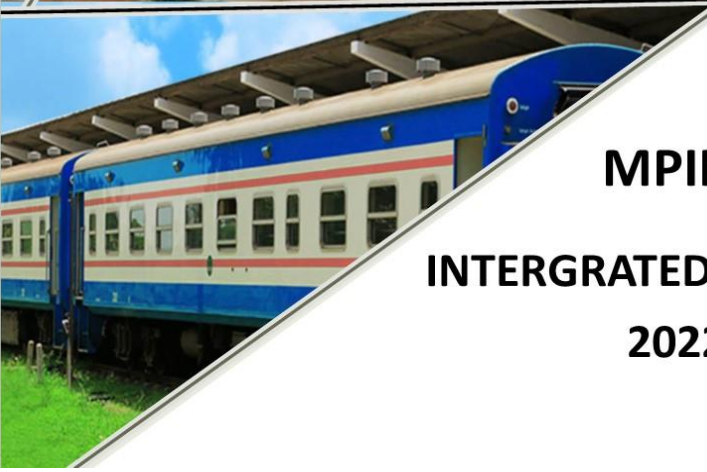




REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

***MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT***



**MPIKA DISTRICT
INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2022 TO 2033**

MPIKA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) 2023-2033

DISCLAIMER

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

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FOREWORD

The 2022 to 2032 Mpika Integrated Development Plan (IDP) has incorporated all stakeholders in the district. The formulation is in line with the Urban and Region Planning Act No3 of 2015 and other legal documents. The IDP highlights the district's standard of living through the issues submitted in the issues report and how the issues will be addressed in the 10years. The district transition in economic diversification and mining will improve their livelihood. Mpika district is denoted by its main economic activities such as agricultural, tourism, mining and fishing. The focus of the district is; the provision of necessary social safeness, Environmental protection and initiatives that address the challenges of the communities. Efforts are being placed on improving quality services and infrastructure development.

Formulation of the IDP 2022 to 2032 will guide and inform planning, decision making, budgeting and management to all



Mr. Mwape Musoma
COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON



sectors in the district. The document will help the district to provide a smart framework on the needs of the people and communities. However, the document will provide a basis of support and funding from government and the donors through different strategies for the benefit of the people of Mpika

In order for the district to achieve the transformation agenda a mammoth task of resource mobilization from other donors and Constituency Development Fund (CDF) will be required during the planning and implementation period. A successful implementation of the district IDP will require commitment and cooperation from all stakeholders. I therefore call upon all government departments, Civil Society Organization (CSOs), residents and other private sectors to play their respective roles during the project planning, implementation, monitoring and control in order to bring about the much-anticipated development to the people of Mpika

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mpika district has developed a ten-year Integrated Development Plan (IDP), covering the period 2022 to 2032. Its formulation is to address the issues from the local community, infrastructure development and bring out investments' potentials in the district. In addition, the rapid population growth due to a rise in the gold mining and other employment opportunities in the district requires strategic planning and management.

This IDP undertook a collective approach and input from all stakeholders in the district thus Government institutions, Traditional leaders, Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Faith Based Organizations and community members to ensure that no institution or individual in the district works in isolation from the integral system of Mpika. It may suffice to state that the Mpika IDP is a product of various policy documents such as the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP), among others. However, the Methodology used to formulate Mpika



IDP involved collection of both primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected from public meetings which were held across the district at different stages of the process and a number of workshops were held with key stakeholders in the district.

Data collection tools such as face-to-face interviews with identified key stakeholders were used. Secondary data was collected from government policy documents and laws, and existing planning documents. The data analysis methods used included Problem Tree Analysis and Geographic Information System for Spatial data.

A number of strategies have also been put in place to achieve the identified objectives. It is in this vain that, the Central Government, Local Authority and all stakeholders in the district use this IDP as a guide to influence planning, budgeting, management, attracting investors and decision-making in order to enhance service delivery in the district.

A handwritten signature in black ink on a light-colored background. The signature appears to read 'D. Siame'.

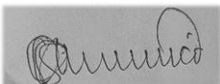
Mr David Siame
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Mpika Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a product of a consultative process undertaken by Mpika Town Council with various Government departments and stakeholders in the district. I wish to thank the Ministry of Local Government (MLG) and the Muchinga Province, Provincial Planning Unit for the tireless guidance provided throughout the IDP making process.

Furthermore, I wish to acknowledge with gratitude Ministry of Finance for the treasury authority to provide financial and technical support in the formulation of the Mpika IDP document. Further, special thanks go to the District Administration, all line ministries and Mpika Town Council for coordinating preparations of the IDP.

My sincere gratitude goes to His Royal Highness Chief Chikwanda, Chief Mukungule and Chief Nabwalya representatives in the district for supporting the process of preparing the Mpika IDP.



Mr Samuel Musenga
COUNCIL SECRETARY



I also acknowledge contributions of all government departments and other cooperating partners namely: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, and Social Security, Department of Water Resource Development and Sanitation, Zesco among others.

To recommend Mpika community for various input and contributions to the formulation process of this important document that will enhance development in the district.

Lastly but not the least, my acknowledgement goes to members of staff in the Department of Planning and all departments at the Mpika Town Council for their commitment in making the IDP come to its fruition. May the vision of Mpika district become a reality as we all work towards in the implementation of this document with concerted effort.

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ACRONYMS

CBD	Central Business District
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund
CEEC	Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission
DEC	Drug Enforcement Commission
DDCC	District Development Coordinating Committee
DJOC	District Joint Operations Committee
CRB	Class Room Block
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
IDP	Integrated Development plan
LA	Local Authority
LGEF	Local Government Equalisation Fund
MCDSS	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
MCTI	Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry
MLF	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MLG	Ministry of Local Government
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOGE	Ministry of General Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
NFRA	National Roads Fund Agency
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSIR	Planning Survey and Issues Report
TAZAMA	Tanzania Zambia Mafuta
WDC	Ward Development Committee
URP	Urban and Region Planning
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
ZNS	Zambia National Service

PART ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

In accordance with the Urban and Regional Planning Act No.3 of 2015, an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a principal planning instrument to guide and inform all planning development and decisions in the area of the local authority. An Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is cited in the Act to link, integrate and coordinate sector plans and proposals for the development of the area of the local authority; as well as align the resources and capacity of the local authority with the view to Promoting effective and efficient service delivery. The URP act also mandates the local authorities to have in place the IDP within 6 months after the new Council is elected into office. Other legislations supporting the IDP's include the Local Government Act No. 2 of 2019 and the National Planning and Budgeting Act No. 1 of 2019.

Therefore, the formulation of the Mpika integrated development plan is expected to achieve the following;

- **Effective use of scarce resources:** The IDP assist municipalities to focus on the identified and prioritised local needs, taking into consideration the availability of local resources as well as searching for more cost-effective solutions and addressing causes of problems rather than dealing with symptoms thereof by just allocating capital expenditure on an ad hoc basis;
- **Improve service delivery:** IDPs provide a tool that will guide investment by getting the buy-in of all the relevant role-players as well as by providing deadlock breaking decision mechanisms and arriving at realistic project proposals;
- **Attract additional funds:** A well prepared development plan encourages private investors and public sector Departments to invest their money within a specific municipal because the integrated IDP is an indication that the municipality has a strategy in place that will direct their developmental actions; and
- **Strengthening local democracy and institutional transformation:** The different spheres of government are encouraged to work in a coordinated manner to tackle the development needs in a local area. It seems, then, that the theory is that a municipality would act in an ad hoc, uninformed and uncoordinated manner in the absence of an Integrated Development plan.

With the IDP being wholly a consultative document, consultations were made with various stakeholders that included WDC's, traditional leaders, civic leaders, heads of various government departments, Civil Society Organizations (CSO's), and the business community to mention a few.

Once prepared, the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) will be varied for a period of 10 years from the date of its adoption and shall be reviewed every 5 years.

The preparation of the Mpika IDP will largely be based on consultative processes at Province, District and Community levels. The following are the **objectives** of the IDP preparation:

- (a) To identify core issues that affect the district through a wide consultative process

- (b) Analyse and prioritise the core issues which are likely to impact the district with the view of solving or finding ways of addressing them.
- (c) Providing a spatial development framework for the development of Mpika
- (d) Prepare appropriate maps for Mpika District.
- (e) Prepare and prioritize projects which should be implemented in order to address the core issues
- (f) Recommend proposals and cost implications for ensuring adequate future operation and maintenance of public infrastructure and municipal services

1.2 Development Needs and priority issues

The main Developmental needs and priority issues which are likely to affect the district in the next 10 years which should be addressed in the plan are;

- Inadequate access to drinking water
- Poor connectivity of road infrastructure both within and outside the district
- Lack of access to electricity which has contributed to the slow pace of district development
- Inadequate telecommunication facilities
- Enhancement of the revenue base for the local authority.
- Tourism sector revitalization
- Education
- Health
- Social Security
- Law and Order
- Social amenities
- Improved agriculture techniques

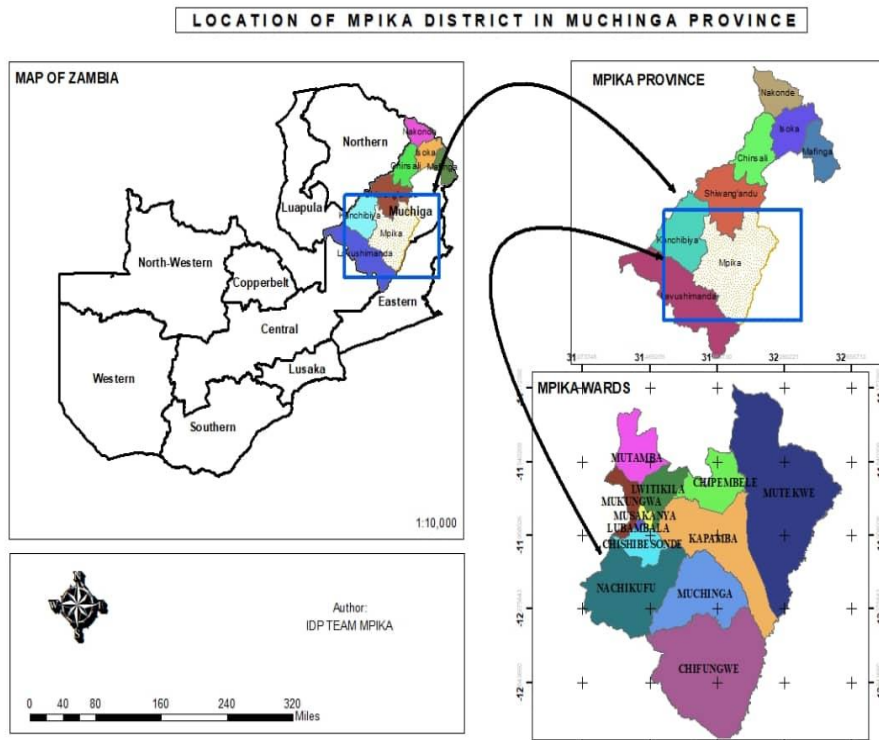
1.3 Definition of the IDP Area

The IDP area in the context of the Mpika Integrated development plan refers to the District boundary as was revised in 2021 under statutory instrument no. 70 of 2021 and measures 17,079.638Km² **(17,079,638 Hectares) in size.**

1.3.1 Location

Mpika is one of the 8 districts in Muchinga province, the district is situated along the Great North Road (T2) at a distance of approximately 646 Km from Lusaka the capital city of Zambia and about 182 Km from Chinsali the provincial headquarters. The district shares its boundary with 6 districts namely Chama district in the northeast, Lumedzi District on the eastern, Mambwe district on the southeast, Lavushimanda district on the southern part, Kanchibiya district on the western part and Shiwangandu district on the northern part of the district. The district lies between longitudes 31.4456 degrees east and latitude 12.0953 degrees south and between altitudes 1,300m and 1,490m. Details are as shown below:

Figure 1.1 Location Map



Source: Mpika IDP Team, 2023

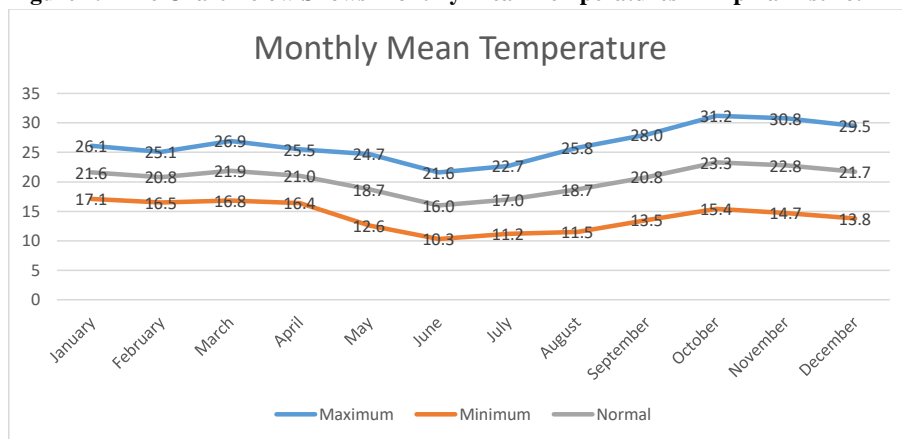
1.4 Climate

Mpika district experiences three distinct seasons namely: the cool and dry season, the hot and dry season and the wet season. The cool season starts in April and ends in mid-August, the weather during this time of the year is generally cool and dry. Sometimes it could be wet especially in April due to showers, which mark the end of the rain season.

The hot and dry season starts in mid-August and ends in early November. During this time, the average temperatures are usually around 28.9 degrees Celsius.

The wet season starts in mid-October up to April. During this time of the year, the district experiences hot and wet conditions. The temperatures in Mpika range from 9.5°C to 31.5°C. The hottest month is usually October with minimum temperatures ranging from 10.3°C to 22.4°C and maximum temperatures during this period ranges from 24.8°C to 35.7°C. The coolest period is from May to July with temperatures ranging from 9.5°C to 24.8°C with the mean temperature being 21°C.

Figure 1.2 The Chart Below Shows Monthly Mean Temperatures in Mpika District

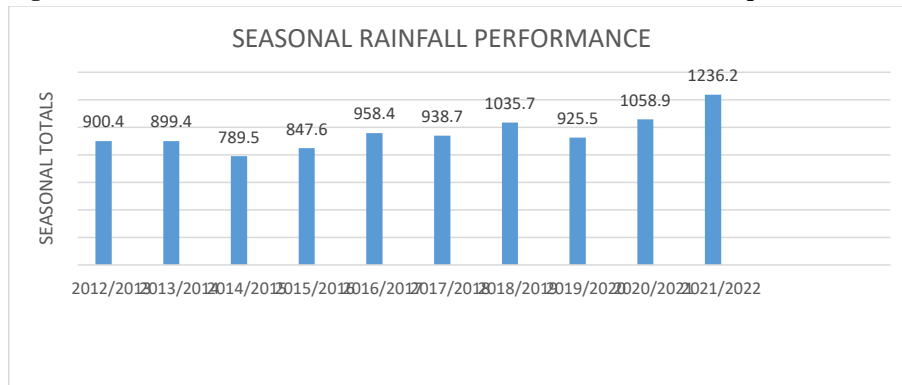


Source: Meteorological Department, Mpika 2022

1.4.1 Rainfall and Humidity

Relative humidity varies throughout the year, reaching peak in the wet season. The mean relative humidity is 75°. The district receives most of the rainfall between Decembers to February. It subsides from February to March and sometimes goes up to early April. The mean annual rainfall ranges from 789.5 mm to 1236.2 mm with the wettest months being December to February.

Figure 1.3 The Chart Below Shows Seasonal Rainfall Performance in Mpika District.



Source: Meteorological Department, Mpika 2022

1.4.1.1 Onset of Rainfall

The criteria used in defining the start of the rains is that of an area should receive a total of 25mm of rain in the first 10 days followed by a total of 20mm in the next 20 days.

Table 1.1 Below Shows Onset of Rainfall in Mpika District

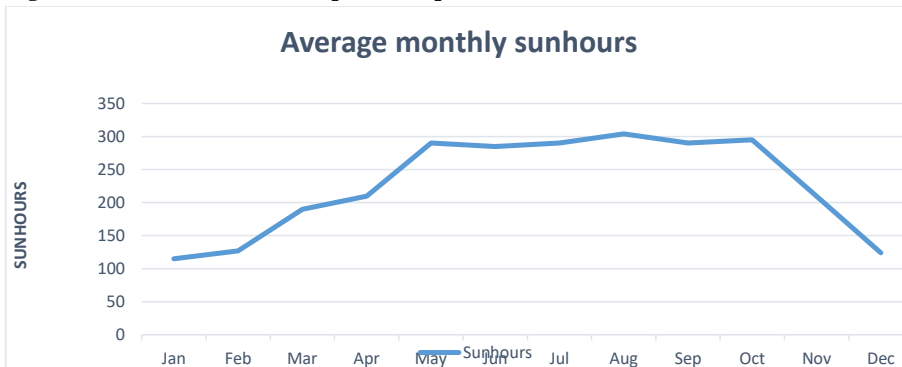
ONSET OF RAINFALL PER SEASONAL		
Seasonal	Month	Weeks
2012/2013	Nov	week 3
2013/2014	Dec	week 4
2014/2015	Dec	week 4
2015/2016	Nov	week 3
2016/2017	Jan	week 3
2017/2018	Dec	week 2
2018/2019	Dec	week 1
2019/2020	Dec	week 1
2020/2021	Dec	week 1
2021/2022	Jan	week 1

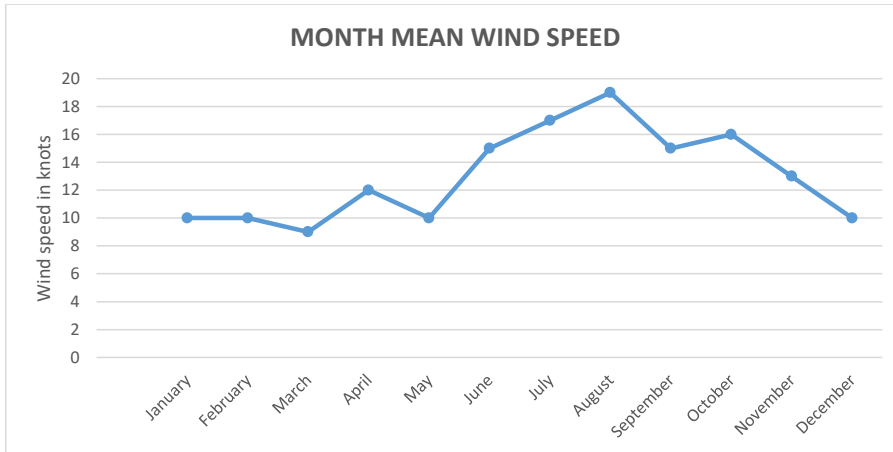
Source: Meteorological Department, Mpika 2022

1.4.2 Wind Direction / Wind Speed

Mpika District is predominantly by the South-easterly except during the rainy season when they are variable with north-East to North- westerly winds being more frequent. wind speed, or wind flow speed, is a fundamental atmospheric quantity caused by air moving from high to low pressure, usually due to changes in temperature. Wind speed for Mpika District ranges from 09knots to 25knots, wind speed is affected by a number of factors and situations, operating on varying scales (from micro to macro scales). These include the pressure gradient, and local weather conditions. There are also links to be found between wind speed and wind direction, notably with the pressure gradient and terrain conditions. Pressure gradient is a term to describe the difference in air pressure between two points in the atmosphere or on the surface of the Earth. It is vital to wind speed, because the greater the difference in pressure, the faster the wind flows from the high to low pressure.

Figure 1.4 below Shows Wind Speed in Mpika District.





Source: Meteorological Department, Mpika 2022

1.4.3 Sunshine

Mpika District receives an average monthly total of 4000 W/m² of sun hour over the course of a day in January presenting 4 hours of sun and in August the District receives an average monthly total 9000 W/m² presenting 9 hours of sun hours over the course of a day.

Figure 1.5 below Shows Average Monthly Sun Hours in Mpika District

Source: Meteorological Department, Mpika 2022

1.5 Hydrology – rivers, lakes, streams

The Luangwa River is the biggest and fast running river in the district, which commonly leaves a few pools of water during the dry season. Mpika is also home to Lwitikila River which draws water from various streams, the river passes through Mpika Central Business District over a stretch of 160KM from its source at the danger hills to Chambeshi river. Other water channels include Lufila, Kapamba, Mwaleshi, Mukungwa, Bwingimfumu, Manyowe, Lubambala and some smaller streams which are reliably used for animal grazing and off seasonal gardening.

The ground water resources are accessed through the use of shallow wells and boreholes. The other notable features are lagoons and wetlands.

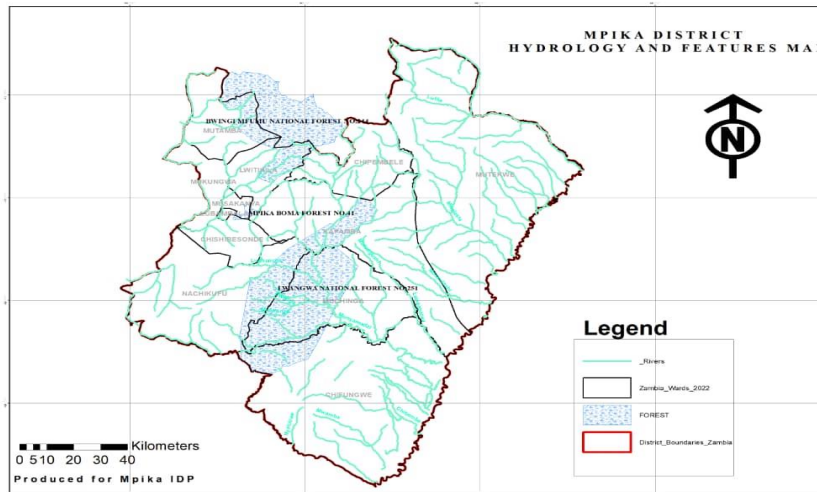
The Luangwa River also provides the drainage system to the streams and other water bodies in the East while Lwitikila River provides the drainage system to the streams and other water bodies in the West.

1.6 Topography

Mpika District lies between 11° 54" S (Latitude) and 31° 26" E (Longitude). Rivers in the east run from the spectacular Muchinga Escarpment and flow via the Luangwa and Zambezi rivers into the Indian Ocean. Drainage in the West gives rise to the Luangwa and its extensive

adjacent swamp before proceeding via the Zaire River to the Atlantic Ocean. The Luangwa Valley is about 600m above sea level but is overlooked by the Muchinga Escarpment rising to 1800m along the edge of the main Zambian Plateau which is around 1500m near the town of Mpika sloping gently towards the west to Lake Bangweulu at about 1 160m.

Figure 1.6 Topological Map

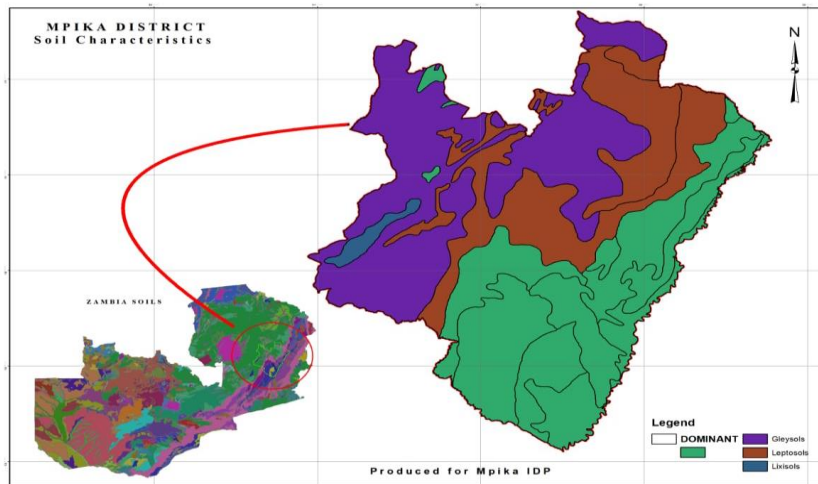


Source: Mpika IDP Team 2023

1.7 Soils

The soils structure and composition, is, yellowish red to strong brown colour of fine loamy to clayey soils. While the district has several other soil types such as the *Terric Histosols*, *Orthi-Dystric Leptosols*, *Chromi-Haplic Acrisols*, *Gleysols* is the most prominent covering large portions of the district. *Gleysols* is a well-drained, deep to very deep, with a yellowish red to strong brown colour and has a fine loamy to clayey texture and a clear clay which increases with depth and has a moderately well drained to imperfectly drained, with also deep to moderately shallow, gravelly clay.

Figure 1.7 Vegetation Map



Source: Mpika IDP Team, 2023

1.8 Vegetation

The natural vegetation of the plateau consists almost entirely of Miombo Woodland consisting of open drainage lines or dambos. These are either permanently or mostly dominated by sledges or seasonally dry and characterised by grasses. In particular, dry dambos are important animal habitats while wet Demo edges are suited to a variety of dry season crops. The Miombo Woodland is of major importance in protecting the steep terrain from accelerated soil loss. The Miombo thins out towards the Bangweulu Swamps into regional swamp edge parklands comprising small pockets of Woodland into inter-spaced with open grassland.

Generally, vegetation in Mpika consists mainly of four types of forests Museshi, Chipya, Mateshi and Riparian and three woodland types **Miombo**, **Mopane** and **Munga Savannah grassland** and **termitaria** (Noragic 1989). **Grasslands** are edaphic in nature (Fanshawe, 1970) characterised by scattered tree species and are constantly under attack from stray fires in the hot dry season. Grasslands occur on flood plains, high plateau and in swamps.

Termitaria occur where the soils are water logged for most parts of the year and are characterized by termite mounds and low shrubs. The contact zone between edaphic grasslands and the plateau carries Chipya forest characterised by woody under Toray under- grown by tall grasses. Other vegetation types include **MOPANE** and **MUNGA** woodlands which are largely confined to the Luangwa Valley in Nabwalya Chiefdom and are associated with rich clay soils. Dominant species are the **Colophospermaum Mopane**. The Miombo Woodland is the most extensive vegetation types and covers most of the plateau. **Branchstegia**, **Isobemadia** and **Juberrnadia** dominate this Woodland (Chidumayo, EN 1987a).

