



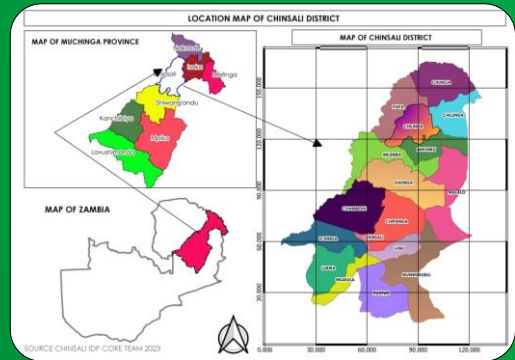
REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



CHINSALI DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023-2033

'A Resilient Diversified Economic City By 2033'



CHINSALI DISTRICT INTEGRATED

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2023-2033


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

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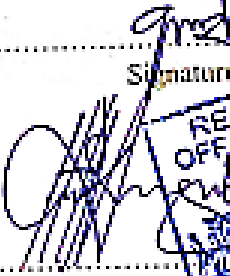
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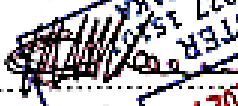
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FOREWORD



This Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Chinsali District is a ten year plan that has been structured to guide the districts operations from the year 2023 to 2033. This IDP has been formulated in line with the **Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015**. The IDP forms the basis for planning and will guide development and decision making as it forms the policy framework and basis on which annual budgets shall be approved.

Arising from this the Development Framework has been aligned to the 8th National Development Plan (8NDP) in order to streamline development goals and objectives thereby addressing the core issues, needs and challenges of the communities that have been identified in the Planning Survey and Issues Report.

To further guide development, the district’s vision is to become *‘A Resilient Diversified Economic City By 2033’*. This supported by the mission which is *‘to enhance active participation of all stakeholders, anchored on good governance, in order to achieve a diversified sustainable socio-economic development thereby improving the quality of life for all Chinsali Residents’*.

The formulation of the IDP has been done in a way that will foster integrated decision making with a view to enhance economic diversification for sustainable development in all sectors as we drive towards a common goal. This approach will ensure a systematic approach to addressing the core issues and government’s key priority areas to be implemented at district level which have been highlighted in the document. Chinsali IDP places specific focus on promoting climate smart agriculture with the view to enhance environmental sustainability, industrialization and tourism growth in order to diversify the economy.

The IDP document consists of four parts which include the Planning Programme, the Planning Survey and Issues Report, The Development Framework and the Implementation and Monitoring Plan. The first part ensured that Authority is sought to conduct the preparation of the IDP as well as informing the public of the intention to formulate the IDP.

Secondly, the Planning Survey and Issues Report (PSIR), highlights the core issues faced by sectors and community members. This was a consultative procedure conducted in all the 17 wards of the District so as to obtain feedback.

Thirdly, the Development framework which also comprises the Spatial Development framework has been formulated to speak to the highlighted core issues. The vision for the District was formulated in a consultative way. This chapter indicates the goals, objectives, strategies and programmes to be implemented in order to attain the desired Vision and outcome for the District.

Lastly Part four which comprises the capital investment programme, implementation and monitoring plan focuses on the proposes objectives, Programmes and strategies for implementation clearly giving a time frame for implementation and the cost involved as well as proposed sources of funding.

In conclusion, I urge all Government Departments, Line Ministries, traditional leaders and other stakeholders to be invested in the implementation of the set agenda as outlined in this document. Chinsali Districts Development can only be achieved in a multi sectoral approach and with the input of all stakeholders.



Lucy Mukuka (Ms.)

**Her Worship The Mayor
CHINSALI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



This Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a product of a consultative process through Chinsali Municipal Council with various stakeholders under the Enhancing Local Government Capacity for Development project. I wish to thank the Local Government Association of Zambia (LGAZ), the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) for the guidance provided throughout the IDP making process. In line with this, the District's Vision has been coined as

The vision of the district which is *'A Resilient Diversified Economic City By 2033'* was formulated through a consultative process and involved various stakeholders among them being the community members. Special thanks is made to the District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) for ensuring formulation of this document capturing the needs and aspirations of the people of Chinsali District. Many thanks goes to Senior Chief Nkula, Chief Nkweto and Chief Mubanga for the support and feedback rendered during this process. In addition, I also want to thank the Ward Development Committees (WDCs) and all the 17 Honorable Councilors for the support rendered in providing information as well as mobilizing the community when the need arose.

To our cooperating partners, USAID-Local Impact Project, special thanks is given for the financial and material support rendered through the formulation of the IDP and to Humanitarian Open Street Map Team (HOT) for the service delivery maps and other relevant spatial data that were useful to the exercise. Other supporting partners include People Living With Disabilities, ZamStat and all Civic Leaders for the necessary feedback and input.

May I also acknowledge Provincial Planning Unit for the backstopping and provision of technical input throughout the formulation of the IDP. Despite the many challenges faced, you pushed us to the finishing line.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development for providing guidance and ensuring the standards were followed as provided for in the IDP guidelines.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'S. Muchemwa'.

Samson Muchemwa (Mr.)
District Commissioner
CHINSALI DISTRICT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Chinsali District Integrated Development Plan shall be implemented between the years 2023 and 2033. The district took a paradigm shift from Sectoral Planning to the Integrated Development Planning in line with the **Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015** and the **National Planning and Budgeting Act No. 1 of 2020**. This was done with a view of bringing the district's 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. Chinsali District has adopted the following Development Goals which include;

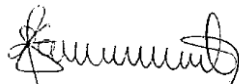
- Improved and well managed agriculture, livestock and fisheries sector for enhanced socio-economic development and poverty reduction by 2033,
- Sustained industrial development through value addition, mining and tourism by 2033
- Improved inter and intra- district transport linkages, communication and logistics for social and economic development by 2033
- Enhanced access to quality, equitable and inclusive education by 2033
- Reduced poverty, vulnerability and inequalities through provision of social services and amenities by 2033
- Improved water supply and sanitation by 2033
- Managed and protected environment and natural resources for sustainable development by 2033
- Decentralize public service delivery systems by 2033

In order to derive the development goals above, stakeholder consultations such as sub district (through WDCs), 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: -

Development Outcome	Implementation Year				
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Economic Diversification and Job Creation	319,360,000.00	319,360,000.00	319,360,000.00	319,360,000.00	319,360,000.00
Human Development	65,163,600.00	65,163,600.00	65,163,600.00	65,163,600.00	65,163,600.00
Environmental Sustainability	12,170,000.00	12,170,000.00	12,170,000.00	12,170,000.00	12,170,000.00
Good Governance	33,000,000.00	33,000,000.00	33,000,000.00	33,000,000.00	33,000,000.00

It is therefore my appeal that concerted efforts from all stakeholders such as Government and cooperating partners are put in place to ensure a smooth and successful implementation of this plan.



Sombo Kawilila Kaela (Mrs.)
Town Clerk
CHINSALI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

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ABBREVIATION LIST /LIST OF ACRONYMS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AFSPs	Area Food Security Pack Committees
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBD	Central Business District
CC	Climate Change
CDF	Constituency Development Funds
ChWSC	Chambeshi Water and Sewerage Company
CWACs	Community Welfare Assistance Committees
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CMFG	Community Management Forestry Groups
COMACO	Community Markets for Conservation
DDCC	District Development Coordinating Committee
DEC	Drug Enforcement Commission
DIP	Decentralization Implementation Plan
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
ICAP	International Carbon Action Partnership
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
ISWM	Integrated Sustainable Waste Management
MLG	Ministry of Local Government
NAPSA	National Pension Scheme Authority
NATSAVE	National Savings and Credit Bank

NEP	National Energy Policy
NFP	National Forestry Policy
PLWD	Persons Living With Disabilities
PPPs	Public Private Partnerships
PSIR	Planning Survey and Issues Report
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 Latrine
WARMA	Water Resources Management Authority
WDC	Ward Development Committee
WHO	World Health Organisation
ZAF	Zambia Air Force
ZAMTEL	Zambia Telecommunications Company Limited
ZamStat	Zambia Statistical Agency
ZANACO	Zambia National Commercial Bank
ZESCO	Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation Limited
ZFAP	Zambia Forestry Action Plan
ZIAMIS	Zambia Integrated Agriculture Management Information System
ZIFL-P	Zambia Integrated Forestry Landscape Project
ZNBC	Zambia National Broadcasting Cooperation
ZNBS	Zambia National Building Society
ZNS	Zambia National Service

PART ONE:

INTRODUCTION

PART ONE - INTRODUCTION

1.0. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1. Introduction to Integrated Development Planning

The repealing of the Town and Country Planning Act CAP 283 of the laws of Zambia allowed for the enactment of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No 3 of 2015 which provides for a legal framework that guides local authorities on the preparations and requirements to develop an Integrated Development Plan (IDP). Integrated Development Plan is a document which integrates all sector plans in the district in order to achieve coordinated development by minimizing duplication of efforts by various key sector development units within the district. Further, the IDP is informed by the Local Government (Amendment) Act No. 2 of 2019 Chapter 281 of the laws of Zambia, which guides on the Integrated Development Planning Guidelines of 2019. The IDP therefore becomes the principal strategic planning instrument which gives an overall framework for development within the district and further guides and informs all sectors planning, budgeting, management and decision-making with greater emphasis on the integration of all sectors' socio-economic and spatial planning within the district. IDP further strives to achieve fundamental development objectives; aimed at promoting effective and efficient use of resources (financial, human and material) to enhance development while ensuring total citizen participation in formulation and implementation of all planned development projects in the district as a way of enhancing project outputs.

1.2. Definition of the IDP Area

The proposed IDP Area for the Chinsali shall cover the whole District as narrated in the Chinsali District boundary as defined in the Provincial and District Boundaries Act Cap 286 of the Laws of Zambia.

1.3. Location

Chinsali is one of the 8 districts in Muchinga Province of the Republic of Zambia which is 827 km from the City of Lusaka, the Capital City of Zambia and it lies on UTM Zone 36L (-10°32'29.1''S, 32°04'53.3''E) with an elevation of 1256.672m Above Sea Level. The District has an approximate surface area of 5,566.6 square kilometers (Km²).

The district is the Provincial Capital for Muchinga Province. The district shares boundaries with Shiwang'andu District to the south, Chama District to the east, Isoka District to the north east, Nakonde District to the north and Mungwi district to the North West as shown below.

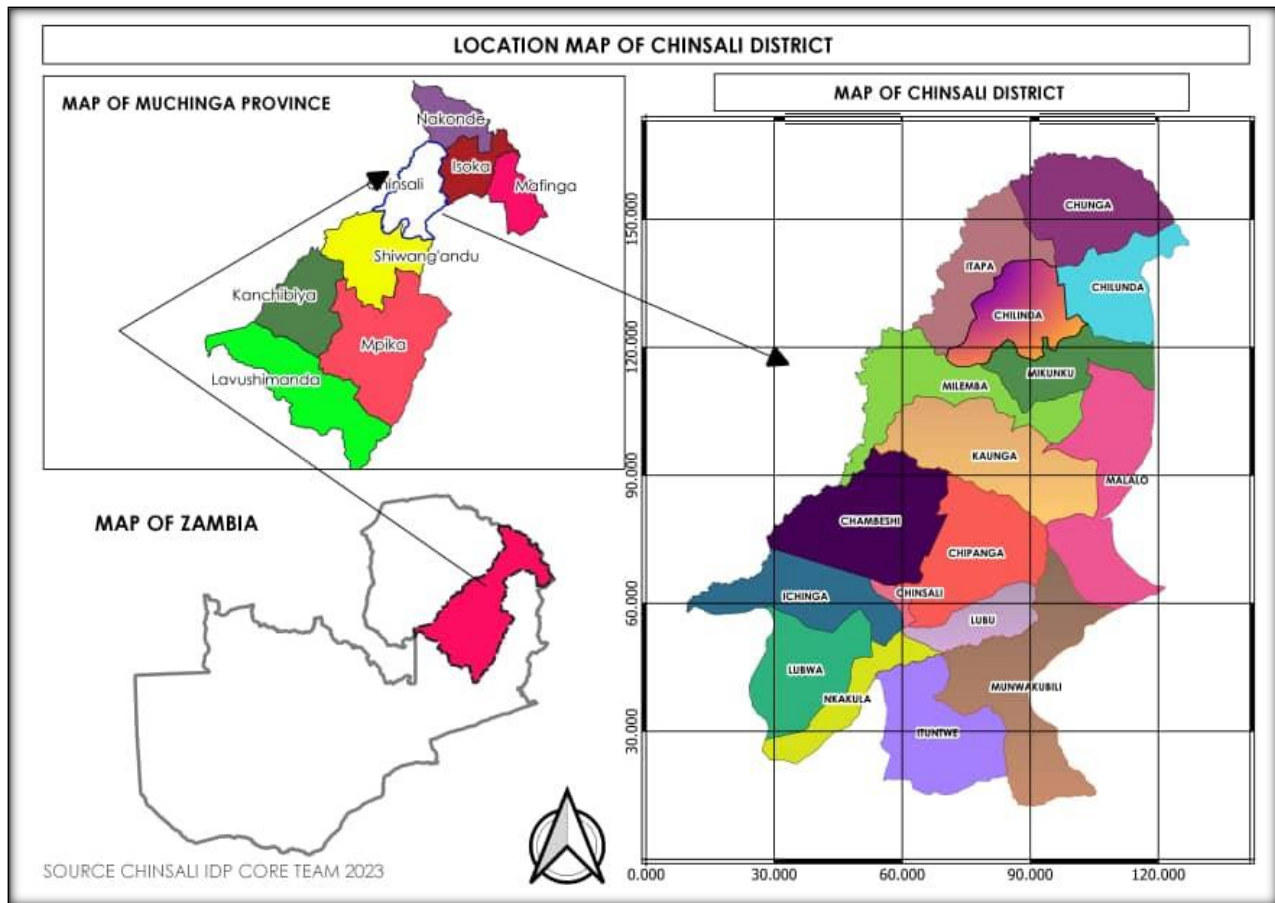


Figure 1.1: Location of IDP Area- Chinsali District (IDP Team, 2022)

1.4. Climate

Chinsali has a humid sub-tropical climate which is characterized of mild temperatures and uniform rainfall cycles. The average annual rainfall is 1100mm and the annual mean temperature ranges between 16° and 24°C.

The district enjoys annual mean rainfall of up to 1,100mm whilst mean monthly maximum rainfall of about 220mm in January. The district lies in the high precipitation region of Zambia and is characterized with an overcast wet season, and mostly warm clear windy dry season.

1.5. Hydrology

Chinsali lies on the watershed between the Chambeshi River in the Congo basin and the Luangwa River in the Zambezi basin. Its western part consists of lowland and wetland of Lubu River and its tributaries in the middle, Kalungu to the North, Chambeshi to the West and Manshya River to the South. The Chambeshi River marks the boundary between Mungwi and Chinsali districts.



Figure 1.2: Chambeshi River of Chinsali District (IDP Team, 2022)

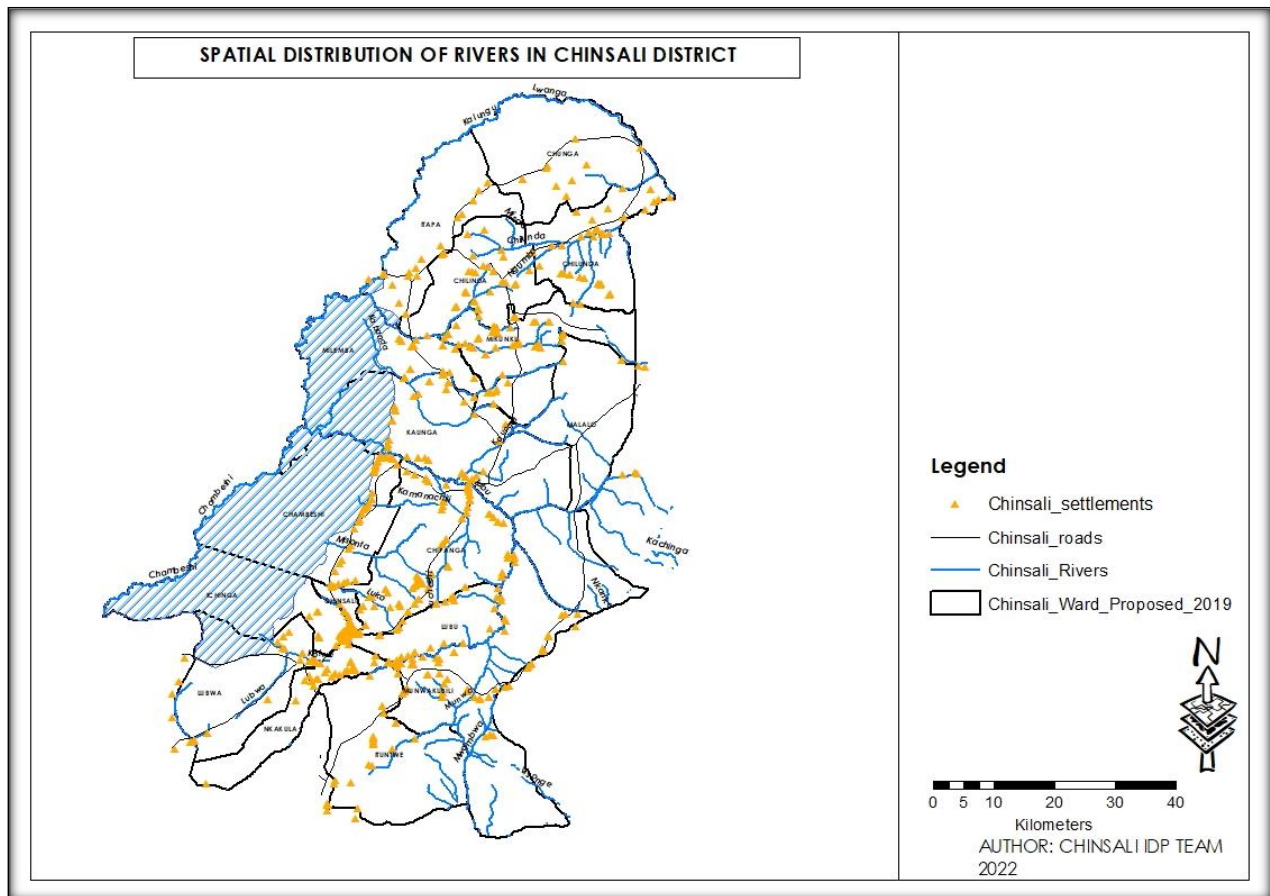


Figure 1.3: Hydrology of Chinsali District (IDP Team, 2022)

The district is home to Chipoma waterfalls about 8.0km off the T2 Road at Chimbele Primary school. The falls is used as a tourist site for both local and foreign tourists although it needs more

investments in accessibility, accommodation and catering services to improve the comfort of tourists.

1.6. Soils and Topography

Chinsali has diverse relief features. The north-eastern part of the district is relatively flat plateau while along the Chambeshi it has an elevation of 1200–1300 m but the south-western half has an attractive landscape of granite hills with an elevation of 1500–1600 m. The Northern, Eastern and Southern parts have got highlands of the Muchinga escarpment whose plateau slop diagonally from the North-east to South-West at an altitude of between 1500 and 1800 meters above sea level.

Most parts of the district have red sandy loam topsoil lying on generally sandy clay loam subsoil, providing a natural resource for farming. Generally, the sandy loamy soils cover about 64 percent while 19% is made up of Dambo soils and 17% is alluvial soils (Chinsali LAP, 2013).

1.7. Vegetation

Chinsali's vegetation is predominantly Miombo Woodland with some wetland and dambos whose vegetation is the Chipya Woodland. The district has a rich and diverse flora associated with high rainfall plateau. The Miombo Woodland and Termitaria vegetation are dominated by the understory species in the midst of termite mounds and vegetation typical of Miombo Woodland. The woodland are dominated by leguminous and associated species such as *Mukula*, *Indale*, *Mulombwa*, *Mupapa*, *Kaimbi*, *Mubanga*, *Mupundu*, *Mitobo* and *Mutondo*, besides other exotic tree species such as *Mango*, *Avocados*, *Oranges* and *Guava*.

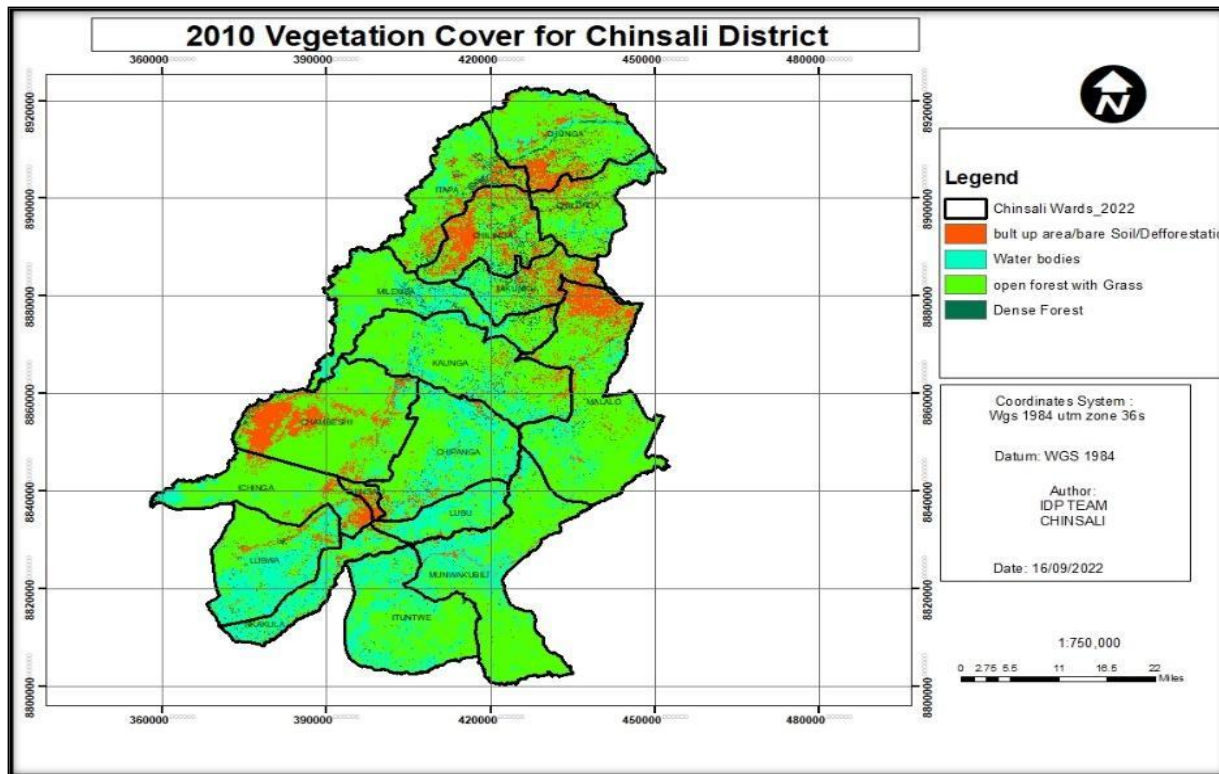


Figure 1.4: 2010 Vegetation Cover of Chinsali (IDP Team, 2022)

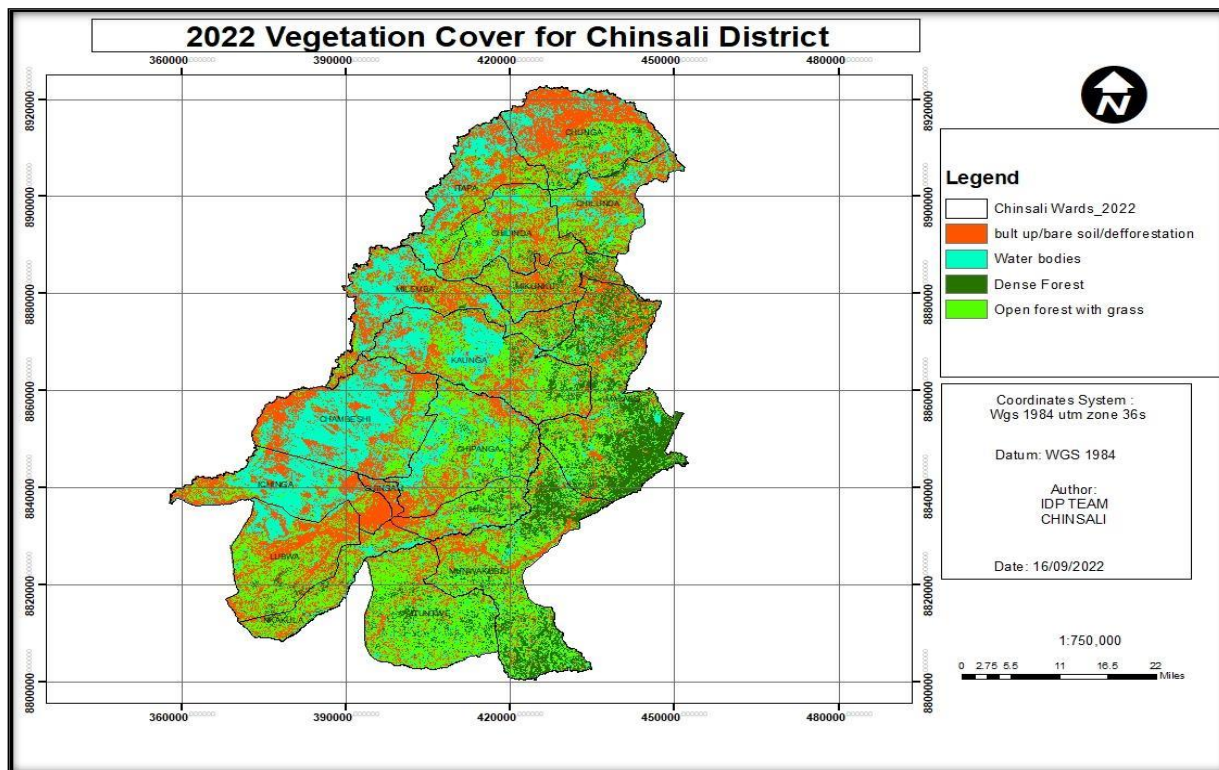


Figure 1.5: 2022 Vegetation Cover for Chinsali (IDP Team, 2022)

1.8. Governance and General Administration

Chinsali District has three tier governance systems namely; Traditional, Local Government and Central Government (district administration) which all coordinate and propagate district development and general welfare of the people. However, all these governance structures are streamlined through various policies and guidelines to operate in an integrated approach for the common good of national development.

1.9. Traditional Leadership System

Chinsali District has three (3) Chiefs namely; *Senior Chief Nkula*, *Chief Mubanga* and *Chief Nkweto* who are responsible for enforcing customary law through various committees of advisers and village headmen. The district is predominantly *Bemba* speaking though there are also a few other tribes such as the *Namwngas* on the Northern part of the District and also many other tribes common in Zambia living in the central and urban part of the district.

1.10. Local Government System

Chinsali Municipal Council is responsible for the Local Government administration system. The Council was established in 1980 after the abolishment of Rural Councils following an integrated Local Administration Act of 1980 that saw the establishment of all District Councils in the Country. Furthermore, in 2012 Chinsali District was declared the administrative capital after the creation of Muchinga Province. Chinsali District has 1 constituency named Chinsali Central which is delineated into 17 administrative wards, with each ward coordinated by an Area Councilor who is elected every 5 five years in accordance with the Local Government electoral system in Zambia.

The 17 Ward Councilors constitute a Council headed by the Mayor forming the district legislative structure responsible for; overseeing Programmes 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 Town Clerk who is supported by technical and administrative personnel responsible for general administration and policy interpretation and implementation. The 17 wards are subdivided into 86 zones with each ward having a sub-district governance structure called Ward Development Committee (WDC) which acts as a link between local communities and the Local Authority (LA). The WDCs are non-political and members are democratically elected by the community. These are headed by Chairpersons who are assisted by executive members and zonal representatives. This decentralized and democratized level of governance has been facilitating high level of consultation and active participation of local people in the development process in the district. Like other constituencies Chinsali Central Constituency's developmental aspirations are represented by an area Member of Parliament (MP) in the Legislature arm of governance at national level.

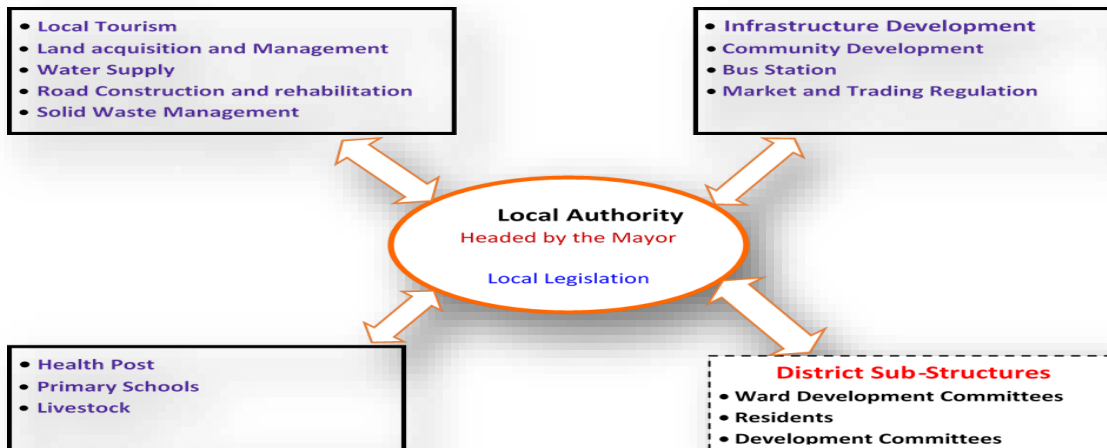


Figure 1.6: Coordination of Functions in Local Authority Structure (IDP Team, 2022)

The District Administration is 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 in order to ensure effective implementation of developmental Programmes 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.

Coordination functions of District Administration (own coordination structure – functions)

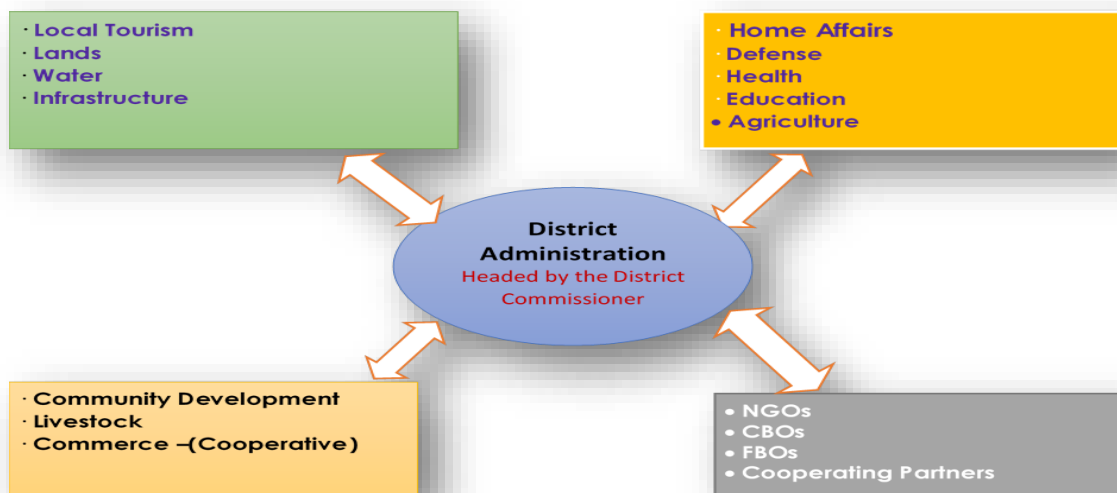


Figure 1.7: Coordination of Functions at District Administration (IDP Team, 2022)

PART TWO:

**PLANNING SURVEY AND
ISSUES REPORT**

PART TWO - PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

2.0. DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

2.1. Background to Population Levels and Historic Population Growth Rates

The 1990 national population census enumerated 7,509 people in Chinsali District while in 2000 the population increased to **11,507** at an average rate of 2.82 percent annually. According to ZamStats the population for Chinsali District increased seven times thereby recording **86, 723** inhabitants (i.e. 43,808 female and 42,915 male) by the year 2010 with an annual growth rate of 2.1 percent. The population growth for the years between 2011 and 2020 was estimated at 2.1 percent. According to Zambia Statistical Agency 2022 Report (ZamStat), the total population for Chinsali District stood at **148,997** inhabitants with a population density of 23.49 per square kilometres. In terms of distribution by sex for 2022, the District had a slightly higher number of women compared to men being 50.46 and 49.54 percent respectively (i.e. 75,440 women and 73,557 men). In addition, the highly populated wards in Chinsali district are Chinsali, Lubwa, Lubu, Ichinga and Nkakula which are within the Township boundary.

Age Cohorts	2010 Census population		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	86,723	42,915	43,808
0-4	16,033	7,881	8,152
5-9	13,940	6,975	6,966
10-14	18,159	6,226	11,933
15-19	9,456	4,774	4,682
20-24	7,157	3,238	3,919
25-29	6,232	2,873	3,359
30-34	4,843	2,382	2,461
35-39	4,146	2,133	2,013
40-44	3,000	1,602	1,398
45-49	2,666	1,384	1,282
50-54	1,817	942	875
55-59	1,257	616	641
60-64	1,193	510	683
65+	2,844	1,399	1,445

Table 2.1: Population Distribution By Age Cohorts for Chinsali District (ZamStat, 2010)

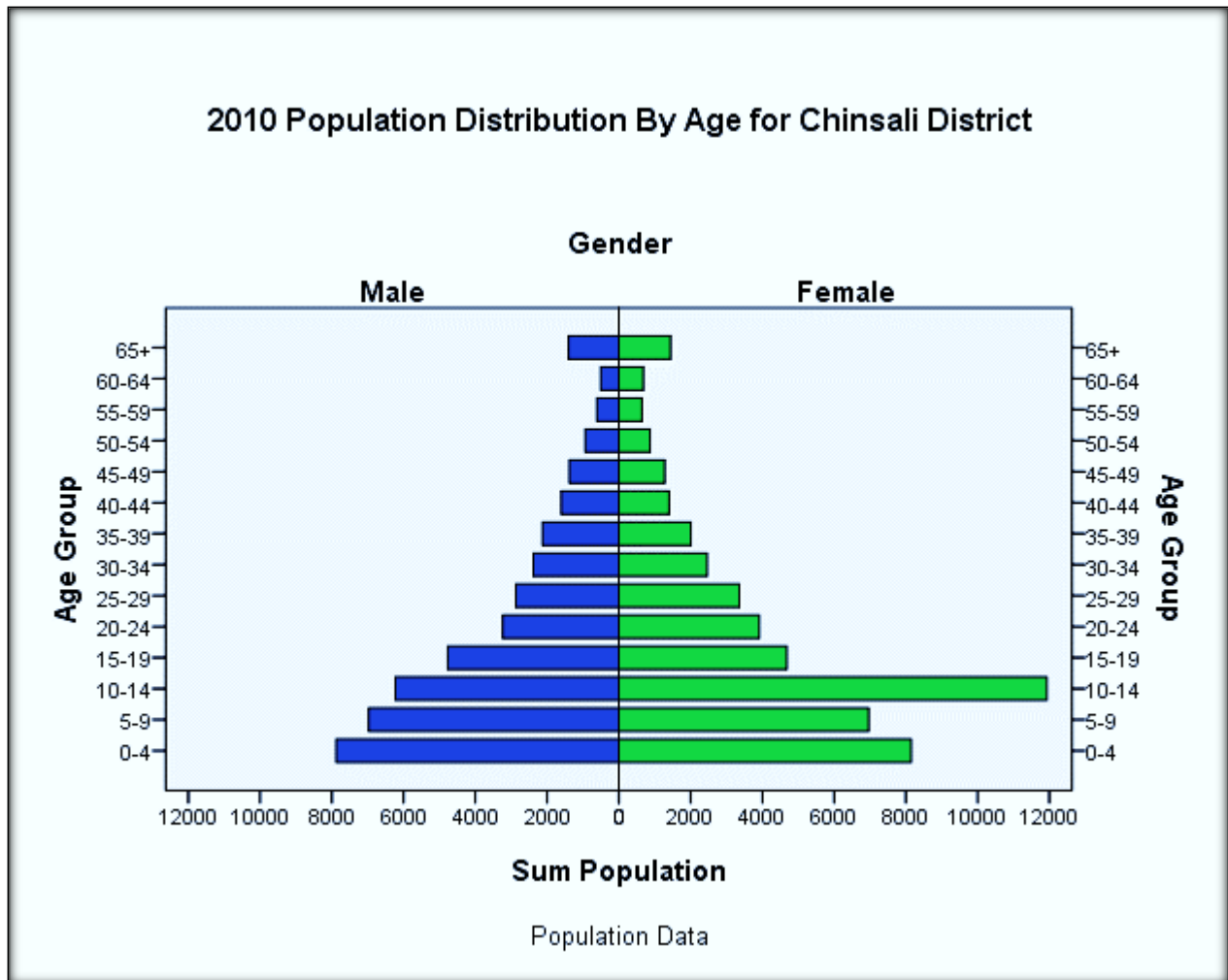


Figure 2.1: Population Distribution by Age and Gender for Chinsali (ZamStat, 2010)

2.2. Population By Ward

According to 2022 ZamStats report the population distribution by ward indicate that Ichinga has the highest population while Chilunda is the least populated both accounting for 16.2 percent and 3 percent of the total population respectively.

S/N	Name Of Ward	Population In The Ward
1	Ichinga	24,190
2	Lubwa	13,164
3	Chipanga	10,967
4	Munwakubili	10,938
5	Nkakula	8,796
6	Chilinda	8,260
7	Chambeshi	8,243
8	Kaunga	7,998
9	Lubu	7,692
10	Itapa	7,164
11	Chunga	6,807
12	Chinsali	6,702
13	Malalo	6,178
14	Mikunku	5,662
15	Ituntwe	5,652
16	Milemba	5,557
17	Chilunda	4,476
Total Population		148,997

Table 2.2: Population Distribution by Ward (ZamStat, 2022)

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

In 2010 rural to urban population ratio was 71,525 to 15,198 inhabitants which represents 17.5 and 82.5 percent respectively. In 2022 the rural to urban population ratio changed to 18 to 82 percent. Despite this change more than half of the population in Chinsali District are still concentrated in the rural parts of the District.

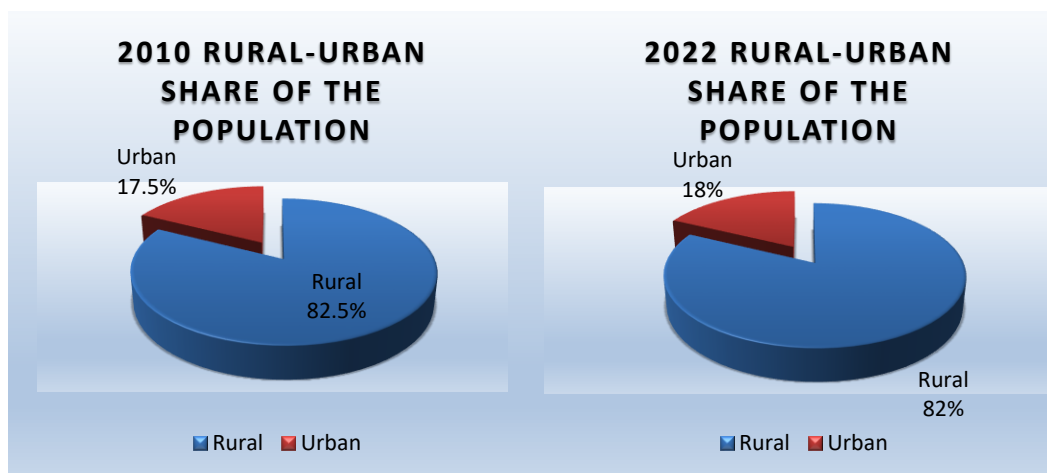


Figure 2.2: Population Distribution in Urban and Rural Areas of Chinsali (ZamStat, 2010 & 2022)

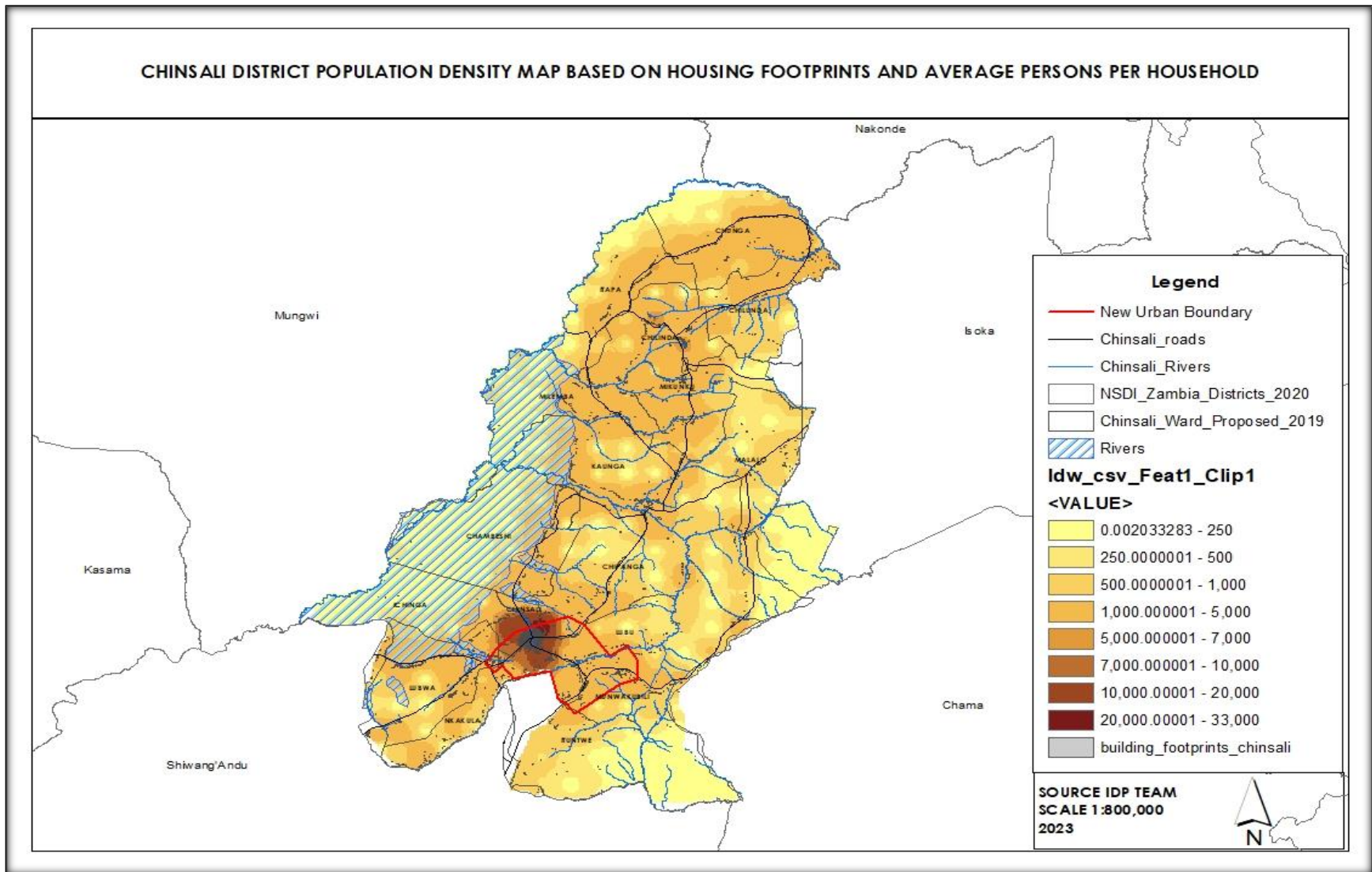


Figure 2.3: Population Density of Chinsali (IDP Team, 2022)

2.4. Population at Base Year

The Chinsali IDP statistics have been estimated based on 2010 statistics to form the base year as the preliminary findings of the 2022 Census do not contain statistics per cohort and per ward. The table below depicts the population estimates for the year 2023 at an average growth rate of 2.1 percent.

Age-group	2023 Projected Population		
	Total	Males	Females
Total	197,853	98,345	99,509
0-4	36,422	18,377	18,045
5-9'	30,123	15,183	14,939
10-14'	25,329	12,763	12,566
15-19	20,983	10,791	10,192
20-24	17,900	8,912	8,993
25-29	13,824	6,630	7,194
30-34	10,860	4,844	6,019
35-39	9,623	4,330	5,095
40-44	7,583	3,870	3,713
45-49	6,817	3,517	3,300
50-54	4,569	2,473	4,665
55-59	3,812	1,881	1,971
60-64	2,721	1,272	1,449
65-69	2,032	972	1,060
70-74	1,799	776	1,837
75-79	1,480	638	842
80+	2,171	1,153	1,019

Table 2.3: Population at Base Year (ZamStat, 2022)

2.5. Age and Sex Characteristics of Population at Base

2.5.1. Population distribution by age group

It can be noted that the projected population for 2023 comprise mostly of youths with age group ranging from 0 to 19 representing 53 percent of the total population. This entails directing more attention and resources to programmes that would uplift the lives of young generation such education, nutrition, employment, sports, campaign against, early marriages, drugs and child abuse.

The least population constitute those above 60 to above 70 years with 2% and 3% respectively. This gives a suspicion that in the IDP area there could be a low rate of retention, out-migration and may be low life expectancy of the youthful population which could lead to issues of youths leaving Chinsali for other districts for education or employment. This implies that there is need to industrialize the district so that young people tend to stay productive and useful in their district. Additionally, the notable issue is that the population starts to reduce after the age of 50, implying a high death rate after

50 which in turn leads to a low life expectancy which according to the Zamstats is at 58.1 for males and 66.2 for females.

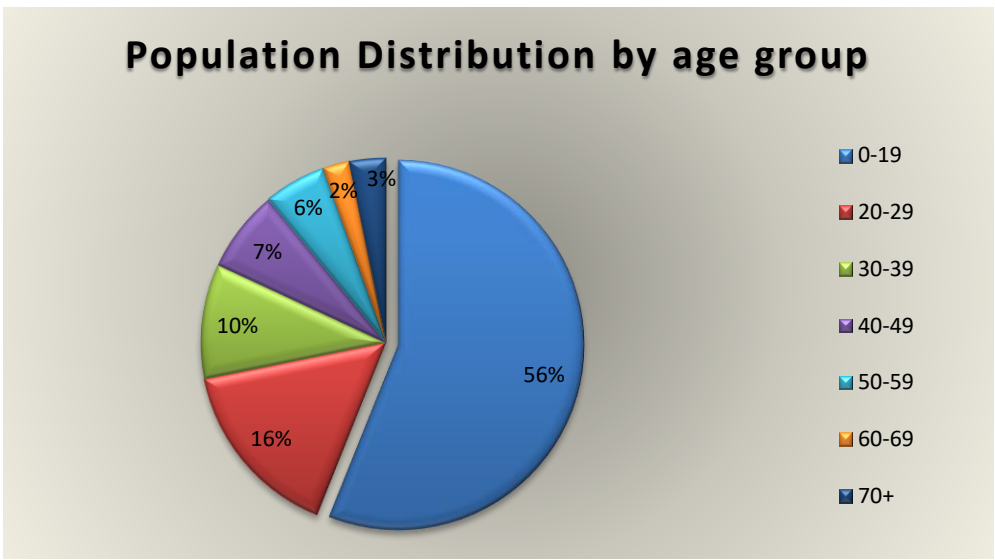


Figure 2.4: Population Distribution by Age Group (ZamStat, 2022)

2.5.2. Population Distribution by Sex

The graph below is the summary of the population distribution by sex, among males and females of all ages in Chinsali District as of 2023. The projected population for the number of females was estimated at 99,509 while the overall estimated population for males was estimated at 98,345. In comparison to the 2010 census Chinsali still had a higher number of females compared to males, which was projected at 49.7 for males per and 50.3 percent for females.

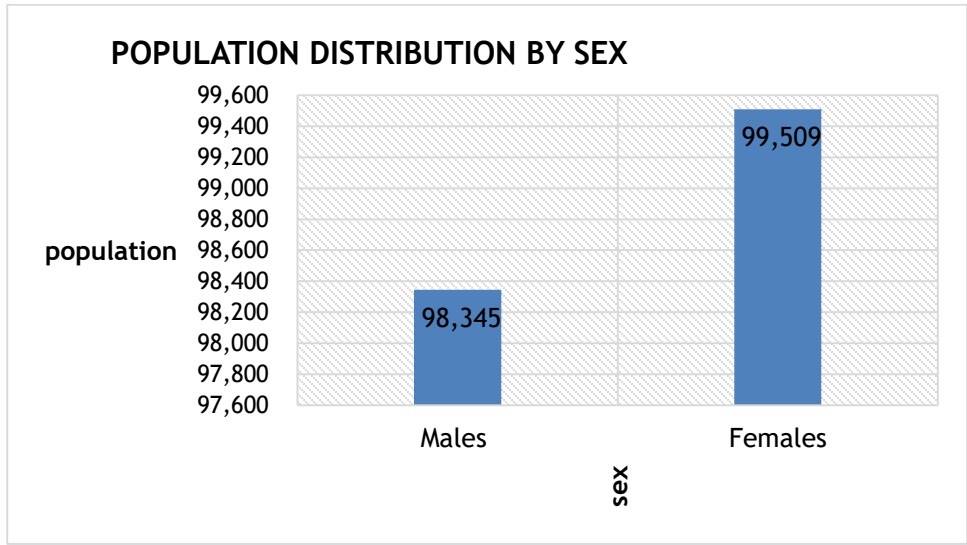


Figure 2.5: Population Distribution by Sex (ZamStat, 2022)

2.6. Population Projections

The demographic profile for Chinsali District has changed in the past 12 years, starting with administrative changes that saw Chinsali becoming the provincial capital for Muchinga province in 2012. The provincial status which led to a number of migrations into the District, for employment, greener pastures and retirees settling back in the rural-urban areas. Then the process of delimitation which was conducted in August 2019 gave birth to newer wards from the initial 15 wards which were enumerated in 2010 to 17 in 2021.

