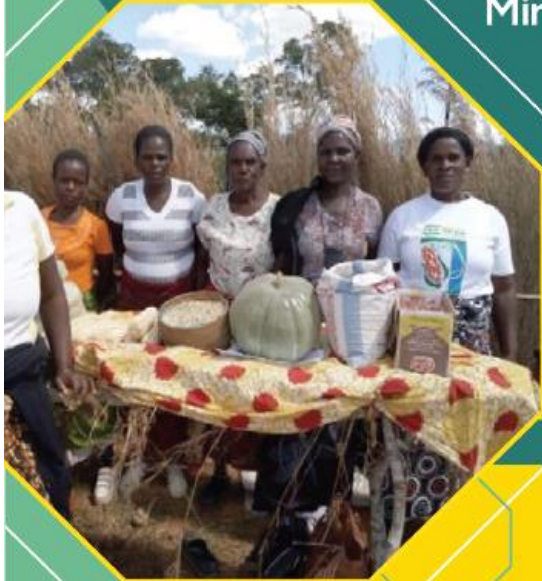


Republic of Zambia
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development



MAFINGA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023-2033



MAFINGA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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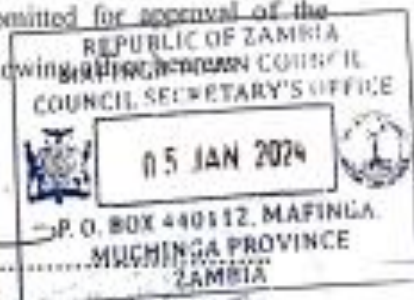
The development of this Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Mafinga District was made possible by the support from the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Local Impact Governance Project. The contents of this document do not necessarily reflect the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

APPROVAL

Mafinga District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was submitted for approval of the Minister of Local government and Rural Development by the following:

Mr Henry Siwakwi
COUNCIL SECRETARY
MAFINGA TOWN COUNCIL

Signature



Mr. Duncan Kaonga (Clr)
COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON
MAFINGA TOWN COUNCIL



Mr Boyd Kaonga
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
MAFINGA DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION



M/S Leah Mhango
EXECUTIVE OFFICER
MUCHINGA PROVINCE PLANNING AUTHORITY

09 FEB 2024



Mr Henry Mukungule
PERMANENT SECRETARY
MUCHINGA PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

APPROVED BY

Hon Gary Nkombo (MP)
MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
RURAL DEVELOPMENT





FORWARD

The Mafinga District Integrated Development Plan 2023 to 2033 has been developed in line with the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 and the 2023 to 2026 8th National Development Plan (8NDP) as a Primary tool for the implementation of the Plan at a Local Level.

As part of the decentralization process which places direct responsibility to the local Authority for the provision of key services and facilities, the District aims to achieve the goals of the 8th National Development Plan through the preparation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2023 to 2033.

The 2023 to 2033 Mafinga IDP has integrated the districts Vision of becoming an economically competitive District, self-sustaining, dynamic, and resilient to any economic shock, support biodiversity and human capital by 2033 placing emphasis on improving Roads to increase the access to roads, transport and communication network. Further, emphasis has been placed on the agriculture and livestock sector aiming at value addition.

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

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

The creation of the Integrated Development Plan will guide and inform planning, management, decision-making budgeting and management by all sectors in the Local authority area. This document will be directed toward various audiences. First the document will help the district plan for and provide an analytical framework on the needs of the people within it. Second, the document will provide a basis of support and funding from the Government, Donors and the Business community. And third policy makers can develop better strategies for the benefit of the people.

During the 2023 -2033 plan period the district will require a robust resources mobilization to enable a full financing of the District IDP in order to comprehensively address the transformation agenda for Mafinga District. The District shall require a total amount of **ZMW1.19 Billion (ZMK)** to successfully implement the MDIP for the year 2023 to 2033.

The successful implementation of this integrated development plan shall require commitment and cooperation from all stakeholders both in Government and Non-Governmental Organizations. I therefore call upon all Government Departments, Civil Society Organizations, Private Sector Groups and all residents of Mafinga, to remain steadfast in playing their respective roles during project planning, implementation and monitoring and control in order to bring about the envisaged social economic transformation for our people.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Duncan Kaonga'.

Mr. Duncan Kaonga

COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a product of a consultative process undertaken by Mafinga Town Council with various stakeholders under the Enhancing Local Government Capacity for Development project.

I wish to thank the Ministry of Local Government (MLG), and the Local Impact Governance Projects for the guidance and technical support provided throughout the IDP making process.

Edited, as follows for consideration, Further, I wish to acknowledge the financial support rendered by the local impact project and the TRALARD project in the drafting of the IWDP which formed the basis for the formulation of the integrated development plan.

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

- 1 Mafinga Town Council
- 2 District Administration
- 3 Ministry of Education
- 4 Ministry of Health
- 5 Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
- 6 Ministry of Agriculture
- 7 Ministry of Community Development and social services
- 8 Forestry Department
- 9 The Council Chairperson and Councillors,
- 10 WDCs and the Mafinga community and
- 11 The Muchinga Province Provincial Planning Authority

Lastly, my acknowledgement goes to the members of staff in the Department of Planning at Mafinga Town Council for their commitment in making the IDP come to its conclusion.

Mr Boyd Kaonga

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER



Executive Summary

The Mafinga District Integrated Development Plan shall be implemented between the Years 2023 and 2033. The district has drifted from sectoral planning to the Integrated Development Planning in line with the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015, with a view of bringing the district concerted efforts together in order to meet the aspirations of the people.

The 2023 to 2033 IDP brings together long-term development strategies and scenarios at different levels which would contribute to the attainment of the desired development in the district.

Mafinga District has adopted the following Development Goals which include;

- Development Goal/Outcome 1: A Diversified and Industrialized Economy by 2033
- Development Goal/Outcome 2: Improved Human and Social Development by 2033
- Development Goal 3: Enhanced Environmental Management
- Goal 4: Improved good governance environment by 2033

In order to derive the development goals above, stakeholder consultations at sub district (through WDCs) via the Integrated Ward Development Plans, cooperating partners and internal consultations characterized the process of formulating the development goals underscoring the importance of problem identification and prioritization of the all the issues raised by the stakeholders.

To achieve the full implementation of the plan there is need for a capital investment as tabulated below

Mr Henry Siwakwi
COUNCIL SECRETARY

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AFSPs	Area Food Security Pack Committees
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBD	Central Business District
CDF	Constituency Development Funds
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CWACs	Community Welfare Assistance Committees
DEC	Drug Enforcement Commission
ECE	Early Childhood Education
FISP	Farmer Input Support Programme
FRA	Food Reserve Agency
FTC	Farmers Training Centre
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GIS	Geographical Information System
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
NAPSA	National Pension Scheme Authority
NATSAVE	National Savings and Credit Bank
PLWD	Persons Living With Disabilities
REA	Rural Electrification Authority
SUN II	Scaling Up Nutrition Phase Two
TV	Television
UNICEF	United Nation International Children’s Emergency Fund
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines
VMMC	Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision
WARMA	Water Resources Management Authority
WDC	Ward Development Committee
WHO	World Health Organisation
ZamStat	Zambia Statistical Agency
ZIAMIS	Zambia Integrated Agriculture Management Information System

ZNBC	Zambia National Broadcasting Cooperation
ZNS	Zambia National Service
ZESCO	Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation Limited

1.1.3 Climate

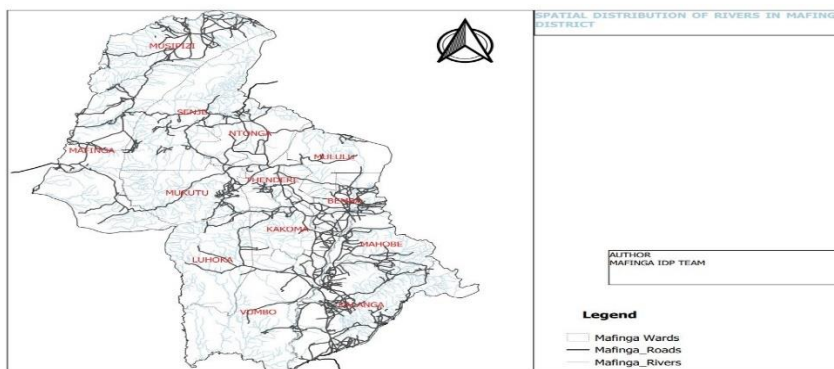
Mafinga District is located in Zambia's Agro-Ecological Zone Area III, a region with high rainfall averages of up to 800 to 1100 millimeters per year. Seasonal rainfall averages 1092mm in the region, which is favorable for agricultural pursuits. Beginning in November and lasting until April is the rainy season. According to the Metrological Department (2020) the range of seasonal precipitation between 2009 and 2020 was between 883mm and 974mm, with rainy days varying between 64 and 85.

Furthermore, the predominant winds, which are often south-easterly, have an impact on the pattern of rainfall. While flash floods happen in several areas of the district, such as Bemba, Kakoma, Mahobe, Kalanga, Mafinga, Mukutu and Mululu wards (Ward Technical development Committees ,2021)

1.1.4 Hydrology

Mafinga has both perennial and non-perennial streams. Some of the streams that are perennial includes; Luangwa, Nyikamela, Katumbo, Ntonga, Musipizi, Thendele, Mitanga and Chili stream. The main non-perennial streams include; Bemba and Mutetezi. The streams are mainly used for Agriculture i.e. animal grazing and gardening.

Apart from rivers, Mafinga also has swampy areas mainly in Chitapo area, which is located in Mukutu ward along the Makutu Mountains. Chitapo is characterized with patches of wetlands with numerous perennial streams that acts as a recharge area.



MAP 1-2: DISTRIBUTION OF WATER BODIES IN MAFINGA

1.1.5 Soils and Topography

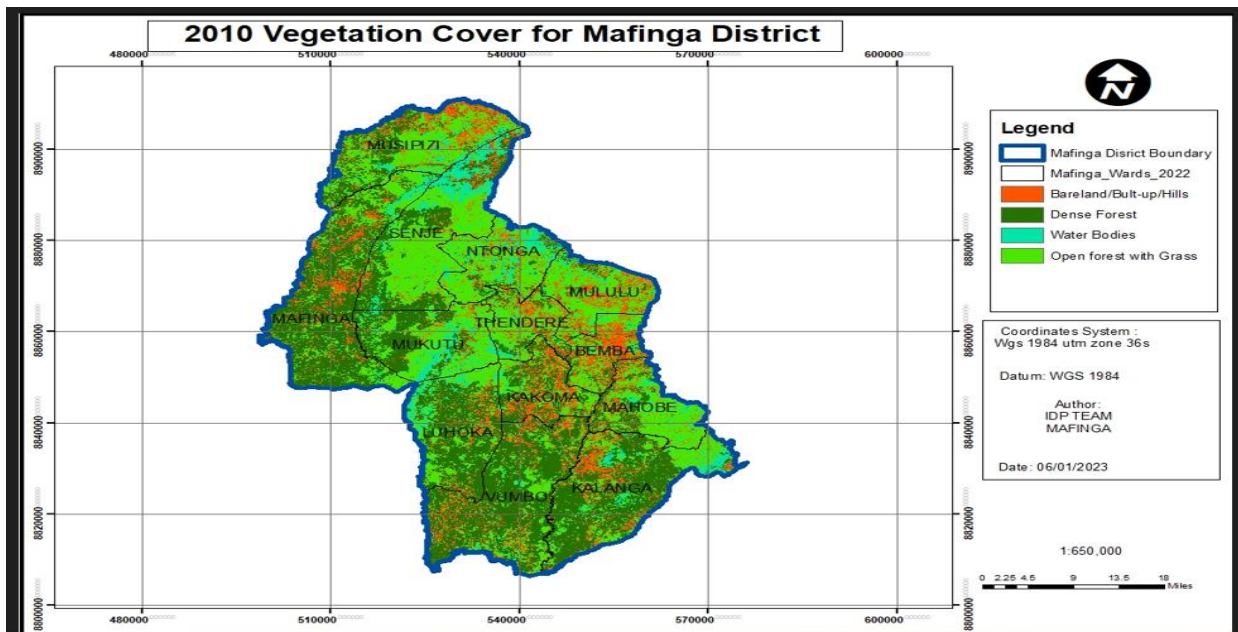
Mafinga topographic landscape is characterized into three geographical areas namely; the plateau, mountains and valley areas. The district also comprises the Muchinga Escarpment with the highest altitude in the country which is approximately 2,329 meters above sea level. The soil types is categorized into three , these are namely ; Loamy , alluvial , clay and sandy soils.

Plateau and mountainous areas consist of loamy clay soils and the valley area consist of loamy sand soils with a presence of alluvial soils along the streams and rivers.

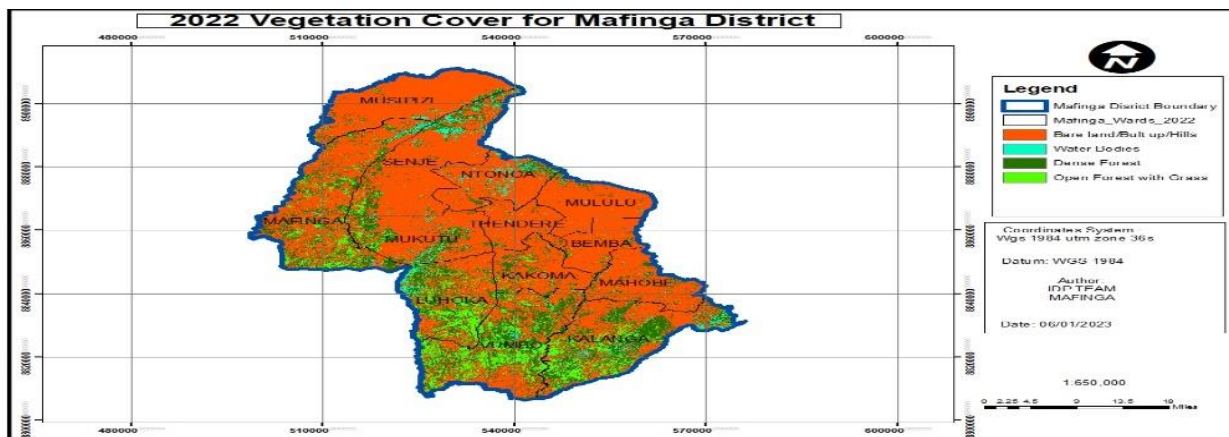
1.2 Vegetation

Mafinga district is predominantly characterized by wet and dry Miombo and Mopani woodlands. In addition, locations occurring at elevation 1,800 meters above sea level are characterized by montane grasslands.

Some parts of the Luangwa valley in Mafinga district have a type of mopani woodlands, which have thorny shrubs and trees. Bamboos are also a common feature along the seasonal streams while in grasslands, there is a mixture of bamboos, tall (elephant) and short grasses.



MAP 1-3: VEGETATION COVER MAP FOR 2010 AND 2022



1.3 Governance and General Administration

Mafinga district has three tier governance systems namely; Traditional, Local Government and Central Government (district administration) which also coordinate and implement district development in an integrated manner for the general welfare of the people in the district. At sub district level (ward level) the coordination and implementation are done by ward development committees who report directly to the Local Authorities.

1.3.1 Traditional Leadership System

Mafinga has three (3) Chiefdoms namely Mwenechifungwe, Muyombe and Mwenewisi. The most predominant tribes are Tumbuka, Lambya, Fungwe and Nyika. However, the District has other various minority tribes who have settled in Mafinga from other ethnic groupings

Table 1-1 : Traditional arrangement of Mafinga

No.	Name of Chiefdom	Tribe	No. of Villages
1.	Mwenewisi	Lambya	49
2.	Muyombe	Tumbuka	105
3.	Mwenechifungwe	Fungwe and Nyika	114
TOTAL			268

Source: Mafinga District Situation Analysis 2021

1.3.2 Local Government System

Mafinga Town Council is responsible for local government administration system. The Council was established in 2011. The district contains one constituency, 13 wards and 89 zones which are coordinated by an Area Councilor who is elected every 5 five years in accordance with the electoral system in Zambia. The area ward Councilors constitute a Council headed by the Council Chairperson forming the district legislative structure responsible for; overseeing programs and projects in the district, making by – laws, administering the district and performing other prescribed functions. The Council is supported by Management headed by the Council Secretary who has several other technical and administrative personnel responsible for general administration and policy interpretation and implementation.

1.3.3 District Administration

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

PART TWO-PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

2 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

2.1.1 Historic Population Levels and Historic Population Growth Rates

According to the Zambia Statistical Agency (ZAMSTAT, 2022 Census preliminary report), the total population of Mafinga District stood at 102, 533. This shows that there is a percentage increase of 55.4 percent from the 2010 Population Census which stood at 65,969. The sex ratio being 48.4 % are males and 51.6 % are females, representing 49,630 males and 52,903 females. The total

population of those that were 18 years and below was at 43,095. This is further analyzed by sex as 21,475 males and 21,620 females. The district growth rate was at 3.7 percent per annum with that for males and females at 3.7 and 3.8 respectively.

Mafinga district was the sixth district in the year 2010 but in the year 2022, the district is the fifth most populated district in the province as given in the table below

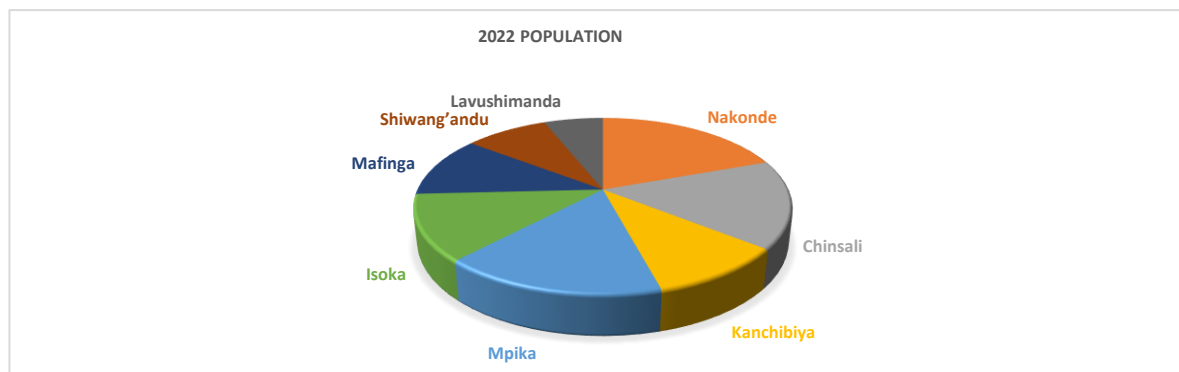


FIGURE 2-1: 2022- PROVINCIAL POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS

District	2010 Population			2022 Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nakonde	58,876	60,836	119,708	87,664	91,144	178,788
Chinsali	42,915	43,808	86,723	73,557	75,440	148,997
Kanchibiya	40,538	41,613	82,151	46,225	46,872	93,052
Mpika	39,678	40,873	80,551	73,396	75,667	149,063
Isoka	35,314	36,875	72,189	55,054	56,545	111,599
Mafinga	32,035	33,934	65,969	49,630	52,903	102,533
Shiwang'andu	29,611	30,186	59,795	39,297	39,217	78,509
Lavushimanda	20,051	20,626	40,677	27,802	27,953	55,755

TABLE 2-1: THE PROVINCIAL POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

2.1.2 Population and Population Growth Rates of Urban and Rural Areas

Generally, the district population is rural however, several prospects of transition in the two main growth centres namely; Thendele and Muyombe can be classified into urban and peri-urban.

There will be need to give a brief analysis of population distribution for each ward. This will give us indications as to which ward is growing very fast.

2.3 Population at Base Year

The base year population for Mafinga is the 2022 Population Census which stood at 102,533 with an annual grow rate of 3.7. Generally, Muchinga province has an average population density of 13.1 (Population per sq/km).

2.3.1 Age and Sex Characteristics of Population at Base

2.3.1.1 Population distribution by age group

The pie chart below shows that the majority of Mafinga's population—50%—consists of people between the ages of 0 and 19, indicating that the population is youthful. The population with the lowest density is made up of people aged 60 to 69 and 70 or older (2% and 3%, respectively). Other problems associated with a large population under the age of 20 may indicate a high birth rate, which can be attributed to, among other things, polygamy, early marriage, limited access to contraceptives,

Improved health care and teen pregnancies. The population begins to decline at the age of 55, maybe indicating a high death rate after that age, which in turn results in a short life expectancy.

From the analysis the Population of the district, 2020 was projected to be largely in Youthful age category with a slender population being the elderly group. Furthermore, the adults of productive age group from 25 – 54 is very low which may have an adverse effect on the production of the district.

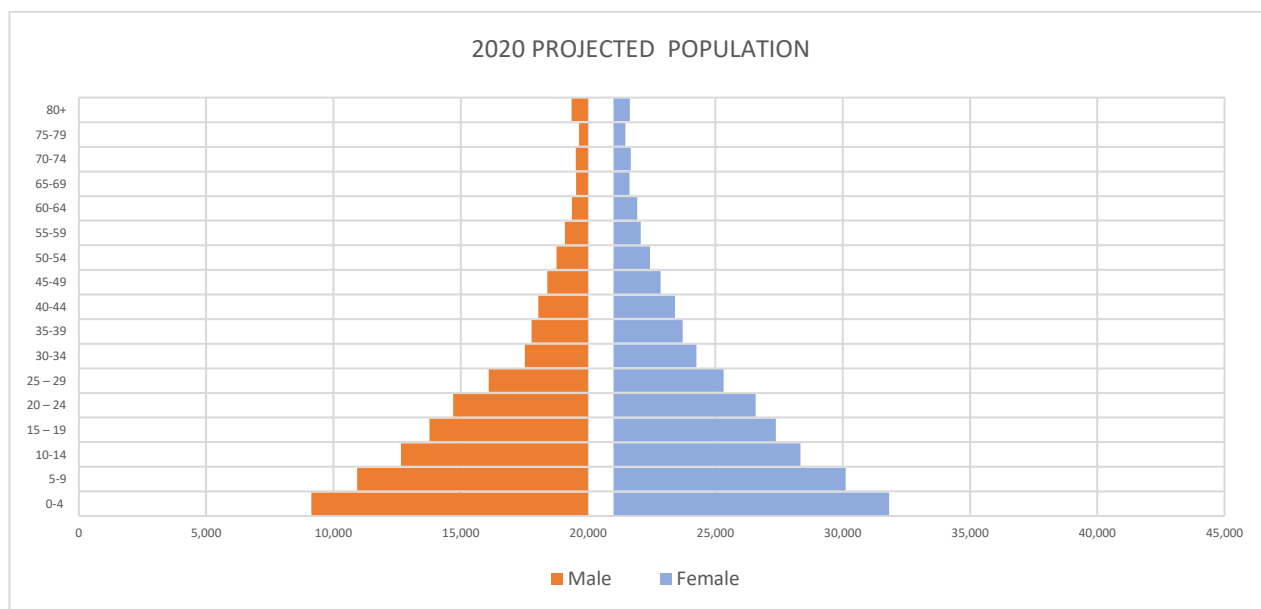


Figure 2-2: 2020 Population distribution chart

2.3.1.2 Population Distribution by Sex

The graph below is the summary of the population distribution by sex, among males and females of all ages in Mafinga district as of 2020. The projected population for the number of females was estimated at 50.8 while the overall estimated population for males was estimated at 48.2. In comparison to the projected population 2010 census Mafinga still had a higher number of females compared to males, which was projected at 48.4 for males per and 50.6 percent for females.

	Male	Female	Total
0-4	10,862	10,828	21,690
	9,073	9,111	18,184
10 -14	7,354	7,344	14,698
15 – 19	6,226	6,375	12,601
20 – 24	5,302	5,584	10,885
25 – 29	3,904	4,325	8,228
30-34	2,483	3,251	5,734
35-39	2,214	2,721	4,935
40-44	1,951	2,411	4,935
45-49	1,598	1,851	3,448
50-54	1,243	1,433	2,677
55-59	909	1,071	1,980

60-64	640	937	1,577
65-69	465	632	1,098
70-74	479	685	1,164
75-79	358	466	824
80+	642	643	1,285
TOTAL	55,703	59,667	115,370

TABLE 2-2: 2020 PROJECTED POPULATION DISTRIBUTION TABLE

2.3.1.3 Population Projections

The demographic profile for Mafinga district has changed in the past 12 years, which can be attributed to a number of reasons such as migrations into the district, for employment, retirees settling back in the Indigenous areas.

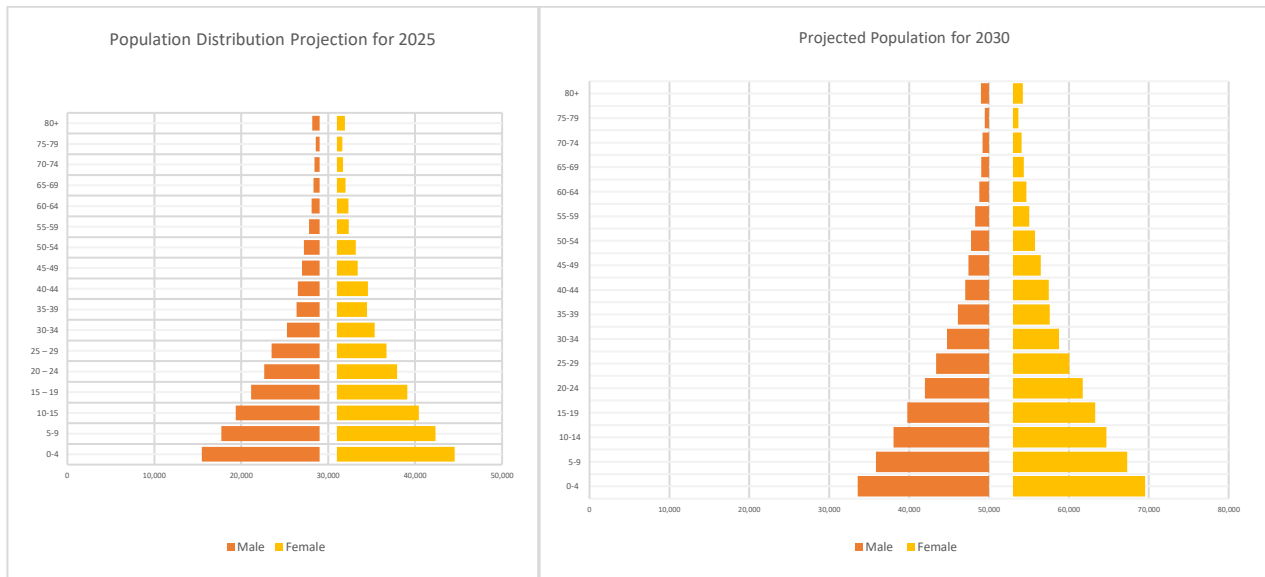


FIGURE 2-3: POPULATION PROJECTION FOR 2025 AND 2030

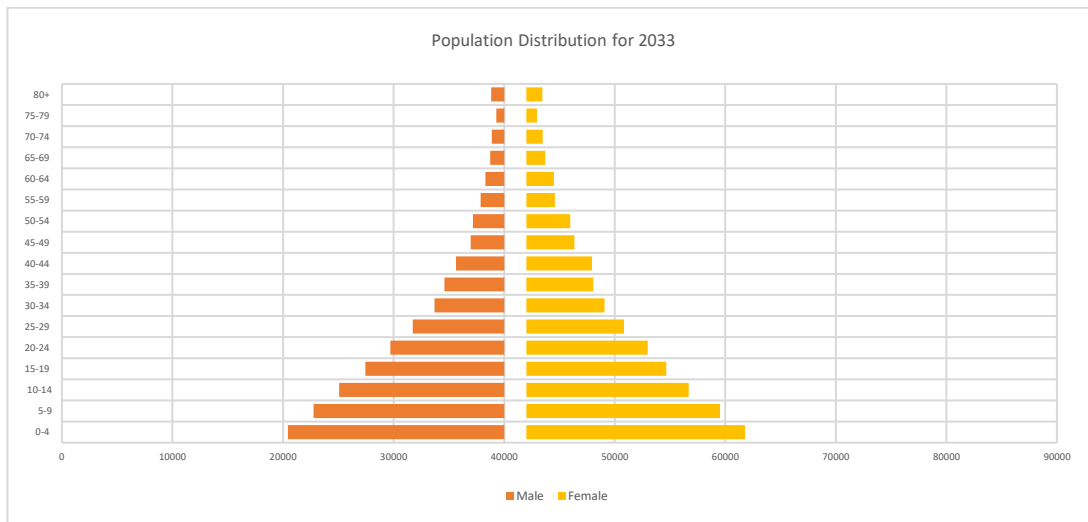


FIGURE 2-4: 2035 POPULATION PROJECTION CHART

Age	Male	Female	Total
	13,527	13,549	27,075
5-9	11,276	11,339	22,615
10-14	9,644	9,412	19,056
15-19	7,882	8,107	15,989
20-24	6,374	6,914	13,288
25-29	5,504	5,719	11,223
30-34	3,737	4,353	8,090
35-39	2,621	3,456	6,077

40-44	2,499	3,566	6,065
45-49	2,007	2,375	4,382
50-54	1,788	2,174	3,962
55-59	1,207	1,367	2,574
60-64	910	1,340	2,250
65-69	697	976	1,673
70-74	563	714	1,278
75-79	446	639	1,085
80+	837	931	1,768
TOTAL	71,517	76,932	148,449

TABLE 2-3: PROJECTED POPULATION FOR 2025

Projected Population for 2020				Projected Population for 2030			
Sex Category	Male	Female	Total	Sex Category	Male	Female	Total
0-4	16,437	16,549	32,985	0-4	19,570	19,797	39,367
5-9	14,129	14,287	28,416	5-9	17,246	17,530	34,776
10-14	11,951	11,693	23,644	10-14	14,917	14,679	29,596
15-19	10,215	10,293	20,508	15-19	12,550	12,677	25,227
20-24	8,011	8,726	16,738	20-24	10,291	10,981	21,272
25-29	6,600	7,054	13,654	25-29	8,261	8,855	17,116
30-34	5,242	5,748	10,990	30-34	6,289	7,089	13,378
35-39	3,891	4,610	8,501	35-39	5,415	6,062	11,477
40-44	2,960	4,498	7,458	40-44	4,355	5,946	10,300
45-49	2,563	3,472	6,035	45-49	3,036	4,361	7,397
50-54	2,235	2,762	4,997	50-54	2,838	3,974	6,812
55-59	1,715	2,048	3,763	55-59	2,131	2,591	4,722
60-64	1,197	1,693	2,889	60-64	1,684	2,496	4,179
65-69	976	1,368	2,345	65-69	1,272	1,707	2,980
70-74	817	1,075	1,892	70-74	1,114	1,475	2,589
75-79	514	662	1,176	75-79	719	969	1,688
80+	1,023	1,258	2,281	80+	1,161	1,459	2,620
Total	90,476	97,797	188,273		112,849	122,648	235,497

TABLE 2-4: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PROJECTION FOR 2020 AND 2030

2.3.2 District projections and Sub-District (Ward level) projections

To project district population and ward population a logistic function was then applied to the district proportions to estimate the proportion of males and females, respectively to the District growth rate provided in the 2010 central statistics population and 2019 Demographic Projections of the Province

Comparison of Population disaggregation for 2010 and 2022

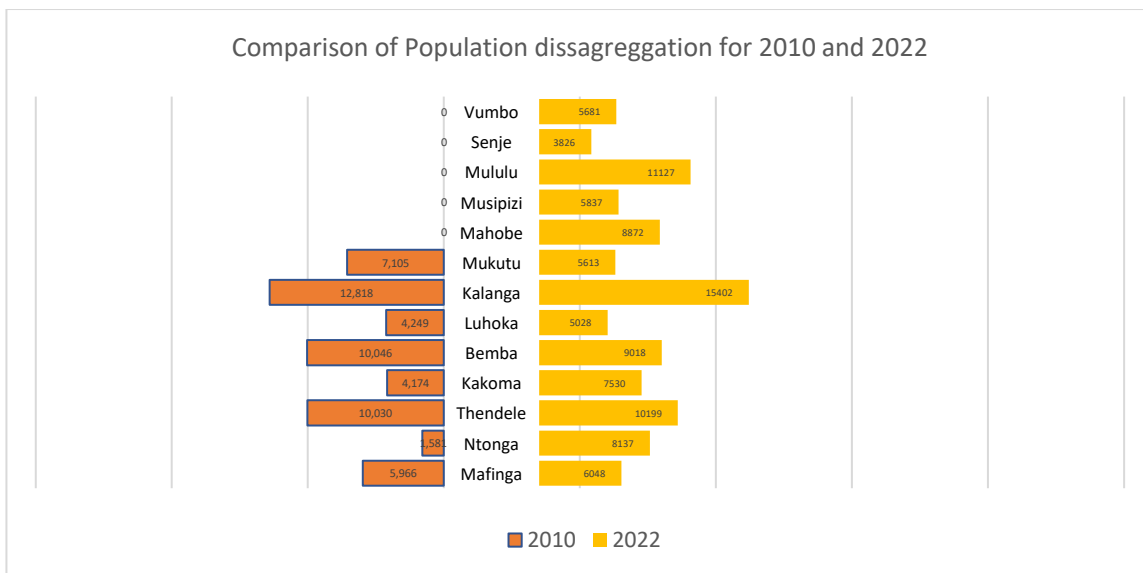


TABLE 2-5: COMPARISON OF POPULATION 2010 AND 2022 POPULATION

The population of the district has drastically doubled over the past 10 years. There has been an increase in the number of wards from eight (8) in 2010 to 13 in 2022, this has been necessitated by the need to delineate and create more ward boundaries due to the rise in population and also the need to provide services to the people that have been dispersed in these various areas. The wards that have been since affected include; Ntonga, Kalanga, Luhoka and Thendele wards. However, the most populated wards still remain Kalanga followed by Mululu with the third being Thendele. The ward with the least Population in 2022 is Mukutu ward which is followed by Vumbo ward which is a new ward which was delineated from Luhoka ward in 2019.