1.9 Governance and General Administration

Mpika district has three tier governance system namely; Traditional, Local Government and Central Government which coordinates district development and looks at the general welfare of the people in the district. through various policies and guidelines, it must be mentioned that all the three systems of governance are streamlined to operate in an integrated approach for the common good of national development.

1.9.1 Traditional Leadership System

Mpika district has three (3) Chiefs namely Nabwalya and Mukungule of the Bisa Speaking People, and Chief Chikwanda of the Bemba Speaking People who are responsible for enforcing customary law through committees comprising of advisers and village headmen.

1.9.2 Local Government System

Mpika Town Council is responsible for local government administration system. The Council was established in 1901 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. Mpika district is delineated into 12 administrative wards, each coordinated by an Area Councilor who is elected every 5 five years in accordance with the electoral system in Zambia. The 12 Ward/Area Councilors and the Chiefs constitute a Council headed by the Council Chairperson form the district legislative structure responsible for; overseeing programmes and projects in the district, making by – laws, administering the district and perform other prescribed functions. Administrative functions of the Council are done by Management headed by the Council Secretary who under him has several other technical and administrative personnel responsible for general administration and policy interpretation and implementation.

1.9.3 District Administration

The District Commissioner Co-ordinates Central Government functions well as harmonizing them to the functions of local authorities in order to ensure effective implementation of developmental programs in the district. In the execution of his functions, the District Commissioner is supported by Heads of Government Departments from various line Ministries who report directly or through quarterly District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) meetings.

PART TWO

**PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES
REPORT**

DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

2.0 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

2.1 Historic population levels and historic population growth rates

The 2010 population census combines population data and statistics for Mpika district, Lavushimanda district and Kachibiya District into one under the name Mpika district. This is due to reasons that in 2017 Lavushimanda and Kachibiya district were created out of Mpika. The creation of kanchibiya district involved only the delimitation of a full constituency known as Kanchibiya while the creation of Lavushimanda only involved Mpika district parting away two wards namely Mpamadzi and Chikanda. Table 1 below provides a summary of the 2010 population statistics.

Table 2.1 Depicting 2010 Number of Households and Total Population of Mpika District, Constituency, Ward and Sex

District, Constituency, Ward	Number of Households	Total Population		
		Total	Male	Female
MPIKA DISTRICT	39,956	203,379	100,267	103,112
Kanchibiya Constituency	16123	82151	40538	41613
Chambeshi	1238	6237	3077	3160
Mansha	1209	6410	3193	3217
Mumbubu	1640	8424	4134	4290
Lubaleshi	2378	12344	6056	6288
Lulingila	2118	10223	4967	5256
Munikashi	1607	7789	3886	3903
Chinama	1129	5800	2848	2952
Lukulu	1685	8420	4166	4254
Lulimali	1928	10447	5180	5267
Chibwa	1191	6057	3031	3026
Mfuwe Constituency	5552	26811	13153	13658
Chifungwe	1266	5860	2816	3044
Muchinga	970	4445	2139	2306
Chikanda	1630	8221	4059	4162
Mupamadzi	1686	8285	4139	4146
Mpika Central Constituency	18281	94417	46576	47841
Mukungwa	1553	7884	3940	3944
Lwitikila	2104	10400	5091	5309
Musakanya	4380	22631	11137	11494
Lubambala	3023	16191	7857	8334

Chishibesonde	3153	15430	7591	7839
Nachikufu	1533	8015	4062	3953
Mutekwe	912	5097	2574	2523
Chipembele	1623	8769	4324	4445

Source: ZamStats 2010 Census Report on Population

2.2. 2010 Population for Mpika District

The 2010 population statistics provides a baseline for the extrapolation of population statistics for Mpika district. The removal of kanchibiya constituency and the two wards namely Chikanda and Mupamadzi provides statistic for Mpika district alone. The table 2 below summaries the population of Mpika District with the exception of Lavushimanda and Kanchibiya District.

Table 2.2 Mpika District 2010 Number of Households and Total Population of, Constituency, Ward and Sex, with exception of Kanchibiya and Lavushimanda district

District, Constituency, Ward	Number of Households	Total Population		
		Total	Male	Female
MPIKA DISTRICT	20,517	104,722	51,531	53,191
Mfuwe Constituency	4771	24171	11853	12318
Chifungwe	1266	5860	2816	3044
Muchinga	970	4445	2139	2306
Mutekwe	912	5097	2574	2523
Chipembele	1623	8769	4324	4445
Mpika Central Constituency	15746	80551	39678	40873
Mukungwa	1553	7884	3940	3944
Lwitikila	2104	10400	5091	5309
Musakanya	4380	22631	11137	11494
Lubambala	3023	16191	7857	8334
Chishibesonde	3153	15430	7591	7839
Nachikufu	1533	8015	4062	3953
Mutekwe	912	5097	2574	2523
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Source: ZamStats 2010 Census Report on Population

2.3 Population Density At Ward Level

Table 2.3 Mpika District 2010 Number of Households and Total Population of, Constituency, Ward and Sex, with exception of Kanchibiya and Lavushimanda district

WARD POPULATION

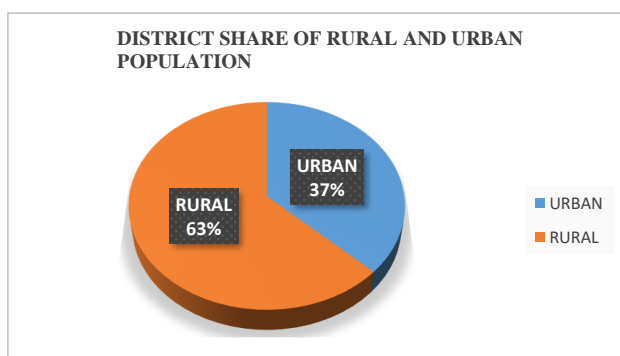
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Chipembele	1623	8769	4324	4445
Chifungwe	1266	5860	2816	3044
Muchinga	970	4445	2139	2306

Source: ZamStats 2010 Census Report on Population

2.4 Population and Population Growth Rates of Urban and Rural Areas

The district population as at 2010 stood at 104,722 where three quarters of the total population representing 65% were rural dwellers while a quarter representing 37% were urban dwellers.

Figure 2.3 Chart 1: District share of rural urban population



2.5 Population at Base Year

The 2010 Zambia Population Census has been adopted as a base year for projecting population trends for the development of the Mpika Integrated Development Plan. This is due to the absence of official comprehensive census report at the time this document was been formulated. Hence, for purpose of projections, the 2010 extracted population of 104,722 and the growth rate of 3.4% was adopted and used for projections up to 2035.

Table 2.4 Below Shows the population projection up to 2023

	Male	Female	Totals
Age group	100,597	104,658	205,255
0-4	16,998	16,740	33,739
5-9	14,118	13,760	27,878
10-14	12,431	13,058	25,489
15-19	11,030	11,019	22,049
20-24	10,443	10,260	20,704
25-29	7,521	8,477	15,998
30-34	5,750	6,964	12,713
35-39	5,434	5,777	11,210
40-44	4,611	4,502	9,113
45-49	4,000	4,112	8,111
50-54	2,263	3,214	5,477
55-59	1,858	2,261	4,120
60-64	1,311	1,252	2,563
65-69	787	903	1,690
70-74	687	922	1,609
75-79	459	616	1,076
80+	897	820	1,716

Source: CSO, 2010

The 0 – 24 age group will see more population growth owing to many factors among others are the favorable economic environment and the provision of social amenities like Health and agriculture service

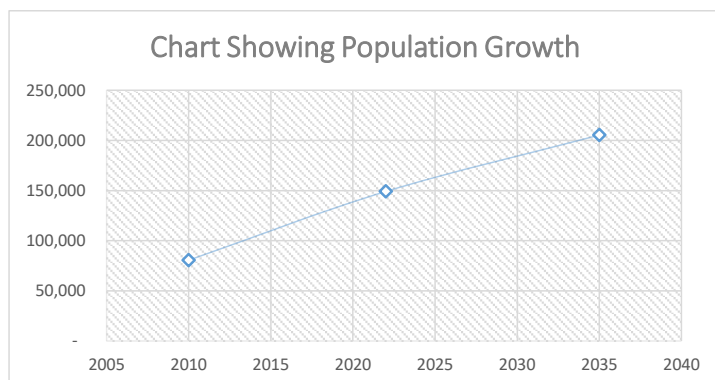


Figure 2.4 The graph above depicts a steady growth of population from the base year 2010 to 2035

Figure 2.5 Age and Sex Characteristics of Population at Base

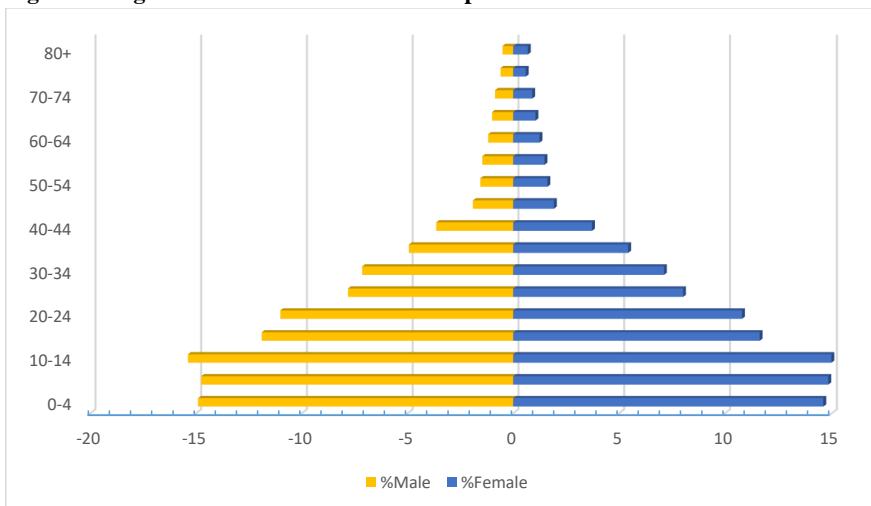
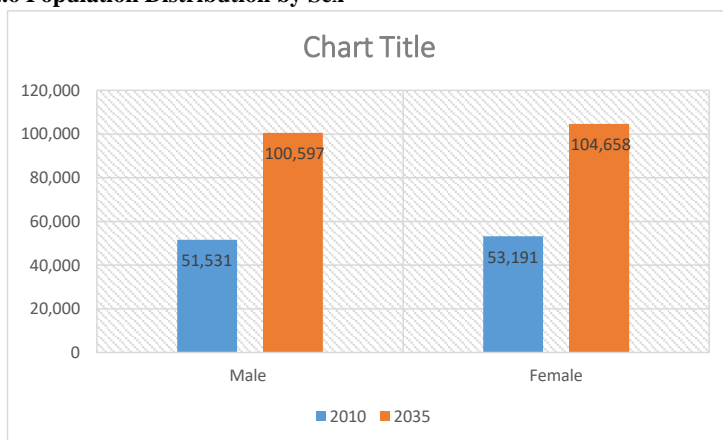


Figure 2.6 Population Distribution by Sex



The graph above depicts the population by sex at base year 2010 where women had a higher population as compared to males and the population projection for 2023 with the same growth pattern being the same.

2.6 Demographic Projections

Since the last census was undertaken in 2010, the population of Mpika district for both the urban and rural areas had changed. The creation of Kanchibiya and Lashaunda districts out of Mpika meant Mpika parting away some of the district’s population. However, for the purpose

of this document, our concentration will be based on the area currently falling under Mpika District meaning the 12 wards of Mpika Constituency.

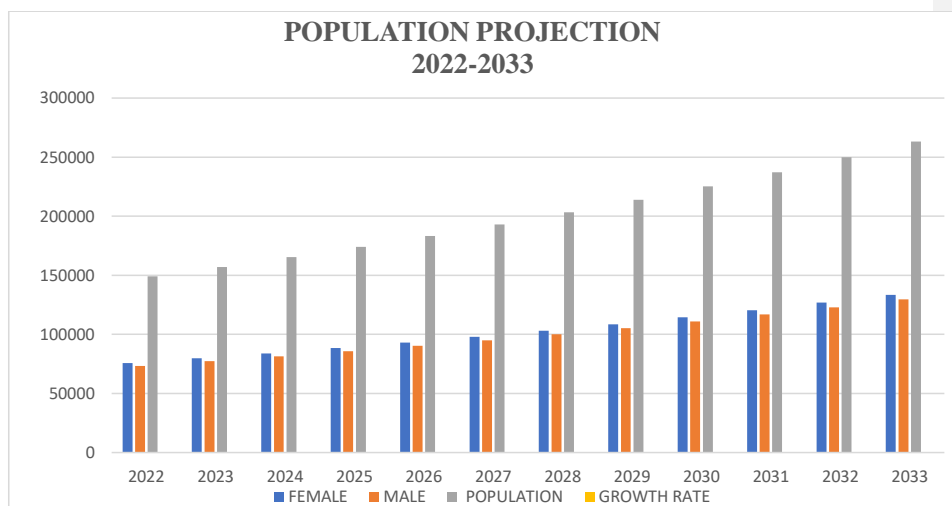
2.6.1 Estimates of the future population of the IDP area from 2022 to 2033

The table below shows the estimate of the future population of the Mpika IDP area in 10 years for the future population, future urban and Future Rural with a growth rate of 5.3%.

Table 2.5 Estimates of the future urban and rural population of the IDP area from 2022 to 2033.

YEAR	FEMALE	MALE	POPULATION	GROWTH RATE
2022	75667	73376	149063	0.053
2023	79677	77265	156963	0.053
2024	83900	81360	165282	0.053
2025	88347	85672	174042	0.053
2026	93029	90213	183267	0.053
2027	97960	94994	192980	0.053
2028	103152	100029	203208	0.053
2029	108619	105330	213978	0.053
2030	114376	110913	225318	0.053
2031	120438	116791	237260	0.053
2032	126821	122981	249835	0.053
2033	133542	129499	263076	0.053

Figure 2.6 Population Projection from 2022-2033



Source: ZamStats 2022 Preliminary Report

2.6.2 Ward Population Distribution of the IDP area in 2022

The district has a population of 149,063 people as at 2022 census with an annual growth rate of 5.3% of which 73376 are Males and 75667 are Females. The Ward population as at 2022 is shown in the table below.

Table 2.6 Estimates of the future urban and rural population of the IDP area in 2022

S/N	Ward Name	Population
1	Musakanya	41,829
2	Lubambala	20,653
3	Nachikufu	20,549
4	Chishibesonde	12,031
5	Lwitikila	9,841
6	Chifungwe	9,072
7	Chipembele	8,693
8	Mukungwa	8,487
9	Mutamba	6,117
10	Kapamba	5,140
11	Mutekwe	3,423
12	Muchinga	3,228
Total population		149,063

Source: ZamStats 2022 Preliminary Report

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

Mpika district is the largest in the province with the land size of 174,091.1 square kilometres whose management is in two streams namely traditional and state land. State land accounts for approximately 2075.1 square Kilometres of the total land area while customary land accounts for approximately 4,717 square kilometres of the total land area. It's worth stating that state land also includes converted land used for agriculture such as farm blocks, forests, national parks and the township while the reminder accounts for traditional land which also includes the game management areas. The township land has various uses ranging from residential, commercial, industrial, public facilities, institutional to agricultural as shown in the Layout plan below.

The table below depicts the various forms of land use and their sizes.

2.7.1 Overall Settlement Pattern

The Settlement patterns in Mpika District is in two folds (formal and informal settlements). The formal settlements exist in the local planned areas such as Trench Town, Casanova, Chisanga and Tazara townships. However, much of the district area is covered by informal settlements which at most have come to existence due to various factors such agricultural, employment opportunities, hunting, fishing, trade and social services. These factors have also shaped the settlement patterns into either linear, clustered and or sporadic/scattered. Linear

settlements have shown to follow linear features such as roads, the railway line and rivers/streams. Clustered settlements are found around social amenities, among them includes rural health centres, schools, plantations, factories and industries while sporadic settlements are scattered settlements such in farms blocks and Game management areas.

The district planning area has Nine (9) unplanned settlements which require up-grading. These settlements include; Kamwanya, Chilonga, Chitulika, Kapili, shanghai, Sekela, Malashi, Chiponya and malambwa.

2.7.2 Urbanizing Villages and Growth Nodes

A number of villages in Mpika District are urbanizing and each ward is experiencing at least one growth node. Among the growth nodes that are rapidly urbanizing in the district include; Chilonga and Mufubushi in Nachikufu Ward, Chikwanda in Lwitikila Ward, Mukungule and Katibunga in Chipembele Ward, Nabwalya in chifungwe, Kaole in Chishibesonde Ward and Mutamba in Mutamba Ward. This translates into an increased demand for social amenities such as health, housing, and education among others.

2.7.3 Urban Expansion/Peri-Urban Areas

The district is experiencing rapid urban expansion and this in turn has resulted in a high demand for housing in the district. The contributing factors to this include high mobility rate due to employment opportunities in urban areas, rural urban drift, access to social amenities, and business opportunities.

2.7.4 Informal Settlements

Mpika has over the last 10 years experienced growth in population without equal increase in the housing sector. This trend has promoted the growth of informal settlements whose inhabitants are mostly the urban disadvantaged such as labourers, disabled, widows and the aged who are unable to afford decent housing. This trend calls for a deliberate Government intervention in the provision of affordable housing.

2.7.5 Other Land Uses

The major land use in the district can be classified into four (4) namely Housing, Agricultural, Forestry and National Parks/GMA's. the largest land use are the national parks with 44 % representing 7,636 Sq. Kilometres of land, followed by agriculture with 38% representing 6,590 Sq. kilometres of land, then Forestry with 16% representing 2,739.37 Sq. Kilometres of land while Housing has 1% representing 201.3 Sq. kilometres. See table xx below for details.

Table 2.7 Major Land Use in the district

S/n	Land use	Square Kilometres	Hectares	Percentages (%)
1	Housing	201.3	20130	1
2	Agricultural (Farmland)	6,590	659,000	38
3	National Park/GMA's	7,636	763,600	44
4	Forests	2,739.37	273,937	16
TOTAL		17166.67	1716667	100

2.7.6 Assessment of the impact of the continuation of population growth on land use and spatial development patterns

The population of Mpika over the last 12 years has grown from 104,772 in 2010 to 149063 in 2022 giving an increase of 44291 at a growth rate of 5.3 for both female and male. The growth in population has impacted on land use and spatial development patterns negatively in that there has been an increase in the unplanned settlements, street vending and solid waste generation. The demand for food coupled with the traditional farming methods such as Chitemene system has contributed to the depletion of forests. It is further reviewed that much more land is opened up and used for agriculture, livestock grazing, housing and fuel wood that tends to contribute to emissions, deforestation and degradation of the natural habitat. Therefore, with this continued growth it is expected that more planned land is needed for various land usage.

2.7.7 Assessment of the impact of the continuation of population growth on overall settlement pattern.

The increase in population has contributed both positively and negative on the overall settlement patterns of the district.

Table 2.8 below provides details of the identified impacts.

S/n	Settlement Pattern	Positive Contributions	Negative Contributions
1.	Linear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth in the development of business activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest degradation due to encroachments • Encroachments on restricted areas such as road and railway reserves, river banks and heritage sites.
2.	Clustered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased Infrastructure development • Increased demand for accommodation (Housing) • Easy delivery of services such as Education and Health. • Scarcity of land for agriculture activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachments on restricted areas such as road and railway reserves, river banks and heritage sites. • Scarcity of land for Housing • Increase in illegal developments on land
3.	Scattered		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest degradation due to encroachments • Human animal conflicts

2.7.8 Assessment of the impact of the continuation of population growth and impact on Urbanizing villages and growth nodes

The rise in population for Mpika has led to high housing demand. Despite a high population in the urban areas, availability of services such as roads, piped water, electricity, markets and other social amenities still remains a challenge. It's worth stating that the township of Mpika comprises of both the planned and unplanned settlements of which most of the unplanned settlements previously existed as villages prior the extension of the township boundary. Thus, the increase in population has tremendously affected the unplanned settlements than the planned areas due to their cheap and affordable housing units.

The current and expected future demographic and economic development situation for Mpika will have an impact on the future land use within the township and the various growth nodes which are also expected to expand due their attractiveness due to prevailing economic activities. Thus, the investment in housing and social services remains to be a lucrative area for investment and would respond to the challenges.

2.7.9 Assessment of the availability of land for Planned Urban expansion

The township boundary of Mpika measures 20,130 hectares and out of which less than half of the total land has been utilized thereby leaving enough land for future developments. It's also worth mentioning that within the township boundary lies a number of unplanned settlements which also do have some pockets of open spaces thereby giving opportunity for upgrading and proper planning of the urban areas.

2.7.10 Assessment of the impact of the continuation of population growth on informal settlements – New, Expanding and Densifying

Owing to population growth and proximity to social services, Informal settlements in the district are becoming more and more attractive to the majority of the urban dwellers thereby posing a challenge to government in the provision of social and municipality services. Due to immigrant's, people with money including headmen's have started cashing in on land previously used for agricultural activities to pave way for expansion of both privately occupied and rented house hence impacting on food security. The demand for land is on the increase thus the need to consider focused planning for various activities.

2.7.11 Assessment of the impact of the continuation of population growth on other land uses

Mpika district has four major land use namely housing, agriculture, National Parks/GMA's and Forestry and each of them have been impacted differently by the growth in population.

2.8 Housing:

The 2020 National Housing Policy which constituted institutions such as the national housing authority which is a government parastatal meant to construct affordable housing unit for the Zambia people has not worked to its expectations mostly that the housing deficit has not equalled the demands of population. The deficit is not only in quality housing but also on affordable housing units which are on the increase hence the promotion of make shift shelters and growth of unplanned settlements.

2.9 National Parks/GMA's:

The growth in population has had a corresponding demand on the need for agricultural land as nearby agricultural fields are turned and left for residential and industrial development. Encroachment on the national parks has brought with it human animal conflicts which has caused either loss of animal or human lives.

2.10 Agriculture:

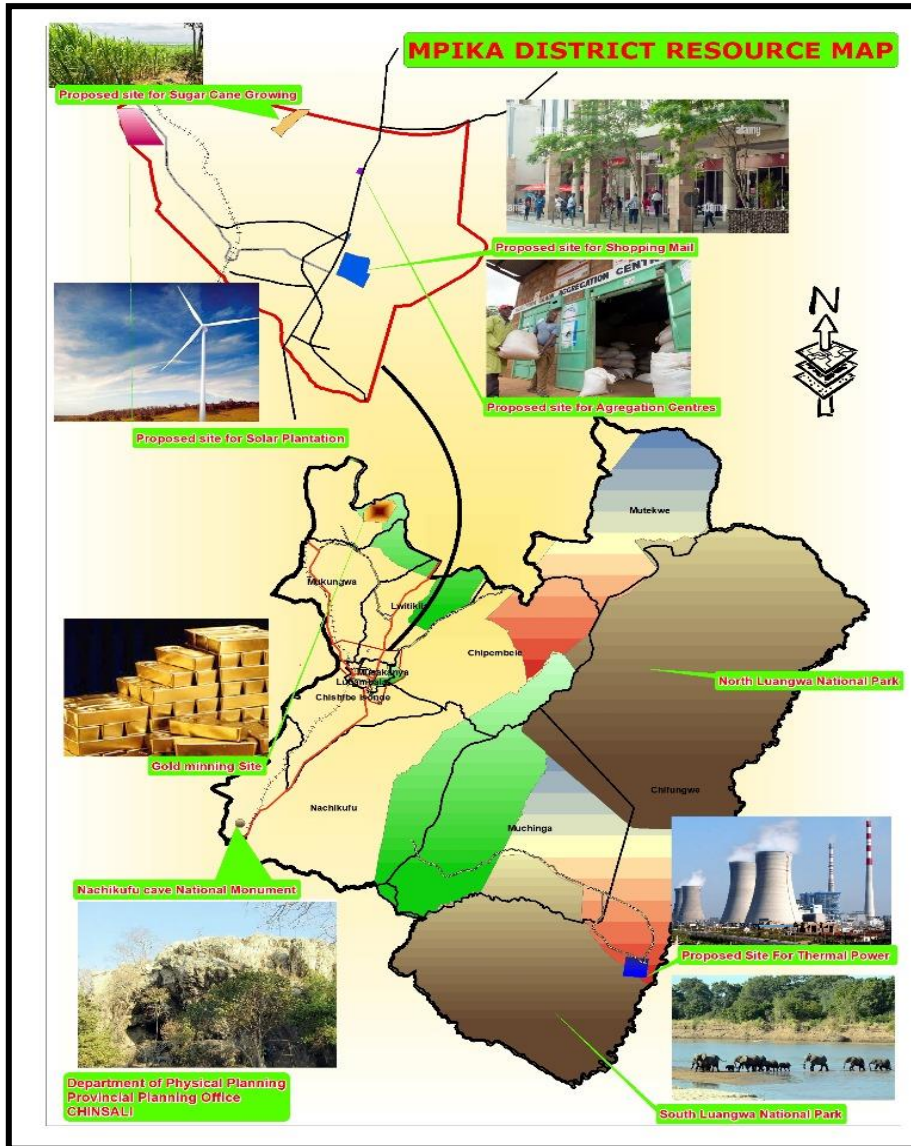
The growth in population has had both negative and positive impacts on the agricultural land with some been that the land that was previously used for urban agriculture is now been targeted for housing and industrial development thereby pausing threats on food security for the urban population. However, population growth has also created the demand and markets for agricultural products thereby promoting growth of the sector.

2.11 Forestry:

Mpika district has three major forests namely Bwingimfumu national forest No. P244 which is shared with shiwang'andu district, Lwangwa national forest No. P251 which is shared with Lavushimanda district and Mpika Boma national forest No. P41 and all have been affected due to the rise in population. Among the three, the Mpika national forest which is located within the township has been heavily encroached by human settlements and agricultural activities are on the rise. The tree canopy cover for the local forest has also been depleted as it provides a source for fuel wood for the urban population. As for the rest of the forest, encroachments have been due to agricultural activities and establishment of settlements.