District Population	Population size 2023			Population size 2028			Population size 2033		
	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
Total (Urban and Rural)	197,853	98,345	99,509	219,519	109,114	110,405	243,557	121,062	122,495
Rural	162,636	80,643	81,994	180,445	89,472	90,973	200,204	99,271	100,933
Urban	35,217	17,702	17,515	39,074	19,642	19,432	43,353	21,791	21,562

Table 2.4: Projected Population from 2023 to 2033(ZamStat, 2022)

2.7. The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Population Trends on Land Use and Spatial Development Patterns

Population increase is one of the contributors to social problems world over. This is mostly noted in the urban areas and identified upcoming growth nodes around Lubwa Mission, Mulilansolo Mission, Robert Makasa University area, Mbesuma Ranch, Musanya, Kalela and Mundu area of Chinsali which will lead to an anticipated population rise around these areas in the next ten (10) years and beyond.

This scenario will see an upward demand for more economic activities leading to high demand for land for agriculture, education services, health services, housing infrastructure, transportation network, energy services and many other services associated with settlements. The demand for such social services will have a direct impact on the current land use patterns. Therefore the IDP seeks to advantage and deliberately respond to these identified growth nodes and formulate Local Area Plans so that the aforementioned services can be systematically optimally provided.

Inevitably so, the current ecosystem of Chinsali District will drastically change, this is already evident in Chinsali that the demand for land around the urban area is already manifesting itself in the mushrooming of unplanned settlements such as Mweye village, Masandiko, Kapili, Muswema, TAZAMA, Mucheleka Village along T2, requiring urgent attention. However, the old existing unplanned settlements are undergoing settlement upgrading (Choshi, Kabuta, Chandamali and Seed Farm). Therefore, the IDP will endeavor to devise strategies to prevent mushrooming of new unplanned settlements whilst upgrading the new ones.

Current population trends have and will continue to affect land use patterns as demand for agriculture and forestry products continues to increase. The main issue is that the settlements are sparsely distributed along service ways such as roads or rivers and streams. This trend will lead to opening up large portions of land for farming activities, livestock grazing, demand for forest products and massive water use. Inevitably, such trends would lead to deforestation, drying/flooding of rivers which would likely lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions and a disturbance of the ecosystem. If the situation continues, unrestricted in the next ten (10) years, it could lead to massive disturbances in the food chain in the district. Further there would be an increase in land and water contestation disputes more than is being witnessed in all the 17 wards currently. Therefore the IDP will ensure equal, equitable and sustainable access to resources across the population in its planning area.

PART THREE:

**SECTORAL AND THEMATIC
ANALYSIS**

PART THREE - SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS

3.1. AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Over eighty (80) percent of rural households in Chinsali are engaged in agricultural activities. The people of Chinsali continue to live a socially and economically productive life by engaging themselves in crop farming.

3.1.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be implemented at a Local Level

There are existing overarching Policy Frameworks, various policies and strategies which are relevant for agricultural development and enhancement of food security. Current development plans, strategies and policies relevant to the agricultural sector are available.

The following are the Policies relevant for Agriculture and Food Security in Zambia.

- Second National Agricultural Policy (2016)
- National Food and Nutrition Policy (2006)
- The National Decentralization Policy (2013)
- Rural Finance Policy and Strategy (2012)
- National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy (2019-2023)
- National Livestock Development Policy (2020)
- National Trade Policy (2018)
- National Lands Policy (2021)

3.1.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

Assessment of the Overall Performance of the District

Crop production plays a very important role in agricultural development of Chinsali District. Crop agriculture provides food, cash income, employment and raw materials. It has greatly contributed to the economic growth and development witnessed in Chinsali in the recent past. Chinsali district has 82,192 farmers of which 67, 665 are men and 14, 527 are female. However, the number of farmers registered on the official Zambia Integrated Agricultural Management Information System (ZIAMIS) are 30, 000.

Crop production is mainly by smallholder farmers in the district and is characterized by relatively low productivity, limited mechanization and is largely rainfall dependent.

Under field crops, rice has the largest hectareage followed by maize and cassava, groundnuts, sweet potatoes, beans, finger millet, soya beans and sorghum. Annually production ranges from 43.7 metric tons to 35, 076 metric tons for the various crops.

Rice production has increased considerably over the past few years. Ten years ago, Chinsali was producing 0.5mt/Ha. Currently, production is 1.2mt/Ha. The lowest in recent years was in 2015 due to the poor rainfall received in the main growing areas of the district.

Under tree crop production, mangoes have the most plants/mats followed by lemons, oranges, avocados, bananas, guavas, pawpaws and tangerines. There has been an Increase of horticulture

activities along streams and other water bodies in areas including Kapululu and Mutale. Currently, the number of plants/mats ranges from 3, 727 to 46,989 for the various fruit trees.

Simple mechanized farming such as the use of ox-driven equipment has been promoted over the years with minimal success.

Farm level value addition practice is low because of limited energy at the rural household level. Use of solar for value addition and preservation of vegetables has been promoted. Other forms of Farm energy use such as Biogas, solar pumps, cookers have been promoted. The level of adoption for all these technologies has been relatively low.

Irrigation development in the district has not fulfilled its potential with the area under irrigation still quite low. From a total area of about 19,000 Ha cultivated, the district is endowed with considerable surface and underground water resources. Currently, the total land under irrigation stands at 159 Hactres but the district has the potential to irrigate over 10, 000 Hectares of agricultural land.

The District agricultural stakeholders are, the Chinsali District Farmers Association, Chinsali rice growers' association, food reserve agency, farmer input support programme, community markets for conservation, Chinsali district cooperative union, scaling up nutrition, food security pack, private sector (agro dealers and seed companies).

The district has a total number of 16 storage facilities at slab level and 2 complete structures.

3.1.3 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of performance

Chinsali District has 4 farm blocks namely: Chinsali Central; Kaso; Mundu; and Musanya which are divided into 29 camps namely: Chinsali Central; Chibesa; Chimbele; FTC; Kampemba; Lubu; Mulakupikwa; Mundunkula; Nkula; Mwalala; Charles; Chunga; Kalela; Kaso; Mubanga; Mundu Nkweto; Musanya; Muzamanzi; Vitondo; Chilunda; Mbesuma; Mupeka; Chambeshi; Cheswa; Chipungo; Shimwalule; Sula; Ituntwe and Bwinambo. These agricultural blocks and camps are not completely aligned to Wards. The officers in these demarcations are backstopped by the various departments at the district agricultural office. The sub-level structures in the camps serve as the point of interaction between the sector and farmers. The standard for agricultural extension services provision is one officer to four hundred farmers (1:400) but currently, the extension officers serves approximately one thousand two hundred farmers (1:1,200).

Poor transport and poor road condition and network worsens the whole scenario for the field officers to be efficient in executing their work. The farmers also face a challenge in movement of produce and inputs in and out of the farms.

Some of the key indicators of performance are as follows: Total number of farmers utilizing climate smart agricultural technologies and practices:

- a. Total production of crops
- b. Average yield per crop per hectare
- c. Crop diversification
- d. Number of farmers accessing financing
- e. Increased post-harvest loses

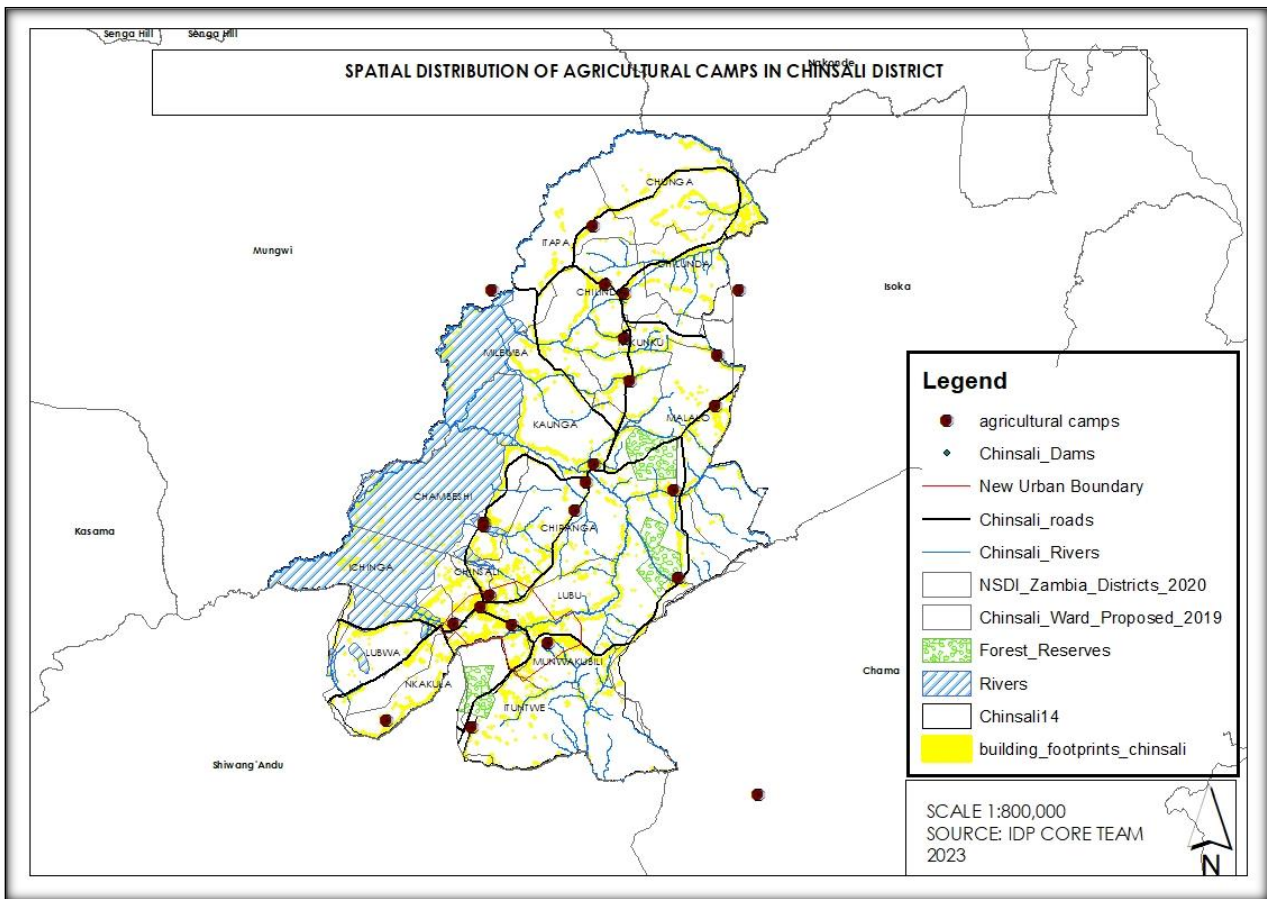


Figure 3.1: Agricultural Camps in Chinsali District (Department of Agriculture-Chinsali District, 2020)

3.1.4 Issues from Public Participation Process

Due to partial decentralization of district structures and services, the farmers are challenged as some of the structures meant to be in the camps and wards are only found at the district level making distance a challenging factor.

The following issues were identified during this consultation process:

- Late delivery of farming inputs by agro dealers.
- Inadequate farmers on the farmer input support programme. Currently standing at 8466 beneficiaries out of 30,000 farmers.
- Inadequate value addition infrastructure
- Inadequate of sheds to be used for storage of inputs as well as bulking services.
- Long distances to existing satellite depots
- Poor road network to district and active farm lands
- Inadequate labour
- Inadequate irrigation infrastructure
- Traditional farming/Chitemene

- Cutting down of trees on river banks which has contributed to some rivers/streams drying out.
- Inadequate extension services
- Late payment of farm produces by FRA (Suppliers of farm produce, transporters, loaders and graders).
- Reduced number of meals per day due to poor harvests.
- Poor storage of harvested crops at household level leading to food losses
- They requested that crop diversity training need to be conducted.
- There was also a general need to update the register of people living with disabilities that benefit from FISP programme.
- There has been no feedback from CEEC in some cases concerning fish farming project applications received.
- Need for an agro store that is accessible to Chunga, Chilunda, Itapa, Mikunku, Milemba and Chilinda. This will reduce the cost of transport for the farmers in these wards.

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

Quantify Future Demand for Services and Facilities Based on the Estimates of Population Change

The increase in population in the district since 2012 when Muchinga province was created and Chinsali made the provincial capital, created pressure on the districts food systems. The above scenario created opportunities for more production and marketing within the district. This has resulted into increased accessibility to land for agricultural production. Interventions by the farmer input support programme at 8466 beneficiaries, community markets for conservation, scaling up of nutrition, youth empowerment programme and food security pack with 2,124 beneficiaries, in the food security sector have improved the food security situation in all parts of the district.

The district population and therefore the number of registered farmers will continue to grow. The demand for agricultural land will grow and so will the demand for extension and other farming services.

After change of government in 2021, there has been deliberate efforts in policies to enhance decentralization in governance. The government has prioritised development at the sub district structures which are the WDCs. This has ensured that agricultural services are brought closer to the people and thus becoming epicentres of sub district level development.

3.1.6 Existing and proposed investment and development Programmes

Private and public investments have been implemented over the years. This includes infrastructure put up in the oil crops value chain and in the rice value chain with support from CEEC and the Small-holder agribusiness promotion programme. Other investments are likely to be actualized with the sub level infrastructure development such as irrigation infrastructure, bulking centres, depot to mention but a few.

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

Farming in Chinsali District is a source of greenhouse gases which bring about climate change because of the slash and burn method practiced. Chitemene system of farming practiced in Chinsali District poses many threats which include land degradation and pollution, among others.

Unpredictable weather pattern has caused late onset of rain forcing farmers to plant their crops late and thus reducing the yields.

The Climate Smart Agricultural practices which have continued to be practiced in the district are on quite low in relation to the total number of farmers. The district has only 2,215 farmers practicing Climate Smart Agriculture out of the 30,000 farmers.

There is also a likelihood of surface water contamination due to increased rice cultivation and vegetable growing around the main water bodies in the district.

3.1.8 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Women and girls

The role of women and girls is much greater than that of men, especially in weeding, processing and storage. Unfortunately, very often women and girls hardly take part in the decision-making at the household level which is an area which is almost entirely controlled by men.

Participation in agricultural productive activities reveals gender gaps in several areas such as land, access to extension services, inputs, production related technology, and social protection. Small-scale women farmers lack access to information and knowledge to improve their production capacity. In addition, gender relations that devalue women's role in agriculture, often regarded as helpers and not farmers, further promote the perception that men hold the authority and decision-making power.

Women rights mostly considered secondary in the district due to male dominance in assets ownership, and education. Women are often responsible for child care, their financial ability and educational level may post strong influences on children's well-being. If women are empowered with assets and knowledge, the children's nutritional status can be improved.

Youths

Some efforts have been made to empower the above category with life skills in agricultural production especially field crops and Horticulture. Youth empowerment Programmes in agriculture for the 2020/2021 farming season and the Constituency Development Funds have worked to their advantage as they contribute to the agricultural development in the district. With change in attitude youths should be able to contribute significantly to the agricultural development. For instance, in 2020/2021 farming season 280 youths from the 17 wards benefited from an agricultural youth empowerment scheme.

Differently Abled

Some residents in Chinsali are differently abled and that affects their ability to perform one or more essential tasks. Lobbying has been done to have assistive technologies, modified production methods, and other techniques that can help individuals with disabilities overcome physical and mental

challenges so that they can continue working in the field. The sector has no specific programmes for the differently abled but efforts will be made to have a programmes that supports farmers with such physical capabilities.

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS has affected agriculture in many ways in our district. Inability to work caused by HIV-related ill-nesses and the loss of labour from AIDS-related deaths has led to disturbed increase of the area of land under cultivation and to declining yields resulting in reduced food production and food insecurity in some households in the district.

3.1.9 Consideration of underlying factors contributing to the issues identified

Agriculture is one of the key economic drivers in our district and the nation at large. Crop production is mainly done by smallholder farmers in the district and is characterized by relatively low productivity, limited mechanization and is largely dependent on rainfall. Efforts are continuously being made to address these issues and bring about positive outcomes, improve farmer's livelihoods and income and increase contribution to GDP. Some of the issues affecting agricultural Development in Chinsali District include:

- Unpredictable weather patterns due to climate change.
- Late distribution of inputs especially for the season 2015/2016 when the new E-Voucher System was being introduced.
- Unpredictable Market prices.
- inadequate transport and market
- inadequate research activities/no research stations
- High input costs
- COVID 19

3.1.10 Summary of Core Issues

The following are the core issues to be addressed under this sector:

- Lack of capacity by agro dealers leading to delayed delivery of farming inputs under FISP.
- Inadequate farmers on the farmer input support programme.
- Inadequate value addition infrastructure
- Inadequate of sheds to be used for storage of inputs as well as bulking services.
- Limited satellite depots
- Poor road network to district and agricultural production areas
- Inadequate labour both skilled and unskilled.
- Inadequate irrigation infrastructure
- Use of unsustainable farming techniques such as Chitemene System.
- Limited extension services
- Late payment of farm produces by FRA (Suppliers of farm produce, transporters, loaders and graders).
- Poor storage facilities at household level and district level.
- High Cost of farming Inputs

3.2. FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK SECTOR

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

The Livestock Development Policy of 2012 works to promote increased and sustainable livestock production, productivity and management in order to ensure food security, income generation, creation of employment opportunities and a reduction in poverty levels (Livestock Development Policy, 2012).

3.2.2. Description of the Existing State of Development

Chinsali District has about 17,264 livestock farmers and 314 are register livestock cooperatives. The following are types of livestock reared; village chickens (26,116), goats (13, 278), guinea fowls (1, 506), cattle (8, 511), Pigs (1, 021), ducks (2, 328), dogs (4, 620) and cats (1, 058). There are six (6) dip tanks in the district. Four (4) dip tanks are underutilized while one (1) was not properly constructed and the other requires servicing.

The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock has five (5) camps namely Chinsali Central, Mundu, Kaso, Kalela and Munzamanzi. There is high population of livestock in Chambeshi, Itapa, Chunga, Mikunku, Lubwa, Itutwe, Kaunga, Milemba, Chilinda and Chilunda Wards. The five (5) vast camps are only being manned by four extension officers.

The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock has one breeding centre called Mbesuma Ranch in Itapa Ward. The ranch was revitalized in 2009 and comprises of mainly Boran Cattle breed in order to improve the local breed in Muchinga Province.

The major diseases affecting livestock in Chinsali District are; Newcastle disease, Tick Bone Diseases (East coast Fever, Anaplasmosis, Babesiosis and Cowdriosis), Mange mite, Helminthiasis Lumpy Skin Disease, coccidiosis and African Swine Fever.

These diseases are prevalent in Chambeshi, Itutwe, Malalo, Lubwa, Ichinga, Chinsali, Chipanga, Munwakubili and Lubu Wards due to lack of access to basic livestock infrastructure such as dip tanks.

The District has reported an increase in fish farming and livestock rearing which has increased demand for stock feed. The inconsistency of the supply of stock feed and the non-availability of have a stock feed manufacturing industries have worsened the situation.

Fisheries

The District has approximately 1,000 farmers who have ventured in aquaculture (fish production) in all the 17 wards and a total of 2,500 ponds with an average fish production per quarter of 5,000 kilogrammes.

S/N	LSC	Location	Camp	Remarks/Comments
01	Mulenga Adam tier 1	Mulenga Adam	Kalela	Under construction
02	Kalela diptank	Kalela	Kalela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed Handed over Under utilized
03	Kasanta tier 1+	Kasanta	Kaso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not being used because of faulty water pump.
04	Mundu tier 1	Mundu	Mundu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require minor rehabilitation. No water source but earmark for borehole drilling. Being utilized currently.

Table 3.1: Livestock Service Centre and Infrastructure in Chinsali District (District Livestock and Fisheries Dept, 2022.)

The Department has a hatchery in Chinsali Central camp which is not functioning to its full capacity. However, the supply of fingerlings to fish farmers in the district is cushioned by the three (3) private fish farmers.

Lubwa Ward has more fish farmers and accounts for 40% of the total district production. The other wards have less fish farmers due to inadequate natural environment such as dambos, stream which are suitable for fish farming.

3.2.3. Issues arising from the Public participation process

During the public participation consultation process, the major issues raised included:

- Inadequate livestock extension service: Malalo- extension officer from Vet comes from Isoka need for vet extension officers
- High cost of drugs and feed for livestock
- Inadequate livestock infrastructure
- Inadequate fish hatcheries
- Livestock disease outbreaks
- Non availability of dams
- Inadequate information on fishing practices and equipment to use.
- Inadequate financial capacity for livestock farmers and cooperatives.

3.2.4. Existing and proposed investment and development Programmes

The sector has received a fair share of programmes and projects in improving fisheries and Livestock Production. Some of them include:

a. Zambia Aquaculture Enterprise Development Project (ZAEDP)

This project aims at stimulating viable aquaculture subsector in the district in order to promote economic diversification, food security and sustainable employment generation which are all government's priorities. The projects goal is to develop a domestic aquaculture subsector which serves as a viable and business opportunity through enhanced production and productivity to improve the livelihoods of men and women beneficiaries along the value chain.

b. Scaling Up Nutrition Project (SUN II) Project.

This project is a response to stunting prevalence mostly supported by UNICEF, WFP, FAO and WHO and funded by European Union, Federal Republic of Germany through KfW Development Bank, among others. The project seeks to achieve four main key results

In order to improve in fish and livestock production the district is recommending for the following interventions:

- Technical support to farmers and livestock and fisheries extension officers
- Recapitalizing Mbesuma ranch and public fish hatchery (At seed farm)
- Establishment of Stock feed manufacturing industries.
- Promotion of technology of Tank and Race Way
- Improvement on the quality of fingerlings
- Provision of Greenhouse hatchery system to enable the production of fingerlings throughout the year.
- Formation of Aquaculture cooperatives
- Construction of Dip Tanks in all 17 Wards
- Establishment of more livestock service centres

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

There is an anticipated increase of demand for fish and other livestock in Chinsali District due to the increase in population of inhabitants. Ultimately, more land especially near water bodies will be required for communal grazing.

3.2.6. The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

The effect of climate change on the sector in terms is mainly livestock diseases. For instance, in the 2019/2020 season the district recorded an outbreak of lumpy skin disease because of heavy rainfall. Additionally, the dry spell which was experienced in 2021/2022 season affected availability of pasture in communal grazing areas for animals. The high temperatures may also affect most rivers/ streams which dried up and ultimately led to diseases. During low temperatures fish production is also affected.

3.2.7. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The district has recorded an increase in the number of cases affecting expectant and lactating mothers. This can be noted from the interventions being made such as the pass on programmes for small livestock under Scaling-Up Nutrition II in all the wards.

On the other hand youths and women are also vulnerable owing to the fact that they are ones mostly involved in poultry, aquaculture and capture fisheries. Mostly these groups do not have financial capacity to improve their business or livelihood. The women are mostly not involved in the decision making even when they are the ones actively involved in sustaining the businesses.

3.2.8. Consideration of underlying factors contributing to the issues identified

The COVID-19 pandemic has a negative impact on the livestock sector because of the assumption that animals can be medium to transmit the disease. Further, seasonal sensitization meetings could

not be conducted due COVID 19 regulations that prohibited gatherings. For instance, cooperating partners such as Peace Corps who were operating in Lubwa ward helping the communities with fish farming were evacuated for fear of getting infected with the pandemic.

3.2.9. Summary of Core Issues

The following are the core issues to be addressed under this sector:

- Limited livestock and fisheries extension services
- Limited sources of fingerlings
- Limited supply of livestock feed.
- Limited number of Aquaculture cooperatives
- Limited number of livestock and fisheries infrastructure
- Limited number of livestock service centres

3.3. COMMERCE AND TRADE

Commerce and trade play a crucial role in economic development, fostering local economic development connections and creating opportunities for businesses and consumers.

The local economy of Chinsali remains largely underdeveloped with subsistence agriculture, seasonal collection of natural forest products and local trade as the main economic activities. Consequently municipal resources are tight on account of the narrow revenue base. Growth opportunities lie in transport and logistics, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, tourism, mining and energy.

3.3.1. Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at Local level (Review of Policies and Plans)

Zambia Development Agency Act No. of 2006

The Zambia Development Agency Act No.11 of 2006 stipulates that its major function is to create jobs and wealth. This is done through the promotion of non-traditional-exports, local and direct foreign investments.

The Small and Medium Enterprise Policy of 2016

The SME sector is supported by this policy in order to create new employment, sustainable economic growth and equitable distribution of wealth through majority citizen ownership of business activities.

National Trade Policy of 2018

This aims at eliminating barriers to trade and proving an enabling environment in which, the private sector will thrive and build capacity to produce quality goods and services competitively, reliably and on a sustainable basis.

Commercial Trade and Industry policy of 2009

This aims at improving and facilitating the investment in the manufacturing sector that will lead to increased value addition and manufacturing exports.

Eighth National Development Plan (2022-2026)

The 8NDP has in its thematic area focused on attaining economic transformation and job creation with a focus on industrialization, and economic diversification for sustained growth driven by agriculture and manufacturing. The policy document stresses on three outcomes, which are, an industrialized and diversified economy, enhanced citizenry participation in the economy and a competitive private sector. From these key outcomes stems activities that will improve access to commerce and trade, enhancement of agriculture value chains, facilitation of micro, small and medium enterprise development and promoting cooperatives development.

3.3.2. Description of the Existing State of Development

The major economic activities in Chinsali are agriculture and local trade. Local shops, food markets, financial institutions, post office and other transport and communication agencies, hospitality facilities to mention but only a few are the major facilities that support local trade in Chinsali. The district being a provincial capital hosts a number of governance and business regulatory institutions.

Markets

The district has 4 market mainly located in the township area and peri urban areas. These include Old Market, Main Market, Kabuta and Mishishi/Kapululu market. Chinsali has a number of growth nodes (centres) such as; Mundu, Musanya, Mulilansolo, Kaso and Tongo-tongo.

Banking Facilities

The main financial institutions available in Chinsali include Zambia INDO Bank, ZANACO, Atlasmara Bank, Bank ABC and NATSAVE. Other financial services include ZOONA, Airtel Money and MTN Money.

Trade

Chinsali trading activities are characterized by entrepreneurs involved in hardware, building materials, selling of groceries, rice, fish, maize and vegetables among the many others. These are done in the CBD as well as the growth centres.

Cooperatives

According to the Department Of Co-Operatives And Entrepreneurship Development, the district has about 714 cooperatives involved in different economic ventures which are mostly involved in maize cultivation and trading.

Parking Facilities

Chinsali being a transit town and provincial capital hosting a number of institutions is usually a stopover for many truck drivers. This has created a problem of parking especially among truck drivers who mostly park along the Great North Road at Nambuluma and beyond. The Local Authority has since commenced the construction of a truck park to create a safe parking area at Nambuluma funded by African Development Bank (AfDB) under the Great North Road Rehabilitation Project.

Gas Service Stations

Chinsali presently has four (4) gas service stations one of which is at Nambuluma junction while the other three are within the CBD. However, due to the increased fleet of vehicles passing through and coming in Chinsali there is need for more gas service stations.

3.3.3. Issues Arising from the Public participation process

Markets and trading spaces came out a challenge in the district. The number of markets is not sufficient to support the traders. They also stated that there is need for the markets to be furnished with services such as toilets.

Itapa ward stated that the ward produces a huge amount of rice that require storage facilities at Mwine Chinji, Mukanga, Kambwi and Mulenga Adam due to the amount of rice harvested. They have available land for a rice processing industry.

Mikunku Ward the ward experiences high commodity prices due to the poor road network. Hence goods are priced higher than usual. There are no banking services; hence civil servants travel either to Chinsali CBD or Isoka to access services.

Parts of Mikunku and Lubu ward around Kaposa area have been surveyed and beacons for potential mining activities. They did not know who regulates the mining activities in their wards.

3.3.4. Impact of Changes anticipated over the next 10 years

With the increase in entrepreneurs due to increased commercial activities it is expected there will be high demand for Banking Facilities, manufacturing industries, and food processing industries in the District due to an anticipated population increase. Furthermore, the demand for land to put up commercial entities and trading spaces will grow. In addition, Chinsali District has a substantial population to provide both skilled and unskilled labour which may lead to housing shortage for the employees. As economic activity grows, the population is expected to grow and attract more skilled and specialized labour for various sectors. Currently the Aquaculture, forestry, agriculture, agro-processing, construction, manufacturing and Livestock farming industries are under developed in the district.

3.3.5. Existing and Proposed Investments and Development Programmes

The existing investments include the empowerment programmes under Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission (CEEC) and Constituency Development Fund programmes.

The proposed investment programmes include:

- Small and medium-scale enterprises development
- Cooperatives development
- Business development services provision
- Enterprise development initiative
- Industrial yards
- Women, youth and persons with disabilities empowerment e) Informal sector formalisation
- Informal sector formalisation
- Financial education
- Rural finance
- Fair competition promotion

3.3.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The increase in population will result in increase in demand for goods and services such as housing, industries, shops, regulatory institutions among others. This will entail that more land will therefore have to be allocated. This will result in clearing of land to construct infrastructure for these services. Additionally, some manufacturing industries that may be established if not well managed and monitored may add to the pollution of land, air and water making the environment unfit for human habitation.

3.3.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Women and Youths which are the most vulnerable groups are the most active in this sector. However, these groups especially women face a lot of challenges in accessing financial services from financial institutions in the district. This is because men normally dominate the sector and usually have an upper hand in accessing finances or in decision making. Deliberately, the government is now introducing programmes specifically for women and the youths.

3.3.8 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified.

The underlying factors contributing to the identified issues is lack of financial securities for small scale businesses, youth and women groups who constitute are the majority of the sector. In addition, the poor road network in the district had contributed to failure by farmers and other entrepreneurs to transport their commodities from the outskirts into the trading centres for business transactions.

3.3.9. Summary of Core Issues

The following are the core issues to be addressed under this sector:

- Limited and lack of trading areas (such as markets and shopping malls) in the district.
- Poor sanitation facilities in the markets.
- Few value addition plants in the district.
- Lack banking facilities in most of the wards.
- Limited truck parking facilities in the district.
- Lack of a MFEZ in the district.
- Limited exposure of investment opportunities in the district.

3.4. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

3.4.1. Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at Local level (Review of Policies and Plans)

The National Transport Policy aims at enhancing the facilitator role of the transport sector in social and economic development of the public and private sectors. It seeks to promote private sector involvement in infrastructure development and service provision under a regulated environment (National Transport Policy, 2019). At local level, this is implemented through police and RTSA. Communication is guided by the Information and Communication Technology Policy (2006) which seeks to transform Zambia into an information and knowledge-based society and economy supported by consistent development of pervasive access to ICT by all citizens by 2030.

3.4.2. Description of the Existing State of Development

Chinsali being a Provincial Capital host a number of partners in transport and communication such as Road Development Agency, ZICTA, ZAMTEL, ZAMPOST, Road and Transport Agency, Local Authority and Zambia Police.

Chinsali is connected to the rest of the Country by the Great North Road (T002) which has a volume traffic of 924 vehicles per day.

Condition of Trunk Road

Name of Road	Total Km	KM in Good Condition	KMs in poor Condition	% in poor condition
Great North Road (T002)	110	45	75	68%

Table 3.2: Condition of Great North Road in Chinsali District (DSA-Chinsali Municipal Council, 2022.)

The condition of the road can be said to be in a poor state between Mpika and Chinsali whilst the road between Chinsali and Nakonde the road is being rehabilitated.

As of 2022, the total distance for the feeder roads was 1,110Km while district roads were adding up to 122km.

Condition of Feeder Roads

Name of Road	Total Km	Km in Good Condition	Kms in poor Condition	% in poor condition
Choshi-Cheswa Loop road	52	8	44	85%
Kaso-Kambwi	82	20	62	76%
Lubwa-Nkatimba (Chinsali)	48	20	28	58%
Mulilansolo-Kalisha (Chinsali)	52	5.5	46.5	89%
Mundu Road(Chinsali)	20	6	14	75%
Ituntwe-Kulasha-Kapimpa Road	38	3.8	34.2	90%
Kampimpa-Chinji-Kakomakoma	39	3	36	92%
Chimbele - Fonkofonko including Chipoma falls access	35	5	30	86%
Lubwa-Nkulungwe	35	5	30	86%
Mundu –Kabumya	24	4	20	83%
Nkula-Chinsonta-Mwalala-Ilondola	29	5	24	83%

Nkweto-Shimwalule-Malata Chembe	28	11	17	61%
Chimbuka-Mibanga-Luko	34	10	24	71%
Name of Road	Total Km	Km in Good Condition	Kms in poor Condition	% in poor condition
Chinsali CBD to T002 Junction	16	8	8	50%
RD-1	#		13.2	100%
RD-2	21	7.5	13	63%
RD-3	24	14.5	9.9	41%
RD-4	7	3	4.2	58%
RD-5	5	0	4.7	100%
RD-6	8	2.5	5.7	70%
RD-7	10	3.5	6.7	66%
RD-9	7	1.8	5.4	75%
RD-10	7	2.8	4.5	62%
RD-11	3	3	0	0%
RD-12	4	3	1	25%
RD-13	3	3	0	0%
RD-14	8	5	3	38%
RD-15	3	3	0	0%

Name of Road	Culvert/ bridge	Total No.	No. in Good Condition	No. in Poor condition	% in poor Condition
Chinsali -Mulilansolo - D56	Concrete Culverts and bridges	46	43	3	7%
Mbesuma Isoka - D18	Concrete Culverts	17	13	4	24%
Chinsali CBD to Turn off	A bridge and cross culverts	5	4	1	20%
Great North Road (Matumbo - Chinsali turnoff)	Concrete Culverts	30	30	0	0%

Table 3.3: Condition of Feeder Roads and Crossing Points in Chinsali District (DSA-Chinsali Municipal Council, 2022.)

Road Transport

The most common mode of public transport within the district are taxis, bicycles and open vans, additionally the district has limited number of transport operators both within and outside district routes. The district has one intercity bus station whose construction has stalled at 40%. However, the local authority has one local bus station to services travels within the district.

The district is in the process of constructing the dry port and it's supporting amenities at Nambuluma along the Great North Road.

Water transport

Chambeshi, Lubu, Chunga, Mikuku, Milemba, Chipanga and some part of Nkakula (Kapululu area) wards depends on water transport as a mode of transport. In these areas people use the dugout canoes which are not safe.

Air Transport

The district has functional air strip located within Nkakula ward and is 1.8 kilometers from the post office. Plans are underway to develop to construct a new airport in Ituntwe ward which is 22 kilometers from the post office.

Telecommunication

In terms of communication, the Chinsali district is serviced by 3 mobile service networks thus Zamtel, Airtel and MTN, institutions like banks liquid telecom while ZESCO uses Fibercon. In terms of courier services, the district has a post office, Power Tool, Western Union and FedEx. All these services are offered within the CBD.

Chinsali district has two community radio stations namely Muchinga Radio Station and Delight Radio Station and the ZNBC radio 1 and 2 are received in the area, additionally a modern provincial studio has been constructed awaiting operationalization. Further, the district receives ZNBC TV and private TV channels providers which include Multichoice (DSTV and GoTV), Topstar, and Muvi. TV.

3.4.3. Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performance

The general condition of roads in the district is fair to poor with majority of the feeder roads being in a poor state. Transport services are generally poor in the district especially rural parts due to poor state of roads.

In terms of radio coverage Delight Radio Station has a full coverage in the district, Muchinga Radio station equally covers all the wards but may not be accessible in the remotest part of the wards, while ZNBC radio (1 and 2) and television covers all the wards. The private TV channels are accessed in all part of the district provided the citizen pay for the service.

The current communication towers are inadequate to meet the information needs of the entire population in the district

If the current situation is left unattended to, people will continue having little or no access to communication services which ultimately affect information flow and consequently hinders commerce and socio-economic development.

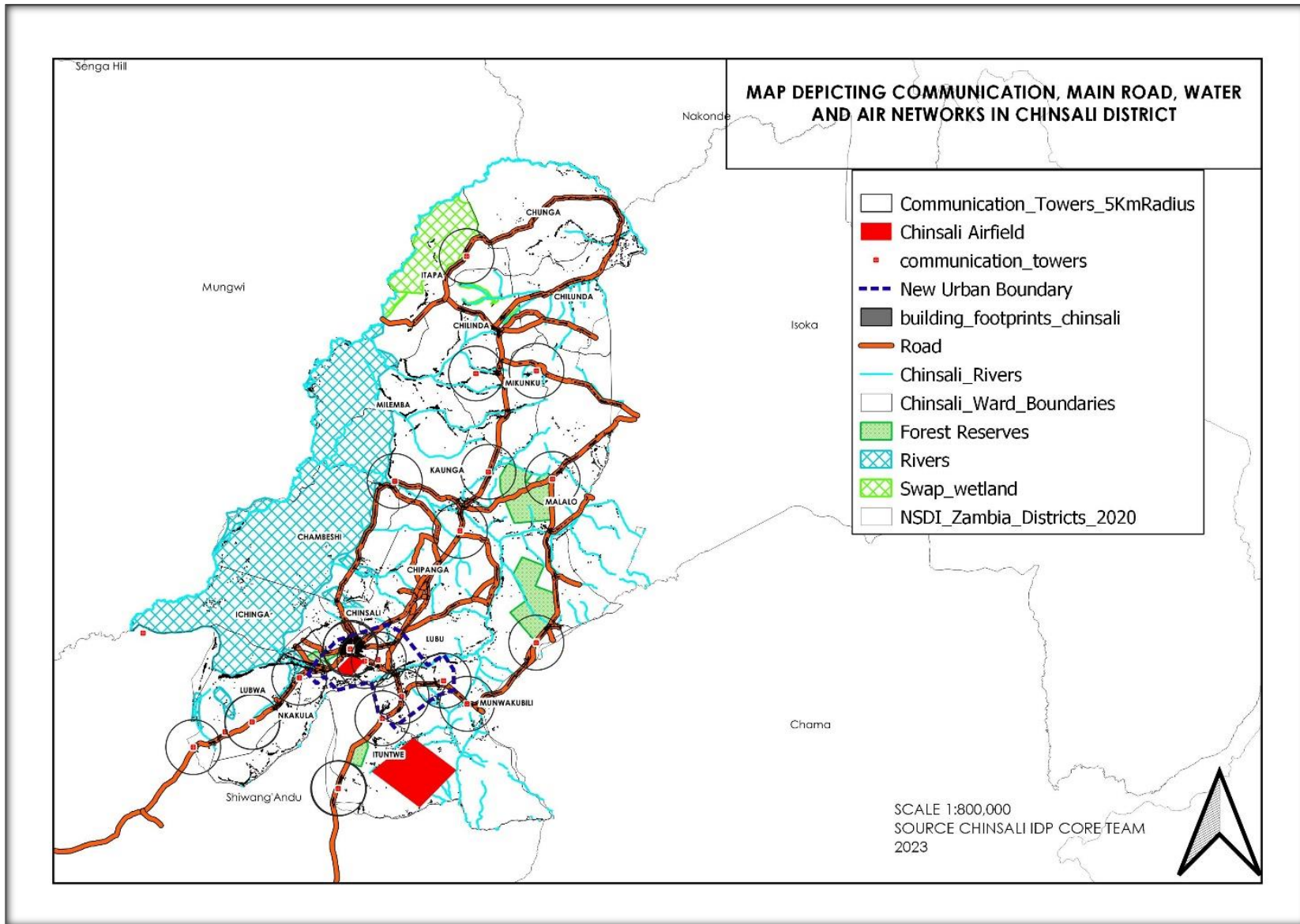


Figure 3.2: Communication Towers and Access Roads in Chinsali (IDP Team, 2022)

The district's key performance indicators for the sector include:

- local bus stations,
- 4 public transport available in specific routes, these include the great North Road (T2), RD55 to the Junction, RD56 to Kasama using Mulilansolo and the Safwa Road to Iondola/ Kasama
- Currently the communication towers in the district stand at 42.

3.4.4. Issues Arising from the Public participation process

The following are the key issues raised from public participation process:

- Poor road Network condition and crossing points
- Poor communication network coverage
- Inadequate communication towers
- Inadequate transport operators within and outside the district

Ichinga Ward reported that after Chandamali area, there was no access road to access over 20 villages. The road, if worked on, forms a loop and will improve the movement of goods and services. These areas are currently accessible by bicycle. The areas when accessible have rice plantations, fish that are supplied in to the local market.

The ward has a dense population and is being serviced by 2 communication towers. These are inadequate considering the demand and population size. Outside the coverage for the two communication towers there's no network.

In Lubu ward there is need for a crossing point at Kaposa as the community between Kaposa and Chimbuka are cut off during the rainy season. The crossing point is the one that is used to access Kalwala Clinic, FRA depot and Kaposa School. Products that are delivered through that route are Beans, Tomatoes, millet and maize. The makeshift crossing point has increased the death toll as a lot of children and adults drown when crossing. The Ward has one communication tower.

Mikunku, Chilunda, Chunga, Itapa and Chilinda Wards have one main mode of transport which is motorbikes. These are more convenient due to the poor road network in the area. The Mulilansolo road is in a bad state and is worse during the raining season making the ward inaccessible using that route.

The road when worked on will connect the District to Kasama, Mungwi and Isoka. They attribute the high transport cost to the bad road network as well as the distance between the CBD and the Wards. It was reported that transport costs go as high as K250 via vehicle whilst it costs K600 via motorbike owing to the bad state of the road. They stated that due to the poor state of the road they end up selling their farming products to brief case business men at a cheaper price as it eases their burden of transpiration costs. The cost of transport also disadvantages them from accessing more information on CDF and consequently applying in large numbers. Chilinda ward has no crossing point at Kasanta which has affected the supply of farming inputs, medication and other services to the villages.

Chilunda emphasized that there is need to fix a crossing point at Kakombe Bridge that connects the District to Isoka. For easy access to goods and services. There is also need for streams at Chititi and Muchinda to make the ward more accessible in the rainy season. They also stated that they have no communication tower in the ward, and they do not have signal from any network in the area making it difficult for them to communicate.

The wards experience poor signal and slow internet despite having a few communication towers.

3.4.5. Impact of Changes anticipated over the next 10 years

Improved communication networks to meet the growing demand due to anticipated population growth. The improved roads, communication network and radio and TV station network will double due to the anticipated increase of the population in the district.

3.4.6. Existing and Proposed Investments and Development Programmes

The following are some of the existing and proposed investments.

- Completion of intercity and Ilondola bus station
- Rehabilitation and construction of feeder roads
- Rehabilitation of Chinsali-Isoka road
- Construction of the dry port
- Operationalization of the provincial studios

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

Areas with dense population, the demand for transport and communication services will be high hence negatively affecting the land use and population distribution patterns, in that settlements will be skewed to areas with favorable transport and communication networks.

3.4.8. Environment and Climate Change Analysis

Increase in population will result in increased in the number of citizen using electronic gadgets such as phone, tablets to mention but a few. In the absence of proper disposal systems will lead to land pollution as they are non-biodegradable. Furthermore, the expansion of roads and construction of dry port will lead to loss of vegetation cover which will impact negatively on the environment.

3.4.9. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Women and children in wards that have with rely on water transport (dug canoes) will have challenges in accessing social services like health, education and financial services.

The lack/inadequate access to transport and communication services will impact negatively the workload for women, children and people living with disabilities.

Maternal and child mortality rates are likely to increase with poor road network and transport services.

The construction of roads (Great North Road) and dry port will result in most women and girls who do not have access to economic activities to venture into prostitution thereby increase the prevalence rate of HIV/ AIDS.

3.4.10. Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified.

Inadequate investments in transport and communication were identified as the major underlying factor. There has also been a considerable increase in the number of foreigners, investors, truckers coming into the district over time.

3.4.11. Summary of Core Issues

The following are the core issues to be addressed under this sector:

- Poor condition of crossing points and bridges.
- Poor condition feeder and district road.
- Inadequate air transportation facilities.
- Incomplete intercity bus station for Chinsali.

3.5. TOURISM AND CULTURE SECTOR

Tourism sector is one the potential income generating activities and has lately contributed a boost for Zambia's economy. Tourism is being seen by the government as a tool for economic and rural development. The objective of the tourism sector under culture is to promote, develop and preserve the intangible and tangible cultural heritage.

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

National Tourism Policy of 2015

The culture policy is aimed at facilitating participation by all in the creation and enjoyment of our cultural wealth. This is to ensure that the people have access to cultural facilities and participate actively in the preservation and promotion of our culture. The globalization process should ensure that culture will be key tool for fostering national and sustainable development (culture reviewed policy 2009)

The Eight National Development Plan (8NDP)

Tourism sector is one of the key drivers for economic transformation and job creation. It enhances investment and information technology as key enablers for development. The focus of the tourism sector is the promotion of development in the areas that have potential (8NDP, 2022)

Cultural Heritage

Culture is an important element that shapes society. It has a blend of values, norms and material. Culture has visible and hidden elements and is a sign of identity and belief of a given people. The major ethnic group in Chinsali is the Bemba speaking people who celebrate the famous ukusefya pa

ng'wena from the Paramount Chief Chiti Mukulu of Northern and Muchinga Provinces. The bemba's are matrilineal by succession and also uphold several rites of passage in their communities and are similar in nature. These are values, norms and practices that are passed on from one generation to the other. In Nkula and Nkweto Chiefdom, people boast of cultural dances such as imfukutu, imbeni and manshasha that are predominantly for the Bemba tradition. These dances and traditional games offer entertainment for local tourism. There are other traditional performances such the beating of drums as a sign for the funeral. The Bemba's belief system is of several sayings, riddles and proverbs to which communication of teaching is done in most of their communities. This in itself is a tourism package among the communities and is often commonly done during village tours.

3.5.2. Description of the Existing State of Development

Chinsali District has a number of heritage and tourism sites that can be a source of income and job creation among the unemployed citizens in the district.

Lubwa Mission

Lubwa mission is located in Senior Chief Nkula's Chiefdom and is about 7 km from the post office in the town center. Historically, Lubwa Mission served as a place for the early missionaries who among them was the father to the late First Republican President Dr. Kenneth Kaunda. This is also the burial site for the parents of our first Republican President. The church (United Church of Zambia) provides more literature of the Free Church of Scotland and it is within the same area where other famous freedom fighters' burial sites are found.

The church (built in 1902) has unique features of design and shows the arch of olden days. The ruins are still visible to see in Lubwa which is a heritage site and very popular in Zambia. The area offers an opportunity for a setup of the museum and other investment opportunities. The current status of the church is that it is dilapidated. The area is surrounded by several villages, Kenneth Kaunda Secondary School, Lubwa Primary School and a Mission Health Center. The visitors to the area are mostly local tourists.



Figure 3.3: Lubwa Mission (IDP Team, 2022)

Burial Sites for notable figures in Zambia

Chinsali hosts burial sites for notable figures in the history of Zambia among them being: David Kaunda (father of the late first President of Zambia); Kapasa Makasa and Paul Mushindo (notable authors and politicians). The late Kapasa Makasa is the author, freedom fighter and Politician born Speedwell Robert Makasa on 29th January, 1922 and died on 2nd February, 2007. Mr. Makasa renounced the two foreign names and took on “*Kapasa*” as a first name before his death”.

Paul Bwembya Mushindo was born in 1896 and died in December, 1972. He was a teacher, politician, author and minister of the Church of Scotland. He is recognised for his demanding duties of translating the Bible from English to Ichibemba which took 53 years. He is also remembered for having spent 30 years without wearing any shoes.



Kapasa Makasa



Paul Mushindo and his family members

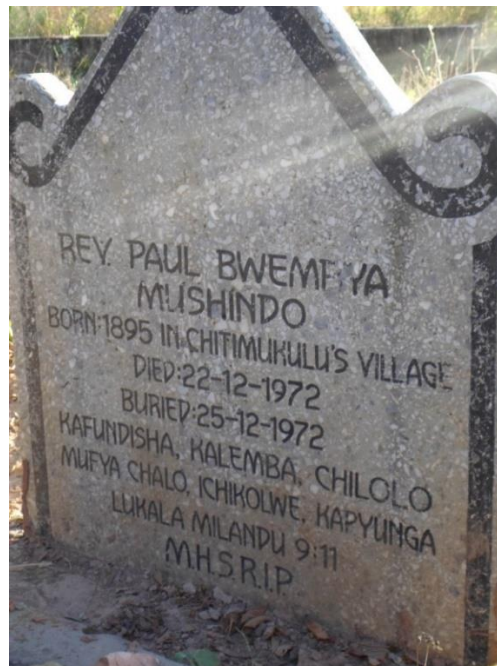


Figure 3.4: Burial Sites for David Kaunda and Paul Bwembya Mushindo (IDP Team, 2022)

Lenshina

Prophetess Alice Mulenga Lenshina (born in 1920 and died in 1978) was the founder of Lumpa Church is buried in Kasomo Village of Chinsali of Muchinga Province (then Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia). Kasomo village is another famous area where the Lumpa Church movement began and is still in existence. This was a religious movement coupled with politics and had unique religious beliefs. The church rapidly joined the competition for souls against the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of Scotland. Lenshina was so successful that by the late 1950s her church may have had up to 150,000 members in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Northern Rhodesia. She left a skill of pottery making which the community continues to practice to date (verify this). The clay pots have a unique appearance. The kind of investment required is the market for the clay pots. Women lack the market where to sell their pots and given the opportunity, the place can be a hub market for pottery industry for the women folks. This, in turn, needs the promotion and preservation of the site.