No.	Ward Name	Year of Population	
		2010	2022
1	Mafinga	5,966	6,048
2	Ntonga	1,581	8,137
3	Thendele	10,030	10199
4	Kakoma	4,174	7530
5	Bemba	10,046	9018
6	Luhoka	4,249	5028
7	Kalanga	12,818	15402
8	Mukutu	7,105	5613
9	Mahobe	-	8872
10	Musipizi	-	5837
11	Mululu	-	11127
12	Senje	-	3826
13	Vumbo	-	5681
Total Population		65,969	102,533

TABLE 2-6: POPULATION COMPARISON OF 2010 AND 2022

2.3.3 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Population

2.3.3.1 Trends on Land Use and Spatial Development Patterns

The population statistics from the year 2010 to 2022 indicates that district has experienced above 50 % increase in population, which will have an impact on the Land use and spatial development. Due to population increase, the district will be faced with the challenges of ensuring that municipal services such as water, electricity and sanitation are provided in all the growth centers of the wards.

The district has growth centers in all the wards such as Thendele, Muyombe, Mwenewisi, Sichitambule, Mulekatembo, Nachisitu, Wenela, Chanama, Kaseya and Kalyamani.

In order to promote sustainable and orderly settlements all the grow centers need to be planned for as commercial hubs.

The Mafinga district's current ecosystem will undoubtedly change significantly. The demand for land around the peri-urban area is increasing resulting into more demand for land in villages around the council planned area. The villages most affected are; Chitapo village, Mulekatembo, Mwenewisi, Itontela, all of which require planning.

As the demand for agricultural and forestry goods rises, current population trends have an impact on land use patterns. Large tracts of land will be required for farming, cattle grazing, the demand for forest products, and extensive water consumption as a result increase in population. These activities result in deforestation, drying of stream and water sources and flooding.

3 SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS

3.1 FOREST SECTOR

3.1.1.1 Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level

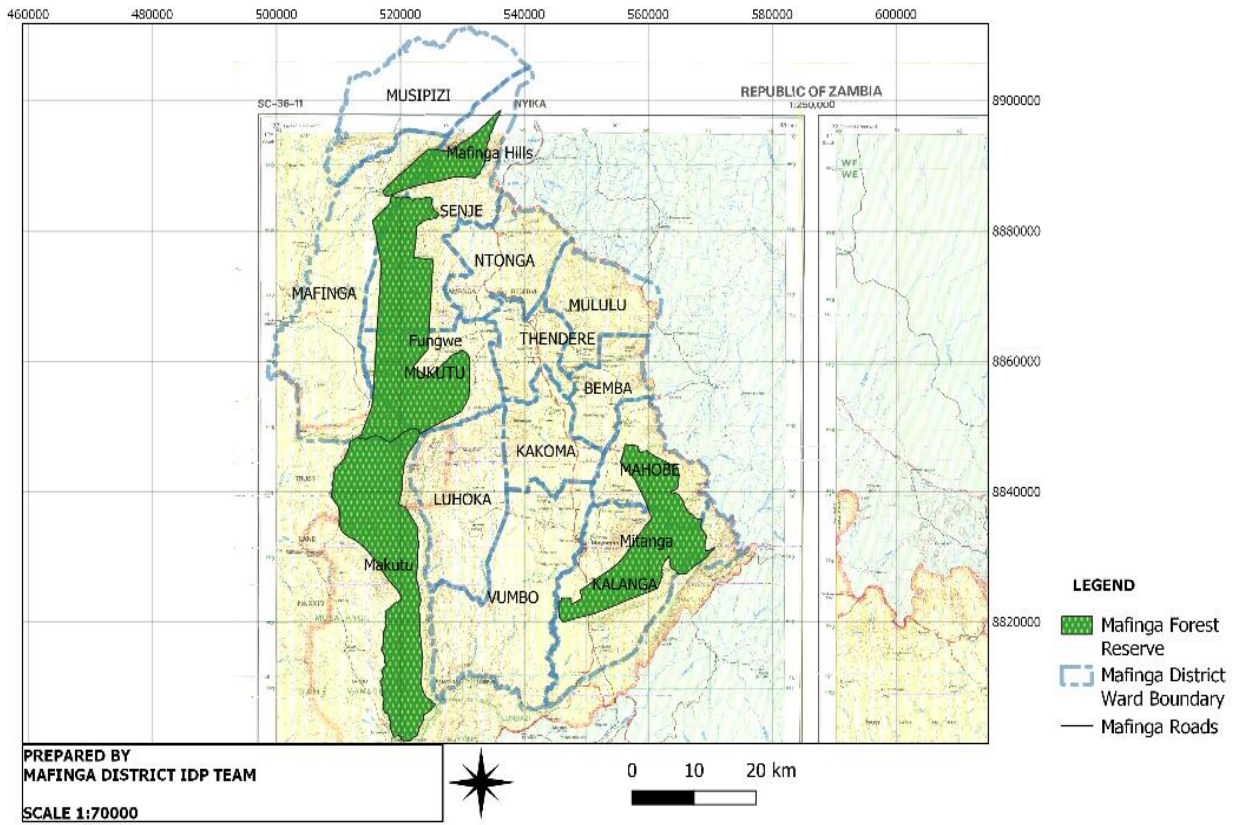
The primary piece of legislation that outlines the management of all forest reserves in Zambia is the National Forestry Act No. 4 of 2015. Sections 29-35 of the Act provides for the creation of Community Forestry Management Groups. Under this arrangement, authority to manage forests is devolved from government to the local communities.

3.1.1.2 Description of the existing state of the Forestry Sector;

Mafinga district has 3 gazetted national forest reserves covering around 17% of the district surface area. The forest reserves in Mafinga were established as protection reserves that were designated mainly to protect ecologically sensitive areas within the district. Map 3-1 depicts the location of the existing forest reserves and their size.

Existing National Forest Reserves cover an extent of 72,300 hectares while three (3) community forest reserves make up a combined coverage of 31,760 hectares. Map 4-1, shows the location of the community forest reserves in relation to national forest reserves.

MAFINGA FOREST RESERVES



MAP 3-1 MAFINGA FOREST RESERVES

Table 3-1 provides information about the (3) three national forest reserves and their status

TABLE 3-1 MAFINGA FOREST RESERVE STATUS

S/N	NAME OF FOREST RESERVES	TOTAL (Ha)	DISTANCE FROM CIVIC CENTRE	PURPOSE OF THE RESERVATION	STATUS
01	Mafinga Hills	15,500ha	35km	Designated for the management of the Luangwa Watershed including protection of the Luangwa river source, and protection of the Mafinga Afromontane ecosystem and associated biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moderate levels of encroachment with illegal settlements; one village inside the Forest Reserve - Montane forest largely threatened by uncontrolled bush fires
02	Mitanga	20,300ha	50km	Designated for Management and protection water catchment area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low levels of encroachment with no permanent settlement - Deforested mainly due to illegal timber and charcoal harvest
03	Fungwe	36,500ha	30km	Protection and Management of water catchment area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High levels of encroachments with permanent settlements, schools, agriculture cam, religious buildings and farm fields - High levels of deforestation caused by illegal logging for timber, and charcoal manufacturing

3.1.2 Plantation (area and location);

Mafinga district does not have commercial plantation areas. In 2021 however, a private company started to pilot an outreach programme for pine trees at a micro scale. Forestry in the district is made up mainly of indigenous tree species occurring in open forests, community forests, and national forest reserves. Areas with such endowment lie mostly in the Luangwa valley around Mwenewisi and Mwenechifungwe Chiefdoms with very few patches on the plateau around Muyombe Chiefdom.

3.1.3 Forest Depletion Rate;

According to Global Forest Watch (GFW) 2022 Mafinga lost 365 ha of tree cover between 2001 and 2021.

3.1.4 Existing and Proposed investment programs under the Forestry Sector;

In 2022, three (3) projects were investing in the forestry sector. Transforming Landscapes for Resilience and Development (TRALARD), implemented through the Local Government, invested in the forestry sector in Mafinga.

Community forest management which is managed by Wildlife Environment Conservation Society of Zambia (WECSZ) and finally the Community forest management COMMACO.

TABLE 3-2: PROPOSED FORESTRY INVESTMENTS

Existing Investments	Proposed Development Programs
3 gazette national forests	Development of Integrated Forest Management plans for each forest reserve
3 community forests	i. Build capacity for CFMGs in administration, governance, financial management, and sustainable silviculture enterprise development ii. Establishment of additional CFAs
Apiculture	i. Promotion of high-quality beekeeping and honey production ii. Establish at least 1 Honey processing plant iii. Aggregation of bee/honey products
-	Promotion of community woodlots in all wards
-	Promotion of fruit tree production in the planning boundary
-	i. Sustainable harvest of non-timber forest products e.g. mushrooms, medicine, edible insects ii. Preservation and domestic consumption and sell of caterpillars and mushrooms
-	Establish plantations

Source: Forestry Department, 2022

3.1.5 Existing and Ongoing Projects

- Modern Bee-Keeping by TRALARD in some communities in Mukutu and Ntonga wards.
- 3 community forests established in all three chiefdoms... a total number of one (1) under TRALARD, one (1) each facilitated by COMMACO and Wildlife Environmental Conservation Society of Zambia (WECSZ).

3.1.6 Proposed Investments

- Land planning for agricultural activities
- Promote alternative energy source for industrial and urban use
- Promote environmentally friendly cook stoves

- Creation of community forests in all the chiefdoms
- Creation of plantations and woodlots
- Establishment of api-culture facilities
- Promote sustainable forest management schemes

3.1.6.1 Issues arising from the public participation process

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

I. Illegal settlements

Illegal settlements in Fungwe and Mafinga Hills forest reserve. Kayisoleli community in the Mafinga hills claims the reserve boundaries do not include the areas they occupy although the maps show otherwise. Communities in both Fungwe and Mafinga hills make a strong appeal for boundary delineation to exclude the areas they occupy.

II. Forest degradation and Deforestation

The main driver of deforestation in the district is limited alternative sources of income. Thus, communities rely more on cash crops such as millet, which they produce using the cut and burn system of agriculture known locally as Chitemene. Charcoal production and illegal logging also provide the much-needed livelihood for communities.

III. Limited livelihood activities

The locals have limited sources of livelihood this situation is worsened by the situation of a bad road network system and mountainous terrain.

IV. Late bush burning in some parts of the district

Late bush burning is commonly experienced especially in the valley areas such as Sichitambule and Chanama is commonly practices but this vice is detrimental to both the human and animals in that it clears all the cultivating field and also cleans up grazing lands.

V. Limited road accessibility

Bad road accessibility has hindered the prospects of fully exploiting the potential the district has in timber processing and forest plantation

VI. Heavy dependence on Charcoal burning

The communities that have encroached forest reserve areas and other natural vegetation are most dependant of charcoal production as the main livelihood activity

3.1.6.2 The Impact of existing Trends on land use and existing population pattern

Due to predicted population expansion over the IDP's 10-year implementation term, it is anticipated that strain on forest resources will increase. Population growth will certainly raise the demand for agricultural expansion and charcoal as a source of energy. There is likely to be an increase in the

construction industry especially the housing sector, as at the year 2022, the district had recorded an increase in the number of people request Planning Permission to build. The challenge is that most of the people in Mafinga build their structures using burnt brick hence this will increase demand for wood production the urban and peri urban areas.

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

Community forest development will encourage sustainable forest management, which will have a positive impact on land use patterns. It is likely that encroachment on protected forest areas will increase. It is anticipated that an increase in forest settlements, including protected forest reserves, will occur.

3.1.6.4 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

The majority of the district's inhabitants depend on agriculture and charcoal production as their primary economic activities. This type of agriculture involves the Chitemene system and the clearing of other vegetation, which is then used to produce charcoal; this has a negative impact on natural resources such as forest reserves and other ecologically sensitive areas.

With the anticipated population growth will come with demand for land to provide schools, clinics and agriculture. These various demanding activities are likely to culminate into cutting down of trees in the Fungwe and Mitanga hills national forests. The ensuing loss of forest cover will result in an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. This will lead to a decline in biodiversity and environmental services.

3.1.6.5 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The following issues related to gender and vulnerable groups were identified:

- Women and children travel greater distances than in the past in search of fuel wood, wild fruits, herbs or medicines, caterpillars, mushrooms, and domestic water.
- In some deforested regions, soil fertility has decreased.
- Women, youth, and vulnerable groups are rarely consulted when decisions regarding the harvesting of forests and other natural resources are made.

3.1.6.6 Consideration of underlying factors contributing to the issues identified

Protected areas are prone to open access conditions through encroachment and conversion, resulting in deforestation and forest degradation, as a result of the increasing population, high unemployment and poverty levels.

3.2 HEALTH SECTOR

3.2.1 Key Government Priorities Implemented at A Local Level

The key priority policies, plans and strategies being implemented under Health Sector at local level in the IDP area are guided by the national aspirations of health and Nutrition. This is reflected in the following policy documents -

- 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.
- National Health Strategic Plan 2022- 2026
Whose key elements are: to reduce maternal and child illnesses and deaths.
- District Medium Term Expenditure Framework Plan 2022- 2024;
This is a three (03) year Action Plan that will be imbedded in the Final National Budget/ NHSP and is a basis for implementation of all health-related activities in the District.

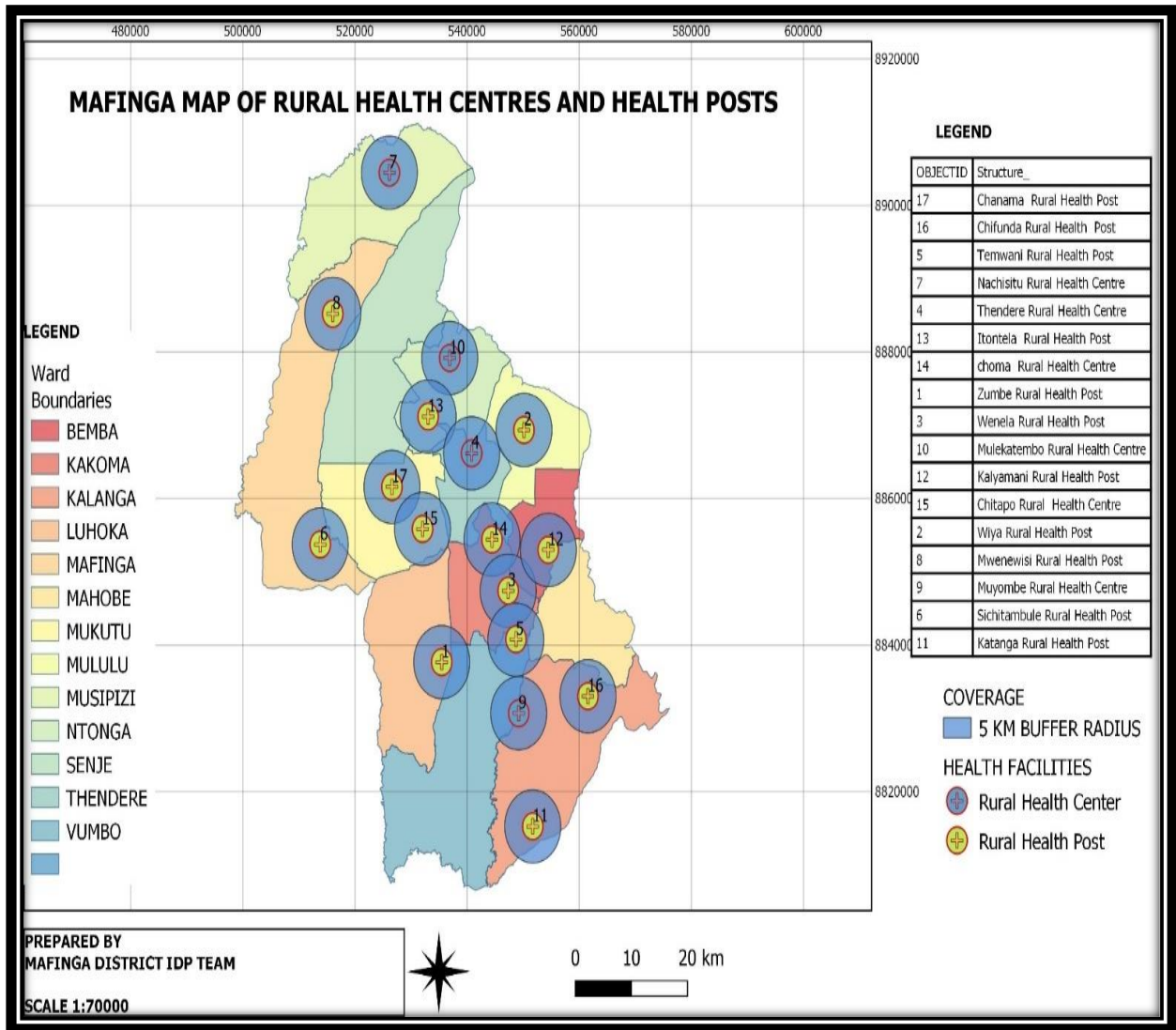
3.2.1.1 Description of the existing state of Development

3.2.1.1.1 Availability of Services

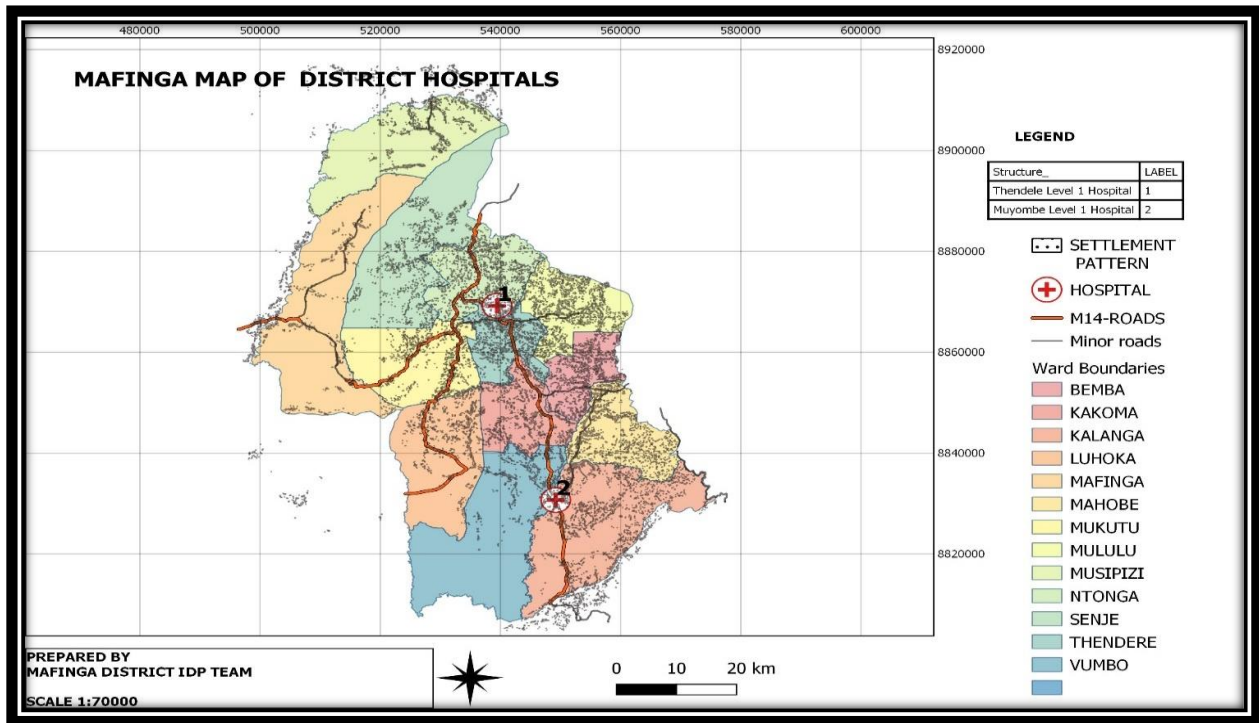
The District has 19 health facilities disaggregated as follows: which: 13 Rural Health Posts, 4 Rural Health Centres and First Level Hospital. of the 19 Health facilities, 17 provide Primary Health care Services while Two First level hospital services. These facilities are spread across wards as depicted in the map below. Also depicted are facilities under construction.

The Map 3-3 highlights that health facilities in most parts of the district are not located within the accessibility standard of 5-kilometre catchment radius. For example, two wards do not have any health facility i.e. Vumbo and Mahobe. People from these two wards cover approximately 20 km in order access health care.

As depicted in the Map 3-2, apart from the need of primary health facilities, district topography makes it difficult to provide first level hospital services for community in Mafinga ward and Musipizi wards. This is depicted in the case of referrals some parts of Mafinga District require people to access a health post or Rural Health Centre which are 40 kilometres away.



Map 3-2: Rural health Posts and Centre's



MAP 3-3: DISTRICT HOSPITALS MAP

Human Resources

Mafinga has a total number of 241 staff inclusive of health care workers and Support staff. The District has benefited from the year 2022 mass recruitment of health care workers, where a total of 43 health care workers were recruited and deployed by the year 2022, 63% of the approved establishment had been filled. The district's ideal level or standard for trained staff availability is 381 people, divided into 126 nurses, 26 clinical officers, 19 environmental health technologists, 10 lab technicians, 21 paramedical staff, 4 medical licensees, 10 non-medical professionals, 30 other (CHAs), 40 other (CDEs), and 2 doctors.

Housing

With regards to health Staff Housing Units, the district has poor quality houses which are in deplorable state. This has led to high staff attrition. The current state indicates that the district total of 28 housing units against the required units of 64 giving a deficit of 36. Therefore, there is need to rehabilitate and construct staff houses for new health facilities to meet the demands of the growing population.

Maternity Infrastructure

In Mafinga district, none of the 19 Health facilities have Maternity Annex and only two i.e. hospitals have standardized mother's/relative's shelters. This has led to increase in the number of home deliveries as some pregnant women are forced to deliver either on the way to the facility or from the village in the homes. Furthermore, there is inadequate number of beds in the available shelters, thus affecting accommodation of the pregnant women mothers.

Water and Sanitation

Safe Water:

Only 11/19 health facilities have access to borehole water giving the total percentage of 58%. In some facilities such as Mwenewisi the quality of water which is being drawn from the boreholes has some impurities. The most affected Rural Health centres are those in Luhoka, Vumbo, Mululu and Mahobe wards. However, the 2 main hospitals in Thendele and Muyombe have access to piped water.

Sanitation

The situation with reference to sanitation is that most health facilities use pit latrines with the exceptions of the Muyombe and Thendele hospitals which are contented with site sewage reticulation system.

Furthermore, looking at the patient - nurse ratio (which is 1:25), the district requires more VIP toilets for women. Inadequate sanitary facilities cause the patients to open defecate in the health facility surroundings a situation that may lead to disease outbreaks.

Comparing the available number of facilities with toilets it is evident that they are inadequate to provide required level of quality health closer to the people as envisioned by the Ministry of Health Policy and the 8NDP. Thus 8/19 Health facilities need boreholes sunk at their facilities (Sources MTEF 2023).

The 8 out of 19 Health facilities need Borehole's sunk at their facilities (Sources MTEF 2023).

Comparing the available number of facilities with toilets it is evident that they are inadequate to provide required level of quality health closer to the people as envisioned by the Ministry of Health Policy and the 8NDP. Thus 8 out of 19 Health facilities need boreholes sunk at their facilities (Sources MTEF 2023).

Hazardous and Medical waste management

With Regards to Incinerators, only 5/19 health facilities have a Good quality Incinerators. This causes improper biological and medical waste management. Facilities use Pits and burning which is not sustainable and risk for infections to the community and is potential disease outbreak.

Comparing the available number of facilities with medical and biological waste sites it is evident that they are inadequate to provide required level of quality health closer to the people as envisioned by the Ministry of Health Policy and the 8NDP. The 8/19 would need construction while 6 require rehabilitation.

Power Supply

Access to power supply has improved when compared to 2017. By the end of 2022, all the facilities within Mafinga had access to solar Power Supply. However, this situation significantly affects health service delivery for both patients and providers.

Comparing the available number of facilities with energy sources it is evident that they are inadequate to provide required level of quality health closer to the people as envisioned by the Ministry of Health Policy and the 8NDP. The 11/19 need maintenance of Solar system while 8 require rehabilitation of solar and may also be connected to hydro power due to proximity along the power line.

Seventeen (17) health facilities have been installed with solar power which has been insufficient in that they either need to be rehabilitated or maintained. About 7 / 17 facilities installed with solar power need to be rehabilitated while the remaining 10 need periodic maintenance.

Telecommunication

Telecommunication towers are limited in the district and a present serious challenge in terms of access to internet for health purposes such communication for emergency referral and research.

3.2.2 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performance

There has been an increase in disease burden for confirmed Malaria from 486 in 2020 to 495 in 2021. Malaria has predominantly been a leading cause of morbidity and amongst the top 10 for the past 3 years. The increase in Malaria incidences can be attributed to inactiveness of the Community Health Workers (CHWs) trained in Integrated Community Case Management (ICCM), Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) coverage to all catchment areas, lack of Long-Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) in some households and misuse of Long-Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs). A similar observation can be made for Respiratory Tract Infections; non-pneumonia and Diarrhoea Non-Blood which have been persistent among the top three. The data suggests a decrease in digestive system non-infectious disease and muscular skeletal /connective tissue (none trauma) when contrasted with 2019 incidences.

The district has seen an improvement in the coverage of skilled deliveries as well as institutional deliveries.

Table 3-3: Health Key Performance Indicators

Indicator	2019		2020		2021	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
Fully immunized coverage under 1 year.	3846 (80%)	3554 (92.4%)	4002 (80%)	3943 (97%)	4794	(4187)86%
% BCG (Vaccine) coverage	3846 (80%)	3257 (84.7%)	4002 80%	3355 (%)	4794	(4123)83%
% of clients accessing long acting reversible contraceptives	21119	(167) 0.7	22014	716 3.3	25727	410 1.6
% of teenagers attending first ANC visit	4444	1348 30.3%	4648	1293 27.8%	5295	1241 23.4
% Antenatal 1 st visits coverage before 14 weeks	5000	49.6% (2466)	5456	48.3% (2243)	5246	55.5% (2392)
% pregnant women Accessing at least 8 visits of Focused Antenatal Care	(2466)	0	(2243)	0	(2392)	0
% Delivered by skilled personnel	5192 3198	2937 (63.6%) 91%	5254 3116	2850 (59 %) 91%	6081 3424	3111 (56.6%) 91.8%
% of women attending post-natal within 48hrs	5000	45.5%	5456	63.9%	5246	61.1%
% infants born to HIV + mothers receiving cotrimoxazole prophylaxis at six weeks	16	15(93%)	17	4 (24%)	18	5(28%)
% HEI receiving Prophylaxis at birth.	1	100%	4	100%	1	100%

Data source: DHIS2 2021

There seems to be an increase in 1st Ante Natal Care (ANC) coverage before 14 weeks from 49.6% in 2019 to 55.5% in 2021; data also indicates an improvement in number of skilled deliveries in the last 3 years from 91.0% to 91.8% due to an improvement in staff levels. A downward trend is observed with coverage of clients accessing long acting reversible contraceptives from 0.7% in 2019 to 1.6% in 2021. This can be attributed to stock out of logistics, staff attrition, cultural norms and

myths. The data also suggests a reduction on the percentage of infants born to HIV mothers receiving Cotrimoxazole prophylaxis at six weeks from 93% in 2019 to 28% by the end of 2021. While the rest of the exposed children were started on other prophylaxis NVP with, 1 in 2019, 4 in 2020 and 1 in 2021

Adolescent Health

Several adolescent health services are offered in the district by the health centres to protect the adolescents and improve their health status. Among the major areas of concentration, the plan will put efforts to reduce early marriages and early conception through training of health care workers, provision of youth friendly services, training of peer educators, orienting teachers in Adolescent Health services and construction, refurbishments and furnishing of youth friendly corners in all the 19 facilities.

3.2.2.1 Impact of Changes Over the Next Ten Years

3.2.2.1.1 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population

Distribution Patterns

There will be a lot of pressure on provision of health care due to anticipated population increase. There will be a huge demand for provision of medication with increased population. According to HMIS 2021, the increase in population will also increase the morbidity of first OPD attendees for the district. This will increase demand on medicines and drugs.

Increased Human Resources Demand

In addition, population increase will result in increased morbidity and in turn this will lead to an increase in sexually transmitted infections and communicable diseases. In return, the increase in morbidity will create and increase demand for quality human resource. With increased morbidity, increase demand for health staff is anticipated.

Increased demand for infrastructure

The increase in population will also result in an increased demand for infrastructure for health. This will be as a result of an anticipated increase in communicable and non-communicable diseases such as high- blood pressure (BP), Diabetes Mellitus (DM) among others. In order to encourage health living, there is need to allocate land for health promotion activities and social amenities that promote healthy lifestyles. Moreover, anticipated is the increase in demand for health posts in order to improve access to services. This infrastructure demand will include construction of new health posts, two mini hospitals, and green area zone for health promotion activities. Due to projected increase in the youth population, several adolescent health services will be required to be offered in the district by the health centres to protect the adolescents and improve their health status.

Among the major areas of concentration, the plan will put efforts include;

- Reduce early marriages and early pregnancies through training of health care workers

- Establishment of one stop centre for consultation by the youths
- Construction, refurbishment and furnishing of youth friendly spaces in facilities across the district.

3.2.2.2 Issues arising relating to Gender groups and vulnerable groups

- ✓ Mafinga comprises of a society that embraces polygamy and men are the major decision makers in household when it comes to accessing health care services. This has contributed to low first ANC services, low numbers of children getting fully immunised and low numbers of women accessing family planning services. There is need conduct sensitisation, empowerment and health insurance schemes which would encourage women to access health services.
- ✓ Lack of school health and adolescent health services is one of the key challenges affecting the teen groups. The lack of services targeting this group has led to high sexually transmitted diseases, high teen pregnancies and early marriages.
- ✓ Cultural norms and religious beliefs are also affecting the delivery of services to the certain grouping within the district. For example, the Mutumwa church which is among the most dominant churches in the district.
- ✓ The District does not boast of enough youth friendly spaces which affect the access to health services.
- ✓ Additionally, the district does not have a one stop centre to handle GBV related matters.

The district has to increase the number of Mental Health, Gender Based Violence structures to facilitate effective and efficient health care system governance and community representation. Due to population increase the district will have to increase in the number of rural health centres to offer maternity services.

3.2.2.3 Issues arising from the public participation process under the Health Sector;

- a) From the community engagement, the following are the issues which were raised by the community structures:
- b) Distance to health facilities - There was a submission for construction of more health facilities in order to easy access to health services. The most affected areas are Vumbo and Mahobe Wards which do not have any health facilities and people have to travel long distances to access the facilities. Kaseya is also among the areas that need construction of a health post to ease the access to the health services of the surrounding populations.
- c) Bad state of roads - Most roads in the periphery are in bad state contributing to delays in referral of maternal and other complicated cases. The most affected areas are those in Musipizi, Luhoka, Kalanga, Bemba, Mahobe and Mululu. These are the most affected wards during the rainy season.

- d) Maternity Annexes - The community had a concern over the lack of quality maternity annexes in facilities a situation that has contributed to the maternal mortality and increase in home deliveries.
- e) Energy source - Most health facilities do not have reliable power supply which affects service provision especially the services that may happen in the night such as maternity deliveries.
- f) Water supply - Some health facility has inadequate/lack water supply while others have water with high iron content.
- g) Relative waiting and mother's shelter - 17/19 facilities do not have relatives/mothers' shelter. As at present only the two main hospitals have the recommended structures to serve the purpose as relatives and mothers' shelters.
- h) Nonoperational hospitals – Our two main hospitals are not fully operational as they lack services such as in-patient departments, imaging services, physiotherapy services. An emphasis must be made that only phase one has been completed.

3.3 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

3.3.1.1 *Existing Trend on Environment and Climate*

The observed trends such as increased population clustered around fewer centres are likely to have negative effects on the environment and contribute to climate change. Some of the effects will include unsustainable agricultural practices and indiscriminate cutting of trees for charcoal and firewood

The increase in populations will lead to increased production of medical waste. Medical waste may have an effect on the environment due to improper disposal of waste and usage of incinerators.

In addition, health infrastructure developments may lead to land degradation. As construction takes its shape, the demand on local raw materials use is likely to increase. The presence of climate change affects health through presence of non-communicable and communicable diseases. Moreover, it also may lead to flooding which affects access to health services delivery as reported in Mwenewisi, Sichitambule and Nachisitu as well as in swampy areas like the Zumbe/Jumbo areas.

3.3.1.2 Existing and Proposed investment programmes under the Health Sector;

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

Infrastructure development (Construction of health posts at Kaseya, completion of Jumbo and Mphalayi health posts and construction of a mini hospital at Mwenewisi or Sichitambule).

Medicines and medical supply chain management

Equipment and transport procurement and maintenance

Human resource development

Disease prevention and control

Maternal healthcare

Family planning promotion

Construction of maternal annexes and relative's shelters in 17 facilities.

Consideration of underlying factors contributing to the issues identified, inadequate investments in health infrastructure, drugs, research and human capital in the sector have been understood to be the underlying factors leading to poor provision of the health services in the districts. Nonetheless, strides are being put in place to ensure that the quality of the service provision is improved bearing in mind collaborative efforts.

3.4 EDUCATION SECTOR

3.4.1.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at Local Level

Eighth National Development Plan

The 8NDP in relation to education, therefore, addresses the need to develop human capacities, through investments and interventions in education and skills development. In addition, it aims at reducing poverty, inequality and vulnerability.