2.12 POSSIBLE AREAS OF INVESTMENT IN DIFFERENT SECTORS IN MPIKA DISTRICT

Following the sector and thematic analysis, Mpika District has potential investment areas in different sectors as shown in the resource map below



Source: Provincial Planning Department Chinsali

Agriculture

- The district has seen more land being used to grow crops like soybeans, maize, Sunflower and groundnuts, with an average productivity rate of 3.11 tons per hectare for maize between 2020 and 2022.

- Mpika has plenty of fertile land and water resources for farming along the Lwitikila river and streams in the District
- Need for commercial farmers, agro-processing and value addition industries because of the conducive weather patterns for agriculture

Mining

- The district has potential for mining as it is endowed with mineral deposits of gold and other mineral deposits include emeralds, uartz, nickel, manganese and other precious stones notable in Luchenene, Kazembe, Lushinga, Chilonga, Mukungule, kapunda and Kanyebele.
- The district will attract more mineral processing plants expected to attract other industries in manufacturing and production.

Forestry

- Huge land for forest plantations of high value trees as well as protection of the three rich natural forests with high value trees such Mukula.

Fisheries and livestock

- Rich natural resource base for aqua-cultural farming and crop farming
- Vast grassland for animal ranching

Energy (solar, wind and Hydro)

- Good landscape and climate for renewable energy

Tourism

- Existing tourist attraction sites (North Luangwa and part of South Luangwa National Park) and rich cultural heritage (Nachikufu Caves)

Real Estate

- The district is at the heart of Muchinga Province and has the potential to be the hospitality hub for all the districts in the province
- Inadequate infrastructure will attract investors in real estate

PART THREE

**SECTORAL AND THEMATIC
ANALYSIS**

3.0 SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS

3.1 HOUSING SECTOR

Housing is a serious challenge to Mpika because it remains one of the underdeveloped sectors in the district. With an annual growth rate of 5.3%, it is important that housing is given a priority and marched with population strata that requires housing. To this end, the local authority will forge strategic partnership with investors in real property development such National Pensions Scheme Authority (NAPSA), National Building Society (ZNBS), National Housing Authority and the private sector, etc. aimed at boosting housing development to curb the deficit on a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode of financing.

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

The National Housing Policy of 2020 engineers the housing development in Zambia by providing direction of change in the pattern of housing development, reinstate its growth and facilitate improvements in housing delivery through improved institutional, regulatory frameworks and coordination mechanisms in the midst of a growing housing demand. The policy was necessitated by the need to align the housing developments agenda with the National Development Plans (NDPs) focused towards the vision 2030, the Sustainable Development goals and the New Urban Agenda. The policy addresses poverty alleviation by providing the outline for sustainable housing development and provides a mechanism for ensuring that limited resources are utilized efficiently (National Housing Policy, 1996). Additionally, the local authority in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources is providing affordable Land to potential developers in a quest to reduce unplanned settlements and reducing the deficit in the district.

The Eighth National Development Plan promotes access to decent housing by formalising and upgrading informal settlements and increasing access to decent affordable housing. The 8NDP focuses on transformation for improved livelihoods by ensuring that the rural poor gain access to decent accommodation and secure land tenure with the theme of Socio-Economic Transformation for improved livelihoods (8NDP, 2022).

3.1.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

The housing situation in Mpika can generally be described as poor. The existing types of housing are mostly traditional units followed by improved traditional housing units, conventional housing units and the least being institutional units as about 35% of the population is located in the peril –urban areas while 65% are in the rural areas. Most areas in the district are unplanned and the most affected by this situation are the poor people who have to travel long distances to access socio-economic services. With regards the planned areas most open spaces that were meant for recreation and as green zones still remain undeveloped and as such are being used as dumping sites thereby posing a danger to both the environment and the residents.

3.1.3 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Most of the housing units in Mpika are in extremely poor condition and are of poor standards. It is important to learn that less than 5% of the building have planning permission and were

supervised by the Local Authority, hence an increased persistence of informal housing. Therefore, about 80% of the housing does not meet proper habitation standards.

However, with regards water and electricity, the district has in place a project under the Integrated Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project (ISTWSSP) being carried by Chambeshi utility company with the support from the African Development Bank (AfDB) and it is hoped that once completed there shall be an increase on the population covered with water and sewerage services. ZESCO also working with REAR has also up scaled the provision of electricity in most rural parts of the district hence contributing to the quality of services.

The public participation process brought out the under listed issues;

- Delays by the council to formalize land parcels
- Increase in the number of unplanned settlements
- Delays by council to upgrade unplanned settlements i.e., Chitulika, Shanghai and Kapiri.
- High cost for planning permission due to distance to Chinsali
- Council not servicing land offered to the clients (electricity, roads, water and sewerage)
- Poor road network and drainages in most townships and growth centers.
- Poor design of the CBD as most prefers grid to linear.
- Inadequate recreation facilities.
- High cost of rentals due to housing shortage.
- Inadequate enforcements on housing standards

3.1.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the next Ten Years

With the district being one of the most preferred investment destinations in the province, it is expected that as more company's setup their businesses there shall be an increase in population hence exerting more pressure on housing and socio services. Therefore, there is need for the local authority to put up strategies and adoption of policies aimed at addressing housing shortages and combating the growth and mushrooming of unplanned settlements. These among others include, promotion of construction of institution housing, engagement into PPP ventures with the private sector in housing, expansion of road networks and public infrastructure.

3.1.5 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Based on the projected urban population for Mpika by the year 2025 which will be 72,382, and on the assumption that the average population growth for the projected period will be 4%, it is anticipated that there will be need for an additional 4,773 plots with a minimum land requirement of 245.91ha to be zoned for housing requirement. This likely change in population will increase the housing deficit hence further pushing the cost of housing upward.

3.1.6 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programs

The district in an effort to reduce the housing deficit has several housing projects being implemented by government.

3.1.6 .1 Land Use

- Define the Urban Boundary by beaconing it.
- Update the Urban Layout plan
- Zoning of the area within the urban boundary so as to prevent conflict in land use

- Reserve land for the following prioritised needs; Cemetery, Dump site and Recreational facilities
- Upgrade all the informal settlements in the district.
- Conduct routine development control visits by the district Council and implementation of rules and regulations to ensure compliance.

3.1.6.2 Housing

- Provide land to the Ministry of infrastructure to construct housing units.
- Offer guidance on the minimum standards required when putting up housing units.
- Provide serviced land before allocation of plots to the developers.
- Network with micro-finance institutions to offer loans for the construction of houses.
- Upgrading of unplanned settlements ie (chitulika, shanghai, kapiri)

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

The legal status of the land in Mpika is of two-fold, namely State and Customary Land. Having the main urban settlement consisting of unplanned areas and portions of planned areas. The continuation of existing trends entails that the existing planning area in the district is inadequate and cannot meet both the present and future demand for physical development.

3.1.8 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

Environment and climate change analysis discusses the interplay between human activity and the natural world, with a particular focus on the impact of these activities on earth's climate systems and overall ecological balance. It encompasses the examination of various environmental factors such air and water quality, biodiversity, land use, and energy consumption, as well as the assessment of climate patterns greenhouse gas emission, and the potential consequences of global warming.

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

The development of Mpika District as an IDP area, entails that the increased socio-economic and industrial activities will have an impact on the natural environment which in a long run may have some climate change impacts. With the current growth rate of 5.3%, it calls for the opening up of more farmlands and more housing units. Despite the District not being fully developed, the continued sinking of boreholes and pit latrines has an impact on the ground water aquifers and thus increasing the chances of ground water being contaminated.

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

The housing sector faces dramatic shifts due to climate change especially with the increased number of poorly designed housing units. Different weather events such as heavy rainfall which often leads to floods take a serious toll on these properties because they are not built with an engineer's input.

3.1.9 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

From a gender and vulnerability perspective, house ownership unpacks to relations of power and cultural beliefs which deny equal opportunities and rights to differently positioned people.

In a setup like Mpika district female headed households are a few because of its urban-rural nature. Gender also works in interaction with the nature of farming practised.

3.1.10 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The major underlying factor contributing to the identified issues is with regard to traditional norms that excludes women groups in acquiring properties, and lack of secure land tenure for different social groups. The land owned by women has no legal documents either from 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. The other major factor is lack of access to information of land acquisition and legal ownership of properties.

3.1.11 Summary on the Housing Sector

Despite the local governments efforts to boost housing development through opening of land parcels, Housing still remains one of the underdeveloped sectors in the district which needs prioritising to match its population and demand. Therefore, housing in the district will need to be improved if the existing development potential is to be tapped. In doing so homeownership should not only be biased on men but also targeted on the women and the marginalised.

3.2 EDUCATION SECTOR

3.2.1 Key Government Priorities to Be Implemented at Local Level

The Government of the Republic of Zambia prioritizes Education as one of the get ways to social – economic and human development as well as a pillar to National Development. The government is committed to the goal of achieving universal access to education as espoused by the Vision 2030 and the SDGs

The policy framework for the education sector has its foundation in key policy documents, which are:

- i. The Educating our Future Policy (1996); which focusses on three broad considerations, thus: the government’s role in education; values for the development of education and practices, as well as goals of the national education system.
- ii. the Technical Education and Vocational and TEVET (Skills Development) Policy (1998);
- iii. the Science, Technology, and Innovation Policy (1996), and
- iv. The Re-entry Policy enacted in 1997 which gives girls the right to continue with school during the pregnancy, go on maternity leave and come back after delivery.

The above policies are aimed at achieving the Vision 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development for improved learning outcomes for all through:

- i) Enhanced Accountability for Greater **Efficiency**
- ii) Increased **Quality** for Better Learning
- iii) Increased **Access** for All
- iv) Enhance **equitable and inclusive education** for the marginalized

At local level, the District Education office will by all means possible endeavor to implement the above policies in line with the government direction.

3.2.2 Key Priorities of Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies and how they are to be implemented at a Local Level

The Key Priorities Sector Specific National Plans/Strategies will be implemented at district level in line with the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) and the Education District Strategic Plan.

To achieve *efficiency*:

- i) ***Strengthening Administrative and institutional oversight***; through
 - (a) developing and implementing the framework for supervision and support at points of education delivery [schools] and
 - (b) developing and implementing framework for education management
- ii) ***provision of information for decision making***; through
 - (a) strengthening evidence-based allocation of school infrastructure and
 - (b) developing real-time data from schools and for the district

To achieve *quality*:

- i) ***improved teacher quality and availability***; through
 - a) developing and implementing mechanisms for teacher education to train teachers based on district needs assessment
 - b) enhance in-service Continuing Professional Development
 - c) determine subject specific teacher district needs
 - d) equitable distribution of teachers according to needs
- ii) ***improved curriculum implementation***; through
 - a) use of Resource Centres to produce Teaching and Learning Materials locally
 - b) increase planned monitoring and supervision of all education provision points in the district

To achieve *access*:

- i) ***provision of learning facilities for more learners***; through
 - a) strengthening PPP in education provision in facility construction, rehabilitation and or maintenance and
 - b) engaging the Local Government in facility construction, rehabilitation and or maintenance in needy areas as per data
- ii) creating opportunities for alternative education delivery; through
 - a) opening Open Learning Centres for out of school population
 - b) strengthen open and distance education

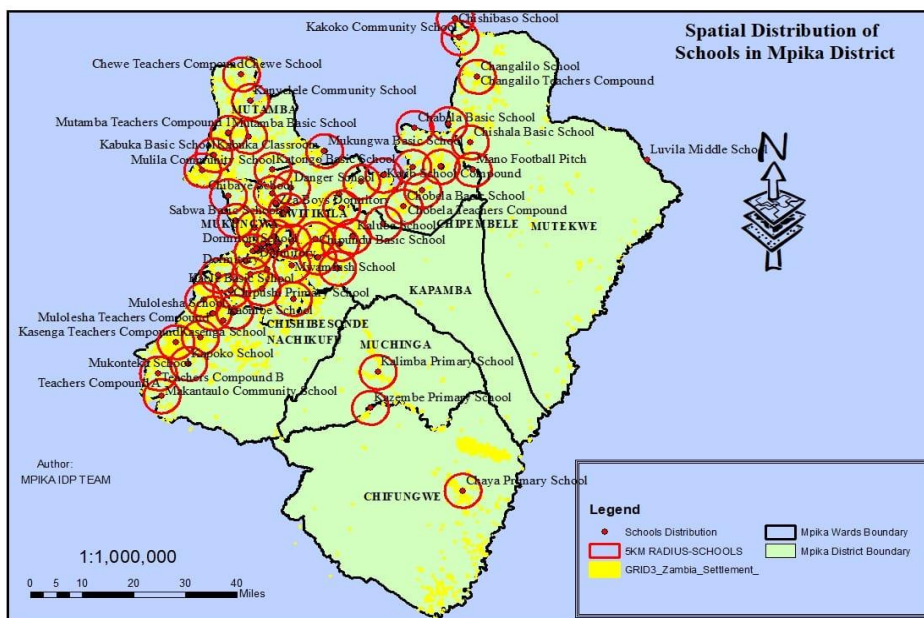
To achieve equity:

- i) reduce barriers to participation; through.
 - a) strengthening mechanisms to ensure age-appropriate enrolment.
 - b) enhance the physical safety of girls and women in schools.
 - c) enhance inclusion of CSEN in schools

3.2.3 Existing State of Development

Mpika district has 18 Secondary Schools, 63 Primary Schools, 2 Special Schools (for the differently abled) and 30 community schools, 49 ECE centres, 3 tertiary institutions offering Education Courses and 13 private schools. The district does not have standalone Special schools and ECE centres. Each of the 2 Special Schools are annexed to primary schools as well as each of the 49 ECE centres are annexed to primary school.

Figure 3.1 Showing spatial distribution of schools in Mpika

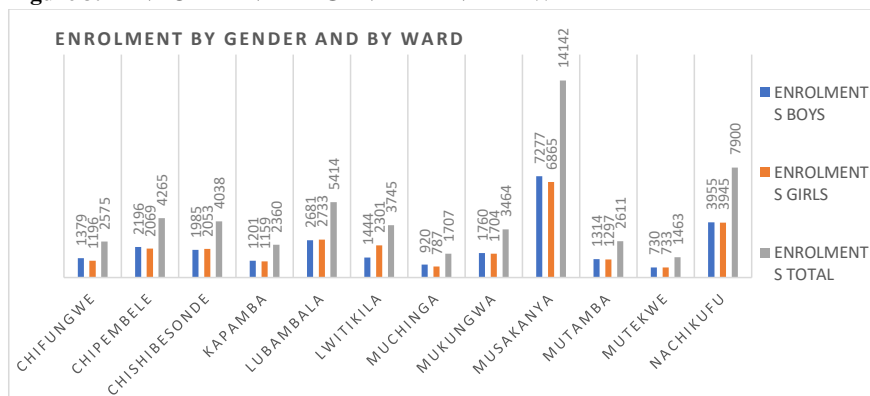


Source Mpika IDP Team, 2023

a) Availability of Service

In terms of ECE, primary and secondary schools, generally, all wards have a share except for Muchinga ward with no ECE centres. For secondary schools, Mutamba and Muchinga wards have no secondary schools. A few schools were catering for several communities falling within the 5km radius catchment in and around the Mpika Township. However, communities in outskirt wards cover long distances to access both primary and secondary education services. These wards include Muchinga, Mutamba, Mutekwe, Chifungwe, Kapamba, Chishibesonde and Chipembele wards.

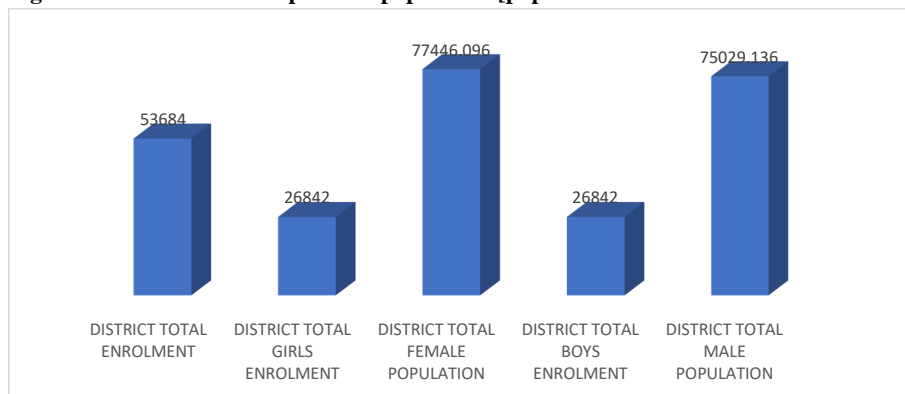
Figure 3.2 ENROLMENT BY GENDER AND BY WARD



Source- DEBS Statistical Report 2022

The general district enrolment rates are at 100% gender parity. However, there are more female learners at primary level than at secondary and more male learners at secondary level. This is attributed to high girl dropout rate due to early marriages as girls go up the grade ladder. Also, there are more male learners than female learners in 7 wards. The gaps are higher the further away individual schools are from the urban centre with schools located in the outskirts having a bigger share of males than females at secondary level. This is attributed to girls failing to walk longer distances to schools since the schools in outskirt wards are sparsely located.

Figure 3.3 Enrolments compared to population [population is the 2022 estimate



The enrolments are still low compared to the district population. This situation demands opening new and or expansion of education facilities especially in growth nots. Key areas needing opening new schools are: a secondary school at Mutamba in Mutamba Ward, a primary school at Muyano village in Mutamba Ward, a primary school between Malashi Primary and Chikwanda Primary in Musakanya Ward, construction of 90 Classrooms [one 1X3 classroom block at each community school] in all the 12 wards and expanding all schools in CBD.

3.2.4 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performances

The quality of service in education sector rides on the presence of 1407 available staff. Teacher -pupil ratio for ECE stands at 1:56 against the standard ratio of 1:15. Teacher -pupil ratio for Primary schools stands at 1:57 against the standard ratio of 1:40. Teacher -pupil ratio for secondary stands at 1:52 against the standard ratio of 1:35. Teacher -pupil ratio for SEN schools stands at 1:52 against the standard ratio of 1:4. The ratios show that there is a serious need to reach the standards through teacher recruitment and deployment according to the needs assessment per category.

In terms pupil performance at national examination level is fairly good. The pass rate at grade 7 stands at 63%, grade 9 at 58%, and grade 12 at 72%, in 2022.

However, quality in terms of service delivery and pupil performance is hampered by the following factors:

- i) pupil absenteeism due to seasonal economic activities such as caterpillar collection time and market days locally called *umunada*, especially in outskirt wards.
- ii) inadequate classroom accommodation which results in overcrowded classes and reduced teacher -pupil contact time; [in some case it has reduced from the standard of 5 hours to 3 hours for upper classes and from
- iii) Inadequate housing for staff which case some teachers travelling long distance to work places and report late for work especially in rain season
- iv) Poor roads to schools, especially where there are no all-weather bridges, learners are cut off during rainy season. The typical example is Kazembe school in Muchinga ward where grade ones begin in the second term of the school year due to being cut off.
- v) Inadequate staff in schools which compromises the standard teacher-pupil ratio resulting in work overload on the part of teachers
- vi) Inadequate desks impacting negatively on sitting space
- vii) Poor and inadequate water and sanitation facilities affecting attendance on the part of girl children and generally the health of both teachers and learners

Table 3.1 Summary of quality of services

INFRASTRUCTURE	EXISTING NO.	EXISTING NEED	DIFFERENCE
CLASSROOMS FOR ECE CENTRES	52	104	52
CLASSROOMS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS	421	828	407
CLASSROOMS SECONDARY SCHOOLS			0
STAFF HOUSES FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS			0
STAFF HOUSES FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS			0
DISTRICT EXAMINATIONS STRONG ROOM	1	1	0
ENERGY			

SCHOOLS WITH HYDRO POWER	21	111	90
SCHOOLS WITH SOLAR POWER	4	0	-4
COMMUNICATION			
SCHOOLS WITH MOBILE SERVICE PROVIDER CONNECTIVITY	50	111	61
SCHOOLS WITH INTERNET CONNECTIVITY	34	111	77
WATER			
SCHOOLS WITH TAP WATER	10	111	101
SCHOOLS WITH FUNCTIONAL BOREHOLES	15	111	96
SCHOOLS WITH NON- FUNCTIONAL BOREHOLES	21	111	90
SANITATION			
SCHOOLS WITH WATER BORNE TOILETS	6	111	105
SCHOOLS WITH VIP TOILETS	105	0	-105
ACCESSIBILITY			
SCHOOLS WITH ALL WEATHER ROAD CONNECTIVITY	95	111	16
SCHOOLS WITH SEASONAL ROAD CONNECTIVITY	16	111	95
SCHOOL FURNITURE			
TABLES FOR ECE CENTRES	50	430	380
CHAIRS FOR ECE CENTRES	253	2579	2326
DESKS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS	3998	10442	6444
DESKS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS			0

Source: DEBS Office 2023

Quality Indicators		Baseline [2021]	Planned Target			
				2022	2023	
Pupil/Teacher Ratio	ECE	57:1	15:1	50:1	40:1	
	SEN					
	Primary	57:1	40:1	50:1	48:1	
	Secondary	52:1	35:1	48:1	44:1	
Computer/pupil ratio	Primary	1:621	1:2	1:497	1:373	
	Secondary	1:60	1:2	1:48	1:36	
Classroom Pupil Ratio	ECE		1:76	1:15	1:62	1:48
	Primary	1:88	1:40	1:85	1:83	
	Secondary	1:59	1:35	1:54	1:50	
Net Enrolment Ratio – Primary and	ECE	Total	1:3.5	1:1	1:3	1:2
		Male	1:3	1:1	1:2	1:1
		Female	1:4	1:1	1:3	1:2
	Primary	Total	1:3	1:1	1:2	1:1

Secondary by sex		Male	1:3	1:1	1:2	1:1
		Female	1:3	1:1	1:2	1:1
	Secondary	Total	1:3	1:1	1:2	1:1
		Male	1:2	1:1	1:1.5	1:1
		Female	1:3	1:1	1:2	1:1
Transition Rates (Grade 7 to 8 and Grade 9 to 10) by sex	Grade 7 to 8	Male	99%	100%	100%	100%
		Female	89%	100%	3%	2%
	Grade 9 to 10	Male	91%	100%	100%	100%
		Female	94%	100%	1%	1%
Completion Rates (Grade 12) by sex	Male	78%	100%	5%	5%	100%
	Female	79%	100%	5%	4%	
Pass rate (a)Grade 7 (b) Grade 9 (c) 12 by sex	Grade 7	Male	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Female	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Grade 9	Male	53%	100%	10%	10%
		Female	42%	100%	12%	12%
	Grade 12	Male	64%	100%	13%	13%
		Female	57%	100%	9%	9%
Gender Parity Index (a) Primary (b) Secondary (c)Tertiary level	ECE		1.3:1	1:1	1.05	1.1
	Primary	1:1.01	1:1	1:009	1.01	
	Secondary		1:1	1:1.05	1:1.1	
		1:1.1				
School Attendance Rates by sex	ECE	Male	80%	100%	4%	4%
		Female	85%	100%	3%	3%
	Primary	Male	81%	100%	4%	4%
		Female	82%	100%	4%	4%
	Secondary	Male	75%	100%	5%	5%
		Female	74%	100%	5%	5%

Source: DEBS Office, 2023

3.2.5 Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Table 3.2 Urgent Needs: Proposed Investment and Development Programmes under Education Sector

Existing investments	Proposed programmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ DEBS Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Procurement of (15No.) office tables and (15No) office chairs ○ Procurement of (15 No.) laptop computers for officers ○ Construction of a strong room for the district ○ Repair of the licking roof ○ Procurement of the of (22 No) bulbs, (22 No) bulb holders, (24 No.) sockets and (12 No.) switches
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Procurement of laptop computers (4 No.) per school for all 110 primary and secondary schools in all the 12 wards of the district, desk top computers (30 No.) per school for all 110 primary and secondary schools in all the 12 wards of the district
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Staff Houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construction of staff houses (2 No.) at each of the community schools in the district; Buzimbwa, Bwafwano, Chalwe, Chikumbi, Chilimbankonde, Chilundo, Chisumo, Fela, Fisonge, Fyoshi, Kachinda, Kaleka, Kambili, Kampemba, Kanyebele, Kapunda, Luangwa, Luchenene, Lushinga, Mapungu, Matebeto, Mikanga, Mulila, Milunga, Muzipazi, Ndombo, Ngalande, Chikonde and Nkonto.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construction of classrooms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construction of staff houses (5 No.) at each of the following primary schools: Riverside, Chailo, Nyungwe, Makumbi, Kambe, Kabuka, Chibanga, Kashaita, Mwanswa, Fitoki, Kabangama and Kaombe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ School construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construction of Classrooms (3 No.) at each of the community schools in the district; Buzimbwa, Bwafwano, Chalwe, Chikumbi, Chilimbankonde, Chilundo, Chisumo, Fela, Fisonge, Fyoshi, Kachinda, Kaleka, Kambili, Kampemba, Kanyebele, Kapunda, Luangwa, Luchenene, Lushinga, Mapungu, Matebeto, Mikanga, Mulila, Milunga, Muzipazi, Ndombo, Ngalande, Chikonde and Nkonto.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Desks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construction of Classrooms (3 No.) at each of the community schools in the district; Buzimbwa, Bwafwano, Chalwe, Chikumbi, Chilimbankonde, Chilundo, Chisumo, Fela, Fisonge, Fyoshi, Kachinda, Kaleka, Kambili, Kampemba, Kanyebele, Kapunda, Luangwa, Luchenene, Lushinga, Mapungu, Matebeto, Mikanga, Mulila, Milunga, Muzipazi, Ndombo, Ngalande, Chikonde and Nkonto.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construction of classrooms (5 No.) at each of the following primary schools: Riverside, Chailo, Nyungwe, Makumbi, Kambe, Kabuka, Chibanga, Kashaita, Mwanswa, Fitoki, Kabangama and Kaombe ○ Construction of Chipundu Day Secondary in kapamba Ward ○ Construction of Mwateshi Day secondary in Lwitikila ward ○ Procurement of (5601 No.) single seater [table and chair] desks for all 17 secondary schools in 11 wards of Mpika ○ Procurement of (6444 No.) double seater desks for all 93 primary and community schools in the 12 wards of Mpika ○ Procurement of (2324 No.) chairs and (388No.) tables for ECE learners in 49 centres in the 12 wards
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Source: DEBS Office 2023

3.2.6 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

- i. Inadequate classrooms
- ii. Inadequate and or lack of staff housing
- iii. Insufficient and or lack of school furniture (desks and mattresses)
- iv. Poor and inadequate sanitation facilities
- v. Rusty water from boreholes (high iron content in water from boreholes)
- vi. School land encroachments
- vii. Vandalism of school infrastructure and gardens
- viii. School related gender-based violence (SRGBV)
- ix. Non-functional borehole
- x. Lack of examination centres

3.2.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

In Mpika, the Education Sector, has the following issues relating to Gender and Vulnerable Groups are as outlined below.