Lenshina Mass Grave

This is where the mass grave of the late Lenshina leader is found. The mass grave is surrounded by a Rural Community and the Chinsali District Hospital.

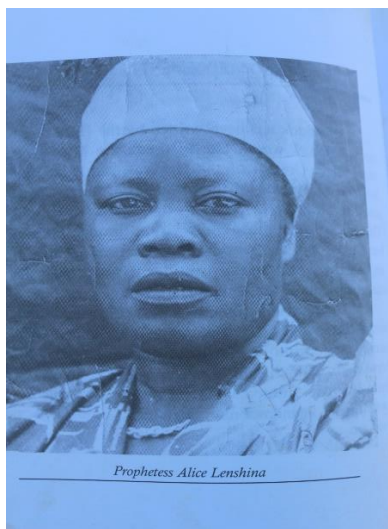


Figure 3.5: Prophetess Alice Lenshina (IDP Team, 2022)

Chipoma Falls

Chipoma falls is a heritage site with 129 hectares of land. The falls is located about 20 km from Chinsali T2 junction in the southern parts of Chinsali town center. The area has a water source for site view and other recreation facilities.

Historically, the area has great importance because of the presence of the kilns. The kilns signify the presence of the late Stone Age people who used the kilns for making fire and practiced blacksmithing. The area has a good number of such kilns and need to be preserved for the future. Chipoma falls is surrounded by five villages.

The people in these villages are members of the community conservation commission committee and the area is well protected from the cutting down of trees. The current status of the area is that the local and international visitors fluctuate in terms of visits depending on the season. For instance, during the months of August to November there are approximately 200 to 300 people while April to July there are 150 respectively.

There is a need to promote the recreation centres and at the same time promotion and preservation of the kilns for future generations.



Figure 3.6: Chipoma Falls (IDP Team, 2022)

Cultural Village

The cultural village is located in Nkakula ward within the CBD of Chinsali district. To appreciate men and women who fought for the political struggle of Zambians Independence, an information center with other multiple facilities has been proposed to be constructed on the site.

Shambalakale Farms

This was a reserved retirement house for the late First President Dr Kenneth Kaunda David. The area has infrastructure that is suitable for site viewing and is surrounded by miombo trees and shrubs.

Shimwalule Burial Site

Shimwalule burial site is where Bemba chiefs are buried. It is a prohibited place for people except those that are permitted. The burial site is surrounded by thick forest comprising of mupapa and miombo trees as well as shrubs. The place also has traditional shrines.

Kampwepwe's Residence

The residence of the late Simon Mwansa Kapwepwe has a unique infrastructure of the olden British housing designs and is surrounded by mibanga trees, water source and evergreen shrubs. The residence is located along Nambuluma Road about 3km from the CBD.

Bwinambo

The area has a water source from the aquifer from the hills and is surrounded by dotted sparsely and thick trees with ever green vegetation. The presence of water that spills from the rocks give the cool breather weather for the environment. The area can offer mountain climbing as a recreation.

Nashinga Plains

Nashinga plains extend to Chambeshi via Chinsali and Lubwa wards providing recreation and site viewing. The area is surrounded by thick forest that also provide mushrooms and caterpillars. The area would be suitable for game ranching.

Mulilansolo Catholic Church

The Catholic Church at Mulilansolo has great significance of the history of religion and offer a lot of historical information from different spheres of life, be it political, social and economic. The area is surrounded by a community with many economic ventures with a lot of catholic adherents. The church buildings maintain the ancient style and old architectural designs.

3.5.3. Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

The issues that arose from the community during the public participation were as follows:

- Vandalism of heritage sites and encroachment of cultural sites land.
- Inadequate funding to rehabilitate historical buildings
- Communication network -It was observed that in most communities the GSM network problem making potential a challenge.
- Road network -The access roads to heritage and tourist sites are in bad state.
- Lack of social amenities in all heritage and tourism sites.
- The heritage and tourism sites have not been well marketed

The community pointed out there is a mini waterfalls in Mikunku ward that can be protected around Chitete area and can be used as a tourist site. There is also a hot spring in Kaunga ward called Chinunge Spring that can be used as a tourism site and protected area.

3.5.4. Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

There is little that has been done to promote tourism and culture in Chinsali District against the emphasis on economic diversification as provided in the 8NDP. The contributing factors are poor road network, lack of social amenities, and lack of communication network.

3.5.5. Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the next Ten Years

Population Change - Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The increase in population in the district will pose threats to social dynamics among the people around the heritage and tourism sites.

The cutting down of trees around the Chipoma fall and other heritage and tourism sites will alter the ecological system of these sites. The population growth in the district will also increase the demand for services in the hospitality industries such as lodges, hotels, restaurants.

3.5.6. Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The following are the proposed investment Programmes in the district:

- Rehabilitation of heritage and tourism sites
- Construction of information centre
- Promotion and marketing of tourism sector in the district
- Rehabilitation of road network leading to tourism sites
- Provision of social amenities.

3.5.7. Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

The tourism sector's aim is focused on the promotion and management of the heritage site. The result is the money flow that becomes the key driving force to help maintain the heritage sites. At the same time the trends around Chipoma falls of conserving the trees will eventually affect the kilns disappearance and nothing to preserve to the next generation. Additionally, the same area because of the conservation practices will continue to improve the quantity of water and prevent erosion.

3.5.8. The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

The District is likely to have an increase in the number of lodges, hotels and restaurant who will need land for construction which will in turn put pressure on the existing natural resources. The increase in the number of tourist visiting the district will result in increased waste disposal in the district. The threat of drought has an impact on the tourist sites such as Chipoma Falls unattractive and Nashinga Plains which becomes impassable with flush floods.

3.5.9. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The increase in the number of tourist arrivals in the district will result in the vulnerable groups like women and girls getting involved in prostitutions, crime, and risk of human trafficking and increase HIV/AIDS.

3.5.10. Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The core problem affecting the sector is land encroachment to the cultural heritage sites, disputes among the changes in the norms and practices to suit today's time, land encroachment, delay in land ownership and titles.

3.5.11. Summary of Core Issues

Chinsali District is struggling with the following core issues:

- Poor tourism promotion in Chinsali.
- Lack of resources to maintain sites.
- Lack of tourism infrastructure such as museum to preserve the cultural heritage of Chinsali.
- Inadequate hospitality facilities in the district.
- Poor roads network to tourist attractions.
- Lack of culture promotion in the district.
- Lack of title deeds for heritage sites.

3.6. ENERGY SECTOR

Renewable energy has been cited as a major component of any country's quest to foster green growth and overall attainment of sustainable development. To this effect, drastic efforts have been made in Zambia to promote the use of renewable energy in households even though its adoption has remained fairly low in general.

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

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

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

There is a lot that still need to be achieved with the revised NEP (2019) in the promotion of efficient and sustainable exploitation of Biomass for household utilization in most households. Those in the peri-urban and rural areas use mostly fossil fuels (firewood, charcoal) as they do not have access to electricity provided by Zambia's major power utility company ZESCO for various reasons such as the high cost and accessibility of the service and non-availability of the service in some places like Chunga, Itapa, Chilunda and other areas.

Chinsali has a number of growth nodes (centres) such as; Mundu, Musanya, Mulilansolo, Kaso and Tongo-tongo. In these areas, residents are serviced by subsidized electricity provided by Rural Electrification Authority (REA).

3.6.2. Description of the Existing State of Development

The majority population in the peri-urban and rural areas use charcoal and firewood for cooking. Further, in both the urban and peri-urban areas, there is a growing number of the population using solar powered products for lighting and communication. A number of government, individuals and private institutions use petroleum powered generators as backup during power outages.

Zambia Electricity Supply Company (ZESCO) is the major provider of electricity in the district even though most of the households are not connected to the National Grid while places like Mundu, Musanya, Mulilansolo, Kaso, and Tongo-tongo are connected through REA. Most households are also using a wide range of solar products for communication and lighting. In an effort to increase

power supply in the district, plans are underway to construct a mini hydro power plant at Chipoma Falls by REA.

There are four (4) petroleum fuel filling stations in Chinsali whose supply side is overweight by the demand as in most cases these service stations don't have the products. This trend has contributed to a number of illegal petroleum fuel traders in the district, a situation which poses risk in terms of inferno related disasters.

It should be noted that these service stations are located within the township boundary, this means that for the remaining 9 rural wards, they have to travel over 30kms to access any type of petroleum products. This shortage has contributed to the increased number of illegal petroleum traders and the risk of infernal as it were.

3.6.3. Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

To improve on the quality of service provision five growth centres have been identified in the district. Furthermore, a number of off-grid energy renewable projects such as the solar energy project proposed at Kalela.

Only 6,843 households are connected to the national grid against the 28,799 households with an average of 5 people per household.

3.6.4. Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

The following are the major prominent issues that came out during public submission:

- a) Lengthy ZESCO procedures to supply power to new customers within the township area.
- b) Low voltage
- c) The prices are not affordable for most people to connect to the services from ZESCO
- d) Inadequate Kerosene supply
- e) Inadequate filling stations
- f) Need for REA to expand their coverage.
- g) Inadequate sensitisations on use of alternative sources of energy such as solar, wind and Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG).

3.6.5. Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

The population changes anticipated in the next ten (10) years, as highlighted under population projection, will put pressure on the supply of energy to support the increased social and economic activities of the district.

3.6.6. Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The following are the proposed investment and development programmes

1. ZESCO to continue with the connection of many households to the national grid
2. REA to continue with the expansion of the electricity connectivity network.
3. Construction of a number of mini-hydro power plants (one at Chipoma falls)
4. Construction of petroleum service stations.
5. Embark on the use of alternative sources of energy (proposed Kalela Solar power plant).

6. Embark on energy efficiency programmes

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

Population growth has continued to increase demand for more energy supply, a trend that contributes towards deforestation in the district and ravaging of the already depleted forest resources. This is mainly due to the inadequate access to electricity supply. Such developments drive people to resort to cutting down trees for charcoal as a source of energy.

Furthermore, electricity supply in the district is concentrated in the urban, Peri-urban and some growth centres in rural areas. This will continue to concentrate the population distribution along growth centres in a linear pattern. There will be population growth around the existing and emerging growth nodes in the whole district which will change the land use patterns from agricultural to commercial and residential.

3.6.8. Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The increased demand for energy by both commercial and domestic users has impacted significantly on the environment. This can be attributed to the ever growing population in the district as well as an increase in economic activities. Further, this has also led to environmental degradation due to indiscriminate cutting down of trees for firewood, charcoal production which puts forests and forest reserves in danger of destruction. The ever increasing number of vehicles in Chinsali district and traffic along T2 road is greatly contributing to high Carbon emissions.

3.6.9. Issues Arising from Gender and Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable groups in the district have had difficulties in accessing hydro-electricity energy from the utility company due to poverty and no access to electricity services in some areas. This has led them to unsustainable harvesting of forest products like firewood and charcoal which has a negative impact on the environment.

However, with the support from the Department of Forest are encouraging vulnerable groups to be using energy saving modernized braziers and alternative efficient energy technologies.

3.6.10. Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The major underlying factors contributing to the identified issues include inadequate accessibility to the national grid, high connection cost, and electricity tariff.

Furthermore, inadequate information on the alternative energy sources has led to increased pressure on charcoal production and harvesting of trees for firewood.

3.6.11. Summary of Core Issues

Connectivity to the national grid is still a challenge for most residents in both urban, peri-urban and rural areas hence, the rampant cutting of trees as an alternative energy source. In order to promote green and renewable energy the district has embarked on project implementation such as the Kalela off grid solar power plant. There is need to establish a mini hydro power station in the district. REA has conducted a feasibility study to have a mini hydro power station at Chipoma Falls.

3.7. HEALTH SECTOR

Chinsali District is committed to the efficient and effective management of health services in the district. In striving to achieve this, the District Health Office is implementing high impact interventions in accordance with national health priorities outlined in the 2022 – 2026 National Health Strategic Plan (NHSP) and the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP).

The health sector is aiming at significantly impacting on the health status of the people of Chinsali by reducing the disease burden in key health service delivery indicators in the district such as, high incidence of malaria and high maternal and under five mortality rates.

In addition, the sector intends to increase the number of people accessing health services such as: ART and Male Circumcision services, increase the number of women screened for cervical cancer, and accelerating the attainment of the National Health priorities and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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

The sector has several policies that could prove relevant to the Chinsali IDP preparation and below are such pieces of policies:

Zambia National Health Strategic Plan (2022-2026)

The Ministry of Health’s focus is the provision of a continuum of care with particular emphasis placed on strengthening health systems and services using Primary Health Care (PHC) approach. This approach focuses on Health Service Delivery, Human Resources for Health, Infrastructure Development, Drugs and Medical Supplies, Health Care Financing, and Health Information. These thematic areas are in line with six building blocks as guided by the World Health Organization (WHO).

National Health Policy

The National Health Policy for Zambia has been developed within the context of the Vision 2030 and has taken into consideration other relevant National, Regional and Global health related policies, protocols and strategic frameworks, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

District Medium Term Expenditure Framework Plan

This is a three (03) year Action Plan for the District Health Office. The plan is embedded in the Final National Budget and is a basis for implementation of all health related activities in the District.

3.7.2. Description of the Existing State of Development.

Chinsali has a total of 358 health care workers, 8 non-medical professional staff, and 15 general workers. The District has benefited from the 2022 mass recruitment of health care workers, a total of 43 health care workers were recruited under Chinsali District and have been deployed in their respective health facilities. It is worth noting that only 63% of the approved establishment has been filled. In addition, the World Health Organisation (WHO) recommends that doctor population ratio should be 1:1000, Chinsali District has however not attained this standard, and the Doctor Population ratio for the District is currently at 1: 28,402.

The district comprises seventeen (17) public health facilities; 1 General Hospital, a District Hospital, Five Rural Health Centres, 1 Urban Clinic and nine Rural Health Posts. The District also has two private clinics namely: Tazama Clinic and Kapasa Makasa University Clinic. The number and distribution of health facilities has affected the quality of health care services in the District.

3.7.3. Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The World Health Organisation recommends that health centres should be distributed within the radius of 5 kilometers and servicing a population of 5,000 and the level one hospital should serve a population of between 60,000 to 100,000. Majority of settlements in Itapa, Chunga, Chilunda, Chilinda, Kaunga, Chambeshi, Chipanga, Lubu, and Ituntwe are not situated within 5 kilometer radius from a health facility. This implies that the IDP area has more settlements with inadequate number of health facilities to service them. Statistics indicate that the district has an unsaved population of 67011 (HMIS). The IDP needs to construct and strategically distribute new health facilities to strengthen the referral system, revamp outreach services, reduce distances covered to health facilities and minimize incidences of maternal related deaths.

The District has seen an improvement in staffing levels for health care workers; however, there is a need to invest in infrastructure for health to address the growing demand. Additional health facilities must be coupled with improvement in improved connectivity and communication.

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH FACILITIES IN CHINSALI DISTRICT

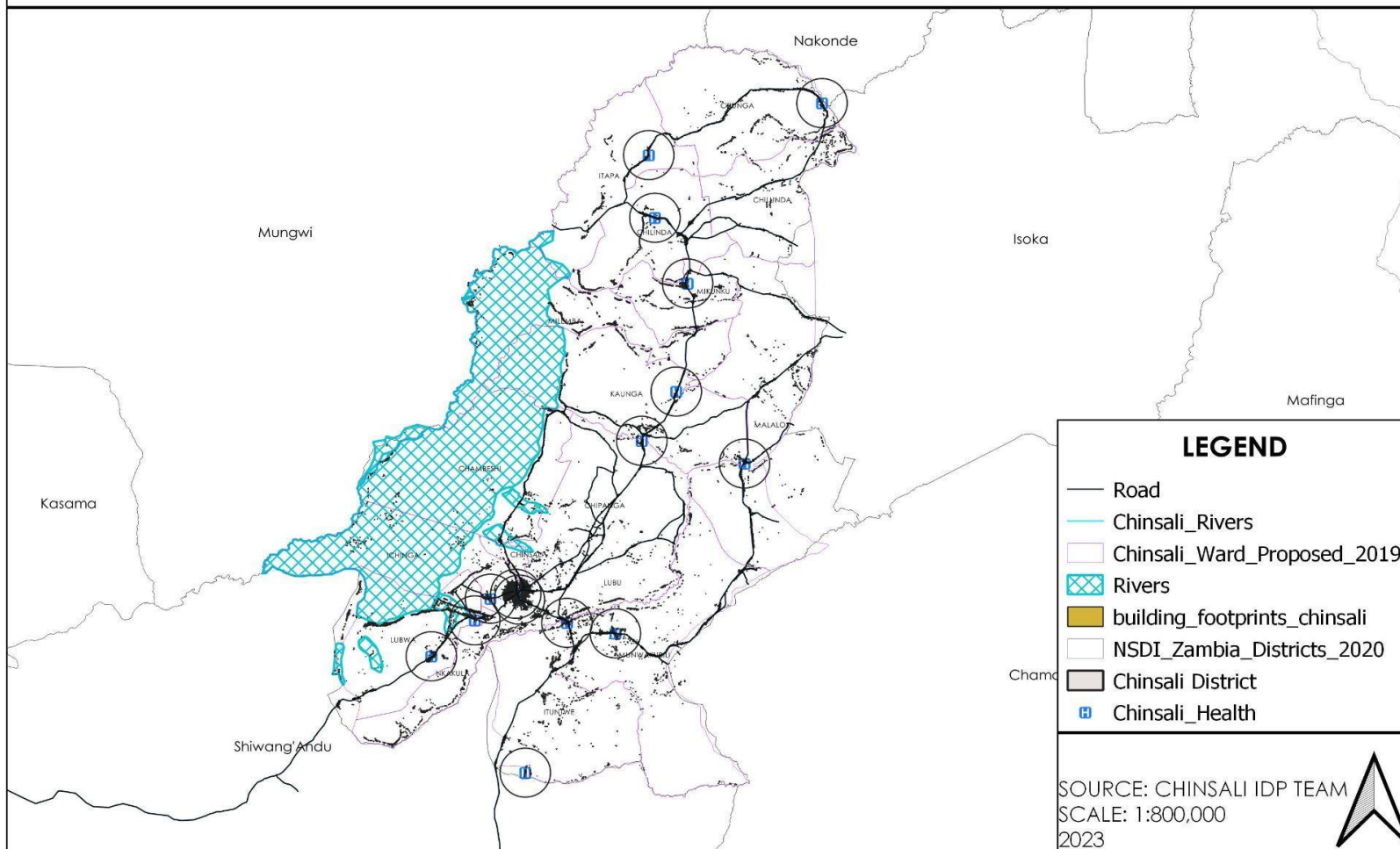


Figure 2.7: Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities (IDP Team, 2023)

3.7.4. Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

With the growing population, Chinsali District is working towards improving infrastructure of health facilities. The District has three infrastructure projects running. These include; construction of Nashinga Health Post, the main structure is complete, remaining with staff house and sanitary facilities; construction of Musanya modern health facility and construction of maternity annex and mother's shelter at Lubwa Rural Health Centre works.

In addition, Chinsali District Health office proposed construction of two more mini hospitals in Chifuma and Kaso catchment areas, and five more rural health centres to meet the growing demand in the same. The proposed sites will come with appropriate staff establishment, medical equipment, medicines and medical supplies.

3.7.5. Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

According to the community engagement survey conducted by the core IDP team, the following are the issues which were raised by the community structures:

- a) ***Distance to health facilities***; it was reported that nine (9) wards out of seventeen (17) wards do not have access to health facilities.
- b) ***Medicines and medical supplies***; there have been erratic supplies of drugs and medical supplies in the health facilities.
- c) ***Bad state of roads***; most roads in the peripheral area are in bad state contributing to delays in referral of maternal and other complicated cases.
- d) ***Energy source***: five (5) health facilities are not connected to the national grid affecting provision of health services that require adequate supply of power.
- e) ***Water supply***: Health facilities have inadequate water supply with others having water with high iron content.
- f) ***Relative waiting and mother's shelter***: some health facilities have no relative and mothers shelter.
- g) ***Maternity annex***: some health facilities have no maternity annexes.

Aside from the general issues outlined above, following community consultations, it was noted that;

- i) In Ichinga Ward- The ward is serviced by the District Hospital, mother shelter and Cid Services are accessed from Location Clinic. Although this is the case, the ward has over 37 villages which do not have access to health facilities due to the long distance to be covered as well as the lack of transportation service and no road network to the villages. They stated that since they are amongst the wards with a high population density, there was need for a clinic.
- ii) Itapa ward- requested that Kalela clinic be expanded as it provides health services to the neighbouring Chilunda and Chunga Wards and services.

- iii) In Kaunga ward people have to walk more than 30km to access health services which are across the stream.
- iv) Kalwala health post is the closest health post for one part of Lubu ward. The health post is in Munwakubili ward and services close to 12,800 people (Kalwala Clinic). Residents from as far as Kaposi and Chikanda villages have to walk over 10km to access the clinic at Kalwala. This has contributed to the increase in death rate from the furthest villages due to the distance to the health facility as well as the bad state of the road. Also increased maternal death rate in the area has been attributed to the unwillingness of some expecting mothers to go to the clinic before their expected date of delivery.

It was also reported that clinic does not have a mother's shelter and in instances where the labour prolongs they have nowhere to stay.

- v) Mikunku Ward being almost at the centre of the District, there is an emphasis of the need for a mortuary. The mortuary would service 6 neighbouring wards or more. The bodies of the deceased are kept in the house for about two days such that by the time they are burying the bodies have decomposed.

It was also reported that patients when referred to the district hospital they have to meet their own transport costs, and in situations where they do not have the means they do not get to go to the hospital. The ambulance only deals with complicated maternal cases. Some die on the way due to the bad state of the road as well as the distance.

The closest hospital is Isoka District hospital which is about 45km from the wards. Most wards also indicated that people living with HIV/AIDS received a lot of stigma from the residents.

3.7.6. Existing Trend on Environment

The increase in population will increase the demand for health services and construction of new health facilities which would likely have adverse effects on the environment, such as cutting down of the trees. Additionally, rural health facilities do not have incinerators to dispose of medical waste, contributing to the pollution of the environment.

3.7.7. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Chinsali District is committed to promoting gender equality in provision of health services. Women are also encouraged to give birth in health facilities to reduce the number of maternal deaths. The distance to service points has affected mainly the teenage girls and women, this has led to low service coverage for family planning, antenatal care, postnatal care, and other health services unique to the female gender. The low service coverage has contributed to the increase in maternal deaths. In addition, the District does not have enough youth friendly spaces where they can lodge complaints or get information on issues which affect their access to health services. The District has established one stop center for GBV at district hospital and Lubwa ward. This center will be supported by the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Home Affairs, and Ministry of Gender.

3.7.8. The Impact of COVID 19 on the Sector

Chinsali District has not been spared from the Covid-19 pandemic. The pandemic has affected the District greatly and put a burden on the existing scarce resources. The District Health Office would

be forced to vary funds towards Covid-19 related interventions thereby affecting other sensitive areas of operations.

3.7.9. Summary of Core Issues

The following are the core issues under the health sector:

- Inadequate health infrastructure such as health posts, mortuaries, mothers shelters, maternity annexes
- Inadequate health personnel
- inadequate transport for health facilities
- Inadequate medical equipment
- Poor condition of roads to health facilities
- Limited access to electricity in health facilities.
- Inadequate access to clean drinking water supply in health facilities
- Stigma against people living with HIV/AIDS.

3.8. EDUCATION SECTOR

The National Policy on Education is conceived on the basis of the democratic principles of efficiency, equity, accountability and cost effectiveness. To this effect, the education system will be liberalized and decentralized in accordance with the democratic principles of local governance. This calls for a dramatic restructuring of the existing highly centralized system.

3.8.1. Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at Local level (policy reviews)

The following are some of the priority policies and plans being implemented under Education Sector at local level including their key features;

Educating Our Future National Policy on Education of 1996 was premised on the philosophical rationale for future development of education on three broad considerations;

The role of the government in education

- Principles for the development of education and practices; and
- The aims of the national education system.

Zambia Re-entry Policy of 1997 guarantees girls the right to stay in school as long as they chose to during the pregnancy, take a maternity leave and come back after delivery.

3.8.2. Description of the Existing State of Development

Chinsali District has 104 schools and the schools have been categorized as shown in the table below.

The district has three tertiary Institutions namely: Kapasa Makasa University, Chinsali Youth Resource Centre and Chinsali Skills Training Centre while another one named Paul Mushindo University is still under construction.

S/N	Type Of Institutions	Number
1	PRIMARY SCHOOLS	69
3	SECONDARY SCHOOLS	13
4	SEN UNITS	1
5	COMMUNITY SCHOOLS	30
6	GRZ E.C.E SCHOOLS	46
2	OPEN LEARNING CENTRES	25
7	SRI (ROCS) ECE COMMUNITY SCHOOLS	25
8	IRI CENTRES (WORLD VISION)	111
9	PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS	2
10	PRIVATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS	5
11	PRIVATE E.C.E (PRE-SCHOOLS)	8

Table 3.4: Categories of Schools in Chinsali District (District Education Office-Ministry of Education, 2022.)



Figure 3.8: Kapasa Makasa University

3.8.3. Availability of Service

This section attempts to describe the existing state of education in the district focusing on the following: *Distance to the nearest school; Status of school infrastructure; Staffing levels; Water and sanitation in schools; Power and telecommunication; and Progression Rate.*

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND COMMUNITY SCHOOLS IN CHINSALI DISTRICT

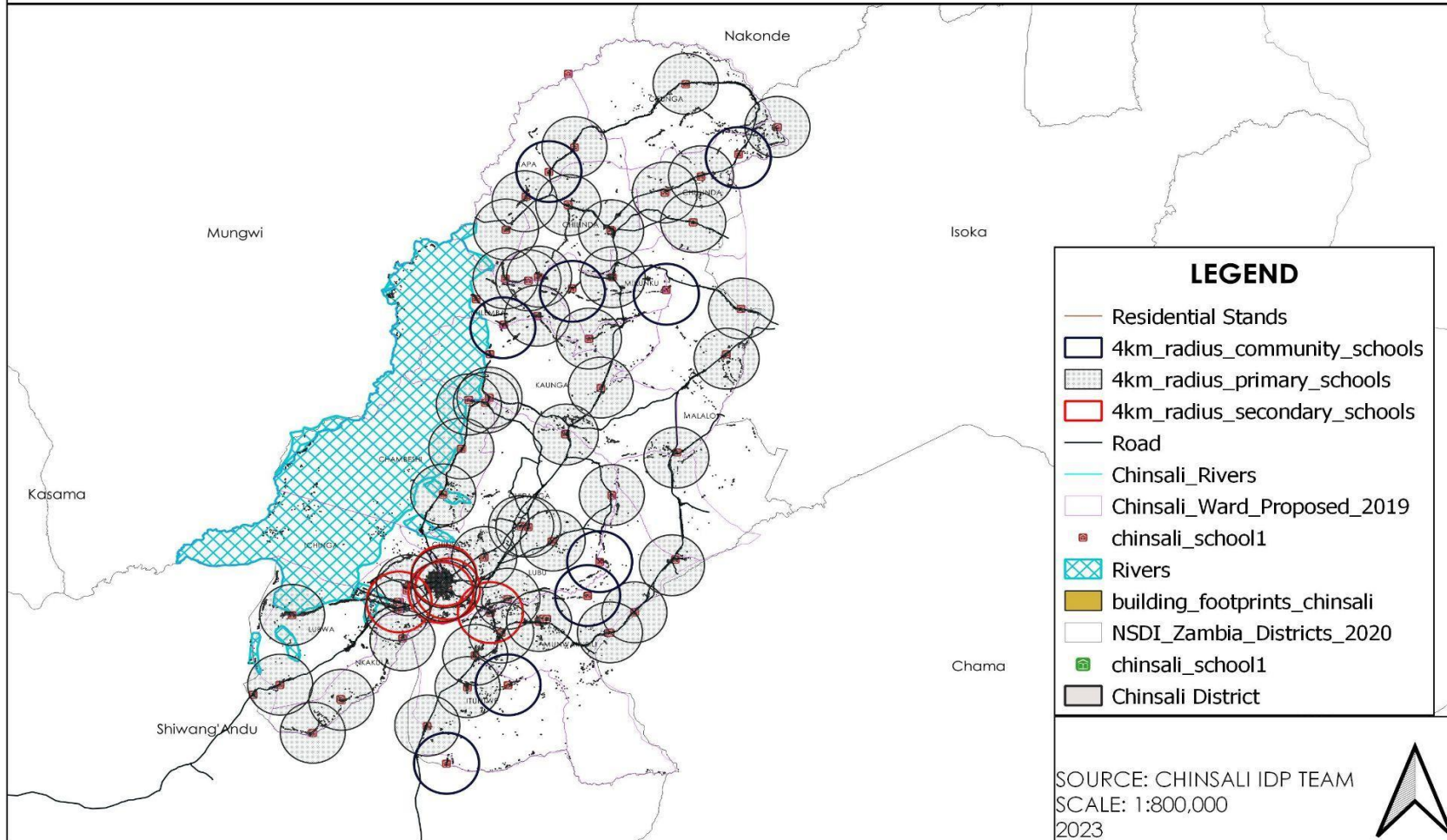


Figure 3.9: Spatial Distribution of Primary, Secondary and Community Schools in Chinsali District (IDP Team, 2023)

3.8.3.1. Status of school infrastructure

The district has 304 classroom space against the required 1005 classroom space. This deficit has contributed to the high illiteracy levels in the district which can be noted from the poor performance and pass rate. On average, the district's performance stands at 45% across all the grades. Poor performance may also be attributed to the number of desks required which is 8,210 against the available 3,687. Although the desks are inadequate to support the current deficit, the government is making efforts to ensure this deficit is reduced by procuring desks through CDF. In total, there are 253 VIP toilets against the target of 986 VIP toilets.

Under this same sector, it was reported that there are 137 teacher houses against 1,013 contributing to the housing deficit and 49 boreholes against the required number 104 boreholes.

3.8.3.2. Staffing levels

Currently, the total number of teachers in the district stands at 1,298 against the required 1,854 teachers despite the massive recruitment which was conducted in 2022. Most primary and community schools are not adequately staffed, especially those located in remote areas and the district has a critical shortage of staff in all disciplines.

This entails that the pupil teacher ratio of 1 teacher to 45 pupils is not being met. A child will then not get the required attention. This contributes to the poor performance recorded in schools.

3.8.3.3. Water and sanitation in schools

In the district, 49 schools out of 104 schools in the district do not have adequate water while 55 schools do not have adequate sanitation facilities. The situation has been adversely affecting the learning environment in terms of disease to learners. With the prevailing deficiency pupils are forced to resort to other unhealthy means such as open defecation which may lead to the spread of water and air borne diseases.

3.8.3.4. Power and Telecommunication

The District has 25 schools that are connected to hydro power out of the 104 schools, 8 to solar power while the rest are not connected to any source of power. Out of the 104 schools in the district, only 23 have ICT equipment. This means that less than 1% of the learners in the schools have access to ICT services and education. The Governments mandate to ensure learners have this skill set is not being met as there is no infrastructure in place for learners to acquire this skill. Therefore, in a digital society, lacking this skill will contribute to the illiteracy levels and lack of exposure. With the introduction of ICT syllabus in schools, schools in the remote areas which are located far from the communication towers are faced with challenges in implementing the ICT syllabus.

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNICATION TOWERS AND ACCESS ROADS IN CHINSALI DISTRICT

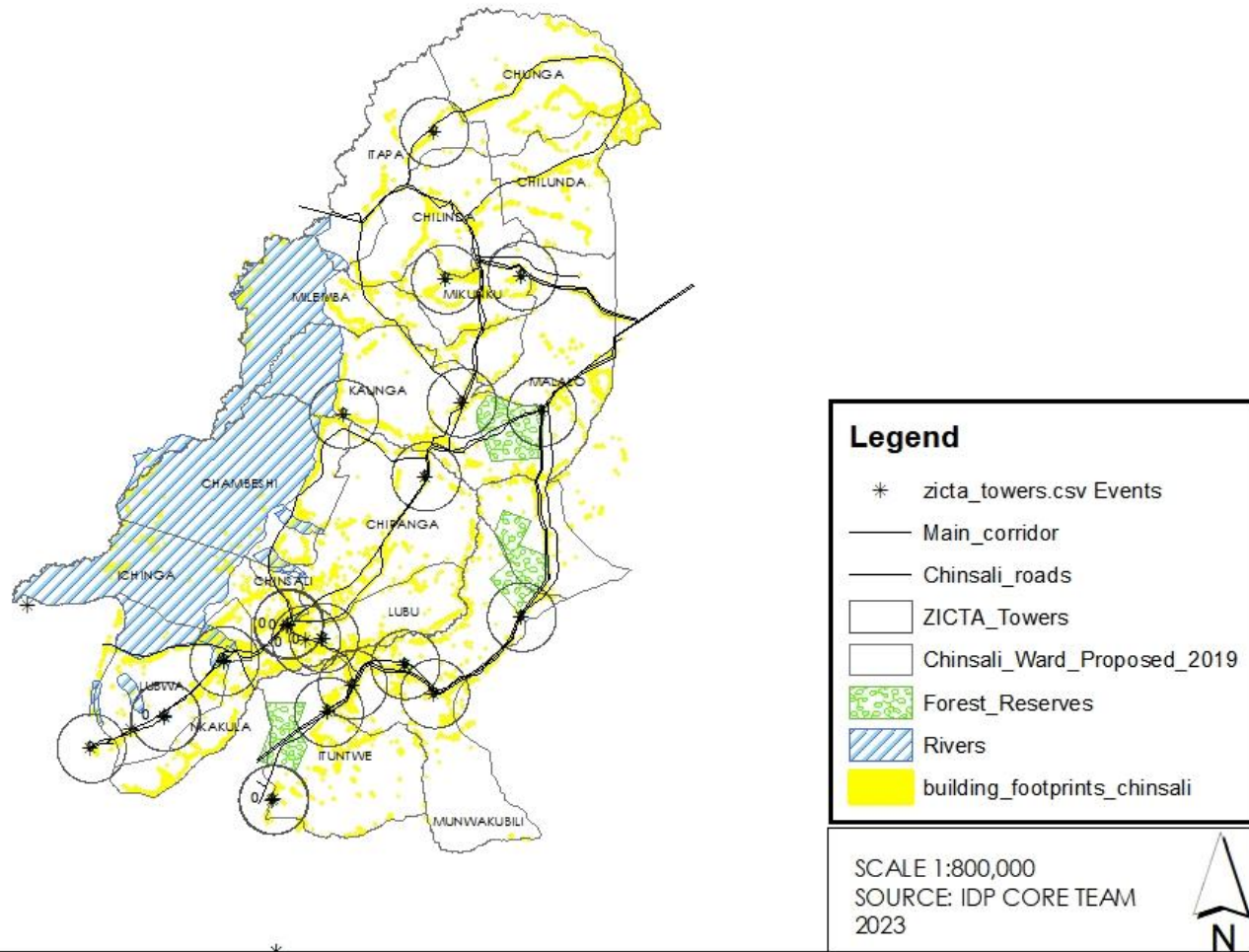


Figure 3.10: Spatial Distribution of Communication Towers and Access Roads in Chinsali District (IDP Team, 2023)

3.8.3.5. Progression Rate

The progression rate in schools is low in schools due to the number of factors such as early marriages.

Examination Performance for the Past Three Years						
Examination Level	Year	Number Entered	Number Sat	Number With Full Certificates	Pass Rate %	Set Target
Grade 9	2019	62	55	23	42	60
	2020	58	53	12	23	65
	2021	65	61	35	43	65
Grade 12	2019	75	75	36	48	65
	2020	109	103	76	74	75
	2021	93	90	51	56.7	75

Table 3.5: Examination Performance in Chinsali District (District Education Office-Ministry of Education, 2022.)

3.8.4. Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

From the consultative meetings held with stakeholders under the education sector the following issues were raised, increased teen pregnancies, increased number of drop out, inadequate school infrastructure, inadequate number of desks, inadequate water and sanitation facilities, poor water quality due to high iron content, long distance to schools, high illiteracy levels, inadequate staffing levels, inadequate power and telecommunication equipment. The unregulated bars in some wards like Ichinga has also contributed to the poor performance in schools and in turn an increase in alcohol and drug abuse by school going pupils. Mikunku ward and the surrounding wards experience a high teenage pregnancy rate. They feel this is attributed to the fact there is only one secondary day school in the ward that services the surrounding wards. Since it is a day school, pupils are required to rent houses at Mulilansolo and usually walk a long distance to the school. These pupils are not under parental supervision hence they indulge in various vices such as smoking, drinking and cohabiting.

In Ichinga Ward, the community highlighted that the pupils in the ward contributed to the Districts poor performance rate due to the unregulated bars and bonanza machines especially in Kabuta Area. The reason was that the pupils spend a lot of time drinking and indulging in different forms of drug abuse. They stated that Mwaba Primary School, being one of the main schools in the ward has a crisis of classroom space, as they have exceeded the 100% enrolment rate, and more than half of the pupils in a classroom sit on the floor. In case of disease outbreak, the entire class is affected. Where safety is concerned, the Ward stated that there are a high number of road traffic accidents along the road and pupils are being bushed every other day.

In Lubu ward the pupils that learn at Kaposa Primary School are unable to access the school during the rainy season because the Lubu River floods and cuts off the population across the River. . The low performance of pupils in the ward was also attributed to the poor eating habits or lack of proper meals for the children. Due to the high poverty rates, it was noted in the ward that some pupils go to school hungry and fail to concentrate in class.

They stated that although teachers were employed, they are unable to teach at Rural Schools like Kaposa due to lack of accommodation in the area.

The ward still experiences early marriages; this was attributed to some parents having the mind-set that the children won't benefit anything from school since there are no teachers present. Hence they see school as a waste of time.

Mikunku Ward houses Mulilansolo Day Secondary School. This is the only secondary school in the ward. The neighboring wards as well as Mikunku ward pupils access secondary school services at the said school. Unfortunately it is a day school, meaning the pupils rent houses at Mulilansolo. The fact that these pupils are not monitored by anyone has seen a rise in teenage pregnancies. The pupils are also indulging in alcohol abuse and in some cases cohabiting. It was reported that the distance from the town to the school was also a bit long. This has contributed to the low performance rate in the schools.

Lubwa Ward requested for the completion of Paul Mushindo University as this will open up opportunities for trade of local goods and services as the learning institution was a growth node in that area.

3.8.5. Population Change - Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Although the district is relatively well covered with schools, the demand for education services during the planning period is likely to increase considering the current population structure of the district. About 87,248 representing, 43,653 and female 44,955, 46 percent of the total district population is aged below 19 years. This is the predominant school going population from primary to secondary. Notably, the current district enrolment stands at 15, 916 representing 39.65% are enrolled.

3.8.6. Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The following are the proposed Programmes: -

- Infrastructure development
- Water and sanitation
- Keeping Girls in school
- School feeding

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

It's envisaged that a greater impact on the land use patterns will be felt in the implementation of school infrastructure related projects and among them is clearing of forestry land cover and agricultural land to pave way for the proposed developments to take place across the district. It is therefore imperative to note that the clearing of forestry land cover and agriculture land will bring about destruction to wildlife habitats and adverse effects of climate change which may result in high temperatures, unprecedented rainfall patterns (droughts and flash floods), browning off of roofs, drying up of streams and rivers among others.

On the other hand, the implementation of infrastructure projects will mostly influence the distribution of population in these project areas as it is human nature to live in close proximity to services so that people do not travel greater distances in accessing services.

In this regard it is also envisaged that there will be concentration of population around these projects area because of the aforementioned reasons.

3.8.8. The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

The increase in population for a particular locality stimulates demand for consumption of resources such as land, food, water, air, fossil fuels and minerals. In turn Waste products are generated as a result of consumption of resources such as air and water pollutants, toxic materials and greenhouse gasses.

Chinsali District has not been spared from the effects of population explosion resulting in the demand for additional education infrastructure, road infrastructure, play parks, water and sanitation services, energy consumption and other natural resources.

In the case of increasing human activities on the environment the sector is likely to anticipate global warming due to atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gasses carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide through the cutting down of trees and burning and other related activities. At local level evidence of climate change is mainly in the form of extreme weather events, droughts and floods.

3.8.9. The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

In the Education Sector, children are the most affected in the event of natural or man-made disasters which occur as a result of climate change. Schooling and learning systems are disrupted affecting their right to education and inducing stressful situation due to a number of factors.

In an event of a drought and heavy rains (storms) which is associated with climate change there is poor agricultural harvest and thus parents find it difficult to raise money to pay for their children's school fees. Ultimately, absenteeism increases and children eventually drop out of school.

Due to climate change there is poor agricultural yield due to the outbreak of insects which destroys the crops thereby making it extremely difficult for parents to raise funds to pay for their children's school fees.

Intense heat associated with climate change brings health complications to the learners making it difficult for them to attend classes.

When storms and heavy rains occur, school infrastructure is damaged hence there is prolonged disruption of education and limited access to education opportunities. For instance, Mulilansolo staff house, Choshi Primary School and Chinsali Day Secondary School classroom blocks have had their roofs blown off while Chilunda Primary School classroom block has developed severe cracks all due to the recent heavy rains.

3.8.10. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

In the Education Sector, the issues arising relating to Gender and Vulnerable Groups include: Lack of knowledge; awareness and acceptance of the reality of girls, their different needs and competencies lead to sex stereotyping and some forms of discrimination. Some gender issues in education include gender imbalance, violence against girls and sexual harassment. Girls are forced into early marriages with the district recording 62 cases in the past 4 months (DDCC Report, 2023).

3.8.11. Summary of Core Issues

The following are the core issues under the education sector:

- Inadequate education infrastructure such as tertiary institutions, primary and secondary schools
- Inadequate desks for pupils at primary and secondary schools.
- Over enrolment of schools and long distances travelled to schools.
- Inadequate staffing levels for teachers
- Increased teenage pregnancies and early marriages.
- Increased number of drop outs, high illiteracy levels and poor performance in schools.
- Inadequate and poor water and sanitation facilities,
- Limited access to electricity and telecommunication equipment.
- Poor accessibility to schools.

3.9. WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

As it is often said, ‘**water is life**’. Hence conservation and management is key and encompasses the policies, strategies and activities made to manage water as a sustainable resource, to protect the water environment and to meet the current and future human demand.

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

The National Water Policy (2010) ensures that, within the district there is a development of a comprehensive framework for water resources management and protection with the consultation and involvement of stakeholders. The implementation of sustainable operation and maintenance of rural and urban water supply and sanitation activities are carried out through a partnership of various stakeholders, this strategy formally brings together active stakeholders at both sub-district and district levels to support planning, coordination and implementation throughout the district. Local Authority being a shareholder in the Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company plans to commercialize water supply in the district. This is being undertaken through construction of a dam across the Lubu River and an ultra-modern modular water treatment plant to complement the existing facility and extension of piped water supply lines to all areas within the CBD with a view of increasing its coverage by 4000 new connections.

The National Solid Waste Management Strategy (2014), this focuses on an integrated approach to addressing the problem of poor waste management.

3.9.2. Description of the Existing State of Development on Solid waste, water and sanitation

Water and Sanitation

All the wards in the District have inadequate access to clean water and sanitation services. The Water Utility Company supplies water to 30% of the urban household and commercial population. The areas supplied with water are the Old CBD, the General Hospital and the University area with a total number of 1392 connections for both households, commercial business facilities as well as public institutions.

Currently, there are a total of 289 boreholes in Chinsali out of these, 171 are functional. The main outcry was the high iron content in the water for some of the boreholes whilst the others have dried up. Most of the population in all the ward rely on shallow wells for water supply. At present, most of the people in the CBD largely depend on private Boreholes for water supply while in the rural parts of the district mainly depend on communal boreholes (equipped with hand pumps managed by the local authority), rivers, streams, springs and for the most parts shallow hand dug wells.

S/N	Name Of Ward	Number Of Water Points	Average Population In The Ward	Status Of The Boreholes	
				Functional	Not Functional
1	Ichinga	16	24,190	8	8
2	Lubwa	13	13,164	7	6
3	Chipanga	19	10,967	9	10
4	Munwakubili	24	10,938	14	10
5	Nkakula	28	8,796	23	5
6	Chilinda	3	8,260	1	2
7	Chambeshi	22	8,243	8	14
8	Kaunga	16	7,998	6	10
9	Lubu	22	7,692	20	2
10	Itapa	14	7,164	9	5
11	Chunga	11	6,807	7	4
12	Chinsali	6	6,702	4	2
13	Malalo	25	6,178	17	8
14	Mikunku	19	5,662	7	12
15	Ituntwe	10	5,652	8	2
16	Milemba	24	5,557	17	7
17	Chilunda	8	4,476	6	2
Total				171	109

Table 3.6: Status of Boreholes against Population Per Ward

Engagements have been made with the general public and stakeholders on the management of water supply and importance of having well managed hygiene and sanitation infrastructure with support from UNICEF through the SUNII programme in projects such as borehole drilling for rural communities and implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation in mitigation (CLTS). It is evident that there are inadequate water points and boreholes in the District. This has seen a rise in diarrhea cases in the District.

Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company has the mandate to provide water and sanitation in both the urban and peri-urban areas. In terms of sanitation service provision, the Commercial Utility Company only has one safely managed waste water system with only 45 houses, commercial properties and public institutions connected mainly in the CBD serviced by 3 sewer ponds. These are in a deplorable state and do not meet the growing demand.

Not having a well-constructed sewer network will create a public health crisis in future considering the growing population. With the population increase there has been a rise in the construction of

housing units that are being supported by soak always and septic tanks. This may result in contamination of the ground water table with time.

The absence of the water sector regulatory authority (WARMA) is negatively impacting on the regulating of borehole drilling in the district.

Solid Waste

The Local Authority manages municipal waste and its disposal mechanisms within the planning boundary. The District has two refuse bays one at Nambuluma Junction in and one at main Market within the CBD. The Nambuluma Refuse Bay is the only refuse bay constructed to minimum standard whilst the other is below the minimum standard, however it is provided with skip bins for waste collection.

The Local Authority has 5 skip bins out of which only two are functional. In addition, this supplemented by bins fabricated from drums which are placed in strategic places to help manage the waste. The Local Authority has one (1) skip truck and one (1) tractor used for waste collection.

Although there are a few strategies to manage solid waste, indiscriminate waste disposal is still high within the CBD and the District. Ideally, with the growing population, an approximate of 28, 999.80 tons of waste can be collected within the CBD but only 564 tons of waste was collected by the Local Authority in 2022. This represents a rate of 2% out of the 2,199 formerly approved housing units, the local authority collects solid waste from 10 residences whilst solid waste is also collected from the CBD, Old market, Nambuluma Junction and Kapasa Makasa University. This does not even cater for 10% of the population.

Currently, solid waste is not being collected from the informal settlements and areas outside the Planning Boundary. The district risks recording more diarrhea cases as well as risks recording cholera outbreaks.

Households have continued to dig garbage pits in their yards and practice open burning of waste which is harmful to the environment. During the rainy season, within the township, the waste blocks the drainages.

Areas falling outside the Local Authorities jurisdiction still practice traditional methods of waste disposal which may be harmful to the environment. This could be because of the mindset of the people or the lack of capacity of the Local Authority.

The District has a dump site Located at Mwinga Village measuring approximately 15 hectares. It is located 10km from the CBD. The dumpsite is currently not fenced, there is no security and neither is provided with machinery for dumpsite maintenance making it prawn to waste pickers. There is no administrative system in place or human resource employed to manage the dumpsite making it easily accessible to anyone. It must be noted that currently the dumping is not separated or isolated in terms of non-recyclable and recyclable, a mechanism which the IDP will strategically address.

With no waste re-use and recycling company in the district and region, there has been an increase in waste accumulation in the district as it is not minimized and it is costly to transport this type of waste.

Therefore, there has been an increase in waste accumulation at the dumpsite. Not having a mechanized dumpsite risks us contaminating groundwater. The district is a solid waste management plan which seeks to address the issues arising from Solid Waste Management.