Re-entry Policy

Re-entry policy requires schools to admit pregnant girls who had previously left the system back into the classroom. Because education is a right, regardless of a girl's circumstances.

Free Education Policy

Government policy to support free education from Early Childhood Education to grade twelve level. The Policy also includes the elimination and abolishment of examination fees for grade learners.

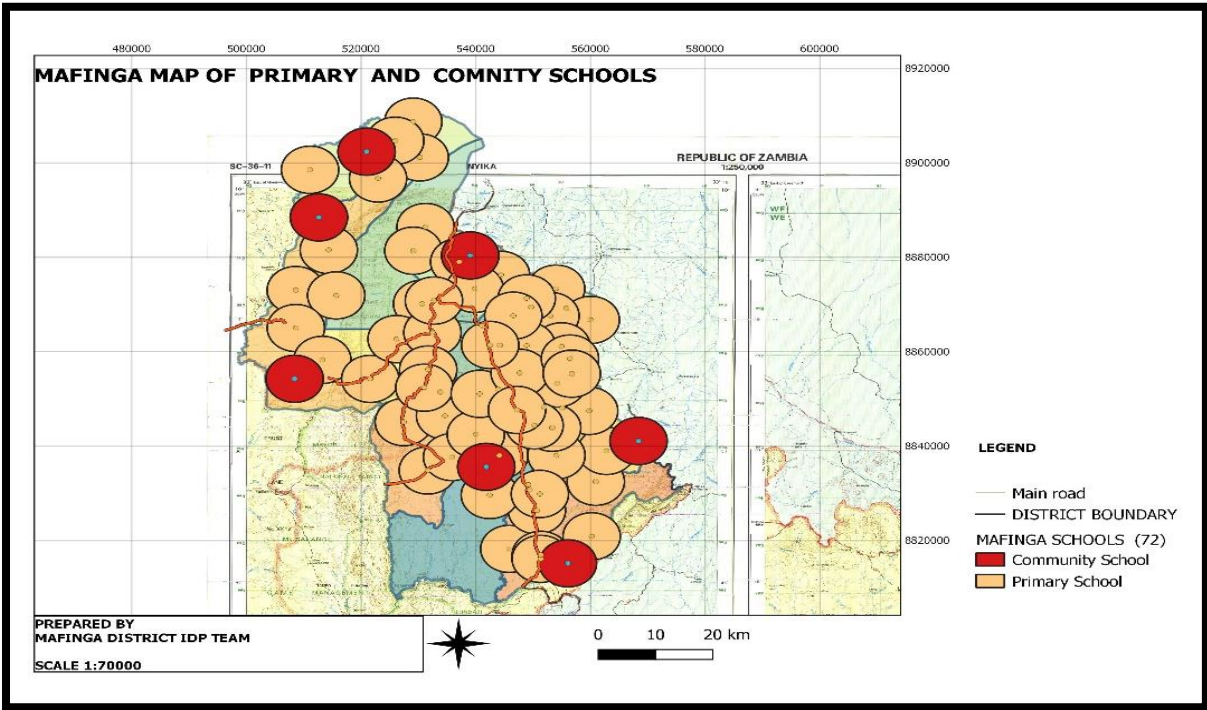
Mafinga District Education Board's Strategic Plan (2023-2027)

The Mafinga District Education Board's Strategic Plan (2023), whose objective is to "Attain 90% student performance at all levels by 2025.

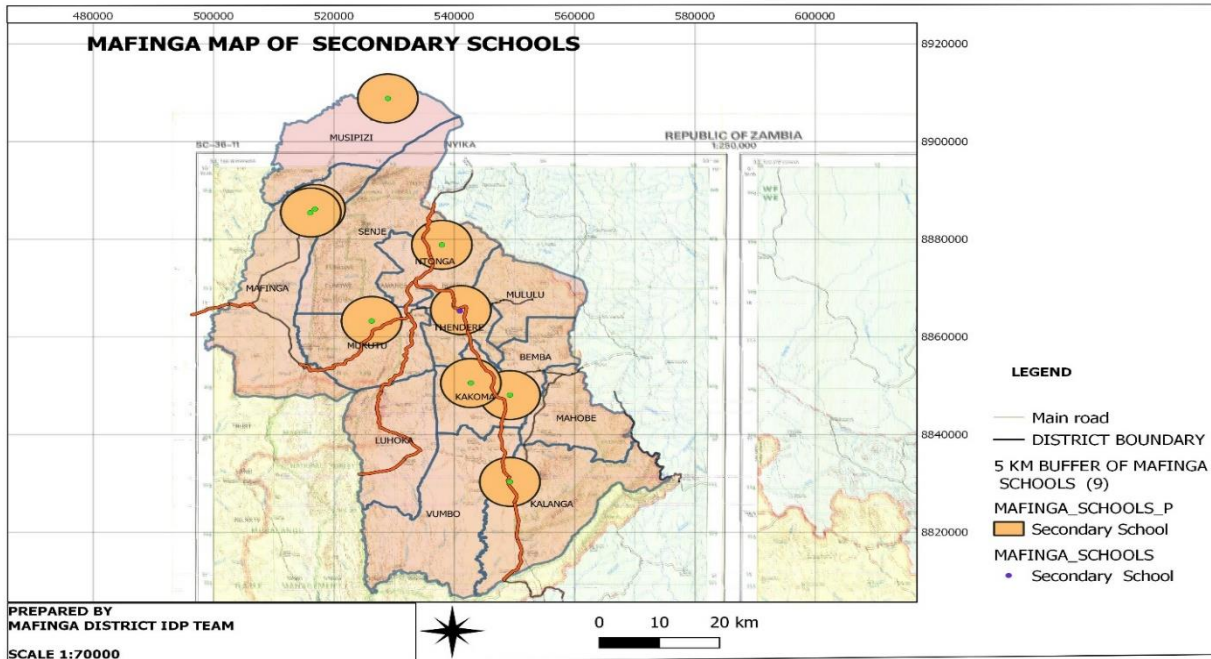
3.4.1.2 Description of the existing state of the Education Sector

3.4.1.2.1 Availability of Services

The district has a total of 90 schools of which 67 are primary schools, 9 secondary schools, 18 community schools and 4 open learning centers which cater for pupils who are unable to get grade eight places in regular secondary schools. The 4 open learning centers operate within the 50 primary schools. Pre-school classes also exist in 27 of the 50 primary schools.



MAP 3-4: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS



MAP 3-5: SECONDARY SCHOOLS MAP

(a) Distance to the nearest school:

The distribution of primary schools is such that 10% of the schools in the district meet the 5km standard between schools whereas 90% are above the standard. Notably, the distribution of primary schools commensurate to the general ward population distribution with Mafinga and Nsenje ward having the least population figures in the district.

Nsenje and Luhoka wards do not have any secondary. There is need to decongest the Thendele Secondary School in Thendele ward which is the only secondary school in the central business area. The district has only one boarding school which is located in Muyombe and learners from very distant places are forced to be attending school as weekly boarders making it more difficult for learners to access secondary education as weekly boarding comes with its own challenges which include walking long distances to go back home to collect food as well as staying in unsafe weekly boarding facilities which risks learner's well-being.

(b) Status of Infrastructure

As of 2022, only 45 out of 67 primary schools had standalone structures of at least one 1x3 CRB while the remaining primary schools had either a 1X2 CRB constructed by the community using substandard materials or no class room block at all. The district does not have any standalone ECE infrastructure. Considering the projected rapid increase in population, there is urgent need to construct three ECE hubs in Mulekatembo, Thendele and Muyombe areas.

On the other hand, the district has Ten (10) secondary schools of which only 6 are standalones and the other Four (4) are annexed to the existing primary schools. There is urgent need to rehabilitate as well as construct secondary schools to meet the demands of the projected increase in population.

In terms of staff accommodation, the total required number of housing units for the staff stands at 760 against the available 126 out of which 42 are in good condition and the other 84 are in deteriorated state and needs rehabilitation as they were constructed by the community using substandard materials. The district does not have any public library. Currently, the district education management team operates from the District Resource Centre while DEBS has been allocated an office by the District Commissioner at the District Administrative Block.

Under ECE the district currently has 78 age-appropriate tables and 440 chairs altogether. Therefore, the deficit of age-appropriate desks in ECE centers as at 2022 is 3666 chairs and 916 tables. The other information on the desks needed is given in the table below. (DEB OFFICE, 2022).

TABLE 3-4: INFRASTRUCTURE SITUATION IN THE DISTRICT

Type of infrastructure	Infrastructure Existing	Required(standards)	Deficit
Classrooms	385	607	222
Staff Houses	68	760	692

Waterborne Toilets (Ablution blocks)	6	171	165
Desks	6392	21069	14677
Boreholes	26	95	69

Source: DEBS 2022

(c) Staffing Levels in Schools;

By 2022, the total number of teachers in the district stood at 735 against 37733pupils. At ECE level there are 32 teachers against 4106 pupils. At primary, there are 413 teachers against 29620 pupils and at Secondary level, there are 290 teachers against 4007 pupils. Thus, the teacher-pupil ratios for ECE, Primary and Secondary levels of education stand at 1:129, 1:72 and 1:15 respectively. Out of the 61 Primary schools with ECE center’s only 32 have trained teachers and could only absorb less than 54% of the potential grade 1 entrants with ECE experience. It can be noted from this that lack of enough ECE teachers has been a hindrance in the delivery of quality education to all ECE learners and as such contributes to poor performance in the first years of primary education as children with ECE background tend to perform well in the first four grades in literacy and numeracy as compared to those who have had received some ECE or no education at all.

At ECE level, the

(d) Water and Sanitation at Schools

On water access points, 25 primary schools have hand pump boreholes and only 3 secondary school have hand pump boreholes that are functional. About 63% of the primary schools relies on other sources of water that include protected (38%) and unprotected (62%) wells. For secondary schools, 70% of the schools get water from protected as well as unprotected wells which sometimes don’t provide quality water for use. This poses a danger to disease outbreaks that has the potential to disrupt the normal operations of the school as well as the school calendar. In the district, there is no primary school that has piped water. Regarding sanitation, there is no primary school with waterborne toilets, all the primary schools use VIP toilets and pit latrines which are not adequate as the ratio stands at 1:75 which is above the recommended standard of 1:25. At secondary school level, only 1 school has waterborne toilets while 2 are still under construction at two different schools. The toilet pupil ratio in secondary schools stands at 1:42. Inadequate sanitary facilities are one cause of school absenteeism for a girl child especially in secondary schools in terms of menstrual hygiene management. To ensure that sanitation in schools is improved, there is need to construct 165 ablution blocks prioritizing schools with high enrolments.

Power and Telecommunication

By 2022, out of the 77 schools (67 Primary and 10 Secondary) in the district, only 10 were connected to the national electricity supply line. This presents a problem for implementing the new curriculum, especially in the area of Information Communication Technology (ICT) Education, which is supposed to be taught even at elementary level in terms of telecommunication, it can be approximated that 50%

of the school's face challenges with communication. (DEB OFFICE, 2022) The most affected schools are those in wards

School drop out

The district school dropout cases increase from grade 4. This has been attributed mainly to economic hardships, bad cultural practices, early pregnancies and marriages among others. Initiatives by the government like Keeping Girls in School and other non-government organizations like CAMFED and CHAZ are helping in mitigating the high dropout rates especially among the girls.

Seasonal Absenteeism

In rainy season the district experiences season absenteeism from schools due to learners failing to cross some rivers (Mululu, Bemba, Kalanga Wards) to go to school and other economic activities involving looking after cattle, farming and monthly market days. The following rates indicates the dropout rates for the last 3 years (2020 at 1.67, 2021 at 1.51 and 2022 at 1.33) respectively (DEBS OFFICE, 2022)

3.4.1.3 Existing and Proposed investment programs under the Education Sector;

Existing Programmes are as follows;

- Menstrual hygiene promotion
- Early childhood education
- Human resource development
- Primary education
- Infrastructure development
- Secondary education

Proposed Programmes are as follows;

- Early childhood education
- ICT promotion
- Infrastructure development
- Secondary education
- Primary education
- Environmental awareness
- Entrepreneurship
- Technology

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

The high teacher-pupil ratio compounded by limited school places is likely to affect pupils' progression to the next levels which will results in a number of them dropping out. The resultant effect of the forgoing scenario, will lead to increased pressure on available agriculture related livelihoods.

3.4.1.5 Environment and Climate Change Analysis.

3.4.1.5.1 *The Impact of Existing Trends on The Environment and Climate Change*

Reduced agricultural production will affect the viability of home-grown school feeding program thereby affecting the nutrition status of learners consequently impact negatively on the concentration levels. Additionally, there will be reduction in time spent on school as some children would be expected to engage in some trade to help supplement family income.

3.4.1.6 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The limited classroom spaces are likely to delay/limit school enrolments thereby affecting progression. This will in turn contribute to high poverty levels among the school dropouts especially the females. This affected by the surge in teen pregnancies, child and early marriages in IDP area

3.4.1.7 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process.

Following the public participation process which was conducted, the following issues were raised:

❖ Staff accommodation.

Accommodation in the education sector has been a problem. Most schools have inadequate staff houses especially schools in remote places; this has an impact on learners because there are less teachers in such schools against the established number. The community consultative meetings held as part of the IDP preparation process clearly identified the need for additional and better school and accommodation infrastructure as a priority.

- ❖ Few teachers in some schools causing work overload on the few available and thus compromising quality service.
- ❖ Poor and inadequate school infrastructure in most community and established schools
- ❖ Poor road network and lack of bridges and crossing points on roads leading to most rural Schools.

3.4.1.8 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified

- ❖ Inadequate investments in education infrastructure, learning and teaching materials, research and human capital in the sector have been understood to be the underlying factors.

3.5 WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

3.5.1.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at A Local Level

- The National Water Policy (2010)
- The National Solid Waste Management Strategy (2014)

3.5.1.2 Description of the Existing State of Development Availability of services

Water Supply

Chambeshi Water Supply and Sanitation Company is mandated to supply water to the urban and Peri-urban areas of the district but however, the Utility Company is yet to launch their official activities in the district. In Comparison, Mafinga Town Council on the other hand is mandated to supply water to

the rural parts of the district through drilling of boreholes, Mafinga has a total of 148 boreholes out of which 101 are operational (MAFINGA TOWN COUNCIL, WATSAN, 2022). The majority of the population draws water from unprotected water sources such as rivers and shallow wells. Some wards such as Vumbo and Luhoka have no access to safe drinking water as they have no boreholes.

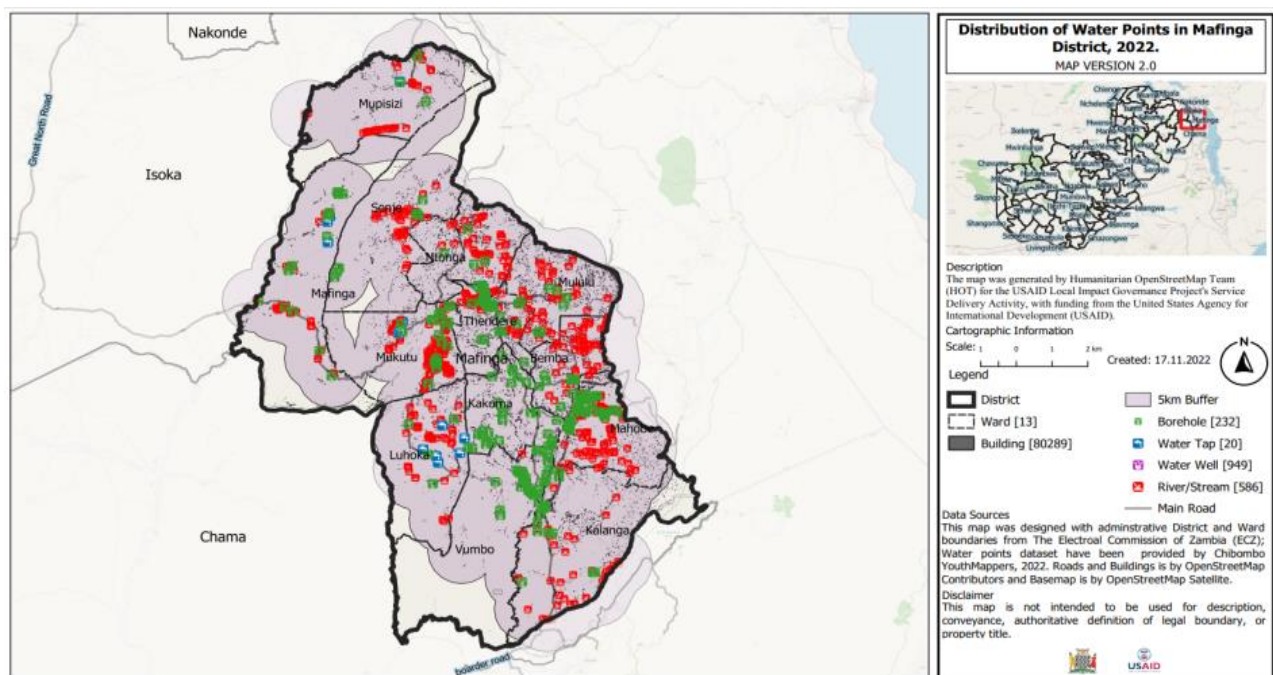
The urban areas which is mainly the township area is served with water kiosks pumping water from the two commercial boreholes owned by Mafinga Town Council.

In terms of sanitation, people in the urban and Peri-urban areas of the district do not have any sewerage system. People within the township areas mainly use septic tanks and soak-a-ways with a small percentage using Ventilated Improved Latrines (VIPs).

In rural areas, the common type of sanitation facilities are traditional latrines and VIPs. Some of these are not properly built and tend to collapse during rainy seasons. This also contributes to increased diarrhea cases recorded in rainy seasons, and also the need to address the issues of open defecation. The Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) which is a program aimed at addressing sanitation issues in the District is been implemented in the entire district.

Solid waste management

Mafinga town council, carries out solid waste management which include services such as; generation, storage, collection and disposal in mainly two markets namely Thendele and Muyombe,



MAP 3-6: WATER POINTS IN MAFINGA

In terms of the sanitation with regards to the number of toilets in use, Local Authority statistics shows that 79% of the district population have toilets while 21% still practice open Defecation (WATSAN , Mafinga Town Council).

3.5.1.1 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Generally, the planning standard for boreholes, is that 1 borehole should service 250 persons. On average, the 101 boreholes are supposed to service 25,250 people but the boreholes are only servicing 102,533 meaning an excess population of more than half is not being serviced with water. These

statistics entails that the vast majority (75%) of communities do not have access to adequate water supply and only 25% of the district's settlements have fair access to safe and clean water.

The existing and fast-growing settlements in areas such as Thendele, Muyombe, Chanama, Mulekatembo, Wiya, Mwenewisi, Sichitambule and Chitapo are unplanned with no proper plans for waste disposal and sewer systems. The haphazard construction of pit latrines and refuse pits which in some cases may be less than 30 meters away from the water source and therefore has the potential to contaminate ground water sources in the long run. In terms of the sanitation with regards to the number of toilets in use, Local Authority statistics shows that 79% of the district population have toilets while 21% still practice open Defecation.

3.5.1.2 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

Issues that emerged out of the public engagement included the

- Absence of piped water and poor sanitation, notably in there earmarked Thendele and Muyombe townships.
- Women walking long distances in search of the service. The stakeholders requested for more water points in the rural areas to reduce on the distance covered particularly by women to fetch water.
- Sensitizing the households in the rural areas on the need to construct sanitary facilities through Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) program.
- Construction of water and sewer reticulation system in the township in the township area and Muyombe growth center's which is more developed than the Central Business District.
- Road Inaccessibility of some villages in need of water Points
- Poor Solid waste management in the trading areas

3.5.1.3 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

3.5.1.3.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

To service the population that is anticipated to double in the next 10 years, there is the need to provide rural water by drilling more boreholes. Further as the population is increasing the demand for urban water supply will increase and therefore Chambeshi water utility company or any reputable water utility company that may be established during this period should become operational in the district.

3.5.1.4 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programs

- Drilling of boreholes in the rural and peri-urban areas
- Maintenance of the existing Boreholes

Future Programmes

- Construction of water and sanitation reticulation system in the Township area

- Drilling of boreholes and provision of Kiosks in all the growth centres
- Construction of solar water systems in all the wards

3.5.1.4.1 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population

Distribution Patterns

The increase in population will demand that most of the water sources are secured as the district is recording an increase in the number of drying seasonal streams including the Thendele stream which is the main source of water in the CBD.

The increase in pollution will also result in increase in the volume of solid waste generation. There is need for growth nodes such Chanama, Mulekatembo, Nachisitu, Thendele and Muyombe to have designated formal solid waste disposal sites to meet the arising need to solid waste management.

3.5.1.5 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

The serious surface and ground water pollution resulting from the use of latrines, septic tanks are likely to constrain the sector's capacity to provide the much needed clean and safe water to communities.

3.5.1.6 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 an adverse effect on women and the youths.

3.5.1.7 Summary on water and Sanitation

Mafinga district largely depends on boreholes, protected shallow wells and perennial streams for sources of water. The majority of people in the district do not have access to safe and clean water. This therefore calls for serious investments to expand the water reticulation infrastructure so as to meet the rapidly rise in water demand.

3.6 ENERGY SECTOR

3.6.1.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at A Local Level

(Review of Policies and Plans)

The National Energy Policy (NEP) - is aimed at guiding the energy sector in the development of the electricity generation, transmission and distribution capacity. Further, it will enhance cost - effectiveness and efficiency in the supply of petroleum products.

3.6.1.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

I. Availability of Energy Sources

Hydro Electrical Power

Mafinga District is sourcing its electricity connectivity from the neighbouring country Malawi. The current status is that only two centres are connected namely Muyombe and Thendele. The other areas which highly populated such as Mulekatembo, Chanama and Mweniwisi are not connected to the National Grid by ZESCO.

Solar Power

Currently the majority population is solar generation power which they use for lighting basic electrical appliances for their needs. The Rural Electrification Agency (REA) has identified Mulekatembo Centre for possible alternative power source supply to be supported by USAID Project by 2023. There is a proposed a Solar Power Plant

Wood Fuel

Most of the rural households in the district depend on wood fuel for their energy needs and this has caused an escalation in deforestation because a good number of people have engaged in charcoal burning as a source of income. This increase in the level of deforestation can also be attributed to the high levels of poverty being experienced in the district.

Fuel Supply

The district does not have a fuel service station and hugely depends on the neighbouring district Isoka but however plans to construct a filling station in Mafinga district are still being explored with some feasibility studies initiated in 2022 by an interested private incorporated company by the name of Benzol Petroleum services.

3.6.1.3 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process

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

- a) Not having a ZESCO Office and subsequently not having officers stationed in the district.
- b) Absence of a filling station to service district and quickly rising need of this commodity
- c) Lack of power supply in key institutions such as Schools -The lack of sustainable power supply in schools has made it difficult to execute the newly introduced curriculum which includes computer science as a subject and impacting negatively on the delivery of other services which are power dependent
- d) Lack of reliable power in health facilities -The provision of the much-needed lighting at night, Laboratory services and cold chain came out as a source of concern in that it compromises the quality of service delivery.

3.6.1.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

3.6.1.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The population changes projected over the next ten (10) years, as shown in the population forecast, will place strain on the energy supply to sustain the population's growing social and economic activities.

3.6.1.5 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programs

Existing Programs include the following;

- Rural Electrification

Proposed Programs includes;

- Construction of a filling station
- Rural Electrification
- Connection of Mafinga to the nation electricity grid
- Wind turbine generated electricity
- Solar Farms

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

As the population grows, there is a greater need for electricity, which drives the district's deforestation rate higher and further depletes the area's already scarce forest resources. This is mostly caused by a lack of sufficient electricity, which causes people to use charcoal made from trees as a source of energy.

Population distribution will continue to be concentrated along the Isoka-Muyombe main trunk highways and in designated growth areas such Thendele, Muyombe, Mulekatembo, Chanama, Mwenewisi, and any place electricity is available.

3.6.1.7 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

The exploitation of natural resources for wood fuel as an energy source in the district is one of the major concerns which is directly contributing to the high rate of deforestation. Most households in the district depend on charcoal and fire wood for their domestic consumption as well as for their livelihoods. The high rate of deforestation may lead to irregular rainfall pattern as well as loss of biodiversity. The burning of charcoal also contributes to the carbon emissions into the ozone layer.

3.6.1.8 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Because it has been difficult for women and other vulnerable groups to obtain hydroelectric energy from the utility company. Due to this, many women and disadvantaged groups now depend on illicit

forest product collection, such the production of firewood and charcoal, which has an adverse effect on the environment. To combat the resource depletion caused by trees' exploitative tendencies, the Transforming Landscape for Resilient and Development (TRALARD) organization has targeted as many women as it can.

3.6.1.9 The impact of Covid 19 on the sector

Because of the accelerating levels of COVID 19 pandemic virus the connections rate was slackened down.

3.7 FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK

3.7.1 LIVESTOCK SECTOR

3.7.1.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at Local level.

Policy Frameworks that Govern the Livestock Sector

The sector is governed by the following policies:

- The livestock development policy of 2012 whose objective is to promote increased and sustainable livestock production, productivity and management.
- The 2020 National Livestock Development Policy (2020) focuses on transforming the Livestock industry to enhance socio-economic development.
- The National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy of 2023 whose objective is to transform the fisheries and aquaculture subsector in order to enhance sustainable fisheries and aquaculture development.
- 8NDP (2022-2026) Pillar 1 of the 8NDP- strategy 1 highlights the need to increase agricultural production and productivity. The programs covered are aquaculture and Livestock.

3.7.1.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

3.7.1.3 Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at Local level.

Policy Frameworks that Govern the Fisheries and Livestock Sector

The sector is governed by the following policies:

- The livestock development policy of 2012 whose objective is to promote increased and sustainable livestock production, productivity and management.
- The 2020 National Livestock Development Policy (2020) focuses on transforming the Livestock industry to enhance socio-economic development.
- The National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy of 2023 whose objective is to transform the fisheries and aquaculture subsector in order to enhance sustainable fisheries and aquaculture development.

- **8NDP (2022-2026) Pillar 1** of the 8NDP- strategy 1 highlights the need to increase agricultural production and productivity. The programs covered are aquaculture and Livestock Development

3.7.1.4 Description of the Existing State of Development

Fish farming (aquaculture) and livestock production make critical contribution to the development of the district in terms of employment and as an important source of protein. Capture fisheries is not a major activity in the district.

Aquaculture production

The district has approximately 200 farmers who have ventured in aquaculture (fish production) in all the 13 wards, and a total of 216 ponds across the district. The ward with more fish farmers is Mukutu and it accounts for 40% of the total district production while the remaining wards have less farmers due to inadequate conducive natural environment such as dambos and or streams which are suitable for fish farming.

TABLE 3-7: FISH PONDS IN THE DISTRICT

Number of fish farmers.	Number of Active fish farmers.	Number of Ponds	Number of active Ponds	Number of non-active ponds
200	168	216	179	37

TABLE 3-8: FISH FARMERS

Number of ponds	Fish farmers by sex		Fingerlings	Yield in tons	Remarks
	Female	Male			
200	32	168	1,500	≤1.5	Yield low due to absence of seed farm.

The farmers include beneficiaries under Zambia Aquaculture Enterprise Development Project (ZAEDP) and those trained in collaboration with Transforming Landscapes for Resilience and Development (TRALARD) project.

The following are contributing factors to such very low yearly yields:

- No direct support to fish farmers (1 member of staff to 200 farmers who stay very far from each other)
- Currently, there is no reliable fingerling source in the district;
- There is no promotion of small water body (dam) aquaculture in the district; and effects of climate change as water in the ponds dry up before harvesting time

Livestock development

The district has a total number of **23,500** cattle, **5,259** goats, **1,823** pigs, **31,827** chickens, **2,474** Guinea fowl, **2,175** sheep, **and 1,979** duck. The district has six (6) Veterinary Camps namely

Thendele, Mulekatembo, Wenela, Nachisitu, Mwenewisi and Muyombe. Various livestock are distributed in various camps as below.

TABLE 3-5: LIVESTOCK POPULATION IN THE DISTRICT

Camp	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Indigenous chickens	Ducks
Mulekatembo	4,449	883	315	268	249	5,903	331
Wenela	3,712	837	394	383	248	5,723	336
Thendele	6,598	835	367	317	240	5,363	331
Muyombe	2,986	897	309	173	274	5,266	350
Nachisitu	2,686	909	477	254	239	4,915	319
Mweniwisi	3,019	898	313	428	228	4,657	312
Total	23,500	5,259	2,175	1,823	1,478	31,827	1,979

Communal grazing is practiced throughout the district, all year round although it is very much concentrated in the dambo areas. Efforts are being made to have designated grazing areas and to improve rangeland. The promotion of field pasture development is also encouraged. The breed for animals that are in the district i.e. cattle, goat, pigs, chickens.

Cattle – Angony

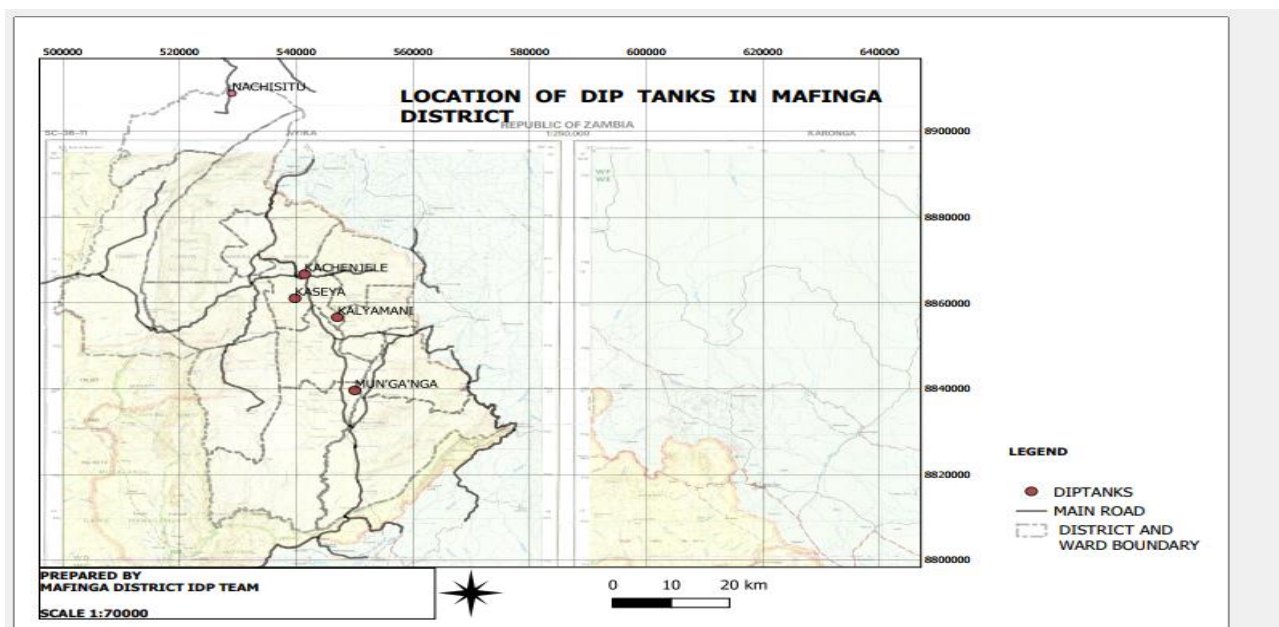
Goats – Plateau goats

Pigs – Local breed, Hampshire, large white

Chickens – Necked neck, Sussex, Sasals, rough feathered, short legged Dwarf chickens

Dip tanks

The district has a total of 5 dip tanks namely (Nachisitu, Kalyamani, Kaseya, Mung’ang’a and Kanyenjele – all these dip tanks need rehabilitation. Mung’ang’a, Nachisitu, Kalyamani and Kaseya need water point for effective usage)



MAP 3-7: DIP TANKS IN THE DISTRICT

These dip tanks need rehabilitation on the walls, crush pens, tanks and roofs. They also need solar boreholes with security for sustainability.

The underlined scheduled and non-scheduled diseases prevail in the district: -

TABLE 3-6: LIVESTOCK DISEASES IN THE DISTRICT

SCHEDULED DISEASE	SPECIES	NON-SCHEDULED DISEASES	SPECIES
East Coast Fever	Bovine	Mange	Canine, Bovine, Porcine & Caprine
Babesiosis	Bovine & Canine	Bloat	Bovine, caprine and Porcine
Anaplasmosis	Bovine	Diarrhea	All type of livestock
Evil Quarter/Black Leg	Bovine	Snake Bites	Bovine and Caprine
Newcastle Disease	Avian	Dystocia	Bovine
Infectious Coryza	Avian	Coccidiosis	Avian
Rabies	Canine	Transmissible Venereal Tumour (TVT)	Canine
Lumpy Skin Disease	Bovine	Pink Eye	Bovine and Caprine
Heart Water	Bovine	Scabby Mouth	Caprine
African Swine Fever	Porcine	Endo/Ecto Parasites	All types of livestock
		Fracture	Bovine
		Pneumonia	Caprine & Bovine

		Chronic Respiratory Disease (CRD)	Avian
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3.7.1.5 Issues arising from the Public participation process

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

- i. Inadequate fisheries extension services
- ii. High cost of drugs and feed for fish
- iii. Lack of fisheries infrastructure
- iv. Lack of fish hatcheries
- v. Inadequate information on fishing practices and equipment to use
- vi. Inadequate financial capacity for fish farmers and cooperatives
- vii. Non-availability of dams
- viii. Drying of streams during the dry season
- ix. Insufficient grazing land for animals
- x. Non Availability of vaccines and medicines in case some disease outbreak
- xi. The district doesn't have an abattoir
- xii. Non-functional dip-tanks
- xiii. Inadequate transport to ferry the animals to the marketing sites.
- xiv. Overgrazed areas should be resuscitated through reseeded and management of rangelands
- xv. Bad road connectivity
- xvi. Absence of cold-room facilities

3.7.1.6 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

3.7.1.6.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The district population is likely to grow in the next 10 years. This entails that, a total number of registered farmers is likely to grow proportionately with overall population growth. The change in population has an effect on livestock and fish production as well as supply. The increasing demand of the products pushes against the limited resource base for livestock and fish production. The increase in the population depicts the need for increase or rehabilitation in the fisheries and livestock services and facilities available in the area.