- i. School related gender-based violence resulting into some girls dropping out schools due to falling pregnant.

- ii. Long distances to schools' cause children to start school way beyond the standard age of 7. (Especially in Chifungwe and Muchinga wards) On the other hand long distances lead to pupils to

- iii. Traditional norms force girls into early marriages and stop school, thus dropping the literacy and numeracy levels which are essential for personal and district development.

- iv. Human- animal conflict (especially in Muchinga and Chifungwe wards) cause girls and lower grade learners fail to go to school in fear animal attack.
- v. Moral breakdown due to weekly boarding arrangements which are not supervised and or protected by teachers. (pupils rent shelters of locals in areas like Kasenga and Chitulika village)

3.2.8 Availability of Service

The public consultation process of this planning survey and issues regarding availability of education services brought out the following.

- i. Provision of Early Childhood Education (ECE) is not available in some areas of the district such as Muchinga ward, only one is in Chifungwe ward
- ii. Provision of Secondary School Education is not available in some areas of the district such as Muchinga ward.
- iii. Inadequate and or lack of qualified personnel in some schools in certain communities,

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

From the development needs identified during the community review meetings with stakeholders under education sector, it is intended that a greater impact on the land use patterns will be experienced in the implementation of infrastructure related projects such as clearing of forestry land cover and agricultural land to pave way for the required developments to take place throughout the district. It is therefore imperative to note that the clearing of forestry land cover and agriculture land will bring about destruction to natural wildlife habitats and hostile effects of climate change which may result in high temperatures, extraordinary rainfall patterns (droughts and flash floods), drying up of streams and rivers among others. Furthermore, the execution of infrastructure projects will have an upper hand in manipulating population patterns in these project areas

3.2.10 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

The infrastructure development to cater for education services will result in increased population for a particular locality and stimulates demand for consumption of resources such as land, food, water, air, fossil fuels and minerals. Consequently, waste products will be generated such as plastics, water pollutants, toxic materials, and greenhouse gases., Road infrastructure, 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 gases carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O) through the cutting down of trees and burning and other related activities. At local level evidence of climate change is mainly in form of extreme weather events, droughts and floods.

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

The Education Sector has been affected by the **Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues** in the following ways.

- Due to the changes in climate which has to 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, absenteeism increases and children eventually drop out of school
- Climatic changes may lead to outbreaks of insects which destroys the crops thereby making it extremely difficult for parents to raise funds to pay for their children school fees.
- Distraction of school infrastructure due to storms and heavy rains, School infrastructure are damaged thus reducing classroom space and leading to continued disruption of teaching and learning

3.2.11 Summary of the Core Issues

In Mpika District accessing education facilities is beyond the standard 5km radius in some of the wards resulting in children covering long distances to access education facilities. Additionally, there is inadequate infrastructure and human resource.

3.3 HEALTH SECTOR

The District Health Office strives to make health services available to the general population and special population groups such as Under Five Children, Adolescent health, Sex workers, Women of Child Bearing Age and the aged given that these are the most vulnerable groups.

The following are some of the approaches used to provide health services to the general population: -

- Provision of health care services in all health facilities (implemented under the universal Health coverage UHC)
- Scheduled outreach services in key programs such Child Health and Nutrition, Reproductive Health, Oral Health, Cervical Cancer screening services, Mental Health and Environmental Health and Mobile ART.
- The Mobile Hospital is also another key strategy used to supplement Health Provision for clients requiring specialized care such as surgical procedures, eye screening, etc
- Empowerment of Community Volunteers with knowledge and skills to conduct basic sensitization aimed at disease prevention as well as identification and referral of clients to health facilities for specialized care.

3.3.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at Local level

The following are among the key priority areas that are being implemented and shall be implemented locally;

- Provision of quality reproductive health
- Provision of quality and cost effective maternal and new born health care
- Provision of child health and Nutrition
- Provision of Adolescents health services
- Active disease surveillance and health promotion.
- Prevention & Reduction of communicable & non-communicable Diseases
- Provision of Disease surveillance

3.3.2 Health Sector policies relevant to the preparation of the IDP Planning Process;

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

- The Zambia National Health Strategic Plan (Draft 2022–2026); Ministry of health is implementing the National Health Strategic Plan in order to provide equitable access to cost effective, quality health services as close to the family as possible. The plan therefore focuses on Primary Health Care as the main vehicle of service delivery; resolving the human resource crisis; addressing public health problems and ensuring that priority systems and services receive the necessary support. This National Health Strategic Plan (NHSP) supports the National Vision 2030 which expresses the Zambian people’s aspiration “to become a prosperous middle-income nation by 2030.” This plan envisions a prosperous country where all Zambians have access to quality health services. This plan identifies strategies and programs which will ensure that people of Zambia are healthy and able to contribute to economic development as articulated in the National Vision 2030 and the Eighth National Development Plan which prioritize health as a key economic investment that will drive the socio-economic development agenda.
- National Health Policy; National Health Policy outlines a statement by the Zambian Government to set clear directions for the development of the Health Sector in Zambia. The National Health Insurance Act number 2 of 2018 was assented by the president in 2019. The policy is anchored in the Vision 2030 and shall be implemented through successive National Development Plans and National Health Strategic Plans.
- The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHI) is designed to pool funds to provide universal health care services for all Zambians based on their health needs, irrespective of their socio-economic status. The district hospital is the only is the only accredited

health facility to provide NHIMA service. However, plans are underway to include the Mpika Urban clinic on NHIMA Scheme.

- Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number three (3) which seeks to ensure good health and well-being as well as SDG number 2 which also seeks to attain Zero Hunger amongst citizens.
- District Medium Expenditure Framework Plan; this is a three (3) year rolling Work Plan for the District Health Office. The plan is imbedded in the Final National Budget and is a basis for implementation of all health care related activities.

3.3.3 Description of the Existing State of Development

3.3.3.1 Availability of Service

Mpika district has two general hospitals and 20 health facilities catering for the health needs of the Community with the 2022 District projected population of about 151,363 (with the population growth rate estimated at 3.8%). The district has a combined total bed space capacity of 284, against the desired 348 leaving a deficiency of 136 bed spaces. The 2 general hospitals provide second Level Services which include Outpatient, Inpatient (Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Medical, Surgical and Paediatric), and Laboratory, Dental, Physiotherapy and Pharmacy services cervical. Maternity annex, theatre, Service Yard, Mortuary and other services provided include cervical cancer screening, ART and TB screening and imaging services (ultrasound scanning, X-ray).

Primary health care activities are being provided by health centres and health posts. These PHC activities span from promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative in all health facilities. Antenatal care, PNC, Skilled deliveries, UCI as well as environmental health activities are some of the core activities at all health facilities in the district.

The district has plans of upgrading the urban clinic to the first level hospital looking at its catchment population and also operationalizing some of rural health posts and rural health centre under CDF construction so that most population are served better in terms of health services.

Table 3.3 Summary of Health Services in Mpika District

S/N	Name Of Facility	Zone/Ward	Level	Distance From DHO	Bed Capacity		Catchment Population	
					Existing	Defy	Male	Female
1	Chaya	Chifungwe	Health Post	180	2	4	2,269	2,272
2	Chibansa	Chishibesonde	RHC	12	2	20	5,143	5,149
3	Chilonga	Nachikufu	Hospital Affiliated	23	1	4	6,353	6,361

			Health Centre					
4	Chikwanda	Lwitikila	Health Post	21	1	4	2,345	2,347
5	Chitulika	Musakanya	Mini Hospital	6	26	26	4,538	4,544
6	kalimba	Muchinga	Health Post	160	1	4	1,549	1,551
7	Kaluba	Muchinga	Health Post	56	0	4	1,664	1,666
8	Kamwanya	Musakanya	Health Post	8	0	4	4,113	4,118
9	kasenga	Nachikufu	Rural Health Centre	68	4	20	2,323	2,326
10	Lufila	Mutekwe	Rural Health Centre	138	3	20	1,740	1,742
11	Mpika District Hospital	Musakanya	District Hospital	1	8	160	9,076	9,087
12	Mukungule	Chipembele	Mini Hospital	88	2	26	4,758	4,764
13	Nabwalya	Chifungwe	Rural Health Centre	156	4	20	3,252	3,256
14	Tazara Health Post	Lubambala	Health Post	8	0	4	2,420	2,423
15	Tazara Res	Lubambala	UHC	12	0	20	8,169	8,178
16	ZCA	Mukungwa	Rural Health Centre	23	0	20	5,143	5,149
17	ZNS Mpika Milling Plant	Chishibesonde	Rural Health Centre	32	8	20	2,496	2,499

18	St Odilia	Chipembele	Rural Health Centre	64	4	20	4,009	4,014
19	Mufubushi	Nachikufu	Health Post	36	0	4	1,505	1,507
20	Kazembe	Muchinga	Health Post	13	0	4	720	721
21	Chilonga General Hospital	Nachikufu	Second level Hospital	23	203	300	75,369	75,993.
22	Michael Chilufya Sata General Hospital	Mukungwa	Second level Hospital	12	39	300	75,369.	75,369.
Total					284	1,032		

Source: HMIS

Human Resource for Health

The district health office has a total workforce of 460 out of the total establishment of 605, which translate to 76% of the staff establishment being filled in all the health facilities. On the availability of trained staff, the district has a total is 362 categorized into 26 Mid-wives, 32 Clinical Officers, 31 Environmental Health Technologists; 211 Nurses, 3 Medical Doctors and 56 other Para medics. The 2022 recruitment of the 1100 HCWs Mpika district benefited which increased the staffing levels. However, the current status quo shows staff deficiency of about 145. The critical category of staff needs to be considered for creation and funding include Doctors, District Nursing Officer (DNO), Midwife Nurses, theatre nurses, Medical Licentiate and Clinical Officer Anaesthesia. In terms of accommodation, the district has a total number of 40 houses of which 25 of which are in a poor condition. This entails that there is need for construction of staff housing in all the health facilities to offset this housing deficiency

3.3.4 Essential Medicines and Medical Supplies

The district receives its essential drugs and medical supplies from Zambia Medicines and Medical Supplies Agency (ZAMMSA). ZAMMSA supplies these essential drugs on a monthly basis based on consumption. Mpika is the home for the provincial ZAMMSA Hub. The Mpika ZAMMSA Hubs caters for all the 8 districts of Muchinga. The mostly supplied or consumed drugs are Coarterm, Paracetamol, Flaggy, and syrups such Amoxil. This is because the prominent diseases in the district are Malaria, respiratory infection and Diarrhoea as indicated in the table below showing the top 10 causes of Morbidity in the District.

Table 3.4 Transport

Description	Available	Required	Gap	Remarks
Land Cruiser (Ambulance)	1	6	5	Non-functional vehicles and motorbikes are beyond repair they have reached disposal state
Land Cruiser (Utility Vehicle)	1	5	4	
Motorbike	10	28	18	

Inadequate functional Ambulances are affecting maternal health service deliveries especially where referrals of maternity cases are concerned which poses a risk to our patients. Sometimes the available utility vehicle is used especially with OPD cases due to unavailability of admission wards in our health facilities. Program officers find difficult to monitor and supervise distant health facilities. Inadequate utility vehicles are affecting the execution of health care service delivery. Furthermore, integrated outreach health services are not being implemented with a lot of challenges in health facilities catchment areas due to mal-function of our motorbikes in our district. The inadequacy of motorbikes in health facilities pose a risk to outbreaks of vaccine preventable diseases (VPDs) in our facilities and district as a whole.

3.3.5 State of Health Infrastructure

Public health infrastructure provides the necessary foundation for all public health services from vaccinations to chronic disease prevention programs to emergency preparedness efforts. Mpika district health has seen infrastructure development in the recent past from both Government and other cooperating partners which includes faith-based organizations. Despite having some infrastructure development, the district continues to suffer from dilapidated health infrastructure shortage of both staff houses and basic structures at health facilities.

Below is the state of infrastructure;

1. Basic Health infrastructure

A number of health facilities are lacking basic infrastructure such that have resorted to improvising basic infrastructure like a case is at Kaluba HP, Chaya, Kamwanya, Tazara HP. Some facilities are unable to conduct comprehensive primary health care services like maternal and Child Health, Obstetrics & Gynecology due to lack of infrastructure.

2. Maternity annexes

Currently maternity annexes are only available at Mpika District hospital, Chilonga Mission hospital, Chibansa, Mukungule Mini Hospital, St Odilia and Lufila. Despite Mpika district hospital having a maternity annex the infrastructure leaks, despite some facilities having maternity annexes they lack relative shelter. Due to inadequate space some facilities like Tazara Health Post, Chitulika HP, Kamwanya HP and Kaluba HP have turned staff houses into labor wards.

3. Staff houses in Health Facilities

The district only few facilities have staff houses which is forcing health workers occupying infrastructure that is compromised coupled with housing deficit in the district (Mpika Rural). Mpika District Health Office has coverage on housing standing at 20% compared with the number of health facilities and health workers in place. With the projected infrastructure development, it is highly recommended to always consider allocating housing units whenever a new health facility is put up.

4. Health care waste management in Health Facilities

Safe disposal of health care waste is another integral component of health service delivery as this will inhibit the exacerbation of nosocomial infections. Out of 21 health facilities in Mpika only 12 facilities have access to incinerator which is predisposing health workers to infections, it is also important to note that Michael Chilufya Sata General hospital has no incinerator in place despite it being one of the major producers of health care waste.

5. Water and sanitation in Health Facilities

Access to quality water supply and sanitation has always been a challenge in health facilities, of which a number of health facilities do not have improved water supply system in place as they either depend on hand pumps and shallow wells/streams. From 21 health facilities only 11 health facilities have access to improved water supply. Some facilities have borehole (hand pumps) in place which needs improvement A number of health facilities especially in Nabwalya zone and Lufila zone have low access to sanitary facilities

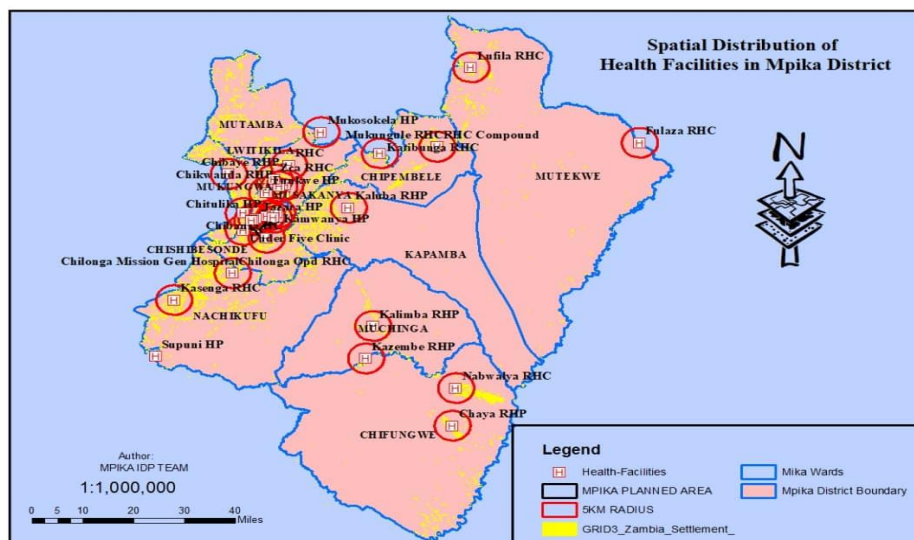
6. Telecommunications Supply in Health Facilities

Access to network/internet has been challenging especially to facilities outside Mpika CBD as most are serviced by Zamtel network which has poor internet services to facilities beyond Mpika CBD. Some facilities do not have internet connectivity. In most cases, health care workers at respective facilities have to move long distances to find network and make calls. Unavailability of network affects the communication of emergency cases that require evacuation of patients to referral centres.

7. Electricity Supply in Health Facilities

however, a number of health facilities lack either hydro power or solar energy which makes service delivery difficult to implement as only 13 health facilities out of 21 health facilities are connected to the national grid while the rest are either serviced by solar system or not.

Figure 3.4 Distribution of Health facilities



Source: Mpika IDP Team 2023

3.3.6 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performances

Table 3.5 Top Ten Causes of Morbidity (All ages)

No .	2020		2021		2022	
	Disease	Incidence/1 000	Disease	Incidence/10 00	Disease	Incidence/1 000
1	Malaria	689	Malaria	481.3	Malaria	727
2	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	404	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	419	Respiratory infection-non pneumonia	373.6
3	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue	101.1	Diarrhoea-non blood	62.9	Diarrhoea-non blood	66
4	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	71.8	Muscular skeletal and	45.9	Muscular skeletal and	36.8

			connective tissue		connective tissue	
5	Digestive system: (not infectious)	49.9	Digestive system: (not infectious)	32.1	Digestive system: (not infectious)	27.9
6	Pyrexia of Unknown Origin (PUO)	31.7	Dental Carries	19.4	Trauma: Other Injuries, wounds	18.8
7	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	28.9	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	17	Dental Carries	17.3
8	Trauma: Other Injuries, wounds	24.5	Trauma: Other Injuries, wounds	16.7	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	14.5
9	Dental Carries	23.6	Throat Diseases	9.2	Respiratory Infection: pneumonia	9.9
10	Respiratory Infection: pneumonia	18.2	Skin Diseases (Infectious)	7.7	Throat Diseases	9.2

Source: HMIS 2019-2021

Table above highlights the top 10 causes of morbidity for all ages in the district. The table appears to show on average an increase in incidences from the previous years. It shows in general that malaria and Respiratory infection-non pneumonia have maintained in the top ten. For the 3 years running, the top 5 diseases in the top ten charts have maintained from 2020 to 2022 as shown in the table. Despite measures being put in place, Malaria (727/1000) has emerged as the highest cause of morbidity in 2022 with RTI- Non-pneumonia (373.6/1000) standing in position 2. This may be attributed to underutilisation of ITNs as well as IRS refusals in some catchment areas.

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

Table 3.6 The Key performance indicators

Indicator	2019		2020		2021	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
% under one-year children fully immunized (0-11 months)	90%	89.7%	90%	87.9%	90%	78%
% BCG coverage	90%	87.7%	90%	68.4%	90%	72%
% new family planning acceptors	60%	28.6%	60%	21%	60%	41%
% pregnant women who received ANC 1+	90%	92.1%	90%	59%	90%	70%
% pregnant women who received focused ANC	60%	28.4%	60%	48%	60%	55%
% Delivered by skilled provider	80%	93.1%	80%	77.9%	80%	94.3%
% of pregnancy complications treated at B-EmOC facilities	50%	38%	50%	42%	50%	44%
% of women attending postnatal care visit within 6 days	60%	103%	60%	50.8%	60%	34%
% infants born to HIV + mothers receiving cotrimoxazole prophylaxis at six weeks	100%	68%	100%	76%	100%	78%

Source: DHIS2 2021

HIV/AIDS

Mpika being a transit district in the province has seen an increase (provide statistics, where (wards) and why this is prevalent) in the number of HIV/AIDS cases and has since come up with activities to reduce the new HIV infections and ensure all those that are tested positive are commenced on treatment, the district has recruited twenty (29) HIV adherence supporters to ensure that there are no HIV patients defaulting or lost to care.

The above set targets will be attained through the provision of quality health services; construction of health facilities, with well stocked commodities, standard staff accommodation, recruitment of specialized and skilled health personnel and improved road network in the district. Training/orientation of health care workers in health services, Provision of quality infrastructure in reproductive departments in all facilities. Improve transport system for referral of maternity

cases and outreach activities in health facilities. (E.g., Procurement of new Ambulances and motor bikes), Training of health care workers in maternal and child health services

These huge discrepancy or service gap implies that the health facilities in the district are overwhelmed due to high demand for health services. On the other hand, most of the communities in almost all the wards are falling within the average Distance range of 35 km from the Referral centres subjecting people seeking medical services to cover long distances to health facilities. During the rainy season the most affected is Nabwalya Rural health facility due to the distance to the referral centres and its physical location (Rift valley and National Park) of the wards or non-availability of facility and in such cases, pregnant women, children and the aged are more vulnerable. The challenge of access to health services is also exacerbated by lack of transport (ambulances) in all the facilities and poor road infrastructure.

3.3.7 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

Arising from the consultations, a number of issues were identified and discussed as key challenges. The following were observed to be challenges in accessing health services in most wards like

- Long distance to access health facilities/services
- Burnt Chikwanda HP Leading to limited health services being provided
- Dilapidated infrastructure in most of the health facilities
- Construction of health facilities
- Inadequate/ poor staff housing facilities for health workers in all health
- Construction of Staff houses
- Poor access to safe, adequate and clean water supply in health facilities
- Inadequate transport in the health facilities (Motor bikes & Ambulances)
- Inadequate maternity annex
- Dilapidated Theatre at the district hospital (Mpika Urban)
- Inadequate wards at the district hospital (Mpika Urban)
- Inadequate office space for the district health office
- Arise in the number of non-communicable ailment such as Hypertension and diabetes,
- Mentor health challenges were on the rise.
- Few health facilities are connected to the national grid.
- No backup power to be used in an event of power cut or load shedding.
- Inadequate Medical and non-medical equipment's in health facilities

3.3.8 Impact of Changes Anticipated over ten years

3.3.8.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Health service gaps were the most reflecting both in terms of proximity to human settlements and accessibility. The existing few facilities are currently overwhelmed with demand for medical

services from local and surrounding communities. The following are some of the anticipated impacts from the planned interventions

- Improved and expanded bed capacity from 284 in 2021 to 1030 by 2033
- Improved Health infrastructure for Health in maternal health (Creation of 23 Maternity annexes) by 2024
- Improved Human resources for Health from at least one trained health personnel at each health facility to three (3) at each health facility by 2030
- Reduced the malaria Burden from the current 481/1000 to 50/1000 in 2030
- Reduced the Burden of non-communicable Diseases (hypertension, Diabetes, cancers etc.) 8/1000 in 2021 to 2/1000 by 2033
- Increased Local Traditional, political religious leaders' participation in matters health
- Reduced maternal and child mortality from 0.6/1000 to 0.2/1000 in 2030
- Improved Disease surveillance system by 2030
- Improved households accessing safe water from the 58% in 2021 to 99% by 2033.

3.3.9 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

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

- Infrastructure development (Construction of health Posts, Completion of Michael Chilufya General Hospital and Reconstruction of Chikwanda Health post.
- Construction of youth friendly spaces
- Medicines and medical supply chain management
- Cold chain management
- Improved bed capacity and procurement of bed
- Equipment and transport procurement and maintenance
- Human resource development
- Disease prevention and control
- Maternal healthcare
- Family planning promotion
- Child health nutrition
- Improved solar energy

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

Arising from the magnitude of developmental projects to be implemented under the Health Sector, it is envisaged that there will be loss of forestry land cover and agriculture land and in certain circumstances loss of wetlands and encroachment on other land uses. Apart from the proposed institutional infrastructure, private and individual developers have been equally anticipated to settle around these facilities for purposes of easy access to medical services there by bringing about a situation of population concentration around and along the anticipated institutional infrastructure.

3.3.11 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

Climate change projections include increase in temperature, more extreme weather such as intense precipitation, floods and droughts and changes in rainfall pattern. Those have direct or indirect impact on human health (through agriculture, water sources, infrastructure and energy) The following have been identified as impacts of the environment and climate change on the sector;

- Poor accessibility to health facilities and communities
- Poor nutritional levels among the people
- Poor quality drinking water
- The increase in populations will lead to increased production of medical waste. Medical waste may have an effect on the environment due to improper disposal of waste and usage of incinerators.

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

Climate change has contributed to water borne diseases, vector borne diseases, poverty (due to poor agriculture,) mental and cardiovascular diseases such as stroke and high blood pressure. The quality and quantity of water has been affected in that any sources have been contaminated from increased collapsing of pit latrine due to floods. Food production has also reduced due to changes in the rain pattern and this has resulted into increase in malnutrition. Further, there has been an increase in mosquito breeding sites which in turn has led to an increase in the transmission of diseases such as malaria.

The presence of climate change affects health through presence of non-communicable and communicable diseases. Moreover, it also may lead to flooding which affects access to health services

Table 3.7 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

ISSUES	IMPACT	SOLUTIONS
High temperatures Extreme weather events and natural hazards, air pollution, contamination of water sources. Infectious	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase in water borne diseases such as diarrhoea due to contaminated water caused by floods or increase of food borne disease due to shortage of water. ➤ Vector borne diseases due to increases breeding of mosquitoes and other vectors ➤ High malnutrition due to shortage of food caused by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Treatment of water sources ➤ Training of communities on how to construct pit latrines with locally available resources ➤ Construction of bore holes in the communities ➤ Cooking demonstration on how to prepare nutritious

disease transmission such as malaria, Ozone depletion	floods and high temperatures and changes in rainfall <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase in Heat-related illnesses and deaths due to high blood pressure, Heart attack, stroke and other cardiovascular diseases 	foods using available resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strengthen nutrition groups ➤ Training of health workers in CLTS ➤ Engagement of DMMU ➤ Intensify Screening of communities' members for high blood pressure and other illness during world health days
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3.3.13 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The following are issues relating to Gender and vulnerable Groups in Mpika District; Cultural norms and religious beliefs are also affecting the delivery of services to certain grouping within the district. Men are major decision makers in household when it comes to accessing health care services delivery. This has contributed to low numbers of children being fully immunized and low number of women accessing family planning and first ANC services. There is need to focus on empowering the women through health insurance schemes which would encourage them to access health services. The district has no enough youth friendly spaces in most health facilities and this has greatly affected adolescents in accessing to health services. The lack of services targeting this group has led to high sexually transmitted diseases, leading to high numbers of teen pregnancies and early marriages.