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF BOREHOLES IN CHINSALI DISTRICT

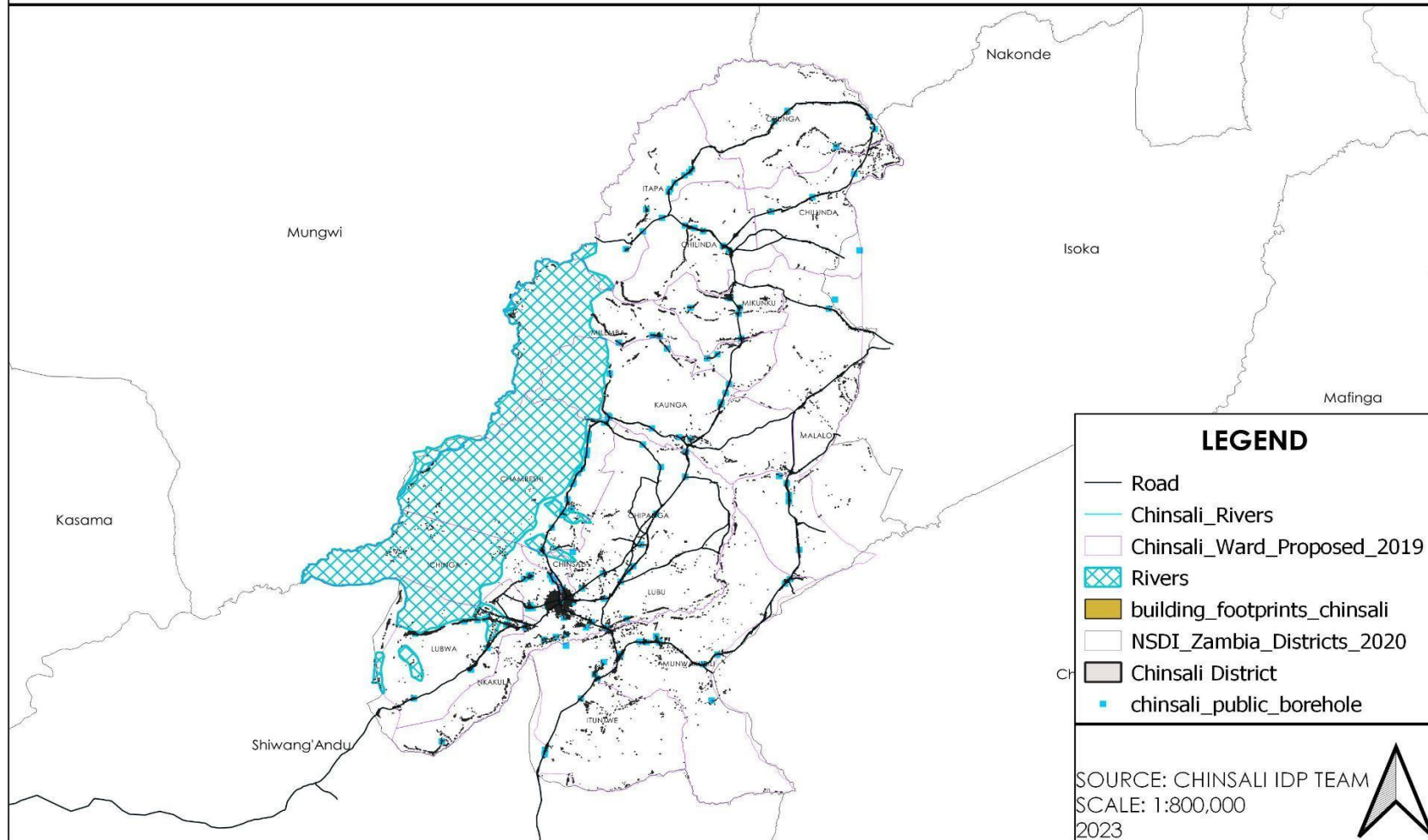


Figure 3.11: Spatial Distribution of Boreholes in Chinsali District (IDP Team, 2023)

3.9.3. Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The quality of drinking water supplied by the commercial utility meets the minimum drinking water quality standards set by both Zambia Compulsory Standards Agency (ZCSA), World Health Organization (WHO) and is subject to onsite tests at the treatment plant before distribution and hence is of the right quality and fit for consumption.

In the rural parts of the district, communal boreholes equipped with hand pumps, are disinfected periodically with the help of Environmental health technicians when reagents like High Test Hypochlorite chlorine. However, for water from shallow wells, streams, rivers and unlined springs are not subjected to any treatment or water quality tests as there is no service provider for the commodity that is consumed in the rural areas.

Additionally, some wells are sunk alongside pit latrines that are dotted round the compounds and are unprotected. By definition, an improved/safe drinking water source is one that, by the nature of its construction and when properly used, adequately protects the source from outside contamination particularly fecal coliforms. For both rural and urban areas, there is inadequate water supply. Less than 55% of the total number of villages/urban settlements in the district have guaranteed access to a safe water supply at any given time and about 68% of households have access to basic sanitation services.

Access to clean and safe water is largely hindered by the high number of defunct and abandoned boreholes due to the prevalence of high iron content in the water that makes it unpalatable for human consumption as well as lack of well-defined waste water management infrastructure in the district that has led to a large number of construction of onsite sanitation systems (septic tanks, pit latrines and soak away systems) which are dotted around the district which pose a threat to the ground water quality.

3.9.4. Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The quality of service provision in relation to water supply and sanitation is below average in the district. However, the commercial utility guarantees 18hours of supply a day and the service rationed in some parts. In the rural setup, access to the water and sanitation infrastructure is limited to basic access as some communities take more than 30 minutes on a round trip or a distance of 500m or more in order to have access to a water source.

3.9.5. Issues Arising from the Public Engagement Process

The following are the issues that emerged from public engagement and consultations;

- Limited piped water and poor sanitation network in the urban areas.
- Inadequate access to safe and clean drinking water in rural areas hence women walk long distances in search of the clean water.
- The communities do not have proper solid waste disposal mechanisms. They use waste pits which they bury when full and in other cases burn the waste.

The stakeholders demanded for more water points in the rural areas to reduce on the distance covered particularly by women to fetch safe and clean drinking water. Further, the Local Authority and all

relevant stakeholders should intensify on sensitizing the households in the rural areas on the need to construct sanitary facilities through Community Led Total Sanitation Programme (CLTS). Stakeholders appealed for the extension of service line and construction of a sewer reticulation system in the urban area.

The Urban Wards emphasized that there was poor service delivery from Chambeshi Water and Sewerage Company due to the fact that they cover more than one province making them inefficient in delivering water and sanitation services. It was observed that there are no maintenance works being done on existing water ways and connection lines hence mots areas like Location, Seed farm and other old residential areas are disconnected from the service.

The use of shallow wells in the District has seen an increase in diarrhea cases such as dysentery.

In Nkakula ward the community stated that there is need for an enhanced solid waste management approach and investment in recycling as there are a lot of plastic waste being generated in the ward. There has been a lack of sensitization by head men on the need to have garbage pits and pit latrines in the District.

Lubu ward has a water reticulation exercise that is being done in the urban part of the Ward around Choshi area which will service the area as they will have a tap every 500m. The rural part of the ward relies on shallow wells and the Lubu River which is about a kilometer away for clean drinking water. These shallow wells are seasonal and dry up in the dry season. There is one hand pump which is not serviced as there is no one specialized to fix it in the ward. The rural part of the ward experiences high dysentery cases. They also reported that the water has a high iron content. The households do not have pit latrines; hence there is still open defecation. This was attributed to poor traditional leadership as they did not effectively sensitize the community. They also experience open throwing of garbage and indiscriminate waste disposal.

Mikunku Ward is working towards eradicating open defecation as well as garbage pits with the help of the headmen/women that conduct sensitization. They have shallow wells but do not experience diarrhea diseases as they have access to choline through the clinics by Environmental Health Technicians (EHT).

3.9.6. Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years (Population Change - Future Demand for Services and Facilities)

The increase in Population in the next ten (10) as depicted by population projection will in turn result in an increased demand for more water supply facilities all across the district. In addition, the already strained water aquifers risk depletion if the current rate of drilling boreholes continues.

The increase in population will also led to increase in the amount of waste generated within the district, therefore there is need to strengthen the following Programmes;

- Community participation/involvement in solid waste.
- Waste minimization and reduction

- Waste collection systems
- Waste material recovery, reuse and recycle.
- Waste treatment and disposal

The dump site is not mechanized and the community is not sensitized on waste separation. In the long run, the dumpsite will be full and there will be need to increase the size of dumpsite. Currently the waste disposed at the dumpsite constitutes approximately 60% of organic waste. No waste reduction techniques have been implemented to reduce the waste generated.

3.9.7. Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Currently, the water utility company is in a process of operationalizing the newly constructed water treatment and supply facility which will result in an increased number of new connections. The local authority is on, one hand, to provide water to the rural parts of the district through the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes where a number of boreholes have been drilled and rehabilitated including sensitization on good hygiene practices (i.e. Community Led Total Sanitation) with support from various cooperating partners. Further the commercial utility has embarked on a rehabilitation of the existing sanitation infrastructure and so far 30% of the sewer line has been replaced.

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

Given the continuation of the existing trend in the sector development, the district will continue to record ground water contamination and reduced space for infrastructure development due to the continued drilling of boreholes. This entails that, population distribution will continue in the same pattern in the urban areas as well as concentration of populations in the rural areas with access to water points.

3.9.9. The Impact on the Environment and Climate Change

The district has in total a number of 17,349 on site sanitary facilities. Out of these, 943 are septic and soak away systems mainly constructed in the urban part of the district while 16,406 are mainly ordinary and ventilated improved pit latrines mainly in the rural part of the district. However, inadequacy is a huge concern as most of the latrines do not meet the minimum adequacy parameters while about 32% of the district population still do not have access to basic sanitation and hence the need to encourage construction of more sanitary facilities to meet the demand of the growing population. Similarly, in the urban areas, there is need to curb the growing numbers of septic tanks, VIPs and boreholes constructed as this may have an impact on the quality and quantity of the ground water reservoirs. (WASHE Sector Report).

Solid waste affects climate change through landfill methane emission. The main source of the methane gas happens when the organic waste is left to decay anaerobically in the landfill which produces methane gas. Transportation of waste to the landfill will likely increase due to population and socio-economic activities which will lead to an increase in waste generated, vehicles involved in the transportation of solid waste emit greenhouse gasses such Carbon dioxide.

3.9.10. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Group

Women and young girls travel long distances in the rural parts of the district to access clean and safe water drinking water. Without safely managed water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, women and girls are more vulnerable to abuse, attack and ill-health, affecting their ability to study, work and live in dignity.

Lack of safely managed water and sanitation is an equality issue. Women, girls and differently abled persons are disproportionately affected by poor water, sanitation and hygiene services and facilities. However, their voices and needs are often absent in the design and implementation of improvements, thereby ensuring their continued marginalization hence, Improvements to WASH at home, school, work and in public spaces support gender equity. Women, girls and the differently abled persons must play a central role in designing and implementing solutions, so that services respond to their specific needs and guarantee access to the service. The long distances to the water points have a huge bearing on the vulnerable in accessing quality and safe drinking water while on the other absence of clean water has compromised hygiene practices in both men and women, especially the girl child and children under the age of five.

Solid waste management services are not being offered in low income. Vulnerable groups are not able to meet the cost of subscription to access the solid management service.

3.9.11. Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The factor contributing to the identified Issues is mainly the lack of village water point committees to manage the operation and maintenance of water points in the villages. The limited connection capacity currently on the service line for the commercial utility also hinders access to clean and safe water in the CBD. In addition, the rampant drilling of boreholes, construction of pit latrines, use septic tanks with the absence of an emptying service (Vacuum Tanker Service) being locally available in the urban areas with has the potential to cause pollution and contamination of both surface and ground water. Hence compromises water quality and in turn reduces access and availability of clean, safe and healthy water for human consumption.

3.9.12. Summary of Core Issues

Chinsali largely depends on boreholes, perennial streams and commercial utility supply as the main sources of water. However, the functionality rate of boreholes in the district is quite low set at 55% of water points translating to about 118 boreholes about of a possible 211, having 93 boreholes either broken down or abandoned due to poor water quality mainly attributed to high iron content in the water. The inadequate service line by the commercial utility in most areas of the CBD also limits access to clean and palatable water in the urban part of the district.

The District access to sanitation stands at 68% with a huge dependency on onsite sanitation technologies for both urban and rural areas. There is a need for the commercial utility to expand its sewer management service in order to meet the growing demand especially in the peri-urban areas and to as well curb the high number of onsite technologies being implorred by developers at it poses a risk to the ground water aquifers. The district lack the presence of WARMA to regulate the use of underground water and water bodies.

3.10. HOUSING SECTOR

The housing sector remains one of the underdeveloped in the district for the last ten years. Zambia's performance in the provision of housing can be associated with the political and economic history of the country. In the era of One-Party State, it was the responsibility of the state to provide housing. The change of government to multi-party system in 1991, the economy shifted from centralized to liberalized economy and so was the provision of many social services including housing. This saw the participation of the private sector in the provision of housing for rent and own occupation. The private involvement in the provision of housing units targeted mostly the medium and high-income population leading to a biased supply against the low or meager income populations. On the other hand, the low-cost housing market has not received sufficient investment leading to high supply deficit and untimely growth of informal settlements in most urban districts. This could be the case because of the changes and economic shock the global/international market is experiencing thereby causing a high cost in materials making it expensive for the locals to construct and ultimately a high cost in the rental charge.

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

Housing development in Zambia and Chinsali District is guided by the National Housing Policy of 2020, which provides a direction to change the pattern of housing development and restore its growth. The policy provides the outline for sustainable housing development and provides a mechanism for ensuring that limited resources are utilized efficiently, thereby addressing poverty alleviation (National Housing Policy, 1996). Public Health Act Chapter 295 Part (IX) (Buildings Regulations) ensures that buildings are of quality standard with proper lighting, ventilation and should avoid overcrowding.

3.10.2. Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The three main Key Performance Indicators in the housing sector can be categorized in relation to the dictates of the 8NDP, whose emphasis is to ensure Environmental Sustainability with a focus on ensuring the promotion of green growth through plans that enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as strengthening disaster risk reduction. These include but not limited to;

- i) Number of eco-friendly homes constructed in Chinsali
- ii) Number of clients who are satisfied with the various designs for homes and other buildings
- iii) Number of housing stocks constructed on time

These indicators help in tracking the sustainable utilization of the land in the district. Considering the current state of housing development in Chinsali, much of the housing stocks under construction or constructed fall short of the minimum KPI as outlined above. There is a limited number of households who have access to clean and safe drinking water in the district.

3.10.3. Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

The major issues that arose during the public participation process were lack of decent accommodation for deployed workforce in various sectors in the urban area and rural areas. These Sectors include education, agricultural, judiciary and health personnel seeking accommodation in the rural areas. This has created lapses in the delivery of quality services to the communities as the officers and residents in general are residing in distant places other than within the health or education facility. This is a

challenge because the roads to these facilities are in a poor state and there is no transport system that can move officers and people from one area to the other. Furthermore, due to low availability of housing accommodation in the district, it has resulted in high rentals, which most people are struggling to afford thereby resorting to the informal settlements.

This has seen a rise in informal settlements from 3 to approximately 5 within the Urban Area to meet the growing housing needs. Additionally, the few decent housing units have no access to sewerage and piped water supplied by the Commercial Water Utility Company (CWSC). Only 1392 housing units are serviced with piped water. The remaining housing units rely on boreholes that are drilled by individual developers at their own cost for water supply. The delay by ZESCO in provision of electricity to individual developers of housing units in Chinsali has also contributed to poor standard in housing service delivery. The overdue upgrading of unplanned settlements by the Local Authority is negatively impacting on the supply side of expected minimum standards of housing facilities especially to the low income groups in the District.

They also stated the need to construct a sports centre/ recreation centre as they normally host other wards and districts for sporting activities.

A general challenge was observed from all the wards that there is a need to provide accommodation for teachers, health personnel or government workers for them to operate effectively.

Mikunku, Chilunda, Itapa, Milemba, Chilinda and Chunga wards are among the furthest wards and face challenges with accessing standard building materials due to the poor state of the Mulilansolo road and the over 50km distance that has to be covered to access the hardware shops or building materials.

3.10.4. Description of the Existing State of Development

The District is largely rural (96.5%) with a small but growing township surrounded by informal settlements (Chandamali, Kabuta, Kapili, Choshi, Masandiko and settlements around the New Provincial Referral Hospital, Settlements around Robert Makasa University, Lubwa Mission, Mulilansolo Mission, Mundu, Musanya and Mbesuma Ranch among others).

Currently Chinsali as a district has about 2,199 formally approved housing units (2017 valuation roll) and about 2,400 housing units are in informal settlements that is Chandamali and Kabuta as of 2022. The informal settlements just as the name states, have no access to municipal services such as pipe water, sewerage, sewer and solid waste management. As indicated from these statistics, there is still a huge backlog of decent housing units in the district, which has seen more people squatting in informal settlements and consequently the rise in informal settlements. District is experiencing an increased rate of urban sprawl at a rate of 40%.

In a quest to make Chinsali respond to these challenges, the Government has been running projects such as construction of housing units and construction of a water treatment plant and its reticulation system to cater for the existing neighborhoods and the newly planned areas. Under Provincial Administration a total number of 20 low cost 40 medium cost, 10 high cost, and 2 super high cost houses have been constructed. Private institutions such as Zambia Revenue Authority, Zambia

National Building Society (ZNBS) and National Pensions Scheme Authority (NAPSA) have also come on board and embarked on constructing housing units in the district. The National Pensions Scheme Authority (NAPSA) is planning to build 564 low cost housing units out of which 50 are almost completed. The remaining housing units are owned by private individuals in all categories, i.e. low, medium and high cost. Furthermore, the local authority has availed parcels of land of different zoning categories to individuals in different categories to develop.

3.10.5. Population Change - Future Demand for Services and Facilities / Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the next Ten Years

Chinsali as a provincial capital has seen a lot of development and expansion of human resources because each government department, parastatals and other organizations are establishing their presence in the district. This means that many people are coming in the district and all these would need houses and the complimentary services for them to settle. The shortage of houses may be worse in the next 10 years if the current trend continues as the rate of housing development is slow due to a number of factors identified during community and stakeholder consultations.

Persistent water supply shortages in Chinsali have continued prompting home owners to resort to drilling of boreholes. On the other hand, with many households using pit latrines, there is a real danger of contamination of the groundwater sources in the near future as demand for housing stock keeps increasing in the district. In this regard, it is anticipated that demand for land will increase in the next ten (10) years which the IDP needs to sustainably plan for as land is a limited resource.

3.10.6. Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

In an effort to address the high demand for housing units, the district will embark on the following:

- Demarcation and advertisement of various land parcels
- Upgrading of unplanned settlements
- Local Area Plan for growth canters
- Use of local and environmental friendly affordable materials
- Provision of sustainable housing supporting services i.e. Pipe water, Sanitation and electricity
- Road and drainage maintenance and construction
- Waste Management programmes
- Enabling the environment for the private sector to invest in housing

3.10.7. 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 increased hectarage of land. This means that the district would not have enough land to plan for housing units and facilities as most of the land surrounding the township is customary and the traditional leaders are selling it in huge quantities as evidenced by the rate of conversion of tenure by people who buy the land. Further, there is a real threat of deforestation in Chinsali as demand for energy for cooking and lighting increases as a result of an increased population. The demand for food will increase, this will entail opening up vast areas of land for agricultural activities thereby exposing the natural environment to climate change effects. Within the IDP area, attention must be on creation of protected ecological sensitive areas such forests, rivers, wetlands in order to preserve and maintain ecological balance. This will

enable systematic population distribution and optimal utilization of resources for social and economic development.

3.10.8. Environment and Climate Change Analysis The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

As the population increases, so will the need for all the major life support services. For example, the continued sinking of boreholes and pit latrines (in an effort by occupiers of housing to meet such basic needs) has an impact on the ground water aquifers and as such chances of groundwater contamination are very high.

The continued clearing of trees for charcoal and to pave way for construction will continue and will trigger an increase in the emissions of greenhouse gasses, drying up and contamination of water bodies and even a worse scenario that may cause complete depletion of flora and fauna. This gives a hint that provision of utility services need to be planned for so that every human settlement has access to sustainable supply sewer lines, pipe water and electricity.

3.10.9. The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The majority of the women do not own housing stocks in Chinsali. This could be attributed to the associated costs attached to acquisition of land to construct a building and the actual cost of materials required to erect a dwelling housing unit. In the rural parts of the district, women are not considered due to prohibitive cultural and traditional beliefs which put men to be the heads of households and thus home ownership is tied to these beliefs. The IDP endeavors to attend to these gaps by aligning itself with the aspirations of the National Housing Policy (2020-2024) to ensure that there is attainment of decent and affordable housing for all by 2030.

3.10.10. Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The major underlying factors contributing to the identified issues are; the traditional norms which exclude women groups in acquiring properties, and lack of secure land tenure for different social groups. Some parcels of land owned by women have issues with either incomplete documentation to back the legal ownership from either the local authority or the traditional leadership. On the part of traditional leadership, the reasons are that women are not considered to be head of households while on the part of the local authority few women apply for land ownership even with the deliberate policy of thirty percent (30%) allocation to women and don't succeed to develop because of the costs involved in securing of land. The other major factor is inadequate access to information of land acquisition and legal ownership of properties

3.10.11. Summary of Core Issues

The issues regarding housing in the district the IDP needs to comprehensively devise strategies that would bring about the achievement of decent and affordable housing for all in the district. The strategic focus would be on both informal and formal neighborhoods to be well-planned and have basic housing services. The District is struggling with the shortage of decent accommodation whilst home ownership is mainly biased towards the men. The local authority shall always ensure that it makes available different categories of land on offer to prospective developers that include women and other vulnerable groups.

3.11. SOCIAL PROTECTION

The Social Protection Sector mainly focusses at improving the well-being of women, children, and vulnerable groups in Chinsali District. The stakeholder involved in ensuring this is achieved mainly include: Department of Community Development; Social Welfare; Labour; Youth Department; and Local Authority. This section highlights the major policies, plans and strategies that guides various interventions in the sector. In addition, the section highlights core issues affecting the social protection sector development.

3.11.1. Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at Local level (Review of Policies and Plans)

The major policies guiding social protection include the following:

National Gender Policy

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

National Policy on Disability

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

National Social Protection Policy

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

Eighth National Development Plan

The Eighth National Development Plan outlines activities to strengthen coordination of social protection systems, improve coverage and targeting of social protection programmes and reduce gender inequality. The plan strives to the enhancement of income opportunities for poor and marginalized groups in the society (Eighth National Development Plan, 2022).

Constituency Development Fund Guidelines

The Constituency Development Fund Guidelines of 2022 provides guidance for empowerment funds under Constituency Development Funds (i.e. soft loans and grants for women, youths and community groups).

Food Security Pack Guidelines

The Food Security Pack Guidelines of 2018 outlines the operations of Community Development regarding the implementation of the programmes.

3.11.2. Description of the Existing State of Development

Chinsali District has an estimated 13,000 vulnerable but viable households out of which 38,269 are males and 39,831 women. The Department of Community has been assisting these vulnerable but viable households with farming inputs. 700 beneficiaries are on wetland. Of which 272 are males and 428 are females. The Department has 3,300 beneficiaries (i.e. male 1369 and female 1931) under rain fed programmes such as the Food Security Pack (FSP). In 2022 women empowerment programme had 83 beneficiaries from village banking soft loans and 317 from Supporting Women Livelihood.

The Department of Social Welfare is mandated to help the vulnerable households through programmes such as Social Cash Transfer. About 9,083 households in 2022 had benefited from Social Cash Transfer programme. The selection criteria mainly focuses on the vulnerable households which are: female headed; child headed; aged headed; disabled headed; and terminally headed households.

In 2022, 6823 Female Headed Households, 16 Child Headed Households, 977 Aged Headed Households, 917 Disabled headed household, 345 terminally headed household. In terms of women empowerment 85 group have benefited from village banking soft loans and 450 women from supporting women livelihood.

The district has empowered 293 youths of which 165 were males and 128 females. From the same a total of 193 youths benefited from small grants all together totaling 548,000. Of those who benefited from grants 67 were female and 126 were males. 100 youth received intern skills of which 61 were female and 39 were males. Small and Medium Enterprise empowered 25 cooperatives with a total membership of 350. Below are the statistics of the cooperatives that have benefited from CDF.

No.	TYPE OF BUSINESS	No. of Co-operatives	Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
1	Banana Farming	1	9	6	15
2	Cattle Rearing	1	8	3	11
3	Chicken Rearing	8	121	39	160
4	General farming	4	22	18	40
5	Cooking oil Processing	1	6	11	17
6	Peanut Butter Processing	1	3	8	11
7	Goat Keeping	2	6	5	11
8	Village Banking	5	13	29	42
9	Hammer mill	1	6	6	12
10	Livestock and Gardening	1	13	18	31
	Total	25	207	143	350

Table 2.7: Cooperatives in Chinsali District (CDF Reports-Chinsali Municipal Council, 2022.)

3.11.3. Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Social protection services are provided in the communities through established community welfare structure such as Community Welfare Assistant Committees (CWACs) and Area Food Security Pack Committees (AFSPs). The district has a total of 76 CWACs and 53 AFSPC. These committees have

made the provision of services to the vulnerable groups more efficient as groups are able to give feedback on the management of Programmes

3.11.4. Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

From the consultative meetings held with stakeholders under the planning survey and issues report process it was observed that empowerment services cut across the departments, but only in selected area. For instance, village banking programmes is only in selected wards which are more concentrated in the urban areas. The loan amount for village bank and social cash transfer is inadequate, Food Security pack are inadequate. With regards to CDF the major issues include: - length procedures in approving all CDF funds, inadequate awareness on the CDF funds.

Generally, the low coverage of social protection programmes has left most of the communities deprived of livelihood enhancement.

All the wards were not sure who was eligible to benefit from social cash transfer as they people they would identify as the most vulnerable would be left out.

3.11.5. Impact of Changes Anticipated over ten years (Population Change - Future Demand for Services and Facilities)

The anticipated population increase in the district for the next 10 years will result in the increased number of vulnerable households especially that the provision of these social protection services is already inadequate. The increase of population in the district will result in increased prices of commodities and social ills such as crime, prostitution and gender based violence. Furthermore, there will be an increase in the number of vulnerable households being identified to benefit from social protection programmes through the use of decentralised approach.

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

The increase in the population will result in an increased demand for social protection programmes. The demand for agricultural land for social protection programmes like food security pack will put pressure on natural resources such as water and land. In an effort to access women empowerment programmes that are concentrated in urban areas, this will lead to rural urban migration creating more of the unplanned settlement.

3.11.7. Environment and climate change analysis

Increased in the number of households being empowered has resulted in beneficiaries conducting business that are not environmentally friendly such as charcoal production, burning of bricks leaving big ditches.

3.11.8. Issues arising relating to gender groups and vulnerable groups

Social protection Programmes target the marginalised citizens (women, youth and aged) and there has been an increased in the number of vulnerable children enrolling for school, applying for bursaries and skills development in the district while the number of women applying for loans and productivity grants has been increasing.

3.11.9. Consideration of underlying factors to issues identified

The increase of population will result in increased in demand for social protection services and this is a huge issue requiring urgent attention. The poor road network connecting most of the wards in the district impact negatively on efficient service delivery especially during the rainy season.

3.11.10. Summary of Core Issues

In summary the core issues to be addressed under social protection include:

- Inadequate service provision of social protection programmes especially in rural areas.
- Inadequate capacity by Community Welfare Assistant Committees (CWACs).
- Lack of awareness about empowerment programmes such as Community Development Funds (CDF).
- Limited women benefiting from social protection programmes.
- Limited inclusion of persons with disabilities in social protection programmes.
- Limited people Food Security Programmes.
- Inadequate awareness on Social Cash Transfer (SCT).
- Delays in approval process for empowerment and social protection programmes such CDF.
- Increase of vulnerable children in the district.
- Increase numbers of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) cases.
- Inadequate land reserved for women, youth and persons with disabilities.

3.12. FORESTRY SECTOR

3.12.1. Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level

The Forestry sector is guided by the National Forestry Policy of 2014. This Policy encourages participatory forest management approaches which anchor on the active participation of local communities, traditional institutions, private sector and other stakeholders in the management and utilization of forest resources at all levels of decision making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

At local level one of the priority policy plans being implemented by the forestry sector is the decentralization of forest management at community level through the Forest Act No 4 of 2015. The Act provides for decentralized management of forests through establishment of community forests and joint forest management.

In terms of 8NDP, forest sector key priorities in the district include:

- Promotion of community forests for forest enhancement and climate change mitigation.
- Promotion of alternative sources of livelihoods among communities' dependent on forests to reduce pressure on forest resources and enhance biodiversity conservation.
- Supporting local entrepreneurs in value addition to wood and non-wood forest products; facilitating the engagement of local communities in bee-keeping and honey production as a business.
- Protecting and managing forests as a business.

- To enhance climate change mitigation and promote low carbon development the forest sector will implement activities for forest enhancement, sustainable charcoal production, improved cooking devices and forestry fire management for bio diversity conservation and forest regeneration.

3.12.2. Description of the Existing State of Development

Chinsali District has four (4) gazetted local forests with the total Hectarage of 13,958 namely: Chinsali local forest No. P341; Chipunga local forest No. P240; Ituntwe local forest No. P243 and Kapele local forest No. P292.

In addition to the existing gazetted local reserves, there are 3 gazetted community forests with the total Hectarage of 64,675.97 as shown on the map below.

Map of Chinsali District showing Forest Reserves and Rivers

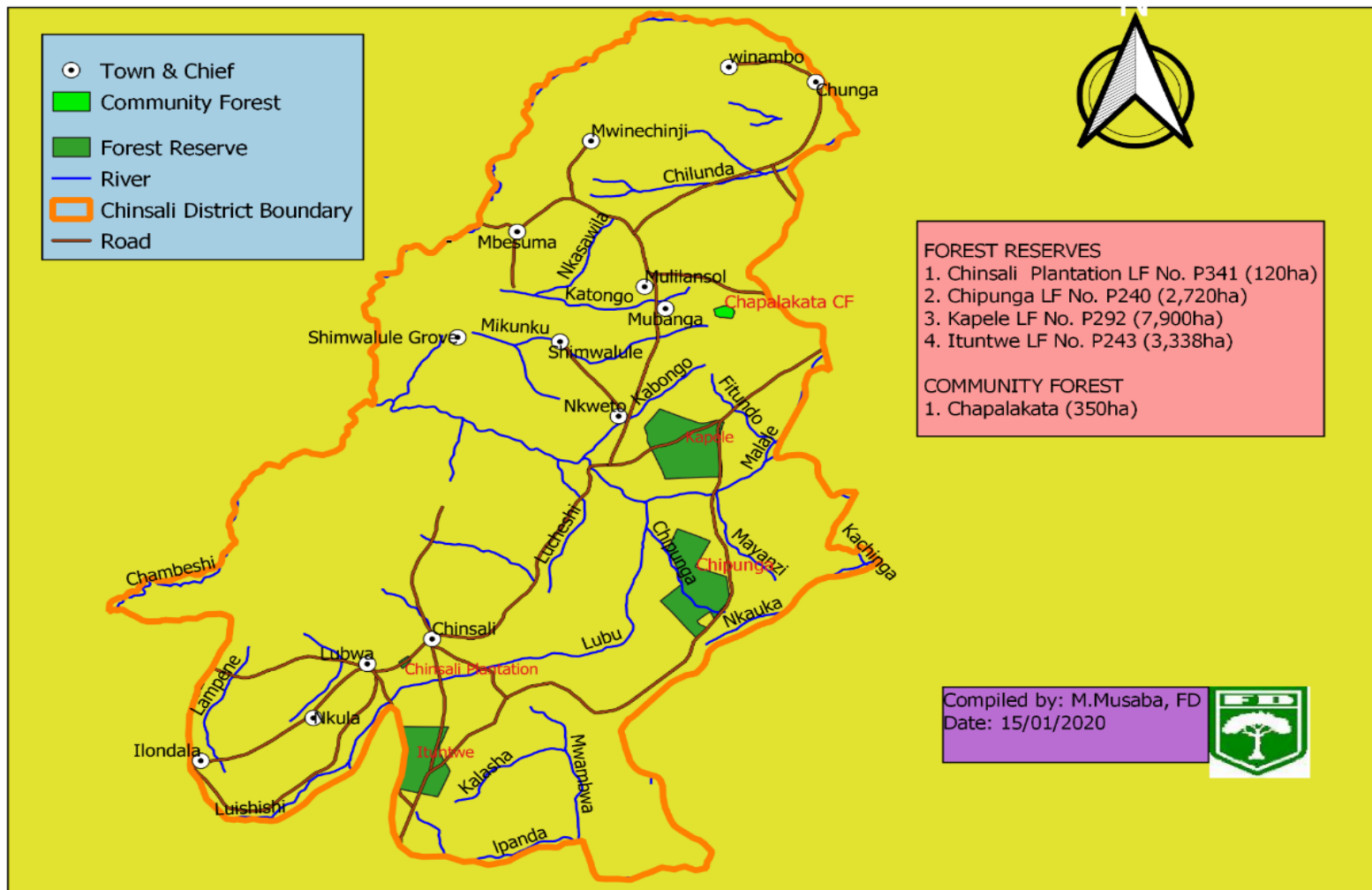


Figure 3.12: Forest Reserves in Chinsali District (Chinsali District Forestry Department, 2020)

The forests in the District have been encroached upon with Ituntwe having some illegal settlements. The district has experienced deforestation with the depletion rate of 9.9% loss of tree cover according to the World Resource Institute.

3.12.3. Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

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

Illegal Settlements in Gazzeted Forests

There are a lot of illegal settlements in gazetted forest, especially in Ituntwe forest reserve. This is because the Ituntwe forest is close to the General Hospital and is situated along the road, hence the increased demand for land around that growth node has seen to this encroachment.

Deforestation

It was observed that most of the forest reserves were being over-exploited for charcoal production and fire wood in the district and as such stakeholders expressed on the need to step up measures aimed at discouraging the masses in the district from degrading the forests. The caterpillar collectors cut trees to collect caterpillars there by affecting forest cover. Farmers also practice burning of bushes to clear their fields in preparation for cultivation.

Poverty and unemployment

Some stakeholders expressed that they do understand the need to preserve the forests, but due to poverty and unemployment especially in the rural areas charcoal production was one of the main sources of earning a living. They expressed on the need for Government to consider offering them jobs so that they could fend for themselves.

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

It has been anticipated that due to population growth projected during the 10 years' implementation period of the IDP the pressure on the forest resource is expected to increase. Population increase will inevitably create demand for agriculture expansion, wood based construction materials and land clearing for settlements. Therefore, both wood and non-wood forest products are expected to diminish which will also increase their market value. The resulting loss of forest cover will lead to higher emissions of greenhouse gasses into the atmosphere. This will result in loss of biodiversity and reduced ecosystem services.

3.12.5. Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The existing investment and development programmes include: 4 gazetted forests; 3 community forests; Community woodlots; Fruit tree production; Beekeeping and honey cropping; and Collection and consumption of caterpillars and mushrooms.

On the other hand some of the proposed investment and development programmes include: Production of 4 management plans; Establishment of 2 community forests; Promotion of community woodlots in all wards (establishment of nurseries for indigenous trees such as Mukula at Kapasa Makasa University); Promotion of fruit tree production; Promotion of beekeeping and honey production; and Preservation and domestic consumption and sell of caterpillars and mushrooms

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

The desire to establish community forests will have a positive impact on the land use patterns as it will promote sustainable forest management. Increased encroachment of protected forest areas is one anticipated problem. More people are anticipated to settle around forest areas including protected forest reserves. Therefore, joint forest management of local forest reserves could become an option if the forests are to be managed sustainably.

3.12.7. The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

Most of the people in the district depends on farming and charcoal production as the main economic activities. The type of agriculture involves Chitemene system and clearing of other vegetation, which are later used for charcoal production; this has an adverse impact on the natural resources such as the forest reserves and other ecologically sensitive areas.

In a quest to provide services to the growing population such as schools, clinic, filling station and residential plots, has resulted in depletion and in some cases of encroachment as the case with Ituntwe forest in the district.

Logging concessions which has been growing in the district has a positive effects on the health of the forests by removing the mature trees and opening up the crown cover to allow the young regeneration to grow. However, late burning of forests could lead to loss of generational potential and loss of biodiversity.

3.12.8. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The following were the issues identified relating to gender and vulnerable groups;

- Women and children are walking long distances than before in search of; fuel wood, wild fruits, herbs or medicines, caterpillars, mushrooms and water for domestic.
- In some areas that are deforested soil fertility have been reduced.
- Women, youth and the vulnerable groups are often not consulted when it comes to decision making with regard to harvesting of forest and other natural resources. .

3.12.9. Consideration of underlying factors contributing to the issues identified

With the rising population, high unemployment and poverty levels coupled with lack of management of these areas due to weak capacity of the Forest Department to plan and monitor activities happening in them, these protected areas are predisposed to open access conditions through encroachment and conversion resulting in deforestation and forest degradation.

In the open areas as the population grows there will be land use change to settlement, agriculture land, and energy (charcoal and firewood) leading to a reduction in forest cover and ecosystem services in the planning area.

Logging concessions which are a destructive way of utilizing a forest are likely to deplete the available merchantable commercial species in the next 10 years. Less destructive ways of forest utilization like eco-tourism, carbon trading, or the forests could be offered to pharmaceutical companies.

3.12.10. Summary of Core Issues

In summary the core issues to be addressed under forestry sector include:

- Illegal settlements and encroachment in Ituntwe Forest Reserve.
- Deforestation for purposes of charcoal production and firewood.
- Unsustainable collection of caterpillars.
- Lack of alternatives to cutting down trees.
- Inadequate transport for forest rangers
- Inadequate staff

3.13. GOVERNANCE (LAW AND ORDER)

This sector is presided over by the Ministry Home Affairs and Internal security and the Judiciary through various institutions among them being; Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC); Immigration Department, Zambia Police Service, Courts, and Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC). These institutions are charged with the responsibility to maintain law and order, prevent crime by protecting properties and preserving lives. In addition, these departments arrest for possible prosecution of would be offenders by the judiciary.

3.13.1. Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at Local level (Review of Policies and Plans)

The key policies being implemented at local level include:

- National Gender Policy (2014)
- Gender Policy aims to mainstream gender in all national policies, programmes, and laws.
- Road Traffic act No.11 of 2002
- For Gender based Violence the District relies on Penal Code Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia
- The Public Order Act Cap113 of 1995

3.13.2. Description of the Existing State of Development

The district has limited police posts at Mubanga, Mulilansolo and at Senior Chief Nkula's area. However, these Police Posts have all been abandoned due to dilapidated office structures and staff accommodations hence there are not in operational. Currently, the entire District depends on the two (2) Police Stations at Chinsali Central Police and Nambuluma Police station. This has led to an increase in crime rates. This has emanated from the population increase and poverty levels. Mikunku, Chilinda, Chunga, Milemba and Chilunda wards which are over 50Km away from the CBD sometimes go to Isoka to access Police services or they travel to the CBD to access services at Chinsali Central Police. A total of 299 GBV cases were reported in the district as at December 2022(Chinsali Central Police, 2022). There are only two GBV centres which are one at the District Hospital and one at Nkula. These are not sufficient to cater for the population and are not adequate to curb the rising cases in the District. Consequently, the lack of youth friendly spaces or GBV centres in the District has led to a number of citizens that are victims to GBV or rape not able to speak out and report. Therefore, there are some unreported and documented cases.

The district has one correctional facility with limited cells for inmates. In addition, accommodation is a challenge for most of the law enforcement departments.

There is one local court in Chief Mubanga's area. The communities stated that the structure was a rented structure and that there was need to have a Government owned property as well as a staff house there. They stated that since there is no transport network, hence the officers had challenges with accessing their offices due to the distance. The Court was situated 5Km from the Sub-Boma. The communities stated that they had to cover long distances to access Justice Services or the Local Court. They walk over 50km to Mubanga Village to access justice.

A total number of 99 Road Traffic Accidents were recorded as at December 2022. Of these, 5 were fatal and led to death. The main problem that was highlighted was that roads that have recently been tarred such as Hellen Kaunda Road near Presidents park have no road markings and speed humps hence drivers are unable to make correct judgment especially in the evening. It was also noted that some roads have sharp curves and needed road signs.

3.13.3. Issues Arising from the Public participation process

The submissions from the general public under this sector included:

- Slow responses to cases by most law enforcement departments.
- Dilapidated and lack of police posts and accommodation for officers. This forces them to move long distances to access the services. In most cases, rely on the Community Crime Prevention Units (CCPUs) which in most cases lack training and equipment to maintain law and order.
- Lack of offices for Ward Development Committees in all wards.

3.13.4. Impact of Changes anticipated over the next 10 years

With the increase in population it is expected that more officers and infrastructure will be required to maintain law and order. This will entail construction and expansion of police posts and stations, courts, accommodation, correctional facilities and office spaces.

3.13.5. Existing and Proposed Investments and Development Programmes

The existing investments include the empowerment programmes under Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission (CEEC) and Constituency Development Fund programmes.

The proposed investment programmes include:

- Infrastructure development of police posts, correctional facility, Courts, accommodation for officers.
- Capacity development in human resource and provision of equipment.
- Governance institutions decentralisation ensure some services are taken to the sub district structures.
- Crime prevention, detection and prosecution
- Human resource development
- Fast track courts

3.13.6. Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The increase in population will result in increase in demand for services such as staff housing, police post and stations, correctional facilities among others. The will result in demand for land which leads

to clearing it in order to construct infrastructure for these services. This may have a negative impact on the climate over time.

3.13.7. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Women are the most affected when it comes to provision of infrastructure for the sector. The officers sent to work in rural parts of the district find it difficult due to poor accommodation. On the other hand the inmates especially women are equally affected by the limited and poor facilities at the police stations and the correctional facility.

The people especially women in the rural parts which lack these facilities are often victims to GBV. The male victims usually shy away from reporting when abused by women for fear of getting embarrassed.

3.13.8. Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified.

The underlying factors contributing to the identified issues is lack of infrastructure for law enforcement departments and institutions coupled with limited staff and mobility in terms of transport. In addition, most people especially rural parts are not enlightened on their human rights.

3.13.9. Summary of Core Issues

In summary the core issues to be addressed under governance include:

- Inadequate and dilapidated infrastructure such as police station, correctional facility, courts, etc
- Lack of offices for Ward Development Committees
- Inadequate transport for security wings such as Zambia Police Service.

PART FOUR:

DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

PART FOUR - DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The development framework sets out the development objectives, priorities and strategies based on issues identified under the Planning Survey and Issues Report (PSIR) that need to be implemented. This part includes the Spatial Development Framework which indicates the desired spatial form for the achievement of the collectively and agreed objectives, priorities and strategies. Further, the formulated objectives have been aligned to the National Vision of the Eighth National Development Plan and Policies that focus on meeting the aspirations of the local people.

4.0. DEFINING GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Vision for the Long Term Development of the District

Amidst the challenges which Chinsali District faces there are a vast number of strengths that the district can tap into to turn the current situation around.

VISION:

‘A Resilient Diversified Economic City By 2033’

MISSION:

‘To enhance active participation of all stakeholders, anchored on good governance, in order to achieve diversified sustainable socio-economic development thereby improving the quality of life for all Chinsali Residents’

Considering the unemployment rate, poverty rate and other factors within and outside the District, Chinsali needs to be resilient. The resilience will be built by investing in multiple ventures such as agriculture, industrialization and trade thereby fostering the growth of the Districts economy with the intention to attain City status as well as improving livelihoods. The vision can be attained by utilizing the existing growth nodes and trade corridors as well as the vast resources.

SN.	Name of Plan/ Policy	Description of the Policy	Relevance/Impact to the IDP
1	Constitution of Zambia	Principal law of the land	All pieces of legislation consulted with regard to the preparation of the IDP have been subjected to the Constitution
2	Vision 2030	Guides the long-term development agenda of the country	The aspirations of the vision will be actualized through shorter-term development plans such as the National and District Development Plans under which the Chinsali IDP falls.
3	Eighth National Development Plan	Guides the development agenda of the nation for a period of 5years	For the purpose of compliance with the national planning framework, the IDP will ensure it synchronizes with the NDP since both are pursuing the same development agenda albeit at different levels
4	National Decentralization Policy of 2013	This gives direction to the implementation of decentralization	Since the IDP is multi-sectoral and bottom-up this creates a platform for all stakeholders to be brought on board. The policy will be critical in guiding coordination in resource allocation, and distribution for effective service delivery to the people

5	Urban and Regional Planning Act, No. 3 of 2015	Provides for spatial, social and economic planning in Zambia.	The act will ensure coordinated implementation of programmes and activities of the IDP as it provides a regulatory framework that guides development in the IDP area. It will also guide the process of monitoring the IDP
5	Water and Sanitation Policy	Provides access to water and sanitation services	The policy will guide the district on national water and sanitation standards which will be useful in designing future development strategies and investment priorities
7	Education policy	To guide the provision of education for all Zambians so that they are able to pursue knowledge skills and manifest excellence in performance and moral uprightness, defend democratic ideals	The policy will guide the IDP process on the education standards and show how far below or above the district is. This information will be important in identifying and designing district development priorities and strategies
8	Climate Change Policy	The National Climate Change Policy provides the country with homegrown initiatives targeted at minimizing the impact of climate change on national development	IDP must recognize climate change issues for mitigation and adaptation measures. Gender must be a critical concern and must be addressed.
10	Forestry Act No. 4 of 2015	The Act to decentralize the management of forests	Preservation of forests by way of establishing community forest management groups
11	Council strategic plan	A plan to guide the operations of the council	Certain goals and objectives set in the IDP will be realized through the council's strategic plan
12	Wildlife Act No. 14 of 2015	Provides for the conservation and management of wildlife estate	Protection of wildlife resources.
13	Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011	Provides for integrated environmental management and the protection and conservation of the environment and the sustainable use of natural resources	Provides for the conduct of strategic environmental assessment of proposed policies, plans and programmes likely to have an impact on environmental management

Table 4.1: Key Policies to direct Development in Chinsali District (IDP Team, 2022.)

4.1. DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

4.1.1. DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 1: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION

Economic transformation involves shifting a district's economic structure, often from low-value to high-value sectors. On this goal, Chinsali will stimulate job creation by promoting sectors with high labour demands and skills requirements. Strategic investments, technology adoption, and skills development initiatives will play crucial roles in facilitating this transition and fostering sustainable job growth.