3.7.1.7 Existing and proposed Investment and development programs

I. Enhanced Smallholder Livestock Investment Project (E-SLIP)

To ensure increased livestock production and productivity, E SLIP embarked on the program of livestock stocking and restocking where in the district various livestock was placed as follows to the livestock farming community in 2021, 40 beef cattle, 290 goats, 5000 improved local chickens followed by 100 Rabbits in 2022.all the livestock placed were provided on a pass on gift model. Community Livestock Facilitators were trained to facilitate quick flow of information from the community to camp officer.

II. Climate Resilient Livestock management Project (CRLMP)

Two hundred (200) small scale farmers in the district have been trained in climate smart livestock production. The main focus is on natural range land management in order to improve animal nutrition and bio-gas production from livestock farm waste. The district has so far identified two (02) rangelands in Muyombe and Mulekatembo which are yet to be improved with pasture legumes and other perennial plant species. Rangeland management committees have been established and trained in these areas.

III. Farm Input Support Programme (FISP)

The main aim of the programme is to promote production through provision of subsidized fisheries and livestock inputs (feed, drugs and chemicals) to viable registered farmers. However, most farmers if not all their interest is fertilizer.

IV. Food Security Pack Programme (FSP)

This program is aimed at empowering the poor and vulnerable but viable farming households with alternative livelihood skills to improve their household nutrition and income security for self-sustainability and poverty reduction. The main focus areas are small livestock and local chicken stocking. So far 100 farmers have been supported with goat across various wards.

V. Sustainable Livestock Infrastructure Support Project (SLIMP)

This project and its precursor the Livestock Infrastructure Support project (LISP) is aimed at identifying and constructing critical infrastructure necessary to support livestock production and marketing in the district. So far, the program constructed four Livestock service centers in the district based in Nsami, Mulekatembo Kaseya and Thendele. Currently the project focusses on sustainable utilization of the livestock infrastructure.

Proposed Investments

- Improve on the quality of fingerlings
- Provision of Greenhouse hatchery system to enable the production of fingerlings throughout the year.
- Formation of Aquaculture cooperatives
- Increase on the number of fisheries cooperatives
- Construction of an abattoir to promote trade.
- Construction and repairing of non-functional dip tanks
- Construction of dip tanks in Mululu and Luhoka ward
- To undertake Livestock Service Centre (LSC) repairs in various wards like Ntonga, Nsenje, Bemba and Thendele
- Encouraging farmers to grow pastures and make hay to enable farmers have adequate food during summer.
- Gazette Designation of land for grazing in consultation with the chiefs and village headmen.
- Technical support
- Credit facilities to enable the farmers to access loans.

3.7.1.8 The impact of the continuation of existing Trends on Land use and Population Distribution Patterns

The increase in demand for food has seen increased pressure on the land as people continue to open up new land to settle and farm to meet the demand.

Increasing population coupled with continued unsustainable land use practices will likely affect communal grazing areas and eventually lead to land degradation.

3.7.1.9 The Impact of existing trends on the Environmental and Climate Change

Arable land for agriculture has started reducing as more and more land is being used for pond construction and housing. Streams and other water bodies are drying up quickly due to climate change. The effect of livestock farming on the environment is mostly evident because farmers take animals for grazing anywhere they find pasture without considering sensitivity of such an area and the impact this might cause on the environment. Overgrazed areas lose soil integrity, and maybe a potential source of a disease outbreak and they generally become prone to soil erosion. The increase in livestock means more grazing area is needed, and consequent production of methane whose presence affects the earth's temperatures and climate system.

3.7.1.10 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Low productivity, hunger and poverty have negatively impacted human life especially the women, youths and children and people living with disabilities.

3.8 AGRICULTURE SECTOR

3.8.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be implemented at a Local Level *Eight National Development (8NDP)*

The agricultural sector is covered under pillar 1 of the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) i.e., Economic transformation and Job creation.

Second National Agricultural Policy (2016)

The policy states that the region which includes Muchinga is characterized by highly leached, acidic soils.

National Food and Nutrition Policy (2006)

The policy covers nutritional care for vulnerable groups such as women, children, orphans and vulnerable children, the elderly and the disabled.

The National Decentralization Policy (2013)

The Policy outlines agriculture as one of the line ministries whose functions have been devolved to the Local Authority and also covers issues of land allocation and utilization

Rural Finance Policy and Strategy (2012)

The vision for the Policy and Strategy is to have vibrant and well-resourced rural communities that enjoy prospects of sustained socio-economic development.

National Livestock Development Policy (2020)

The policy focuses on transforming the Livestock industry in order to enhance social economic development.

National Trade Policy (2018)

The main objective of the Policy is to turn Zambia into a net exporter and improve competitiveness.

National Lands Policy (2021)

The policy targets to address issues of land encroachment, land displacements, land disputes and inadequate availability of serviced land, which is in view of the growing population. The policy also covers issuance of land title, allocation of land to women, youths and persons with disabilities.

3.8.1.1 Description of the Existing State of Development Availability of Service

The district has a total of 39,569 farmers know to the ministry of agriculture. All these farmers are registered on the Zambia Integrated Agricultural Management Information System (ZIAMIS) and is desegregated as follows; 19,535 males and 20,034 females.

The number of farmers receiving government support through Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) is only 8,370 which is 21.2% of the total registered farmers. The number of cooperatives and farmer groups benefitting from FISP is approximately 550 groups.

The production of the major crop is done by the smallholder farmers. Primitive tools are used in the cultivation like the hoe. Which has led to low productivity due to limited access to mechanization and delay on the rains. Maize is the major crop grown in the district, other crops being, beans and ground nuts.

Mechanized farming is very low hence animal draft power is mostly used. The district agriculture is heavily dependent on rains fed agriculture however irrigation farming is been promoted and Mulekatembo camp.

- The irrigated area under cultivation in the district is less than 16 Hectares. However, the district has potential to expand irrigation farming to at least 150 hectares if the available streams are well utilized.
- The district has no Farmer Training Centre (FTC) to do demonstrations where farmer can learn technologies.

Agricultural Camps

Then district has eighteen (18) agricultural camps and all these camps have inadequate accommodation facilities.

EXTENSION TO FARMER RATIO

The total number of registered farmers in the district is **39,569** as shown in the table below distribution per Agriculture camp.

TABLE 3-5: CAMP EXTENSION RATIO

S/N	CAMP	NO. of farmers registered	NO. OF EXTENSION STAFF	REQUIRED STAFF	DEFICIT
1.	Chifunda	1,637	1	4	3
2.	Masangani	1,445	1	4	3
3.	Katanga	1,313	1	3	2
4.	Muyombe	2,466	1	6	5
5.	Zumbe	2,338	1	6	5
6.	Wenela	6,364	1	16	15
7.	Kalyamani	1,884	1	5	4
8.	Kaseya	2,445	1	6	5
9.	Wiya	2,237	1	6	5
10.	Thendele	3,945	1	10	9
11.	Chitapo	1,049	1	3	2
12.	Mulekatembo	2,861	1	7	6
13.	Nsami	1,145	1	3	2
14.	Chanama	2,290	1	6	5
15.	Sichitambule	1,279	1	3	2
16.	Mwenewisi	2,763	1	7	6
17.	Mukumbwa	918	1	3	2
18.	Nachisitu	1,190	1	3	2

The standard Officer to Farmer ratio is 1: 400 and it shows that what is obtaining is meeting the standard.

These camps are not accessible by a Vehicle during the rainy season namely Nachisitu, Zumbe, Chifunda, Masangani, Mukumbwa and Chitapo. The farmers in these camps equally face a challenge to move the Agriculture produce and farming inputs in and out of their farms due to the poor state of the road and temporal crossing points that are washed away.

The district has a total of four standard Food Reserve Agency storage shed in Mulekatembo, Muyombe, Thendele and Mwenewisi. Two Modern bulking centers are under construction in Thendele township of Ntonga ward and Muyombe township of Kalanga ward.

Land Resettlement Schemes

Mafinga district has two Land Resettlement Scheme in Chief Mwenechifungwe and Chief Muyombe.

- The resettlement schemes are already surveyed by the officers from resettlement and Ministry of Agriculture Muchinga province
- So far, no title has been issued
- Luhoka resettlement is approximately 25,000 hectares, which is located in Luhoka ward of Chief Muyombe and Chambo resettlement is approximately 11,000 hectares, which is located in Chief Mwenechifungwe.

3.8.1.2 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of performance

Mafinga district is divided into four (4) agricultural blocks and eighteen (18) agricultural camps although these are not completely aligned to the 13 Wards. The district has a total number of 18 Extension officers. All the camps are manned

Some of the key indicators of performance are as follows:

- a) The district has 650 lead farmers utilizing climate smart agricultural that are spread across the district. Each camp having at least 35 lead farmers in all the 18 camps

b) Total production of crops; from 2019 to 2022, production of the 6 major crops as indicated below:

TABLE 3-6: ANNUAL CROP YIELDS

SN	TYPE OF CROP	ANNUAL YIELD CROP (MT)			
		2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
1	BEANS	2218	2810	3047.26	3625.6
2	G/NUTS	1519	1865	2757.68	2965.65
3	MAIZE	47695	56993	66778.46	44560.8
4	RICE	700	228	489.56	456.9
5	CASSAVA	5050	6423	6813	6935
6	SOYABEANS	495	511	75.95	250

Source: DACO'S OFFICE, 2022

The above table illustrates crop production for a period of three consecutive farming season. It's clearly indicates the variations.

c) Average yield per crop per hectare(productivity)

The table below show the estimated area planted for the 7 major crops and the productivity for each crop.

TABLE 3-7: AVERAGE CROP PRODUCTIVITY

SN	CROP	AREA PLANTED	MALE GROWERS	FEMALE GROWERS	TOTAL GROWERS	YIELD/HA
1	Maize	18910	9629	8370	18000	3.53
2	Beans	3481.5	800	1,200	2000	0.88
3	Soya beans	1381.18	1,658	1,094	2752	0.62
4	Groundnuts	4708.49	1,648	2,472	4120	0.59
5	Rice	409.25	510	340	850	1.20
6	Cassava	720	300	405	675	9.46
7	Sorghum	154.87	270	301	571	0.49

d) Crop Diversification-Farmers growing other crops such as fruit trees vegetables were as follows:

TABLE 3-8: FRUITS PRODUCTIVITY

TYPE OF FRUIT	NO OF GROWERS		TOTAL	No. OF TREES
	MALE	FEMALE		
ORANGE	2250	293	2540	4412
LEMON	541	160	701	1770
AVOCADO	39	21	60	72
GUAVA	783	697	1480	2641
BANANA	3537	2029	5566	23070
MANGO	7204	3294	10498	15324
SUGAR CANE	812	320	1132	8020

Source: Ministry of Agriculture Mafinga District DACO's Office, 2022

TABLE 3-9: VEGETABLE PRODUCTION IN THE DISTRICT

TYPE	Ha...	MALES GOWERS	FEMALE GROWERS	TOTAL GROWERS	YIELD IN TONNES
Cabbage	4	17	39	56	2.8
Rape	9.2	121	488	609	31.6
Onion	1.3	79	281	360	36
Tomato	11.4	352	479	831	207.75
Okra	0.75	14	89	103	5.15

Chinese cabbage	2.3	203	778	981	49.05
Egg plants	0.02	18	62	80	2.7

Source: DACO'S OFFICE, 2022

e) Number of farmers accessing financing

From the data base not many farmers have access to agricultural finance because the district does not have Financial Institutions. However, 8,370 farmers who are beneficiaries under the Farmer Input Support Program are insured under weather index.

3.8.1.3 Issues from Public Participation Process Relating to the Availability of Services in the Sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities

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

- a) *Late delivery of farming inputs*; The majority of stakeholders voiced their displeasure with the length of time it takes to provide agricultural inputs;
- b) *Few farmers on FISP*; the beneficiaries for those on the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) for farmers is too low the number of beneficiaries is 8,370
- c) *Absence of value addition plant*; This was mentioned as one of the primary methods for lessening the exploitation of farmers. Additionally, if they may have access of value-added facilities like cooking oil processing plant, peanut butter might result in the creation of jobs in the district. It is also anticipated that such an endeavor, the creation of value-added factories, might result in the district's populace having access to processed goods at a lower cost.
- d) *Accommodation for District staff and some camp officers/decent staff accommodation* – Due to inadequate housing facilities for Agricultural staff, camp officers are subjected to deplorable accommodation which affects service delivery ultimately. As some officers look for accommodation in the neighbouring camps.
- e) *Inadequate Storage Facilities*-Farmers cover long distances in order to access storage facilities, Aggregation of the crops like beans, soya beans and groundnuts.
- f) *Poor road network*; The main trunk road (Isoka Muyombe road) servicing the district is in deplorable state. Furthermore, feeder roads leading to productive areas such as Zumbe Jombo road leading to Luhoka ward
- g) *Lack of banking facilities* – The lack of banking facilities has discouraged potential farmers from accessing FISP in the district.
- h) *High energy cost to run pumps*- Farmer that are into garden farming and using water pumps express concern on the cost of fuels.
- i) *Poor access to Agriculture credit facilities*: Farmers are unable to procure modern farming equipment due to high interest rate on the loan.

- j) *Low Yield* - due to inappropriate farming technologies been practiced in the district and postharvest technologies.
- k) *Poor Marketing system*- this has resulted in swindling of the farmers by unscrupulous businessmen from the neighbouring countries. this include the Maize that is subsidized by the government.

3.8.1.4 Assessment of the Impact of Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years

The increase in population as it is anticipated in next ten (10) years the number of farmers requiring agriculture services will increase. This will exert pressure in the following areas;

- i. Extension services – the demand for extension services will increase due to the number of farmers in the district. Therefore, more extension officers will have to be employed to serve the farmers.
- ii. Delimitation of agriculture camps- In order to improve the service delivery, some camp will have to be delimited because of the vast coverage and the increase in population. Mulekatembo camp, Thendele camp, Wenela camp, Zumbe camp, Muyombe camp and Nachisitu camp.
- iii. Availability of arable land: The district has vast parcels arable land for cultivation. However, with the anticipated population increase, more pressure will be exerted on the main source of livelihood and income. Therefore, there will be need to maximize productivity through practicing climate smart agriculture.
- iv. Availability of Agriculture facilities- they will be need for a farmer training centre, agriculture research centre that will serve the purpose of improving the farming methods, so that there is utilization of the resources available like inputs, land, water and finance.

The following are the areas where agriculture growth is expected to occur and future services needed: Mulekatembo, Chanama, Sichitambule, Thendele, Muyombe, Mwenewisi, Wenela and Kaseya

OTHER FACILITIES THAT ARE LIKELY TO BE NEEDED

- 1. Mafinga ward will need a Bulking centre and Rice processor to support growth of rice production in the area.
- 2. Processing plant for beans in Thendele ward in order to add value.

3.8.1.5 Existing and proposed investment and development programs

Existing investment

- 1. Promotion of alternative livelihood project to farmers, with the view to preserve the natural resources like Transforming Landscape for Resiliency and Development (TRALARD), Strengthening Climate Resiliency of Agricultural Livelihood (SCRALA), Expansion of Community Based Small Holder Irrigation (E-COBSI).

2. Climate smart Agriculture promotion to address the climate change.

Proposed investment and development programs

1. Promotion of value addition chains in Beans and ground nuts
2. Agriculture credit facilities for smallholder farmers.
3. Construction of office Block for the ministry of Agriculture.
4. Construction of Staff accommodation 16 agricultural camps
5. Construction of a Farmer Training Centre (FTC) to support hands-on training to farmers
6. Construction of roads and provision of crossing points to all agriculture camps
7. Construction of storage shed in Luhoka and Mafinga wards
8. Provision of services in the resettlement schemes

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

The district normally experiences dry spells in Valley area this include Sichitambule camp, Mwenewisi camp. hail storm in Chitapo camp and Flash flood in Muyombe camp sometimes causing destruction to crops and houses.

3.8.1.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Women and girls

As the population increases its important to promote the state land tenure or lease hold under the long-term lease of 99 years. Limited programmes to support the women and youths set up agribusiness that will reduce the dependence on the spouses. Promote the gender quality and equity so that women are able to hold decision making position such as ward development committees and Cooperatives.

Disabled

the Vulnerable famers such the disabled farmers in the district are affected by long distances to access agricultural services due to inadequate extension service and poor state of roads leading to areas where agricultural facilities such as FRA storage shed and satellite.

3.8.1.7.1 Summary for the Agriculture sector

Agriculture sector is major economic activity that the district depends on. Crop production is mainly by smallholder farmers in the district and is characterized by relatively low productivity due poor crop management, limited Agriculture mechanization and poor market. There is need to improve the market in the bordering country in order to boast trade. Maintaining the feeder roads to all weather.

3.9 SECURITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

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

National Gender Policy (2014)

Gender Policy aims to mainstream gender in all national policies, programs, and laws.

National Policy on Disability (2012)

The National Policy on Disability ensures the creation and promotion of initiatives that stop disability. *National Social Protection Policy* (National Social Protection Policy, 2014).

The Policy aims to enhance incomes for impoverished families and other vulnerable groups in society. *Eighth National Development Plan (2022 – 2026)*

3.9.1.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

Availability of services

Mafinga District is a boarder district and it shares its international boundary with Malawi. The boarder's points which are located in Mulekatembo, Chile/Muyombe, Mwanjila and Mwenimpangala are porous because there are no immigration facilities such as offices and Houses for officers to man the boarders. The district has no magistrate court as most suspects are referred to the nearest district, the same applies to correctional facilities.

The district has one un completed police station located in Muyombe but they are also some wards that do not have police stations.

TABLE 3-10: SUMMARY ON THE SECURITY SECTOR

S/N	PRIORITY PROJECTS	LOCATION	STATUS OF EXISTENCE	DEFICIT
1	Construction of modern Police Station	Thendele	NIL	1
2	Construction of modern Police Posts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muyombe • Mulekatembo • Mwenewisi 	NIL	3
3	Construction modern Boarder Posts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mulekatembo • Chile/ Muyombe • Mwanjila • Mwenimpangala 	NIL	4
4	Construction of Correctional facilities	Thendele	NIL	1
5	Construction of Local Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thendele • Mweniwisi 	NIL	2
6	Construction of Magistrate Court	Thendele	NIL	1
7	Construction of Accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police • Immigration • Correctional services • Courts 	NIL	40

3.9.1.3 Issues arising from the Public participation process

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

- i. Non-availability of Police cells
- ii. Lack of transport by the Community Crime Prevention Unit (CCPU) to collaborate with the State Police.
- iii. Lack of communication facilities such as phones or radio messages

- iv. Long distances to police station and police post
- v. Poor mobile network to communicate with the State Police whenever there is an occurrence of crime in the community
- vi. Illegal immigrants posing danger to national security
- vii. Lack of correctional facilities
- viii. Lack of Magistrate court as most cases are referred to the nearest district (Isoka)
- ix. Lack of one stop centre to handle Gender Base Violence cases in the District.

3.9.1.4 Impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years

It is anticipated that there will be an increase in Population in the next ten years. Hence, there will be Future Demand for Services and Facilities. Furthermore, the increase in population will lead to increase in other negative vises such as crime, prostitution and gender-based violence which result in an increase in the demand for services under social protection.

3.9.1.5 Existing and proposed Investment and development programmes

The District lacks infrastructure for law enforcement agencies. Therefore, there is need to construct modern police station, posts, immigration offices, Courts and Correctional facilities in areas such as Thendele, Muyombe, Mulekatembo, Mweniwisi and Mwenimpangala

3.9.1.6 The impact of the continuation of existing Trends on Land use and Population Distribution Patterns

The continuation of existing trend in the sector growth has an impact on land use in the district. This is due to more land demanded for the establishment of roads, office blocks, Houses, Gardens and many more within the settlement areas. Population distribution is expected to concentrate in these areas as more workers will settle around these facilities.

3.9.1.7 Issues arising relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

- Lack of access to GBV services
- Lack of Juvenile Cells
- Lack of public transport which affect the vulnerable group to access social protection services as they cannot afford to travel to Isoka district

3.10 Commerce Trade and Industry

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

Trade Policy Framework

- The trade policy framework provides guidelines for commercial activity data and a strategy for how to enhance them for economic growth (Trade Policy Framework, 2016).
- Markets and bus stations Act No. 20 of 2017.

- Through an Act of parliament, government established the small industries development organization (SIDO) to promote the Micro, small and medium enterprises.

3.10.2 Description of the existing State of Development

Mafinga district has a number of Men, Women and Youths venturing into various business activities ranging from Hair Salons, Barbershops, Restaurants, Hammer mills, moulding of bricks, groceries, Welding, chemists, Hardware, Liquor shops among others. These entrepreneurs are situated in the economic growth node areas of the district such as Sichitambule, Chalamuka, Kapembe, Mulekatembo, Thendele, Wenela, Kalyamani and Muyombe.

Mafinga Town council currently does not own any market as most markets located at Thendele, Mulekatembo and Muyombe belong to the community.

The district also has monthly markets which are locally known as Munada which attract marketers from all the districts in the Province and also from Malawi. The district has seven monthly markets located at Muyombe, Ilunga, Itontela, Chanama and Kalyamani. These are open markets and usually trade in unsanitary environment as most the trading places lack basic sanitary facilities such toilets and water.

Mafinga has 13 milling plants out of which 12 are functional and the one which is not functional is located at Nsami agricultural cooperative in Nsami camp.

Bus stations and Postal Services

Currently, the district does not have a designated bus station or taxi rank. The district has one uncompleted post office and has no one offering courier services.

3.10.2.1 Key Government Priorities being implemented at Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

Cooperatives

Under department of cooperatives, the district currently has five hundred and twenty (520) legally registered Cooperatives. Most of these Cooperatives are agriculturally based and fall in the following categories:

TABLE 3-11: CATEGORIES OF CO-OPERATIVES IN MAFINGA.

S/N	TYPE OF CO-OPERATIVE	NUMBER
1.	Agricultural cooperatives.	127
2.	Multi-purpose cooperatives	322
3.	Livestock cooperatives	26
4.	Savings and credit cooperatives	30
5.	Show society	1
6.	District cooperative union	2
7.	Bee keeping cooperatives	5
8.	Construction cooperatives	6
9.	Marketing cooperative	5

Services provided by Cooperatives to its members and community in Mafinga;

- Milling services (grain milling and commercial production services)

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

The reduction in rainfall due to climate change has impacted co-operatives negatively leading to poor yields. Rapid loss of forest due to agricultural practices such as Chitemene system and the cutting down of trees for charcoal has an adverse impact on the environment. Floods and dry spells have adversely affected crop production leaving farmers poorer and more vulnerable.

3.10.2.3 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

- Lack of access to credit facilities
- Access to ownership of land

3.10.2.4 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

Communities engaged in the survey raised the following issues:

- ✓ *Lack of banking facilities*; the community complained that the district has no bank where they can access banking services.
- ✓ *Distance to banking facilities*; the community complained that they travel about 165 Km to Isoka district to access banking services.
- ✓ *Bad state of roads and crossing points*; most roads and crossing points in Mafinga are bad contributing to delays in accessing banking services.
- ✓ Inadequate trading facilities to serve the entire population.

Cumulative numbers of the project targets

SOLAR MILLING PLANTS

	Number of milling plants allocated	Number of milling plants not brought	functional	Non-functional	Deficit
1	22	9	12	1	4

FIGURE 3-1: SOLAR MILLING PLANTS

3.10.2.5 Population Change and Future Demand for Facilities and Services

The anticipated increase in population will result in more demands for goods and services and commerce and trade. The district has no major industries and so more people as population grows will be engaged in small scale business hence the need for formation of industrial clusters to promote these businesses.

3.10.2.6 Existing and Proposed Projects/Programmes

Existing programs

- Completion of the Post office at Thendele
- Construction of the bus station at Thendele and Muyombe
- Beans packaging by Muyombe Transport Cooperative

Proposed Programs

- Reserving of land by the local authority for industrial clusters
- Setting up of a market at the border areas
- Setting up Maize Processing Plant
- Setting up of an Oil Processing Plant
- Construction off ablution blocks at all open markets
- Provision of safe water at all open markets.

3.10.2.7 Existing trend on Land use and Population Distribution

The increase in population will result in more demand for services especially in the growth centers. There is need for spatial plans to be prepared for all growth centers to curb haphazard development of commercial centers.

3.10.2.8 Public Participation Process

The following issues arose during the public participation:

- land wrangles on traditional land making it impossible to set up permanent trading centers.
- The absence of a good road network systems has had a negative impact on timely transportation of different commodities and this tendency has mostly affected those with bank accounts as they have to travel to other districts where the service is available.

3.10.2.9 Existing Trend on Environment and Climate

Lack of proper planning in the construction of trading places and massive clearing of land paving way for construction of shops and markets harms the environment because most builders don't prioritize protecting the environment when planning their structures.

3.10.2.10 Gender and Vulnerable Groups

Markets constructed in areas such as Mulekatembo, Thendele and Muyombe lack humps for the aged and disabled to easily access them. The fact that women and youths are disadvantaged groups, they lack assets to use as collateral which makes it harder for them to acquire financial services (loans) from financial institutions despite their active engagement in the sector. In order to empower vulnerable groups such as women and youths, empowerment grants such as CDF grants and loans must be allocated to them in order to boost their businesses. the markets design.

3.10.2.11 Consideration of the underlying factors contributing to the issues identified

Below are the possible underlying factors contributing to the issues identified in the previous sections and they include, but not limited to the following:

1. The poor road networks which affect trade and commerce
2. Absence of banking facilities
3. Inadequate credit facilities
4. Uncontrolled developments of the district

5. Land wrangles on customary land earmarked for trading centres

3.10.2.12 Summary for the commerce trade and industry sector

Commerce trade and industry is one of the sectors if well implemented can create employment and add value to farm products to fetch higher prices on local and international markets.

3.11 Tourism and Culture

3.11.1 KEY Government priorities being and to be implemented at a Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

National Tourism policy 2015

The national tourism policy seeks to encourage development in areas with tourism potential in order to establish forward and backward links with other sectors.

Eight National Development Plan (8NDP)

The Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) promotes the development of tourist infrastructure, tourist destinations, and national park restocking (8NDP, 2022).

mountain.

3.11.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

3.11.2.1 Availability of services

Mafinga has no heritage sites listed by the National Heritage Conservation Commission (NHCC). However, the district has some sites which can serve as heritage and tourism sites, generating income and creating jobs for the district's unemployed citizens and these are:

1. The Source of the Luangwa river

The source of the Luangwa river springs from a "hollow basin" carefully protected by a thin layer of riparian forest straddling its banks on the Mafinga mountain and is immediately followed by montane grasslands that act as recharge for the source (WECSZ 2015). The Luangwa River flows 800 kilometers south-southwest, skirting the Muchinga escarpment before joining the Zambezi River between Luangwa (formerly Feira), Zambia, and Zumbo, Mozambique.

With the enormous wildlife populations of the Luangwa Valley and its fishing and farming communities downstream, and an annual discharge of over 22 cubic kilometers into the Zambezi above the Cahora Bassa Dam (FAO 1997), the ecological and economic significance of this catchment is difficult to overstate.

However, outside of the 15,500-hectare Mafinga National Forest reserve (P. 296), which receives only nominal protection from the Forestry Department, Luangwa river has no conservation status in the National Legislature.

2. Mafinga Hills

At 2,329 meters above Sea Level the Mafinga Hills are Zambia's highest point. In addition to being an important part of Fungwe culture, the Mafinga hills are ecologically significant because they are home

to eight endemic plant species, including the protea mafingensis, which is named after the Mafinga mountain.

On the Mafinga hills, 207 bird species have been recorded, including rare birds such as the Blue Swallow *Hirundo atrocaerulea* and the African Crowned Eagle *Stephanoaetus coronatus*. In 2018, a population of the range-restricted Churring Cisticola *njombe* was discovered (Birdwatch 2018).

Although large mammals have mostly vanished from the Mafinga hills, it is not uncommon to see troops of blue monkeys in the Luangwa gorge, yellow baboons in the hills' western and southern reaches, and traces of klipspringers. In addition, 15 mammal species have been recorded recently, including the Chequered Giant Sengi *Rhynchocyon cirnei* and the Long-haired Rousette *Stenomysteris Lanorus* which was the first Zambian record in 2018. Seven reptile species have been recorded, including Grey-bellied Skaapsteker *Psammophylax variabilis* and Nchisi Pygmy Chameleon *Rhampholeon nchisiensis*. The latter is a highly localized species that was previously only known from the Nyika plateau in Zambia.

The Mafinga hills also have hot springs (such as Malungule hot spring), waterfalls (such as Malonje waterfall), and 1 botanical reserve (Mulangale forest).

3. Nyika plateau

The Nyika Plateau is a beautiful montane highland area on the Malawian border, south-east of the Mafinga Hills. The views from the plateau, which is 2000 meters AMSL, are spectacular, with dramatic cloud formations on the horizon. The higher elevations feature open, undulating grasslands with incised valleys that create panoramic views, wildflower slopes, rolling green hills dotted with wildlife, and tropical forests. The montane vegetation attracts a large number of antelopes such as duiker, eland, and roan, and the park has one of the highest leopard densities in Central Africa! Over 400 bird species have been recorded in the park, including rare species such as the Denham's bustard and the wattled crane, as well as the red-winged francolin, which is only found in Nyika.

TABLE 3-12: TOURIST AREAS

Area	Existing Development	Proposed development
Mafinga hills	No tourism activities present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Enlist Luangwa river source and Mafinga hills in national catalogue of heritage sites – Develop hiking trails and camping facilities to the source highest point in Zambia – Develop an eco-lodge in the northern part near Malonje water falls along Luangwa gorge – Conduct more ecological studies to document the special plant and animal species of interest – Restock Wildlife – Cable cars in the Luangwa gorge – Mountain biking and 4x4 adventures

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community led eco-tourism
Nyika plateau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourism activities present - Only accessible via Malawi. - 1 rest house present on Zambian side. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construct access road via Muyombe - Improve state of Muyombe Chama road. This will create 2 points of entry i.e. via Isoka and via Chama. It will also make it easier for tourists visiting Nyika to visit Mafinga - Mountain biking and 4x4 adventures - Community led eco-tourism
Cultural heritage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document historical events for the 5 main ethnic groups - Identify sites of historical significance such as the site of massacre in Muyombe during the “Lumpa uprising” - Formalise burial sites for chiefs Izinza,

3.11.2.2 Issues arising from the public participation process

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

Cultural Heritage

Tumbuka, Nyika, Fungwe, Lambya, and Wandya are the five major ethnic groups in the district. The district is divided into three chiefdoms: Mwenechifungwe, which is known to celebrate the Chambo Chalutanga ceremony; Muyombe Chiefdom, which celebrates Vikankanimba ceremony; and Mwenewisi chiefdom, which hosts the Chipungu ceremony.

The Fungwe speaking people, in particular, claim "ownership" of the Mafinga hills, which serve as a cultural symbol to the group. The Mafinga hills, named by the first Fungwe ancestor, hold evidence of tribal wars fought between Fungwe ancestors and other tribes and now serve as a final resting place for Fungwe chiefs who are buried next to the

Hospitality industry

The district does not have camping facilities, restaurants nor lodging facilities

3.11.2.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on land use and existing population pattern

The exponential rate of population growth has resulted in an increase in anthropogenic activities that threaten the ecological integrity of the Mafinga hills and Nyika plateau.

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

More infrastructure development is expected to be prioritized with the anticipated population increase in the next ten years, the tourism industry is likely to be active. With the strategy marketing of the province as a result of the Muchinga Expo and other district tourism marketing interventions, the

district is likely to be impacted positively hence the need for construction of more facilities to meet the demand in the hospitality industry.

3.11.2.3 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

Fire appears to be the most serious threat to biodiversity and ecosystem services on the Mafinga hills and Nyika plateau. Although many grassland and scrub species can withstand it, a high frequency (say, any particular area burning more than once every three or four years) is likely to shift composition towards fire-tolerant and fire-resistant species like *Xerophyta nutans*, potentially resulting in the extinction of some interesting but fire-sensitive species (including some endemics). As the population density grows, more people will gain access to the massifs and set them ablaze. Frequent fires appear to have already reduced available standing plant biomass across the grasslands, which may have resulted in a loss of humus and soil, particularly in quartzite areas, leading to more exposed rock and much faster runoff (Timberlake et al., 2018). This reduces the area's integrity and value as a catchment for the upper Luangwa River because of faster run-off and less storage capacity.

Soils are significantly more humus-rich and well-drained where there is a forest patch. The loss of the extent of such patches will also reduce the plateaus' moisture storage capacity.

3.11.2.4 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The following gender and vulnerable group issues were identified:

- Women expressed reservations about participating in tourism activities. They were concerned that they are typically only involved in cleaning and not tour guiding.
- Women, youth, and vulnerable groups are rarely consulted when benefit-sharing decisions are made. Men make decisions on their behalf.

3.11.2.5 Consideration of underlying factors contributing to the issues identified

As a result of increasing population, high unemployment and poverty levels, and stakeholders' inability to plan and monitor activities in the potential tourism sites, these areas are predisposed to open access conditions, resulting dilapidation of these areas.