The district has One stop Centre which handles GBV related matters hosting 5 ministries under one roof at Mpika urban clinic namely; Ministry of home affairs, Ministry of social welfare, Ministry of community, Judiciary and Education. The centre provides transformational development that is community based and sustainable focused especially on the needs of the children such sexual assault. The unit supports the vulnerable groups to seek justice through the paralegal officers found at one stop centre. The centre is working with traditional leaders from all the twelve (12) wards in addressing early marriages, defilements and drug substance abuse Mpika has seen an increase in the number of Mental Health, Gender Based Violence structures to facilitate effective and efficient health care system governance and community representation. Due to the increase in population the district will have to increase in the number of rural health centres to offer maternity services.

3.3.14 Consideration of underlying factors contributing to the issues identified.

Among some of the health challenges faced by the district includes inadequate health infrastructure, the low literacy levels that makes it difficult for most people to access health

services, increased demand for health services due to increased population, poor road network that makes it hard to access the facilities, high Midwife/Clinical Officer to patient ratio (include it in state of development and standards of performance) and weak regulation of traditional and alternative health services in some areas such as

Inadequate investments in health infrastructure, drugs, research and human capital in the sector have been understood to be the underlying factors.

3.3.15 Summary of Core Issues

In Mpika District accessing health facilities is beyond the normal standard radius in some of the wards resulting in community members covering long distances to access Health facilities. Additionally, there is inadequate infrastructure and human resource.

3.4 AGRICULTURE SECTOR

The Mission of the Ministry of Agriculture is to *“To facilitate and support the development of a sustainable, diversified and competitive agricultural sector that assures food and nutrition security, contributes to job creation and maximizes the sector’s contribution to GDP.”*

To accomplish this mission, the Ministry performs the following portfolio functions: Agricultural Credit; Agricultural Development; Agricultural Policy; Agricultural Marketing policy; Agricultural Research; Agricultural Training; Agriculture Extension; Co-operatives Field Services; Food Security; Irrigation Development; Seeds, Standards and Grades; and Veterinary and Tsetse Control Services.

The section therefore discusses the policies, plans and performance of the agricultural sector in Mpika district.

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

Implementation of agricultural programmes and activities is guided by the National Agriculture Policy (2016-21), the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP 2022–2021) and the National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan for Zambia (2011-2015), documents critical to the development of the IDP. The NAP provides the sector with guidelines on the implementation of agricultural programmes. It further enables the Ministry of Agriculture and stakeholders to have a shared Vision, Mission and Values. The 8NDP holistically aims at increasing agricultural production and productivity through comprehensive electronic input support programme; agriculture mechanization; specialized agricultural production and processing zones; promotion of value addition; irrigation development and Agro-forestry and tree crops development. The NFNSP aims at combating malnutrition through a multi-sector approach. The main strategy is to promote interventions that prevent stunting in the First 1000 Most Critical Days in children. The other strategy is to enhance food security and nutrition. With this policy guidance, the agriculture sector in Mpika is poised to leverage on the available irrigation infrastructure and water resources, vast arable land and favourable climatic conditions to boost agriculture production and productivity.

Table 3.8 Government priorities being implemented and to be implemented at Local Level

S/n	Government priority program being implemented	Government program to be implemented
1	Farmer Input Support Program	Agriculture mechanization
2	Promotion of Value Addition	Agroforestry and tree crops development
3	Promotion of small holder irrigation	Increase area of land under small holder irrigation
4	Enhancing of Food security and Nutrition	Enhance market access
5	Agriculture extension	Improve agriculture infrastructure and utilize digital platforms for extension services provision

3.4.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

3.4.2.1 Availability of Service

Agriculture is the major economic activity for the people of Mpika district. The district is divided into sixteen (16) agricultural camps and two (2) agricultural blocks with the number of registered farmers standing at 35,510 of which 17,118 are females and 18,392 males. Of the 529,100 hectares of arable land, only about 49,594 hectares (9.4%) are under crop production while the rest is either idle land or used for other purposes. Crop production in the district is highly dependent on rainfall and on ridges is the most common farming practice. Major crops grown are maize, soya beans, groundnuts, sorghum, finger millet, mixed beans and sweet potatoes. The proportion of households practising conservation farming is approximately 1% while the area of land under CF is estimated at 27% in the Northern part of Zambia (FAO, 2013). The district has seen increased investments in soya bean and maize production and processing by the public and private sector players. With the conducive policy environment, agriculture is slowly being recognized as a source of sustainable income and business opportunities through production, processing and value addition.

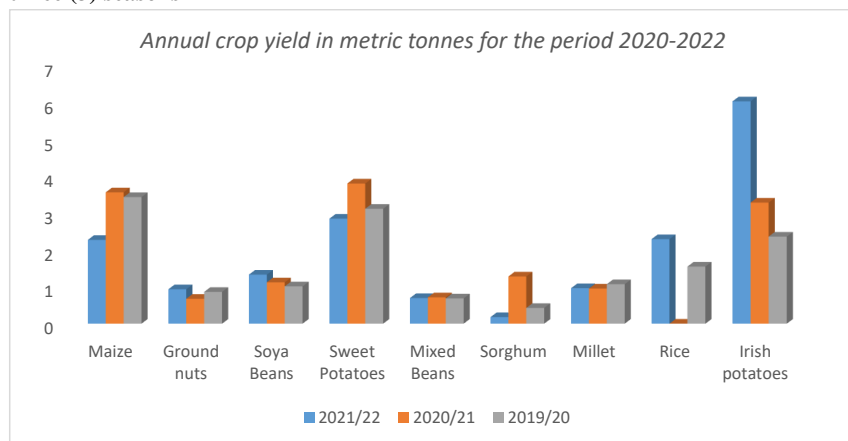
Despite the existence of competing sources of livelihood in the district such as commercial trade, agriculture remains the key driver of the economy of Mpika. The abundant agro-resource endowment has unlocked the agricultural potential of the district with over 1,991 households involved in various forms of small holder irrigation farming on 100 hectares of land. A number of irrigation furrows criss-cross the district landscape transporting water from weirs and ponds to gardens and small-holdings in the villages where different horticultural crops are grown throughout the year. Due to the ever-growing market for soya beans, maize and ground nuts, the district has seen the total area under cultivation of these crops grow to an average of 37,246 hectares and productivity rate of 3.11 MT/ha for maize between 2020 and 2022 (*ZAMSTATS CFS Reports*). Details are given in the table below:

Table 3.9 Annual crop yield trend for the period 2020 - 2022

S/N	TYPE OF CROP	ANNUAL CROP YIELD (in Metric tonnes per hectare)			AVERAGE
		2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	
1	Maize	2.29	3.59	3.46	3.11
2	Ground nuts	0.94	0.68	0.87	0.83
3	Soya Beans	1.34	1.13	1.02	1.16
4	Sweet Potatoes	2.87	3.83	3.14	3.28
5	Mixed Beans	0.70	0.72	0.69	0.70
6	Sorghum	0.18	1.29	0.43	0.63
7	Millet	0.97	0.96	1.08	1.0
8	Rice	2.31	0	1.56	1.29
9	Irish potatoes	6.07	3.31	2.38	3.92

Source: ZAMSTAS Crop Forecast Survey Results

Figure 3.5 The graph below shows the crop yield trend for major crops for the previous three (3) seasons



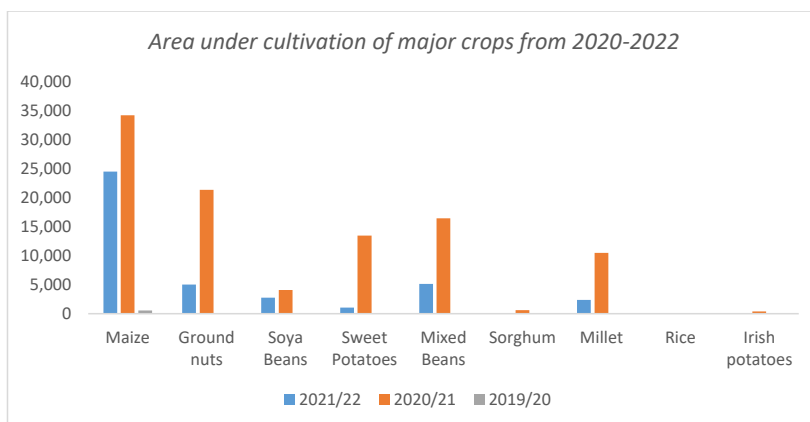
From the table and chart above, it is clear that productivity for maize remained above the national average at 3.11Mt/ha in the from 2020 to 2022. The yield for soya beans was affected by fluctuating market prices averaging 1.16 Mt/ha during the period under review. Further, due to the large number of soya beans and ground nuts growers depending on the FISP for their seed and fertilizers, productivity was affected in 2020/21 and 2021/22 seasons by the non-delivery of the fertilizers on the legume pack. Irish potato and rice yields improve as a result of interest shown by growers due to the demand for the commodities. The availability of extension services and

knowledge on the cultivation of rice and Irish potatoes also contributed to the improved crop husbandry practices.

Table 3.10 Area under production of major crops in Mpika district from 2020 - 2022

S/N	TYPE OF CROP	AREA PRODUCTION (in Hectares)		
		2021/22	2020/21	2019/20
1	Maize	24,459	34,128	575
2	Ground nuts	4,990	21,296	9
3	Soya Beans	2,745	4,065	62
4	Sweet Potatoes	1,040	13,451	6
5	Mixed Beans	5,121	16,430	14
6	Sorghum	44	610	0
7	Millet	2,361	10,460	1
8	Rice	56	0	0
9	Irish potatoes	56	380	0

Figure 3.6 Graph showing area under production of major crops from 2020 - 2022 in hectares (ha)



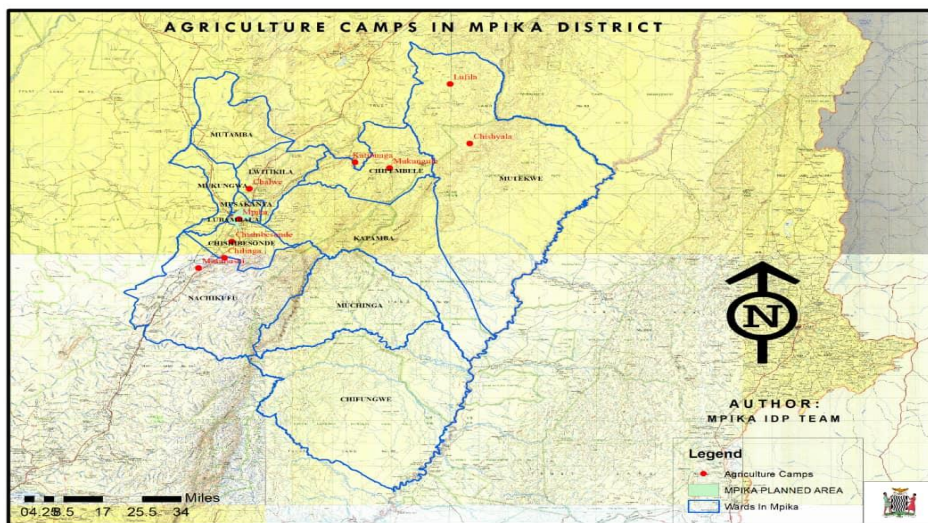
Source: ZAMSTATS Crop Forecast Survey Results

As demonstrated in **the table and chart** above, area under cultivation was higher for maize than other crops because of the demand for the commodity for consumption in most homes and trade locally and for export. Ground nuts are grown traditionally by almost all rural households hence the big hectareage under cultivation second only to maize. However, due to the prolonged dry spells

that affected most parts of the district during the 2019-20 farming season, the area cultivated for all the crops significantly reduced leading to poor harvests and food insecurity in the district.

Mpika district has public sector extension delivery network of sixteen zones, agricultural camps and blocks, all fully occupied with qualified extension staff. Although not adequate, the available extension network provides the farming community with the much-needed technical support for well-informed farming decisions. Mpika district has seen an increase in production of maize, mixed beans, ground nuts and soya beans in 2022. Selected agricultural camps are shown in the map below:

Figure 3.7 Map showing location of Agricultural camps in Mpika



Source: Department of Physical Planning

The Zambia College of Agriculture in Mpika trains school leavers in general and sustainable agriculture. At the end of the training, the graduates are integrated into the public and private sector extension service delivery system.

The absence of bulking facilities in most parts of the district has been the biggest challenge for the small-scale farmers who end up selling their produce cheaply for fear of incurring losses due to theft and pest infestations. Currently, the district has two (2) bulking centres constructed by World Vision and COMACO through the THRIVE project in at Shikaombe and Katongo Kapala in Chintu and Chilonga camps, respectively. There is a deficit of 14 community bulking facilities one for each of the other agricultural camps.

The Transforming Landscapes for Resilience and Development Project (TRALARD) is a World Bank funded government project. The major objective of the project is to improve natural resource management in the northern region of Zambia to support sustainable livelihoods and resilience among communities against climate variability. In Mpika district, the project has been promoting diversified, resilient and sustainable livelihoods. In the agriculture sector, communities in all the wards have been empowered with water for irrigating gardens on which various horticultural crops are grown and aggregating infrastructure for farm produce.

3.4.3 Private sector intervention in the agricultural sector

Muchinga Agricultural Development Company (MADECO) is a private limited company established in 2018 managing a 100 hectares soya bean farm in Kaluba area of Chief Mukungule with financial support from IFAD. The company has also constructed a 40 metric tonnes soya bean and sunflower processing plant in Chisanga agricultural camp. With this development, 2118 farmers small scale have been afforded a market for their soya beans and sunflower while at the same time creating jobs for the local people.

In the same area, Spectra Oil Company is also undertaking agricultural activities on their farm. The company has been improving road infrastructure in the area to ease access and transportation of agricultural goods.

Mupika Sericulture farm is a huge agriculture investment located in Mutamba agricultural camp about 40 kilometres on the Mpika – Kasama Road. The company is a joint venture between wonderful group of Companies and Chikwanda Chiefdom Development Trust. The project acquired 6,338 hectares of land from Chief Chikwanda on which mulberry trees are grown as food for the silk worms vital for production of silk. The company targets Middle-Eastern countries, Europe and China as their market for silk.

The project initially employed 285 community members from local villages across Mpika district. The company has constructed of earth dams, office blocks, warehouses, guest houses, and workshop block. Fencing of the office was completed.

3.4.4 Farm Blocks and Resettlement Schemes

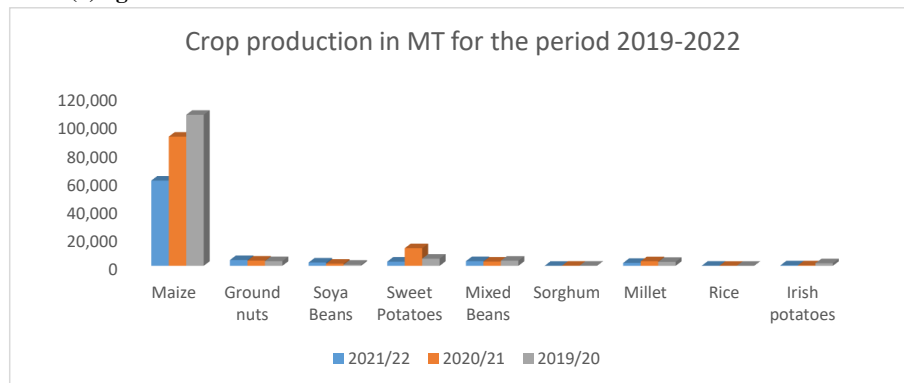
Mpika has two resettlement schemes namely, Mupamadzi Farm Block (now shared between Mpika and Lavushi Manda districts) and Mufubushi Resettlement Scheme (6,700 hectares) west of the district. Apart from developments introduced by MADECO and Spectra Oil Farms in Mupamadzi Farm Block, the scheme remains largely undeveloped mainly due to encroachments by villagers and wrangles with the Traditional Leadership over existence of the farm block. The roads are poorly developed and electricity supply is limited. Mufubushi Resettlement Scheme is more productive and has intense agricultural activities introduced mainly by people migrating into the area from agriculturally active regions of the country.

Table 3.11 Summary of Annual Crop Yield for the past 3 farming seasons in Mpika district

S/N	TYPE OF CROP	ANNUAL CROP PRODUCTION (in Metric Tonnes)		
		2021/22	2020/21	2019/20
1	Maize	60,080	91,148	106,611
2	Ground nuts	4,082	3,672	3321
3	Soya Beans	2,353	1,504	782
4	Sweet Potatoes	2,947	12,434	5,046
5	Mixed Beans	3,279	3,003	3,605
6	Sorghum	8	102	61
7	Millet	2,084	3,209	2,764
8	Rice	118	0	14
9	Irish potatoes	338	319	1,798

Source: ZAMSTAS Crop Forecast Survey Reports

Figure 3.8 The chart below shows crop production trends (in metric tonnes) in the past three (3) agricultural seasons.



Source: ZAMSTAS Crop Forecast Survey Results

From the chart above, it is evident that maize remains the predominant crop grown by farmers in Mpika and sorghum is least. Notably, the 2021/22 season was characterized by delayed rainfall that affected crop performance. However, the recorded production output is below the district potential which can be harnessed through improved crop husbandry practices and optimal use of available resources in the district.

Table 3.12 Agriculture camp profile for Mpika

S/n	Block	S/n	Camp	No. of Farmers			No. of Villages	Population	Zones	No. of HH
				Male	Female	Total				
1	Mpika Central	1	Chalwe	2,034	1,696	3,750	19	8,340	6	1,325
		2	Chibaye	500	200	700	16	7,125	6	1,000
		3	Chilonga	805	865	1,670	29	7,252	8	1,425
		4	Chintu	836	564	1,400	15	6,525	7	1,498
		5	Chisanga	1,777	1,548	3,325	32	19,591	8	7,982
		6	Chishibesonde	2,670	3,630	6,200	31	7,200	6	788
		7	Mpika Main	2,225	2,612	4,818	49	25,741	6	4,818
		8	Mufubushi	1,837	1,464	3,301	34	10,850	7	1,550
2	Mukungule	9	Mutamba	865	873	1,738	18	7,164	6	1,738
		10	Nabwalya	1,771	1,871	3,642	35	3,850	0	840
			Sub Total	15,697	14,917	30,614	278	103,630	60	23,404
		11	Chobela	450	300	750	11	3,578	6	427
		12	Katibunga	280	410	690	10	2,507	6	351
		13	Lufila	1295	997	2292	10	4,250	6	645
		14	Mukungule	820	1,041	1,861	37	8,149	6	910
			Sub Total	2,695	2,898	5,593	68	18,484	24	2,333
	Grand Total	18,392	17,118	35, 510	346	122,114	84	25,737		

3.4.5 Existing and proposed investment and development programmes

Major investments in the agriculture sector involve mainly crop production, storage and processing. Both public and private run maize and soya beans processing plants are available although demand for more such investments is huge. The district has potential to grow investments in value addition or processing of farm produce, field crop and horticulture production as well as irrigation infrastructure. Further, there's huge potential in agro-inputs supply and marketing of farm produce. Details are given in the table below:

Table 3.13 Existing and proposed investment and development programmes

Existing Investments	Proposed development programmes
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 240MT per day capacity ZNS Milling plant 2. Farmer Training centre with three (3) class rooms, kitchen, dormitories, staff houses, mechanical workshop. 3. MAFF Site Travel Lodge with office blocks, 24 guest rooms, staff houses, multipurpose warehouse, two (2) boreholes and garage. 4. Irrigation weirs and furrows in Malashi, Mufubushi, Minsoshi and Mutamba and Katongo Kapala. 5. Extension services in all 12 wards and 16 camps. 6. US\$35Million Mupika Sericulture project 7. MADECO Farm and 40MT capacity soya bean and sunflower processing plant 8. Installation of solar hammer mills 9. Bulking centres in Chilonga and Mukungwa wards. 10. Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) 11. ZNS and Correctional Services Irrigated soya and maize farms 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote low-cost grain processing equipment (ground nuts and sunflower) 2. Rehabilitate the FTC and related facilities. 3. Rehabilitate and convert the MAFF Site Travel Lodge into a Farm Institute (F.I) 4. Construct six (6) temporary and permanent weirs in Katibunga, Mukungule, Malambwa, Chisanga, Chilonga and Mutamba camps. 5. Rehabilitate eight (8) camp houses in Chilonga, Chibaye, Mutamba, Chalwe, Chishibesonde, Chobela, Lufila and Mufubushi camps. 6. Construct twelve (12) staff houses in Kasenga, Malambwa, Chisanga, Chintu, Mukungule, Kaluba, Katongo Kapala, Chalwe, Mpika Main, Chaya, Kalimba and Nabwalya camps. 7. Establish one (1) fruit processing plant 8. Establish a sugar cane plantation on Lwitikila stream.

3.4.6 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of performance

Agricultural extension services are available, but inadequate in the current form due to the vastness of the agricultural camps and blocks. The Extension Officer to Farmer ratio stands at 1:1800, that is way above the standard ratio of 1:400-600. Currently the number of registered farmers in Mpika is above 36,000 with the number likely to reach 40,000 at the end of 2022. Provision of quality extension services is hampered by poor field transport and the vast size of the agricultural camps which average 1,074 sq. km. Details are given in the table below:

Table 3.14 Summary of Services provided and KPIs

The table xxx depicts the quality of services provision under the agriculture in the period under review with key indicators of performance.

Programme	Project	KPI	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2019	2020		2021		2022		Means of Verification
					Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	
Promotion of Crop production and yield improvement	Recruitment of camp extension officers	% of Camp extension officers recruited	Number of camp extension officers recruited	16	2	0	2	0	2	0	MOA Quarterly reports
	Re-demarcation of agricultural camps	% of Agriculture camps demarcated	Number of new agriculture camps created	14	10	2	10	0	10	0	MOA Quarterly reports
	Improve access to inputs (seed and fertilizer) through better targeting of FISP	% of farmers using fertilizer	Number of farmers benefiting from FISP	8960	18,000	8960	18000	8960	18,000	8960	FISP Wrap Reports
		% of farmers using improved seed	Number of farmers using improved seed under FISP	8,960	15,000	8,960	15,000	4,242	19,000	4,242	MOA Quarterly reports
	Promote the establishment	% of smallhold	Number of irrigation	4	16	1	16	1	16	0	MOA

	nt of smallholder irrigation schemes	er irrigation schemes established	schemes established								Quarterly reports
		% of farmers with access to irrigation for high value crops	Number of farmers accessing irrigation facilities for high value crops	3000	5,000	4,500	10,000	6,700	10,000	7,000	MOA Quarterly reports
		% of Area brought under irrigation	Number of ha brought under irrigation	80	25	5	25	10	25	5	MOA Quarterly reports
Increase Access to Rural and Market Infrastructure	Enhanced storage facilities for surplus production for sale	% of enhanced storage facilities for surplus production for sale	Number of farmers accessing improved storage facilities	7500	10,000	4800	10,000	4,800	10,000	4,800	MOA
			Number of improved storage	10	4	1	4	1	4	0	MOA

			facilities constructed									
Food security & Nutrition	Improve nutrition security for HH through education and training	% of targeted households with nutrition knowledge and methods improved	Number of households with improved nutrition knowledge	8713	6500	3542	6500	5630	6500	6441	MOA Quarterly reports	
Promote mechanization of crop systems	Promote mechanization of crop production systems (animal draught, etc)	% of farmers using mechanized agriculture	Number of farmers adopting mechanization cropping system	16	5	1	7	2	4	1	MOA Quarterly reports	

3.4.7 Issues arising from the public participation process

3.4.7.1 Availability of Service

During the public participation consultation process, the following were the major issues that came out as follows: delayed delivery of farming inputs, high cost of farming inputs, poor extension services and inadequate bulking facilities. The Details are given in the table below.

- i. Farming inputs are delivered late to hard-to-reach areas such as Nabwalya, Katibunga, Chobela, Kaluba, Mutamba, Chibaye, Mukungule, Mufubushi and Lufila are delivered late affecting crop production. There's therefore need to commence inputs distribution early.
- ii. Cost of farming inputs is high for resource-poor farmers affecting their farming activities and reducing productivity in the wards of the district.
- iii. The provision of both internet and telecommunication facilities in Nabwalya, Mukungule, Lufila, Mutamba, Chintu, Chisanga, Kaluba, Mufubushi, Chobela, and parts of Mpika central is poor. More communication towers are needed to improve connectivity.
- iv. Extension services are poor due to vastness of agricultural camps and lack of accommodation. Officers are therefore not able to reach out to all their farmers to provide efficient extension services.
- v. Long distances to crop marketing centres compelling farmers to sell their produce at low prices to brief case buyers in Chilonga, Mufubushi, Mutamba, Nabwalya, Chobela, Kaluba, Mukungule, and Chintu
- vi. Poor crop storage facilities in Mufubushi, Kaluba, Mutamba, Chibaye, Nabwalya, Chalwe, Mpika Main, Chintu, Chobela, Chisanga, Chilonga, and Lufila.
- vii. Out-break of the fall army worm in maize fields in all agricultural camps and wards.
- viii. Poor selling price of maize in the rural areas of the district.
- ix. Bad road infrastructure and bridges in the whole district.