Table 1: Economic Transformation and Job Creation

Development Goal 1: Improved and well managed Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries sector for enhanced socio-economic development and poverty reduction by 2033.			
Objective	Strategies	Programmes	Priority Activities
Improve Agricultural Development Services by 2033	Strengthen agricultural marketing systems	Agribusiness development and marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish agricultural marketing information centres • Develop markets for specific agricultural commodities • Market information collection and dissemination • Entrepreneurship training • Exports of agricultural commodities • Agro-processing and Value Addition • Capacity building among the small holder farmers on value addition and agro processing • Facilitate the access to Agriculture Finance loans and empowerment grants • Increase exports of agriculture commodities at District level • Conduct district agricultural expo • Training farmers in high value crop farming
	Develop standards, verification certification mechanism for agriculture products	Agricultural standards regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulate agricultural standards
	Enhance agriculture value chains	Value chain linkages promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote value chain linkages
	Enhance the surveillance of pests and diseases	Surveillance of pests and diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant disease control and prevention
	Enhance extension service delivery	extension services delivery enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve extension coverage • Purchase of vehicles • Purchase of motorbikes • Extension methodology promoted • Alignment and harmonization of Camps, Blocks and wards • Consult stakeholders on camps, blocks and wards alignment and harmonization • Support to farmer training centre • Field inspections • Employment of 10 new extension officers • Operationalize Extension platforms

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of 10 agriculture camps in all the blocks (Mundu, Central, Kaso and Musanya)
Enhance promotion of irrigation development	Irrigation development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct smallholder low cost community irrigation facilities • Training small scale farmers and staff in irrigation management systems Establish irrigation schemes • Dam construction and rehabilitated • Weir construction and upgrading • increase area under irrigation • Development and rehabilitation of irrigation facilities such as weirs and dams in all the 17 wards • Conduct Awareness Campaigns on irrigation Farming among Small holder farmers
Enhance access to Agricultural inputs	Farmer input supply management/Farmer input support programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute inputs to farmers • Enhance farmer registration on the ZIAMIS
	Construction of weather stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct weather stations in agriculture camps, blocks and wards • Sensitisation of farmers on early warning weather forecast information in all wards
	Zambia integrated agricultural management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmer registration
Develop and implement programmes for information dissemination	Agricultural information collection and dissemination of news	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio farm forum • Radio listening campaign • Radio and TV • Agricultural shows, field days and exhibitions • News items • Publications
Develop and implement the integrated early warning system	Early warning and surveillance systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of the district level and extension staff in early warning systems(surveillance, data collection and reporting) • Establish district early warning and monitoring system call centre • Develop a district information management system • Train stakeholders in climate change risk assessment •

	Enhance promotion of integrated farming	Land management and conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train famers in conservation agriculture methods • Establish bio-diversity conservation centres
	Enhance promotion of crop diversification	Crop product diversification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote cultivation and utilization of crops other than maize such as rice, soya beans, groundnuts, etc. • Promotion of crop diversification and yield improvement • Promotion of horticulture
		Agroforestry and tree crops development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of fruit tree orchards in all the wards • Establish tree nurseries in all the wards
	Enhance promotion of dietary diversity	Nutrition and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the utilization of diverse foods
	Enhance food processing, preservation and storage	Agro-based processing promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct training in food processing and nutrition • Training farmers in agro-processing, value addition and farm storage
		Promote value chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish crop value chains
	Enhance promotion of nutrient dense crops	Nutrition and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote growing of nutrient dense crops
	Promote climate smart agriculture technologies and practices	Climate smart agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate climate smart agricultural technologies and practices to farmers • Training of small holder farmers in Smart agriculture practices • Disseminate current weather forecast updates to farmers in all wards • Provide disease resistant seed varieties to small holder farmers at lower prices
	Enhance farm power and mechanisation	Agricultural mechanisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance agricultural mechanisation • Enhance animal draft power • Establish farm power mechanisation centres • Facilitate and monitor the increase in hectareage of land under cultivation
	Enhance participation of women and youth in agriculture	women, youth and PLWA in Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop operational guidelines and procedures to facilitate increased access by women and youth to agricultural services, credit and leadership roles in farmer organizations. • Disseminate technologies to ease the drudgery of work on Persons living with HIV and AIDS (PLWA) and PLWD

Enhance partnerships in Agricultural Development by 2033	Ministry of Agriculture to strengthen linkages with stakeholders	Stakeholder coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct annual review and planning meetings with stakeholders
	Developing and implementing a Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy	Knowledge management and communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement a Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy
	Strengthening credit risk management	Credit risk management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct sensitization trainings on credit repayment
	Enhancing promotion of matching grants and other financing windows	Agricultural finance product development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote matching grants and other financing windows
	Enhancing promotion of warehouse receipt system	Warehouse receipt system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish warehouse licensing authority • Certification of warehouses for the warehouse receipt system
	Developing standards, verification and certification mechanisms for agricultural products	Agricultural standards and regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff training
		Improved and certified seed promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce and disseminate brochures, TV and radio programmes, posters, and newspaper articles on use of improved and certified seed • Conduct field days and demonstration trials on the use of improved and certified seed. • Conduct seed production and multiplication programmes • Co-ordinate rural seed programmes
	Enhancing Sanitary and Phytosanitary standards	Sanitary and Phytosanitary standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve sanitary and phytosanitary standards/compliance
	Scaling up farmer awareness on safety standards	Safety standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety standards awareness
	Enhancing promotion of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the agriculture sector		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in agriculture development • Promote Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the district
Scaling-up development and promotion of agricultural technologies	Productivity enhanced Agricultural technology promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote adaptive agricultural technologies 	
Strengthening ecological based agricultural research	Promote applied agricultural research and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish and operationalize a competitive grant scheme for agricultural research • Purchase of research equipment • Conduct soil mapping in all the wards 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Trials and demonstration plots in all the wards
	Developing climate change resilience technologies and practices.	Climate change resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct awareness campaigns on climate change mitigation and adaptation
	The LA and the MoA to collaborate with Cooperating Partners to enhance production and productivity	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 13 camp houses in existing camps Rehabilitation of 29 camp houses Rehabilitation of 1 Farmer Training Centre Construction of 17 storage sheds in all the wards Construct 10 camp houses in 10 new agriculture camps Construction of a Regional Research and Development station in the District Development and rehabilitation of irrigation facilities such as weirs and dams in all the 17 wards
	MoA and LA to establish ICT and acquire machinery for Agriculture research	Research and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct soil mapping in all the wards Establish Trials and demonstration plots in all the wards
	The LA and MoA to facilitate the promotion of appropriate agriculture practices	Smart Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of small holder farmers in Smart agriculture practices Disseminate current weather forecast updates to farmers in all wards Provide disease resistant seed varieties to small holder farmers at lower prices
To increase access to extension services reducing the farmer to agriculture camp officer ratio from 1200 farmers to 1 officer in 2022 to the standard ratio of 400 farmers to 1 officer by 2033	The LA and MoA to mobilise financial and human resources The LA and the MoA to secure authority to create more agriculture camps in order to reduce the Farmers to Extension officer ratio from 1:1200 to 1:400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension services support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment of 10 extension officers Establishment of 10 agriculture camps in all the blocks (Mundu, Central, Kaso and Musanya Mapping and Aligning of Agriculture camps to the wards Purchase of 4 motor vehicles and 30 motor bikes
		Early warning and surveillance systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitisation of farmers on early warning weather focused information in all wards
		Farm block and resettlement scheme development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of 1 Farm block in the District
		Agroforestry and tree crops development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of fruit tree orchards in all the wards Establish tree nurseries in all the wards

To increase household income by 50% by the year 2033 from the agriculture through value addition.	<p>MoA to collaborate with Cooperating Partners and increase support to small holder farmers from input supply, extension services to market linkages</p> <p>The MoA in collaboration with the other stakeholders to identify an anchor Commercial Farmer for the establishment of out grower schemes.</p> <p>The Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises to link small holder farmers to markets and other off-takers</p>	Agribusiness Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building among the small holder farmers on value addition and agro processing Facilitate the access to Agriculture Finance loans and empowerment grants Increase exports of agriculture commodities at District level Conduct district agricultural expo Training farmers in high value crop farming.
	<p>The government through MoA should facilitate the provision of loans and grants for farm inputs and farm equipment.</p>	Farmer Input Support Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance farmer registration on the FISP
To increase the land under irrigation farming from 159 Ha in 2021 to 318.Ha by 2033 in the district.	MoA in collaboration with Cooperating Partners to promote irrigation farming.	Irrigation Farming Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct Awareness Campaigns on irrigation Farming among Small holder farmers Establish irrigation schemes
To increase access to veterinary services reducing the veterinary officer to farmer ratio from 1 to 800 farmers to the standard ratio of 1 officer to 400 farmers by 2033	<p>The LA and MoFL to mobilise financial and human resources</p> <p>The MoFL and LA to secure authority to create more veterinary camps in order to reduce the Extension officer to Farmer ratio from 1:800 to 1:400.</p> <p>The MoLF and LA and the to increase access to livestock extension services from 800 farmers per extension officer in 2022 to 400farmers per extension officer in 2033</p>	Veterinary Extension services support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit 30 veterinary extension officers by 2033. Establish 3 veterinary camps in Lubwa, Lubu and Mbesuma Map and align veterinary camps to the wards
To increase livestock population for the main five types of livestock (cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and	The MoLF to increase access to livestock health services by 50%	Livestock Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct community sensitisation on livestock production and productivity Construct 10 livestock service centres in Chinsali central, Mundu, kaso, Kalela, muzamanzi, Lubu, Lubwa and Mbesuma. Conduct disease surveillance surveys.

village chickens) by 50% by 2033			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operationalize the already constructed livestock service centres
		Livestock infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct Cold storage facilities at Chinsali central, Mundu and Kaso. Rehabilitate animal health infrastructure Construct 5 Livestock slaughter facilities in Chinsali Central, Mundu, Kaso, Kalela and Muzamanzi Camps. Rehabilitate government fish farms at Mundu and Kaso Construct livestock service centres in all camps. Construct livestock market centres in all camps. Construct a Fish hatchery at Nkula area
To increase annual fish production from 8000MT per year to 9600 by 2033 per year	<p>The MoFL and other stakeholders such as CEEC to increase awareness on fish farming as a business Intensify enforcements during fish ban period.</p> <p>CEEC and the LA through CDF to provide more loan facilities to Fish Farmers for the promotion of the fisheries subsector</p>	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct awareness Campaigns on fish farming in all the 17 wards in the district. Conduct training on fish farming and establish fish ponds in all the wards targeting women and the youths.(how many fish ponds)

Development Goal 2: Sustained Industrial development through value addition, mining and tourism			
Objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Priority Activities
Increase mineral exploration and exploitation from zero mining licenses in 2023 to 10 licenses by 2033	The LA and MoMMD (through the regional Mining Bureau) to collaborate and enhance Mineral exploration	Mineral and petroleum exploration and exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> advertise mineral and petroleum exploration potential for Chinsali district Conduct mineral explorations in Chinsali Establish a Provincial Mining Bureau in Chinsali
To increase by 30% the participation of the Artisanal and small scale Miners in the Mining sector by the year 2033	The LA, MSMEs and MoMMD to collaborate and enhance participation of artisanal miners in the sector	Mineral beneficiation and value addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> registration of cooperatives and clubs to participate in artisanal and small scale mining Provide loans for the procurement of mining equipment for artisanal miners

To establish mineral processing facilities in the district by the year 2033	The LA and Ministry of Small-scale and Medium Enterprises to promote value addition in the mining sector	Value chain development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish 2 mineral processing facilities
To enhance investment promotion in the district	The LA and Ministry of Small-scale and Medium Enterprises to collaborate and enhance investment promotion	Investment promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting Ward expositions • Capacity building of district chamber of commerce
To increase availability of trade and market spaces from 3 markets in 2023 to 12 markets by 2033	The LA and traditional leader to collaborate on establishment of modern markets	Business Development Services Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of modern markets
To create Multi-facility economic zone and industrial parks by the year 2033.	The LA and Ministry of Small-scale and Medium Enterprises and traditional authorities to collaborate on establishing Multi-facility economic zone and industrial parks	Multi-facility economic zone and industrial parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of suitable sites for creation of economic zones and industrial yards • Advertise economic zones and industrial yards • Establish Economic Zone at Tazama area
To increase hospitality services in the district from 15% bed spaces to 80% by 2033	LA and MoT to promote development of more hospitality facilities	Tourism promotion and marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of commercial plots for hospitality
To increase tourist visitation in the district from 5 % tourist per year to 17% tourist per year by the year 2033	The LA and MoT to intensify marketing of tourism sites.	Tourism promotion and marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertise tourism sites through Mass media • Rehabilitate the following heritage sites Kazembo, Kasomo, Lubwa, , Shambalakale • Construct a lodge at Chipoma Falls
To increase youth participation in sports, arts and cultural promotion from 20 % to 80 % by 2033	Department of Arts and Culture with the LA to promote sports, Arts and Culture by 2033	Sports, Art and Culture Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize traditional dancing groups • Develop cultural centres in all wards • Establish markets for art facts

Development Goal 3: Improved Inter and Intra- District Transport linkages, Communication and Logistics for social and Economic Development			
Objective	Strategies	Programmes	Priority Activities
To improve Air Transport Infrastructure in the district by expanding and upgrading the airstrips to bituminous standards, and construction of modern auxiliary facilities by 2033	The LA together with the National Airports to source for financial resources for the expansion and improvement air transport in the district	Aviation Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade the Chinsali runways to bituminous standards • Construction of auxiliary facilities at Chinsali Airport • Secure land(fencing) for the airport in Chewe Chiefdom
To improve intra- and inter district road network from 40% in 2023 to 85 % by 2033	The LA and RDA to ensure that financial resources and human capital are mobilized so that transport systems and infrastructure are improved by the year 2033	Road development and Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of 120km of feeder roads to prescribed standards (see annexure ...for the list of feeder roads to be rehabilitated. • Construction and rehabilitation of bridges 4 • Rehabilitate the following inter-district roads to bituminous standards (Chinsali-Safwa road, Chinsali-Mulilansolo-Mbesuma road)
To improve transport and logistics for truck drivers	The LA to identify land for construction of truck parking bays	Inland dry ports development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 2 truck parking bays at Nambuluma

Development Goal 5: Enhanced ICT Services in the district for socio-economic development			
Objective	Strategies	Programmes	Priority Activities
To reduce Zones not covered by Mobile network to 0% by 2033	ZICTA to collaborate with other stakeholders and ensure that communication towers are constructed in all the zones that do not have network by 2033	ICT Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 10 communication towers in zones without mobile network
To increase access to ICT and internet availability in schools from 3% in 2023 to 75 % by 2033	The LA and The LA in collaboration with the MoE to collaborate with all the stakeholders and provide internet services in school	ICT Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure 100 computers in schools • Provide internet services in 40 schools

Development Goal 4: Improved access to Electricity and Petroleum Products for Social -Economic Development			
Objective	Strategies	Programmes	Priority Activities
To increase access to electricity to 70% in the district by the year 2033	ZESCO and REA to increase electricity distribution networks in the district by 50% by the year 2023. The LA with other stakeholders to facilitate for connection of growth centres to the National grid.	Electricity Transmission and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community awareness on electricity connections • Subsidisation of the power connection fees in all wards connected to the national supply line. • Connect growth centres to the National grid • Construction of a Mini Hydro Power Plant at Chipoma Falls.
To promote the use of alternative sources of electricity in the district to 30% by 2033	The District Administration through stakeholders such as SNV to develop create awareness on the use of alternative sources of Energy	Green and Renewable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness on renewable sources of energy • Establishment of Kalela off grid solar power plant. • Build demonstration sites for Biogas digesters in the all the Mbesuma Livestock Centre.
To ensure continuous availability of petroleum products in the district by 2033	The LA to plan and create areas for the construction of Fuel Service Station	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of land for the construction of 5 Fuel Service Station at Kapasa Makasa, Mulyangolo, Old Town Centre and Vitondo.

Table 4.2: Economic Transformation and Job Creation- Development Objectives, Strategies And Programmes (IDP Team, 2022.)

4.1.2. DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 2: HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Human and social development in the district will result in a variety of positive outcomes across different domains and it will take into account of the following outcome:

1. **Improved Quality of Life:** Enhanced human and social development can lead to an overall improvement in the quality of life for individuals and communities. This may include better access to education, healthcare, housing, and other essential services.
2. **Increased Well-Being:** The emphasis on human and social development often involves addressing factors that contribute to well-being. This may encompass mental health, physical health, and emotional well-being, leading to a more fulfilled and satisfied population.
3. **Educational Advancements:** Enhanced human development typically involves improvements in education. This could result in increased literacy rates, better educational outcomes, and a more skilled and knowledgeable workforce.
4. **Healthier Societies:** Social development initiatives often target health outcomes. Improved access to healthcare, disease prevention, and health education can contribute to healthier societies with longer life expectancies and reduced mortality rates.
5. **Economic Growth:** A population with enhanced human development is likely to be more productive and innovative, contributing to economic growth. Education, skills development, and a healthy workforce can foster economic advancement.
6. **Social Inclusion and Equality:** Human and social development initiatives often aim to reduce inequalities and promote social inclusion. This can lead to a more just and equitable society where opportunities are accessible to a broader segment of the population.

Table 2: Human and Social Development

Development Goal 1: Enhanced access to quality, equitable and inclusive education by 2033			
Objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Priority Activities
To increase access to quality Education in all the 14 Zones of the District by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA and MoE to collaborate with other stakeholders and mobilise resources to increase access to quality and equitable education in the district 	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create community awareness in areas in need of school infrastructure Mobilise community participation in terms of upfront contribution Construct 74 ECE Hubs in 14 Zonal centres Construction of 74 age appropriate ECE Classroom annexed Construction of 22 Primary Schools and 1 Day Secondary School. Construction of 12 weekly boarding facilities in 12 Secondary Schools. Rehabilitate 26 Classroom rooms Construct 50 houses for teachers Rehabilitate a district resource centre at the Mwaba Primary School Procure 9,400 desks Rehabilitate 500 desks
To improve Staffing levels in all the schools by reducing the pupil to teacher ratio from 1-39 in 2022 to 1-35 in 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MoE to recruit additional 44 members of staff in ECE centres, 97 in primary schools and, 14 in secondary schools 	Human Resource Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To lobby for appropriate staff establishment. Recruit 340 teachers in the schools and deploy them in areas with deficit
Improve access to special education to all by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Education to expand Special Education in the district so as to leave no one behind 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create awareness on the importance on a Special School. Expand 1 Special Education Centre Chinsali Primary School
To increase access to adult literacy through construction of 5 adult literacy centres by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Community Development to introduce 5 Adult literacy centres 	Adult Literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create community awareness on the importance of adult literacy Establish adult literacy centres at, Mwaba, Kabungo, Shimwalule, Mulilansolo and Mulakupikwa
To increase access to Menstrual Hygiene by 2033 for all eligible school going girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Education to in collaboration with stakeholders to procure sanitary towels and distribute freely to all school going girls 	Menstrual hygiene Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create awareness on menstrual hygiene Procure and distribute regularly sanitary towels to eligible girls in all the schools
To increase access to school feeding services in all the Primary Schools by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MoE to mobilise resources through various stakeholders and 	School feeding programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create awareness in communities on school feeding and its impact. Establish production Units in all Schools to supplement resources for school feeding.

	roll out school feeding in all the schools		
Development Goal 2: Improved Health Food and Nutrition by 2033			
Objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Priority Activities
To improve access to health facilities from 48 % to 100 % by the year 2033.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA with the MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to improve health infrastructure for primary health care 	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Medical equipment in the newly constructed health facilities Construct 120 staff houses and other amenities such as running water and electricity Construct 30 new health facilities at the following areas Construct Maternity facilities in 15 health centres
To increase availability of essential drugs and vaccines in all the health centres from 78 % to 100 % by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA and MOH to put in measures for sufficient supply of vaccines and drugs. 	Drug Supply Chain and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain monthly stock control cards for drugs and vaccines. Install the facility electronic Logistics Management Information System (eLMIS) in all health facilities for ordering of medicines
To increase human resource availability in health centres from 63 % to 100 % by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA with the MoH in collaboration with stakeholders to increase the number of qualified health providers to the required establishment by 2033 	Human Resource Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment of 20 Medical Clinical Officers Recruitment of 15 Medical Officers Recruitment of midwives. Recruitment of 10 Medical Licentiate Officers Recruitment of 50 Registered Nurses Recruitment of 20 Environmental Health Technologists Recruitment of 30 Medical Paramedical Officers Recruit 24 Community Health Assistants
Increase the % of the population that know their status from 92% 2022 to 100% in 2023	The DATF to Enhance HIV/AIDS activities in the District are intensified in all the zones	HIV/AIDS Stigma Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish 30 Youth Friendly Corners in all health centres Intensify HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns by conducting 10 campaigns
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct VMMC activities in all the health facilities.
Improve motorised referral system by 50 % in 2033	The LA and MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to provide quality transport system	Transport Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure 4 utility vehicles Procure 30 motorbikes Procure 4 ambulances

Development Goal 3: Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities through provision of social services and amenities by 2033			
Objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Priority Activities
To improve Social Protection Programmes by 20% by 2033	Increase access to Social Protection Programmes such as Social Security services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social protection integration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage stakeholders that are involved in social protection programmes Registration and validation of more beneficiaries Capacity building of the Community Welfare Assistant Committees (CWACs)
To support, motivate and encourage the people with disability to face the challenges and become productive part of the society	The Zambia Federation of people with disabilities and other cooperating partners to promote and enforce laws which protect their right to productive and decent work as well as basic services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disability services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create awareness and sensitisation to the communities about various aspect of disabilities Integrate differently abled in development programmes
To ensure that sufficient food is available, that supplies are relatively stable and that those in need of food can obtain it.	The ministry of Agriculture and MDCSS to collaborate with other stakeholders to promote sustainable agriculture development and sustainable food supply in both urban and rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food security support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment and registration of Village Banking groups Capacity building and recruitment of Area Food Security Pack Committees (AFSPs) Facilitate Self-help initiatives
To ensure that children's rights enshrined in the international and national legislation are 75 % implemented by 2032.	The MDCSS to collaborate with stakeholders and Construct Places of Child Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create awareness on the importance of child protection Construct Place of Child Safety in Lubwa area Rehabilitate the house for the Child Safety in town area (Nkakula Ward)
To provide 65 % of services to the underprivileged section of the Chinsali population by providing them various forms of social protection against poverty, unemployment, disability and the old aged by 2033	The local authority in collaboration with Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) to Enhance Welfare and Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate WDCs in livelihood and empowerment programmes.
	The LA with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) to create awareness on the SCT and mobilize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Cash Transfer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create community awareness on SCT Scale up Social Cash Transfer through registration and validation of more beneficiaries Capacity building of the Community Welfare Assistant Committees (CWACs)

	resources to pay the funds to eligible households		
To provide members of the communities with information on the forms of gender based crimes and violence	The ministry of gender and Police service to work together to ensure that information on how to access the various services are shared with the general public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender-based violence elimination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community sensitisation • Establishment of village based Gender based violence centres in each chiefdom • Create by-laws to regulate the drinking habits of community members
To provide equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promote appropriate legislation, policies and actions.	The local authority in collaboration with WDCs, cooperating partners and other government department to work together to reduce Developmental inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated development planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community sensitization and participation • Conduct issues survey • Inclusive Spatial mapping • Inclusive Identification and development of growth nodes
To enhance living standards in rural areas by providing electricity in order to stimulate economic activities, create employment opportunities and bridge the urban-rural development gap by 2033	The government through Zambia Electricity Supply Cooperation and local authority to allocate resources to develop and expand rural electrification infrastructure, ensuring reliable and widespread access to electricity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural electrification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage REA in connecting electricity to public social amenities in rural areas in the 17. • Sensitization and encouraging youth to apply for CDF grants and skills development training through the ward development committees in all the 17 wards
To reduce housing deficit by 20% by 2033	The local authority, NAPSA and other private sector to ensure provision of affordable housing units in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public and social housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council to provide serviced land • Lobby funds from central government and private sector (PPP) to construct low-cost housing units for vulnerable people
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Squatter upgrading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder engagement on Settlement upgrading of Chandamali, Choshi and Kabuta settlements • Preparation of LAPs
		Research and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Designing of affordable and environmentally friendly building plans
To promote inclusive and participatory development	Promote equitable access to land for development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land management and administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitise people on land reforms and policies • Allocate 30% of available of land to women and youths • Allocate 20% of available of land to differently abled • Create awareness on the importance land tenure system

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping, numbering and surveying of plots
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Development Goal 4: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation by 2033			
Objectives	Strategy	Programmes	Priority Projects
To Improve access to clean and safe water from 5% to 80% by 2033	The LA and Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company to mobilize resources and connect urban and peri-urban households to clean and safe water	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect all the households in the urban areas (Mishishi extension, Mulyangolo, Kapwepwe, Choshi, FTC areas to be connected) • Procure water sample vessels • Collecting and submission of water samples for testing
	The LA to mobilize resources and connect rural households to clean and safe water	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of 154 boreholes in rural areas • Establish water schemes in the following areas; Shimwalule, Nashinga primary schools and Chunga health post
To improve Sanitation facilities in both urban and peri-urban areas from 8% to 75% by 2033	The LA in collaboration with the Traditional leaders and cooperating partners to ensure that all rural households have access to proper sanitation facilities	Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revamp the VWASHE committees • Promote sanitation and hygiene • Create awareness on the need to have improved sanitation facilities in the rural areas
		Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct water borne communal ablution facilities
	The LA in collaboration with Chambeshi Water Sewerage and Sanitation Company and cooperating partners to ensure that all Urban households have access to proper sanitation facilities	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate the existing sewer line • Construct an Urban Sewer Plant complete with the Network • Procurement of vacuum tanker
To improve access to solid waste management services to 60% by 2033	The local authority in collaboration with all stakeholders to improve Solid Waste Management	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of engineered Solid Waste Damp Site • Construction of Recycling collection Centres • Fence the existing dump site
		Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct sensitisation meetings on solid waste management

Table 4.3: Human and Social Development- Development Objectives, Strategies and Programmes (IDP Team, 2022.)

4.1.3. DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 3: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Environmental Sustainability in the District will be of high priority due to the adverse effects of climate change that is being experienced as a result of unsustainable exploitation of natural resources such as forests.

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

Further, community based natural resources management will be promoted leading to sustainable environmental and natural resources 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 3: Environmental Sustainability

Development Goal 1: Managed and Protected Environment and Natural Resources for Sustainable Development by 2033			
Objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Priority Activities
To reduce the rate of deforestation and forest degradation in the district from over 2,000ha in 2023 to 100 ha per year by 2033.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA and the Department of Forest, and other stakeholders to collaborate in reducing the rate of deforestation and degradation. Strengthen and enhance existing traditional By laws in the protection and management of natural resources 	Forest protection and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit 20 Community based Forest champions/ambassadors in all the zones of the district Raise 100,000 assorted indigenous tree and 200,000 exotic tree seedlings. Promote restoration of 7000 hectares of land with indigenous trees and 50 ha of land with exotic trees
To increase area under Community Forest Management from 350ha in 2023 to 1,500 Hectares by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Forest in collaboration with the Traditional Leaders will place 1,500 Hectares under community Forest Management 	Community Forest Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create Community Forest Management Areas
To reduce levels of Encroachment in Forest Reserves from 10% in 2023 to 5% by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Forestry Department in collaboration with Law Enforcement agencies to Intensify Patrols. 	Natural Resource protection and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of alternative land for resettlements of squatters Re-allocation of Squatters to resettlement schemes
To increase community participation in natural resources management from 2% participation in 2023 to 5% by 2033.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LA, DNPW, FD and other stakeholders in collaboration with traditional leaders to help incorporate community members especially women in natural resources managements Programmes 	Community Based Natural Resources Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To form Community Resources Board in the priority areas To offer technical and financial support to the community resource boards for effective operations

Development Goal 2: Enhanced mitigation and adaptation to climate change by 2033			
Objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Priority Activities
To increase the annual tonnage of honey in the district from 2 tons in 2022 to 20 tons of honey in 2033.	The Forestry department with Co-operating partners will promote Beekeeping as alternative Livelihood alternative	Bee Keeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify farmers with forest areas Train Farmers in bee keeping Procure 25 bee keeping kits
To create an operational Framework on disaster risk reduction and preparedness by 2033	The DMMU in Cooperation with the local authority will strengthen Climate change migration measures by preparing disaster preparedness plans in all the twelve wards	Disaster preparedness and Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation Disaster preparedness plans Preparation of Framework on disaster risk reduction and preparedness

To increase the number of automated weather stations from one station to three	The LA and MoGEE to collaborate on sourcing funds for establishment of automated weather stations	Early warning systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up two weather station • Weather monitoring and evaluation Programmes • Conduct awareness
Timely, accuracy in weather observation and transmission	The MoGEE in cooperation with other partners will ensure that weather observation are transmitted on time for informed decision making	Development of human resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit three (3) officers • Capacity building
To increase the number of manual weather stations	The MoGEE and MoA to collaborate and ensure that more rainfall data is collected	Integrate Agriculture extension officers and lead farmers in weather instrument observation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building
		Meteorological infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the Meteorological office

Table 4.4: Environmental Sustainability- Development Objectives, Strategies and Programmes (IDP Team, 2022.)

4.1.4. DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 4: GOOD GOVERNANCE ENVIRONMENT

In order to have a good governance environment in Chinsali District, it is imperative that there should be an improved policy and governance environment created. Key to this is the process of having a decentralized public service delivery system, strengthened transparency, accountability as well as democratic and political governance. This will be achieved by being inclusive which will entail the increased participation of women, youths and persons with disabilities in decision making, improved rule of law, human rights and constitutionalism and enhanced human rights observance.

Therefore, the district is confident that through the governments already established systems, justice and accountability will be enhanced.

Table 4: Good Governance Environment

Development Goal 1: Decentralize Public Service Delivery Systems by 2033			
Objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Priority Activities
To have 50% targeted public sector functions decentralized in local authorities by 2033	The LA and the Provincial Devolution Task Force will ensure that all Public Sector functions earmarked for devolution and devolved in the LA by 2033	Sector Devolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devolve the following functions to Local Authorities: Livestock development and disease control, Sports development, culture and museum, public health
To improve revenue collection efficiency for the Local Authority by 50% by 2033	The LA to intensify revenue collection measure and improve revenue collection	Financial Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the Valuation roll • Creation of commercial farming blocks
		Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 7 markets in all the Growth nodes namely Mulilansolo, Mundu, Nkula, Mulakupikwa, (name the growth nodes) • Construction of 1 bus station at the junction • Complete one bus station at Kapwepwe • Construction of a 1 shopping mall within the CBD through PPPs • Complete the construction of the Dry port/truck park (projected revenue)
To foster orderliness in the District to 90% by 2033		Policy and legal reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate bye-laws to promote SMEs • Formulate Bye-laws on garbage and waste management
To increase Citizens Engagement and increase project quality from 40% to 90% by 2033	The LA working together with cooperating partners shall ensure capacity building exercises are conducted within the community	Capacity development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building the WDCs with the following skills: Entrepreneurship, Accounting, Project proposal writing, Project management, Monitoring and evaluation, Financial literacy and management • Orient 17 WDCs on their roles • Conduct quarterly Citizen engagements in the District • Conduct quarterly meeting with WDC in all 17 the Wards • Sensitise the community on the Electoral processes and voter registration • Sensitise the community on municipal services and Programmes • Construct offices for 17 WDCs • Formulate the Strategic plan

Development Goal 2: Strengthen Transparency and Accountability Mechanisms by 2033			
Objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Priority Activities
To increase access to CDF in all the Wards by 100%	LA and Provincial Local Government Office to Facilitate the timely disbursement of Constituency Development fund (CDF)	Public finance management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitisation of community members and WDCs on application procedures in all wards for all CDF components
		Public procurement management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely processing of procurement procedures

Development Goal 3: Strengthen Land Management and Administration			
Objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Priority Activities
Increase the number of properties on title by 70% by 2033	The LA and MoLNR to ensure at least 80% of created plots are numbered and recommended by 2033	National land titling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation and numbering of layouts for Old Town and Mishishi areas Number layouts for Old Town and Mishishi areas Recommend property owners to Ministry of Lands Create land database
	The LA and MoLNR to monitor the utilization of land in the district and enforce the law in order to create sanity by 2033 Promote equitable access to land for development	Land management and administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping Settlement within the planning boundary (Kabuta, Chandamali and Choshi) Formulate planning agreements in all Chiefdom Development Control Establish GIS unit
		Land information management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate and update land database system and GIS Cadastre for and within the Township Boundary Establish GIS units Undertake land audit Sensitise people on land reforms and policies
		Urban and regional planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly Review of the Integrated Development Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
		Squatter upgrading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement of Stakeholder on Settlement upgrading of Chandamali, Choshi and Kabuta settlements Preparation of 8 LAP

Development Goal 4: Strengthen Human Rights and Constitutionalism by 2033			
Objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Priority Activities
To enhance adherence to labour laws by 80% by 2033	MoL to promote adherence to the labour laws and harmony in the labour market between the employers, employees and the government	Labour Inspections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To sensitise employers on the need to provide social security to organised sector workers within the District • To conduct Labour inspections within the District • To conduct Labour dispute resolutions within the District • To conduct Public employment exchange services

Development Goal 5: Strengthen the Criminal and Justice System and enhance the Rule of Law			
Objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Priority Activities
To reduce crime rate in the district from 13.4% in 2023 to 9.5% in 2033	The LA in collaboration with law enforcement agencies will Strengthen the Criminal System and Enhance the Rule of Law	Crime prevention, detection and prosecution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the neighbourhood watch in all Wards • Regular Patrol of Crime prevention • Conduct Community Sensitisation on Crime prevention
		Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate a Police Station at Chinsali Central police • Construct 50 Police Houses at Chinsali Police Camp • Construct 5 Police Posts at Mubanga, Nkula, Mulilansolo, Lubwa and Kabuta/Chandamali.
To increase access to the Justice System to 80% in the entire district by 2033	The LA in collaboration with law enforcement agencies will Strengthen the Justice system and Enhance the Rule of Law	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 1 Local Court at Mulilansolo • Construction of a staff house at Nkweto and Mulilansolo
To improve status of Correctional Facilities by establishing a correctional facility with a capacity of 1000.inmates from 62 by 2033	The LA with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for the rehabilitation and renovation of the exiting Correctional Facility in the district	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 1 Correctional Facility at Luko • Rehabilitate the existing correctional facility within the CBD
To Improve office accommodation for the Law Enforcement Agencies and other Government Agencies by 100% by the year 2033	The LA with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for the constriction of office accommodation for law enforcement agencies in the district	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct Office Block for the Drug Enforcement Commission at Within the CBD • Construct Office Block for the Immigration Department • Construct Office Block for the Zambia National Service at Tazama • Construct Office Block for the Zambia Army at Tazama

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct Office Block for the Zambia Air Force at Tazama
To Improve staff accommodation for the Law Enforcement Agencies and other Government Agencies by 90% by the year 2033	The LA in collaboration with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for the construction of house accommodation for law enforcement agencies in the district	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 20 Houses for the Drug Enforcement Commission at Mulyangolo residential area • Construct 24 housing units for Immigration department at Mulyangolo residential area • Construct 4 staff Houses for the Zambia Revenue Authority at Mulyangolo residential area • Construct 50 Staff Houses for the Zambia National Service at Tazama • Construct 50 Houses for the Zambia Army at Tazama area

Table 4.5: Good Governance Environmental - Development Objectives, Strategies and Programmes (IDP Team, 2022.)

PART FIVE:

**SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT
FRAMEWORK**

PART FIVE - SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Chinsali District's settlement pattern is linear in nature. This entails that most of the development is skewed along road and water networks. The population density increases around the urban boundary. The proposed strategic scenarios highlighted have been selected based on the current settlement patterns, economic status of the district, its strategic location and the current land use. The aim of the chosen scenarios is to promote growth nodes and growth areas so in turn to increase densification and an integrated use of services in turn enhancing infrastructure development and industrialisation.

These areas will create a target for setting up government offices, such as health and education services as well as promote urban markets and trading places. The growth nodes in the District have the potential to attract investment both public and private and enable more efficient service delivery by the local authorities and ultimately improve functions of the Ward Development Committees. This will also improve the utilization of the Constituency Development Fund as well as enhance decentralization and community participation. The identified growth nodes for Chinsali District are categorized into two parts. These are the areas falling within the planning boundary and those falling outside the planning boundary and have potential to attract population growth and development.

These are: Musanya, Mundu, Kalela, Chilinda/Mulilansolo, Lubwa Mission, Kapasa Makasa Area, and Tazama Area

The growth nodes will be accessed through existing growth corridors and will create population thresholds for a variety of uses and public transport services.

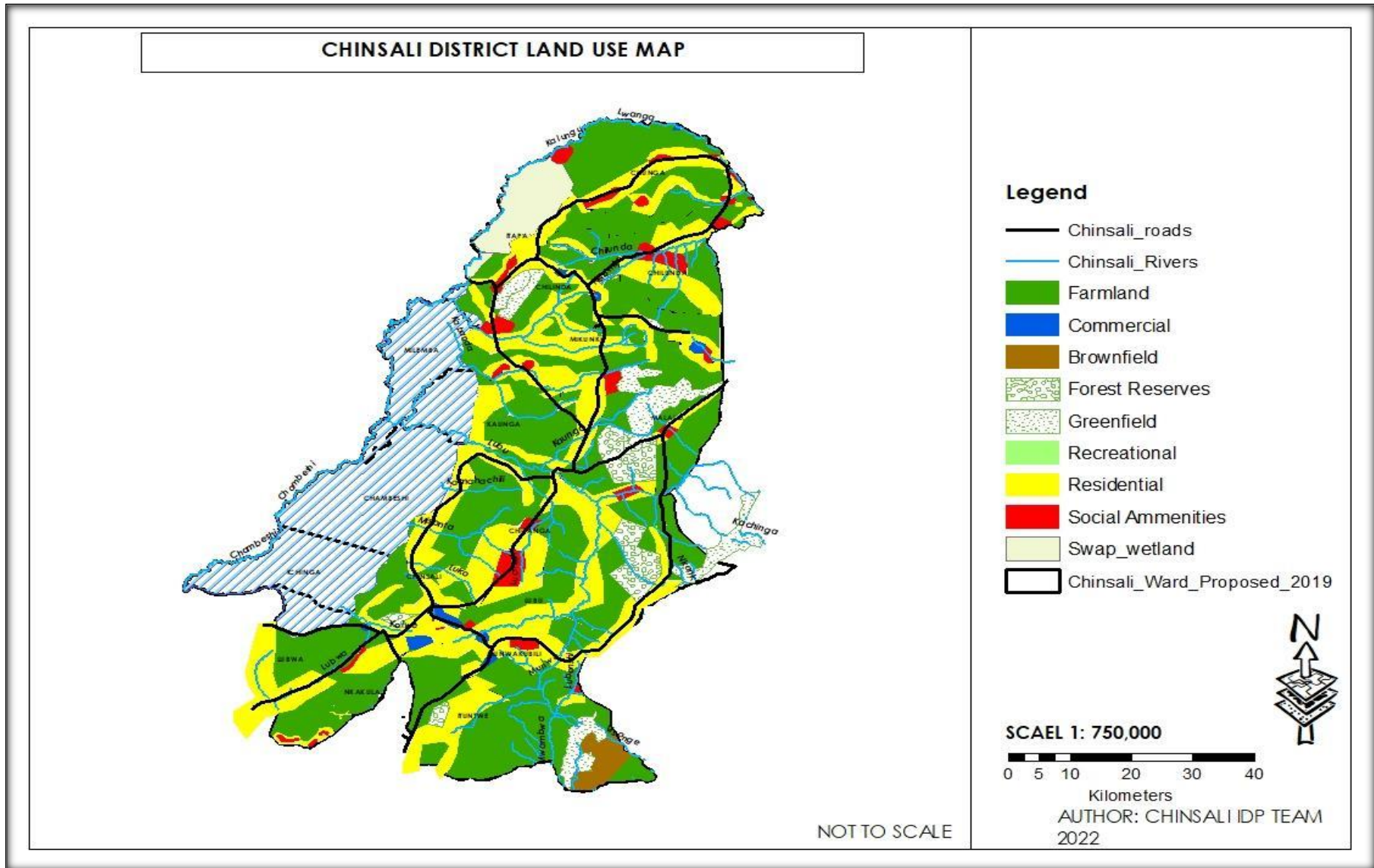


Figure 5.1: Land Use Map in Chinsali District (IDP Team, 2022)

5.1. IDENTIFICATION OF ALTERNATIVE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS THAT MIGHT BE ABLE TO ADDRESS THE IDENTIFIED ISSUES AND ACHIEVE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

There are three identified growth scenarios that are centered on the Districts trade corridors for agriculture and forestry promotion (agroforestry), its mining potential and green field areas for industrialisation.

5.1.1. DESCRIPTION OF THE SCENARIO INCLUDING RATIONALE

Scenario 1: Economic Diversification Through Agriculture, Forest Plantations (Agroforestry) And Industrialisation

Chinsali's economic activities are predominantly centered on agriculture. The current technologies being used for farming are not climate smart and are proving to be harmful to the environment. The majority of the district's population is involved in farming at a small scale and this farming is not mechanised. Notable from the PSIR, is the high deforestation rates within the district. The district has vast fertile land, water bodies and road linkages along and to favorable market corridors. The vast land can be used for the purpose of exploiting cash crops such as rice or sugarcane, aquaculture, livestock farming and forest plantations with high value trees. This will ensure economic activities are taking place alongside environmental conservation.

Looking at the favorable location of the District in the Province and in the Country, establishing value addition and processing industries within Chinsali would attract employment, stimulate densification in growth nodes and promote development.

This scenario includes growing of rice, sugarcane and high value trees. This scenario also seeks to exploit fish farming. Additionally, processing plantations are to be set up to promote value addition and industrialisation.

Advantages of Scenario 1

The main advantage of this scenario lies in the fact that the District has vast fertile land and may be segmented into parts depending on the proposed economic venture. Over 80% of the district population is involved in agriculture as a way of livelihood and business and therefore stand to benefit. This will increase the contribution to the district's GDP and will be an added advantage.

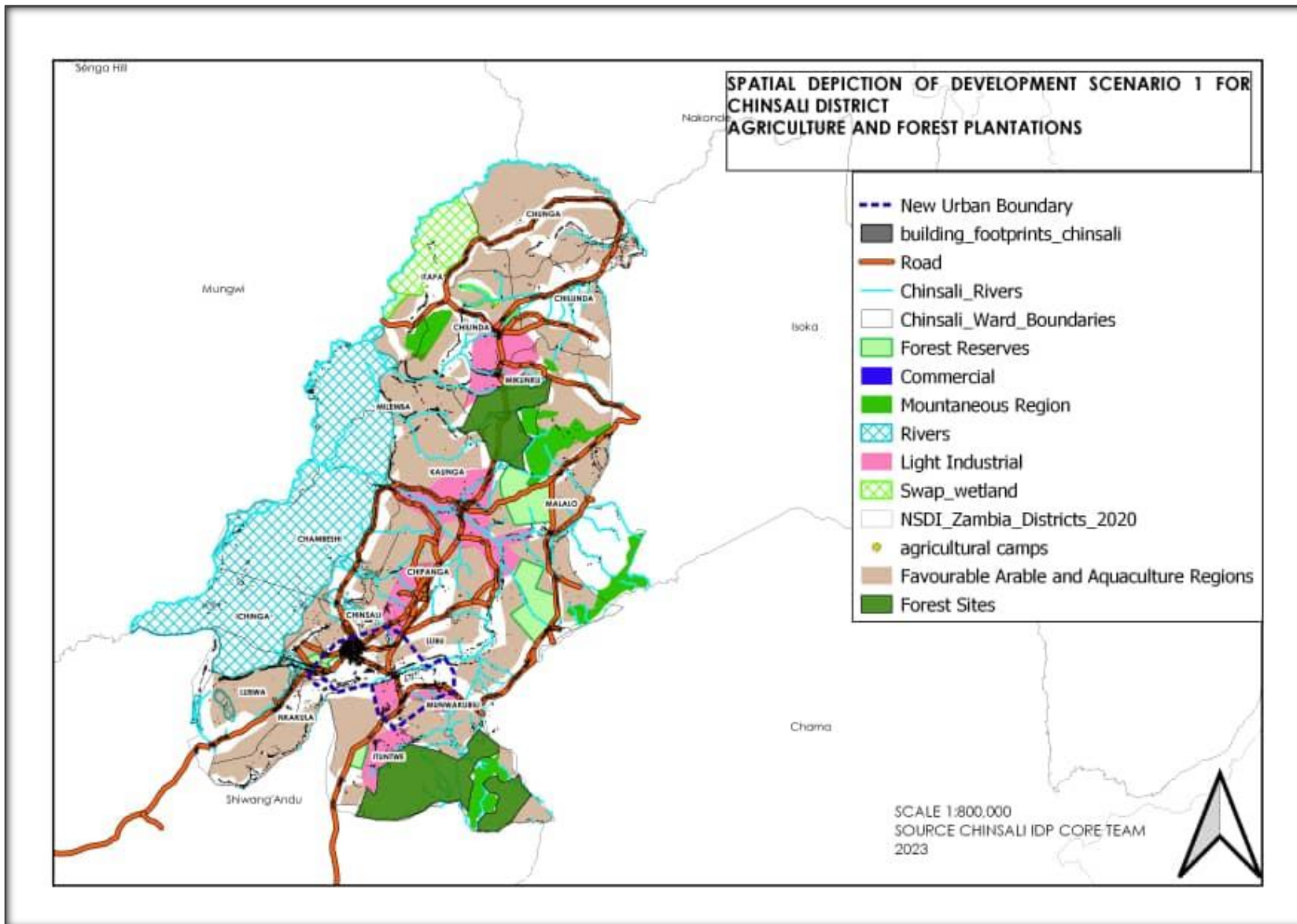


Figure 5.2: Development Scenario 1 (IDP Team, 2022)

The aquaculture subsector is a viable and inclusive business opportunity for the District and will promote enhanced production and productivity thereby improving the livelihood of beneficiaries along the aquaculture value chain.

- The District also has the presence of CEEC which will encourage local farmers and entrepreneurs.
- There are a good number of Cooperatives that may benefit from out grower schemes if promoted or funded can commercialize fruit farming and the production of high-value fruit and cash crops.
- The District has a favourable location to attract private investments to establish fruit processing facilities as well as value addition machinery and equipment to cash crops such as rice.
- The District has the potential to promote sustainable management and utilization of forest and other natural resources owing to the vast land. The population pyramid also allows young people and the community to increase ownership of community managed forests from 400 hectares to 20,000 hectares. It is notable that there is available land in Mikunku ward for forest plantations
- Availability of Arable land for the establishment of sheep and goat production farms
- Easy Transportation of products to the market. The closest Rail route can be accessed about 185 km from the Chinsali in Kasama District for nonperishable products.
- Youthful population
- Centrality to other surrounding District markets. There is readily available market with ongoing trade both locally and outside the District.
- Arable land
- Favourable climate for fish farming
- The raw materials are readily available locally
- Abundant rainfall (above 1000mm per year)
- Available vast and fertile land suitable for growing cash crops which include rice, maize, fruits and trees.

Disadvantages of Scenario 1

- Shifting cultivation impacting negatively on the environment
- Lack of skills and technical knowledge amongst local farmers
- Lack of access to markets due to poor road infrastructure
- Start-up financing not easily accessible by local farmers
- District weather reporting is seemingly biased because only one station is providing information to represent the district status

Scenario 2: Industrialisation (Energy Production and Light Industries)

Chinsali's terrain and landscape is favorable for energy production. The climatic conditions are ideal renewable energy production, solar and wind energy. The presence of Tazama

Pipeline gives the District the potential to develop gas fired power plants for export or production.

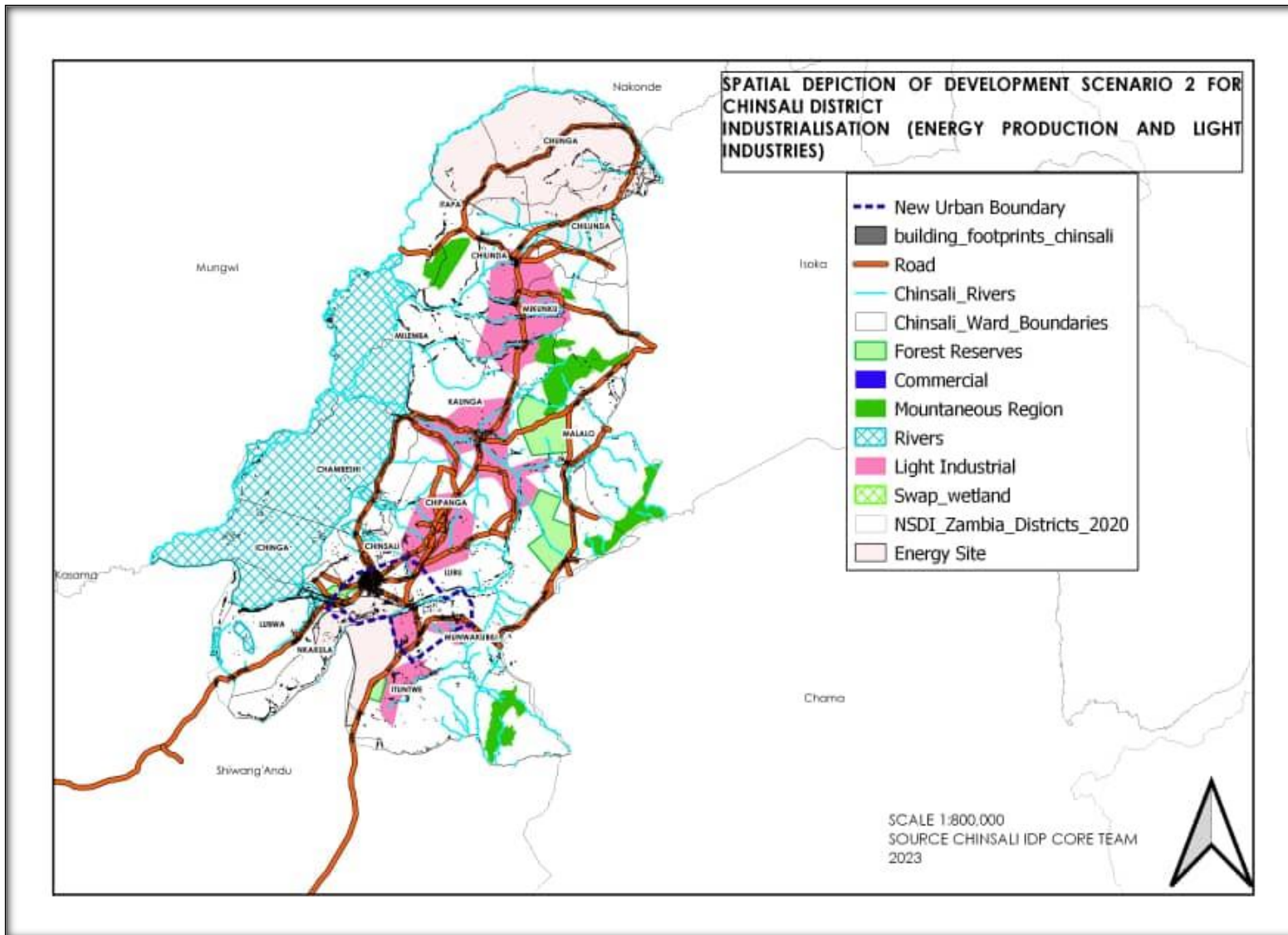


Figure 5.3: Development Scenario 2 (IDP Team, 2022)

Advantages of Scenario 2

- Affordable vast land for setting up ventures and industries
- Provincial gateway to the Port of Dar-es-Salaam export market linked with surrounding regions – Northern, Eastern & Central Africa
- Provincial headquarters for Zambia Revenue Authority Provincial gateway to the Port of Dar-es-Salaam o Linked with surrounding regions
- Favorable Climatic conditions in the District
- The presence of Chipoma falls which allows for hydro power generation

Disadvantages of Scenario 2

- Off take by national power company not guaranteed – need to upgrade and expand grid
- Lack of project for greenfield projects
- Lack of stakeholder participation

Scenario 3: Mining

Chinsali District has the potential for mining and mineral exploration. There is a notable

Presence of Minerals such as manganese along the Great North Road belt and escarpment.

Advantages of Scenario 3

- Provincial gateway to the Port of Dar-es-Salaam Mineral reserves
- Easy access to international gateway
- Notable presence of minerals in the district in Mikunku, Munwakubili and Lubu Wards
- Favorable Government and Provincial economic and policy focus on mining

Disadvantages of Scenario 2

- Lack of private sector investment to develop sector
- Untapped mineral exploration
- No presence of the Ministry of Mines and Minerals in the district leading to the looming of illegal mines.