3.12 INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

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

3.12.1.1 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Construction and maintenance of road infrastructure to enhance connectivity in the district. The focus will be on rehabilitation of District, feeder roads and crossing points. This will foster trade and development within and outside the district. The aim is to facilitate movement of goods and services and reduce travel times and costs.

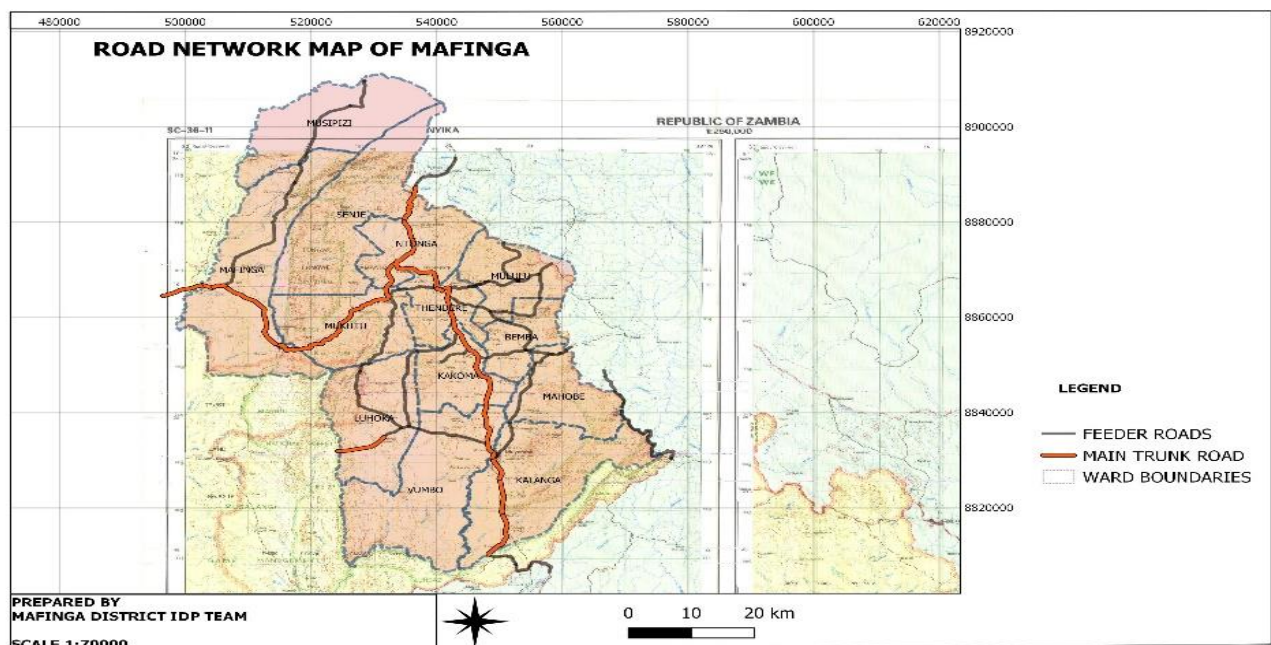
3.12.1.2 Description of the existing State of Development

Available services in road infrastructure

The district had received support on rehabilitation of five (05) out of the total of thirty (30) feeder roads. The District road (D 790) Isoka/ Mafinga road was/is in deplorable state, the rehabilitation works on the same road to bring it to standard of all-weather gravel road had commenced. The entire District currently only has 12 Km of tarred road from Luangwa bridge to Sichitambule. The IDP area has in excess 353.3 km of feeder roads network, servicing all parts of the district.

The two centers (Thendele and Muyombe) have no public infrastructure such as bus stations to accommodate both local and distant routes. Land has been reserved by the Local authority within the CBD for a bus station and a tracking bay.

The common mode of public carriers is by cars mostly the Noah SUV and canter trucks. Locally, motorbikes and bicycles are usually used as other means of transportation.



MAP 3-7: MAP SHOWING THE ROAD NETWORK IN THE DISTRICT

Aviation Infrastructure

Mafinga district has two non-functioning Airstrips: - Nanchenja Airstrip at Thendele Center and Chidulika Airstrip in Luhoka ward at Muyombe Center. The issue at these airstrips located is that the airstrip land is heavily encroached. (Mushrooming illegal settlements)

Table -3-13 road status

s/n	Name of road	ID No.	Km	Status of the Road	Remarks

1.	Isoka (T2) to C Muyombe (M14) (Hewe Malawi Boarder)	D 790	182	113 kms extremely poor	The most horrible portion- Mountainous (Chilumbi Hills) and Bemba in Muyombe
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Source: (District Works Department ,2022)

The table below shows some of the important roads and their state

Table 3-14: Priority roads in the district

s/n	Name of road	ID No.	Km	Status	Remarks
1.	R312 – Nansala	R313	3.2	Poor	Major Repairs
2.	D790 – Mpandwe	R314	12.8	Poor	Major Repairs
3.	Muyombe – Bulawula – Mpandwe	U1	6.4	Poor	Major Repairs
4.	Vumbo School Road	U2	4.3	Poor	Major Repairs
5.	Chandeya Road	U3	11.2	Poor	Major Repairs
6.	Wimba School Road	U6	3.7	Poor	Major Repairs
7.	Mitanga – Muyombe/ Chifunda Rd	U7	6.9	Poor	Major Repairs
8.	M14 – Choma School	U8	1.5	Poor	Major Repairs
9.	M14 – Kalyamani	U9	8.9	Poor	Major Repairs
10.	D790 – Chitapo School	U10	9.0	Poor	Major Repairs
11.	Vilulu Road	U11	1.8	Poor	Major Repairs
12.	Bulawula – Kapela	U12	7.0	Poor	Major Repairs
13.	Jombo Road	U13	13.3	Poor	Major Repairs
14.	D790 – Mweniwisi	U18	27.6	Poor	Major Repairs
15.	D790 – Malili	U19	15.3	Poor	Major Repairs
16.	Mulekatembo – Kakusa	U20	8.2	Poor	Major Repairs
17.	Katanga – Mpalayi – Mavyavya	U21	18.9	Poor	Major Repairs
18.	M14 – Nsami School – Mako	U22	11.0	Poor	Major Repairs
19.	M14 – Muleya	U23	3.8	Poor	Major Repairs
20.	Chanama School Road (off D790)	U24	1.5	Poor	Major Repairs
21.	Kabizya Road (off D790)	U25	3.0	Poor	Major Repairs
22.	Mpangala – Chaswata	U32	10.0	Poor	Major Repairs
23.	Mpangala – Nachisitu	U34	7.7	Poor	Major Repairs
24.	Kakowa Road – Mwenigombe	U38	9.0	Poor	Major Repairs
25.	Thendele (M14) – Chipakama	U39	11.8	Poor	Major Repairs
26.	Mpemba – Muyombe (M14)	U40	23.0	Poor	Major Repairs
27.	Kalyamani – Sanga – Chakosamooto	U41	11.0	Poor	Major Repairs
28.	Muyombe (M14) – Sanga	U42	19.4	Poor	Major Repairs
29.	Muyombe – Chifunda – Mugula	U43	24.1	Poor	Major Repairs
30.	Wenela, - Muyeye-, Kaswanga		20	Poor	Major Repairs
31.	Total number of Kilometers		315.3		

3.13 COMMUNICATION

The whole District is lacking Radio signal, it is in the state of information blackout. The area has no community radio station and is not able to access ZNBC radio services.

The mobile communication stands at 60% coverage. The remotest part of the district is predominantly serviced by Zamtel, whilst those near centers are serviced by Airtel and MTN. The district has neither postal nor courier services.

3.13.1 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process

The following are the key issues that arose from the public consultations: -

- Poor state of feeder roads especially those leading to farming block and agricultural productive areas
- Most of the feeder roads become impassable during rainy season
- Need for installation of culverts in various wards
- Lack of bridges to connect rural parts of the district
- Lack of ZNBC services (Establishment of radio station)
- Lack of Community radio station
- Some remote areas have no mobile network services.

3.13.2 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

3.13.2.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

It is anticipated that over the next 10 years, Population growth will greatly impact the transportation system due to increased traffic on the existing road infrastructure. This entails that there will be demand for more roads to be constructed in the future as a result of population increase.

3.13.2.2 *Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes*

Existing programs

- Upgrading of the Isoka Muyombe Road D79 to bituminous standard
- Rehabilitation of crossing points.
- Rehabilitation and upgrading of the airstrips at Chidulika and Nanchenja.
- Rehabilitation of major feeder roads.

3.13.2.3 *Environment and Climate Change Analysis*

Climate change is likely to damage transportation infrastructure through higher temperatures, more severe storms and flooding, and higher storm surges, affecting reliability and capacity of transportation systems.

The impacts of Climate change due to floods on road infrastructure include:

- Damage to road surface
- Destruction of Bridges, Pillars, Retaining walls, embankments
- Washout of culverts and drains
- Rivers overflow banks and submerge shallow bridges

The loss of transport services for agricultural freight movement leads to large amounts of food waste due to farmer's inability to transport food crops from interior villages to markets.

3.13.2.4 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

- The gender and vulnerable social groups living in isolated or informal villages are exposed to precarious conditions and uncertainties
- Lack of connectivity hence travel long distances to access basic services.
- Children especially girl child find difficult to excel in education due lack distances
- The farmers especially women have no markets for their Agriculture produce end up selling to scrupulous briefcase dealers.
Limited opportunities for formal and informal employment.
- Early marriages to both genders due to early school dropouts
- Low yields due to lack of agriculture mechanised farming systems.
- Cultural and traditional vices that destabilize the participation of women and children.

3.14 HOUSING SECTOR

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

The National Housing Policy of 2020, which offers guidance to improve the pattern of housing development and restore its growth.

3.14.1.1 The Eight National Development Plan (8NDP)

In addition to the National Housing Policy, the Eighth National Development Plan promotes access to decent housing in rural areas by formalising and upgrading informal settlements.

3.14.1.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

3.14.1.2.1 Availability of services

Mafinga housing sector is underdeveloped and therefore, there is still much to be done for it to meet the minimum decent housing standards. The residential Township has a mixture of modern and traditional houses. Modern houses are constructed using conventional materials such as concrete blocks, burnt bricks, and roofed with corrugated iron sheets, where as traditional houses are constructed out of a range of building materials which include sun dried bricks, and sometimes roofed with grass. The construction of traditional houses is not subjected to any building standards. Lack of building standards, has led to disorderly developments and created problems of inaccessibility to some houses. Only 2% of the land development area has been planned while the rest of the settlement is yet to be formalized (council report). Central government has constructed 10 medium cost housing units which are currently being occupied by public officers, whilst 20 medium cost housing units are under construction. Additionally, the Local authority is currently constructing (10) medium cost housing units. All these Public housing units are located in Nyikamela Land Development area.

Housing conditions in Mafinga are poor and consist mostly of traditional, conventional, and institutional housing units.

Most areas in the district are unplanned and people have to cover long distances to access services such as health services, schools, security services, etc.

Mafinga district settlement can be classified in three main categories: -

- i. Nodal settlement
- ii. Corridor settlement
- iii. Remote (Scattered) village settlement

Nodal Settlement is mainly concentrated around developing trading points and government administration/ institutions. The type of housing around nodal points are semi-permanent to permanent structures. The populace has at least access to services such as conventional power (solar and electricity), health centers, schools and accessible roads. The prominent nodal points in Mafinga are Mweniwisi, Chanama, Mulekatembo, Thendele and Muyombe centers. These are the areas with high moderate density of population.

Corridor settlement is mainly along the major feeder roads and banks of rivers and streams. Type of housing are mixed traditional temporal, semi- permanent and few permanent structures. The concentration of settlement is along D790 Road, Luangwa river, Bemba river, Mutetezi river, Ntonga river and Thendele river.

The main activity around these settlements is small shops (Ntembas) and farming along the river banks respectively. The access to services such as health, education and markets is a challenge due to linear pattern of settlement.

Scattered Village settlement is found mainly at the foot of hills where small valleys are formed. The housing type is mainly temporal traditional grass thatched and earth walls. These constitute 80% of the settlement of Mafinga district. The same category has no access to basic human rights facilities such as health, Education, water & sanitation and conventional power. The poverty levels in this group is high.

The District is in charge of 10 affordable housing units under the custody of Central government that are currently in operation. Furthermore, there are Ten (10) medium-cost housing units are now being built by the local authority, along with 20 low-cost housing units. Additionally, the local authorities have made a little over three hundred (300) plots of land in various categories available to private individuals.

3.14.1.1 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Since people are developing without considering the health risks of not having clean drinking water and using pit latrines, the dependence of the people on borehole water and pit latrines may constitute a severe health concern in the next five years.

These dwelling units were erected without using proper building blueprints and shoddy mortar compositions and ratios. As a result, at times of intense rain, they provide a serious threat to the locals. The local authority, in collaboration with the Provincial Planning Authority and the Ministry of Lands, had planned and numbered a total of 4,500 different categories of residential parcels that has been made available to the community for development in an effort to provide an enabling environment for decent housing and access to properly developed housing units.

3.14.1.2 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

Not only is accommodation sub-standard but also there are delays in ZESCO supplying electricity to individual Mafinga building developers. The supply side of the District's housing stock is being significantly impacted by the local authority's delays in upgrading unplanned communities. Issue of the Topographical Terrain coupled with bad road network system makes the ferrying of building materials difficult.

Furthermore, the few decent housing units lack proper sanitation services and access to piped water, which are crucial services.

3.14.1.3 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the next Ten Years

3.14.1.3.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

According to projections, the District's population will rise to about 235,497 individuals during the next ten (10) years. Since it is primarily rural, there are currently no urban settlements, creating a housing shortage of 1000. The housing shortage is likely to rise from 1000 houses to an anticipated 2500 houses as a result of this probable change in the population. This will increase home demand even further.

3.14.1.4 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The district in an effort to reduce the housing backlog has several housing projects being implemented by government. The government is constructing thirty (30) Housing units for central Government and Ten (10) for the Local Government and Rural Development.

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

The current and proposed land for development will require an estimated 977 Hectares of land. This entails that already, in the proposed two townships namely Nyikamela and Muyombe having an accumulated area size of about 6300 Hectares of land. From the accommodation deficit there would be need to plan and create more land development areas.

2.1.1.1. Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

Although the District is underdeveloped, the current state of development has had an impact on the environment, and the ongoing drilling of boreholes and pit latrines has also had an impact on the ground water aquifers, which increases the likelihood of ground water contamination. Continued tree cutting for development will stimulate greenhouse gas emissions, lead to the drying up and contamination of water supplies, and the extinction of both flora and fauna species.

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

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

Due to male dominance, increased levels of polygamy, and an insufficient legal system that would compel even traditional leaders to empower women, especially with land ownership, the District's majority of women do not own property. Women are largely not considered when it comes to home ownership because of restrictive cultural and traditional views that place men in charge of households; as a result, home ownership is linked to these attitudes.

3.14.1.8 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

Traditions such as polygamy, which excludes women's groups from purchasing properties and lack of secure land tenure for many socioeconomic groups, are the main underlying cause of the challenges that have been highlighted.

3.14.2 Summary analysis

3.14.2.1 *Forestry*

Mafinga District sits on a land area of 4,134 km². Gazette national forest reserves cover 18% of the district surface area. These are namely Fungwe, Mafinga hills and Mitanga. The Community Forest Areas (CFAs), as of 2023, constituted 8% of the land surface. The rest of the district land surface is unoccupied as open forest areas.

Two core issues prevailing in the forestry sector are: - Encroachment in national forest reserves and extensive deforestation and forest degradation.

Forest encroachment is mostly driven by the growing population which demand for settlement land eventually who need services such as education, agriculture and infrastructure development. Sector linkages with education and agriculture provisioning to the communities established in the forest reserves have increased the rate at which the reserves are encroached. Encroachment of the forest reserves is also driven by the decline of tree resources in the open forest areas.

The second problem is deforestation and forest degradation. This is mainly caused by cutting of tree resources for charcoal production, growing finger millet (through cut and burn type of agriculture known locally as *Chitemene*), and micro & small-scale commercial timber production. The Montane

forest patches and grass lands in the Mafinga forest reserve are largely threatened by uncontrolled bush fires.

Forest encroachment in forest reserves is causing drastic habitat change, which in turn result into the loss of biodiversity and contributing to climate change. The montane forest patches and grasslands in the Mafinga forest reserve have experienced heightened ecological succession that has resulted in the reduced water retention capacity of the recharge area around the source of the Luangwa river.

The forest sector has the following interventions and proposals to mitigate the impact of forest depletion. The community forest management groups (CFMG) have been established to own and protect parceled forest areas and partnering with other stakeholders to promote alternative livelihood activities to restrain local communities from over exploitation of forest resources.

3.14.2.2 FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK SECTOR

The district has a total number of 5 dip tanks and 4 Livestock Service Centers. The district has six (6) Veterinary Camps. The establishment is that each camp should have an officer but only one camp is manned.

The sector has the following challenges: -

- livestock diseases such as tick-borne diseases, lumpy skin and black leg in cattle, new castle and infectious corhyza in chickens and mouth scabies in goats,
- The other issue is dilapidated livestock support infrastructure these are dip tanks and service centre which need rehabilitation,
- Livestock poor nutrition levels: insufficient feed and water
- Market for livestock and fish products.
- Lack of fish hatcheries and fisheries infrastructure

The sector has the following interventions and proposals to counteract the notable challenges

- Promotion of field pasture development is also encouraged
- Range land management
- Rehabilitation and construction of service centre (Dip tanks)
- Establishment of animal movement control check points and quarantine. areas
- Construction of weirs and dams
- Sensitization of restoration water bodies
- Construction of fisheries infrastructure and hatcheries.
- Sensitization on utilization of service centre for spraying, dipping, vaccination and de-worming services

- Construction of abattoirs and processing industries for value addition.

3.14.2.3 Education

The District has experienced high rate of absenteeism and school dropout rate (1.33, 2022) especially for girl children due to poor or no water and sanitation services in schools and long distances to education facilities.

Bad cultural practices among the community members, poor school infrastructure, lack of enough qualified staff and inadequate or non-availability of schools in some communities are the main challenges contributing to gaps in service delivery.

The above challenges have resulted in high levels of illiteracy of up to 70% among the population of Mafinga.

The District has no tertiary schools such as Universities and colleges.

Core Issues:

The above outlined core issues can be summed up as

- High illiteracy levels.
- Lack of adequate Education institutions (ECE, Primary and Secondary) and lack of tertiary education institution.
- Lack of adequate staff and
- Challenges in accessibility due to poor road network, communication network and poor access to water and sanitation.

3.14.2.4 Social Protection

Mafinga District is a boarder district and it shares its international boundary with Malawi. The boarder's points which are located in Mulekatembo, Muyombe, Buluma, and Mwenimpangala are porous because there are no immigration facilities such as offices and Houses for officers to man the borders. The district has no magistrate court as most suspects are referred to the nearest district, the same applies to correctional services.

The district has one un-completed police station located in Muyombe but there are also some wards such as Bemba, Musipizi and Mahobe who do not have police stations.

AREA OF CONCERNS

- Inadequate police cells
- Inadequate transport systems
- Non-availability of Radio station for information dissemination

- Accommodation for security personals
- Non-availability of correctional services
- Non-availability of organized social amenities in the district
- Inadequate staffing levels at sub centre level

CHAPTER THREE

4 DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Development framework will guide on the spatial modalities and strategies that will be employed in alleviating the core problems identified.

4.1.1 Vision for the long-term Development of the District

The Vision of Mafinga district is “*Sustainable food basket by 2030*”

4.1.1.1 Mission statement

“To promote a resilient and eco-friendly agriculture sector that will strengthen economic growth”

4.1.1.2 District GOAL

“*To create a resilient and eco-friendly agriculture sector that will strengthen district economic growth.*”

4.1.1.2.1 Strategic Focus

The District will strategically invest in agriculture, forestry, livestock and tourism. Support infrastructure will be developed, and efforts to explore the presence of mineral reserves will be prioritized.

4.2 Development Objectives, Priorities and Strategies

This Development Framework is aimed at addressing the negative perspective by outlining the developmental goals, priorities and objectives with strategies that will help in addressing the identified problems in the respective sectors

To actualize this vision, the district will focus on the mobilization of resources through a multisectoral approach so that key priority programs and projects highlighted in the IDP are implemented. The District will strategically invest in agriculture, forestry, livestock and tourism. Support infrastructure will be developed, and efforts to explore the presence of mineral reserves will be prioritized.

The creation of the IDP for Mafinga District therefore represents a commitment to solving several difficulties that the district is facing in order to enhance the lives of the local people, as highlighted in the issues report. In this regard, the IDP acts as a framework for implementation and accountability for the effective and efficient execution of priority areas of development.

The IDP framework has four Strategic Development Area (SDA) as follows;

- i. Economic Transformation and Job Creation,
- ii. Human and Social Development,
- iii. Environmental Sustainability and
- iv. Good Governance Environment.

The framework provides information on Key Performance Indicators (as overall targeted development results of the Plan) through indicators to be achieved within specified timeframes of Plan, as well as implementation cost estimates, and institutions responsible for implementation. As a result, the document serves as the District Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework for the IDP period 2023-2033

For each of the set Development Outcomes, envisaged development objectives are indicated and various strategies to be used in order to achieve the Development goals are also highlighted. Prioritized projects to be implemented during the plan period are also shown with estimated financial resources required for their implementation.

4.2.1 Development Goal/Outcome 1: A Diversified and Industrialized Economy by 2033

The Economic Transformation and Job Creation for the district will be achieved through increasing 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 Mafinga 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 Plan envisions that economic diversification and job creation will be achieved through enhanced citizenry participation in the economy, enhanced enterprise development, and empowerment of citizens coupled with enhanced mentorship in order to promote generation of industry relevant skills.

Furthermore, the private sector is going to drive industrialization and diversification of the economy through improved quality of products and services. Improved access to finance through venture capital, crowd financing, capital markets and credit guarantee schemes will promote an increase in production and provision of services. The table below shows the economic transformation and job creation outcome indicators.

TABLE 4-1 : DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK: A DIVERSIFIED AND INDUSTRIALIZED ECONOMY

#	Development Objective	Development Strategy	Programs	Priority Projects
1	Development objective: To improve agriculture productivity for maize from the average of 3.4 MT/Ha in 2021 to 12 MT / Ha by 2027	Improve agriculture Production and Productivity	Agriculture Infrastructure Development	Construction of Dams at Bemba River
2	Development objective: To improve agriculture productivity for mixed beans from the average of 0.58 MT/Ha in 2022 to 12MT / Ha by 2026 Development Objective: To increase the percentage of farmers involved in irrigation from 2% in 2021 to 5 % in 2026	Improve agriculture Production and Productivity	Irrigation Development	Construction of 4 Weirs at 1. Chitapo. 2. Jamba. 3. Mulekatembo and 4. Chanama
3	Development Objective: To improve access to Food storage facilities by 2026	Enhance investment in agriculture infrastructure	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 4 Agriculture Storage shades at: Choma, Chidulika and Chanama
4	Development Objective: To increase number of farmers adding value to their crop and livestock produce from 1% in 2021 to 15 % in 2022	Enhance agribusiness development	Agribusiness Development	Project 1: Construct Value 5 Addition Centers (agro-processing Centers) at Muyombe, Thendele, Zumba, Mwenewisi and Mulekatembo Project 2: Promote value Addition, through procurement of value addition equipment at Muyombe and Thendele Bulking Centers Project 3: Establish Light Industrial Facilities at: Muyombe and Thendele Project 4: Create Multi-Facility Economic Zones at: Thendele
5	Development Objective: To increase access to market by 50% by the year 2026 for crops and livestock products for farmers	Enhance agribusiness development	Agribusiness Development	Project 1: Construction of 2 Abattoirs at Thendele Project 2: Construction of a Markets at the following Centers Thendele, Kalyamani and Nachisitu, Kalyamani, Mwalazi, Buluma, Musanta, Muyombe Project 3: Construction of a District Agriculture Show Arena at Thendele Project 4: Construct One stop border Post at Mulekatembo
6	Development Objective: To improve Extension Staff to Farmer ratio from 1:	Enhance investment in agriculture infrastructure	Extension Services Support	Construct 20 Camp houses in all 18 Camps

	2,198 in 2021 to 1:500 in 2026			
7	Development Objective: To recruit Seven additional Extension staff by 2026	Improve agriculture Production and Productivity	Extension Services Support	Recruit 7 Extension Staff to man the following New Camps; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mwenimpangala 2. Itontela 3. Muleya 4. Muyeye 5. Kapendamaji 6. Choma 7. Buluma
8	Development Objective: To improve Extension Staff to Farmer ratio from 1: 2,198 in 2021 to 1:500 in 2026	Enhance investment in agriculture infrastructure	Extension Services Support	Rehabilitate 6 Camp Houses at <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Muyombe 2. Kalyamani 3. Kaseya 4. Mulekatembo 5. Sichitambule 6. Nachisitu
9	Development Objective: To increase average annual crop production for selected Maize crops in Resettlement schemes from 3.4MT/Ha in 2021 to 5.0.MT/Ha by 2030	Enhance Resettlement Scheme Development	Farm Block Resettlement Scheme Development	Project 1: Identification of new resettlement Schemes at Mulekatembo Project 2: Demarcate new plots in the following resettlement schemes Project 3: Construction of 20 km of access roads in Luhoka and Chambo resettlement schemes Project 4: Construct 50 water points in Luhoka and 80 Water points in Chambo Resettlements Project 5: Construct Weirs in Luhoka Resettlement Scheme
10	Development objective: To improve agriculture productivity for rice from the average of 0.58 MT/Ha in 2022 to 12MT / Ha by 2026	Improve agriculture Production and Productivity	Agriculture Mechanization	Establishment of agriculture Mechanization Centers at Thendele
11	Development objective: To increase percentage of Youths involved in agriculture from 8% in 2021 to 15% in 2026 Development Objective: To access to agriculture knowledge and skills by 15% by 2026	Improve agriculture Production and Productivity	Enhanced Farmer Support	Construction of District Farmer Training Center at Thendele
12	Development Objective: create employment and increase crop production through large scale commercial farming	Improve agriculture Production and Productivity	Farm Block Establishment	Create Farm Blocks in the following areas Mweniwisi and Muyombe Chiefdoms

13	Development Objective: To increase aquaculture fish production from 1.58 MT in 2021 to 6 MT in 2026	Improve fisheries production and productivity	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Project 1: Construct a GRZ Fish breeding Center at Thendele Project 2: Construct a Fish hatchery for fingerlings at Thendele
14	Development Objective: To increase cattle population in the district from 23,303 cattle in 2021 to 24,330 cattle in 2026, Increase goat population in the district from 5,626 goats in 2021 to 7,700 goats in 2026, To increase population of pigs from 2,035 pigs in 2021 to 3,000 pigs in 2026, To increase village chicken population from 27,281 chickens in 2021 to 37,127 chickens in 2026	Improve livestock production and productivity	Livestock Development	Animal restocking of 400 cattle 700 goats, 50 pigs, and 6000 Village Chicken
15	Development Objective: To increase to the number of farmers from 3,500 farmers in 2021 to 5,000 farmers in 2026 in accessing veterinary diagnostic services	Improve livestock production and productivity	Livestock Development	Project 1: Operationalize the Livestock Service Center at Thendele Project 2: Construction of 6 Livestock Service Centers at Wiya, Wenela, Nachisitu, Muyombe, Kalyamani, and Buluma
16	Development Objective: To increase Livestock production and productivity in the district	Improve livestock production and productivity	Livestock Development	Project 1: Establish a Livestock Breeding Center at Thendele
17	Development Objective: Decrease Livestock disease prevalence from 40% in 2021 to 10% in 2026	Improve livestock production and productivity	Livestock Development	Project 1: Construct a Quarantine Center at Mulekatembo
18	Development Objective: To increase access to Dip tank Services by Livestock Farmers from 20% in 2021 to 90% in 2026	Improve livestock production and productivity	Livestock Development	Project 1: Construct 6 Dip Tanks at Wiya, Wenela, Nachisitu, Muyombe, Kalyamani, and Buluma
20	Development Objective: To increase access to weather and early warning system to 38% in 2026 from 80% in 2021	Improve agriculture production and productivity	Early Warning and Surveillance Systems	Project 2: Establishment of automated weather stations at Wenela, Kaseya, Chanama, Kaseya, Zumba, Nachisitu, Mulekatembo, Chitapo, Nsami and Masangani
21	Development Objective: To increase Jobs in the Mining	Enhance Mining Exploration and Mining activities	Mineral Exploration and Exploitation	Project 1: Promote Mineral Exploration in the District at the following Sites

	Sector from 0 jobs in 2021 to 1000 Jobs by 2030			Project 2: Promote Artisanal Mining in Mugula
22	Development Objective: To Improve Road infrastructure in a motorable condition from 10% in 2021 to 50% in 2026 by rehabilitating and constructing roads	Improve Transport and Logistics by Mobilizing Financial Resources for the construction and rehabilitation of Roads in the district	Infrastructure Development	Project 1: Rehabilitation 25 Roads in all wards as listed on appendix 2 of the following; Construction of the following roads
23	Development Objective: To Improve Road infrastructure in a motorable condition from 10% in 2021 to 50% in 2026 by rehabilitating and constructing roads	Improve Transport and Logistics by Mobilizing Financial Resources for the construction and rehabilitation of Crossing Points in the district	Infrastructure Development	Construction of crossing Points Project 1. <i>Construction of 10 bridges across different wards as listed on appendix 3</i> Project 2. <i>Construction of 8 Foot bridges as Listed on appendix 4</i>
24	Development Goal: Improve access to Truck parking Services	Improve Transport and Logistics by Mobilizing Financial Resources for the construction and rehabilitation of Roads in the district	Infrastructure Development	Construct Truck Parking Bay at Itontela (Junction D790 and M14)
25	Development Goal: Improve Air Transport Services	Improve Transport and Logistics by Mobilizing Financial Resources for the construction and rehabilitation of airdromes in the district	Infrastructure Development	Project 1: Construct a District Airstrip at Nanchenja Thendele and Chidulika Muyombe respectively Project 2: Construct an Airstrip at the foot of the Mafinga Mountains at Mwenimpangala Mweniwisi Chiefdom
26	Development Goal 1: Increase tourist visitation to the district from 0% in 2021 to 15% in 2022	Enhance Tourism in the District	Infrastructure Development	Project 1: Construction of lodges at Mulekatembo, Izinza and Mwenimpangala
27	Development Goal: Improve access to petroleum services	Enhance access to petroleum Services	Petroleum Pricing and Supply Management	Construct Fuel Service Stations at Muyombe and Thendele

4.2.2 Development Goal/Outcome2: Improved Human and Social Development

The strategic development focus of human and social development will be attained through improving three key areas namely; education and acquisition of skills in the general population, health provision and the reduction of poverty levels of the general citizenry, particularly among young people who make up a huge portion of the present and future labor market. Improved student

access to loans and other financial aid for education, as well as enhancements to human resources through recruiting, deployment, retention, and training, can help achieve this. Other outcomes include improved technical, vocational, and entrepreneurship skills, increased access to higher education, and the promotion of science, technology, and innovation in early childhood settings, primary schools, and secondary schools.

Positive impacts in health care delivery, backed by integrated systems, and greater access to high-quality healthcare services, including specialized services, will also contribute to human and social development. The public will be encouraged to develop healthy eating habits and other behaviors that will improve their health status. To achieve national food security, high-quality and sustainable food will also be produced, supplied, and managed. Increased response capabilities for epidemics and pandemics in the health sector will increase system and social resilience. Increased access by the majority of the population to a clean, safe water supply and sanitation services is also anticipated to improve health status.

Furthermore, as earlier stated poverty reduction is significant at attaining human and social development and this will be accomplished through better coordination among implementing institutions and offering social protection programs designed to promote the welfare and standard of living of the underprivileged and vulnerable. A favorable environment will be created to allow the poor and vulnerable population to have more possibilities for social advancement and increase their capacity to engage in the economy.

TABLE 4-2 : DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK: IMPROVED EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT BY 2033

#	Development Objective	Development Strategy	Programs	Priority Projects
1	Development Objective: To Improve Teacher to Pupil ratio from 1 teacher to 80 pupils in 2021 to 1 teacher to less than 35 pupils in 2027	Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education	Human Resource Development	Project 1: Recruitment of 3,200 additional teachers by 2027 Project 2: Training of 400 In-service teachers
2	Development Objective: Improve the completion rate among learners from the average rate of 95% in 2021 to 27% in 2027	Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education	Human Resource Development	Project 1: Recruitment of 3,200 additional teachers by 2027 Project 2: Training of 400 In-service teachers
3	Development Objective: Increase the enrolment Rate from 34120 pupils in 2021 by 50 % 2027	Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education	Infrastructure Development	Project 1: Construct 44 CRB across all wards Project 2: Construct 10 new schools across the wards.