Table 3.15 Quality of service including Key indicators of performance

S/n	Service	Key Performance Indicator	Status
1	Promotion of Market Access	Number of farmers accessing output and input markets	Estimated 60% of the farmers access conventional markets
2	Extension services	Number of farmers accessing quality agricultural extension services	Estimated 50% of the farmers receive appropriate and adequate extension services
3	Farmer Input Support	Number of farmers accessing subsidized farming inputs	Estimated 30% of the registered farmers access subsidized inputs
4	Agriculture Information Services	Number of farmers accessing quality agricultural information services	Estimated 30% of the farming community have access to adequate agriculture information services

5	Irrigation Development	Number of farmers accessing smallholder irrigation facilities	Estimated 10% of farmers access available irrigation facilities
6	Promotion of Agriculture Mechanization	Number of farmers using agriculture equipment for crop production	Estimated 5% of the farmers have access to improved farm equipment

3.4.8 Impact of changes anticipated over the next Ten years

3.4.8.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The district population which is currently projected at 104,722 is likely to grow to 188,499 by the year 2030. And the economy of Mpika being predominantly agriculture-driven is likely to attract more farmers, putting considerable pressure on the existing extension services. This will entail recruitment of more extension service providers in both the public and private sector. There's also an anticipated increase on the demand for farming inputs support as more land will be opened up for agricultural activities. As a consequence of increase in population, the demand for food is also anticipated to rise exponentially hence a corresponding increase in demand for both skilled and unskilled labour to work in agriculture value chains.

3.4.9 The Impact of the continuation of existing Trends on Land Use and population distribution patterns.

The implication of the continuation of existing trend in the agriculture sector growth has an impact on land use in the district. This is due to more land demanded for the establishment of agriculture areas. The demand for agriculture land will entail the encroachment in the forest reserves, game reserves and heritage sites. The practice of shifting cultivation demands that people shift to live nearer to their fields for ease of access, monitoring and protection of their crops against wild animals and thieves. Other common farming practices in the district are mono-cropping, use of chemical fertilizers and burning of crop residues. The table below summarizes the impact:

Table 3.16 The Impact of the continuation of existing Trends on Land Use and population distribution patterns.

S/n	Existing trend	Impact on Land use	Impact on Population distribution patterns
1	Shifting cultivation	Loss of forest cover; soil erosion; loss of soil nutrients; reduced rainfall	People abandon homes in search for new land to cultivate
2	Burning of crop residues	Loss of soil fertility	People abandon homes in search of fertile agricultural land
3	Mono-cropping	Increased pest attacks and plant diseases; reduced production; loss of soil nutrients	People are compelled to look for pest-free lands for farming

4	Over-use of chemical fertilizers	Loss of soil fertility	Encourages farmers to abandon their holdings in search of fertile land.
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3.4.10 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

The sector has been negatively affected by bad farming practices such as shifting cultivation and the burning of plant residues before cultivating the land. However, the shift from agricultural practices that have a damaging effect on the environment to improved agriculture practices such as climate smart agriculture, is contributing to the slow recovery of the land and the general environment.

Table 3.17 below shows existing trends and their impact on the environment and climate in Mpika district.

S/n	Existing Trend	Impact on Environment	Impact on Climate
1	Cutting down of trees for farming activities	Reduced soil cover; increased erosion	Increase in global temperatures;
2	Burning of bushes and shrubs	Air pollution	Reduced carbon sink and increase in global warming
3	Shifting cultivation / Chitemene system	Loss of forest cover, loss of biodiversity (e.g., endangers wildlife) and depletion of soil fertility; soil erosion; desertification; pollution	Increased risk of floods and global warming (climate variability)
4	Over-use of chemical fertilizers	Reduced soil fertility	Search and clearing of more land for farming activities

3.4.10.2 The impact of Environmental and Climate change issues on the Sector

The clearing of forests and bush lands for agriculture purposes which causes soil erosion depletes the nutrients and contributes to reduction in crop productivity. Poor soils reduce the quality and quantity of the crop. Climate change has led breeders to promote the production and growing of drought tolerant crop varieties that can withstand prolonged dry spells, droughts and increased pest attacks that are as a result of climate change. Details are in the table below.

Table 3.17 The impact of Environmental and Climate change issues on the Sector

S/n	Environmental /Climate change Issue	Areas affected	Impact on Agriculture sector
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1	Reduced and delayed rainfall	Whole district	Reduced crop production
2	Loss of soil nutrients	Whole district	Reduced crop production
3	Increased temperatures	Whole district	Increased evaporation of water from the soil
4	Flush flooding	Nabwalya, Chalwe, Mpika Central	Crop damage and damage to farm lands and infrastructure
5	Soil erosion	Chalwe, Mpika central, Chintu, Kaluba, Chobela,	Degraded soils

3.4.11 Issues arising relating to Gender groups and vulnerable groups

At least 78 per cent of women in Zambia are engaged in agriculture, compared with 69 per cent men (MAL Strategic Plan 2012-2016). The agriculture sector has faced increased gender inequality due to the fact that most agricultural activities are spearheaded by small scale women farmers. In Mpika District, the issues arising regarding gender and vulnerable groups in the agriculture sector are summarized in the table below:

Table 3.18 Issues arising relating to Gender groups and vulnerable groups

Issue	Effect
Men controlling agricultural incomes	Agricultural production and household food security is affected
Poor land tenure system accessed by women and youth	Not able to access land title hence denied credits
Agricultural cooperatives led by men	Women denied opportunity to participate in decision making
Women leading IGA groups	Time to attend to other chores limited
Government empowerment programs biased toward women	Men not able to fully expand their agricultural activities

3.4.12 Consideration of the Underlying Factors contributing to the Issues identified

The major underlying factor contributing to the identified issues in the district has to do with low literacy levels in the district. Despite continued sensitization of communities on the need to conserve the soil and practice improved methods of farming, poor agronomical practices have persisted. Culture and tradition have also had a hand in perpetuating bad customs and farming practices that have contributed to climate change and soil degradation.

Until recently, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a negative impact on the sector due to the fact that close interaction between members of the community and the agriculture staff was discouraged in an effort to stop the spread of the disease. Additionally, most small-scale farmers could not afford personal protective gear and hand sanitizers. This greatly affected agriculture trainings, field days, shows and sensitization meetings.

3.4.13 Impact of HIV and AIDS on the Agricultural sector

The HIV and AIDS pandemic has emerged as major constraint to the development of the agriculture sector as it affects men and women in the productive age group of 15-49 years in the district. In the agricultural sector, the prevalence of HIV and AIDS has resulted in the loss of the much-needed labour among farmers and agricultural staff. This has had significant implications for the productivity and general development of the sector.

Table 3.19 Impact of HIV and AIDS on the Agricultural sector

S/n	Issue	Status	Comment
1	Delivery of farming inputs	Poor	Farming inputs are usually delivered late to farmer
2	Cost of farming inputs	High	Need to train farmers on Climate Smart Agriculture technologies
3	Internet connectivity	Poor	Need to erect more communication towers
4	Extension services	Fair	Need to create more camps and deploy more field officers to provide extension services. Provide transport for both field and district extension staff.
5	FISP coverage	Poor	Need to increase number of farmers on FISP from current 8,960 to 18,000 out of the 36,700 registered farmers.
6	Crop marketing centres	Inadequate	Distances to maize depots are long. Need to site more centres
7	Outbreaks of pests	Frequent	Fall Army Worm outbreaks are more frequent causing damage to maize in the fields
8	Feeder road network and damaged crossing points	Poor	Transportation of farming inputs and produce made difficult
9	Price of farm produce	Poor	Brief case buyers take advantage and buy produce at low prices

3.4.14 Summary of the Core Issues

The late distribution of farming inputs and pest infestations affects the productivity of high yields. There is also poor Infrastructure development (Communication, Storage, and Transportation) and inadequate equipment for efficient and effective agriculture.

3.5 FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK SECTOR

3.5.1 Policies and plans to be implemented at local level

The Fisheries and Livestock Sector in Mpika promotes fish and livestock production in a sustainable manner that assure food and nutrition security, contribute to job creation and maximise profits and the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product. The Mpika Fisheries and Livestock Sectors promotes fish and livestock production in a sustainable manner and supports the marketing of both fish and livestock thereby contributing to food security and income. The ministry 's vision 2030 is to have a nation with efficient fisheries and livestock sectors that enhance socio-economic development, national food and nutritional security and increased income.

Livestock sector activities are guided by the Animal Health Act No. 27 of 2010 which focuses on promotion of animal health and productive efficiency of Livestock while the Fisheries sector is guided by the Fisheries act number 22 of 2011 which promotes increased fish production through sustainable utilization of fisheries resources and aquaculture.

3.5.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

3.5.2.1 Livestock.

The Livestock section has only 5 camp extension officers to cover the entire district of which two are under Livestock department which deal with animal husbandry and three are under veterinary department which deal with animal disease control.

Table 3.20 Broiler and trend in number

Camp	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Village chickens
Mpika central	6,852	4,225	1020	4200	250	14,232
Mufubushi	5,567	4,037	842	3862	340	10,233
Chikwanda	3,078	4,320	1780	3178	460	4,762

The district has only one deep tank located and Malashi area which cutters for farmers in Malashi daily scheme. The Government with funding from the African Development Bank has also constructed a Spray race for spraying of pregnant daily cows and a milk collection centre to process the milk from the daily farmers. The state-of-the-art Milk plant can process pasteurised milk and package it in both sachets and containers and can also produce Yogurt and ice-cream has its own cold room and a standby power generator. The milk collection centre collects milk from the farmers and pays them at the month end. The Sector at the end of 2022 distributed 12 petrol powered sprayers across the district to help in tick bone disease control.

Mpika district has a well-equipped Veterinary lab located at the farmers training centre in Musakanya ward but lacks trained Laboratory technicians to make the Lab operational.

Table 3.21 Livestock population according to Veterinary camps

Camp	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Village chickens
Mpika central	6,852	4,225	1020	4200	250	14,232

Mufubushi	5,567	4,037	842	3862	340	10,233
Chikwanda	3,078	4,320	1780	3178	460	4,762

3.5.2.2 Fisheries sector.

The department of fisheries in Mpika provides extension services to both fishers (Capture fisheries) and fish farmers (Aquaculture) across the district.

3.5.2.3 Aquaculture.

Mpika district has recorded an increase in fish production with 206 active fish farmers. Out of the district total number of 409 fishponds 306 are stocked as of December 2022 as compared to 89 in 2020. The annual total harvest from fish farmers both large and small scale is estimated to be at 70,000 kgs of fresh fish for the year 2022. Most of the fish caught from fishponds for small scale fish farmers is sold within the villages while medium scale farmers sell the fish at the fish market in Mpika town.

3.5.2.4 Capture fish farming.

Under the Capture fisheries section Nabwalya chiefdom has over 100 fishermen actively fishing in the Luangwa, Mupamazi and Munyamazi rivers. The fish that is harvested is dried by smoking and traders travel to sell the fish to towns in Eastern province due to poor road access to Mpika town. Gillnet fishing is the main method of fishing used in the area mostly done by men while the women use a traditional fishing method called Kuvwaba. The fishers in the area have observed a constant decrease in catches in the past few years resulting in fishermen using unsustainable fishing methods to increase their catches. The reduction in fish catches is as a result of increased fishing pressure to meet the high demand for fish.

According to the catch assessment survey conducted in 2019 it is estimated that tones of fish are harvested on the stretch of the Luangwa River within Nabwalya Chiefdom.

The TRALARD project is working with Ministry of fisheries and Livestock to create resilience against the effects of climate change among the farmers. The project has provided funding to 52 communities that have engaged in various livestock farming enterprises ranging from Poultry, Piggery and Fish farming. The project has scored some success with groups having 50 pigs from the initial 5 they received.

Through the boreholes being provided at the project sites to support production the project is also providing clean drinking water to the surrounding communities.

3.5.4 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performances

More needs to be done to improve the quality of service and meet the needs of livestock farmers in the IDP area. The district has only one deep tank located in Malashi area which cutters for farmers in Malashi daily scheme. The Government with funding from the African Development Bank has also constructed a Spray race for spraying of pregnant daily cows and a milk collection centre to process the milk from the daily farmers. The state-of-the-art Milk plant can process pasteurised milk and package it in both sachets and containers and can also produce Yogurt and ice-cream has its own cold room and a standby power generator. The milk collection centre collects milk from the farmers and pays them at the month end. The Sector at

the end of 2022 distributed 112 petrol powered sprayers across the district to help in tick bone disease control.

Mpika district has a well-equipped Veterinary lab located at the farmers training centre in Musakanya ward but lacks trained Laboratory technicians to make the Lab operational.

The Livestock/fisheries section has only 5 camp extension officers to cover the entire district of which are under Livestock department which deal with animal husbandry and three are under veterinary department which deal with animal disease control.

Table 3.22 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performances

S/N	ITEM	EXISTING	STANDARD (REQUIRE)	DEFICIT
1	Camps	5	6	1
2	Fish hatchery	0	1	1
3	Dip tanks	1	4	3
4	Camp extension officers	6	18	12
5	Camps houses.	2	15	13
6	Livestock service centres	2	5	3
7	Milk collection centre	1	1	0
8	Veterinary laboratory	1	1	0
9	Quarantine station	2	4	2
10	Check points	2	4	2
11	Cold Storage	0	1	1

The drastic increase in proposed number of camps and camp houses is because the Ministry needs a presence in all areas in the district. The people most of them have poultry at almost every household and with support from extension officers it's a sector which can be improved. Unlike only at cattle as a target to relate to the number of officers the people of Mpika are village chicken farmers and need the support from extension staff.

3.5.5 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

3.5.5.1 Issues from livestock farmers.

Animal diseases, Limited access to vet drugs/vaccines, Inadequate feed (fodder/pasture), Limited access to water, Inadequate livestock extension services, long distance to dipping facilities, Theft of livestock, Limited access to breeding stock, Predators, Limited access to credit, others challenges include Inadequate supply of feed supplements, Limited access to market, Limited access to equipment for livestock feed making and Inadequate access to breeding technologies and improved breeds.

Issues arising from Fishermen.

- Limited access to market,
- Poor road network,

- Poor fish catches,
- Fishers do not observe the fishing ban.
- Fishers use illegal fishing methods.

Issues arising from fish farmers.

- High cost of feeds.
- Inadequate Fisheries extension services.
- Theft of fish.
- Limited access to credit to expand.
- Lack of quality fish seed within the district
- Due to understaffing some fish farmers dig the fishponds on their own when officers delay to visit them hence compromising on the quality of the fishponds.

3.5.5.2 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The women in Mpika lack access to land to engage in Livestock and fish production with most the land being owned by men. The women fish traders in Nabwalya find it difficult to reach Mpika town as the journey takes not less than two days on foot.

3.5.5.3 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performances.

Human resource-

The Ministry of ministry of fisheries and Livestock and Fisheries is understaffed with only 10 staff to service all farmers in the district including livestock farmers, Fish farmers and also the fishing communities. The 10 officers are shared among three departments with fisheries department having two officers, Livestock department four and Veterinary department having 4 of which three are camp extension officers.

The ideal situation is the ministry of Fisheries and Livestock needs 18 camp extension officers six for each of the 3 departments.

Farmers cover long distances to access extension services which has compromised the quality of services leading to loss of livestock. The little staff available are overloaded with work i.e., the four officers under Veterinary department must respond to treatment and vaccination of animals in the district including door to door vaccination of dogs and cats against rabies while the two staff under fisheries department provide extension services to cover both fish farmers and fishermen which has proven not to be effective as the area is too vast.

Disease control infrastructure.

Mpika district is still far from having enough animal disease control infrastructure to service the farmers in the district. The district has one Veterinary Laboratory which is not yet operation due to none availability of specialised staff. The Laboratory will shorten the time it takes to diagnose samples taken from sick animal and quickly start the correct treatment immediately.

The only Dip tank in Malashi area is not enough to cater for the farmers in the district due to long distances to access the facility. The district needs three more Dip tanks in Mufubushi,

Chikwanda and Mukungwa to service the farmers in these areas. The new dip tanks should be constructed as Livestock service centres which come with other infrastructure to provide a complete service to the farmers.

The milk collection centre which houses a state-of-the-art milk processing unit is enough to process all the milk from the farmers in the district. The Government with support from the African Development Bank in 2022 distributed 196 daily animals to beef up the quantities of milk being delivered to the milk collection centre. The district needs more daily animals to increase production at the plant.

Fisheries infrastructure.

The infrastructure to supply quality sex reversed fingerlings is nonexistence both private and Government within the district. Currently farmers that want sex reversed fingerlings get them as far as Nakonde, Kabwe and Kasama district. The district needs one GRZ fish farm / Hatchery to meet the demand for fingerlings and breeding stock for fish farmers in Mpika.

Due to lack of local fish feed processing plant the cost of fish feed is beyond what most small-scale fish farmers can afford. To lower the cost of fish feed the district needs feed plant to locally produce both fish and other animal feed.

3.5.6 Impact of Changes Anticipated over ten years

3.5.6.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Population growth leads to substantial increased demand for fisheries and livestock products will result in Mpika residents venturing into fish farming and livestock rearing to meet the increased demand. The increased production will provide the much-needed animal proteins to the growing population and also result in demand for livestock facilities in order to effectively provide the needed Extension services.

Table 3.23 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

S/N	ITEM	CURRENT	REQUIRED
1	Fish hatchery	0	1
2	Dip tanks	1	4
3	Livestock assistant	3	6
4	Veterinary assistants	3	6
5	Fisheries assistant	1	6
6	Camps houses.	5	15
7	Livestock service centres	2	5
8	Milk collection centre	1	1
9	Veterinary laboratory	1	1
10	Dip tanks	1	4
11	Quarantine station	2	4
12	Check points	2	4
13	Camp house	2	15
14	GRZ fish farm (Hatchery)	0	1

The drastic increase in proposed number of camps and camp houses is because the Ministry needs a presence in all areas in the district. The people most of them have poultry at almost every household and with support from extension officers it's a sector which can be improved. Unlike only using at cattle as a target to relate to the number of officers the people of Mpika are village chicken farmers and need the support from extension staff.

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

To meet the demand from the increasing population for fish and livestock products more land will be cleared for construction of Dip Tanks, Paddocks, Livestock Service Centres, Abattoirs, Fish hatcheries, and other related infrastructure.

In terms of population distribution, it has been anticipated that as many people will move to rural areas to venture into fish farming and rearing of livestock.

The current agriculture practices result in the erosion in end causing siltation in our rivers which will affect water levels which will negatively influence the breeding patterns for fish.

Table 3.24 provides Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns

S/N	Existing Trends	Impact on Land Use and Population
1	Increase in number of livestock	More pasture will be consumed leaving more bare land (over grazing) leading to erosion.
2	Population increases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> more land will be cleared for construction of Dip Tanks, Paddocks, Livestock Service Centres, Abattoirs, Fish hatcheries, and other related infrastructure. More people will engage in fishing which can lead to overfishing.

3.5.8 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

Due to increased population growth resulting in more land being used, there will be an impact on the environment and climate as more pasture will be consumed leaving more bare land leading to land degradation and destruction of biodiversity. Increased livestock production will result in more methane (CH₄) being producing through belching and manure of ruminant animals such as cattle which consequently contributes to climate change.

The demand for fish and fish products will increase leading more to fishing pressure on the fish stocks in our rivers resulting in overfishing.

Table 3.25 The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

S/N	Existing Trends	Impact on the Environment and Climate Change
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1	Increase in number of cattle	Increased livestock production will result in more methane (CH ₄) being produced through belching and manure of ruminant animals such as cattle which consequently contributes to climate change.
2	Demand for fish and fish products	More to fishing pressure on the fish stocks in our rivers resulting in overfishing
3	Increase in number of livestock	More pasture will be consumed leaving more bare land (over grazing) leading to erosion.

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

The impact of climate Change on the Mpika Fisheries and livestock Sector can be witnessed due to prolonged drought resulting in low pasture with non-nutrition properties. This has resulted in animals losing weight making them vulnerable to disease.

Mpika district experiences prolonged coldness from May to August leading to low temperatures which affects breeding systems of the fish causing low production hence low supply of fish on the market. The fisheries sector has also witnessed an increase in cost of fish feeds which has been attributed to low crop production due to poor weather patterns. This has led to some farmers providing poor quality feeds for their fish as they could not afford to buy expensive commercial fish feeds resulting in low fish production. Low and inconsistencies in water levels due to droughts and flooding will lead to low recruitment of fish in the natural water bodies to the effect on fish breeding patterns.

Heat stress in pigs, reduced growth rates, decreased carcass quality, poor sow performance, increased infertility, mortality and morbidity were the main economic losses being experienced. For example, Mpika experienced suspected African swine fever in September, October and November 2022 due to the increased temperatures which killed about 97 pigs.

Table 3.26 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

S/N	Environmental and Climate Change	Areas Affected	Impact on the Sector
1	Flash Floods	All camps	Damage to infrastructure
2	Extreme high temperatures affecting the district in October and November	All camps	reduced growth rates, decreased carcass quality, poor sow performance, increased infertility, mortality and morbidity were the main economic losses being experienced
3	Prolonged dry spell	All camps	increase in cost of fish feeds, low pasture with non-nutrition properties
4	prolonged coldness from May to August	All Camps except the valley area	breeding patterns for fish

3.5.11 Summary of Core Issues

The main challenges for Livestock farmers and fish famers include Animal diseases and inadequate infrastructure development. Additionally, Limited access to equipment for livestock feed making causing ineffective productivity. Also, the poor literacy levels on Agriculture mechanisation and poor Fishing techniques.

3.6 FOREST SECTOR

Forests in Zambia cover approximately 66% of the total land mass. Forests are an important natural resource that increasingly play an important role in people's livelihoods as they are a major source of timber, medicinal value, wood fuel, food and building materials among others. Forests also play major roles in carbon and hydrological cycles. They are key factors in watershed and soil conservation, provide habitat for fauna and are important for other landscape factors, i.e., soil erosion.

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

Zambia's National Forestry Policy intends to encourage sustainable, participatory and cross-sectorial management and utilization of forests (products and services) such that all stakeholders, women, men, the youth and persons with special needs take active and sustained interest towards effective conservation, production and management. Forestry Sector policies relevant to the preparation of the IDP Planning Process include among others but not limited to:

1. National Forestry Act No. 4 of 2015

The act together with Statutory Instrument No. 11 of 2018 have been enacted to decentralize the management of forests through establishment of community forest management groups. This has been done in order to prevent further encroachments on national forests or forest reserves and as way of empowering communities to legally own forests and take charge of forest resources and products in particular community forests for economic and ecological gain.

3.6.2 Description of the existing state of the Forestry Sector

The IDP area is endowed with a number of national and community forests. Among the notable ones are; Luangwa National Forest, Mpika National Forest, Bwinjimfumu National Forest, Mukungule Menshi, Kakoko, Mufushi, and Ilumbwe Community Forests among others.

Figure 3.9 Map Showing National and Community Forests in Mpika

Source: Mpika IDP Team (2023)

1. Luangwa National Forest No. P251

The Luangwa National Forest is a shared resource between Mpika and Lavushimanda districts. However, the huge portion of the forest 186, 369 ha lies in the Mpika IDP area. It borders with South Luangwa NP in the south-easterly and overlaps on Munyamadzi GMA

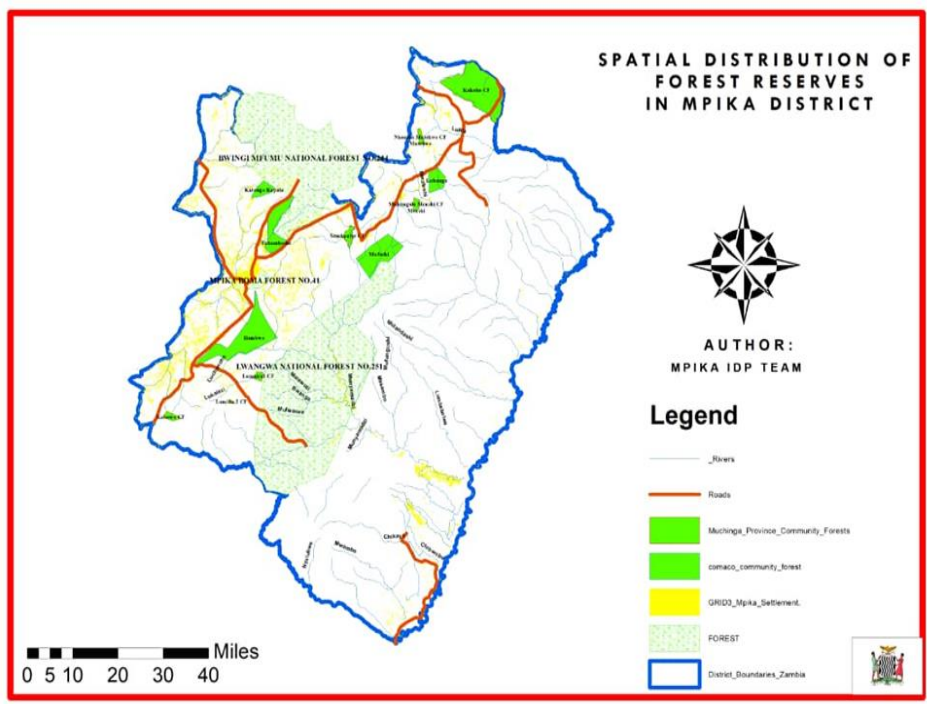
on the east and North Luangwa NP on the north easterly and Mukungule GMA on the North respectively.

2. Bwingimfumu National Forest No. P244

The forest is located about 12Km away from the central business district through RD 54 and the T2 (Great North Road) that cuts across the reserve. It is approximately 104,800ha shared by two districts (Mpika and Shiwang’andu of which only 30,000ha falls within the Mpika IDP area. The reserve is highly encroached by settlement and logging activities. The forest reserve is a watershed which harbours most of the sources of streams and rivers.

3. Mpika National Forest

The forest is located about 1.5Km away south of the central business district and accessed through new Mpika – Nabwalya road and the main T2 (Great North Road). It is



approximately 2,810.6ha. The reserve is highly encroached to the extent that most of the vegetation is secondary due to farming related activities and charcoal production. In an attempt to regain the forest integrity, the department has since embarked on the reforestation program and as at the year 2022, seventy (70) ha of the forest has been planted with pine and eucalyptus species.