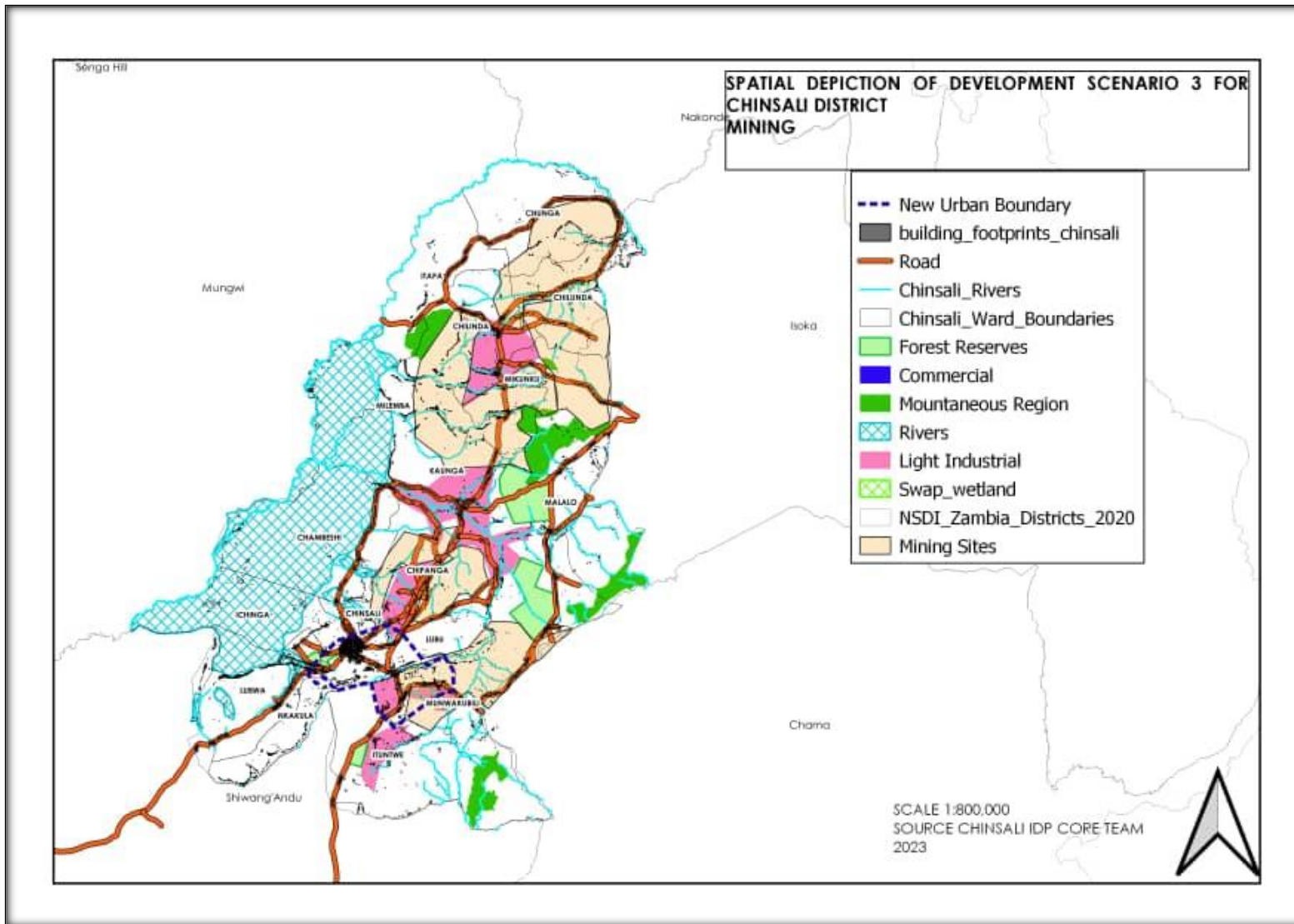


Figure 5.4: Development Scenario 3 (IDP Team, 2022)

5.1.2. PREFERRED SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO

Scenario 4: Agriculture and Forest Plantations (Agro forestry)

Description of the Chosen Scenario Including Rationale for the Selection

In the wake of climate change and the call for environmental sustainability, Agriculture and Forest Plantations (Agro-Forestry) are the most favorable scenario for the District's Development. The use of sustainable agriculture consists of environment friendly methods of farming that allow the production of crops or livestock without damage to human or natural systems. This will also allow farmers to plant high value trees for their benefit and that of the environment. Additionally, there are existing corridors from Chinsali CBD to Kasama, a corridor also exists along the great north Road connecting the District to Shiwang'andu and Isoka.

The District also has a corridor from the CBD to Mundu then to Mulilansolo connecting the District to Mungwi and Kasama Districts. Enhancing the use of these corridors will promote densification of the identified growth nodes and will in turn improve service delivery. The chosen development scenario will also ensure value addition is made to crops and timber products, livestock and fish harvested in order to export locally and across the border thereby improving GDP.

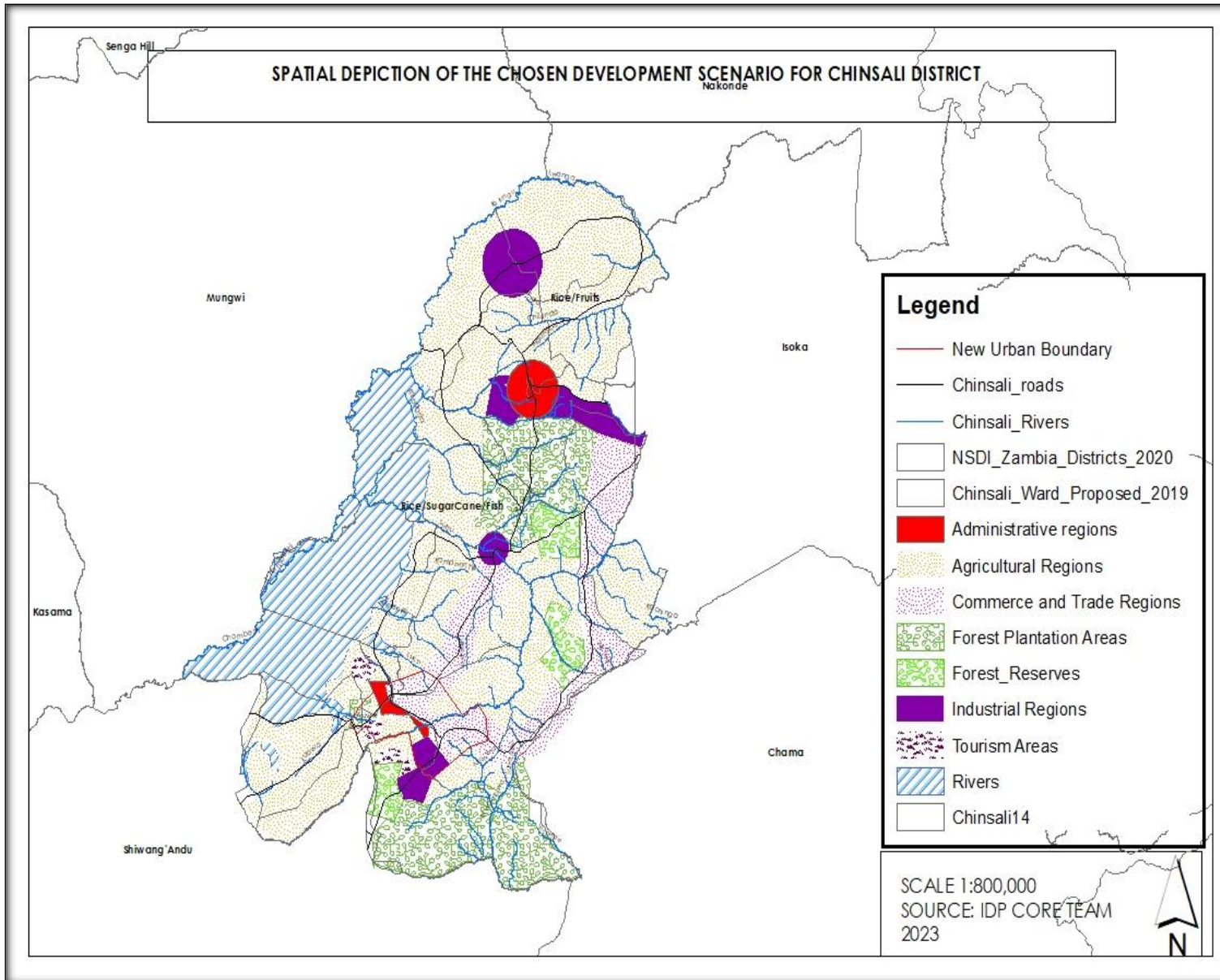


Figure 5.5: Preferred Development Scenario (IDP Team, 2022)

5.2. IDENTIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES REQUIRED FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDF TO INCLUDE SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

The following are the identified activities and programmes:

- Agriculture infrastructure development
- Agricultural mechanization
- Comprehensive Farmer Input Support
- Agroforestry and tree crops development
- Agribusiness development
- Irrigation development
- Research and Development
- Extension Services
- Early warning and surveillance systems
- Farm block development
- Public Private Partnerships
- Industrial Park Development as well as Multi-facility Economic Zones.
- Dip tanks in all the 17 wards in order to achieve the specified goals and objectives

5.2.1. Land Use Planning Objectives and Strategies for Improving, Maintaining or Protecting

5.2.2 The Environmental Aspects of Development

5.2.2.1. Identification of the Areas To Be Improved, Maintained Or Protected

The following policies have to be applied in order to improve, maintain and protect the Environmental Aspects of Development;

- Promote development along major public transport routes/corridors
- Increase infill development on vacant land to increase population density along development corridors and in nodes
- Increase density in existing residential areas and settlements thereby reducing urban sprawl
- Promote affordable housing and the development of housing units
- Regulate conversion of tenure on traditional land
- Improve road infrastructure on existing corridors
- Increase environmental protection in the provision of public services
- Ensure the protection of cultural and historical sites
- Ensure the protection of forest reserves and gazetted camp sites

The Ministry Of Fisheries And Livestock In Chinsali District Has Five Gazzated Camps Which Needs To Be Maintained Namely: Chinsali Central Camp, Mundu Camp, Kaso Camp, Kalela Camp, Muzamanzi Camp

The Department In Chinsali District Has Four Gazetted Local Forests And Three Community Forests That Needs To Be Maintained And Protected And These Are:

- Chinsali Local Forest
- Ituntwe Local Forest
- Kapele Local Forest
- Chipunga Local Forest
- Community Forests
- Mubanga
- Chapalakata
- Chambeshi

5.2.2.2. Statement as to the Type of Development to be Permitted within the identified Area.

The aim is to increase livestock production and productivity hence the emphasis is to prevent and control of livestock diseases, improve on service delivery and promotion of sustainable, appropriate and attainable overall.

The above identified areas are all gazetted forests which need sustainable utilization of resources, afforestation and re-afforestation in order to ensure sustainable flow of wood and non -wood forest products and services.

Cultural sites are to be maintained and preserved as well as the existing heritage sites

5.2.2.3. Identification of Activities Required For Implementation

- Vaccinations against various diseases which affects livestock
- Training of livestock farmers on shelter and kraal for animals
- Training of livestock farmers on management and disease prevention
- Pond management and construction
- Sensitisation meetings on the importance of fish licensing
- Protection of forest reserve and community forest areas
- Afforestation
- Sustainable production of trees
- Reforestation.
- Engage traditional leaders to extend or maintain the size of Shimwalule site

5.2.2.4. Land Use Planning Objectives and Strategies for Improving, Maintaining Or Protecting The Environmental, Social And Economic Aspects Of Development

In order to have more compact urban development, the approach to promote growth nodes and densification will enable efficient service provision of infrastructure such as water supply, sewer networks, electricity and social amenities such as health and education facilities. It has been observed from the linear settlement patterns that most settlements may be skewed towards ecologically sensitive areas. The approach will eventually reduce the urban sprawl to some areas.

Some strategies will include:

- Restricting further growth into protected areas and ecologically sensitive zones particularly ground and surface water recharge areas and heritage sites;
- regulating the rate at which conversion of tenures are being done especially along water recharge areas and buffer zones
- Increasing the rate of development in strategic areas;
- Integration of urban areas;
- Protection of agricultural land; and
- Optimising the cost of providing bulk municipals services, roads and public facilities, such as markets and open spaces.

Social and economic aspects

The district is generally experiencing increased demand for charcoal, timber and non-wood forest products due to the growing human population of the district. With proper utilisation of the forest resources will lead to high production of non-wood forest products.

- Working in collaboration with other stakeholders
- Proving stock movement permit in instances where they are no disease outbreaks of economic importance to the country
- Management plans

Forest

- Working in collaboration with other stakeholders
- Issuing Timber and charcoal movement permits if the produce is to be conveyed to other districts
- Produce the Forest Management plans

5.2.2.5. Identification of the Areas

- Forest reserves
- Nashinga planes

5.2.2.6. Statement as To the Type of Development to Be Permitted

- Activities To Be Permitted Include Farming Of Rice
- Community Forest Activities
- Bee Keeping

5.2.2.7. Identification of Planning Activities Required To Implement the Policy

The Department should have enough manpower to help in the curbing of most of the illegal activities that happen in the local forests and the district at large in

- Tree planting

- Identify and gazette more land in for both natural and commercial forests.
- Identify areas and zone them with the type of cash crop to be planted
- Zone areas for industrial zones

5.2.2.8. Identification of Planning Activities Required To Implement the Policy Specific Protection Zones, Areas of Environmental Sensitivity Or Cultural And Historical Importance Or Areas Of Importance For Disaster Management Purposes

Chinsali District is endowed with vast natural and historical resources in the form of forests, underground water, and good soils. Its hilly terrain, good climatic conditions, and fertile soils also make the area a productive region for crops and livestock farming, yet also susceptible to flash floods on the hillsides. With a rich culture and traditions, there are a number of locations of historical and cultural importance, some of which are gazetted under the National Heritage Conservation Act of the Laws of Zambia.

The Districts IDP is aware of areas of environmental sensitivity, cultural and historical importance, as well as areas where disaster management is needed.

These policies are to:

- Protect and conserve all watersheds and areas with aquifers in the district
- Increase the proportion of the district under forest cover through gazetting areas as community and protected forests;
- Strengthen environmental education and awareness programmes on natural resource management and disaster risk reduction;
- Develop a regional risk reduction and mitigation plan to respond to all forms of disasters, including climate change;
- Strengthen forest management practices in the region through the use of modern information technology and communication to enhance forest safety;
- Promote alternative livelihood approaches that are not dependent on the harvesting of forest resources and use of the mountains and hills in the region.

Protection of National and Regional Interests, Policies and Guidelines

Chinsali falls within the Northern Region of Zambia and lies along the Great North Road which is the main transport corridor for the movement of goods and services from all parts of the country as well as the Tanzanian border leading to the Eastern Hub. Some land use policies to be implemented include;

1. Protect national Historical sites within the District
2. Promote the effective land use and development along water and road networks.
3. Lobby the development of Chilinda Area as constituency for improved decentralization and decision Making

4. Develop infrastructure to strengthen trade and commerce between the region and the rest of the province
5. Promote the setting up of strategic infrastructure and economic zones to promote value addition and inflow of diverse populations into the region and strengthen the Districts role as a regional trade hub;
6. Improve road infrastructure along main corridors such as Mulilansolo Road, Kasama Road and Other main road networks that connect to other Districts and Provinces

5.2.2.9. Identification of the Areas

1. Chilinda Area
2. Musanya Area
3. Mulilansolo Area
4. Lubwa Mission Area

5.2.2.10. Statement As To The Type Of Development To Be Permitted

1. Commercial corridors
2. Seasonal/weekly trading
3. Industrial zones
4. Tourism
2. Lubwa Mission Area

5.2.2.11. Identification of Activities Required For Implementation

1. Mapping
2. Field visits
3. Rehabilitation
4. Construction

5.2.2.12. Informal Settlements

Chinsali District has 3 main informal settlements with the township. These include and are not restricted to Kabuta, Chandamali and Choshi. Upgrading and improving these areas is a costly exercise that requires enough resources.

The policies that will guide the formulation of informal settlements include;

1. Reducing and preventing the expansion of informal settlements into agricultural land and ecologically sensitive zones
2. Increasing access to land for infill development in order to promote in-situ formalization of settlements;
3. Promote housing resettlement schemes that are integrated and within the development corridors along the major transport routes

5.2.2.13. Identification of the informal settlements to be upgraded

Chinsali Municipality will upgrade five (6) informal settlements namely Chandamali, Kabuta, seed farm, Kapili, Choshi, compounds.

5.2.2.14. General description of improvement inputs or other management responses required

Chinsali Municipality has been carrying out informal settlements upgrading which is a continuous activity and the following are the compounds that have so far been registered and assessed;

1. Chandamali settlement: Ninety (90%) percent of houses don't have water points while ten (10%) percent have. And majority of houses have access to electricity connectivity in Chandamali E and partially in Chandamali D.
2. Kabuta settlement: seventy five (75%) percent of houses don't have water points while twenty five (25%) percent have.
3. Seed farm settlement: Out of the hundred and fifteen houses registered; hundred (100) have water points while fifteen houses (15) houses don't have. Majority of houses in seed farm have access to electricity connectivity.

5.2.2.15. General statement about the appropriate building and land use controls to be applied in those areas

The local authority needs to strengthen development control and the use of standard building plans to help improve the developments and structures being built within the settlement areas. The Local Authority has taken into consideration drawing standard building plans that can be sold to the community at affordable rates.

5.2.2.16. Identification of activities required for implementation

- Mapping of improvement areas
- Ground trothing exercises
- Beaconing of plots
- Issuance of occupancy licenses
- Planning of over spills

5.2.2.17. Areas under the Jurisdiction of Traditional Authorities

The Lands Act of 1995 as well as the Lands policy allow for land administration by the state and Traditional leaders.

The planning of areas falling under the Jurisdiction of Traditional Leaders are as guided by Section 25 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia.

The following are the policies;

- Reservation of land for future uses and expansion of services. This will allow for the formulation of local area plans and provision of bulk service provision by service providers.
- Increase the use of land use zoning where residential areas, commercial zones and farms are well defined. Mixed-use developments to be created on basis of compatibility and existing land use.
- Promote Greenfield developments that are well planned with strict adherence to environmental conditions of the area. Development in ecologically sensitive areas should be avoided.
- Increase access to services through land allocations that take into account social services, such as education, health, open spaces and areas for public facilities.

5.2.2.18. Identification of the areas

- Nkula Area
- Mulilansolo Area
- Chilinda Area
- Lubwa Area
- Musanya Area
- Mundu Area

5.2.2.19. Planning Activities Required To Implement the Strategy

- Engage Traditional Leaders
- Formulate Planning Agreements
- Formulate Local Area Plans for the areas

5.2.2.20. Identification of Activities Required For Implementation

- Engage Traditional leaders in areas identified for planning agreements
- Identify areas to enter planning agreements
- Map existing uses
- Formulate local area plans of proposed uses
- Have Local Area Plans Approved

PART SIX:

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

PART SIX - IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

6.1. CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMMES

The implementation programmes focuses on Capital investment and the financing of the Programmes outlined for the IDP period. Following the Development and spatial frameworks Programmes, the activities are specified as well as budget costs to ensure the attainment of the activities. The Capital Investment Programmes is prepared for five years (2023 to 2027). The activities are in line with the activities outlined in the 8th National Development Plan.

6.1.1. DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 1: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION

Development Goal 1: Improved and well managed Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries sector for enhanced socio-economic development and poverty reduction by 2033.									
Objective 1	Improve Agricultural Development Services by 2033								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Establish 17 agricultural marketing information centres	Agricultural marketing information centres established	7,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	LA/MOA
Develop markets for specific agricultural commodities	Markets for specific agricultural commodities developed	3,750,000	GRZ/Donor	-	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,250,000	LA/MOA
Market information collection and dissemination	Market information collection and dissemination	1,250,000	GRZ/Donor	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	LA/MOA
Entrepreneurship training	Entrepreneurship training conducted	2,500,000	GRZ/Donor	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	LA/MOA
Exports of agricultural commodities	Exports of agricultural commodities achieved	4,250,000	GRZ/Donor	-	750,000	1,000,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	LA/MOA

Establish 17 Agro-processing plants	Agro-processing plants established	11,000,00	GRZ/Donor	-	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	LA/MOA
Capacity building among the small holder farmers on value addition and agro processing	Capacity building among the small holder farmers on value addition and agro processing conducted	2,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	LA/MOA
Facilitate the access to Agriculture Finance loans and empowerment grants	Access to Agriculture Finance loans and empowerment grants facilitated	4,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	LA/MOA
Increase exports of agriculture commodities at District level	Exports of agriculture commodities at District level increased	2,500,000	GRZ/Donor	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	LA/MOA
Conduct district agricultural expo	District agricultural expo conducted	10,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	-	10,000,000	-	LA/MOA
Training farmers in high value crop farming.	Farmers trained in high value crop farming.	4,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	LA/MOA
Regulate agricultural standards	Agricultural standards regulated	2,500,000	GRZ/Donor	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	LA/MOA
Promote value chain linkages	Value chain linkages promoted	4,500,000	GRZ/Donor	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	LA/MOA
Plant disease control and prevention	Plant disease control and prevention promoted	1,250,000	GRZ/Donor	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	LA/MOA
Improve extension coverage	Extension coverage improved	10,000,000	GRZ/Donor	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	LA/MOA
Purchase of vehicles	Vehicles Purchased	10,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	LA/MOA
Purchase of motorbikes	motorbikes Purchased	20,000,000	GRZ/Donor	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	LA/MOA

Extension methodology	Extension methodology promoted	1,250,000	GRZ/Donor	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	LA/MOA
Alignment and harmonization of Camps, Blocks and wards	Alignment and harmonization of Camps, Blocks and wards implemented	2,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	2,000,000	-	-	LA/MOA
Consult stakeholders on camps, blocks and wards alignment and harmonization	Stakeholders on camps, blocks and wards alignment and harmonization consulted	1,500,000	GRZ/Donor	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	LA/MOA
Support to farmer training centre	Farmer training centre supported	1,000,000	GRZ/Donor	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	LA/MOA
Field inspections	Field inspection conducted	25,000,000	GRZ/Donor	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	LA/MOA
Employment of 10 new extension officers	10 new extension officers employed	500,000	GRZ/Donor	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	LA/MOA
Operationalize Extension platforms	Extension platforms operationalised	9,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	LA/MOA
Establishment of 10 agriculture camps in all the blocks (Mundu, Central, Kaso and Musanya)	10 agriculture camps in all the blocks (Mundu, Central, Kaso and Musanya) established	500,000	GRZ/Donor	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	LA/MOA
Construct smallholder low cost community irrigation facilities	Smallholder low cost community irrigation facilities constructed	8,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	LA/MOA
Training small scale farmers and staff in irrigation management systems	Small scale farmers and staff trained in irrigation management systems	5,000,000	GRZ/Donor	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	LA/MOA

Establish irrigation schemes	Irrigation schemes established	10,500,000	GRZ/Donor	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,500,000	LA/MOA
Dam construction and rehabilitation	Dams constructed and rehabilitated	10,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	10,000,000	-	-	-	LA/MOA
Weir construction and upgrading	Weir constructed and upgraded	16,500,000	GRZ/Donor	-	3,000,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	LA/MOA
increase area under irrigation	Area under irrigation increased	2,500,000	GRZ/Donor	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	LA/MOA
Development and rehabilitation of irrigation facilities such as weirs and dams in all the 17 wards	Irrigation facilities such as weirs and dams developed in all the 17 wards	1,400,000	GRZ/Donor	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	200,000	LA/MOA
Conduct Awareness Campaigns on irrigation Farming among Small holder farmers	Awareness Campaigns on irrigation Farming among Small holder farmers conducted	2,500,000	GRZ/Donor	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	LA/MOA
Distribute inputs to farmers	Inputs distributed to famers	2,200,000	GRZ/Donor	600,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	LA/MOA
Enhance farmer registration on the ZIAMIS	Farmer registration on the ziamis enhanced	1,500,000	GRZ/Donor	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	LA/MOA
Farmer registration	Farmers registered	500,000	GRZ/Donor	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	LA/MOA
Training of the district level and extension staff in early warning systems(surveillance, data collection and reporting)	Training of the district level and extension staff in early warning systems(surveillance, data collection and reporting)	1,000,000	GRZ/Donor	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	LA/MOA
Establish district early warning and	District early warning and monitoring	10,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	LA/MOA

monitoring system call centre	system call centre established								
Develop a district information management system	District information management system established	2,550,000	GRZ/Donor	-	250,000	500,000	800,000	1,000,000	LA/MOA
Train stakeholders in climate change risk assessment	Stakeholders in climate change risk assessment trained	2,000,000	GRZ/Donor	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	LA/MOA
Construct weather stations in camps, blocks and wards	Weather stations in camps, blocks and wards constructed	9,500,000	GRZ/Donor	-	2,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	LA/MOA
Sensitisation of farmers on early warning weather forecast information in all wards	Farmers sensitized on early warning weather forecast information in all wards	1,400,000	GRZ/Donor	250,000	250,000	500,000	200,000	200,000	LA/MOA
Radio farm forum	Radio farm forums created	4,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	1,000,000	500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	LA/MOA
Radio listening campaign	Radio listening campaign implemented	4,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	LA/MOA
Radio and TV	Radio and TV Programmes utilized	1,200,000	GRZ/Donor	-	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	LA/MOA
Agricultural shows, field days and exhibitions	Agricultural shows, field days and exhibitions implemented	3,000,000	GRZ/Donor	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	LA/MOA
News items	News items broadcast	500,000	GRZ/Donor	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	LA/MOA
Publications	Publications distributed	1,000,000	GRZ/Donor	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	LA/MOA
Train famers in conservation agriculture methods	Farmers trained in conservation agriculture methods	1,500,000	GRZ/Donor	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	LA/MOA

Establish bio-diversity conservation centres	Bio-diversity conservation centres established	7,300,000	GRZ/Donor	-	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,800,000	LA/MOA
Promote cultivation and utilization of crops other than maize such as rice, soya beans, groundnuts, etc.	Cultivation and utilization of crops other than maize such as rice, soya beans, groundnuts, etc. promoted	5,000,000	GRZ/Donor	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	LA/MOA
Promotion of crop diversification and yield improvement	Crop diversification and yield improvement promoted	4,500,000	GRZ/Donor	2,000,000	1,000,000	800,000	400,000	300,000	LA/MOA
Promotion of horticulture	Horticulture promoted	7,500,000	GRZ/Donor	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	LA/MOA
Establishment of fruit tree orchards in all the wards	Fruit tree orchards established in all the wards	9,000,000	GRZ/Donor	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	-	LA/MOA
Establish tree nurseries in all the wards	Tree nurseries established in all the wards	5,700,000	GRZ/Donor	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	700,000	-	LA/MOA
Promote the utilization of diverse foods	Utilization of diverse foods promoted	4,000,000	GRZ/Donor	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	LA/MOA
Conduct training in food processing and nutrition	Conduct training in food processing and nutrition	3,000,000	GRZ/Donor	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	LA/MOA
Training farmers in agro-processing, value addition and farm storage	Training farmers in agro-processing, value addition and farm storage	2,500,000	GRZ/Donor	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	LA/MOA
Establish crop value chains	Establish crop value chains	9,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	LA/MOA
Promote growing of nutrient dense crops	Growing of nutrient dense crops promoted	5,000,000	GRZ/Donor	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	LA/MOA

Disseminate climate smart agricultural technologies and practices to farmers	Climate smart agricultural technologies and practices disseminated to farmers	10,000,000	GRZ/Donor	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	LA/MOA
Training of small holder farmers in Smart agriculture practices	Small holder farmers trained in Smart agriculture practices	2,500,000	GRZ/Donor	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	LA/MOA
Disseminate current weather forecast updates to farmers in all wards	Current weather forecast updates disseminated to farmers in all wards	1,000,000	GRZ/Donor	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	LA/MOA
Provide disease resistant seed varieties to small holder farmers at lower prices	Disease resistant seed varieties provided to small holder farmers at lower prices	5,000,000	GRZ/Donor	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	LA/MOA
Enhance agricultural mechanisation	Agricultural mechanisation enhanced	8,000,000	GRZ/Donor	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	LA/MOA
Enhance animal draft power	Animal draft power enhanced	10,000,000	GRZ/Donor	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	LA/MOA
Establish farm power mechanisation centres	Farm power mechanisation centres established	15,000,000	GRZ/Donor	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	LA/MOA
Facilitate and monitor the increase in hectareage of land under cultivation	Increase in hectareage of land under cultivation facilitated and monitored	800,000	GRZ/Donor	-	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	LA/MOA
Develop operational guidelines and procedures to facilitate increased access by women and	Operational guidelines and procedures to facilitate increased access by women and	500,000	GRZ/Donor	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	LA/MOA

youth to agricultural services, credit and leadership roles in farmer organizations.	youth to agricultural services, credit and leadership roles in farmer organizations developed.								
Disseminate technologies to ease the drudgery of work on Persons living with HIV and AIDS (PLWA) and PLWD	Technologies to ease the drudgery of work on Persons living with HIV and AIDS (PLWA) and PLWD disseminated	1,000,000	GRZ/Donor	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	LA/MOA
Objective 2	Enhance partnerships in Agricultural Development								
Project	Project Output	Project Cost	Source Of Funding	Target Years					Implementing And Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Conduct annual review and planning meetings with stakeholders	Annual review and planning meetings with stakeholders conducted	50,000	GRZ/Donor	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	LA/MOA
Develop and implement a Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy	Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy developed and implemented	50,000	GRZ/Donor	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	LA/MOA
Conduct sensitization trainings on credit repayment	Sensitization trainings on credit repayment conducted	25,000	GRZ/Donor	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	LA/MOA
promote matching grants and other financing windows	Matching grants and other financing windows promoted	140,000	GRZ/Donor	-	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	LA/MOA
Establish warehouse licensing authority	Warehouse licensing authority established	500,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	500,000	-	-	LA/MOA

Certification of warehouses for the warehouse receipt system	Certification of warehouses for the warehouse receipt system implemented	60,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	LA/MOA
Staff training	Staff training implemented	80,000	GRZ/Donor	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	LA/MOA
Produce and disseminate brochures, TV and radio programmes, posters, and newspaper articles on use of improved and certified seed	Brochures, TV and radio programmes, posters, and newspaper articles on use of improved and certified seed produced and disseminated	50,000	GRZ/Donor	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	LA/MOA
Conduct field days and demonstration trials on the use of improved and certified seed.	Field days and demonstration trials on the use of improved and certified seed conducted.	150,000	GRZ/Donor	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	LA/MOA
Conduct seed production and multiplication programmes	Seed production and multiplication programmes conducted	5,160,000	GRZ/Donor	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	5,000,000	LA/MOA
Co-ordinate rural seed programmes	Rural seed programmes coordinated	100,000	GRZ/Donor	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	LA/MOA
Improve sanitary and phytosanitary standards/ compliance	Sanitary and phytosanitary standards/ compliance improved	50,000	GRZ/Donor	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	LA/MOA
Safety standards awareness	Safety standards awareness promoted	100,000	GRZ/Donor	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	LA/MOA

Promote Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the district	Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) promoted in the district	150,000	GRZ/Donor	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	LA/MOA
Adaptive agricultural technologies promoted	Promote adaptive agricultural technologies	100,000	GRZ/Donor	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	LA/MOA
establish and operationalise a competitive grant scheme for agricultural research	A competitive grant scheme for agricultural research establish and operationalised	10,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	10,000,000	-	-	LA/MOA
Purchase of research equipment	Research equipment purchased	25,000,000	GRZ/Donor	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	LA/MOA
Conduct soil mapping in all the wards	Soil mapping conducted in all the wards	15,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	LA/MOA
Establish Trials and demonstration plots in all the wards	Trials and demonstration plots established in all the wards	130,000	GRZ/Donor	-	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.01	LA/MOA
Conduct awareness campaigns on climate change mitigation and adaptation	Awareness campaigns on climate change mitigation and adaptation conducted	100,000	GRZ/Donor	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	LA/MOA
Objective 3	Improve Financial Management								
Project	Project Output	Project Cost	Source Of Funding	Target Years					Implementing And Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Improve financial management and accounting	Financial management and accounting improved	150,000	GRZ/Donor	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	LA/MOA
Objective 4	Improve Management Systems								

Project	Project Output	Project Cost	Source Of Funding	Target Years					Implementing And Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Review and localise the service charter	Service charter reviewed and localised	50,000	GRZ/Donor	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	LA/MOA/MOE
Review legal and policy framework	Legal and policy framework reviewed	50,000	GRZ/Donor	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	LA/MOA
Develop and integrate requisite system	Requisite system develop and integrated	100,000	GRZ/Donor	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	LA/MOA
Supervision and backstopping visits	Supervision and backstopping visits conducted	150,000	GRZ/Donor	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	LA/MOA
Objective 5	Improve Human Resource								
Project	Project Output	Project Cost	Source Of Funding	Target Years					Implementing And Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Review organisational structure	Organisational structure reviewed	50,000	GRZ/Donor	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	LA/MOA
Develop a staff training programmes	Staff training programmes developed	1,002,000	GRZ/Donor	-	2,000	-	-	1,000,000	LA/MOA
Sensitize and strengthen performance enhancement programmes mechanisms	Performance enhancement programmes mechanisms sensitized and strengthened	100,000	GRZ/Donor	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	LA/MOA
Develop motivation plan	Motivation plan developed	100,000	GRZ/Donor	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	LA/MOA

Create and strengthen integrity committee	Integrity committee created and strengthened	50,000	GRZ/Donor	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	LA/MOA
Develop change management strategy	Change management strategy developed	20,000	GRZ/Donor	-	20,000	-	-	-	LA/MOA
Objective 6	Improve Institutional Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment								
Project	Project Output	Project Cost	Source Of Funding	Target Years					Implementing And Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Construction of 13 camp houses in existing camps	13 camp houses in existing camps constructed	25,000,000	GRZ/Donor	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	LA/MOA
Construct 10 camp houses in 10 new agriculture camps	10 camp houses in 10 new agriculture camps constructed	12,000,000	GRZ/Donor	0	0	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	LA/MOA
Rehabilitation of camp houses	Camp houses rehabilitated	8,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	LA/MOA
Rehabilitation of farm training centre	Farm training centre rehabilitated	10,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	10,000,000	-	-	-	LA/MOA
Construct storage facilities	Storage sheds constructed	4,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	LA/MOA
	Bulking Centres constructed	6,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	LA/MOA
Rehabilitate storage facilities	Storage facilities rehabilitated	2,500,000	GRZ/Donor	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	LA/MOA
Install wide area network	Wide area network installed	3,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	3,000,000	-	-	-	LA/MOA
Provide ICT gadgets to agricultural staff	ICT gadgets provided to agricultural staff	10,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	10,000,000	-	-	-	LA/MOA
Improve integrated agricultural information system	Integrated agricultural information system improved	5,000,000	GRZ/Donor	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	LA/MOA

Improve roads and bridges leading to agricultural productive areas	Roads and bridges leading to agricultural productive areas improved	33,000,000	GRZ/Donor	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	5,000,000	LA/MOA
Establish farm blocks and settlement schemes	Farm blocks and settlement schemes developed	21,000,000	GRZ/Donor	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	LA/MOA
Construction of a Regional Research and Development station in the District	Regional Research and Development station in the District constructed	20,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	15,000,000	5,000,000	-	LA/MOA
Construction of 13 camp houses in existing camps	13 camp houses in existing camps constructed	13,000,000	GRZ/Donor	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	LA/MOA
Construct 10 camp houses in 10 new agriculture camps	10 camp houses in 10 new agriculture camps constructed	10,000,000	GRZ/Donor	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	LA/MOA

Development Goal 2	Enhanced industrialization and Job Creation through Trade, Mineral development and Tourism.								
Objective 1	Sustained Industrial development through value addition, mining and tourism.								
Project	Project Output	Project Cost	Source Of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Advertise mineral and petroleum exploration potential for Chinsali district	5 mineral and petroleum exploration potentials advertised	50,000	GRZ	-	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	LA/Provincial Admin/ MoMMD
Conduct Mineral explorations in Chinsali	Mineral explorations in Chinsali being conducted	4,000,000	GRZ	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	LA/Provincial Admin/ MoMMD
Establish a Provincial Mining Bureau in Chinsali	Provincial Mining Bureau in Chinsali established	5,000,000	GRZ	-	2,500,000	2,500,000	-	-	LA/Provincial Admin/ MoMMD
Objective 2	Increase by 30% the participation of the Artisanal and small scale Miners in the Mining sector by the year 2033								

Registration of 30 cooperatives and clubs to participate in artisanal and small scale mining	30 mining cooperatives and clubs registered	150,000	GRZ	-	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	LA/Provincial Admin/ MoMMD
Provide loans for the procurement of mining equipment for 30 registered artisanal mining cooperatives	30 cooperatives given loans for mining equipment	27,000,000	GRZ/Partner	-	5,400,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	LA/Provincial Admin/ MoMMD
Objective 3	To establish mineral processing facilities in the district by the year 2033								
Project	Project Output	Project Cost	Source Of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Establish 2 mineral processing facilities	Mineral Processing facilities Established	200,000,000	GRZ/Partner	-	-	100 million	100 million	-	LA/Provincial Admin/ MoMMD
Objective 4	To enhance investment promotion in the district								
Conducting Ward expositions	Ward investment expositions held	1,700,000	GRZ/Partner	-	1,700,000	-	-	-	LA/Provincial Admin/MSME
Capacity building of district chamber of commerce	Sensitizations meetings on investment held with the chamber of commerce	50,000	GRZ/Partner	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	LA/Provincial Admin/MSME
Objective 5	To increase availability of trade and market spaces from 3 markets in 2023 to 10 markets by 2033								
Construction of 7 modern markets at Kalela, Musanya, Mundu, Chilinda/Mulilansolo, Lubwa Mission, Kapasa Makasa Area and Tazama Area.	Modern markets constructed	8,000,000	GRZ/Donor	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	LA
Objective 6	To create Multi-facility economic zone and industrial parks by the year 2033.								
Project	Project Output	Project Cost	Source Of Funding	Target Year					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	

Identification of suitable sites for creation of economic zones and industrial yards	Suitable sites for economic zones and industrial yards identified	25,000,000	GRZ/Partner	-	-	25,000,000	-	-	LA/Provincial Admin/MCTI
Advertise economic zones and industrial yards	Economic zones and industrial yards advertised	50,000	GRZ/Partner	-	-	-	25,000	25,000	LA/Provincial Admin/MCTI
Objective 7	To increase hospitality services in the district from 15% bed spaces to 80% by 2033								
Creation of commercial plots for hospitality industry at tourist sites such as Chimbele and Chipoma Falls	Commercial plots for hospitality facilities created	500,000	GRZ/Partner	-	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	LA/MoT/ Provincial Admin
Objective 8	To increase tourist visitation in the district from 5 % tourist per year to 17% tourist per year by the year 2033								
Advertise tourism sites through Mass media	Tourism Sites advertised	100,000	GRZ/Partner	-	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	LA/MoT/ Provincial Admin
Rehabilitate the following heritage sites Kazembo, Kasomo, Lubwa, , Shambalakale	Heritage Sites Rehabilitated	2,000,000	GRZ/Partner	-	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	LA/MoT/ Provincial Admin
Secure title deeds for heritage site	Kazembo, Kasomo, Lubwa, , Shambalakale, Number of heritage sites secured		GRZ	-	-	30,000	30,000	30,000	LA/MoT/ Provincial Admin
Construct a lodge/hotel at Chipoma Falls through PPP	Lodges/hotels constructed	8,000,000	GRZ/Partner	-	-	8,000,000	-	-	LA/MoT/ Provincial Admin
Objective 9	To increase youth participation in sports, arts and cultural promotion from 20 % to 80 % by 2033								
Mobilize traditional dancing groups in Malalo, Ichinga Chunga, Chambeshi Chilunda, Chilinda Chinsali, Nkakula Munwakubili Kamanachili	Traditional dancing groups mobilized	200,000	GRZ/Partner	-	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	LA/MoT/ Provincial Admin
Project	Project Output	Project Cost	Source Of Funding	Target Year					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	

Complete the construction of cultural Village in Nkakula Ward	Cultural village completed.	2,000,000	GRZ/Partner	-	-	-	2,000,000	-	LA/MoT/ Provincial Admin
Establish markets for art facts in Malalo, Ichinga Chunga, Chambeshi Chilunda, Chilinda Chinsali, Nkakula Munwakubili Kamanachili	Markets for art facts established	12,000,000	GRZ/Partner		3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	LA/MoT/ Provincial Admin
Objective 10	To improve Air Transport Infrastructure in the district by expanding and upgrading the airstrips to bituminous standards, and construction of modern auxiliary facilities by 2033								
Construction of auxiliary facilities at Chinsali Airport	Auxiliary facilities at Chinsali Airport constructed	8,000,000	GRZ/Partner	-	-	-	8,000,000	-	LA/Civil Aviation/ RDA/Provincial Admin
Objective 11	To improve intra- and inter district road network from 30% in 2023 to 85% by 2033								
Project	Project Output	Project Cost	Source Of Funding	Target Year					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Rehabilitate the following feeder roads 1.Choshi-Cheswa -Chipale road (R33) 2.Nkweto-Shimwalule-Malata Chembe (RD 64-U6) 3. Lubwa-Nashinga (RD 60)	Kilometres of feeder roads rehabilitated	6,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	LA/RDA

Construct bridges at the following points on: Chinsali -Mulilansolo -D56, Mbesuma Isoka - D18, Chinsali CBD to Turn off (Nambuluma Road), Kaposha and Chambeshi. Great North Road (Matumbo - Chinsali turnoff) and other key crossing points in all wards.	Crossing Points Constructed	30,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	15,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	LA/RDA
Rehabilitate the following inter-district roads to bituminous standards (Chinsali-Safwa road, Chinsali-Mulilansolo-Mbesuma road)	Inter district roads rehabilitated	30,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	LA/RDA
Construct 2 truck parking bays at Nambuluma	Truck Parking Bays constructed	35,000,000	GRZ/Donor	17,500,000	-	-	-	17,500,000	LA/RDA
Objective 12	To reduce Zones not covered by Mobile network to 0% by 2033								
Project	Project Output	Project Cost	Source Of Funding	Target Year					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Construct 10 communication towers in zones without mobile network such as Chipanga and Chunga	Communication towers constructed	10,000,000	PPP/GRZ	-	-	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	Infratel/HIS/ Smart Zambia/ Provincial Admin
Objective 13	To increase access to ICT and internet availability in schools from 3% in 2023 to 85% by 2033								
Procure 100 computers in schools	Computers for schools procured	2,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	LA/ MoE/Smart Zambia
Provide internet services in schools	Internet services in schools provided	6,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	MoE/Smart Zambia

Table 6.1: Economic Transformation and Job Creation - Development Outcomes, Goals, Objectives and Projects (IDP Team, 2022.)