				<p>Project 3: Upgrade the following Community School</p> <p>Project 4: Construct 78 Teachers' Staff houses across all the wards.</p>
4	<p>Development Objective: Increase access to quality sanitation services (water borne toilets) in schools from 20% in 2021 to 70% in 2027</p>	Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education	Infrastructure Development	<p>Project 1: Construct 10 (ablution blocks) water borne toilets at the following Secondary schools located at</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chanama Day Secondary School • Mulekatembo Secondary School • Muyombe Day Secondary School • Mwenimpangala Day Secondary School • Thendele Secondary School • Kachilikila primary school • Mwenewisi Secondary • Wanangwa primary school • Bulaula Community School • Malili community school. <p>Project 2: Construct 62 (ablution blocks) water borne toilets at the following Primary schools located at all the 62 primary schools</p>
5	<p>Development Objective: To improve access to ICT among learners in the district from below 10% in 2021 to 40% in 2027</p>	Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education	ICT Promotion	Procure ICT equipment for 70 learning institutions
6	<p>Development Objective: Create a conducive learning environment among learners by reducing the desk shortage in schools from 60 % in 2021 to 85% in 2027</p>	Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education	Infrastructure Development	Procure 5500 school desks for all the Schools in all the wards
7	<p>Development Objective: Increase access to Adult Literacy Services from 5% in 2021 to 15 % by 2027</p>	Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education	Adult Literacy	<p>Establish 8 Adult Literacy Canters in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thendele • Muyombe • Mulekatembo • Chanama • Mweniwisi

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kapembe • Kaseya • Sanga
8	Development Objective Create a conducive learning environment among learners by reducing the desk shortage in schools from 60 % in 2021 to 85% in 2027	Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education	Infrastructure Development	Project 1: Construct the office for the DEBS at Thendele Project 2: Construct Teachers Resource Centers at Mulekatembo, Chanama, Mwenewisi,
9	Development Objective: Increase access to Special Education Services from below 5% in 2021 to 15 % in 2027	Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education	Inclusive Education	Establish 5 Special Education Centers at Thendele, Muyombe, Mulekatembo Mweniwisi, Chanama
10	Development objective: Increase access to recreation facilities among learners by %0 in 2027 from 5% in 2021	Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education	Infrastructure Development	Establish 2 Children Play parks at the following Centers Muyombe, and Thendele
11	Development objective: Increase access to menstrual Hygiene among learners from 50% in 2021 to 100 % in 2027	Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education	Menstrual Hygiene Promotion	Provide access to menstrual Hygiene among 2000 learners
12	Development Objective: Increase access to Tertiary Education	Increase access to skills development	Infrastructure Development	Construct a Skills Center at Thendele Mafinga (CBD)
	Development Objective: Increase access to school feeding program from 0 % in 2021 to 20% in 2027	Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education	Inclusive Education	Roll out School feeding program to schools not covered

TABLE 4-3: IMPROVED HEALTH, FOOD AND NUTRITION

Development Objective	Development Strategy	Programs	Priority Projects
Development Objective: Increase access to Insecticide Treated Mosquito Nets (ITNs) from 71.5 % in 2021 to 85 % for pregnant women in 2027	Strengthen Public Health	Disease Prevention and Control	Distribute 30,000 ITN
Development Objective: Increase coverage of Indoor Residual Spraying from 40% in 2021 to 100 % in 2027	Strengthen Public Health	Disease Prevention and Control	Conduct Indoor residual Spraying to 12,000 households
Development Objective: Reduce Patient - Doctor	Increase access to quality Health	Human Resource Development	Recruit 3Doctors Recruit 25 Clinical Officers

Ratio from 1; 60,000 in 2021 to 1; 20,000 in 2027			
Development Objective: Reduce Patient - Nurse Ratio from 1:400 in 2021 to 1:120 in 2027	Increase access to quality Health	Human Resource Development	Recruit 90 Nurses
Development Objective: Increase access to Health facilities	Increase access to quality Health	Infrastructure Development	<p>Project 1: Construct 16 new Health Posts at Kaseya, Sanga, Chakosamoto, Kachilikila, Jombo, Vumbo, Chiyombo, Musanya, Vilulu, Kaunga, Gwebe, Chipakama, Mpalayi, Chimungo'nto, Buluma, Wimba</p> <p>Project 2: Construct 1 Mini Hospital at Sichitambule in Mafinga ward</p> <p>Project 3: Construct Mothers' Shelters at the following Sites</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thendele RHC, 2. Kalyamani HP, 3. Muyombe RHC, 4. Zumbe HP, 5. Chanama HP 6. Wiya HP 7. Itontela HP 8. Chitapo HP 9. Chanama HP 10. Sichitambule HP 11. Mweniwisi HP 12. Nachisitu RHC 13. Katanga HP 14. Chifunda HP 15. Temwani HP 16. Wenela HP 17. Choma Health Post 18. Mphalayi Health Post, 19. Chimungo'nto health post <p>Project 4: Rehabilitate Mothers' Shelters at the following Sites: 1. Mulekatembo RHC</p> <p>Project 5: Construct Maternity Annexes at the following Sites</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thendele RHC, 2. Kalyamani HP, 3. Muyombe RHC, 4. Zumbe HP, 5. Chanama HP 6. Wiya HP 7. Itontela HP 8. Chitapo HP 9. Chanama HP 10. Sichitambule HP 11. Mweniwisi HP 12. Nachisitu RHC 13. Katanga HP

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Chifunda HP 15. Temwani HP 16. Wenela HP 17. Mulekatembo RHC 18. Muyombe Hospital 19. Mafinga District Hospital 20. Buluma
<p>Development Objective: Increase Access to Clean Water at Health Centers From 21% In 2021 To 58% In 2027</p>	Increase access to quality Health	Infrastructure Development	<p>Project: Drill 30 Boreholes equipped with water tanks for all the 23 health facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thendele RHC, 2. Kalyamani HP, 3. Muyombe RHC, 4. Zumbe HP, 5. Chanama HP 6. Wiya HP 7. Itontela HP 8. Chitapo HP 9. Chanama HP 10. Sichitambule HP 11. Mweniwisi HP 12. Nachisitu RHC 13. Katanga HP 14. Chifunda HP 15. Temwani HP 16. Wenela HP 17. Mulekatembo RHC 18. Sanga HP 19. Mpalayi HP 20. Kaseya HP
<p>Development objective: Increase access to quality sanitation services (water bone toilets) in Health facilities from 15% in 2021 to 80% in 2027</p>			<p>Project 8: Construct 60 (ablution blocks) water borne toilets at the following Health Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Thendele RHC, II. Kalyamani HP, III. Muyombe RHC, IV. Zumbe HP, V. Chanama HP VI. Wiya HP VII. Itontela HP VIII. Chitapo HP IX. Chanama HP X. Sichitambule HP XI. Mweniwisi HP XII. Nachisitu RHC XIII. Katanga HP XIV. Chifunda HP XV. Temwani HP XVI. Wenela HP XVII. Mulekatembo RHC XVIII. Sanga HP XIX. Mpalayi HP XX. Kaseya HP

Development objective: To improve outreach Health quality services delivery in Child health and maternal health from 57% in 2021 to 95% in 2027	Increase access to quality Health	Transport and equipment	Project: Procure 30 motorbikes for all Health facilities in Mafinga District
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TABLE 4-4: DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 3: REDUCED POVERTY, VULNERABILITY AND INEQUALITIES BY 2032

Development Objective	Development Strategy	Programs	Priority Projects
Development Objective: Increase access to social cash transfer (SCT) for the eligible households from 70% in 2021 to 85% in 2027	Create awareness on the SCT and mobilize resources to pay the funds to eligible households	Social Cash Transfer	Social Cash Transfer in all the wards
Development Objective: Improve access to Finance from 40 % in 2021 to 70 % in 2027	Enhance village banking groups	Village Banking	Establish Village Banking groups in the areas not yet covered Mafinga and Musipizi ward
Development Objective: Increase access to safety nets for the vulnerable and homeless groups in the districts	Enhance access to safety nets	Infrastructure Development	Construct a Safety Home for the vulnerable at Thendele and Muyombe
Development Objective: Reduce house accommodation deficit in the district from 1000 housing units in 2021 to 500 housing units in 2027	Increase access to decent and affordable housing Units	Infrastructure Development	Project 1: Construct 20 houses for Local Authority Workers in Nyikamela Land Development area. Project 2: Construct 20 houses for District Administration Project 3: Construct 400 Houses for the individual and private developers at Muyombe and Nyikamela Land Development areas.
Development Objective: To reduce Office accommodation deficit in the district by 20% in 2027 from 30 % in 2021	Increase access to decent office accommodation	Infrastructure Development	Project 1: Construct Office Spaces for the following Community Development, DACOS Office, Forestry, Immigration, National Registration, Infrastructure, Education, Departments at Thendele BOMA
Development Objective: To upgrade unplanned settlements 2 unplanned settlements by 2027	Improve unplanned settlements	Resettlement Improvement	Project 1: Prepare Area Action Plans for the following areas Thendele, Muyombe, Project 1: Upgrade unplanned resettlements at Thendele and Muyombe
Development Goal: Improve access to electricity from less than 10% in 2021 to 40 % in 2026	Enhance Transmission and distribution of electricity	Electricity Transmission and Distribution	Electrify 6 Growth Centers (Growth Nodes) at the following locations Thendele, Mulekatembo, Muyombe, Kalyamani, Zumbe, Mweniwisi

TABLE 4-5: DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 6: IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION BY 2032

Development Objective	Development Strategy	Programs	Priority Projects
Development Objective: Improve access to safe water supply from: 58% in 2021 to 67% in rural areas by 2026	Improve accessibility to safe water supply	Infrastructure Development	Construct an Urban Water treatment plant treatment plant at 1.Thendele 2.Muyombe
Development Objective: Improve access to urban water supply from less than 5% in 2021 to 15 % in 2026	Improve urban water supply	Infrastructure Development	Construct an Urban Water supply system at 1. Thendele (Nyikamela) 2. Muyombe
Development Objective: To increase access to rural water supply from 58% in 2021 to 67% in 2026	Improve rural water supply	Infrastructure Development	Project 1: Rehabilitate all (35) boreholes in the thirteen (13) wards of Mafinga district <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of Borehole in Choma Primary School • Rehabilitation of Borehole at Choma Village, • Rehabilitation of Borehole at Kasalu Village Project 2: Drill and equip forty (40) boreholes with hand pumps throughout the Mafinga Project 3: Construct water reticulation systems in rural areas at the following growth Nodes 1Thendele, Muyombe, Mulekatembo, Kalyamani, Mwenewisi and Zumbe Project 4: Construct solar powered water kiosks in all the wards of Mafinga
Development Objective: To improve Sanitation facilities in rural areas by eliminating Open Defecation from 32% in 2021 to 10% in 2026 and Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2030	Improve Sanitation facilities in Rural areas	Capacity Building Infrastructure Development	Project 1: Carry out awareness on the need to have improved sanitation facilities in the rural areas and introduction of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in 1.Mwenewisi, Mwenechifungwe Muyombe chiefdom Project 2: Construct water borne communal ablution facilities at the following sites 1.Thendele, 2.Chanama 3.Nzimu village 4.Muyombe CBD areas.
Development Objective: Improve access to urban sanitation facilities from 55% in 2021 to 90% in 2026	Improve sanitation facilities in urban areas	Infrastructure Development	Project 1: Construct a Sewerage system at Thendele/ and Muyombe Project 2 : Establishment of fecal sludge management facilities in Thendele /and Muyombe
Development Objective:			Project 1:

Improve Solid Waste Management	Improve sanitation facilities in urban areas	Infrastructure Development	Establish a Solid Waste Damp Site at 1. Muyombe, Kalanga ward 2.Thendele
Development Objective: Reduce HIV prevalence incidences in the district from 4.7% to 0% new HIV infections, discriminations and 0% AIDS related deaths by 2030	Enhance HIV/AIDS activities in the District (sensitization and awareness)	HIV/AIDS Stigma Reduction	Project 1: Establish Youth Friendly Corners at the following centers 1.Thedele Rural Health center 2.Muyombe Rural Health center 3.Mweniwisi Health Post 4.Shichitambule Rural Health Center Project 2: Intensify HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns in all the three chiefdoms in Mafinga District
Development Objective To enhance smooth and effective operation and maintenance (O&M) implementation	Improve accessibility and affordability of all bore hole spare parts in the district	Management on Operation and Maintenance (O&M) for hand pumps	Project1: To stock the SOMAP shop with 1.pvc rising pipes and connecting rods minimum 100 pieces each 2.Complete set of the cylinder minimum 50 parts 3.Any other spares (chain coupling, bolts and nuts, bearings, above ground components) Project 2: Every ward (13 wards in total) to be equipped with a special tool kit and a set of standard tools Project 3: Training of 30 Area Pump Menders across the district

4.2.3 Development Goal 4 Enhanced Environmental Management

Environmental Sustainability in Mafinga District will require generation of outcomes that will result in reduced illegal harvesting of timber by local and foreigners from the neighboring countries, especially in the eastern part of the district with a higher deforestation rate. 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.

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 Strategic Development Area of Environmental Sustainability will be assessed based on the impact, outcome and output indicators. These indicators will show the outcomes and outputs of the interventions implemented under the development area.

TABLE 4-6: ENHANCED MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE BY 2033

Development Objective	Development Strategy	Programs	Priority Projects
Development Objective: Increase Hectarage of areas under Smart Climate agriculture from 4 Ha in 2022 to 60 Ha in 2027	Strengthen Climate Change Adaptation	Sustainable Agriculture	Project 1: Create awareness on Climate Smart Agriculture in the following areas of the district: Sichitambule, Nachisitu, Mwenimpangala, Muyombe, and Dambo. Project 2: Establish Climate Smart Agriculture Demos in 23 villages along the Luangwa river, and 13 villages along the Ntonga river. Project 3: Establish millet production methods that do not require <i>Chitemene</i> in Ntonga, Senje, Mafinga, Mukutu, Thendele, Kakoma and Kalanga wards.
Development Objective: Increase area of land under forest restoration by 15,000 Ha by 2027	Strengthen Climate Change Adaptation	Nature-based solutions	Project 1: Raise community-managed nurseries of indigenous seedlings at the following sites: Mabinda, Chambumba, Damasca, Muleya, and Mulekatembo. Project 2: Plant trees on 1,000 Ha of riparian buffers of the Luangwa, Ntonga, Katumbo, Kaunga, Musipizi and Chiri rivers. Project 3: Establish 10,000 Ha of Natural Forest Regeneration (NFR) plots in Sichitambule, Nachisitu, Mwenimpangala, Muyombe, and Dambo areas. Project 4: Establish 4,000 Ha plantations of exotic tree species in forest concessional areas in Sichitambule and Mweniwisi areas
Development Objective: Enhance the protection status of the Luangwa river headwaters through recognition of key landmarks by 2027	Strengthen Climate Change Adaptation	Sustainable land, forest and water management	Project 1: Enlist the Luangwa river source, Mafinga hills, and Malungule hot spring into the national catalogue of heritage sites Project 2: Establish Water protected resource area at the Luangwa river headwaters
Development Objective:	Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation	Sustainable Forest Management	Project 1: Conduct collaborative forest management at Fungwe,

To reduce the rate of deforestation by 5% from the last assessment by 2027			Mafinga, and Mitanga national forest reserves aimed at reducing the rate of encroachment in the 3 reserves. Project 2: Establish 25,000 Ha of Community Forest Areas (CFAs) in Mweniwisi, Dambo, and Muyombe areas.
Development Objective: Increase household income by 10% through sustainable silviculture practices by 2027	Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation	Sustainable consumption and production	Project 1: Establish 50 apiaries spread across Mwenchifungwe, Mweniwisi, and Muyombe Chiefdoms Project 2: Aggregation of comb honey processing locally Project 3: Establish 2 Honey processing plant: 1 at Mulekatembo, and 1 at Mabinda. Project 4: Sustainable harvest and value addition to non-timber forest products e.g. mushrooms, herbs, edible insects, fruits, and wild vegetables in all the CFAs Project 5: Build capacity for CFMG executive committees for governance and management.
Development Objective: Increase farmer adoption of agroforestry by 15% by 2027	Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation	Sustainable land management	Project 1: Establish agroforestry demo plots in 26 agriculture camps in the district
Development objective: Enhance forest monitoring through use of cutting-edge forest monitoring technologies	Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation	Technology development and transfer	Project 1: Setup digital forest monitoring infrastructure
Development objective:	Strengthen climate change mitigation	Green and renewable energy	Project 1: Conduct feasibility studies for wind power in Mwenimpangala and at the Luangwa gorge Project 2: Setup solar power stations at Mweniwisi, Mulekatembo, Thendele, and Muyombe Project 3: Setup solar powered IT labs in 5 remote schools across the district
Development Objective: Create a framework on disaster risk and preparedness	Enhance Disaster Risk Reduction and Response	Climate information services	Project 1: Prepare Disaster Plans for flood prone areas in the valley area. Project 2: Setup advanced digital weather stations at Mwenimpangala secondary school, Sichitambule primary school and Khuyu primary school

4.2.4 Goal 5 Improved good governance environment

A good governance environment will be achieved through decentralized public service delivery systems, strengthened national data and information systems, strengthened transparency and accountability mechanisms, and strengthened democratic and political governance, including increased participation of women, youth, and people with disabilities in decision making. In this regard, a good governance environment is expected to be characterized by greater human rights observance and constitutionalism, as well as a robust and independent criminal and judicial system and enhanced rule of law. Improved justice administration, including advances in the juvenile system and reduced remanded population.

TABLE 4-7: IMPROVED POLICY AND GOVERNANCE ENVIRONMENT BY 2033

Development Objective	Development Strategy	Programs	Priority Projects
Development Objective: To have 100% targeted public sector functions decentralized in local authorities by 2017	Decentralize Public Sector Delivery Systems	Sector Devolution	Devolve the following functions to Local Authorities: Livestock development and disease control, Sports development, culture and museum, public health
Development Objective: To improve revenue collection for the Local Authority	Decentralize Public Sector delivery Systems	Infrastructure Development	Construct a Council Motel/Guest House at Thendele
Development Objective: To reduce zones in the district without communication network from 0 in 2021 to 100% in 2027	Strengthen national data and information systems	Infrastructure Development	Construct Communication Towers in the following Zones - Kalyamani, Buluma, Mbumbwe, Kasakalawe, Mafinga, Chipakama, Mwenimpangala, Mugula, Mphalayi, and Jombo Zones
Development Objective: To increase access to Internet Services in the district	Strengthen national data and information systems	Infrastructure Development	Construct 200 km of optic fiber network
Development Objective: To increase access to information through radio programs	Strengthen national data and information systems	Infrastructure Development	Construct a Community Radio Station at Itontela in Ntonga ward and Thendele
Development Objective: To Reduce crime rate in the district.	Strengthen the Criminal and Justice System and Enhance the Rule of Law	Infrastructure Development	Project 1: Construct a Police Station at Thendele and Muyombe Project 2: Construct 100 Police Houses at Thendele and Muyombe Project 3: Construct Police Posts at Kalyamani, Mulekatembo, Katanga, Mweniwisi, Kalyamani, Project 4: Rehabilitate Police Posts at Thendele

<p>Development Objective: To increase access to the Justice System</p>	<p>Strengthen the Criminal and Justice System and Enhance the Rule of Law</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development</p>	<p>Project 1: Construct a magistrate Court at Thendele Project 2: Construct 10 Houses for the Judiciary at Thendele and Muyombe Project 3: Construct Local Courts at Thendele and Mweniwisi</p>
<p>Development objective: To improve status of Correctional Facilities</p>	<p>Strengthen the Criminal and Justice System and Enhance the Rule of Law</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development</p>	<p>Project 1: Construct a Correctional Facility Project 2: Construct 20 Houses for Correctional Facility</p>
<p>Development objective: To Improve office accommodation for the Law Enforcement Agencies and other Government Agencies</p>	<p>Strengthen the Criminal and Justice System and Enhance the Rule of Law</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development</p>	<p>Project 1: Construct Office Block for the Immigration Department at Mulekatembo, Mwalazi and Katanga. Project 2: Construct Office Block for the Zambia National Service at Mwenewisi Project 3: Construct Office Block for the Zambia Army at Thendele Mafinga Center. Project 4: Construct Office Block for the Zambia Air Force at Thendele Mafinga Center.</p>
<p>Development Objective: To Improve office accommodation for the Law Enforcement Agencies and other Government Agencies</p>	<p>Strengthen the Criminal and Justice System and Enhance the Rule of Law</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development</p>	<p>Project 2: Construct 10 Houses for the Immigration Department at Mulekatembo. Project 3: Construct Houses for the Zambia Revenue Authority in Muyombe Land Development area Project 4: Construct Houses for the Zambia National Service at Project 5: Construct Houses for the Zambia Army at Chidulika Farm area. Project 6: Construct Houses for the Zambia Air Force at</p>
<p>Development Objective: Increase food production by Law Enforcement Agencies</p>	<p>Increase production and productivity</p>	<p>Farm Block Establishment</p>	<p>Project 1: Establish a Commercial Farm for the Correctional Facility at Mwenewisi. Project 2: Establish a Commercial Farm for the Zambia National Service at Mwenewisi. Project 3: Establish a Commercial Farm for the Zambia Army at Mwenewisi Project 4: Establish a Commercial Farm for the Zambia Air Force at Chidulika</p>

			Project 5: Establish a Commercial Farm for the Zambia Police at Chifunda
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4.3 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

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

- Land use management decisions opening investment potential areas
- Deciding 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 the existing central Business District.

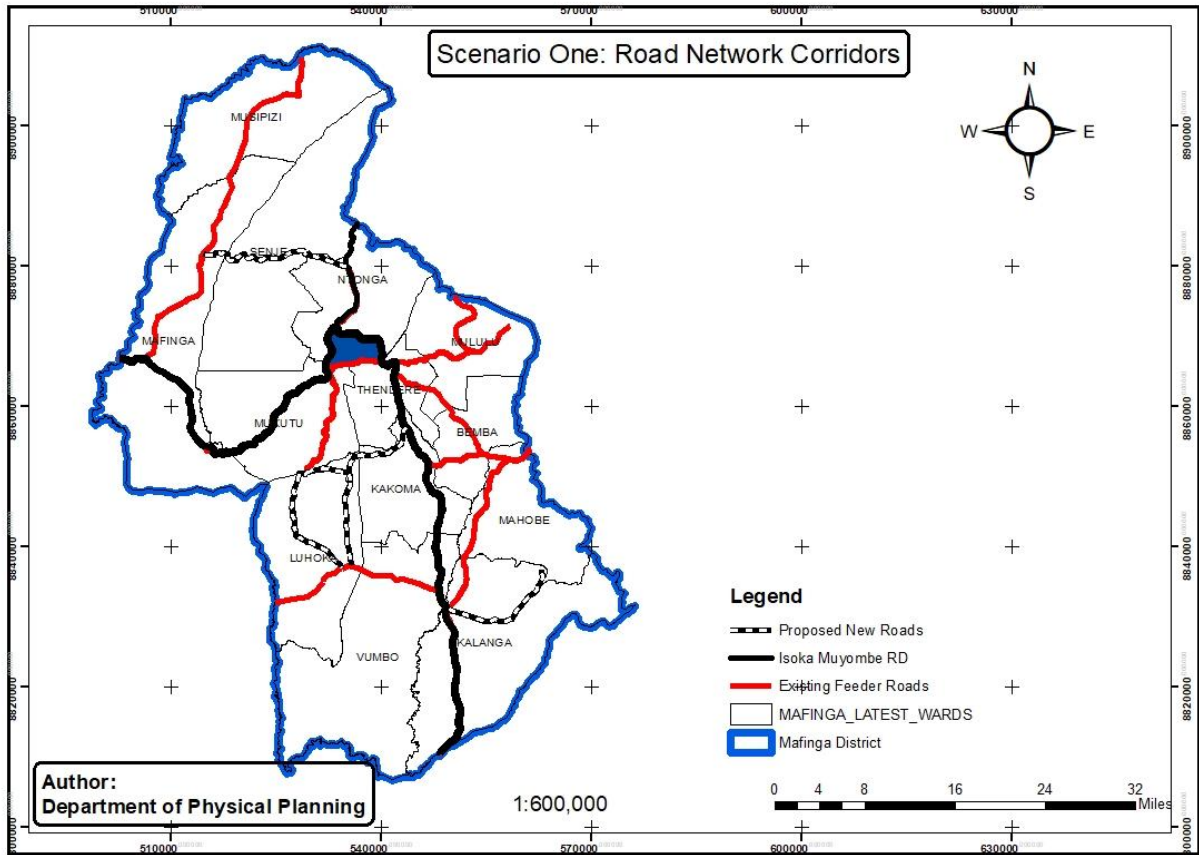
4.3.1.1 Selection of Scenarios

4.3.1.1.1 Scenario 1: Road Network Corridor

Mafinga district is one of the districts 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 producers of agricultural products such as grain, legumes and cattle. However, most of the agriculture production zones are disadvantaged because of lack of access. Some areas such as those in Musipizi and Mahobe wards are hard to reach 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 are as given below:

1. Mulekatembo-Mweniwisi Road: - this will open up the agricultural production areas in Ntonga. Senje and Mafinga ward. The road will provide a shorter route to Isoka district.
2. Bundi –Jombo Road: This road when developed will link and provide access to aquaculture and rice growing farmers in Thendele, Mukutu and Luhoka wards

3. Choma –Butonga Road: This proposed road would provide access to agriculture camps and schools which are usually cut off especially during rainy seasons.
4. Kaseya-Chimungo’nto Road: The proposed road would connect to agriculture areas, schools and other investment in Thendele, Bemba, Mululu, Luhoka, Mahobe and Kalanga wards
5. Muyombe- Kapelekezi Road: The proposed road would link Mafinga to the Nyika Plateau which is a tourist site but is not accessible from the Mafinga side.



MAP 4-1: DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR

4.3.1.1.2 Scenario 2: Growth Nodes Corridors

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 centers 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.

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

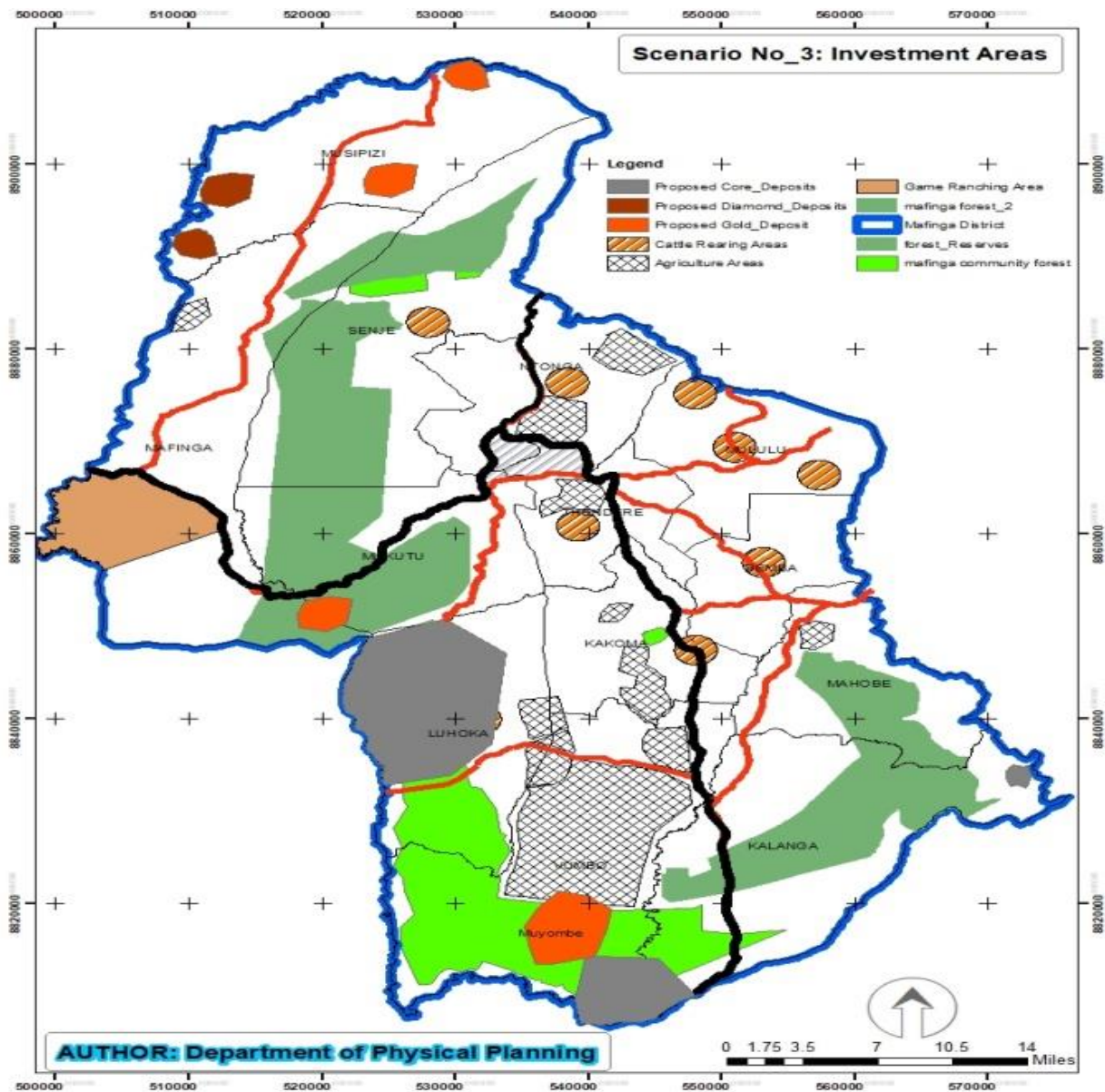
The appropriate terrain (i.e. flat and rocky) for development is important

4.3.1.2 Scenario 3: Resettlement Schemes and other Investment Potential Corridors

The district has two resettlement schemes located in Luhoka and Mafinga ward. Under this scenario the focus will be to develop these resettlement schemes into production and processing centers for various agricultural products. Through 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 areas
- Location of Agro processing plant
- Location of Solar plants in the growth nodes
- Source of the Luangwa river found in Musipizi ward which is the biggest tributary to the Zambezi river.
- Proposed mineral deposits such as gypsum, gold, diamond and coal. Most of the these are located in the Mafinga hills
- Community forests namely Mwita, Kakoma and Muyombe located in Senje. Kakoma and Kalanga ward respectively. The adaptation of Community Forest Management will promote bee keeping, mushroom farming, and controlled charcoal burning that can attract carbon

credits which can translate into improved livelihoods. Furthermore, CFM can be a turning point market for organizations such as COMACO that buys honey from local farmers and process it into finished products.



MAP 4-3: INVESTMENT AREA

Advantages of the scenario No 3

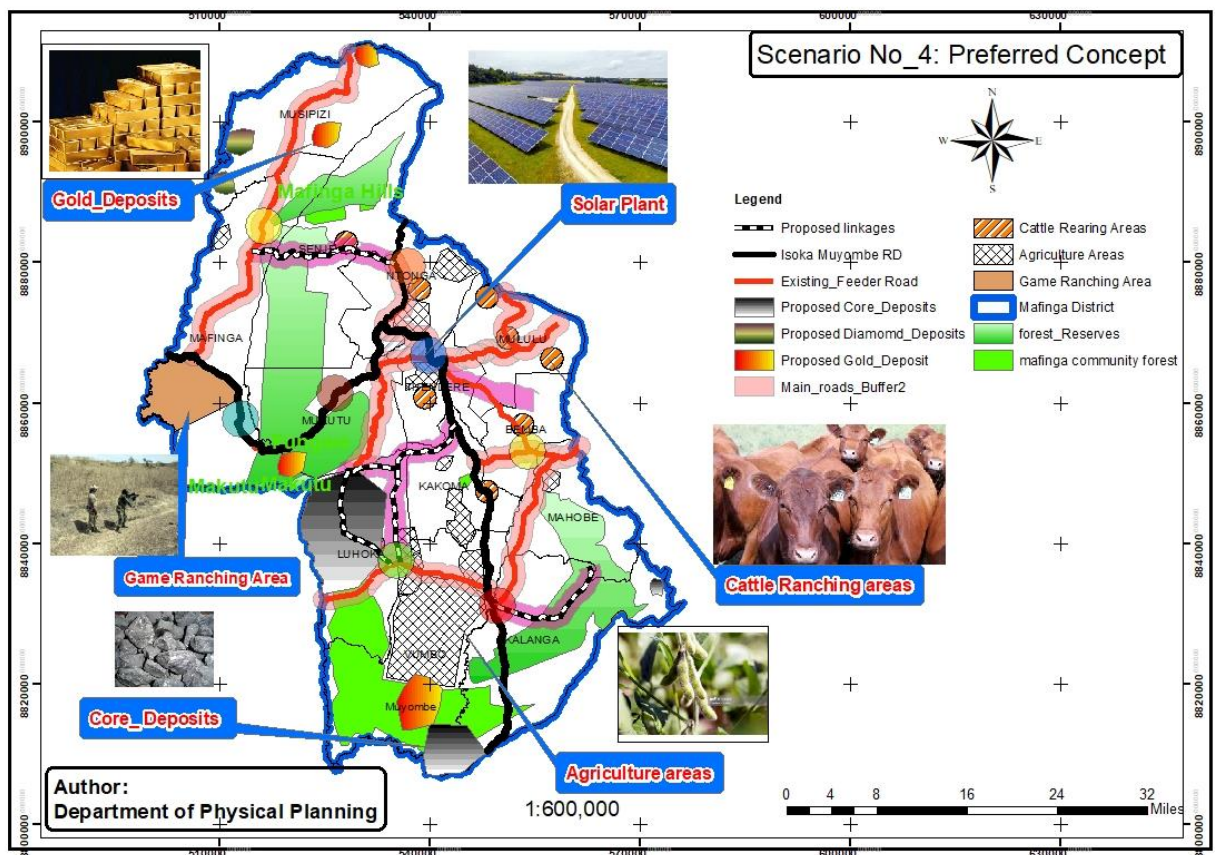
- Easy Transportation of products to the market
- It will be easier for Rural Electrification Authority (REA) to connect solar energy to all growth nodes
- Well linked farming and other identified investment areas will promote business linkages and value addition thereby enhancing social and economic 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.

4.3.1.3 Scenario 4: Preferred Scenario

The Selected scenario is the use Investment areas, growth nodes and road network scenario., In order to achieve the set objectives and development goals set out in the Development framework and 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.