Table 3.27 Mpika National Forest

S/N	Existing	Proposed
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Development Programme			
1	Conduct Forest Inventories in three (3) Forest Reserves	Nil	Creation of Sampling plots in all three Forest Reserves
	Boundaries marking in all (3) National Forests	0	Marking
	Early Burning in three (3) forest reserves.	Extent of forest area under early burning	Number of forest reserves under early burning and area covered
	Conducting general forestry and Blitz Patrols.	Kind and extent of forestry patrols conducted	Number and type of forestry patrols carried out. Quantity of illegally produced forest produce 91arameter91 and disposed of. Number of forestry offenders arrested, fined and presented before court. Number of inspection trips conducted
	Producing three (3) forest management plans	Compilation and production of sound forest management plans for effective protection and management of protected forest reserves in the district	Number of forest management plans produced and being successfully implemented or functional
2	Extension of Plantation Establishment and Management (Plantation Forestry)	Extent of plantation extension preparatory works done	Number of hectares cleared, prepared and planted and well managed
	To strengthen Forestry Departmental Nursery by raising assorted tree seedlings	Extent of nursery works or activities and tending operations carried out	Number of assorted tree seedlings raised surviving at the departmental nursery
	Conduct plantation management works (slashing, weeding, fire breaks)	Plantation management works effectively executed	Type of plantation management works successfully conducted by category

	<p>maintenance, pruning, thinning, early boundary burning, and sanitation cleaning)</p>		
	<p>To encourage tree planting among local community (i.e., FBOs and individuals' farmers) and Government Institutions.</p>	<p>Extent of local community participation in tree planting exercise</p>	<p>Number of people / local community and other stakeholders participating in tree. Planting. Number of seedlings distributed and planted.</p>
3	<p>To encourage and increase the level of awareness on the importance of forestry conservation, mgt, protection and sustainable utilization of the forestry resources Forestry Extension</p>	<p>Extent and level at which forestry awareness raising is promoted, 92arameter and disseminated on the 92arameter of forestry conservation, mgt, protection and sustainable utilization of forestry resources</p>	<p>Number of forestry awareness meetings and trainings conducted.</p>
	<p>To conduct FMNR meetings and trainings</p>	<p>Extent of FMNR meetings and trainings coverage</p>	<p>Number of meetings and trainings successfully conducted</p>
	<p>To conduct forestry inventories and mapping of plots</p>	<p>%Area of permanent sample plots covered per zone/area</p>	<p>Number of Hectarage of permanent sample plots covered Number of forest inventory reports produced</p>
	<p>Attending DDCC meeting</p>	<p>Extent on how information is shared with other stakeholders</p>	<p>Number of meetings attended.</p>
	<p>To sensitise community members on forestry conservation, protection, mgt, sustainable utilisation of forestry</p>	<p>Effectiveness of the information to be disseminated and extent of radio transmission coverage area.</p>	<p>Number of programme slots ran/played on the community radio station.</p>

	resources and on various issues related to forestry.		
	To conduct community nursery establishment	Participate actively and willingness by the community to undertake the activity.	Number of communities engaged and trained in nursery establishment and raising assorted tree seedlings
	To attend Agriculture show	Level of participation in agriculture shows.	Number of shows attended successfully.
	Conduct training needs assessment meetings on formation of beekeeping and Community Forestry Mgt groups	Extent to which the communities sensitised on beekeeping and community forestry mgt groups formation	Number of training needs assessment meetings conducted
4	Inspections of forest produce selling points in months	Conduct inspection monthly	Number of 93arameter93 conducted per month
	Conducting general forest and blitz patrols Revenue generation and banking	Intervals and frequency at which patrols are conducted	Number of patrols conducted. Number of 93arameter93 illegally produced forestry disposed of.
5	Establishment and training of Beekeeping groups	Extent to which beekeeping is rolled out within the 93arameter of the district	Number of beekeeping groups formed, trained and practicing beekeeping activities
	To monitor and evaluate beekeeping activities Beekeeping Development	Frequency at which monitoring progress of beekeeping groups is conducted	Number of beekeeping groups monitored and how often
6	Procurement of office furniture and equipment Planning and Administration	To strengthen and enhance capacity of the district office for effective and efficiency implementation of forestry activities.	Number of office furniture and equipment procured

	Annual Planning and budget estimates meetings	Well, elaborated annual work plan produced to be used as a yard stick or guide in execution of all planned yearly programmes	Number of planning and budget estimates held resulting in production of Annual Departmental Work plan with details of budget estimates
	To develop and strengthen the staff's skills and ability to perform effectively.	Promote human development for forestry personnel	Number of staffs trained per course category
7	To construct spacious office block in order to ensure conducive office working environment	Improve forestry office infrastructures for institution strengthening	Number of office space or accommodation constructed

3.6.3 Quality of service and Key Performance Indicators;

The quality of service under the Forestry Sector is summarized in the table below.

Table 3.28 Quality of service and Key Performance Indicators

S/N	Service	Status/Quality	KPIs
1	Forestry	Fair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of Community Forestry Management Groups formed; ■ Reduced depletion rate of forest reserves.

3.6.4 Existing and Proposed investment programmes under the Forestry Sector;

The IDP area has embarked on programmes and projects aimed at enhancing forest integrity in forest reserves. This is being achieved through establishment of tree plantations in both protected areas and open areas, establishment of Community Forest, and awareness campaigns on the dangers of deforestation. The programmes are being supported by various cooperating partners such as World Bank through TRALARD project, Bio-Carbon Partners, and COMACO respectively.

Table 3.29 Existing and Proposed investment programmes under the Forestry Sector

Existing Investments	Proposed Development Programmes
o 3 gazetted forests	o Establishment of 10 community forest
o Blitz Patrols	o Enhancement of Blitz Patrols
o Seedling Growing	o Establishment of Pine and Eucalyptus Plantations
o Promotion of Bee keeping activities	o Bee Keeping

3.6.5 Issues arising from the public participation process under the Forestry Sector;

A number of issues were discovered during public participation with the stakeholders under this Sector. Among them;

- a) **Forest Degradation;** it was observed that the three forest reserves were highly encroached due to exploitation of timber and non-timber products, charcoal production as well as farming activities. Therefore, stakeholders expressed the need to devise the mechanisms aimed at addressing the challenge.
- b) **Formation of community forest;** through various awareness campaigns the communities have realized the benefits of CFMAs hence, the demand for formation of community forests in various communities in the IDP area.
- c) **Poverty and unemployment;** It was observed that high unemployment levels in the IDP area have led to unsustainable harvest of forest resources.
- d) **Limited or lack of forest guards;** during public engagement there was a concern of insufficient number of forest staff in the IDP area.
 - o Illegal burning of bushes
 - o Cutting down of trees to harvest Caterpillar.

3.6.6 The impact of Covid 19 on the sector

The sector is badly hit by Covid 19 as a result of increase in petroleum products caused by partial restrictions in movements at borders of the country that resulted in high demand for natural resources such as wood and charcoal as source of energy.

3.6.7 Existing Trend on Environment and Climate

The status of existing trends in the IDP area is fair as the district has three forest reserves of which Luangwa National Forest is the largest of all and managed by two forest district officers. This has led to charcoal burners and other members of the public to collect firewood from the forest. However, there are some portions of the forest reserves that are encroached and vegetation cover decimated drastically. The IDP area has a lot of nursery trees which are used for afforestation programs in order to improve the landscape of the environment and curb the hash effects of climate change.

On the other hand, the establishment of Community Forests is a more than welcome aspiration as it is anticipated to contribute positively towards the combating of environmental degradation and climate change as well as provide platform for carbon sequestration services and forest products both wood and non-wood. The emergency of community forests will entail the restoration of the environment, rainfall patterns and reduced temperatures.

3.6.8 Gender and Vulnerable Groups

The IDP area has created forest management groups where women and vulnerable individuals are taking part. This helps in the reduction of the social and economic burdens that women and girls in communities face. The Forestry Sector identified the following as issues arising relating to gender groups and vulnerable groups;

- o Long distances covered by women and children in search of; fuel wood, wild fruits, herbs or medicines, caterpillars, mushrooms and water for home use,

- Migration of men and women covering long distances in search of arable and fertile land for farming purposes
- Increased conflicts over natural resources in the IDP area such as land
- Valuable tree species for timber, charcoal, construction are found in distant places stressing men who go out in search of the same products.
- Loss of soil fertility
- Inadequacy of food, pasture and fodder, traditional medicines and household utility items.
- Loss of business pit-sawyers, timber traders, mushroom and caterpillar collectors, wild fruit collectors, craftsmen or artisans, honey hunters and beekeepers,
- Bio-diversity degradation affecting micro climate of the sound environment
- Loss of plenty, safe and clean drinking water and reduced water re-charge

3.6.9 Summary of Core Issues

The Key issues identified through stakeholder engagement in the forestry sector include; severe forest degradation and encroachment due to unsustainable exploitation of timber, non-timber products such as *Chitemene system* of Agriculture, and charcoal production, as well as conversion of forest land to agriculture.

3.7 TOURISM SECTOR

Tourism in the IDP area is recognized as an economic sector with the potential to contribute to national and local development that stimulates economic growth. It creates Socio-economic benefits in form of foreign exchange earnings, income generation, employment opportunities rural development and entrepreneurship stimulation through multiplier effects.

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

Zambia's National Tourism Policy envisions of making Zambia an exciting and growing destination that realizes its full potential and rewards tourists with unique, authentic and treasured experiences by being among the top five (5) tourist destination of choice in the Sub-Saharan Africa by 2030.

1. The National Parks and Wildlife Policy

The National Parks and Wildlife policy promotes the conservation of wildlife as an environment good for socio-economic benefits to the country (National Parks and Wildlife Policy, 2018)

2. The National Tourism Policy

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

3. The Tourism Act

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

3.7.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

3.7.2.1 Availability of Service

The Tourism potential in the IDP area lies in its diverse features that include among others National Parks and Game Management Areas that offer both consumptive and non-consumptive tourism, waterfalls, Unique Mosaic landforms, perennial streams and rivers, wilderness, Geological, Archaeological and rich Cultural heritage, and good climatic conditions. These are supported by descent and adequate accommodation facilities available.

Most of the notable tourism sites that are present in the district include; North Luangwa National Park, part of South Luangwa National Park, Mukungule and Munyamadzi GMAs, Nachikufu and Chibwe Malimba Caves, Kapamba, Lufila, Chipapaso, and Mutinindo Water Falls, Muchinga escapement, including their detailed description as outlined below;

1. NORTH LUANGWA NATIONAL PARK

North Luangwa National Park (NLNP) No. 2 is situated in the northern part of the Luangwa valley, in Mpika district of the Muchinga Province of Zambia. The size of the park is 4,636 km² lying between latitude 11°25" South to 12°20" South and longitude 31°45" East to 32°40" East. The park is part of the larger Luangwa valley ecosystem in a catchment area covering 144,000 km², with a great deal of contrasting attributes that include the Muchinga escarpment, Luangwa valley, vegetation complexes and Luangwa River. It is accessible throughout the year by both air and road. The park offers a lot of opportunities for tourism growth.

North Luangwa National Park is available to non-consumptive tourism activities from July to November every year. The abundant wildlife resources and different types of habitats attract tourists from different parts of the world. Game drives are restricted due to the limited number of roads and accessibility and also due to the Park's significance and purpose of being primarily a wilderness area. Walking safaris are more common in NLNP in order to broaden visitor experience and opportunities though, although the emphasis still lie in keeping the wilderness aspect of the park intact.

Tourists visiting the NLNP will experience one of the most pristine wilderness areas in Zambia that protects an area high in flora and fauna biodiversity in significant numbers. NLNP contains endangered, threatened, and endemic species, which includes among others the Black Rhino, the Wild Dog, the African Elephant and the Cookson's wildebeest. With the exception of the Black Rhino the full complement of mammal species historically found in the Valley are still found in NLNP in viable numbers.

The Luangwa Valley where the NLNP is located is listed among the world's centres of plant diversity. Centres of plant diversity are concerned with "first order sites" that are of global botanical importance. The Luangwa Valley where the NLNP is located have been identified as one of the Important Bird Areas in Africa by Birdlife International. The largely undisturbed nature of the habitat, healthy populations of game animals and lack of diseases vectored by domestic animals makes the Luangwa Valley where the NLNP is situated a particularly important reservoir for increasingly threatened species such as the African Hunting Dogs.

2. MUNYAMADZI GAME MANAGEMENT AREA

The Munyamadzi GMA No.26 is located in Mpika and Lavushi Manda Districts of Muchinga Province, bound between Longitude 31⁰45' E and Latitude 12⁰11' S situated within the Luangwa ecosystem which is part of the Great African Rift Valley. It is approximately 3,300km² in extent. The purpose of the GMA is to preserve, conserve and protect wild plants, wild animals, heritage sites, mineral resources, water resources and other natural resources for socio-ecological benefits for present and future generations.

Munyamadzi GMA borders three National Parks, namely; North Luangwa on the north-eastern boundary, Luambe on the south-east boundary and South Luangwa on the southern boundary. Given its strategic location amidst these National Parks, it acts as a buffer zone, wildlife corridor and dispersal area that enhances genetic diversity.

Tourists visiting the Munyamadzi GMA visit one of few GMAs that are enclosed by other protected areas, making it a valuable sanctuary for wildlife. The GMA is associated with the largest hippo concentration in the world, it is a home to rare and endemic species such as the Thonicroft Giraffe, the electric fish, and the Lillian Lovebird. Munyamadzi is one of the few GMAs with guaranteed sighting of four of Africa's Big Five. The GMA is one of the few GMAs with a diverse natural and heritage resources

Munyamadzi GMA is dominated by consumptive tourism with three hunting blocks, of which two are classified as a prime and the other one as understocked. These hunting blocks include; Nyampala, Sitatunga and Mpumba respectively. Given its rich wildlife estate and size, there is potential for increasing income for communities through the introduction of non-consumptive tourism. Non consumptive tourism in turn, will unlock other income generating alternatives such as carving of curios, basketry, weaving of traditional ornaments and many others. Additionally, there exists potential to revive the abandoned Mutinondo community bush camp which can bring in additional income for local communities.

3. MUKUNGULE

The Mukungule GMA No.36 is located in Mpika District of Muchinga Province, bound between Longitude 31⁰45' E and Latitude 12⁰11' S situated within the Luangwa ecosystem on the plateau of the Great African Rift Valley. It is approximately 1900km² in extent

Samala Community Bushcamp is the only tourism facility operating in the Mukungule GMA. It became operational in 2021. There is also consumptive tourism (hunting) by an operator in the area.

The GMA contains attractive mountain scenery. It has a number of mountain ranges including part of the Muchinga escarpment. The GMA contains perennial rivers and streams and plains that offer concentration of game during the dry season and scenic beauty. The Village set up which can be used for community tourism

4. Kapamba Water Falls

The Kapamba water falls is a heritage site located approximately 70 km from Mpika Central Business District using RD54 Katibunga - Mukungule from T2 the great North Road. The site harbours high biodiversity of flora and fauna. The site has the potential to generate about 12 mega-watts of hydro power. Local geological faults led to formation of local river drainage systems, such as the Kapamba River with a characteristic series of local water falls with unique scenic and aesthetic beauty). A track from the main road gives access to the site

5. Lufila Water Falls

Lufila is found on Lufila River in the North Luangwa National Park. It is one of North Luangwa's most scenic waterfalls and is accessed through Mukungule – North Luangwa main road. It is situated on the Muchinga Escapment and relatively challenging ascent. The area towards the waterfalls is characterized by thick wood land. The waterfalls have a characteristic step ladder falls and present a magnificent scenic beauty, surrounded by thick undergrowth and rich fauna.

6. Mutinondo Wilderness

Mutinondo wilderness is one of the highlights on the Northern Tourism Circuit, it offers a fascinating back to nature retreat, where visitors can hike a network of trails and discover there is more to Zambia's fauna and flora. Located west of the Luangwa Valley, over the Muchinga Escarpment, lies a very different landscape, where great granite looms out of the dense Miombo Woodland and giant mushrooms grow besides tumbling streams.

3.7.2.2 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performances

Quality of service provision to the locals in terms of local tourism is generally encouraging. Local people in the IDP area have involved themselves in tourism development. This is evident by the community bush camps owned by the locals in the area. However, suffice to mention that most of the heritage sites have remained undeveloped and accessibility is a challenge more especially during the rainy season.

3.7.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

3.7.3.1 Availability of Service

During the Planning Survey and Issues Report consultative meetings, it was observed that there are tourism services in the IDP area. The local people are fully involved in tourism development through the Community Resources Boards. Communities own and run tourism facilities as well

as participate in the hunting industry through working in hunting safaris. Further, local people accrue concession and animal fees realised from consumptive tourism and the money is ploughed back to support community projects such as health and education services. However, there are other services that are not easily accessed by the locals and to be specific; Kapamba, Chipapaso, Mutinondo and Lufila water falls. Local people benefit from tourism activities in the National Parks in form of employment as well as providing accommodation to staff in form of rental. It was also noted from community submissions that once tourism infrastructure is developed coupled with package of tourism products in undeveloped tourism sites, this could enhance employment for the locals thereby alleviating poverty.

3.7.4 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The following are the issues relating to gender groups and vulnerable groups under the tourism sector;

- ✓ Certain tourism sites are not easily accessed by differently abled people
- ✓ Most of the tour guides employed are men

3.7.5 Impact of Changes Anticipated over ten years

3.7.5.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

In the year 2023, the IDP area is projected to have 156,455 total population. This in turn implies that the demand for tourism goods and services will equally increase. Further, it is anticipated that over time population increase may exert pressure on the natural resources nexus thus; the need to devise strategies to expand the tourism products and facilities and safeguard Protected Areas in order to meet the service demands.

Table 3.30 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

S/N	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	EXISTING	PROPOSED
1	Bush Camps	3 (Mwaleshi, Buffalo, North Luangwa Camp)	6 in North Luangwa NP)
	Camp Sites	3 (Mushika, Nkhola, Muzungwe)	3 in North Luangwa NP
2	Community Bush Camps	2 (Samala and Mandalena)	3 in Munyamadzi GMA and 1 in Mukungule GMA
3	Fly Camps	Nil	2 in North Luangwa NP
4	Airstrip	6 (3 in North Luangwa NP, 1 in Mukungule GMA, 1 in Munyamadzi GMA and 1 in Mpika Town)	Nil
5	Hunting Safari	3 (1 in Mukungule, 2 in Munyamadzi GMAs)	Nil

6	Water Falls (Require improving accessibility, publicity, capacity building, value addition, gazettement and exploitation)	5 (Kapamba, Lufila, Chipapaso, and Mutinindo)	
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3.7.6 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns

- Capital injection in the tourism sector as a way of both enhancing tourism products and facilities to meeting the rising demand for services for both local and international tourists have a greater impact on land use. As a result, big tracts of traditional agricultural land are converted to commercial for purposes of construction of hotels, lodges and auxiliary facilities in order to create a conducive environment for tourists within and outside tourism sites.
- It is anticipated that once tourism products and facilities are enhanced in this tourism site, then population distribution patterns will definitely change. There will be population concentration within and around tourism facilities made up of the tourists themselves, the workers (both skilled and unskilled) and those seeking for business and employment opportunities.

3.7.7 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

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

Since tourism sites and the surrounding environments are still in their natural forms it is anticipated that there will be little disturbance done to the natural environment. As advocated for by the national heritage conservation commission, it is imperative that most tourism facilities are designed and constructed in such a way they blend with the environment. This will entail the use of simple locally available construction materials thereby causing less destruction to the environment and mitigating the effects of climate change.

On the other hand, it is anticipated that developments of a huge magnitude will impact negatively on the environment in the sense that this will involve clearing of huge forest land cover, ecologically sensitive areas as a result of encroachment. As a result of clearing these forest land covers, it is anticipated that there will be less carbon sequestration, disturbance in the hydrological cycle coupled with high temperatures which will then lead to unprecedented rainfall patterns and other adverse effects of climate change.

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

The following are the impact of environmental and climate change issues on the tourism sector;

- ✓ Reduced revenue generation
- ✓ Interfering with the choices of destination and the period of the trip

- ✓ Damage to infrastructure
- ✓ Affecting the quality of experience
- ✓ Reduced volumes of water in the rivers
- ✓ Increase in frequency and severity of seasonal droughts and floods

3.7.8 Summary of the Core Issues

The IDP area has an established tourism sector, with local communities being heavily involved through the Community Resource Boards even though there is poor road network to the tourism sites. Communities own and operate tourism facilities, and participate in the hunting industry by working in safari operations. This allows local people to accrue benefits like concessions and animal fees, even though due to lack of proper access roads to the tourism sites they have not reached the highest potential of the sector.

Popular Tourism sites like the *Kapamba*, *Chipapaso*, *Mutinondo* and *Lufila* waterfalls are not easily accessible to local residents.

The stakeholder consultations revealed that developing additional tourism infrastructure and diversifying the tourism product offerings in currently underutilized sites could significantly boost local employment and help alleviate poverty in the IDP area. Expanding access to these underdeveloped tourism assets and intergrading local communities more deeply into the industry appears to be a key opportunity.

3.8 SOCIAL PROTECTION

The social protection is concerns with improving the living standards of women, youth and the vulnerable/ marginalized groups in the IDP area. Thus, this sector highlights on policies, plans and strategies that govern the performance of the social protection sector for the district and highlights some of the core issues affecting the sector's development.

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

3.8.1.1 National Gender Policy

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

3.8.1.2 National Policy on Disability

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

3.8.1.3 National Social Protection Policy

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

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

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

3.8.1.4 Eighth National Development Plan

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

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

3.8.2 Description of the existing State of Development

The Zambian Government is committed to reducing poverty and vulnerability among its population in general. In the case of Mpika District, this can be attested from the various interventions that Government has put in place with the view to better the livelihood of its people. Thus, in the IDP, social protection services are fostered by Community Development Department, Social Welfare Department, the Victim Support Unit of the Zambia Police and Constituency Development fund under the Local Authority. These institutions provide a wide range of services, which include social cash transfers, student bursary, Loans, Grants, public welfare assistance scheme, food security packs, social protection legal services (targeting mostly juveniles and women), livestock pass on initiatives to community groups as well as group savings initiatives popularly known as village banking. Other intervention includes TRALARD which happens to be a project under the Local Authority with support from the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment. TRALARD offers communities with Grants on livelihood programmes, environmental protection and Enterprise development.

3.8.2.1 Quality of service including Key Indicators of Performance

In the community, social protection services are provided in 12 wards through a network of Community Welfare Assistance Committees (66 CWACs in total). This network has lessened the burden of sending and receiving the information to the community and has made the community to receive feedback in a quicker way.

3.8.2.2 Issues arising from the Public Participation Process Availability of Service

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

- inadequate social protection programs to for the communities alleviate hunger and poverty resulting from crop failure and drought.
- The same grouping/people continue over and over to benefit on all social protection programmes
- Some areas are not reached i.e., Nabwalya Chiefdom.
- Allocations are politically distributed.
- WDC's are not coopted in the programme.

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

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

However, if the status core is maintained, the results and purpose of the various social protection programmes will not be realized such that by 2033, the IDP area will record negative change in the social protection sector.

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

The continuation of the existing trend in the sector will continue to increase demand for agricultural land for farming, livestock as the sector empowers vulnerable and women in agricultural activities. Thus, if well managed the sector may sustain its self and contribute to food security as people get wined off while others benefit through pass on a gift programme.

3.8.5 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

Social protection sector advocate for programmes and projects that are environmentally friendly and climate resilient. However, most empowered beneficiaries depend on cutting down of trees which is used for charcoal burning, others continue to practice the Chitemene system. These practices have a negative impact on the preservation and regeneration of forests, which contributes to climate change, as evidenced from the change in weather patterns.

3.8.6 Issues arising relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Social protection programs in Mpika district mainly target vulnerable households in the community. The beneficiaries of the social protection programs include women, girls, the old age, persons living with disabilities and the vulnerable but viable farmers. The programs aimed to address matters relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups include; Keeping Girls in Schools (KGS), Women/youth Empowerment which empowers vulnerable but viable women and youths with capital for livelihood improvement and entrepreneurship.

3.8.7 Consideration of the underlying factors contributing to the Issues identified

The IDP area has 63% of its residence in poverty. This indication means that more social protection programs need to be introduced if we are to cover more beneficiaries. In addition, all social protection programmes need to incorporate the laid down processes and procedure for disbursement to beneficiaries. The poor road networks and communication systems need to be improved more that government in now promoting cash less transactions in business and payments that which most of our rural areas are lacking.

3.8.8 Summary of core Issues

Social Protection in the IDP area is very poor because of lack of infrastructure in the district and inadequate social protection programs for the communities to alleviant hunger and poverty resulting from Drought and other Climate Change effects.

3.9 COMMERCE TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Commerce and Trade provides a platform for economic development which in turn fosters job creation, improvement of livelihood and social welfare of communities. Therefore, this section discusses the policies, plans and strategies that govern the performance of the commerce, trade and industry sector of Mpika District. Furthermore, the section presents highlights on the core issues affecting the sector development.

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

The trade policy framework: gives a guide on statistics for commercial activities and provide a framework on how to improve on them in the growth of the economy (Trade Policy Framework, 2016).

3.9.1.2 Seventh National Development Plan

The Seventh National Development Plan outlines several activities that are aimed at achieving economic viability of the district. The outlined activities include improved access to finance for production and exports, enhance agriculture value chains, and facilitate micro, small and medium enterprise development, promote cooperatives development, and strengthen agro-forestry based processing and manufacturing capacities.

3.9.2 Description of the existing State of Development

Mpika district is strategically located as it is at the of Muchinga province. Mpika district is a hub of business activities and opportunities that are yet to be sufficiently tapped into by the business community.

3.9.2.1 Availability of Service Provision

Commerce and Trade in the IDP area flourishes due to availability of services such as road network, retail trading, wholesales, markets, industrial plots, bulking center, Filling stations, commercial banks and mobile banking facilities such as Airtel, MTN, Zoono and ZAMTEL and also a few processing industries. The district also takes advantage of facilities such the Great North Road, the Food Reserve Agency (FRA) sheds, rail line (TAZARA), bus station and dry port for delivery of goods and services.