6.1.2. DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 2: HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Development Goal 1: Enhanced access to quality, equitable and inclusive education by 2033									
Objectives 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced access to quality, equitable and inclusive education by 2033 Improve technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skills 								
Project	Project Output	Project Cost	Source Of Funding	Target Years					Implementing And Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Conduct awareness meetings	5 Awareness meetings conducted in zonal centres	150,000	GRZ/Donors	-	150,000	-	-	-	MoE/GRZ
Construct 14 ECE Hubs	14 ECE hubs constructed	10,500,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	-	3,000,000	1,500,000	MoE/GRZ
Construct 74 ECE Classrooms	20 ECE Classrooms constructed	8,500,000	GRZ/Donors	-	1,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	MoE/GRZ
Construct 13 primary schools	13 primary schools constructed	26,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	10,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	MoE/GRZ
Construct 1 Day Secondary schools	1 secondary school constructed	10,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	MoE/GRZ
Construct 12 weekly boarding facilities	12 weekly boarding facilities constructed	26,400,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	8,800,000	8,800,000	8,800,000	MoE/GRZ
Rehabilitate 6 Classroom blocks	6 Classrooms rehabilitated	900,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	300,000	300,000	300,000	MoE/GRZ
Construct 55 ablution blocks	55 ablution blocks constructed	55,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	13,750,000	13,750,000	13,750,000	13,750,000	MoE/GRZ
Rehabilitate and expand a District Resource Centre	1 District Resource Centres Expansion	350,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	350,000	-	-	MoE/LA
Complete the Construction of Universities	1 University completed	20,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	MoE/LA
Construct houses for teacher	50 houses	15,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	MoE/LA

Procurement of 9400 desks	9,400 desks procured	18,573,000	GRZ/Donor	4,433,000	5,140,000	7,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	MoE/LA
Rehabilitate 500 desks	500 desks rehabilitated	250,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	125,000	125,000	-	MoE/LA
Recruit 340 teachers	340 teachers recruited	2,750,000	GRZ	550,000	550,000	550,000	550,000	550,000	MoE/LA
Conduct community awareness on the need of Special School	Awareness meetings conducted	60,000	GRZ/Donors	-	30,000	30,000	-	-	MoE
Rehabilitation of 1 special school	Special School rehabilitated	1,500,000	GRZ/Donor	-	1,500,000	-	-	-	MoE/LA
Conduct community awareness on construction of Adult literacy Centres	Awareness meetings conducted	50,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	20,000	20,000	10,000	MoE/LA
Construct Adult Literacy centres in all the 14 zones	Adult Literacy centres constructed	2,000,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	800,000	800,000	400,000	MoE/LA
Create community awareness on importance of menstrual hygiene	Awareness meetings on menstrual hygiene conducted in the 14 zone centres	300,000	GRZ/Donors	-	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	MoE/LA
Procure and distribute regularly sanitary towels to eligible girls in all the schools	Sanitary towels procured and distributed to eligible girls	1,200,000	GRZ/Donors	-	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	MoE/MoH/LA
Conduct school feeding programmes in all community and primary schools	School feeding programmes conducted in all community and primary schools	12,000,000	GRZ/Donors	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	MoE/LA

Revamp School production Units in all the schools in the district	School production unit revamped in all the schools	600,000	GRZ/Donors	-	600,000	-	-	-	MoE/LA
Construct skills training centre in the district	Skills training centre constructed	3,500,000	GRZ/Donors	-	-	3,500,000	-	-	GRZ/LA

Development Goal 2: Improved Health Food and Nutrition									
Objective 1									
To improve access to health facilities from 48 % to 100 % by the year 2033									
Project	Project Output	Project Cost	Source Of Funding	Target Years					Implementing And Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Construct 120 staff houses and other amenities such as running water and electricity	120 staff houses and other amenities such as running water and electricity constructed	18,000,000	GRZ/Donor	1,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	LA/MoH
Construct 30 new health facilities at the following areas	30 new health facilities at the following areas constructed	25,000,000	GRZ/Donor	7,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	LA/MoH
Construct Maternity facilities in health centres	Maternity facilities in 15 health centres constructed	12,375,000	GRZ/Donor	2,475,000	2,475,000	2,475,000	2,475,000	2,475,000	LA/MoH
Construct mothers' shelters at all health facilities	Mothers' 30 shelters constructed	25,000,000	GRZ/Donor	1,500,000	-	7,500,000	-	7,500,000	LA/MoH
Construct Mortuaries	Mortuary constructed	3,500,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	-	3,500,000	-	LA/MoH
Objective 2									
To increase availability of essential drugs and vaccines in all the health centres from 78% to 100 % by 2033									
Project	Project Output	Project Cost		Target Years					

			Source Of Funding	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Implementing And Responsible Institution
Maintain monthly stock control cards for drugs and vaccines.	monthly stock control cards for drugs and vaccines maintained	1,000,000	GRZ/Donor	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	LA/MoH
Install the facility electronic Logistics Management Information System (eLMIS) in all health facilities for ordering of medicines	The facility electronic Logistics Management Information System (eLMIS) in all health facilities for ordering of medicines installed	1,500,000	GRZ/Donor	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	LA/MoH
Objective 3	To increase human resource availability in health centres from 63 % to 100 % by 2033								
Recruitment of 20 Medical Clinical Officers	20 Medical Clinical Officers recruited	25,000,000	GRZ/Donor	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	LA/MoH
Recruitment of 15 Medical Officers	15 Medical Officers recruited	15,000,000	GRZ/Donor	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	LA/MoH
Recruitment of 20 midwives.	20 Midwives recruited	20,000,000	GRZ/Donor	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	LA/MoH
Recruitment of 10 Medical Licentiate Officers	10 Medical Licentiate Officers recruited	10,000,000	GRZ/Donor	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	LA/MoH
Recruitment of 50 Registered Nurses	50 Registered Nurses recruited	50,000,000	GRZ/Donor	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	LA/MoH
Recruitment of 20 Environmental Health Technologists	20 Environmental Health Technologists recruited	20,000,000	GRZ/Donor	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	LA/MoH

Recruitment of 30 Medical Paramedical Officers	30 Medical Paramedical Officers recruited	30,000,000	GRZ/Donor	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	LA/MoH
Objective 4	Increase the % of the population that know their status from 92% 2022 to 100% in 2023								
Project	Project Output	Project Cost	Source Of Funding	Target Years					Implementing And Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Establish 30 Youth Friendly Corners at the following centres	30 Youth Friendly Corners at the following centres established	30,000,000	GRZ/Donor	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	LA/MoH
Intensify HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns by conducting 50 campaigns	HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns by conducting 50 campaigns conducted	50,000,000	GRZ/Donor	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	LA/MoH
Conduct 5,000 VMMC	VMMC conducted	2,500,000	GRZ/Donor	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	LA/MoH
Objective 5	To improve motorized referral system by 50 % in 2033								
Project	Project Output	Project Cost	Source Of Funding	Target Years					Implementing And Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Procure 4 utility vehicles	Utility Vehicles procured	6,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	LA/MoH
Procure 30 motorbikes	Motorbikes procured	2,400,000	GRZ/Donor	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	LA/MoH
Procure 4 ambulances	Ambulances procured	16,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	LA/MoH

Development Goal 3: Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities through provision of social services and amenities by 2033									
Objective 1									
To improve Social Protection Programmes by 20% by 2033									
Project	Project Output	Project Cost	Source Of Funding	Target Years					Implementing And Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Engage stakeholders that are involved in social protection programmes	Stakeholder engagement meetings held	250,000	GRZ/Donor	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	MCDSS
Objective 2									
To support, motivate and encourage the people with disability to face the challenges and become productive part of the society									
Create awareness and sensitisation to the communities on various aspect of disabilities	Awareness and sensitization meetings to the communities on various aspects of disabilities held	85,000	GRZ/Donor	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	MCDSS
Integrate differently abled in development programmes	Awareness and sensitization meetings to Integrate differently abled in development programmes held	85,000	GRZ/Donor	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	MCDSS
Objective 3									
To ensure that sufficient food is available, that supplies are relatively stable and that those in need of food can obtain it.									
Establishment and registration of Village Banking groups	Village Banking groups established and registered	250,000	GRZ/Donor	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	MCDSS
Capacity building and recruitment of Area Food Security Pack Committees (AFSPs)	Capacity building and recruitment of Area Food Security Pack Committees (AFSPs) conducted	250,000	GRZ/Donor	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	MCDSS
Facilitate Self-help initiatives	Meetings on Self-Help Initiatives held	85,000	GRZ/Donor	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	MCDSS

Objective 4									
To ensure that children's rights enshrined in the international and national legislation are 75 % implemented by 2032.									
Project	Project Output	Project Cost	Source Of Funding	Target Years					Implementing And Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Create awareness on the importance of child protection	Awareness meetings on child protection held	85,000	GRZ/Donor	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	MCDSS
Construct Place of Child Safety Facility in Lubwa area	Child Safety facility constructed	1,500,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	-	750,000	750,000	MCDSS
Rehabilitate the house for the Child Safety in town area (Nkakula Ward)	House for Child Safety rehabilitated	200,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	-	-	200,000	MCDSS
Objective 5									
To provide 65 % of services to the underprivileged section of the Chinsali population by providing them various forms of social protection against poverty, unemployment, disability and the old aged by 2033									
Project	Project Output	Project Cost	Source Of Funding	Target Years					Implementing And Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Create community awareness on SCT	Awareness meetings on SCT held	85,000	GRZ/Donor	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	MCDSS
Scale up Social Cash Transfer through registration and validation of more beneficiaries	Social Cash Transfer through registration and validation of more beneficiaries scaled up	40,000,000	GRZ/Donor	7,000,000	7,500,000	8,000,000	8,500,000	9,000,000	MCDSS
Capacity building of the Community Welfare Assistant Committees (CWACs)	Capacity building of the Community Welfare Assistant Committees (CWACs) conducted	85,000	GRZ/Donor	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	MCDSS
Objective 6									
To provide members of the communities with information on the forms of gender based crimes and violence									

Community sensitisation on GBV	Community sensitization on GBV meetings held	170,000	GRZ/Donor	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	MCDSS
Establishment of village based Gender based violence centres in each chiefdom	Village based Gender based violence centres established	30,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	MCDSS
Establish one-stop-centres for GBV cases in all wards	One stop Centres for GBV established	3,400,000	GRZ/Donor	200,000	200,000	800,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	MCDSS
Objective 7	To provide equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promote appropriate legislation, policies and actions.								
Community sensitization and participation in development programmes	Community sensitization and participation in development programmes conducted	170,000	GRZ/Donor	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	MCDSS
Conduct issues survey	Issues Survey Conducted	150,000	GRZ/Donor	150,000	-	-	-	-	LA
Inclusive Spatial mapping	Inclusive Spatial mapping conducted	150,000	GRZ/Donor	150,000	-	-	-	-	LA
Objective 8	To enhance living standards in rural areas by providing electricity in order to stimulate economic activities, create employment opportunities and bridge the urban-rural development gap by 2033								
Engage REA in connecting electricity to public social amenities in rural areas in the 17.	Electricity to public social amenities in rural areas connected	7,000,000	GRZ/Donor	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	LA/ZESCO/REA
Sensitization and encouraging youth to apply for CDF grants and skills development training through the ward development	Community for CDF grants and skills development training held	170,000	GRZ/Donor	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	LA

committees in all the 17 wards									
Objective 9	To reduce housing deficit by 20% by 2033								
Council to provide serviced land	Council Serviced land provided	2,500,000	GRZ/Donor	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	LA
Lobby funds from central government and private sector (PPP) to construct low-cost housing units for vulnerable people	Funds from central government and private sector (PPP) to construct low-cost housing units for vulnerable people lobbied	60,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	LA/Provincial Admin
Stakeholder engagement on Settlement upgrading of Chandamali, Choshi and Kabuta settlements	Stakeholder engagement meeting on Settlement upgrading held	102,000	GRZ/Donor	-	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	LA
Preparation of LAPs for unplanned settlement	LAPs for unplanned settlement prepared	180,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	80,000	80,000	80,000	LA
Sensitization meetings on the Local Designing of affordable and environmentally friendly building plans	Sensitization meetings on the Local Designing of affordable and environmentally friendly building plans held	50,000	GRZ/Donor	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	LA
Objective 10	To promote inclusive and participatory development								
Sensitize people on land reforms and policies	Sensitization on land reforms and policies conducted	50,000	GRZ/Donor	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	LA

Allocate 30% of available of land to women and youths	Land allocated to Women and Youths	50,000	GRZ/Donor	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	LA
Allocate 20% of available of land to differently abled	Land allocated to Differently abled persons	50,000	GRZ/Donor	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	LA
Create awareness on the importance land tenure system	Hold awareness meetings on the importance land tenure system	30,000	GRZ/Donor	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	LA

Development Goal 4: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation by 2033									
Objective 1	To Improve access to clean and safe water from 5% to 80% by 2033								
Project	Project Output	Project Cost	Source Of Funding	Target Years					Implementing And Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Connect all the households in the urban areas (Mishishi extension, Mulyangolo, Kapwepwe, Choshi, FTC areas to be connected)	Households in the urban areas (Mishishi extension, Mulyangolo, Kapwepwe, Choshi, FTC areas to be connected)	2,000,000	GRZ/Donor	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	LA
Procure water sample vessels	Water sample vessels procured	100,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	LA/Chambeshi Water and sewerage Company
Collecting and submission of water samples for testing	Water samples collected and tested	80,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	-	40,000	40,000	LA/Chambeshi Water and sewerage Company
Establish an office for WARMA	WARMA office established	1,000,000.00	GRZ/Donor	-	-	1,000,000.00	-	-	MWDS

Rehabilitation of 154 boreholes in rural areas	154 boreholes in rural areas rehabilitated	150,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	-	100,000	50,000	LA/Chambeshi Water and sewerage Company
Construct Water Treatment Plant	One Water Treatment Plant Constructed	20,000,000	GRZ/Donor	20,000,000	-	-	-	-	LA/Chambeshi Water and sewerage Company
Establish 30 water schemes in all 17 wards at health post such as; Shimwalule, Nashinga primary schools and Chunga health posts	30 Water schemes health post established	10,000,000	GRZ/Donor	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	LA/Chambeshi Water and sewerage Company
Rehabilitate the existing sewer line	Existing sewer line rehabilitated	500,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	500,000	-	-	LA/Chambeshi Water and sewerage Company
Construct an Urban Sewer Plant complete with the Network	Urban Sewer Plant complete with the Network constructed	25,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	-	25,000,000	-	LA/Chambeshi Water and sewerage Company
Procurement of vacuum tanker	vacuum tanker procured	350,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	-	-	350,000	LA/Chambeshi Water and sewerage Company
Objective 2	To improve access to solid waste management services to 60% by 2033								
Project	Project Output	Project Cost	Source Of Funding	Target Years					Implementing And Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Construction of engineered Solid Waste Damp Site	Engineered Solid Waste Damp Site constructed	1,500,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	-	-	1,500,000	LA
Construction of Recycling collection Centres (Refuse Bays)	Recycling collection Centres constructed	1,500,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	300,000	300,000	900,000	LA

Fence the existing dump site	dump site faced	500,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	-	500,000	-	LA
Conduct sensitization meetings on solid waste management	Sensitization meetings on solid waste management conducted	120,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	-	60,000	60,000	LA

Table 6.2: Human and Social Development - Development Outcomes, Goals, Objectives and Projects (IDP Team, 2022.)

6.1.3. DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 3: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Development Goal 1: Well Managed and Protected Natural Resources									
Objective 1	To reduce the rate of deforestation and forest degradation in the district from over 2,000ha in 2023 to 100ha per year by 2033								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Recruit 20 Community based Forest champions/Honorary forest officers in all the zones of the district	20 Community based Forest champions/honorary forest officers in all the zones of the district recruited	150,000.00	GRZ/Donors	750,000	-	-	750,000	-	FD/LA/
Promote natural regeneration of indigenous forests and raise 200,000 exotic tree seedlings.	Regenerate 50ha of indigenous forests and 200,000 exotic tree seedlings raised	250,000.00	GRZ/ Partners	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	FD
Plant 50 hectares of land with 100,000 indigenous trees and 100 ha of land with exotic trees	50 hectares of land with indigenous trees and 100ha of land with exotic trees planted	350,000.00	GRZ/ Partners	7,000.000	7,000.000	7,000.000	7,000.000	7,000.000	FD
Objective 2	To increase area under Community Forest Management from 350ha in 2023 to 1,500Hectares by 2033								
Create 5 Community Forest Management Areas	5 Community Forest Management Areas Created	5,000,000	GRZ/ Partners	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	-	FD

Objective 3	To reduce levels of Encroachment in Forest Reserves from 50% in 2023 to 5% by 2033								
Re-allocation of Squatters to resettlement schemes	Squatters relocated to resettlement schemes	1,000,000	GRZ/ Partners	-	400,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	FD/DNPW/LA
Objective 4	To increase community participation in natural resources management from 2% participation in 2022 to 10% by 2033.								
Form Community Resources Board in the following areas	Community resource boards formed	100,000	GRZ/ Partners	-	40,000	-	40,000	20,000	DNPW
Offer technical and financial support to the community resource boards for effective operations	Technical and financial support offered to resource boards	500,000	GRZ/ Partners	-	200,000	-	200,000	100,000	FD/DNPW/LA
Objective 5	To increase the annual tonnage of honey in the district from 0.2 tons in 2023 to 20 tons of honey in 2033.								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Identify 125 farmers with forest areas	125 farmers with forest areas identified	100,000	GRZ/ Partners	-	40,000	-	60,000	-	FD
Train 125 Farmer groups in bee keeping	25 Farmer groups trained in bee keeping	600,000	GRZ/ Partners	-	300,000	-	300,000	-	FD
Procurement of 25 sets of bee keeping kits	25 bee keeping kits procured	1,200,000	GRZ/ Partners	-	600,000	-	600,000	-	FD
Development Goal 2: Enhanced mitigation and adaptation to climate change by 2033									
Objective 1	To create an operational Framework on disaster risk reduction and preparedness by 2033								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Preparation District Disaster preparedness plans	District Disaster preparedness plans developed	100,000	GRZ/ Partners	-	100,000	-	-	-	DMMU

Preparation of District Framework on disaster risk reduction and preparedness	District Framework on disaster risk reduction and preparedness developed	100,000	GRZ/ Partners	-	100,000	-	-	-	DMMU
Objective 2	To increase the number of automated weather stations from one station to Three								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Setting up three automated weather stations	Three automated weather stations set-up	1,600,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	800,000	-	800,000	Department of Meteorology
Objective 3	Timely, accuracy in weather observation and transmission								
Recruit three (3) officers	3 officers recruited	2,700,000	GRZ/Donor	-	1,200,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	MOGEE
Capacity building	3 officers capacity built	40,000	GRZ/Donor	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	MOGEE/UNDP
Objective 4	To increase the number of manual weather stations from 1 to 18 by 2033								
Capacity building	All the officers in 17 wards capacity built	100,000	GRZ/Donor	-	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	Department of Metrology
Construction of the Meteorological office	Meteorological office constructed	500,000	MOGEE/ Donors/ CDF	-	-	500,000	-	-	Department of Metrology
Monitoring and Evolution programmes	Weather awareness	150,000	MOGEE	-	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	Department of Metrology

Table 6.3: Environmental Sustainability - Development Outcomes, Goals, Objectives and Projects (IDP Team, 2022.)

6.1.4. DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 4: GOOD GOVERNANCE ENVIRONMENT

Development Goal 1	Decentralize Public Service Delivery Systems								
Objective 1	To have 50% targeted public sector functions decentralized in local authorities by 2033								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Devolve the following functions to Local Authorities: Livestock development and disease control, Sports development, culture and museum,	Livestock development and disease control, Sports development, culture and museum,	30,000,000	GRZ/Donor	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	MLG/MoH/M FL/MYSA

development, culture and museum, public health	public health functions devolved to the Local Authority								
Objective 2:	To improve revenue collection efficiency for the Local Authority by 50% by 2033								
Update the Valuation roll	Valuation roll updated	360,000	LA	-	-	360,000	-	-	LA
Construction of 7 markets in all the Growth nodes	7 markets constructed in all the Growth nodes	2,500,000	GRZ/LA	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,500,000	LA
Construction of 2 bus stations within the CBD	Two (2) bus stations constructed within the CBD	2,000,000	GRZ/LA	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	LA
Construction of a 1 shopping mall within the CBD	One (1) shopping mall constructed within the CBD	2,000,000	PPP	-	-	-	-	2,000,000	LA
Development Goal 2	Strengthen Transparency and Accountability Mechanisms								
Objective 1	To increase access to CDF in all the Wards by 100%								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Sensitisation of community members and WDCs on application procedures in all wards for all CDF components	Community members and WDCs sensitised on application procedures in all wards for all CDF components	150,000	GRZ/CDF	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	LA
Development Goal 3	Strengthen Land Management and Administration								
Objective 1	Improve Land administration and Management by 70% by 2033								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Prepare layouts for Old Town and Mishishi areas	Layouts for Old Town and Mishishi areas prepared	20,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	-	20,000		LA
Numbering of all proposed layouts within the District	All proposed layouts within the District numbered	30,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	-	30,000	-	LA

Sensitisation of community members within the Town and in all Wards the municipal planning boundary	Community members within the Town and in all Wards sensitised on the municipal planning boundary	20,000	GRZ/Donor	-	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	LA
Regular engagement of the Chiefs in the 3 Chiefdoms	Engagement of the Chiefs in the 3 Chiefdoms conducted	10,000	GRZ/Donor	-	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	LA
Formulate planning agreements in all Chiefdom	Planning Agreements in all Chiefdom formulated	10,000	GRZ/Donor	-	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	LA
Map out existing villages within the planning boundary	Existing villages within the planning boundary mapped	10,000	GRZ/Donor	-	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	LA
Generate and update land database system and GIS Cadaster for and within the Township Boundary	Land database system and GIS Cadaster for and within the Township Boundary generated and updated	20,000	GRZ/Donor	-	10,000	5,000	5,000	-	LA
Enforcement of the URP Act 2015 regulations through regular Development control within the Township boundary	The URP Act 2015 regulations through regular Development control within the Township boundary enforced	15,000	GRZ	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	LA
Quarterly Review of the Integrated Development Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	The Integrated Development Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Plan reviewed quarterly	10,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	5,000	5,000	-	LA/All stakeholders
Development Goal 4	Strengthen Human Rights and Constitutionalism								
Objective 1	To enhance adherence to labour laws by 80% by 2033								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	

Supervise effectively the operation of the employment condition of services within the District	Employment condition of services supervised effectively on its operation within the District	10,000	GRZ	-	-	3,500	3,500	3,000	Department of Labour
Conduct Labour inspections within the District	Labour inspections conducted within the District	10,000	GRZ	-	-	3,500	3,500	3,000	Department of Labour
Conduct Labour dispute resolutions within the District	Labour dispute resolutions within the District conducted	10,000	GRZ	-	-	3,500	3,500	3,000	Department of Labour
To conduct sensitisation to both employers and employees within the District on the labour laws	Employers and employees within the District sensitised on the labour laws	30,000	GRZ	-	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	Department of Labour
To procure 1 utility vehicle	1 utility vehicle procured	1,000,000	GRZ	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	Department of Labour
Objective 2	To increase Citizens Engagement from to 90% by 2033								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Conduct 17 WDC elections in the wards	Elections of the WDC conducted in the 17 wards	500,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	500,000	-	-	LA
Orient 17 WDC on their roles	WDCs oriented on their roles	100,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	100,000	-	-	LA
Ensure WDC meetings are conducted quarterly in all the Wards	WDC meetings conducted quarterly in all the Wards	100,000	GRZ/Donor	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	LA
Prepare 17 Ward Development Plans	17 Ward Development Plans prepared	50,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	50,000	-	-	LA
Review and Prepare 1 Local Economic Development	Local Economic Development Reviewed and Prepared	50,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	50,000	-	-	LA

Prepare 1 institutional Strategic plan	One (1) institutional Strategic plan prepared	300,000	GRZ/Donor	-	300,000	-	-	-	LA
Review of the IDP after 5 years	IDP reviewed after 5 years	100,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	-	-	100,000	LA
Sensitise the community on the Electoral processes and voter registration	Communities sensitized on the Electoral processes and voter registration	100,000	ECZ	-	-	-	-	100,000	ECZ
Sensitise the community on Local Authority services and Programmes	The Community is sensitised on Local Authority services and Programmes	50,000	GRZ/Donor	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	LA
Development Goal 5									
Strengthen the Criminal and Justice System And Enhance the Rule of Law									
Objective 1									
To reduce crime rate in the district from 13.4.% in 2023 to 9.5% in 2023									
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Removal of illegal and prohibited immigrants from the District	Illegal and prohibited immigrants removed from the District	500,000	GRZ	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	Department of Immigration
Strengthen the neighbourhood watch in all Wards	The neighbourhood watch in all Wards strengthened	100,000	GRZ	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	Zambia Police Service
Regular Patrol of Crime prevention	Crime prevention Patrol conducted regularly	300,000	GRZ	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	Zambia Police Service
Conduct Community Sensitisation on Crime prevention	Community Sensitisation on Crime prevention conducted	50,000	GRZ	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Zambia Police Service
Rehabilitate a Police Station at Chinsali Central police	Chinsali Police Station rehabilitated	2,500,000	GRZ	-	-	2,500,000	-	-	LA/ MOHAIS
Construct 50 Police Houses at New Police Camp	Fifty (50) Police Houses constructed at New Police Camp	30,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	LA/ MOHAIS

Construct 5 Police Posts at Mubanga, Nkula, Mulilansolo, Lubwa and Kabuta/Chandamali.	Five (5) Police Posts constructed at Mubanga, Nkula, Mulilansolo, Lubwa and Kabuta/Chandamali	5,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	0	2,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	LA/ MOHAIS
Objective 2	To increase access to the Justice System to 80% in the entire district by 2033								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Construct 1 Local Court at Mulilansolo	One (1) Local Court at Mulilansolo	2,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	-	-	2,000,000	MoJ/LA
Construction of Court staff houses at Nkweto and Mulilansolo	Two (2) Court staff houses constructed at Nkweto and Mulilansolo	1,400,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	700,000	700,000	-	MoJ/LA
Construct 1 fast track court within the CBD	One 1 fast track court constructed within the CBD	3,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	MoJ/LA
Objective 3	To improve status of Correctional Facilities by establishing a correctional facility with a capacity of 1,000 inmates from 62 by 2033								
Construct one (1) Correctional Facility at Luko	One (1) Correctional facility constructed at Luko	5,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	1,500,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	MOHAIS /LA
Rehabilitate the existing correctional facility within the CBD	The existing correctional facility within the CBD rehabilitated	2,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	750,000	750,000	500,000	MOHAIS /LA
Objective 4	To Improve office accommodation for the Law Enforcement Agencies and other Government Agencies by 100% by the year 2033								
Construct Office Block for the Drug Enforcement Commission at Within the CBD	Office Block for the Drug Enforcement Commission constructed within the CBD	3,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	-	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	MOHAIS /LA
Construct Office Block for the Immigration Department	Construction of one (01) office block for Chinsali Immigration regional office	11,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	MOHAIS

Construct Office Block for the Zambia National Service within the CBD	Office Block for the Zambia National Service constructed within the CBD	11,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	MOD
Construct Office Block for the Zambia Army Within the CBD	Office Block for the Zambia Army constructed within the CBD	20,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	MOD
Construct Office Block for the Zambia Air Force within the CBD	Office Block for the Zambia Air Force constructed within the CBD	20,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	MOD
Objective 5	To Improve staff accommodation for the Law Enforcement Agencies and other Government Agencies by 90% by the year 2033								
Construct 20 Houses for the Drug Enforcement Commission within the CBD	20 Houses for the Drug Enforcement Commission constructed within the CBD	14,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	MOHAIS /LA
Construct 24 Houses for the Immigration Department	(08) High cost houses, Eleven (11) medium cost houses and five (05) low cost houses constructed in Chinsali District.	16,100,000	GRZ/Donor	-	4,025,000	4,025,000	4,025,000	4,025,000	MOHAIS /LA
Construct 4 staff Houses for the Zambia Revenue Authority	4 staff Houses for the Zambia Revenue Authority constructed	2,800,000	GRZ/Donor	-	2,800,000	-	-	-	MOHAIS /LA
Construct 50 Staff Houses for the Zambia National Service at Tazama	50 Staff Houses for the Zambia National Service constructed at Tazama	35,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	8,750,000	8,750,000	8,750,000	8,750,000	MOD
Construct 50 Staff Houses for the Zambia Army at Tazama	50 Staff Houses for the Zambia Army constructed at Tazama	35,000,000	GRZ/Donor	-	8,750,000	8,750,000	8,750,000	8,750,000	MOD

Table 6.4: Good Governance Environment - Development Outcomes, Goals, Objectives and Projects (IDP Team, 2022.)

6.2. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan outlines the targets and target indicators of programmes achievements for the projects under the capital investment programmes.

6.2.1. DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 1: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION

Development Goal 1	Improved and well managed Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries sector for enhanced socio-economic development and poverty reduction by 2033.										
Objective 1	Improve Agricultural Development Services										
Strategy	i) Strengthen agricultural marketing systems										
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information / Frequency of activity
Agribusiness development and marketing	Establish agricultural marketing information centres	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of agricultural marketing information centres established	0	17	0	3	4	5	5	Quarterly and annual reports
	Develop markets for specific agricultural commodities	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of markets for specific agricultural commodities established	0	10	0	1	3	3	3	Quarterly and annual reports
	Market information collection and dissemination	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of market research surveys on commodity marketability	0	5	1	1	1	1	1	Quarterly and annual reports
	Entrepreneurship training	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of trainings conducted	25	16	2	2	4	4	4	Quarterly and annual reports
	Exports of agricultural commodities	Chinsali central, Kaso,	Number of Grain Management Information	0	17	0	3	4	5	5	Quarterly and annual reports

		Mundu, Musanya	Systems developed and operationalized								
		Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of Market Access agreements signed and implemented	0	17	0	2	5	5	5	Quarterly and annual reports
	Agro-processing and Value Addition	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of Agro-processing plants Established and operationalised	5	4	0	0	1	2	1	Quarterly and annual reports
	Capacity building among the small holder farmers on value addition and agro processing	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of smallholder farmers trained	0	6000	0	1500	1500	1500	1500	quarterly and annual reports
	Facilitate the access to Agriculture Finance loans and empowerment grants	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of farmers accessing finance	8466	16,000	0	4000	4000	4000	4000	quarterly and annual reports
	Increase exports of agriculture commodities at District level	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of commodities exported	0	10	2	2	2	2	2	quarterly and annual reports
	Conduct district agricultural expo	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of expos conducted	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	quarterly and annual reports
	Training farmers in high value crop farming.	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of farmers trained in high value crops	0	6000	0	2000	2000	1000	1000	quarterly and annual reports

Objective 1	Improve Agricultural Development Services										
Strategy	ii) Develop standards, verification certification mechanism for agriculture products										
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information / Frequency of activity
Agricultural standards regulation	Regulate agricultural standards	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of sensitizations	0	10	2	2	2	2	2	Quarterly and annual reports
Objective 1	Improve Agricultural Development Services										
Strategy	iii) Enhance agriculture value chains										
Value chain linkages promotion	Promote value chain linkages	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of linkages	0	27	0	6	6	6	9	Quarterly and annual reports
Objective 1	Improve Agricultural Development Services										
Strategy	iv) Enhance the surveillance of pests and diseases										
Surveillance of pests and diseases	Plant disease control and prevention	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of trainings for field and district staff	1	25	5	5	5	5	5	Quarterly and annual reports
		Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of pheromone traps set up	25	145	29	29	29	29	29	Quarterly and annual reports
Objective 1	Improve Agricultural Development Services										
Strategy	v) Enhance extension service delivery										
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information / Frequency of activity
Extension services delivery enhancement	Improve extension coverage	Chinsali central, Kaso,	Ratio of Extension workers to farmers.	1 to 1800	1 to 400	1 to 1800	1 to 1500	1 to 1100	1 to 800	1 to 400	Quarterly and annual reports

		Mundu, Musanya									
Purchase of vehicles	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of vehicles purchased for field and district staff	0	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	Quarterly and annual reports
Purchase of motorbikes	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of motorbikes purchased for field and district staff	0	34	10	10	10	3	3	3	Quarterly and annual reports
Extension methodology promoted	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of extension methodologies promoted	2	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	Quarterly and annual reports
Alignment and harmonization of Camps, Blocks and wards	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of maps developed	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	0	Quarterly and annual reports
Consult stakeholders on camps, blocks and wards alignment and harmonization	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of consultative meetings	0	40	8	8	8	8	8	8	Quarterly and annual reports
Support to farmer training centre	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of demonstrations conducted	10	50	10	10	10	10	10	10	Quarterly and annual reports
Field inspections	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of Individual and group visits to farmers	5,000	25,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	Quarterly and annual reports

	Employment of 10 new extension officers	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of extension officers recruited	5	10	2	2	2	2	2	Quarterly and annual reports
	Operationalize Extension platforms	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	No. of e-extension platforms operational	0	17	0	3	4	5	5	Quarterly and annual reports
	Establishment of 10 agriculture camps in all the blocks (Mundu, Central, Kaso and Musanya)	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of agricultural camps established	7	10	2	2	2	2	2	quarterly and annual reports
Objective 1	Improve Agricultural Development Services										
Strategy	vi) Enhance promotion of irrigation development										
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information / Frequency of activity
Irrigation development	Construct smallholder low cost community irrigation facilities	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of smallholder low cost community irrigation facilities constructed	0	17	0	5	5	5	2	Quarterly and annual reports
	Training small scale farmers and staff in irrigation management systems	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of trainings conducted	1	10	2	2	2	2	2	Quarterly and annual reports
	Establish irrigation schemes	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of irrigation schemes established	0	17	0	5	5	5	2	Quarterly and annual reports

	Dam construction and rehabilitated	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of dams constructed and rehabilitated	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	Quarterly and annual reports
	Weir construction and upgrading	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of weirs constructed and upgraded	2	17	0	2	5	5	5	Quarterly and annual reports
	Increase area under irrigation	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Hectares of land under irrigation	159	320	64	64	64	64	64	Quarterly and annual reports
	Development and rehabilitation of irrigation facilities such as weirs and dams in all the 17 wards	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of weirs and dams rehabilitated	1	18	4	4	4	4	2	quarterly and annual reports
	Conduct Awareness Campaigns on irrigation Farming among Small holder farmers	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of farmers reached	1,000	6,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	quarterly and annual reports
Objective 1	Improve Agricultural Development Services										
Strategy	vii) Enhance access to Agricultural inputs										
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information / Frequency of activity
Farmer input supply management/ Farmer input	Distribute inputs to farmers	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of beneficiary farmers accessing inputs under FISP	8,466	7,354	3,534	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Quarterly and annual reports

support programmes	Enhance farmer registration on the ZIAMIS	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of farmers registered and tagged for FISP	30,000	16,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	quarterly and annual reports
Zambia integrated agricultural management system	Farmer registration	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of farmers registered	30,000	10,000	500	500	500	500	500	Quarterly and annual reports
Objective 1	Improve Agricultural Development Services										
Strategy	viii) Develop and implement the integrated early warning system										
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information / Frequency of activity
Early warning and surveillance systems	Training of the district level and extension staff in early warning systems (surveillance, data collection and reporting)	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of trainings conducted	0	10	2	2	2	2	2	Quarterly and annual reports
	Establish district early warning and monitoring system call centre	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of fully functional early warning and monitoring system call centre	0	17	0	3	4	5	5	Quarterly and annual reports
	Develop a district information management system	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of functional integrated information management system	0	17	0	3	4	5	5	Quarterly and annual reports
	Train stakeholders in climate change risk assessment	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of trainings conducted	0	10	2	2	2	2	2	Quarterly and annual reports

	Sensitisation of farmers on early warning weather forecast information in all wards	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of engagements	0	17	5	5	4	3		quarterly and annual reports
Objective 1	Improve Agricultural Development Services										
Strategy	ix) Develop and implement programmes for information dissemination										
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information / Frequency of activity
Agricultural information collection and dissemination of news	Radio farm forum	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of active radio farm forums	14	25	0	7	5	6	7	Quarterly and annual reports
	Radio listening campaign	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of farmers listening to radio Programmes	5000	40000	0	10000	10000	10000	10000	Quarterly and annual reports
	Radio and TV	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of radio and tv Programmes broadcast	80	480	0	120	120	120	120	Quarterly and annual reports
	Agricultural shows, field days and exhibitions	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of agricultural shows, field days and exhibitions	26	34	34	34	34	34	34	Quarterly and annual reports
	News items	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of news items covered	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	Quarterly and annual reports
	Publications	Chinsali central, Kaso,	number of publications produced	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48

		Mundu, Musanya										
Objective 1	Improve Agricultural Development Services											
Strategy	x) Enhance promotion of integrated farming											
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information / Frequency of activity	
Land management and conservation	Train famers in conservation agriculture methods	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of trainings	1	15	3	3	3	3	3	Quarterly and annual reports	
		Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of farmers practicing conservation farming technologies	500	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	Quarterly and annual reports
		Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Area under recommended conservation farming technologies	10	2400	600	600	600	600	600	600	Quarterly and annual reports
	Establish bio- diversity conservation centres	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of centres	0	17	0	3	4	5	5	Quarterly and annual reports	

Objective 1											
Improve Agricultural Development Services											
Strategy											
xi) Enhance promotion of crop diversification											
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information / Frequency of activity
Crop product diversification	Promote cultivation and utilization of crops other than maize such as rice, soya beans, groundnuts, etc.	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of farmers sensitized in crop diversification	0	8,466	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,466	1,000	Quarterly and annual reports
	Promotion of crop diversification and yield improvement	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Reduction in the diversification index	10	3	6	5.5	5	4	3	Quarterly and annual reports
	Promotion of horticulture	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of fruit trees planted	200	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Quarterly and annual reports
Agroforestry and tree crops development	Establishment of fruit tree orchards in all the wards	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of orchards established	0	17	5	5	4	3	0	quarterly and annual reports
	Establish tree nurseries in all the wards	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of nurseries established	0	17	5	5	4	3	0	quarterly and annual reports

Objective 1											
Improve Agricultural Development Services											
Strategy											
xii) Enhance promotion of dietary diversity											
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information / Frequency of activity
Nutrition and education	Promote the utilization of diverse foods	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of trainings	50	20	4	4	4	4	4	Quarterly and annual reports
Objective 1											
Improve Agricultural Development Services											
Strategy											
xiii) Enhance food processing, preservation and storage											
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information / Frequency of activity
Agro-based processing promotion	Conduct training in food processing and nutrition	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of trainings	50	20	4	4	4	4	4	Quarterly and annual reports
	Training farmers in agro-processing, value addition and farm storage	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of trainings	50	20	4	4	4	4	4	Quarterly and annual reports
Promote value chains	Establish crop value chains	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of value chains	2	30	0	7	7	7	9	Quarterly and annual reports

Objective 1											
Improve Agricultural Development Services											
Strategy											
xiv) Enhance promotion of nutrient dense crops											
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information / Frequency of activity
Nutrition and education	Promote growing of nutrient dense crops	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of trainings	50	20	4	4	4	4	4	Quarterly and annual reports
Objective 1											
Improve Agricultural Development Services											
Strategy											
xv) Promote climate smart agriculture technologies and practices											
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information / Frequency of activity
Climate smart agriculture	Disseminate climate smart agricultural technologies and practices to farmers	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Hectares of land under Climate Smart Agriculture	11	120	30	30	30	30	30	Quarterly and annual reports
		Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of farmers using drought tolerant crop varieties	100	1,200	300	300	300	300	300	Quarterly and annual reports
		Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Area under climate smart Agroforestry	5	160	40	40	40	40	40	Quarterly and annual reports
		Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of farmers adopting climate smart agroforestry	3,000	125	25	25	25	25	25	Quarterly and annual reports

	Training of small holder farmers in Smart agriculture practices	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of smallholder farmers adopting smart agriculture	3,000	125	25	25	25	25	25	quarterly and annual reports
	Disseminate current weather forecast updates to farmers in all wards	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of updates issued	52	260	52	52	52	52	52	quarterly and annual reports
	Provide disease resistant seed varieties to small holder farmers at lower prices	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of varieties provided	10	20	4	4	4	4	4	quarterly and annual reports
Objective 1	Improve Agricultural Development Services										
Strategy	xvi) Enhance farm power and mechanisation										
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information / Frequency of activity
Agricultural mechanization	Enhance agricultural mechanization	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of demonstrations on use of agricultural machinery	3	21	5	4	4	4	4	Quarterly and annual reports
		Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of hectares under mechanized farming systems	4	75	15	15	15	15	15	Quarterly and annual reports
	Enhance animal draft power	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of hectares under animal draft power technologies	3	40	10	10	10	10	10	Quarterly and annual reports
	Establish farm power mechanization centres	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of farm power mechanization centres established	0	4	0	0	1	2	1	Quarterly and annual reports

	Facilitate and monitor the increase in hectarage of land under cultivation	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of monitoring visits	4	4	0	1	1	1	1	quarterly and annual reports
Objective 1	Improve Agricultural Development Services										
Strategy	xvii) Enhance participation of women and youth in agriculture.										
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information / Frequency of activity
Women, youth and PLWA and PLWD in Agriculture	Develop operational guidelines and procedures to facilitate increased access by women and youth to agricultural services, credit and leadership roles in farmer organizations.	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of operational guidelines	0	5	1	1	1	1	1	Quarterly and annual reports
	Disseminate technologies to ease the drudgery of work on Persons living with HIV and AIDS (PLWA) and PLWD	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of technologies	0	10	2	2	2	2	2	Quarterly and annual reports

Objective 2 Enhance partnerships in Agricultural Development											
Strategy i) Strengthening linkages with stakeholders											
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information /Frequency of activity
Stakeholder coordination	Conduct annual review and planning meetings with stakeholders	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of meetings	1	10	2	2	2	2	2	Quarterly and annual reports
Objective 2 Enhance partnerships in Agricultural Development											
Strategy ii) Developing and implementing a Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy											
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information /Frequency of activity
Knowledge management and communication	Develop and implement a Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of strategies developed/reviewed	0	4	1	1	1	1	1	Quarterly and annual reports
Objective 2 Enhance partnerships in Agricultural Development											
Strategy iii) Strengthening credit risk management											
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information /Frequency of activity
Credit risk management	Conduct sensitization trainings on credit repayment	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of trainings	0	10	2	2	2	2	2	Quarterly and annual reports

Objective 2 Enhance partnerships in Agricultural Development											
Strategy iv) Enhancing promotion of matching grants and other financing windows											
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information /Frequency of activity
Agricultural finance product development	promote matching grants and other financing windows	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	No of Matching grants awarded and disbursed to agro-based SMEs	1	17	0	3	4	5	5	Quarterly and annual reports
		Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	No of Agricultural Financial Institution established and operationalised	0	12	0	0	5	5	2	Quarterly and annual reports
Objective 2 Enhance partnerships in Agricultural Development											
Strategy v) Enhancing promotion of warehouse receipt system											
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information /Frequency of activity
Warehouse receipt system	Establish warehouse licensing authority	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number established	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	Quarterly and annual reports
	Certification of warehouses for the warehouse receipt system	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of inspections and visits	0	12	0	0	4	4	4	Quarterly and annual reports

Objective 2		Enhance partnerships in Agricultural Development									
Strategy		vi) Developing standards, verification and certification mechanisms for agricultural products									
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information /Frequency of activity
Agricultural standards and regulation	Staff training	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of staff trained	10	140	0	35	35	35	35	Quarterly and annual reports
Improved and certified seed promotion	Produce and disseminate brochures, TV and radio programmes, posters, and newspaper articles on use of improved and certified seed	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of dissemination campaigns	20	10	2	2	2	2	2	Quarterly and annual reports
	Conduct field days and demonstration trials on the use of improved and certified seed.	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of field days and demonstrations	50	150	30	30	30	30	30	Quarterly and annual reports
	Conduct seed production and multiplication programmes	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of crops multiplied	3	20	5	5	5	5	5	Quarterly and annual reports
	Co-ordinate rural seed programmes	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of meetings with seed stakeholders	4	10	2	2	2	2	2	Quarterly and annual reports

Objective 2	Enhance partnerships in Agricultural Development										
Strategy	vii) Enhancing Sanitary and Phytosanitary standards										
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information /Frequency of activity
Sanitary and Phytosanitary standards	Improve sanitary and phytosanitary standards/ compliance	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of sensitizations	5	10	2	2	2	2	2	Quarterly and annual reports
Objective 2	Enhance partnerships in Agricultural Development										
Strategy	viii) Scaling up farmer awareness on safety standards										
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information /Frequency of activity
Safety standards	Safety standards awareness	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of sensitizations	0	10	2	2	2	2	2	Quarterly and annual reports
Objective 2	Enhance partnerships in Agricultural Development										
Strategy	ix) Enhancing promotion of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the agriculture sector										
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information /Frequency of activity
Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in agriculture development	Promote Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the district	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of partnerships	0	15	3	3	3	3	3	Quarterly and annual reports

Objective 2 Enhance partnerships in Agricultural Development											
Strategy x) Scaling-up development and promotion of agricultural technologies											
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information /Frequency of activity
Productivity enhanced Agricultural technology promotion	Promote adaptive agricultural technologies	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of technologies	4	25	5	5	5	5	5	Quarterly and annual reports
Objective 2 Enhance partnerships in Agricultural Development											
Strategy xi) Strengthening ecological based agricultural research											
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information /Frequency of activity
Promote applied agricultural research and development	establish and operationalise a competitive grant scheme for agricultural research	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of schemes established	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	Quarterly and annual reports
	Purchase of research equipment	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of equipment purchased	0	250	50	50	50	50	50	Quarterly and annual reports
	Conduct soil mapping in all the wards	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of digitized soil maps	1	17	0	5	5	4	3	Quarterly and annual reports
			number of mapping survey reports	0	5	1	1	1	1	1	quarterly and annual reports

	Establish Trials and demonstration plots in all the wards	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of trials and demonstrations installed	4	17	0	5	5	4	3	quarterly and annual reports
Objective 2	Enhance partnerships in Agricultural Development										
Strategy	xii) Developing climate change resilience technologies and practices.										
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information /Frequency of activity
Climate change resilience	Conduct awareness campaigns on climate change mitigation and adaptation	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of campaigns	3	20	4	4	4	4	4	Quarterly and annual reports
Objective 3	Improve Financial Management										
Strategy	Improve financial management										
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information /Frequency of activity
Financial management	Improve financial management and accounting	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of payment sets processed with their attachments	12	48	12	12	12	12	12	Quarterly and annual reports
		Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of monthly expenditure returns prepared	12	48	12	12	12	12	12	Quarterly and annual reports

Objective 4	Improve Management Systems										
Strategy	i) Review and implement the service charter										
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information /Frequency of activity
Service Charter review and implementation	Review and localise the service charter	District	number of reviews	0	5	1	1	1	1	1	Quarterly and annual reports
Objective 4	Improve Management Systems										
Strategy	ii) Review the legal and policy framework										
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information /Frequency of activity
Legal and policy review	Review legal and policy framework	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Number of policies developed and reviewed	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	Quarterly and annual reports
Strategy	iii) Re-engineer, develop, automate and integrate requisite systems										
Requisite system development	Develop and integrate requisite system	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of systems developed	0	5	1	1	1	1	1	Quarterly and annual reports
Strategy	iv) Strengthen knowledge management, planning, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.										
Coordination and monitoring	number of Supervision and backstopping visits conducted	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	Supervision and backstopping	4	20	4	4	4	4	4	Quarterly and annual reports
Objective 5	Improve Human Resource										
Strategy	i) Reviewing and operationalizing organizational structure										
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information /Frequency of activity

Organizational structure review	Review organizational structure	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of structures reviewed	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	Quarterly and annual reports
		Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of filled positions	5	15	0	5	6	4	0	Quarterly and annual reports
Strategy	ii) Developing and implementing a comprehensive training programmes										
Human resource development	Develop a staff training programmes	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of training plans developed based on the outcome of the APAS and training needs assessments	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	Quarterly and annual reports
Objective 5	Improve Human Resource										
Strategy	iii) Strengthening performance management mechanisms										
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information /Frequency of activity
Performance enhancement programmes	Sensitize and strengthen performance enhancement programmes mechanisms	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of sensitizations	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	Quarterly and annual reports
Strategy	iv) Developing and implementing staff motivation plan										
Staff motivation plan	Develop motivation plan	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of plans	0	5	1	1	1	1	1	Quarterly and annual reports

v) Strengthening operations of the integrity committee											
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information /Frequency of activity
Integrity committee development	Create and strengthen integrity committee	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of trainings	0	5	1	1	1	1	1	Quarterly and annual reports
Objective 5											
Improve Human Resource											
vi) Developing and implementing change management strategy											
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information /Frequency of activity
Change management	Develop change management strategy	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of strategies developed	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	Quarterly and annual reports
Objective 6											
Improve Institutional Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment											
Improve Institutional Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment											
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information /Frequency of activity
Infrastructure development	Construction of camp houses	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of houses constructed	0	15	0	0	5	5	0	Completion Certificates
	Rehabilitation of camp houses	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of houses rehabilitated	0	14	0	4	4	4	2	Completion Certificates

	Rehabilitation of farm training centre	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of buildings rehabilitated	0	25	0	25	0	0	0	Completion Certificates
Storage facilities development	Construct storage facilities	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of storage sheds constructed	0	17	0	0	0	4	4	Completion Certificates
		Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of bulking centres constructed	0	8	0	0	0	2	2	Completion Certificates
	Rehabilitate storage facilities	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of storage sheds rehabilitated	0	5	1	1	1	1	1	Completion Certificates
ICT development	Install wide area network	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of networks installed	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	Quarterly and annual reports
	Provide ICT gadgets to agricultural staff	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of ICT gadgets procured	3	100	0	100	0	0	0	Quarterly and annual reports
	Improve integrated agricultural information system	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of review and consultative meetings	2	10	2	2	2	2	2	Quarterly and annual reports
Rural infrastructure development	Improve roads and bridges leading to agricultural productive areas	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of roads leading to agricultural productive areas rehabilitated	0	25	5	5	5	5	5	Completion Certificates

		Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of bridges leading to agricultural productive areas rehabilitated/constructed	0	50	10	10	10	10	10	Completion Certificates
Farm blocks and settlement schemes	Develop farm blocks and settlement schemes	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of Farm blocks and settlement schemes supported	0	4	1	1	1	1	1	Quarterly and annual reports
		Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of Farm blocks and settlement schemes created	0	5	1	1	1	1	1	Quarterly and annual reports
	Establishment of 1 Farm block in the District	Mundu	number of farm-blocks established and operational	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	quarterly and annual reports
Develop agricultural research centre	Construction of a Regional Research and Development station in the District	Chinsali central	number of research centres constructed	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	Completion Certificates
	Construction of 13 camp houses in existing camps	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of camp houses constructed	0	13	3	3	3	3	1	Completion Certificates
	Construct 10 camp houses in 10 new agriculture camps	Chinsali central, Kaso, Mundu, Musanya	number of camp hoses constructed	0	10	2	2	2	2	2	Completion Certificates

Development Goal 2	Enhanced industrialisation and Job Creation through Trade, Mineral development and Tourism.									
Objective 1	Sustained Industrial development through value addition, mining and tourism.									
Strategy	The LA and MoMMD (through the regional Mining Bureau) to collaborate and enhance Mineral exploration									
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Mineral and petroleum exploration and exploitation	Advertise mineral and petroleum exploration potential for Chinsali district	Chinsali District	Number of adverts running	0	0	2	1	1	1	Newspaper
	Conduct Mineral explorations in Chinsali	Chinsali District	Number of Mineral explorations in Chinsali being conducted	0	0	4	4	4	4	Exploration reports
	Establish a Provincial Mining Bureau in Chinsali	Chinsali District	Number of Provincial Mining Bureau in Chinsali established	0	0	0	1	0	0	Completion Certificate
Objective 2	To increase by 30% the participation of the Artisanal and small scale Miners in the Mining sector by the year 2033									
Strategy	The LA, MSMEs and MoMMD to collaborate and enhance participation of artisanal miners in the sector									
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Mineral beneficiation and value addition	Registration of 30 cooperatives and clubs to participate in artisanal and small scale mining	All wards	Number of registered mining cooperatives and clubs.	0	0	6	6	6	6	Certificate of registration
	Provide loans for the procurement of mining equipment for 30 registered artisanal mining cooperatives	All wards	Number of cooperatives given loans for mining equipment	0	0	6	6	6	6	Progress Report

Objective 3	To establish mineral processing facilities in the district by the year 2033									
Strategy	The LA and Ministry of Small-scale and Medium Enterprises to promote value addition in the mining sector									
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Artisanal and small-scale mining development	Establish 2 mineral processing facilities	Chinsali District	Number of mineral processing facilities established	0	0	0	1	1	0	Completion Certificate
Objective 4	To enhance investment promotion in the district									
Strategy	The LA and Ministry of Small-scale and Medium Enterprises to collaborate and enhance investment promotion									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Investment Promotion	Conducting Ward expositions	All wards	Number of Ward investment expositions held	0	0	17	0	0	0	Expo Reports
	Capacity building of district chamber of commerce	Chinsali District	Number of sensitizations meetings on investment held with the chamber of commerce	0	1	1	1	1	1	Sensitization Reports
Objective 5	To increase availability of trade and market spaces from 3 markets in 2023 to 10 markets by 2033									
Strategy	The LA and traditional leader to collaborate on establishment of modern markets									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Business Development Services Provision	Construction of 7 modern markets at Kalela, Musanya, Mundu, Chilinda/Mulilansolo, Lubwa Mission, Kapasa Makasa Area and Tazama Area.	Kalela, Musanya, Mundu, Chilinda/Mulilansolo, Lubwa Mission, Kapasa Makasa Area and Tazama Area.	Number of modern markets constructed	3	1	1	2	2	1	Completion Certificates
Objective 6	To create Multi-facility economic zone and industrial parks by the year 2033.									