Standards of education service provision for Mafinga 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	Existi ng No. of Schoo ls	Additio nal No. Require d	Tot al Site Area
Preschool	0.5ha; with GEP 200pupils/4000 population average 25 pupils/school	2,000	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
Total (ha)					93				202.5

TABLE 4-8: STANDARDS OF EDUCATION SERVICE PROVISION FOR MAFINGA

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

Health Facilities	MLGH Standards/Catchments	Populatio n Served	No .	Plot Size ha (Min)	Plot Size ha (Max)	Total No. Require d	Existin g No. Provide d	Additio nal 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		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

Total (ha)									21.6 0	28.80
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FUTURE HOUSING NEEDS

Based on the projections of population for Mafinga, 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 cost, 95 Low-cost plots respectively

HOUSING NEED FOR MAFINGA TOWN COUNCIL 2023 TO 2033

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
Total		24,714	1,273.38	2,657.67

Source: Mafinga IDP Technical Committee Team

TABLE 4-9: HOUSING NEED FOR MAFINGA TOWN COUNCIL

OTHER AREAS THAT NEED LAND

Social infrastructure needs for Nakonde District by 2032				
Land Use	MLGH Standards/ Catchments	Hectarage of reserved (Ha)	Location	Comment
Council Cemetery	1Ha/1000(site should be away from residential areas)	4 Ha	Kalanga Ward	Land acquired et to be
Dump Site	10 Ha (sites should be away from residential areas)	5 Ha	Vumbo and Thendele Ward	
Electricity		15 Ha	All wards	There need to connect the whole district to the national grid
Stadium	5Ha/1000	3.6 Ha	Thendele ward	There would be need to build a stadium for the District Club being
Open Spaces and Recreational Facilities		10 Ha	Thendele ward	This will act as the regeneration areas
Bus Station		4 Ha	Thendele and Kalanga	This would help in ensuring there is reliable transport in the district
Open markets (Munada)	-		All wards	Formalizing of markets under customary land so as to ensure that supporting services are provided to communities

Police Post	400m ² /10,000 Population	-	Mulekatembo, Zumbe, Chanama and Kalyamani	Construction of more Police Post to ensure that the security personnel Cover more ground
Source: Mafinga IDP Technical Team 2022				

Table 4-10 ; **OTHER AREAS THAT NEED LAND**

5. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Economic Transformation and Job Creation

Objective Goal									
Objective	To increase the productivity in the district to 80% of the recommended metric tons per hectare of major crop by year 2030								
Strategy	Improving production and productivity								
Programme	Improved agriculture and livestock production and productivity								
Project	Total Cost (Millions)	Source of Funding	Project output	Year 1 (millions)	Year 2 (Million)	Year 3 (Million)	Year 4 (Million)	Year 5 (Million)	Implementing Agency
Farming mechanization enhancement	12.5	GRZ/Donor	100 ha of farmland under mechanized farming	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Ministry of Agriculture
Farmer input support programme	150	GRZ/Donor	12,500 farmers accessing farm input support	30	30	30	30	30	Ministry of Agriculture
Irrigation infrastructure development	6	GRZ/Donor	4 weirs constructed	0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Ministry of Agriculture/ Ministry of infrastructure/ Ministry of Water development and Sanitation
Irrigation Farming Enhancement	8	GRZ/Donor	4 ha under irrigation farming	0	2.	2	2	2	Ministry of Agriculture/ Ministry of infrastructure/ Ministry of Water development and Sanitation
Resettlement infrastructure development	4.5	GRZ/Donor	20 Kilometers of roads in resettlement	0	2.5	0	2	0	Ministry of Agriculture/ Department of land resettlement / REA/

			schemes constructed						ZESCO / Ministry of Water development and Sanitation
Storage facilities development	4.8	GRZ/Donor	4 Storage Sheds Constructed	0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	Ministry of fisheries and livestock
Staff house Development	2.1	GRZ/Private sector	6 Camp Houses Rehabilitated	0	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	Ministry of fisheries and livestock
	9	GRZ/Private sector	20 camp houses constructed	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	Ministry of Agriculture/ Ministry of infrastructure/ Ministry of Water development and Sanitation
Agro based industries enhancement	4.5	GRZ/Donor	6 SMES accessing financing for Agro based industries enhanced	0	1	1.5	2	0	Ministry of agriculture / Ministry of fisheries and livestock
Livestock restocking and stocking	18	GRZ/Donor	400 cattle, 700 goats, 50 pigs, and 6000 village chickens restocked and stocked	0	4	4	5	5	Ministry of fisheries and livestock
Extension Staff Recruitment	8	GRZ	6 extension officers recruited	0	2	3	3	0	Ministry of fisheries and livestock
Veterinary Laboratory Services Enhancement	22.5	GRZ/Donor	3000 Livestock farmers accessing Veterinary diagnostics	0	6	5	5	6.5	Ministry of agriculture / Ministry of public infrastructure
Disease Control	8	GRZ/Donor	6 animal disease prevention and control programmes developed (FMD)	0	2.5	2.5	3	0	Ministry of fisheries and livestock
Camp houses established	6	GRZ/Private sector	20 Camp houses Constructed		2	2	2	0	Ministry of agriculture / Ministry of public infrastructure

Extension Staff Housing development	2.8	GRZ/Donor	6 Camp Houses Rehabilitated	0	0.5	1	1.3	0	Ministry of fisheries and livestock
Livestock Service Centers Construction	2.4	GRZ/Donor	6 livestock service centers constructed	0	0.6	0.8	1	0	Ministry of fisheries and livestock
Milk Collection Centers construction	1.5	GRZ/Donor	1 Milk Collection Center constructed	0	1.5	0	0	0	Ministry of fisheries and livestock
Livestock market Centers construction	1.5	GRZ/Donor	1 livestock market center constructed	0	1.5	0	0	0	Ministry of fisheries and livestock
Dip tank Construction	2.6	GRZ/Donor	6 Dip tanks constructed	0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	Ministry of fisheries and livestock
Quarantine station construction	1.5	GRZ/Donor	1 Quarantine station constructed	0	1.5	0	0	0	Ministry of fisheries and livestock
Abattoir Construction	1	GRZ/Donor	2 Abattoirs constructed	0	0	0.5	0.5	0	Local Authority
Veterinary Diagnostic operationalization	6	GRZ/Donor	1 veterinary diagnostic laboratory is operationalized	0	2	2	2	0	Ministry of fisheries and livestock
Aquaculture fish production	6.9	GRZ/Donor	6 MT of fish under aquaculture produced	0	1.5	1.6	1.8	2	Ministry of fisheries and livestock
Fish fingerlings production	2.5	GRZ/Donor	1 fish hatchery producing fingerlings is established	0	0	0	2.5	0	Ministry of fisheries and livestock
Fish farm construction	2.5	GRZ/Donor	1 GRZ Fish farm constructed	0	2.5	0	0	0	Ministry of fisheries and livestock
Youth cooperatives in aquaculture increased	3.3	GRZ/Donor	6 youth cooperatives implementing aquaculture	0	0.5	0.6	1	1.2	Ministry of fisheries and livestock/local authority
Early warning and surveillance systems	0.32	GRZ/Donor	Early and surveillance warning systems installed	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0	Ministry of Agriculture
			Strategy 2: Promote traditional and non-traditional minerals						

Mining activity enhancement	20	GRZ/Donor	1 mineral exploration done	0	0	20	0	0	Ministry of mines / Provincial administration – Muchinga
Strategy 3: Promote Value Addition and Manufacturing									
Value chain establishment	7.5	GRZ/Donor	120 farmers trained in value addition	0	1.5	1.8	2	2.2	Ministry of small and medium enterprise development / Ministry of science and technology
Agro-processing plant establishment	6	GRZ/Donor	10 Agro processing plants established	0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Ministry of small and medium enterprise development
Market Linkages Enhancement	3.8	GRZ/Donor	40 markets linked to value-chains	0	0.8	0.8	1	1.2	Ministry of small and medium enterprise development
District Investment Enhancement	2	GRZ/Donor	4 investment agreement signed and actualized	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Ministry of commerce trade and industry / Provincial Administration- Muchinga
Strategy 4: Promote Tourism Growth									
Tourism related infrastructure development and rehabilitation	4	GRZ/Donor	2 airstrips constructed and certified by Civil Aviation Authority	0	2	2	0	0	Ministry of Tourism / Provincial Administration- Muchinga
	5	GRZ/Donor	2 hospitality facilities constructed	0	2.5	0	2.5	0	
Heritage Site Development	4.4	GRZ/Donor	2 Heritage sites enlisted in the national catalogue of heritage sites	0	1.9	0	2.5	0	Ministry of Tourism / Provincial Administration- Muchinga
Strategy 5: Improved Transport and Logistics									
Urban and feeder roads maintenance	82.5	GRZ/Donor	350 kilometers of roads maintained	0	15	17.5	20	30	

Road Construction	44.5	GRZ/Donor	kilometers of D790 road rehabilitated	0	10	12	10	12.5	RDA / Ministry of Transport and Logistics / Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
Bridge maintenance	5.0	GRZ/Donor	15 bridges maintained	0	2	1.5	1.5	1.8	
Bridge Construction	32	GRZ/Donor	6 bridges Constructed	0	7.7	7.8	8	8.5	
Culvert maintenance	6	GRZ/Donor	200 culverts maintained	1	1	1.2	1.4	1.4	
Culvert Construction	3.75	GRZ/Donor	4 Culverts Constructed	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.85	0.9	
Construction Employment	1.44	GRZ/Donor	150 youths engaged in construction	0	0.1	0.15	0.19	1	
Truck parking bays (Dry ports) Establishment	3.9	GRZ/Donor	2 new dry ports established	0	1.9	2	0	0	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
Strategy 6: Enhanced Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electricity									
Rural Electrification on growth centers	23.1	GRZ/Donor	7 Rural Growth centers electrified	0	5	5.5	5.6	7	Ministry of Energy and Provincial Administration-Muchinga, REA
Rural Household Electrification	31.2	GRZ/Donor	1000 rural households electrified	0	7	7.7	8	8.5	
Strategy 7: Enhance the Management of Petroleum Product									
Petroleum Infrastructure Development	3	GRZ/Donor	1 fuel filling station Constructed and Operationalized	0	3	0	0	0	Ministry of Energy / Provincial Administration-Muchinga
Strategy 8: Enhance management and productive use of water resource									
Dam Construction	6	GRZ/Donor	1 dam constructed	0	0	6	0	0	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation
Water network infrastructure construction	18	GRZ/Donor	3 piped water infrastructures constructed	0	4	5	5	0	
DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 2: Enhance Citizenry Participation in the Economy									

Strategy 2: Promote Enterprise Development									
Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise Development	18	GRZ/Donor	200 MSMEs registered	0	3	4	5	6	Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise Development / Ministry of commerce trade and industry
Strategy 4: Promote Financial Inclusion									
Rural Financing	10	GRZ/Donor	250 youths engaged in Financial inclusion	2	2	2	2	2	Ministry of Finance and National Planning / Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise Development
TOTAL	637.61			36	138.9	173.45	145.14	138.8	

TABLE 5-1: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION COST ESTIMATE

Cost Estimate for Human and Social Development Strategic Development Area

Development Goal	To Enhance Human Development by 2030								
Development Outcome/Objective	Improved Education and Skills Development								
Strategy	Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education								
	Improve technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skills								
Program/Project	Cost Total (Million)	Source of Funding	Project output	Year 1 (millions)	Year 2 (Million)	Year 3 (Million)	Year 4 (Million)	Year 5 (Million)	Implementing Agency
									Ministry of Education
Capacity building (In-service Teacher training)	12	GRZ/Donor	400 teachers trained	0	3	3	3	3	

Capacity building (Teacher Recruitment)	72	GRZ	1200 teachers recruited	15	15	15	15	12
ICT equipment provision	9.8	GRZ/Donor	70 institutions provided with ICT equipment	0	2	2.4	2.6	2.8
Furniture provision	12.34	GRZ/Donor	8000 school desks provided in schools	2	2.8	2.85	2.3	2.4
Adult literacy center establishment	4.51	GRZ/Donor	8 Adult Literacy centers established	0	1.2	1.4	1.7	0.21
School Infrastructure construction	36	GRZ/Donor	90 CRB constructed, 40 Teachers' houses constructed and 20 Waterborne Toilets constructed	5	5	6.2	6.8	13
School infrastructure rehabilitation			148 school infrastructures rehabilitated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
School water borne infrastructure provision	12		144 water borne school infrastructure provided	2	3	2	3	2
Office infrastructure (DEBS)	12		Office infrastructure for the DEBS constructed	0	12	0	0	0
Recreation Centre provision	5.5		62 play parks created	1.5		1.5	1	1.5
Educational special needs provision	15		5 education special units provided	5		5		5

Tertiary education provision	25		1 tertiary education Centre constructed	0	25	0	0	0	
Sanitary towels provision	0.88	GRZ/Donor	2000 school going girls supported with Sanitary Towels during the Plan period	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.28	
Internship and Industrial attachments	1.5	GRZ	150 Youths Attached for Internship	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise Development
Development Outcome 2:	Improved health, food and nutrition								
	Strategy 1: Strengthen Public Health								
ITNs distribution	2.5	GRZ/Donor	30, 000 ITN distributed	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Ministry of Health
Indoor Residual Spraying	7.5	GRZ/Donor	12,000 Households sprayed (Indoor residual spraying)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
Recruitment of health staffs	20	GRZ/Donor	12, Medical Doctors and 200 other Health workers recruited	5.5	2.5	2.5	4	5.5	
	Strategy 2: Increase Access to Quality Health Care								
Health post construction	8.8	GRZ/Donor	10 Health Posts Constructed	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	2	Ministry of Health
Health Posts rehabilitated	2.5	GRZ/Donor	20 Health Posts Rehabilitated	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	

Maternity Wing construction	4.37	GRZ/Donor	12 Maternity Wings Constructed	0.5	0.88	0.99	1	1	Ministry of Health
Maternity Wing rehabilitation	2.5	GRZ/Donor	15 Maternity Wings rehabilitated	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
General Hospital constructed	50	GRZ/Donor	1 Hospital Constructed	0	0	25	0	25	
Mothers' Shelter construction	2.5	GRZ/Donor	12 Mother's Shelters constructed	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Mothers' Shelter rehabilitation	0.8	GRZ/Donor	12 Mothers Shelters rehabilitated	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Bore hole drilling	1.95	GRZ/Donor	10 Boreholes drilled and equipped with tanks at Health Centers	0.35	0.35	0.38	0.42	0.45	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
School feeding enhancement	2.25	GRZ/Donor	School feeding programs implemented in 80 schools	0.3	0.4	0.45	0.50	0.60	Ministry of Education
DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 3: IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION									
Strategy 1: Improve access to clean and safe water supply									
boreholes Drilling	10	GRZ/Donor	50 Boreholes drilled and equipped with tanks at Health Centers	0.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Local Authority
Modular plant construction	60	GRZ	1 Modular plant constructed	0	0	50	10	0	

Water network extensions	27.2	GRZ	A water network constructed	0.3	0	10.3	10.5	1.8	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation, Local Authority
DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 3: IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION									
Strategy 2: Improve Sanitation Services									
Sewer network Construction	25	GRZ	A sewer network constructed	0	0	10	10	5	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation, Local Authority
Waste Water treatment plant Establishment	12	GRZ	Waste treatment Water plant constructed	0	0	6	6	0	
Dumpsite establishment	0.5	GRZ/Local Authority	1 damp site established	0	0	0.5	0	0	
Rural piped water network establishment	2	GRZ/Donor	Rural piped water network established	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Rural Sanitation improvement	1	GRZ/Donor	10,000 rural households with improved sanitation facilities	0	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	
DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 4: REDUCED POVERTY, VULNERABILITY AND INEQUALITY									
Strategy 2: Enhance welfare and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people									
Social cash transfer promotion	8	GRZ/Donor	3000 vulnerable household placed on Social Cash Transfer support	0.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.5	

Youth empowerment support	6.5	GRZ/Donor	2000 Youths empowered with Loans and grants	1	1	1	1.5	2	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
Women empowerment support	7.8	GRZ/Donor	3000 women empowered with Loans and grants	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.8	2	
Disability empowerment support	5.5	GRZ/Donor	200 physically challenged individuals empowered with loans and grants	0.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	
Home safety establishment	2.6	GRZ/Donor	1 safety home established	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0	
TOTAL	418.66			37.1	48.08	152.62	90.87	89.99	

Total K 418.66 Million

TABLE 5-2: HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

Cost Estimate for Environmental Sustainability Strategic Development Area

Objective Goal	Enhanced mitigation and adaptation to climate change								
Objective	To enhance Climate change mitigation and adaptation measures								
Strategy	Strategy 1: Strengthen climate change adaptation								
Programme									
Project	Total Cost (Million)	Source of Funding	Project output	Year 1 (million s)	Year 2 (Million)	Year 3 (Million)	Year 4 (Million)	Year 5 (Million)	Implementing Agency
Early warning system infrastructure establishment		GRZ/Donor	2 Early warning system infrastructures established	0	0.4	0	0.4	0	Ministry of Green Economy
Climate Smart Agriculture		GRZ/Donor	60 Ha of land under sustainable Climate Smart Agriculture	0.25	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	
Tree Planting		GRZ/Donor	20,000 Hectares Planted with trees	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	
Sensitization Campaigns		GRZ/Donor	18 sensitization campaigns on deforestation conducted	0.2	0.25	0.3	0.4	0.5	
	Strategy 3: Enhance Disaster Risk Reduction and Response								
Disaster mitigation and Management		GRZ/Donor	13 Disaster preparedness plans developed	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	District Administration, DMMU,
TOTAL (edit total)	9.8			1.35	1.85	1.8	2.5	2.3	

Cost Estimate for Good Governance Environment Strategic Development Area

Objective Goal	IMPROVED POLICY AND GOVERNANCE ENVIRONMENT								
Objective	To enhance Climate change mitigation and adaptation measures								
Strategy	Strategy 1: Decentralised Public Service Delivery Systems								
Programme									
Project	Total Cost (Million)	Source of Funding	Project output	Year 1 (million s)	Year 2 (Million)	Year 3 (Million)	Year 4 (Million)	Year 5 (Million)	Implementing Agency
Women participation in decision making	2.0	GRZ/Donor	4 awareness campaigns in decision making for women participation	0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
	Strategy 2: Strengthen national data and information systems								
Mobile communication	7.5	GRZ/Donor	6 mobile network towers	0	1.5	3	1.5	1.5	Ministry of Information & Media, SMART Zambia
Information Communication Technology	10.3	GRZ/Donor	200 Kilometers of optic fiber coverage		3	3	3.5	3.8	Ministry of Information & Media, SMART Zambia
Radio/TV communication	2.5	GRZ/Donor	1 community radio stations constructed	0	0	2.5	0	0	Local Authority

Strategy 3: Strengthen transparency and accountability mechanism										
Citizen engagement enhancement	2.5	GRZ/Donor		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Local Authority, AVAP, FODEP
Strategy 6: Strengthen land management and administration										
Awareness raising	1.76	GRZ/Donor	2 Community Sensitizations	0.3	0.3	0.38	0.38	0.4		Local Authority
Local Area Planning (LAP)	3.0	GRZ/Donor	5 Local Area Planning developed	0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8		Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
Strategy 2: Strengthen the Criminal and Justice System and Enhance the Rule of Law										
Crime patrols	2.5	GRZ/Donor	10% Percentage reduction in crime rate	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
Community Sensitization	1.0	GRZ/Donor	70 communities sensitised in GBV, Traffic, CID and CSU	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
One Stop Centre	2.8	GRZ/Donor	1 One-Stop crime Centers constructed	0	0	2.8	0	0		Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
Police house Construction	20	GRZ/Donor	100 New Houses Constructed	0	5	5	5	5		Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
Procurement of Motor Vehicle	3.0	GRZ/Donor	3 Motor Vehicle Procured	1	1	0	1	0		Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
VSU infrastructure Construction	1.5	GRZ/Donor	1 VSU Office Block Constructed	0	0	1.5	0	0		Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
	0.5	GRZ/Donor	1 safe shelter constructed	0	0.5	0	0	0		Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security

Police Posts construction	4.5	GRZ/Donor	3 Police Posts Constructed	0	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
Police station construction	12	GRZ/Donor	1 Police station constructed	0	0	12	0	0	Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
Correctional Service facility construction	20	GRZ/Donor	1 Correctional service facility Constructed	0	0	20	0	0	Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
Immigration staff house construction	7	GRZ/Donor	10 staff houses constructed	0	0	7	0	0	Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
One-border post infrastructure development	5	GRZ/Donor	1 Border post infrastructure constructed	0	5	0	0	0	Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
House construction (correctional services)	10	GRZ/Donor	20 houses constructed	0	5	0	5	0	Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
Office block construction (Immigration)	5	GRZ/Donor	1 Office Block Constructed	0	0	0	5	0	Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
TOTAL (edit total)	124.36			2.5	45.2	46.08	20.28	13.3	

TABLE 5-3: GOOD GOVERNANCE ENVIRONMENT

6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Monitoring and Evaluation

All Participants And Stakeholders Must Work Cooperatively To Ensure That All Programs And Activities Are Carried Out In Accordance With The Goals Of This Ten-Year Plan. As A Result, The Monitoring And Evaluation Matrix For Each Development Outcome Is Displayed In The Tables Below.

6.1. Economic Transformation and Job Creation

Program / Project	Activity	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of information
				1	2	3	4	5	
Farming mechanization enhancement	Mechanized Farming	Number of Ha under Mechanized Farming utilized	30Ha	20	20	20	20	20	DACOs Office
Farmer input support programme	Farm input support	Number of farmers accessing farming inputs increased	8,370	8,370	8,370	8,370	8,370	8,370	DACOs Office
Irrigation infrastructure development	Construction of weirs	Number of weirs constructed	4	1	1	1	1	1	DACOs Office
Irrigation Farming Enhancement	Irrigation farming	Number of Hectares. under Irrigation farming	12 Ha	2	2	2	2	1	DACOs Office
Resettlement infrastructure development	Construction of roads in resettlement schemes	Number of Kilometers in resettlement schemes of roads constructed	0	10	20	20	20	20	DACOs Office

Storage facilities development	Construction of storage shade	Number of Storage Sheds Constructed	0	1	2	1	1	1	DACOs Office
Staff house Development	Rehabilitation of Camp Houses	Number of Camp Houses Rehabilitated	0	1	2	1	1	1	DACOs Office
	Construction of camp houses	Number of Camp houses Constructed	0	4	4	4	4	4	DACOs Office
Agro based industries enhancement	Enhancement of access to finance for Agro based industries	Number of SMES accessing financing for agro based industries enhanced	0			2	1	1	Commerce and Trade
Livestock restocking and stocking	Restocking of Livestock	Number of livestock service centers built	0					1	Commerce and Trade
Veterinary Laboratory Services Enhancement	Livestock farmers accessing Veterinary diagnostics	Number of livestock farmers accessing veterinary laboratory services	0	500	500	500	1000	500	Livestock and Fisheries
Disease Control	Development of animal disease prevention and control	Number of animal disease prevention and control programmes developed (FMD)	0	1	2	2	1	1	Livestock and Fisheries
Camp houses established	Construction of Vet Camp houses	Number of Vet Camp houses Constructed	0	4	4	4	4	4	Livestock and Fisheries
Extension Staff Housing development	Rehabilitation of Camp Houses	Number of Vet Camp houses rehabilitated	0	1	1	2	1	1	Livestock and Fisheries
Livestock Service Centers Construction	Construction of livestock service centers	Number of livestock service centers		1	1	1	1	1	Livestock and Fisheries
Milk Collection Centers construction	Construction Milk Collection Center	Number of Milk Collection Centers constructed	0					1	Livestock and Fisheries
Livestock market Centers construction	Construction of livestock market center	Number of livestock market centers constructed	0					1	Livestock and Fisheries

Dip tank Construction	Construction Dip tanks constructed	Number of Dip tanks constructed	1	1	1	1	1	1	Livestock and Fisheries
Quarantine station construction	Construction of Quarantine station	Number of Quarantine station	1				1	1	Livestock and Fisheries
Abattoir Construction	Construction of Abattoir	Number of livestock slaughter slabs constructed	0	1			1		Livestock and Fisheries
Veterinary Diagnostic operationalization	Veterinary diagnostic laboratory operationalized	Veterinary diagnostic laboratory is operationalized	0					1	Livestock and Fisheries
Aquaculture fish production	Fish Production	fish under aquaculture produced (MT)	10	1	1	1	1	1	Livestock and Fisheries
Fish fingerlings production	Fish hatchery production	Number of fish hatcheries producing fingerling established	0					1	Livestock and Fisheries
Fish farm construction	Fish farm construction	Fish farm construction	1		1	1	1	1	Livestock and Fisheries
Youth cooperatives in aquaculture increased	implementing aquaculture	Implementing aquaculture	0		1	2	1	2	DACO
Early warning and surveillance systems	Early and surveillance warning systems installation	Early and surveillance warning systems installation	3		3	4	2	1	DACO
Mining activity enhancement	Mineral exploration	Mineral exploration conducted	0					1	DA
Value chain establishment	Farmers training in value addition	Farmers trained in value addition	0	20	30	30	20	20	SME
Agro-processing plant establishment	Agro processing plants establishment	Number of Agro processing plants establishment	1		1	1	1	1	SME
Market Linkages Enhancement	Markets linked to value-chains	markets linked to value-chains	0		10	10	10	10	SME

District Investment Enhancement	Investment agreement signing and actualization	Investment agreement signing and actualized	0		1	2	1	1	DA / Local Authority
Tourism related infrastructure development and rehabilitation	Airstrips constructed and certified by Civil Aviation Authority	Airstrips constructed	0			1		1	Local Authority
	Hospitality facilities construction	Number of hospitality facilities constructed	0				1		Local Authority
Heritage Site Development	Heritage sites enlisting in the national catalogue of heritage sites	Heritage sites enlisted	0		1	2	1	1	Local Authority
Urban and feeder roads maintenance	Road maintenance	Distance of roads road maintained	15	35	35	35	35	35	RDA/Infrastructure Department / Local Authority
Road Construction	Road rehabilitation	Distance of Road rehabilitation	15	25	25	25	25	25	RDA/Infrastructure Department / Local Authority
Bridge Rehabilitation	Bridge Rehabilitation	Number of bridges rehabilitated	0		1		1	2	RDA/Infrastructure Department / Local Authority
Bridge Construction	Bridge Construction	Bridge Construction	2	1	1	2	2	3	RDA/Infrastructure Department / Local Authority
Culvert maintenance	Culverts maintenance	Culverts maintained	0	25	25	25	25	25	RDA/Infrastructure Department / Local Authority
Culvert Construction	Culverts Construction	Number of Culverts Constructed	0	25	25	25	25	25	RDA/Infrastructure Department / Local Authority

Construction Employment	Youths engagement in construction	Youths engaged in construction	0	15	15	15	15	15	RDA/Infrastructure Department / Local Authority
Truck parking bays (Dry ports) Establishment	Dry ports establishment	Dry ports established	0					1	RDA/Infrastructure Department / Local Authority
Rural Electrification on growth centers	Rural Growth centers electrified	Number of rural Growth centers electrified	5	1	1	1	1	1	REA/Infrastructure Department / Local Authority
Rural Household Electrification	Rural households electrified	Rural households electrified	0		100	100	100	100	REA/Infrastructure Department / Local Authority
Petroleum Infrastructure Development	Construction and Operationalization fuel filling station	Number of fuel filling stations Constructed and Operationalized	0					1	Mines and Energy Departments
Dam Construction	Construction of Dam	Construction of Dam	0					1	Infrastructure Department
Water network infrastructure construction	Piped water infrastructures construction	Piped water infrastructures construction	0			1	1	1	Chambeshi Water Company/ Infrastructure Department / Local Authority
Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise Development	Registration of SMEs	Registration of SMEs	0	20	30	20	20	20	SME
Rural Financing	Engagement in Financial inclusion	Engagement in Financial inclusion	0	50	50	50	50	50	SME

TABLE 6-1: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

6.2. Human and Social Development Strategic Development Area

TABLE 6-2: HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AREA

Program/Project	Activity	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Capacity building (In-service Teacher training)	teachers' trainings	Number of KMs of network extended	150	25	25	25	25	25	Ministry of Education
Capacity building (Teacher Recruitment)	Teachers recruitment	Number of Teachers recruitment	668	230	230	230	230	230	
ICT equipment provision	IT Equipment procured	Number schools equipped with IT Equipment	2	5	5	5	5	5	
Furniture provision	Provision of Desks	Number of desks for provided	2000	2000	2500	1000			
Adult literacy center establishment	Literacy centers establishment	Number Literacy centers established	0				1		
School Infrastructure construction	Construction of CRB	Construction of CRB	385	5	6	5	5	6	
	Construction of teachers' house	Construction of teachers' house	68	5	5	5	7	5	
School water borne infrastructure provision	Construction Waterborne Toilets	Number of Construction Waterborne Toilets	26	8	8	9	8	8	
Recreation Centre provision	Play parks creation	Number Play parks creation	0			1		1	
Tertiary education provision	Tertiary education Centre construction	Number of Tertiary education Centre constructed	0			1		1	

Sanitary towels provision	Provision school going girls with Sanitary Towels	Provision school going girls with Sanitary Towels	8000	8000	10000	12000	12000	12000	
Internship and Industrial attachments	Youths Attached for Internship	Number of Youths Attached for Internship	0	20	20	20	20	20	Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise Development
ITNs distribution	ITN distribution	Number of ITN distribution	10000		1000	1000	1000	1000	Ministry of Health
Indoor Residual Spraying	Households sprayed (Indoor residual spraying)	Households sprayed (Indoor residual spraying)	19678	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000	
Recruitment of health staffs	Recruitment of Medical Doctors and other Health workers	Households sprayed (Indoor residual spraying)	4	40	40	40	40	40	
Health post construction	Health Posts Construction	Health Posts Construction	17	1	2	1	2	2	Ministry of Health
Health Posts rehabilitated	Health Posts Rehabilitation	Number of Health Posts rehabilitated	0			1	2	1	Ministry of Health
Maternity Wing construction	Maternity Wings Construction	Maternity Wings (Annex) Construction	3	4	5	4	4	2	
Maternity Wing rehabilitation	Maternity Wings rehabilitation	Number of Maternity Wings rehabilitated	0		1	1			
General Hospital constructed	Hospital	Number Health facilities upgraded to level one Hospital	2			1		1	

Mothers' Shelter construction	Mother's Shelters construction	Number of Mother shelters constructed	2	4	4	4	4	2	
Mothers' Shelter rehabilitation	Mothers Shelters rehabilitation	Mothers Shelters rehabilitated	0			1			
School feeding enhancement	School feeding programs implemented in schools	School feeding programs implemented in schools		8	8	8	8	8	Ministry of Education
Boreholes Drilling	Borehole drilling and equipping with tanks at Health Centers	Number of boreholes Drilled at health Centres	0	2	2	3	3	4	Local Authority
Sewer network Construction	A sewer network construction	Number of	0					1	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation, Local Authority
Waste Water treatment plant Establishment	Waste Water treatment plant construction	<i>Number of</i> Fecal sludge treatment plant established	0				1		
Dumpsite establishment	Damp site establishment	Number of Solid waste collection points established	0			1		1	
Rural piped water network establishment	Rural piped water network establishment	Number rural water schemes with piped water established	2		2		2	1	
Rural Sanitation improvement	Promotion of rural households with sanitation facilities	Number of rural sanitation points constructed (Ventilated/Improved pit latrines)- Ablution Blocks	70	4	4	4	4	4	

Social cash transfer promotion	Placement of Vulnerable household on Social Cash Transfer support	Number of vulnerable households receiving social cash transfer	5000	600	600	600	600	600	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
Youth empowerment support	Empowerment of Youths empowered with Loans and grants	Number of youths receiving empowerment support	30	50	50	50	50	50	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
Women empowerment support	Empowerment of women with Loans and grants	Number of women receiving empowerment support	70	150	150	150	150	150	
Disability empowerment support	Empowerment of physically challenged individuals with loans and grants	Number of physically challenged receiving empowerment support	0	20	20	20	20	20	
Home safety establishment	Safety home establishment	Number of safety homes for victims of early child marriages, GBV cases established	0		1	1		1	

6.3. Environmental Sustainability Strategic Development Area

TABLE 6 2: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Program / Project	Activity	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of information
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Early warning system infrastructure establishment	Early warning system infrastructures establishment	Number of Early warning system infrastructure established	1		1		1		Ministry of Green Economy
Climate Smart Agriculture	Delineation of Land under sustainable Climate Smart Agriculture	Hectarage of land under sustainable Climate Smart Agriculture	0		1		1		Ministry of Green Economy
Tree Planting	Planting of trees	No. Of Ha. Planted with trees	5	10	10	10	10	20	Ministry of Green Economy
Sensitization Campaigns	Sensitization campaigns on deforestation conducted	No. Of sensitization campaigns on deforestation conducted	0	2	4	4	4	4	Ministry of Green Economy and District Forestry Department
Disaster mitigation and Management	Disaster preparedness plans development	Number of Disaster preparedness plans produced	0	1	2	4	4	2	District Administration, DMMU,

6.4 Good Governance Environment Strategic Development Areas

TABLE 6-2: GOOD GOVERNANCE ENVIRONMENT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Program / Project	Activity	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of information
				1	2	3	4	5	
Women participation in decision making	Awareness campaigns in decision making for women participation	Awareness campaigns in decision making for women participation conducted	10	2	2	2	2	2	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
Mobile communication	Mobile network towers Construction	Number of mobile network towers constructed	6		1	1	1	1	Ministry of Information & Media, SMART Zambia
Information Communication Technology	optic fiber erection	Distance of optic fiber erected	0	40	40	40	40	40	Ministry of Information & Media, SMART Zambia
Radio/TV communication	community radio station construction	Number of community radio stations constructed	0					1	Local Authority
Citizen engagement enhancement	Community sensitization meeting	Number of Community Sensitizations	2		5	5	5	5	Local Authority, AVAP, FODEP

Awareness raising	Community Sensitizations	Number of awareness campaigns on land management conducted	1		2	2	2	2	Local Authority
Local Area Planning (LAP)	Local Area Planning development	Number of LAPs developed	0			1		1	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
Crime patrols	Crime rate Patrols	Number of crime patrols conducted	10						Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
Community Sensitisation	Communities sensitisations in GBV, Traffic, CID and CSU		4	5	5	5	5	5	Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
One Stop Centre	One-Stop crime Centers construction	Number of One Stop Centres constructed	0				1		Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
Police house Construction	Police accommodation Constructed	Number of New Houses Constructed	0			10		10	Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
Procurement of Motor Vehicles for Local Authorities	Motor Vehicle Procurements	Number of Motor Vehicle Procurements	1		1		1		Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
VSU infrastructure Construction	VSU Office Block Construction	Number of VSU Office Block Constructed	0			1			Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
	Safe shelter construction	shelter constructed	0			1			Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security

Police Posts construction	Police Posts Construction	Number of Police Posts Constructed	0			1		1	Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
Police station construction	Police station construction	Number of Police station Constructed	0					1	Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
Correctional Service facility construction	Correctional service facility Construction	Number of Correctional service facility Constructed	0				1		Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
Immigration staff house construction	Immigration staff house construction	Number Immigration staff house construction	0				10		Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
One-border post infrastructure development	Border post infrastructure construction	Number of Border post infrastructure constructed	2		1			1	Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
Office block construction (Immigration)	Immigration Office Block Construction	Number of Office Block Constructed	0				1		Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
Survey Equipment's Procurement	Survey Equipment's Procurement	Number of Survey Equipment's Acquired	1		2		1		Local Authority

7. FINANCING OF THE PLAN

Local Authority Financial Plan

This chapter discusses the summary of resources and requirements for implementing the IDP and further the strategies for mobilizing the resources and areas targeted to ensure efficient utilization.