Strategy	The LA and Ministry of Small-scale and Medium Enterprises and traditional authorities to collaborate on establishing Multi-facility economic zone and industrial parks by 2033									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Multi-facility economic zone and industrial parks	Identification of suitable sites for creation of economic zones and industrial yards	Tazama area	Suitable sites for economic zones and industrial yards identified	0	0	0	1	0	0	Chinsali Town Council reports, Completion Certificates
	Advertise economic zones and industrial yards	Chinsali	Number of adverts running	0	0	0	0	1	1	Reports, Newspaper adverts
Objective 7	To increase hospitality services in the district from 15% bed spaces to 80% by 2033									
Strategy	LA and MoT to promote development of more hospitality facilities									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Tourism promotion and marketing	Creation of commercial plots for hospitality industry	Chimbele, Chipoma	Number of commercial plots created to set up hospitality facilities	5	0	1	1	1	1	Layout Plans, LAP Reports
Objective 8	To increase tourist visitation in the district from 5 % tourist per year to 17% tourist per year by the year 2033									
Strategy	The LA and MoT to intensify marketing of tourism sites.									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Tourism promotion and marketing	Advertise tourism sites through Mass media	Chinsali	Number of adverts running on tourism promotion	1	0	3	3	3	3	Annual reports
	Rehabilitate the following heritage sites Kazembo, Kasomo, Lubwa, , Shambalakale	Kazembo, Kasomo, Lubwa, , Shambalakale,	Number of heritage sites rehabilitated	0	0	1	1	1	1	Completion Certificates, Annual reports

	Secure title deeds for heritage site	Kazembo, Kasomo, Lubwa, , Shambalakale,	Number of heritage sites secured	0	0	0	1	1	1	Certificates of Title (Title Deeds)
	Construct a lodge/hotel at Chipoma Falls through PPP	Chimbele, Chipoma Falls	Number of lodges/hotels constructed at Chipoma falls	0	0	0	1	0	0	Completion Certificates, Annual reports
Objective 9	To increase youth participation in sports, arts and cultural promotion from 20 % to 80 % by 2033									
Strategy	Department of Arts and Culture with the LA to promote sports, Arts and Culture by 2033									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Sports, Art and Culture Promotion	Mobilize traditional dancing groups	Malalo, Ichinga Chunga, Chambeshi Chilunda, Chilinda Chinsali, Nkakula Munwakubili Kamanachili	Number of traditional dancing groups mobilized	0	0	4	4	4	4	Annual reports
	Complete the construction of the Cultural Village	Nkakula Ward	Number of cultural villages constructed	0	0	0	0	1	0	Annual reports
	Establish markets for art facts	Malalo, Ichinga Chunga, Chambeshi Chilunda, Chilinda Chinsali, Nkakula Munwakubili Kamanachili	Number of markets for art facts established	1	0	4	4	4	4	Annual reports
Objective 10	To improve Air Transport Infrastructure in the district by expanding and upgrading the airstrips to bituminous standards, and construction of modern auxiliary facilities by 2033									
Strategy	The LA together with the National Airports to source for financial resources for the expansion and improvement air transport in the district									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity

Aviation Development	Upgrade the Chinsali runways to bituminous standards	Chinsali	Number of runways upgraded to bituminous standards	0	0	0	0	1	0	Annual reports, Completion Certificates
	Construction of auxiliary facilities at Chinsali Airport	Chinsali	Number of auxiliary facilities at Chinsali Airport constructed					1		Annual reports Field inspection reports
Objective 11	To improve intra- and inter district road network from 30% in 2023 to 85% by 2033									
Strategy	The LA and RDA to ensure that financial resources and human capital are mobilized so that transport systems and infrastructure are improved by the year 2033									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Road development and Maintenance (Infrastructure development)	Rehabilitate the following feeder roads 1.Choshi-Cheswa - Chipale road (R33) 2.Nkweto-Shimwalule-Malata Chembe (RD 64-U6) 3. Lubwa-Nashinga (RD 60)	1.Choshi-Cheswa -Chipale road (R33) 2.Nkweto-Shimwalule-Shimwalule-Malata Chembe (RD 64-U6) 3. Lubwa-Nashinga (RD 60)	Number of kilometres of feeder roads rehabilitated	15	0	0	30	30	30	Completion Certificates, Annual reports
	Construct bridges at the following points Chinsali -Mulilansolo - D56, Mbesuma Isoka - D18, Chinsali CBD to Turn off (Nambuluma Road), Kaposha and Chambeshi. Great North Road (Matumbo - Chinsali turnoff) and other key crossing points in all wards	Chinsali - Mulilansolo -D56, Mbesuma Isoka - D18, Chinsali CBD to Turn off (Nambuluma Road), Kaposha and Chambeshi. Great North Road (Matumbo - Chinsali turnoff)	Number of crossing points and bridges constructed.	98	0	0	4	3	2	Completion Certificates, Annual reports

		and other key crossing points in all wards								
	Rehabilitate the following inter-district roads to bituminous standards (Chinsali-Safwa road, Chinsali-Mulilansolo-Mbesuma road)	Chinsali-Safwa road, Chinsali-Mulilansolo-Mbesuma road	Number of inter district roads rehabilitated	0	0	30	30	30	0	Completion Certificates
	Construct 2 truck parking bays at Nambuluma	Munwakubili Ward	Number of Truck Parking Bays constructed	0	1	0	0	0	1	Completion Certificates
Objective 12	To reduce Zones not covered by Mobile network to 0% by 2033									
Strategy	The LA to collaborate with ZICTA and other stakeholders and ensure that communication towers are constructed in all the zones that do not have network by 2033									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
ICT Infrastructure Development	Construct 10 communication towers in zones without mobile network	All Wards (e.g. Chipanga, Chilunda and Chunga)	Number of communication towers constructed	42	0	0	0	5	5	Completion Certificates
Objective 13	To increase access to ICT and internet availability in schools from 3% in 2023 to 85% by 2033									
Strategy	The LA and The LA in collaboration with the MoE to collaborate with all the stakeholders and provide internet services in school									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
ICT Infrastructure Development	Procure 100 computers in schools	All Wards	Number of computers procured in schools	23	0	0	50	25	25	Delivery Note, Handover Report
	Provide internet services in schools	All Wards	Number of schools provided with internet services	23	0	0	20	10	10	Handover Report, Completion Certificate

Table 6.5: Economic Transformation and Job Creation – Targets and Target Indicators (IDP Team, 2022.)

6.2.2. DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 2: HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Development Goal 1:	Enhanced access to quality, equitable and inclusive education by 2033									
Objective 1	Enhance access to Quality, Equitable and Inclusive Education									
Strategies	Improve Technical, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Skills									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Infrastructure development	Create community awareness on the need to construct 74 ECE hubs	In 14 zonal centres	Number of community awareness meetings conducted	14	0	25	25	24	0	Field reports/annually
	Construct 14 ECE Hubs and	In 14 zonal centres	Number of ECE Hubs constructed	14	0	0	0	5	2	Completion Certificates
	Construct 74 ECE Classrooms	All 17 wards	Number of ECE Classrooms constructed	17	0	2	5	5	5	Completion Certificates
	Construction of 13 Primary Schools	Nkula, Lole chitula Kamanachili, Kaposi Chembe malata Mukanda, Mulelema Kapili, Kaso Chifuma, Mwalala Mutale, Kambwi	Number of primary Schools constructed	69	0	3	3	4	3	Completion Certificates
	Construct Day secondary schools	Chandamali Area (Lubu Day Secondary School)	Number of secondary schools constructed	13	0	0	0	1	0	Completion Certificates

	Construct 12 Weekly boarding facilities in Day schools	Lameck, Shimwalule Tongo Tongo, Chilunda Kalwala, Mulakupikwa, Mwalala, Munwe Cheswa, Chungulo Chinsali Day, Lubwa Day Schools	Number of weekly boarding facilities constructed	0	0	0	4	4	4	Completion Certificates
	Rehabilitate 6 Classroom blocks	Mushishi Primary Luko , Namwenya Chinsali Special unit Kapwepwe Primary School	Number of classroom blocks rehabilitated	0	0	0	2	2	2	Completion Certificates
	Construct 55 ablution blocks in schools	All Wards	Number of ablution blocks constructed	0	0	0	5	10	10	Completion Certificates
	Rehabilitation of a District Resource centre	Mwaba Primary School	Number of Resource Centres constructed	1	0	0	1	0	0	Field Reports/stage completion certificate
Infrastructure development	Construct House for Teachers	All Wards	Number of Houses Constructed	150	0	0	5	5	5	Field Reports/stage completion certificate
	Procurement of 9,400 desks	All Wards	Number of desks procured	9,000	4,433	5,067	0	0	0	Reports, Delivery Note, Handover reports
	Rehabilitate 500 desks	All Schools	Number of desks rehabilitated	0	150	150	100	100	0	Reports, Delivery Note, Handover reports
Human Resource Development	Recruit 340 teachers	In all the 14 wards	Number of teachers recruited	340	80	120	120	60	0	Recruitment Reports

Awareness meeting	Create community awareness on the need of Special School	Chinsali Special Unit	Number of community awareness conducted	1	0	1	0	0	0	Field Reports
Inclusive education	Expand Special Education School	Chinsali Special Unit	Number of Special education centres established	1	0	1	0	0	0	Field Reports/stage completion certificate
Adult literacy	Create community awareness on the importance of adult literacy in the 14 zone centres	All Wards	Number of community awareness conducted	0	0	0	4	4	2	Field reports
	Establish adult literacy centres in the Zonal centres	All Wards	Number of adult literacy constructed	0	0	0	2	2	1	Field Reports/stage completion certificate
Menstrual hygiene Promotion	Create awareness on menstrual hygiene in the Schools	14 zone centres in all wards	Number of awareness on menstrual hygiene conducted	14	0	3	3	3	2	Field reports
Menstrual hygiene Promotion	Procure and distribute regularly sanitary towels to eligible girls in all	All Wards	Number of sanitary towels and pads distributed 3 times in a year	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	Distribution list
School Feeding Programmes	Conduct school feeding programmes in all community and primary schools	All Wards	Number of community and primary schools benefit from the school feeding	33	33	33	38	42	46	Distribution list/monthly reports
Science, technology, engineering and mathematics	Revamp School production Units in all the schools in the district	All Wards	Number of schools production unit revamped	40	0	40	0	0	0	Field reports/quarterly reports
Infrastructure development	Construct skills training centre in the district	CBD	Number of skills training centres constructed	1	0	0	1	0	0	Completion Certificate
	Complete the Construction of Universities	Lubwa	Number of universities completed	1	0	0	0	0	1	Completion Certificate

Development Goal 2: Improved Health Food and Nutrition										
Objective 1	To improve access to health facilities from 48 % to 100 % by the year 2033.									
Strategy	The LA with the MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to improve health infrastructure for primary health care									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Infrastructure development	120 staff houses and other amenities such as running water and electricity constructed	All Wards	Number of staff houses constructed with other amenities such as running water and electricity	15	1	2	5	5	5	Infrastructure reports, Completion certificates
	30 new health facilities at the following areas constructed	All Wards	Number of new health facilities constructed	17	5	3	3	3	3	Infrastructure reports, Completion certificates
	Health Facilities provided with medical equipment	All Wards	Number of newly constructed health facilities provided with medical equipment	17	6	6	6	6	6	Infrastructure reports, Completion certificates
	Construct Maternity Facilities in health centres	All Wards	Number of health centres with Maternity facilities	0	3	3	3	3	3	Infrastructure reports, Completion certificates
	Construct Mothers Shelters	All Wards	Number of Mothers Shelters Constructed	0	1	0	5	0	5	Infrastructure reports, Completion certificates
	Construct Mortuary	Mikunku Ward (at Mulilansolo Mission Hospital)	Number of Mortuaries Constructed	0	0	0	0	1	0	Infrastructure reports, Completion certificates
	Construct Mini Hospitals	Kaso and Chifuma	Number of Mini Hospitals constructed	0	0	0	0	1	1	Infrastructure reports, Completion certificates

Objective 2	To increase availability of essential drugs and vaccines in all the health centres from 78 % to 100 % by 2033									
Strategy	The LA and MOH to put in measures for sufficient supply of vaccines and drugs.									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Drug Supply Chain and Management	Maintain monthly stock control cards for drugs and vaccines.	Chinsali	Monthly stock control cards for drugs and vaccines maintained	78%	80%	85%	87%	94%	100%	eLMIS reports
	Install the facility electronic Logistics Management Information System (eLMIS) in all health facilities for ordering of medicines	Chinsali	Number of health facilities with electronic Logistics Management Information System (eLMIS)	15	21	27	33	39	45	eLMIS reports
Objective 3	To increase human resource availability in health centres from 63% to 100 % by 2033									
Strategy	The LA with the MoH in collaboration with stakeholders to increase the number of qualified health providers to the required establishment by 2033									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Human Resource Development	20 Medical Clinical Officers recruited	Chinsali	Number of Medical Clinical Officers recruited	20	4	4	4	4	4	HRIS Reports
	15 Medical Officers recruited	Chinsali	Number of Medical Officers recruited	6	9	12	18	21	24	HRIS Reports
	20 Midwives recruited	Chinsali	Number of midwives recruited	20	24	28	32	36	40	HRIS Reports
	10 Medical Licentiate Officers recruited	Chinsali	Number of Medical Licentiate Officers recruited	1	3	5	7	9	11	HRIS Reports

	50 Registered Nurses recruited	Chinsali	Number of Registered Nurses recruited	50	60	70	80	90	100	HRIS Reports
	20 Environmental Health Technologists recruited	Chinsali	Number of Environmental Health Technologists recruited	20	24	28	32	36	40	HRIS Reports
	30 Medical Paramedical Officers recruited	Chinsali	Number of Medical Paramedical Officers recruited	34	40	46	52	58	64	HRIS Reports
Objective 4	Increase the % of the population that know their status from 92% 2022 to 100% in 2033									
Strategy	The DATF to Enhance HIV/AIDS activities in the District are intensified in all the zones									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
HIV/AIDS Infection and Stigma Reduction	Establish 30 Youth Friendly Corners at the following centres	Chinsali	Number of Youth Friendly Corners centres established	7	6	6	6	6	6	ADH REPORTS
	Intensify HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns by conducting 50 campaigns	Chinsali	Number of awareness campaigns on HIV/AIDS by conducted	4	10	10	10	10	10	DHIS2
	Conduct 5,000 VMMC	Chinsali	Number of VMMC conducted	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	DHIS2
Objective 5	To improve motorized referral system by 50 % in 2033									
Transport Management	Procure 4 utility vehicles	Chinsali District	Number of Utility Vehicles procured	4	0	1	1	1	1	Delivery Note, White books
	Procure 30 motorbikes	All Wards	Number of motorbikes procured	5	6	6	6	6	6	Delivery Note, White books
	Procure 4 ambulances	Chinsali District	Number of ambulances procured	1	0	1	1	1	1	Delivery Note, White books

Development Goal 3: Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities through provision of social services and amenities by 2033										
Objective 1	To improve Social Protection Programmes by 20% by 2033									
Strategy	Increase access to Social Protection Programmes such as Social Security services									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Social protection integration	Engage stakeholders that are involved in social protection programmes	All Wards	Number of stakeholders meetings held	0	18	18	18	18	18	Activity Report
Objective 2	To support, motivate and encourage the people with disability to face the challenges and become productive part of the society									
Strategy	The Zambia Federation of people with disabilities and other cooperating partners to promote and enforce laws which protect their right to productive and decent work as well as basic services.									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Disability services	Create awareness and sensitisation to the communities on various aspect of disabilities	All Wards	Number of awareness meetings held	0	18	18	18	18	18	Activity Report/ Minutes
	Integrate differently abled in development programmes	All Wards	Number of differently abled integrated	0	20	20	20	20	20	Activity Report
Objective 3	To ensure that sufficient food is available, that supplies are relatively stable and that those in need of food can obtain it.									
Strategy	The Ministry of Agriculture and MDCSS to collaborate with other stakeholders to promote sustainable agriculture development and sustainable food supply in both urban and rural areas									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Food security support	Establishment and registration of Village Banking groups	All Wards	Number of Village Banking groups	25	70	90	140	200	250	Activity Report

			established and registered							
	Capacity building and recruitment of Area Food Security Pack Committees (AFSPs)	All Wards	Number of Capacity Building Meetings held	0	4	4	4	4	4	Activity Report/Minutes
	Facilitate Self-help initiatives	All Wards	Number of Self-Help Initiatives Meetings held	0	17	17	17	17	17	Activity Report/Minutes
Objective 4	To ensure that children's rights enshrined in the international and national legislation are 75 % implemented by 2032.									
Strategy	The MDCSS to collaborate with stakeholders and Construct Places of Child Safety									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Child protection	Create awareness on the importance of child protection	All Wards	Number of Awareness meetings on child protection held	0	17	17	17	17	17	Activity Report/Minutes
	Construct Place of Child Safety Facility	Lubwa Ward	Number of Place of Child Safety Facility constructed	0	0	0	0	0	1	Completion Certificate
	Rehabilitate the house for the Child Safety in town area	Nkakula Ward	Number of Place of Child Safety Houses constructed	0	0	0	0	0	1	Completion Certificate
Objective 5	To provide 65 % of services to the underprivileged section of the Chinsali population by providing them various forms of social protection against poverty, unemployment, disability and the old aged by 2033									
Strategy	The LA with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) to create awareness on the SCT and mobilize resources to pay the funds to eligible households									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity

Social Cash Transfer	Create community awareness on SCT	All Wards	Number of community awareness meetings on SCT held	0	17	17	17	17	17	Activity Report/Minutes
	Scale up Social Cash Transfer through registration and validation of more beneficiaries	All Wards	Number of new SCT beneficiaries registered and validated	6,738	200	300	500	500	500	Activity Report/Database
	Capacity building of the Community Welfare Assistant Committees (CWACs)	All Wards	Number of Capacity building of the Community Welfare Assistant Committees (CWACs) conducted	4	4	4	4	4	4	Activity Report/Minutes
Objective 6	To provide members of the communities with information on the forms of gender based crimes and violence									
Strategy	The ministry of gender and Police service to work together to ensure that information on how to access the various services are shared with the general public									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Gender-based violence elimination	Community sensitisation on GBV	All Wards	Number of Community sensitization on GBV meetings held	0	17	17	17	17	17	Activity Report/Minutes
	Establishment of village based Gender based violence centres in each chiefdom	All Chiefdoms	Number of Village based Gender based violence centres established	0	0	0	1	1	1	Activity Report

	Establish one-stop-centres for GBV cases in all wards	All Wards	Number of One stop Centres for GBV established	0	1	1	4	5	6	Activity Report
Objective 7	To provide equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promote appropriate legislation, policies and actions.									
Strategy	The local authority in collaboration with WDCs, cooperating partners and other government department to work together to reduce Developmental inequalities									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Integrated development planning	Community sensitization and participation in development programmes	All Wards	Number of Community sensitization meetings conducted	0	17	17	17	17	17	Activity Report/Minutes
	Conduct issues survey	All Wards	Number of Issues Survey Conducted	0	1	0	0	0	0	Report
	Inclusive Spatial mapping	All Wards	Number of Inclusive Spatial mapping conducted	0	1	0	0	0	0	Report
Objective 8	To enhance living standards in rural areas by providing electricity in order to stimulate economic activities, create employment opportunities and bridge the urban-rural development gap by 2033									
Strategy	The government through Zambia Electricity Supply Cooperation and local authority to allocate resources to develop and expand rural electrification infrastructure, ensuring reliable and widespread access to electricity.									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Rural electrification	Engage REA in connecting electricity to public social amenities in	All Wards	Number of Public social amenities in rural areas connected	0	3	3	3	4	4	Completion Certificate

	rural areas in the 17.									
	Sensitization and encouraging youth to apply for CDF grants and skills development training through the ward development committees in all the 17 wards	All Wards	Number of Community Sensitization meetings held	0	17	17	17	17	17	Activity Report
Objective 9	To reduce housing deficit by 20% by 2033									
Strategy	The local authority, NAPSA and other private sector to ensure provision of affordable housing units in the district									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Public and social housing	Council to provide serviced land	Nkakula, Lubu, Chinsali, Munwakubili and Ichinga Wards	Number of plots serviced	0	200	500	500	400	400	Activity Report
	Lobby funds from central government and private sector (PPP) to construct low-cost housing units for vulnerable people	Nkakula, Lubu, Chinsali, Munwakubili and Ichinga Wards	Number of housing units constructed under PPP	0	0	0	100	100	100	Completion Certificate
Squatter upgrading	Stakeholder engagement on Settlement upgrading of Chandamali, Choshi and	All Wards	Number of Stakeholder engagement meeting on Settlement upgrading held	0	0	17	17	17	17	Activity Report/ Minutes

	Kabuta settlements									
	Preparation of LAPs for unplanned settlement	Mishishi, Chinsali Girls, Choshi, Kabuta, Chandamali, Seed Farm areas, Old Town and Mishishi and Ndundundu areas	Number of LAPs for unplanned settlement prepared	0	0	0	2	2	2	Activity Report
Research and development	Sensitization meetings on the Local Designing of affordable and environmentally friendly building plans	Mikunku, Chilunda, Itapa, Milemba, Chilinda and Chunga Wards	Number of Sensitization meetings held	0	6	6	6	6	6	Activity Report/ Minutes
Objective 10	To promote inclusive and participatory development									
Strategy	Promote equitable access to land for development									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Land management and administration	Sensitize people on land reforms and policies	All Wards	Number of sensitization meetings held	0	17	17	17	17	17	Activity Report
	Allocate 30% of available of land to women and youths	All Wards	Percentage of plots allocated to Women and Youths	0	5	10	15	20	30	Activity Report
	Allocate 20% of available of land to differently abled	All Wards	Percentage of plots allocated to Differently abled persons	0	5	9	12	15	20	Activity Report

	Create awareness on the importance land tenure system	All wards	Number of awareness meetings held	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	Activity Report
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Development Goal 4:		Improved Water Supply and Sanitation by 2033									
Objective 1		To Improve access to clean and safe water from 5% to 80% by 2033									
Strategy											
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity	
Infrastructure Development	Connect water to all the households in the urban areas (Mishishi extension, Mulyangolo, Kapwepwe, Choshi, FTC areas to be connected)	Mishishi extension, Mulyangolo, Kapwepwe, Choshi, FTC	Number of households in urban areas connected	1,392	250	250	250	250	250	Completion Certificate	
Capacity Development	Procure Water sample vessels	Chinsali District	Number of water sample vessels procured	0	0	0	0	1	1	Delivery Note	
	Collect and test Water samples	Chinsali District	Number of water samples collected and tested	0	0	0	0	20	20	Water Sampling Reports	
Infrastructure Development	Establish WARMA office	Chinsali District	Presence of WARMA Office	0	0	0	1	0	0	Completion Certificate	
	Rehabilitate boreholes in rural areas	All Wards	Number of Boreholes rehabilitated	0	0	0	0	50	59	Completion Certificate	
	Construct a Water Treatment Plant	Lubu Ward	Number of water treatment plants constructed	1	1	0	0	0	0	Completion Certificate	

	Establish Water schemes health post	All Wards such as; Shimwalule, Nashinga primary schools and Chunga health posts	Number of water schemes established	0	3	6	6	6	9	Completion Certificate
	Rehabilitate existing sewer line	Urban and Peri Urban Areas	Kilometres of Sewer line rehabilitated	0	0	0	30	0	0	Completion Certificate
	Construct Urban Sewer Plant complete with the Network	Urban Area	Number of Urban Sewer Plants constructed	0	-	-	-	1	-	Completion Certificate
Transport Management	Procure Vacuum tanker	Chinsali	Number of vacuum tankers procured		-	-	-	-	1	LA/Chambeshi Water and sewerage Company
Objective 2	To improve access to solid waste management services to 60% by 2033									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Infrastructure Development	Construction of engineered Solid Waste Damp Site	Mwinga	GRZ/Donor		-	-	-	-	1	LA
	Construction of Recycling collection Centres (Refuse Bays)	1,000,000	GRZ/Donor		-	-	1	1	3	LA
	Fence the existing dump site	500,000	GRZ/Donor		-	-	-	500,000	-	LA
Capacity Development	Conduct sensitization meetings on solid waste management	120,000	GRZ/Donor		-	-	-	60,000	60,000	LA

Table 6.6: Human and Social Development – Targets and Target Indicators (IDP Team, 2022.)

6.2.3. DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 3: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Development Goal 1:	Well Managed and Protected Natural Resources									
Objective 1	To reduce the rate of deforestation and forest degradation in the district from over 5,000 ha in 2023 to 50ha per year by 2033.									
Strategy	The LA and the Department of Forest, and other stakeholders to collaborate in reducing the rate of deforestation and degradation.									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Forest protection and Management	Recruit 50 Community based Forest scouts/honorary forest officers in all the zones of the district	Chinsali District (4 forest reserves)	Number of Community based Forest champions/ambassadors in all the zones of the district recruited	20	4	4	4	4	4	Reports
	Raise indigenous tree and 200,000 exotic tree seedlings.	Chinsali District (4 forest reserves)	Number of indigenous tree and exotic tree seedlings raised	200,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	Reports
	Rehabilitate degraded areas with indigenous trees and 200 ha of land with exotic trees	Chinsali District (4 forest reserves)	Hectares of land with exotic trees	1,500	300	300	300	300	300	Reports
Hectares of land with indigenous trees			50	40	40	40	40	40		
Objective 2	To increase area under Community Forest Management from 350 to 1,500 Hectares by 2033									
Strategy	The Department of Forest in collaboration with the Traditional Leaders will place 1,500 Hectares under community Forest Management by 2033									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Community Forest Management	Create Community Forest Management Areas	All Wards	4 community forest management areas created	4	0	1	1	1	1	Reports

Objective 2	To increase area under Community Forest Management from 350ha in 2023 to 1,500 Hectares by 2033									
Strategy	The Department of Forest in collaboration with the Traditional Leaders will place 1,500 Hectares under community Forest Management									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Natural Resource protection and Management	Create Community Forest Management Areas	All Wards	Number of Community Forest Management Areas created	4	0	1	1	1	1	Reports
Objective 3	To reduce levels of Encroachment in Forest Reserves from 50% in 2023 to 5% by 2033									
Strategy	DNPW in collaboration with Law Enforcement agencies Intensify Patrols by 2033									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Natural Resource protection and Management	Identification of alternative land for resettlements of squatters	Four forest reserves	Hectares of alternative land for resettlements of squatters identified	300	0	100	50	100	50	Reports
	Re-allocation of Squatters to resettlement schemes	One resettlement scheme	Number of Squatters relocated to resettlement schemes	0	0	50	50	50	-	Reports
Objective 4	To increase community participation in natural resources management from 5% participation in 2023 to 50% by 2033.									
Strategy	LA, DNPW, FD and other stakeholders in collaboration with traditional leaders to help incorporate community members especially women in natural resources managements Programmes									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Environmental compliance promotion and tracking	Form Community Resources Boards	All wards	Number of Community Resources Board formed in all wards	10	0	5	5	5	2	Reports
	Offer technical support to the community resource boards for effective operations	All wards	12 meetings held to offer technical support to the community resource boards for effective operations	17	0	12	12	12	12	Reports

Objective 5	To increase the annual tonnage of honey in the district from 0.2tons in 2023 to 20 tons of honey in 2033									
Strategy	The Forestry department with Co-operating partners will promote Beekeeping as alternative Livelihood alternative									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Bee Keeping	Identify 125 farmers with forest areas for bee keeping	All Wards	Number of farmers with forest areas identified for bee keeping	4	0	25	50	25	25	Reports
	Train 125 Farmers in bee keeping	All Wards	Number of Farmers trained in bee keeping	4	0	25	50	25	25	Reports
	Procure 25 sets of bee keeping kits	All Wards	Number of bee keeping kits procured	4	0	25	50	25	25	Reports
Development Goal 2	Enhanced mitigation and adaptation to climate change by 2033									
Objective 1	To create an operational Framework on disaster risk reduction and preparedness by 2033									
Strategy	The DMMU in Cooperation with the local authority will strengthen Climate change migration measures by preparing disaster preparedness plans in all the twelve wards									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Disaster preparedness and Mitigation	Preparation Disaster preparedness plans	Chinsali District	Presence of Disaster preparedness plans prepared	0	0	1	0	0	0	District Disaster Preparedness Plan
	Preparation of Framework on disaster risk reduction and preparedness	Chinsali District	Presence of Framework on disaster risk reduction and preparedness prepared	0	0	1	0	0	0	District Disaster risk reduction and preparedness

Objective 2	To increase the number of automated weather stations from one station to Three by 2033									
Strategy	The LA and MoGEE to collaborate on sourcing funds for establishment of automated weather stations									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Early warning systems	Establish 3 automatic weather station	Kapasa Makasa university Kenneth Kaunda secondary school Kapemba school	Number of automatic weather stations established	1	1	0	1	1	0	Completion Certificates
	Weather monitoring and evaluation Programmes	Chinsali district	Number of assessment of flood prone areas conducted	5	1	3	4	3	3	Activity Reports
	Conduct awareness	All Wards	Numbers of awareness meetings conducted	4	0	5	5	5	5	Activity Reports
Objective 3	Timely, accuracy in weather observation and transmission									
Strategy	The MoGEE in cooperation with other partners will ensure that weather observation are transmitted on time for informed decision making									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Development of Human Resource	Recruit three (3) officers	Chinsali	Number of officers recruited	1	0	2	0	1	0	Annual report
	Capacity building	Kenneth Kaunda Sec School Kampemba Primary School Kapasamakasa University	Number of officers capacity built	0	0	2	1	1	0	Annual report
Objective 4	To increase the number of manual weather stations from 1 to 18 by 2033									
Strategy	The MoGEE and MoA to collaborate and ensure that more rainfall data is collected									
Programmes	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity

Integrate Agriculture extension officers and lead farmers in weather instrument observation	Capacity building	All Wards	Number of Agriculture extension officers and lead farmers capacity built	0	0	5	5	3	4	Annual report
Meteorological infrastructure	Construction of the Meteorological office	Chinsali Central	Number of Meteorological office constructed	0	0	0	1	0	0	Annual report

Table 6.7: Environmental Sustainability – Targets and Target Indicators (IDP Team, 2022.)

6.2.4. DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 4: GOOD GOVERNANCE ENVIRONMENT

Development Goal 1	Decentralize Public Service Delivery Systems									
Objective 1	To have 50% targeted public sector functions decentralized in local authorities by 2033									
Strategies	The LA and the Provincial Devolution Task Force will ensure that all Public Sector functions earmarked for devolution and devolved in the LA by 2033									
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Sector Devolution	Devolve the following functions to Local Authority: Livestock development and disease control, Sports development, culture and museum, district and primary health services	Chinsali District	Number of functions effectively devolved to the local authority	0	2	2	2	2	2	Annual Reports
Objective 2	To improve revenue collection efficiency for the Local Authority by 50% by 2033									
Strategy	The LA to intensify revenue collection measure and improve revenue collection									
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity

Financial Management	Update the Valuation roll	Planned areas with township boundary	Number of properties captured	2,000	3,000	0	0	0	0	LAP Reports, Valuation Roll
	Ensure that 80% of all properties in the urban and per-urban areas are captured on the Valuation roll	Planned areas with township boundary	Number of properties captured	2,000	3,642	0	0	0	0	Valuation Roll
Infrastructure Development	Construction of 2 bus stations within the CBD	Chinsali District	Number of bus stations constructed	0	0	0	1	0	1	Completion Certificate
	Construction of 2 bus stations within the CBD	Chinsali District	Number of bus stations constructed	0	0	0	1	0	1	Completion Certificate
Development Goal 2	Strengthen Transparency and Accountability Mechanisms									
Objective 1	To increase access to CDF in all the Wards by 100%									
Strategies	LA and Provincial Local Government Office to Facilitate the timely disbursement of Constituency Development fund (CDF)									
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Public finance management	Sensitisation of community members and WDCs on application procedures in all wards for all CDF components	All Wards	Number of ward sensitized	17	17	17	17	17	17	Activity Reports

Development Goal 3	Strengthen Land Management and Administration									
Objective 1	Improve Land administration and Management by 70% by 2033									
Strategy	The LA and MoLNR to ensure all plots are numbered and recommended by 2033									
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
National land titling	Sensitize all neighbourhood on the need to have title deeds	Mishishi, Chinsali Girls, Choshi, Kabuta, Chandamali, Seed farm areas	Number and name of settlements sensitized	0	0	1	2	2	2	Reports
	Preparation of layouts for	Old Town and Mishishi, Ndundundu areas	Number of layouts prepared	0	0	1	1	1	0	Reports
	Numbering of prepared layouts (old town and Mishishi, Ndundundu areas)	Old Town and Mishishi, Ndundundu areas	Number of layouts numbered	0	0	1	2	0	0	Reports
Land management and administration	Community engagements and Sensitisation on the Township boundary and in all Wards	Chandamali, Kabuta, Choshi, Masandiko, Seedfarm areas	Number of community engagements and sensitisation meeting held	0	1	2	1	1	0	Reports
	Formulate planning agreements in all Chiefdom	Nkula, Nkweto and Mubanga chiefdoms	Number of Planning agreements formulated	0	0	1	1	1	0	Reports
	Map out existing villages within the planning boundary	Chandamali, Kabuta, Choshi, Masandiko,	Number and name of villages mapped out	0	0	2	1	1	1	Reports

		Seedfarm areas								
Land information management system	Generate and update land database system and GIS Cadaster for and within the Township Boundary	All Planned areas	Number of database captured using GIS Cadaster system	0	0	2	2	1	2	Reports
Urban and regional planning	Enforcement of the URP Act 2015 regulations through regular Development control within the Township boundary	All Planned areas	Number of development controls conducted	0	0	100	100	150	150	Reports
Development Goal 4	Strengthen Human Rights and Constitutionalism									
Objective 1	To enhance adherence to labour laws by 80% by 2033									
Strategy	MoL to promote adherence to the labour laws and harmony in the labour market between the employers, employees and the government									
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Labour Inspections	Supervise effectively the operation of the employment condition of services within the District	Chinsali District	Number of supervisions conducted	10	0	0	10	10	10	Activity Report
	Conduct Labour inspections within the District	Chinsali District	Number of labour inspections conducted	10	0	0	10	10	10	Activity Report
	Conduct Labour dispute resolutions within the District	Chinsali District	Number of labour disputes resolved	3	10	10	10	10	10	Activity Report
	Conduct sensitisation to both employers and employees within the district	Chinsali District	Number of sensitizations conducted	0	2	2	2	2	2	Activity Report

	Procure 1 utility vehicle	Chinsali District	Number of vehicles procured	0	0	0	0	1	1	White book, Delivery Note
Objective 2	To increase Citizens Engagement from to 90% by 2033									
Strategy	The LA working together with cooperating partners shall ensure capacity building exercises are conducted within the community									
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Capacity development	Conduct 17 WDC elections in the wards	All Wards	Number of WDC elections conducted	17	0	0	17	0	0	Activity Reports
	Orient 17 WDC on their roles	All Wards	Numbers of WDCs oriented	17	0	0	17	0	0	Activity Reports
	Ensure WDC meetings are conducted quarterly in all the Wards	All Wards	Numbers of quarterly meetings WDCs	4	4	4	4	4	4	Activity Reports
	Prepare 17 Ward Development Plans	All 17 wards	Number of Ward Development Plans prepared	0	0	0	17	0	0	Activity Reports
	Prepare 1 Local Economic Development	Chinsali District	Presence of Local Economic Development plan	1	0	0	1	0	0	LED Plan
	Prepare 1 institutional Strategic plan	Chinsali Municipality	Presence of Strategic Plan	1	0	1	0	0	0	Strategic Plan
	Review of the IDP after 5 years	the IDP after reviewed after 5 years	IDP reviewed	0	0	0	0	0	1	Activity Report
Development Goal 5	Strengthen the Criminal and Justice System And Enhance the Rule of Law									
Objective 1	To reduce crime rate in the district from 13.4% in 2023 to 9.5% in 2033									
Strategy	The LA in collaboration with law enforcement agencies will Strengthen the Criminal System and Enhance the Rule of Law									
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity

Crime prevention, detection and prosecution	Removal of illegal and prohibited immigrants from the District	Chinsali District	Number of illegal and prohibited immigrants removed from the district	105	200	200	200	200	200	Activity Report
	Strengthen the neighborhood watch in all Wards	All Wards	Number of neighborhood watch strengthened	0	20	20	20	20	20	Activity Report
	Regular Patrol of Crime prevention	Kabuta, Chandamali, Seedfarm, Choshi areas	Number of patrol on crime prevention conducted	0	30	30	30	30	30	Activity Report
	Conduct Community Sensitization on Crime prevention	all Wards	Number of Community Sensitization on Crime prevention conducted	0	5	5	5	5	5	Activity Report
Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitate 1 Police Station at	Chinsali Central Police	Police Station Rehabilitated	0	0	0	1	0	0	Completion Certificate
	Construct 50 Police Houses	New CBD Police Camp	Number of Houses Constructed	0	0	0	15	20	15	Completion Certificate
	Construct 5 Police Posts	Mubanga, Nkula, Mulilansolo, Lubwa and Kabuta/ Chandamali.	Number of Police posts constructed	0	0	0	2	1	2	Completion Certificate
Objective 2	To increase access to the Justice System to 80% in the entire district by 2033									
Strategy	The LA in collaboration with law enforcement agencies will Strengthen the Justice system and Enhance the Rule of Law									
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Infrastructure Development	Construct 1 Local Court at Mulilansolo	Mulilansolo	Number of local court constructed	1	0	0	1	0	0	Completion Certificate
	Construction of a staff house at Nkweto and Mulilansolo	Mulilansolo Nkweto	Number of staff houses constructed	0	0	0	1	1	0	Completion Certificate

	Construction of Fast Truck Court	CBD	Number of fast truck court constructed	0	0	0	0	0	1	Completion Certificate
Objective 3	To improve status of Correctional Facilities by establishing a correctional facility with a capacity of 1000.inmates from 62 by 2033									
Strategy	The LA with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for the rehabilitation and renovation of the exiting Correctional Facility in the district									
Infrastructure Development	Construct 1 Correctional Facility at Luko	Luko	Number of correctional facility constructed	1	0	0	0	0	1	Completion Certificate
	Rehabilitate the existing correctional facility at location area	Location area	Number of correctional facilities rehabilitated	0	0	0	0	0	1	Completion Certificate
Objective 4	To Improve office accommodation for the Law Enforcement Agencies and other Government Agencies by 100% by the year 2033									
Strategy	The LA with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for the constriction of office accommodation for law enforcement agencies in the district									
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Infrastructure Development	Construct Office Block for the Drug Enforcement Commission Within the New town	New Town	Office Block for the Drug Enforcement Commission Within the New town constructed	0	0	0	0	1	0	Completion Certificate
	Construct Office Block for the Immigration Department	New Town	Office block constructed	0	0	0	0	0	1	Completion Certificate
	Construct Office Block for the Zambia National Service at Tazama	Tazama	Office block constructed	0	0	0	0	0	1	Completion Certificate
	Construct Office Block for the Zambia Army at Tazama	New town	Office block constructed	0	0	0	0	0	1	Completion Certificate

	Construct Office Block for the Zambia Air Force within the New town	New town	Office block constructed	0	0	0	0	0	1	Completion Certificate
Objective 5	To Improve staff accommodation for the Law Enforcement Agencies and other Government Agencies by 90% by the year 2033									
Strategy	The LA in collaboration with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for the construction of house accommodation for law enforcement agencies in the district									
Programmes	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/ Frequency of activity
Infrastructure Development	Construct 20 Houses for the Drug Enforcement Commission within New town	New town	Number of houses constructed	0	0	5	5	5	5	Completion Certificate
	Construct 24 Houses for the Immigration Department	New town	Number of houses constructed	0	0	6	6	6	6	Completion Certificate
	Construct 4 staff Houses for the Zambia Revenue Authority	New town	Number of houses constructed	0	0	4	0	0	0	Completion Certificate
	Construct 50 Houses for the Zambia National Service at Tazama	Tazama area	Number of houses constructed	0	0	12	12	13	13	Completion Certificate
	Construct Houses for the Zambia Army at Tazama area	Tazama area	Number of houses constructed	0	0	12	12	13	13	Completion Certificate

Table 6.8: Good Governance Environment – Targets and Target Indicators (IDP Team, 2022.)

PART SEVEN:

LOCAL AUTHORITY'S FINANCIAL PLAN

PART SEVEN - LOCAL AUTHORITY'S FINANCIAL PLAN

7.1. FINANCING OF THE PLAN

In the Vision 2030, the Central Government's objective is to attain and sustain an annual real economic growth rate of between 6 and 10 percent. During the period 2006 to 2010, annual real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate was favorable, averaging 8.7 percent, with the highest annual growth rate registered at 10.3 percent in 2010. Growth was mainly driven by the construction, transport, and mining sectors, spurred by increased investment in the mining sector.

Locally, a creation of a diversified and industrialized economy is a key development outcome of the 8NDP. To this end, Chinsali District Local Government will implement a number of strategies. These will include increasing agriculture production and productivity, promoting mining of traditional and non-traditional minerals, promoting value addition and manufacturing, promoting rural industrialization as well as tourism diversification. Other strategies will include enhancing generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, diversifying to other renewable as well as clean alternative energy sources, enhancing the management of petroleum products, improving transport and logistics, up scaling the provision of industry relevant skills, investing in applied research and development, enhancing digital capacity and strengthening management and productive use of water resources.

7.2. REVENUE

The Council is expecting an increase in own source revenue from 2023 going forward due to expected increased economic activities and sensitization of the community on local taxes, levies, licenses and fees and charges. The new Valuation Roll which will start working in 2024 will further boost revenue collection

a. Local Taxes

Article 161 of the Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) Act No. 2 of 2016 authorizes Chinsali Municipal Council as a Local Authority to levy, impose, recover and retain local taxes. Further, the Local Government Act No. 2 of 2019 section 25(1) prescribes, subject to the Constitution and the Business Regulatory Act of 2014, a system of local taxes which Local Authorities can raise by passing by-laws imposing levies on:

- leviable persons owning or occupying property or premises situated within the area of the District;
- leviable persons carrying on a business, trade or occupation within the area of the District;
- The purchase or sale of a commodity within the area of the District.

b. Fees and Charges

Section 27 (1) of the Local Government Act No.2 of 2019 empowers Local Authorities, subject to the Business Regulatory Act, 2014, to impose fees or charges payable to the Council:

- For any licence or permit issued under any regulation or by-law made under the Act. These may include health permits, fire certificate licences, burial permits and extension of business hours permits;
- For any service or facility provided or goods or documents supplied by the local authority in pursuance of or in connection with the performance of any function of the local authority. These may include survey fees, consent fees, building inspection fees, waste collection fees and parking fees.

c. Local Government Equalization Fund

Article 163(2) of the Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) Act No. 2 of 2016 provides that Parliament shall annually appropriate monies to the Local Government Equalisation Fund which shall be disbursed by the Ministry responsible for finance to Local Authorities. Receipts under LGEF supplement revenue generated by the Council. The Council uses at least 20% of the funds received from the equalization fund, in any financial year, to finance capital expenditure and the balance to meet operational expenses.

d. Constituency Development Fund

The Constituency Development Fund (CDF) was established under Article 162(1) of the Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) Act No. 2 of 2016.

The fund was set up to finance micro-community projects for poverty reduction in communities and it is financed by monies appropriated by Parliament.

The administration of CDF is regulated by the Constituency Development Fund Act No. 11 of 2018. The Council maintains separate bank accounts for each constituency. Transfers are made from CDF into constituency bank accounts from which payments are made to finance approved CDF projects.

e. Other Grants

These include grants in lieu of rates and support from Cooperating Partners. Grants in lieu of rates are paid by the Government to the Council to cover property rates of Government properties in the district. Support from Cooperating Partners may consist of cash receipts under bilateral and multilateral agreements.

7.3. CHINSALI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL REVENUE COLLECTION FOR A PERIOD OF THREE YEARS

S/N	Source of funds	2020		2021		2022	
		Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual
1	Permits	548,380	341,360	453,594	422,295	350,466	442,898
2	Levies	298,000	10,185	18,300	25,314	1,175,750	566,176
3	Fees and Charges	8,664,668	2,117,621	4,602,538	2,493,252	5,843,500	3,835,709
4	Local Taxes	1,780,086	261,084	1,191,433	466,613	1,391,433	575,048
5	Licenses	223,000	330,813	522,425	558,632	202,450	76,175
6	National support(equalization funds)	11,258,467	11,278,420	11,348,085	11,000,164	12,668,080	12,042,898
7	National support(CDF)	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	25,700,000	23,751,142
8	National support(grant lie in rates)		592,363		500,000		450,000
9	rentals						
10	Commercial Venture	758,814	472,528	921,000	-7,870	779,345	76,124

Table 7.1: Council Revenue (IDP Team, 2022.)

7.4. OWN SOURCES REVENUE

Challenges

On Local Taxes, Fees and Charges, Levies and Permits for the period under review the adverse variances was due to non- compliance of the residents on the property rates, failure by Zesco to owner the MOU for numbered and surveyed plots budgeted at 50% and the posts effect of Covid 19 pandemic and this affected the economic activities in Chinsali. In view of the foregoing, the Council did not collect as expected from local taxes as most of the businesses closed up and the business in the district was negatively affected. On the he Council Licenses the favorable variance was due sensitization of business houses to renew trade licenses in the last quarter of each year and the opening of new businesses within the district especially in 2022. For Personnel Emoluments the negative variance was attributable to non-payment of wage bill caused by inadequate of LGEF.

Interventions

The following are some of the interventions the Local Authority will implement:

1. Regular engagement of the Provincial Office so that the contractor speed up the work in the construction of the Truck Park.
2. Continue engagement of the office of the Sheriff Zambia to collect outstanding rate bill owed in the past three years and going forward.

3. Continue sensitization on the importance of paying Local Taxes, Fees and Charges, Levies, Licences and Permits.
4. Floating of flexible payment plans to the public and the setting up of the Revenue Collection Task Force
5. Request from the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development that Chinsali can be considered for a bail out

7.5. PROJECTED REVENUE OVER THE FIVE YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN PERIOD

Source of Funds	Implementation Period				
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Local Authority Local Revenue	17,370,789	18,795,216	20,399,363	22,032,313	23,793,817
CDF	28,300,000	30,620,600	32,855,904	35,484,376	38,323,126
Equalization fund	12,668,096	13,706,880	14,707,482	15,884,080	17,154,807
Government Support to line Ministries		5,494,617	5,934,186	6,408,921	6,921,635
Funds from Cooperating Partners	-	-	-	-	-
Public Private Partnership			2,745,600	2,965,248	3,202,468
Loans		1,000,000			

Table 7.2: Projected 5 year revenue for implementation of the IDP (IDP Team, 2022.)

7.6. EXPENDITURE

7.6.1. SUMMARY OF PROJECTED EXPENDITURE FOR KEY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Development Outcome	Implementation Year				
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Economic Diversification and Job Creation	319,360,000.00	319,360,000.00	319,360,000.00	319,360,000.00	319,360,000.00
Human Development	65,163,600.00	65,163,600.00	65,163,600.00	65,163,600.00	65,163,600.00
Environmental Sustainability	12,170,000.00	12,170,000.00	12,170,000.00	12,170,000.00	12,170,000.00
Good Governance	33,000,000.00	33,000,000.00	33,000,000.00	33,000,000.00	33,000,000.00

Table 7.3: Summary of projected expenditure (IDP Team, 2022.)

7.6.2. STRATEGIES FOR RESOURCE MOBILISATION

The strategies to increase revenue collection for Chinsali Municipal Council in the next five years (2023 to 2028) include: Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships; Cashless payment innovations; Involvement of elected officials in revenue collection, Revenue collection taskforce; Automated billing system; Geographic Information System; Outsourcing and; Commercial ventures.

7.6.3. STRATEGIES FOR REVENUE ENHANCEMENT

The strategies revenue enhancement for Chinsali Municipal Council in the next five years (2023 to 2028) include: Discounts and installment payment; Cashless payment innovations; Streamlining By-laws; Revenue collection taskforce; Automated billing system; Geographic Information System; Outsourcing

7.6.4. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Finance is the fuel of any form of administration, either private or public. At the local government level, it constitutes the lubricants for the wheel of good administration and the following are the financial strategies for Chinsali Municipal Council:

1. Financial planning and control should be seen as an important aspect for effective financial management.
2. Financial adviser (Director of Finance) should ensure adequate revenues are mobilized for meeting the expected expenditure of the local government.
3. Chinsali Municipal Council should prepare accurate and reliable budget with a good budget monitoring and budget plan, for effective implementation and enhancement of good financial management.
4. Good and sound internal control mechanism should be put in place to minimize fraud and wastages in financial resources and also to enhance performance in the provision of public goods and services.
5. Due process mechanism should be adopted in the procurement and award of contract at Chinsali Municipal Council.
6. The accounting system should be improved upon to assist management to plan operations, keep track of resources, enhance decision making and ensure proper accountability.
7. Financial System Controls at Chinsali Municipal Council should be tightened with appropriate measures in minimizing loss of council's fund.

7.6.5. CHALLENGES FACED ON FINANCING

The Chinsali Municipal Council IDP policy processes, cannot be effectively implemented unless the challenges, which limit the participation of traditional authorities, elected Officials and other stakeholders are properly addressed such as slow pace in the implementation process of Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships, Cashless payment innovations and lack of Involvement of elected officials in revenue collection, general lack of willingness to pay municipal fees and charges and property rates by the general public and little understanding of some municipal fees resulting in

negative feedback. The Council have been struggling to pay Personnel Emoluments due to low economic activities in the District and inadequate LGEF.

7.6.6. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Chinsali Municipal Council should endeavour to improve revenue collection through sensitization Programmes such as stake holder meetings, dissemination of information through public address systems and radio Programmes.

Chinsali Municipal Council should strategize to increase revenue collection for in the next five years (2023 to 2028) this should include: on Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships; Cashless payment innovations; Involvement of elected officials in revenue collection, Revenue collection taskforce; Automated billing system; Geographic Information System; Outsourcing and; Commercial ventures. Due to low economic activities in the District and inadequate funding, the Central Government should increase LGEF in line with Chinsali Municipal Council wage b

PART EIGHT:

CONCLUSION

PART EIGHT - CONCLUSION

The Formulation of the Chinsali District IDP was done in line with the guidelines as provided by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. The document was compiled with assistance from various stakeholders as well as members of the community through a participatory and consultative approach.

The IDP will be reviewed after 5 years. The review will be done to assess the progress made on programmes achievements and where need arises formulation of new objectives and goals to relate to the prevailing situation.

The IDP will Budget will guide operations of the Local Authority and all sectors aimed at attaining the desired vision. The activities outlined for budget period should be adhered to so as to meet the needs of all members of the community in an inclusive approach.

In order to achieve the vision '*To be a resilient diversified economic city by 2043*' it is important that all implementing agencies and other stakeholders adhere to the Programmes set out in the implementation plan. Implementation of Programmes outside the implementation plan will lead to a slow rate of achieving the desired outcome.

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