The IDP for Mafinga 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:

7.1 . Streams of Revenue for Mafinga Town Council

Owners Rates

These incomes are collected by the Local Authorities from property owners in the district. These rates are in three categories that is residential, commercial and institutional

Local Taxes

These are taxes collected by the Local Authority from both informal and formal sectors, they are collected in order to finance the local Authority municipal services amongst other services such as road maintenance.

Fees and Charges

Fees and Charges are imposed for the services rendered by the council to the residents living within their jurisdiction. Councils derive powers to affect the fees and charges from the Local Government Act No 2 of 2019.

Licenses

A license is granted as permission to do something or use something, they are legal documents issues

Levies

These are taxes on economic activities taking place in the council jurisdiction and they are imposed through the council by-laws

Permits

A permit is another type of licenses which grants authority or legal document giving permission to do business.

Charges

They are imposed for the services rendered by the council to its residents

Other Incomes

These are incomes from other alternative revenue avenues which the council identifies in order to broaden the revenue to meet the operational costs of municipal service provision.

National Support

These are funds released to councils as grants by the Central Government to help them meet the costs of providing adequate and affordable municipal services to its resident's visa – vi support grants such as Constituency Development Funds, Local Equalization.

7.2 Mafinga Town Council Revenue Collection for a Period two years

The financial plan takes into account the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The table shows the Revenue Analysis for the years 2021 and 2022

S/ N	Source of funds	2021			2022		
		Budgeted	Actual	%	Budgeted	Actual	%
1	Local taxes	12,840.00	5,820.00	45.33	12,840.00	8,932.00	69.56
2	Fees and Charge	1,027,410.00	446,369.00	43.45	871,810.00	668,872.00	76.72
2	License	10,600.00	1,460.00	13.77	6,600.00	5,449.00	82.56
3	Levies	85,050.00	72,359.00	85.08	85,050.00	101,578.00	119.43
4	Permit	40,530.00	28,050.00	69.21	40,530.00	37,388.00	92.25
5	Charges			-	0	0	-
3	National support (equalization funds)	8,508,749.00	8,388,997.00	98.59	10,548,749.00	10,376,829.00	98.37
4	National support (CDF)	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	100.00	25,700,000.00	23,739,911	92.37
5	National support (grant lie in rates)	200,000.00	-	-	200,000.00	5,456,541.00	2,728.27
6	Commercial Ventures	218,278.00	-	-	0	0	-

7	Other Receipts	60,000.00	62,381.00	103.97	60,000.00	199,699.00	332.83
	GRAND TOTAL	11,763,457.58	10,605,466.00	90.16	37,525,579.00	40,595,118	108.18

TABLE 7-1 : REVENUE ANALYSIS

7.3 Comparison of budgeted own source revenue stream against own revenue collected

a) Local Taxes (Personal levy)

The collection efficiency in 2021 was at 45.33 % out of the total budget of K12, 840.00, only K5, 820.00 was collected, where as in 2022 the Council collection efficiency was at 69.56% from a budget of K12, 840.00 only K8, 932.00 was collected

b) Fees and Charges

The collection efficiency was at 43.45% for 2021 Out of the total budget of K1, 027,410.00 only K446, 369.00.00 was collected, where as in 2022 the collection efficiency was at 76.72% from the collection of K668, 872.00 with a budget of K871, 810.

c) Licenses

The collection efficiency was at 13.77 % for 2021. Out of the total budget of K10,600.00 only K1, 460.00 was collected where as in 2022 the Council collected K5, 449.00 out of a budget of K6, 600.00 resulting in an 82% favorable collection efficient.

d) Levies

The collection efficiency was at 85.08 % for 2021. Out of the total budget of K85,050 .00 only K 72,359.00 was collected where as in 2022 the Council collected K101,578.00 out of budget of K85,050.00 giving a favorable collection efficiency of 119.43%.

e) Permits

The collection efficiency was at 37.3 % for 2021 Out of the total budget of K80,500.00 .00 only K 3,000.00 was collected, where as in 2020 the Council collected K13,794.00 out of a budget of K31,050.00 with a collection efficiency of 44%.

f) Other Receipts

The collection efficiency was at 103.97 % for 2021 out of the total budget of K60,000.00, K62,381.00 was collected where as in 2022 the Council collected K199,699.00 out of a budget of K60,000.00 with a favorable collection efficiency of 332.83.

7.4. Revenue Collection Challenges

1. Mobility challenges of revenue agents

2. Low staffing levels in view of revenue collectors
3. Very few business establishments in the districts
4. Very few officers who are eligible for payment of personal levy being a new district
5. Poor road network coupled with a mountainous terrain making it impossible to reach certain areas
6. Vastness of the district
7. Lack of established revenue centers in the respective key areas.
8. Lack of stakeholder involvement

7.2.1. Revenue Collection Strategies

- Use of ward development selected revenue collection agents
- Equip revenue collectors with revenue collecting skills
- Stakeholder involvement in sensitization meetings on the benefits of paying for services
- Provision of mobility specifically for revenue collection i.e. provision of Motor bikes and bicycles to revenue collection agents

7.5. Own source revenue performance collection against budget as percentage for each revenue

The table below shows a break own source revenue performance collection against budget as percentage for each revenue.

S/N	Source of funds	2021			2022		
		Budgeted	Actual	%	Budgeted	Actual	%
1	Local taxes	12,840.00	5,820.00	45.33	12,840.00	8,932.00	69.56
2	Fees and Charge	1,027,410.00	446,369.00	43.45	871,810.00	668,872.00	76.72
2	License	10,600.00	1,460.00	13.77	6,600.00	5,449.00	82.56
3	Levies	85,050.00	72,359.00	85.08	85,050.00	101,578.00	119.43
4	Permit	40,530.00	28,050.00	69.21	40,530.00	37,388.00	92.25
5	Charges			-	0	0	-
3	National support	8,508,749.00	8,388,997.00	98.59	10,548,749.00	10,376,829.00	98.37

	(equalization funds)						
4	National support (CDF)	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	100.00	25,700,000.00	23,739,911	92.37
5	National support (grant lie in rates)	200,000.00	-	-	200,000.00	5,456,541.00	2,728.27
6	Commercial Ventures	218,278.00	-	-	0	0	-
7	Other Receipts	60,000.00	62,381.00	103.97	60,000.00	199,699.00	332.83
	GRAND TOTAL	11,763,457.58	10,605,466.00	90.16	37,525,579.00	40,595,118	108.18

TABLE 7-2: REVENUE PERFORMANCE BUDGET

Source: Mafinga Town Council

7.6. Areas where council collected below its forecast revenue in the budgets

a) Local Taxes (Personal levy) a lot of officers who have been deployed in the district still have their pay points in the districts where they come from which are in the process of being moved to Mafinga further there a very few business establishments which are eligible for personal levy charges.

b) Fees and Charges. The council had not yet procured the vehicle to be used in revenue collection hence follow up in the collection of fees and charges was a challenge

c) Licenses; The Council has very few business establishments that can be able to pay permits

d) Levies; The Council had very few established revenue barriers where prescribed levies can be collected

e) Permits; Council has very few business establishments that can be able to pay permits

f) Charges the plots had been numbered and surveyed in Nyikamela Area and were Advertised but turnout was very low has much of population is in the traditional Land making difficult for the Council not collect revenue as Budgeted.

7.6.1. Mafinga 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	Local taxes	12,840.00	11,639.00	12,840.00	5,820.00	12,840.00	8,932.00

2	Fees and Charge	1,156,010.00	378,138.00	1,027,410.00	446,369.00	871,810.00	668,872.00
2	License	10,600.00	3,477.00	10,600.00	1,460.00	6,600.00	5,449.00
3	Levies	81,050.00	63,918.00	85050	72,359.00	85,050.00	101,578.00
4	Permit	31,780.00	26,510.00	40530	28,050.00	40,530.00	37,388.00
5	Charges						00.00
3	National support (equalization funds)	8,508,749.00	8,476,018.00	8,508,749.00	8,388,997.00	10,548,749.00	10,376,829.00
4	National support (CDF)	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	25,700,000.00	23,739,911
5	National support (grant lie in rates)	200,000.00	370,000.00	200,000.00	00.00	200,000.00	5,456,541.00
6	Commercial Ventures			218,278.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
7	Other Receipts	70,000.00	87,498.00	60,000.00	62,381.00	60,000.00	199,699.00
	GRAND TOTAL	11,671,029.00	11,017,199.00	11,763,457.58	10,605,466.00	37,525,579.00	40,595,118

TABLE 7-3 ; THREE YEARS REVENUE COLLECTION

7.7. Projected Revenue Over the Five-Year Implementation Plan Period

The table below highlights the revenue base of the first years of the implementation plan.

Source of Funds	Implementation Period				
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Local Authority Local Revenue	1,021,918.00	1,361,680.00	1,501,933.04	1,656,632.14	1,827,265.25
CDF	25,700,000.00	28,300,000.00	31,214,900.00	34,430,034.70	37,976,328.27
Equalization fund	10,376,829.00	10,376,829.00	11,445,642.39	12,624,543.55	13,924,871.54
Government Support to line Ministries	200,000.00			-	
Funds from Cooperating Partners				-	

Public Private Partnership				-		
Loans						

TABLE 7-4: REVENUE BASE FOR 2023 TO 2033

The breakdowns of the projected sources of revenue are tabulated as follows:

7.8. Locally Generated Revenue

The increase in Revenue sources is as a result of inflation estimated at the rate of 10.3%.

S/N	Source of funds	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
1	Local taxes	12,840.00	12,840.00	14,162.52	15,621.26	17,230.25	19,004.96
2	Fees and Charge	1,027,410.00	871,810.00	961,606.43	1,060,651.89	1,169,899.04	1,290,398.64
2	License	10,600.00	6,600.00	7,279.80	8,029.62	8,856.67	9,768.91
3	Levies	85,050.00	85,050.00	93,810.15	103,472.60	114,130.27	125,885.69
4	Permit	40,530.00	40,530.00	44,704.59	49,309.16	54,388.01	59,989.97
5	Charges		0	-	-	-	-
6	Commercial Ventures	218,278.00	218,278.00	240,760.63	265,558.98	292,911.55	323,081.44
7	Other Receipts	60,000.00	60,000.00	66,180.00	72,996.54	80,515.18	88,808.25
	GRAND TOTAL	11,763,457.58	37,525,579.00	1,430,527.12	1,577,664.05	1,739,955.97	1,918,963.86

TABLE 7-5: LOCAL REVENUE

National Support Financing a)

CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND

Years	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
CDF	25,700,000.00	28,300,000.00	31,214,900.00	34,430,034.70	37,976,328.27	41,887,890.09
TOTAL	25,700,000.00	28,300,000.00	31,214,900.00	34,430,034.70	37,976,328.27	41,887,890.09

**b) Capital @
20% of LGEF**

Years	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Capital- 20%*12 Months	24,904,389.6 0	24,904,389.6 0	27,469,541.7 3	30,298,904.5 3	33,419,691.69	36,861,919.94
TOTAL	24,904,389.6 0	24,904,389.6 0	27,469,541.7 3	30,298,904.5 3	33,419,691.69	36,861,919.94

**C)
GRZSUPPORT
TOWARDS
LINE
MINISTRIES
AND PUBLIC
INFRASTRUC
TURE**

Years	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
GRZ SUPPORT	160,000,000. 00	200,000,000. 00	220,600,000. 00	243,321,800. 00	268,383,945.4 0	296,027,491.7 8
TOTAL	160,000,000. 00	200,000,000. 00	220,600,000. 00	243,321,800. 00	268,383,945.4 0	296,027,491.7 8

**D) DONOR
SUPPORT**

Years	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DONOR SUPPORT	150,000,000. 00	150,000,000. 00	165,450,000. 00	182,491,350. 00	201,287,959.0 5	222,020,618.8 3
TOTAL	150,000,000. 00	150,000,000. 00	165,450,000. 00	182,491,350. 00	201,287,959.0 5	222,020,618.8 3

TABLE 7-6 : DONOR SUPPORT

7.9. Expenditure

7.10. Strategies for Resource Mobilization

By updating Council database so as to capture all the payable revenues as a way to broaden the revenue base to enhance service provision. By Capacity building of all 13 Ward development committee on revenue collection

Through Community engagements with all stakeholders in revenue generation. Facilitating of mobility of revenue agents and revenue collectors

The Council also intends to construct some infrastructure to enhance revenue. These include the completion and operationalizing of 11 rooms at the Council lodge, Construction of Bar and restaurant and the construction and rehabilitation of three Council barriers on D 8road.

7.10.1.1. Strategy for Revenue Enhancement

Mafinga Town Council will strive to provide enabling environment with equal access to infrastructural and Socio-economic Services in order to improve the living standards of the people in Mafinga District.

7.10.1.2. Strategies for Public Private Partnership

- Changes in policies and laws
- Socio –cultural changes
- Improvement of current mechanisms and process
- Financial and capital capacity building

7.10.1.3. Financial Management Strategies

- Ensure effective cash flow management
- Compliance to relevant financial regulations
- Provide means for growth through investment
- Meet the demands of employees and customers
- Support operations
- Meet the demands of shareholders and expectations of the stakeholders
- Effective audit procedures

7.10.1.4. Challenges Faced On Financing

- How to ensure effective cash flow management
- Compliance to relevant financial regulations
- Provide means for growth through investment

- Meeting the demands of employees and customers
- Meet the demands of shareholders and expectations of the stakeholders
- Effective audit procedures

7.5.0. Summary of Projected Expenditure For Key Programs And Projects

Development Outcome	Implementation Year					Total (Million ZMK)
	2023(Million ZMK)	2024	2025	2026	2027	
Economic Diversification and Job Creation	37.88	145.28	164.33	149.52	140.6	637.61
Human Development	37.1	48.08	152.62	90.87	89.99	418.66
Environmental Sustainability	1.35	1.85	1.8	2.5	2.3	9.8
Good Governance environment	2.5	45.2	46.08	20.28	13.3	124.36
						1.19 Billion (ZMK)

TABLE 7-7: PROJECTED EXPENDITURE FOR KEY PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

7.6.0 General Recommendations

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Mafinga District requires careful financial planning to ensure its successful implementation. Here are some general recommendations for financing the IDP:

a. Diversify Funding Sources:

- The Council will endeavor to explore a mix of funding sources, including government grants, donor funding, public-private partnerships, local revenue generation, and loans.
- Reducing dependence on a single source (border revenue) of funding mitigates financial risks.

b. Prioritize Key Projects:

- Identify and prioritize projects within the IDP area based on their potential impact and feasibility.

- Allocate resources to projects that align with the council's development goals and objectives.
- c. Cost-Sharing and Partnerships:*
- Seek opportunities for cost-sharing with other government entities, neighboring councils, or private sector partners.
 - Collaborative funding arrangements can reduce the financial burden on Nakonde Council.
- d. Grant Applications:*
- Actively apply for grants and funding opportunities from national and international development agencies, foundations, and NGOs.
 - Develop strong grant proposals and project concepts tailored to the specific needs outlined in the IDP.
- e. Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):*
- Explore PPPs to finance and implement certain IDP projects, particularly those with revenue-generation potential.
 - Engage the private sector in infrastructure development, service provision, or joint ventures.
- f. Local Revenue Generation:*
- Enhance local revenue collection through property taxes, business licenses, and user fees.
 - Invest in improving tax administration and compliance to boost revenue.
- g. Community Contributions:*
- Engage the local community in funding and participating in development projects.
 - Encourage voluntary contributions, community labor, and in-kind support.
- h. Long-Term Planning:*
- Develop a long-term financial plan that aligns with the IDP's timeline.
 - Ensure that financial resources are available for the entire duration of the plan.
- i. Financial Management Efficiency:*
- Improve financial management practices to reduce wastage, minimize inefficiencies, and optimize resource utilization.

- Conduct regular financial audits and reviews.
- j. Transparent Budgeting:*
- Ensure that budgeting processes are transparent, participatory, and well-documented.
 - Engage stakeholders in the budgeting and resource allocation decisions.
- k. Monitoring and Evaluation:*
- Establish a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to track the progress of IDP projects.
 - Use performance metrics to assess the impact of investments and make necessary adjustments.
- l. Sustainability Considerations:*
- Prioritize sustainable projects that generate long-term benefits and revenue streams.
 - Incorporate environmental and social sustainability into project planning.
- m. Financial Capacity Building:*
- Invest in training and capacity building for council staff responsible for financial management and grant writing.
 - Foster a culture of financial responsibility and accountability.
- n. Contingency Planning:*
- Develop contingency plans to address unforeseen financial challenges or economic downturns that may affect IDP financing.
- o. Public Awareness:*
- Educate the public about the importance of the IDP and its financing needs.
 - Garner support from residents and stakeholders for funding initiatives.
- p. Regular Review and Adaptation:*
- Continuously review the financing strategies and adapt them as needed based on changing circumstances and plan progress.

Effective financing of the IDP requires a strategic and adaptable approach. District Stakeholders implementing the plan will have to regularly assess its financial performance, seek new funding opportunities, and ensure that resources are allocated efficiently to achieve the desired development outcomes.

5.1 CONCLUSION

Financing the IDP for the district is a complex task that requires careful consideration of the council's goals, resources, and risks. The council will consider a variety of financing strategies, including increasing revenue, reducing expenditure, borrowing money, seeking grants and donations, or partnering with the private sector. The best financing strategy for the council will depend on its specific circumstances.

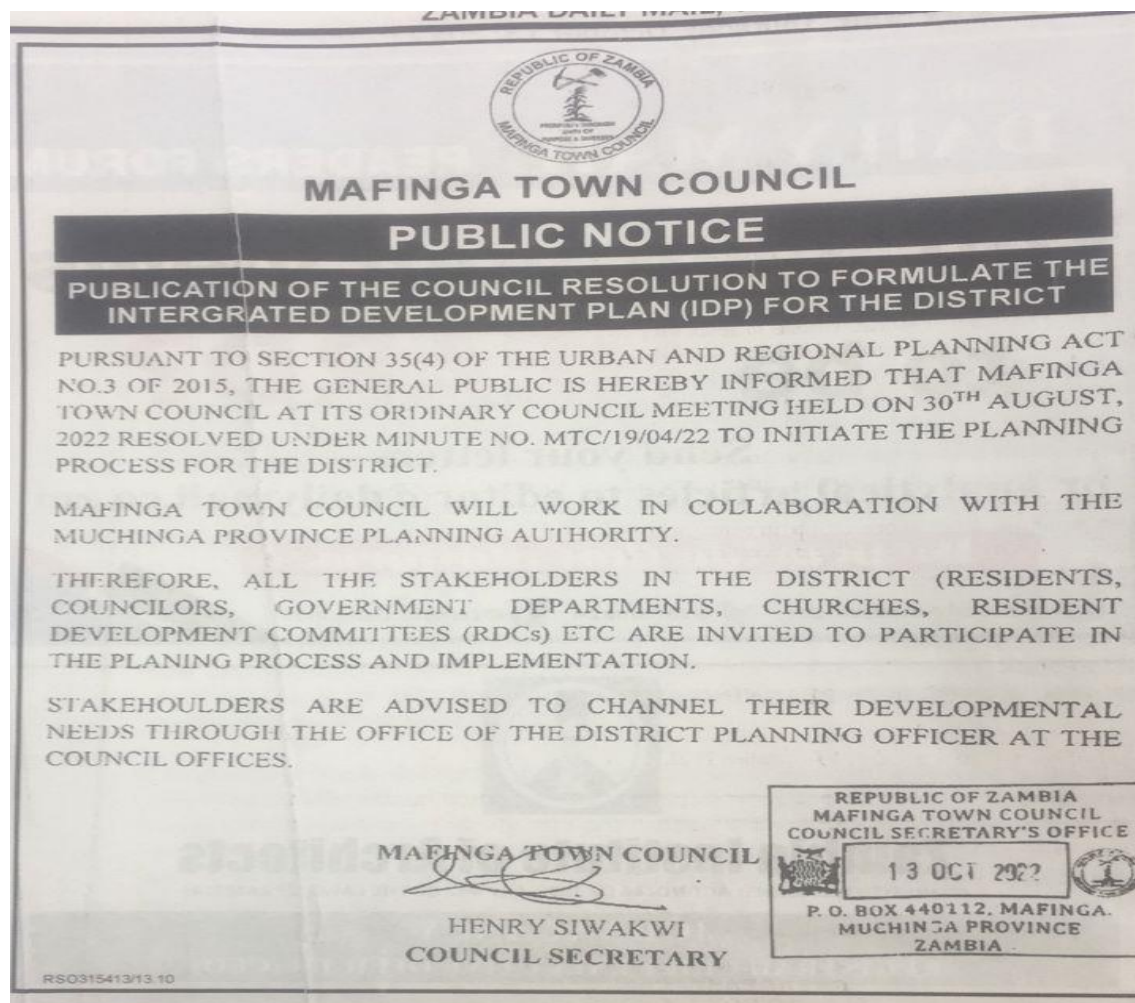
The council will also carefully consider the legal and regulatory environment, as well as the political climate, when developing financing strategies. By carefully considering all of these factors, the council will be able to develop financing strategies that are most likely to be successful and help it achieve its development goals.

Additional matters that will be employed for the successful financing of the IDP include:

- a. The council will consider involving all stakeholders in the financing process, such as the community, businesses, and government.
- b. The council will regularly monitor its finances and make adjustments as needed.
- c. The council will communicate its financing plans to the public and keep them updated on its progress.

By following the above, the council will ensure that the financing of the IDP is transparent, accountable, and sustainable

Annex 1 : Advert – Formulation of Mafinga IDP



Annex 2: Roads to be Constructed

S/N	Name of Road
1	Isoka-Muyombe-Chama Road
2	Vumbo School Road
3	Chandeya Road
4	Wimba School Road
5	Mitanga – Muyombe/ Chifunda Rd
6	M14 – Choma School – Butonga (New Road)
7	M14 – Kalyamani
8	D790 – Chitapo School
9	Vilulu Road
10	Bulawula – Kapela
11	Jombo Road to Bundi (New Road)
12	D790 – Mweniwisi
13	Mulekatembo – Kakusa
14	Katanga – Mpalayi – Mavyavya
15	M14 – Nsami School – Mweniwisi Road (New Road)

16	M14 – Muleya
17	Mpangala – Chaswata
18	Mpangala – Nachisitu
19	Thendele (M14) – Chipakama
20	Mpemba – Muyombe (M14)
21	Kalyamani – Sanga – Chakosamooto
22	Muyombe – Chifunda – Mugula
23	Wenela, - Muyeye-, Kaswanga
24	Samu Primary School and Choma Sign Post -Choma Primary School
25	Musanta school to Namaluza community school along Musanta Mpemba road.

Annex 3: Bridges to be Constructed

s/n	Name of Bridge	Location Serviced
1	Mululu Bridge	Mululu Ward
2	Nakanyenjele Bridge-	Thendele Ward
3	Chipakama Bridge (along the Thendele - Wiya - Chipakama Mwanjila road)	Thendele and Mululu Wards
4	Muyeye Bridge along Chidulika Vumbo Road,	Luhoka and Vumbo Wards
5	Musanta School - Namaluza Community School Along Musanta Mpemba Road.	Vumbo Ward
6	Bundi - Chitapo	Mukutu Ward
7	Mutetezi Bridge along Thendele - Kaseya - Buluma road.	Thendele, Mululu and Bemba Wards
8	Nanzati bridge along Wanangwa road.	Mululu Ward
9	Kaseya Bridge (on the Nzimu - Bomombo - Kaseya road)	Mululu and Thendele Wards
10	Chidulika - Vumbo road	Luhoka and Vumbo Wards
11	Zumbe – Luhoka Bridge	Luhoka and Vumbo Wards
12	Kaswanga – Luhoka Bridge	Luhoka and Vumbo Wards

Annex 4: Location and Name of Foot Bridges to be Constructed

s/n	Location of Foot Bridge	Location Serviced
1	Thendele stream between Thendele village and Mwenitete village	Thendele Ward
2	Katumbo stream	Mafinga Ward
3	Kabizya Foot Bridge	Vumbo Ward
4	Vumbo School - Temwani Health Post	Vumbo Ward
5	Kanyenjele Foot Bridge	Kakoma Ward
6	Mutakata Foot Bridge	Kakoma Ward
7	Kabizya foot Bridge	Vumbo Ward
8	Vumbo foot Bridge along Vumbo school to Temwani health post and	Vumbo Ward

Annex 5 : Proposed Classroom Block Construction Locations

S/n	Name of School	Type of CRB	Ward Name
1	Muyombe Day Secondary School-	Construction of 1X3 CRB	Kalanga ward
2	Kachilikila Community School	Construction of 1X3 CRB	Mafinga ward
3	Sibuyembe Primary School-	Construction of 1X3 CRB	Mafinga ward
4	Kaswa Primary School in -	Construction of 1X3 CRB	Mafinga ward
5	Mweniwisi Day Secondary School in	Construction of 1X3 CRB	Mafinga ward
6	Thendele Secondary School	Construction of 1X3 CRB	Thendele ward
7	Kachina Community School	Construction of 1X3 CRB	Kakoma
8	Sichitambule Primary School	Construction of 1X3 CRB	Mafinga ward
9	Mulomba Primary School	Construction of 1X3 CRB	Kakoma
10	Chiswe Primary- Mafinga ward)	Construction of 1X3 CRB	Mafinga ward
11	Gamba school-	Construction of 1 x 2 CRB	Mahobe
12	Khombe primary - in	Construction of 1 x 2 CRB	Kalanga ward
13	Samu Primary School	Construction of 1X3 CRB	Kakoma
14	Mitanga primary	Construction of 1 x 2 CRB	Kalanga ward
15	Chiswe primary	Construction of 1 x 2 CRB	Kalanga ward
16	Katanga primary	Construction of 1X3 CRB	Kalanga ward
17	Mitanga primary	Construction of 1X3 CRB	Kalanga ward
18	Masangani primary	Construction of 1X3 CRB	Kalanga ward
19	Chifunda primary	Construction of 1X3 CRB	Kalanga ward
20	Khuyu primary	Construction of 1X3 CRB	Kalanga ward
21	Bundi primary school	Construction of 1X3 CRB	Mukutu ward
22	Chanama primary school	Completion of 1x2 CRB	Mukutu ward
23	Chendausiku community school	Construction of 1X3 CRB	Mukutu ward
24	Lwanika primary school	Construction of 1x3 CRB	Mululu ward
25	Mululu Community school	Construction of 1x2 CRB	Mululu ward
26	Mwanjila Community school-	Construction of 1x3 CRB	Mululu ward
27	Chimalilo community school-	Construction of 1x3 CRB	Mululu ward
28	Kaseya primary school	Construction of a 1x2 CRB	Mululu ward
29	Musanta primary school	Construction of a 1x2 CRB	Vumbo Ward
30	Vumbo primary school –	Construction of a 1x3 CRB	Vumbo Ward

31	Namaluza Community school	Construction of a 2 (1x 3) CRB	Vumbo Ward
32	Temwani primary school	Construction of a 1x3 CRB	Vumbo Ward
33	Vilulu primary school-	Construction of a 1x3 CRB	Vumbo Ward
34	Bulaula community School-	Construction of a 1x2 CRB	Vumbo Ward
35	Malili community School	Construction of a 1x2 CRB	Vumbo Ward
36	Manjawila community	Construction of 1x3 CRB	Musipizi ward
37	Nachisitu Primary School	Construction of 1x3 CRB	Musipizi ward
38	Chiyombo Musani	Construction of 1x3 CRB	Musipizi ward
39	Mwenimpangala Secondary School	Construction of 1x3 CRB	Musipizi ward
40	Matemanga Community School	Construction of 1x3 CRB	Bemba Ward
41	Simwango Community School	Construction of 1x3 CRB	Bemba Ward
42	Eleven Primary School	Construction of 1x3 CRB	Bemba Ward
43	Mwalaz Primary School	Construction of 1x3 CRB	Bemba Ward
44	Kachindu Primary School	Construction of 1x3 CRB	Thendele Ward

Annex 6; *Proposed Creation of School*

s/n	Proposed Name of School	Ward
1	Tseese Primary School (Tseese Village)	Nsenje
2	Senje Primary School	Nsenje
3	Kasitu Primary School (Kasitu Village)	Kalanga
4	Kalanga Primary School (Kalanga Village)	Kalanga
5	Kaswanga Day Secondary School	Luhoka
6	Girls Boarding School (Chiswe Area)	Kalanga
7	Chifungwe Day Secondary School (Nanchenja Area)	Thendele
8	Mweniwiya Day Secondary School	Mululu
9	Masangani Day Secondary School	Kalanga
10	Sichitambule Day Secondary School	Mafinga
11	Nanchenja Primary School	Thendele

Annex 8: *Teachers Staff house Construction sites*

S/n	Name of School
1	Chiyombo Community School
2	Musanya Community School
3	Malema Community School
4	Kachilikila Community School
5	John Simutowe Community School

6	Nkuta Community School
7	Chitimbo Community School
8	Chibona Community School
9	Nanchenja Community School
10	Chimalilo Community School
11	Mululu Community School
12	Mwanjira Community School
13	Nzimu Community School
14	Kachina Community School
15	Namaluza Community School
16	Zumbe Community School
17	Chapeluka Community School
18	Malili Community School
19	Gwebe Community School
20	Tsese Primary School (Tsese Village)
21	Senje Primary School
22	Kasitu Primary School (Kasitu Village)
23	Kalanga Primary School (Kalanga Village)
24	Kaswanga Day Secondary School
25	Girls Boarding School (Chiswe Area)
26	Chifungwe Day Secondary School (Nanchenja Area)
27	Mweniwiya Day Secondary School
28	Masangani Day Secondary School
29	Sichitambule Day Secondary School
30	Kachilikila Community School

Annex 8; Water Point sites

S/n	Location of water Point
1	Borehole sinking at Kapembe primary school and at Chendausiku village
2	Drilling of a borehole at Mafinga primary school
3	Drilling of a borehole at Chanama market Mafinga ward,
4	Drilling of a borehole at Masenga village,
5	Drilling of a borehole at Sichitambule health post
6	Drilling of a borehole at Mwenewisi health post- Mafinga Ward
7	Drilling of a borehole at Vumbo school – Vumbo ward
8	Drilling of a borehole at Mupigu village - Vumbo Ward
9	Drilling of a borehole at Mung’ang’a village -
10	Drilling of a borehole at Kalubuwa village, at Chipuli village - Mululu Ward
11	Drilling of a borehole at Bulula community school, at Musanta market place (tibonebone) - Vumbo Ward
12	Drilling of a borehole at Malili community school at Tungwa village - Vumbo Ward
13	Drilling of a borehole at Malibwe village – Vumbo Ward
14	Drilling of a borehole at Iteneka – Musipizi ward
15	Drilling of a borehole at Ibunji – Musipizi ward
16	Drilling of a borehole at Musani School – Musipizi ward
17	Drilling of a borehole at Chiyombo School – Musipizi ward

18	Drilling of a borehole at Manjawila School – Musipizi ward
19	Drilling of a borehole at Mwenimpangala Secondary School– Musipizi ward
20	Drilling of a borehole at Ilenje Village – Musipizi ward
21	Drilling of a borehole at Chiweta Village– Musipizi ward
22	Drilling of a borehole at Mubwela Village – Musipizi ward
23	Drilling of a borehole at Nachisitu Market – Musipizi ward
24	Drilling of a borehole at Malembo One Village – Musipizi ward
25	Drilling of a borehole at Nakapanga Village– Musipizi ward
26	Drilling of a borehole at Nachisitu Market– Musipizi ward
27	Drilling of a borehole Buluma – Bemba ward
28	Drilling of a borehole Chakosamoto - Buluma – Bemba ward
29	Drilling of a borehole at Mwalazi - Buluma – Bemba ward
30	Drilling of a borehole at Vicelenje- Buluma – Bemba ward
31	Drilling of a borehole Mphangavge- Buluma – Bemba ward
32	Drilling of a borehole Kafulukutu Buluma – Bemba ward
33	Drilling of a borehole Eleven - Bemba ward

Annex 9: Mafinga Resource Map