3.9.3 Issues arising from Public Participation Process

The major issues that arose during the public participation process are as listed below:

- Absence of registration institutions such as NAPSA and ZRA offices in the district.
- Inadequate market/trading spaces in urban areas for markets such as Chilonga, Musakanya, Kamwanya and Shangai,
- Lack of markets in growth centers all growth centers.
- Inadequate bulking facilities in all wards.
- Poor road network leading to markets including the Great North Road (T2).
- Lack of access to financial capital.
- Lack of Security to promote trade up to the recommended 22:00 hrs.
- High cost of business permits and registration fees.
- Street vending interferes with permanent business houses.

3.9.4 Changes anticipated over the next Ten years

The demand for commercial services in the next ten (10) years is expected to increase thereby putting pressure on services such as banking facilities, land for manufacturing industries and food processing industries, land for Markets etc. and this is owed to the growth in population which is projected to stand at 263076 by 2033. In addition, with contribution of Constituency Development Fund (CDF) in training youths in various skills development, it is also anticipated that there shall be high demand for skilled workers to be employed in the same sector to contribute to economic growth.

3.9.5 Population Change and Future Demand for Facilities and Services

Economically, it is anticipated that the more people you have in an area the more the demand for goods and service by the locals and the more trade is envisaged to flourish among citizens. Therefore, with yearly projection of population growth at 5% in the IDP area. The future demands for goods, facilities and services are expected to be on the increase. Furthermore, it is anticipated that they shall be more demand and better benefits for quality services.

3.9.6 Existing and Proposed Projects/Programmes

The IDP area has activities which are being implemented by both government and non-government institutions such as NGO's. The under listed table below provides some of the existing and proposed projects/programmes in the commerce and trade sector.

Table 3.31 Existing and Proposed Projects/Programmes

<i>S/N</i>	<i>INSTITUTION</i>	<i>EXISTING</i>	<i>PROPOSED</i>
1	Council	Construction of Market Shelter in Kamwanya (Musakanya Ward) and Mulambe (Lubambala Ward)	Construction of Market Shelters in all growth nodes
2	Council	Construction of a Modern Bus Station	Construction of Shops around the Bus Station

3	TRALARD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a Bulking Centre at Kakoba (Lwitikila Ward) • Empowerment Grants • Enterprise Development Funds 	Construction of Bulking Centres
4	MADACO	Growing of Soya Beans using out grower method	Construction of a Soya Bean Processing Plant
5	Mpika Sericulture	Growing of Mulberry using out grower methods	Silk production
6	Livestock and fisheries	Milk production	Value Chain: production of Cheese and ice cream
7	Mpika ZNS Milling Plant	Maize Meal production	Production of Animal Feedstock
9	District	Gold Mine	Production of Gold tablets
10	Spectra Farms	Production of Eggs, Wheat, Onions and Maize.	Expand export to Congo DRC.
11	CDF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment Grants • Empowerment Loans • Community projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empower more vulnerable groups • Increase access to financing/capital to the less prevailaged. • Enhance livelihood through provision of more services to the Communities. i.e Markets
12	Agriculture	• FISP	• To Increase the number of Beneficiaries

3.9.7 Existing trend on Land use and Population Distribution

The continuation of the existing trend in the sector will continue to have an impact on population distribution and Land as this will the increase in the development of SME's and individuals strategically locating themselves near major industries, growth centers and along major transport routes such as the Great North Road (T2) with the view to be closer to markets and other supporting services such as banks and suppliers of raw materials. This being, there shall be need for deliberate actions by planners to plan around major business and growth nodes to avoid unplanned settlements.

3.9.8 Existing Trend on Environment and Climate

The IDP area being the one of the preferred destinations for investment in the northern region. There has been increased demand for land from both the firms and individuals wishing to establish their businesses on land. The demand for huge land parcels has been necessitated by activities such as the availability of the ZESCO substation, the discovery of various mineral deposits such as Gold and the Hosting of the Muchinga Investment Expo which has played a

role in selling the various investment potentials in the districts. Therefore, if the current trends continue, it is anticipated that huge parcels of land will be lost to pave way for various economic activities thereby contributing to environmental damage.

3.9.9 Issues arising Relating to Gender and Vulnerable groups

Youth, Women, Girls and vulnerable groups are seen to be the most active in the sector. A good number of traders are women and vulnerable groups. However, the aforementioned category of individuals and groupings due to lack of collateral undergo a lot of challenges when it comes to accessing financial services from financial institutions in the district.

3.9.10 Consideration of the Underlying Factors contributing to identified Issues

The underlying factors contributing to the issues are:

- Inadequate market/trading spaces,
- Lack of markets in growth centers all growth centers.
- Inadequate bulking facilities in all wards.
- Poor road network leading to markets including the Great North Road (T2).
- Lack of access to financial capital.
- Non availability of readily processed land for investment

3.9.11 Summary of the Core Issues

Commerce and Trade in the IDP area has not been fully explored to Foster job creation, improvement of livelihood, and social welfare of communities. This has been attributed to poor infrastructure, absence of registration bodies in the district and difficulty by the community in accessing financial capital.

3.10 ENERGY SECTOR

Energy, in particular modern 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.

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

The revised National Energy Policy (NEP) of 2008 provides 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 strategic focus is on the promotion of modern use of Biomass for electricity generation and expansion of generation and transmission capacity of power. Others include increased access to electricity to about 66% national wide level: 91% in urban and 51% in rural areas by 2030, which is in line with the Vision 2030. Additionally, the policy is aimed at the provision of adequate, reliable and affordable supply of petroleum products at competitive and fair prices and also the reduction in importation costs. Further, by exploring other forms of

energy such as solar and wind, it is envisaged that such a move would increase access to affordable energy in rural areas so as to reduce poverty and promote economic growth.

3.10.2 Review progress achieved to date under the Energy Sector;

Notably progress has been achieved with the revised NEP (2008), this can be attested from a number of connections ZESCO has made through the Rural Electrification Authority programme in Urban and rural Areas. It is worth mentioning that the hike in connection fees by government will reduce the rate of connectivity in urban areas.

3.10.2.1 Energy Sector policies relevant to the preparation of the IDP Planning Process;

Despite the shortcomings addressed in the previous sector, regarding the actualization of some of the provisions enshrined in the revised NEP of 2008, it is imperative to note that a number of the issues the policy postulates are still very cardinal in so far as the preparation of this IDP is concerned.

3.10.3 Description of the Existing State of Development

The district has five (5) filling stations in operation, which provide a wide range of petroleum products.

Mpika is connected to the National electricity grid through the 66KV transmission line which was constructed in the 1970s and ZESCO has installed power capacity of 15 MVA and about 8MVA is being used. The existing equipment in the district is in generally good condition and a 10MVA/11KV transformer has been installed and 11KV panels were rehabilitated in 2014

A reserve of wide range of petroleum by TAZAMA

On the other hand, the climatic and hydrological characteristics of Mpika which enjoys good rainfall and with a number of perennial rivers presents an opportunity for hydro – power generation in the district which can either be supplied locally or contribute to the national power demand. A number of studies have already been done on various waterfalls in the district to assess the feasibility of local power generation. If this is actualized, it will not only enhance the economic activity of the district but will also improve on the energy deficit

3.10.4 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

ZESCO has a total clientele of 4,540 in the IDP Area, which can be broken down as follows; 17 industrial, 508 commercials while the rest are residential and institutions. The quality of supply is average except during peak hours when low voltage is experienced. This has however opened up opportunities for other players in the district to enter the market through the provision of energy using solar and wind energy. This is the case for most rural households in the district.

3.10.5 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process

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

- a) Lengthy ZESCO procedures to supply power to new customers were spotted as one impediment that needs to be addressed quickly
- b) Power outages affecting the Socio-economic activities in communities

- c) High cost of electricity tariffs and connection fees
- d) Lack of awareness on the availability and use of Gas energy in the IDP area
- e) High cost of alternative clean energy such as solar
- f) Charcoal is Cheaper than electricity
- g) Lack of investment in Kapamba and Mutinondo Hydro project

3.10.5.1 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

It was felt there was urgent need to encourage more players in energy to promote alternative source of energy as one of the main ways the forests could be spared from over-exploitation for fuel wood or charcoal. Mpika has abundant solar and wind energy, which the private sector could take advantage of for business development in offering alternative sources of energy to the community; and it was further observed that the Rural Electrification Authority (REA) should also expedite their works in the district rather than their slow working pace which the community does not seem to appreciate.

3.10.6 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

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 population.

3.10.7 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

ZESCO has continued to connect new households to the national grid whilst the Rural Electrification Authority has also promoted a pro-poor approach through subsidised electricity. The district has continued to promote solar power as alternative source of energy both for both cooking and lighting.

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

Continued population escalation increases 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 absence of electricity supply which forces people resort to cutting down trees for charcoal as a source of energy. In addition, hikes in electricity tariffs drives the population to resort to use charcoal and forest products as sources of energy to mitigate their demand for energy.

Furthermore, electricity supply in the district is evenly distributed in both the urban and peri-urban areas resulting in having a balanced population in settlement areas.

3.10.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified

The major underlying factor contributing to the identified issues include the high cost of purchasing electricity units for those who are connected to the national grid as well as connecting to the Grid. Lack of resources to explore alternative energy sources. This eventually will continue to contribute to deforestation as people consider cutting down of trees as an energy source to be the cheapest and easiest to access.

3.10.10 Summary of Core Issues

Connectivity to the national grid is still a challenge for most residents in both urban and peri-urban areas. The Socio-economic activities in communities are being affected by Power outages causing lack of sustainable livelihood. They have been excessive burning of trees due to lack of alternative sources of energy.

3.11 WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

The provision of Water and Sanitation in Mpika District is the responsibility of the Local Authority more that quality water and sanitation services are critical in promoting good health and reducing/ preventing of water and sanitation related diseases. Water and sanitation also play an important role in development and poverty reduction as it provides an opportunity for communities to engage in various income generating activities such as gardening, fish farming and car laundry activities.

3.11.1 Key Government Priorities being water g and to Be Implemented at A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

The Water Resource Management Act no 21 of 2011 is one of the key policies be implemented for effective utilization of water as a resource. It was enacted to promote integrated water resource management principles that allow for the development and management of water resources through the participation of key stakeholders to realize effective and equitable utilization of water resources for sustainable development.

National water supply and sanitation act no 28 of 1997 is another key policy being implemented regarding water and sanitation services provision in the country. The Act established National Water Supply and Sanitation Council (NWASCO) to regulate the water providers for efficiency and sustainability of water supply and sanitation service provision.

The National Guidelines for sustainable Operations and Maintenance of hand pumps in Rural Area has been put place to provide guidance on the following issues;

- ✓ **Preventive Maintenance of Hand Pumps**

Undertaking preventive maintenance ensures that the benefits realised can be maintained. Efforts need to be made for communities to be aware of the benefits of undertaking preventive maintenance. Preventive maintenance enhances the continuity of functionality of a hand pump, which will result in user confidence that might affect their willingness to pay for water services. As such, routine inspection should be carried out by the communities

- ✓ **Awareness**

User communities' appreciation of the advantages of reliable and adequate safe water supply. This will see the manifestation of economic and social benefits and improvement in their health status. This is achieved through public campaigns

- ✓ **Training of Caretakers**

The current trend of greater community involvement in management of water facilities has resulted in a shift in O&M responsibilities from skilled professionals to previously untrained community members who are expected to operate and maintain their facilities. Such a radical change of roles requires corresponding changes at the

community level, hence the need for a water point caretaker. The caretaker will be in charge of day-to-day preventive maintenance of the water facility.

3.11.2 Description of the Existing State of Development on Solid Waste, Water and Sanitation

3.11.2.1 Water Supply

Water supply in the IDP area is the responsibility of the Local Authority and the Chambeshi Utility company. In this undertaking, Chambeshi is responsible for the supply of water in the Urban Areas while the local authority is responsible for the supply of rural water.

3.11.2.2 Urban Water Supply

Chambeshi Utility Company is charged with the supply of water in the urban areas and currently the company through support from African Development Bank (ADB) under the **Integrated Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project (ISTWSSP)** has had its water network rehabilitated and also the expansion of its water sources to include Lwitikila (Chinsonkolo Falls) on the existing sources namely Mwamfushi and Malashi. the project has also supported the procurement and equipping of new water pumps for the newly built and existing water sources of the IDP area.

3.11.2.3 Rural Water Supply

Rural water supply in the IDP area is the responsibility of the Local Authority. The local authority endeavours to provide clean and safe drinking water to its residents and working with the various partner's overtime such as UNICEF, USAID, IRISAID, SUNII and the department of water development, boreholes, weirs and water schemes have been provided in various communities of the IDP area. Currently, the local authority has 246 boreholes on its data base, 8 weirs and 14 water schemes. It's worth stating that out of the 246 boreholes, only 114 are functional and this has resulted to communities drawing water from the same sources with animals i.e., streams and rivers thereby increasing cases of human animal conflicts.

3.11.3.4 Sanitation

The provision of sanitation services is the preserve of both the local authority and chambeshi utility company. In respect of the IDP area, there are a number of sanitation types being utilized by residents. However, the services offered by the authorities are;

- Onsite sanitation (use of septic tanks and soak pits).
- offsite sanitation (use of water closet and a sewerage system from the service provider)
- Basic sanitation i.e., community–led total sanitation (clts)

The urban areas of the district utilize all the three (3) types of sanitation. The common type is the basic sanitation and this is due to the absence and erratic supply of piped water in most compounds of the urban areas.

Onsite sanitation, due to the absence of sewerage network in most areas. Residents especially those who acquire have been plots from the local authority utilize onsite sanitation systems. This type of sewerage system is commonly found in compounds of the IDP area such as; Trench Town, Casanova, Tazara Self built, Tazama, Show Grounds and Diocese. However, it is hoped that with the expanded water services and rehabilitated sewer treatment plant, more compounds

shall be connected to the existing treatment plants namely; location and chewe plant that are currently only servicing residents of Tazara, Boma and Location only.

Rural communities utilize basic sanitation services and the local authority working with partners such as UNICEF and SUNII has been promoting the utilization of Basic Sanitation - Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) on a mission to combat Open Defecation (ODF). The programme ODF program is currently operational in all the wards of Mpika District and has a target to end ODF by 2025.

3.11.3.5 Solid Waste Management

Mpika district currently has limited resources to facilitate solid waste management. The refuse collected and disposed is mainly generated from trading places, markets and few households. The district does not have an engineered landfill. The type of waste ranges from solid waste, liquid, agriculture waste and hazards waste.

The Local Authority manages municipal waste and its disposal mechanisms within the IDP area. It's worth stating that most of its clientele are drawn from the Business houses, markets, industries, institutions and residential areas who are mostly located in the planning area of the local authority. The district's dump site is located in Chisanga township which is approximately 7 km from the CBD. Note that due to the demand for land the dumpsite is now surrounded by residential development and is not fenced thereby becoming easily accessed by the scavengers and unlawful users.

Below is the table depicting details of the local authority's facilities and equipment used in Solid Waste Management.

Table 3.32 Solid Waste Management

S/n	Description	Number	Location	Status
1	Dumpsites	1	Chisanga Area	Functional but not protected
2	Tractors	2	Mobile	Only one is operational
3	Refuse Bays	2	Tazara & Musakanya	Only two are operational
4	Bins	78	All collection Points	All are functional

Source: Mpika District Council Health Section, 2023.

3.11.3.5.1 Estimated calculation of Town Wastes based on season

1. We transport 4 loads per day of 5.0 tons' tractor trailer in two trucks and garbage collection is 6 days in a week. (4 loads x 6 days) = **24 loads/wk.**
 2. 24 loads x 4 week=**96loads/month.**
 3. Monthly 96loads x 10 tons=960tonnes
 4. 960 x 4 weeks =3840 tons per month X Quarter=**11520 tons of waste per quarter**
- NB: The Town waste is collected at Markets, Tazara area and Central Business district (CBD)

3.11.3.5.2 Estimated Composition as per load

1. Plastic 30%
2. Paper 25%
3. Vegetables matter 25%
4. Glass Bottles 10 %

5. Others	10%
6. Metals	0%

Total =100%

3.11.4 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The quality of service being offered by the Local Authority on waste management can be said to be average. This is arising from the fact that the Local authority has not expanded to the residential areas but has been able to collect weekly above 50% of its refuse from all the collection points. This is so due to the inadequacy of effective solid waste collection machineries such as Tipper Trucks, Front End Loaders, Skip Bins and Skip Bin Loads. Additionally, Mpika town council does not have adequate human resource and financial capacity to collect all the waste generated in the district hence the generation of waste is at a high level in most of the urban wards. Further community waste from house hold is buried and burnt there is need for active sensitization programs in the district.

3.11.5 Issues Arising from the Public Engagement Process

Issues that emerged out of the public engagement included the limited the following:

3.11.5.1 Water Supply

- Erratic water supply in areas such as Tazara, Location, Chitulika and Kamwanya.
- Lack of a water schedule for communities leading to house pools due to residents forgetting to close taps.
- Too many water leakages on Chambeshi Network.
- Non availability of water to residents of the water sources that is, Chikwanda, Lwitikila and Mwamfushi.
- High cost of water tariffs.
- Indian Mark II are not user friendly to women and girls.
- Girls are affected academically as they usually help out with water for the household.
- High iron content affecting water quality.

3.11.5.2 Sanitation Services

- Luck of sewerage systems in most areas of Mpika District.
- Too many soak pits threaten the quality of ground water.
- Lack of sanitary systems in some villages
- Pit latrines constructed close to the water points
- Inadequate sanitary services in Markets.
- Lack of sanitary services in public places.

3.11.5.3 Waste Management

- Poor methods of waste collection and management.
- Lack of waste separation bins and techniques.
- Indiscriminate dumping.

- Lack of sensitizations on effect poor waste disposal.
- Waste collectors operate without protective clothing
- waste collection trucks move with uncovered refuse.

3.11.6 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Water Supply and Access: Owing to the prevailing economic trends which rests on industrialization. The population for the IDP area is projected to grow in the next ten (10) years as more pressure will be exerted on water needs for both domestic and industrial needs of both the rural and urban residents. Therefore, growth nodes and urban centers are likely to be the most affected.

Solid Waste Management: The management of solid waste is likely to be a challenge if the status core is not addressed. With the rapid growing population, the current solid waste collection and management techniques are likely collapse and the current location of the dumpsite has the propensity to bring health diseases resulting from flies and ground water contamination.

3.11.7 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Currently, the water utility company is in a process of fully operationalizing the newly constructed water project that was constructed with the support from AfDB, the project consists of sewer network system rehabilitation and expansion, a water treatment plant and supply facility which will result in increased number of new connections. However, the proposed investment and development programmes in the sector are:

3.11.7.1 Water Supply and Access

- Expand the water network to include three (3) new wards namely Lwitikila, Chishibesonde and Mukungwa.
- Construct and equip at least fifteen 15 boreholes in each of the 12 wards.
- Rehabilitate all the weirs namely, Kaole, Minsoshi,
- Rehabilitate all the nonfunctional boreholes in all the 12 wards.
- Expand the network for the water schemes at Kaole, Chilonga, Mpandafishala and Danger Hill to cover more households.
- Equipping boreholes with solar.
- Construction of future boreholes with steel/pvc casings
- Procurement of a water rig machine.

3.11.7.2 Solid/Liquid Waste Management

- Relocate the dumpsite and construct a landfill.
- Procure a recycling Machinery.
- Procure two (2) Skip Bin and a Skip Loader.
- Procure a front-end loader.
- Expansion of the sewerage network.

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

The continuation of the existing trends on land for the sector would mean more drilling of boreholes and more people settling in urban areas in for purposes of accessing water services. This would also culminate into more demand for boreholes and shallow wells in households and communities where the services are not reaching. On the other hand, this may result in vandalism of water infrastructure by residents on purpose of water resource access.

3.11.9 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

3.11.9.1 The Impact on the Environment and Climate Change

The district utilizes the use of unprotected dumpsite for disposal of its solid waste and this is worsened by the number of residential homes that dispose their waste in pits as both methods of disposal are high contaminants of the environment and ground water.

Waste managements at the dumpsite is through burning therefore, this mode of managing waste contribute to climate change as carbon gets emitted in the air on a daily base.

Liquid waste in the IDP area is poorly managed and this is due to the fact that most of the households are not connected to the sewerage disposal network. Furthermore, a number of residents in the IDP area use soak pits and pit latrines for human waste disposal.

3.11.10 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Group

The most affected in the sector are the women and girls in rural areas who travel long distances in order to access clean and safe water drinking water. Hence in the GMA's, women are the most affected with regards to human animal conflicts.

In the quest to have clean and safe water, women and girls are mostly vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. Solid/Liquid waste management services: due to lack of water, most home use pit latrine and by practice these have proved not to be user friendly to the vulnerable groups such as persons living with disability.

3.11.11 Consideration of underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The factor contributing to the identified Issues is mainly the inadequate water point in communities more especially in villages and where the commodity is available there are higher possibilities of iron content.

Erratic/absence of water supply in urban areas contributes to the high number of on-site sanitation systems such as pit latrines while the absence of sewerage network contributes to construction of septic tanks and soak pits.

The absence of a well-lined landfill, the use of pits at household level and inadequate solid waste collection equipment possess has a higher possibility of contaminating the environment.

3.11.12 Summary of Core Issues

Most residents in the IDP area utilize water from natural water bodies, wells and boreholes for both domestic and agricultural use which is not safe and clean. Access to water from the utility company has been low due to the fact that the company has had absolute infrastructure thereby giving the company a share of about 15% percent coverage of the urban population. Mpika has inadequate infrastructure for waste management posing a danger to the community. This has caused indiscriminate disposal of waste and inadequate sewerage services.

3.12 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SECTOR

Transport and communication provide a basic level of connectivity and mobility for residents and businesses. The road, rail, and telecom networks enable the movement of people, goods and information, supporting economic and social development.

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

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

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

3.12.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

Mpika district has three modes of transport namely: Road, Rail and Air.

Road Transportation

The road network in Mpika District is extensive, with both tarred and untarred roads connecting the wards in the district. Mpika District has a poor road network with 2 main roads, the Great North Road, a major highway running from the Copperbelt province to the Tanzanian boarder which passes through Mpika and the Kasama-Mpika Road.

Railway Transportation

Mpika district is serviced by the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) line, which runs from the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam to the Zambian city of Kapiri Mposhi. This rail line provides freight and passenger transportation between Mpika and other major cities along the railway.

Air Transportation

Mpika District air transport is not well developed and therefore can only be accessed by using small-chartered planes. Mpika has two Aerodromes in Chishibesonde ward Chibasa managed by Zambia Airport Corporation and one in Chipembele which is privately owned. The aerodromes have no proper infrastructure development and the runways are in poor condition.

3.12.2.1 Availability of Service

Under the Transport and communication sector of Mpika District, the discussion on services available has been inclined to road, air and Rail mode of transport and mobile network communication as the only services available under the sector.

Mpika District has a poor road network traversed by two (2) main roads which include the Great North Road (T2) heading to Nakonde and the Kasama-Mpika Road (M1).

Figure 3.12.1: Road Network Map in Mpika District



Poor road infrastructure has been one of the major impeding factors in the greater exploitation of the district potential in socioeconomic areas like agriculture. Only a paltry 285km stretch of the 1046km of coded feeder road network is in a good state. The remaining 760km need to be worked on.

Table 3.12.1: Summary of Trunk Roads in Mpika District

Road Name	Distance	Description	Surface	Condition
T2	-	The Great North Road heading to Nakonde	tarred	Fair
M1	210km	Kasama-Mpika road	tarred	Bad

Table 3.12.2: Summary of the Road Network in Mpika District

Description					
Road Name/Code	Start	End	Length (M)	Pavement Type	Area
33 Dairy	T2 @ Mazingo	Mpelembe farm	3850	Earth	Malashi to

	Motel				Farms
33 Dairy Chewe	Dairly	M1	6170	Earth	Chewe Village
33 Malambwa	M1	Tazara Railway Station	2352	Gravel	Malambwa Village
33 Tazara Road	Tazara Workshop	T 2 Road	5159	Paved unpaved 2809m	Tazara
33 Muchinga	Musakanya Kombe 2 Road	Musakanya Kombe	1410	Paved 1134m	Town
33 Salaula Road	Musakanya Kombe 2 Road	Muchinga Road	225	Paved	Town
33 Market	Muchinga Road	Chikwanda @ Youth Centre	458	Unpaved 158	Town
33 Yohane	Musakanya Kombe Road	T 2	1142	Paved	Town
33 Musakanya Kombe 2	Musakanya Kombe 1Road Near Civic Centre	Musakanya Kombe 1Road Near Zesco Offices	2335	Paved	Town
33Kamwanya	Chikwanda Road	Kamwanya Compound	1626	Gravel	Kamwanya Compound
33Chipundu	Kamwanya Road	End of Township in Chipundu	1110	Gravel	Kamwanya Compound
33Chisowa	Kamwanya Road	Chisowa Village	1831	Earth	Chisowa Compound
33Mwamfushi	Musakanya Kombe 1&2 Drive	Mwamfushi Water Works	6916	Earth	to Water works
33Civic Centre	Musakanya Kombe 2 Drive	Civic Centre	305	Gravel	Town
33N000001	Tazara Road	Kapiri Compound	2385	Gravel	Tazara
33N000002	NO @ Zanaco Bank	Tazara Road @ Mulambe area	644	Gravel	Tazara
33N000003	Zantel	N01	440	Earth	Tazara
33N000004	NO1 @ Zamiwe Rest House	N01	1433	Gravel	Tazara
33N000005	Tazara Road @ Kabale School	NO1	803	Earth	Tazara
33N000006	NO2 @ Zantel Rest House	NO7 @ Chengelo Church	438	Earth	Tazara
33N000007	NO5 @ Kabale Ground	NO5	965	Earth	Tazara
33N000008	Tazara Road @ Kabale School	NO1	1218	Earth	Tazara

33N000009	NO1 @ Tazara College	N10 @ Tazara New Market	730	Earth	Tazara
33N000010	NO1 @ Tazara New Market	M1	1054	Earth	Tazara
33N000011	M1	N12 in Kapili Comp	1450	Earth	Tazara
33N000012	Tazara Workshop	N13	1102	Earth	Tazara
33N000013	Tazara Road	NO8	725	Earth	Tazara
33N000014	NO10 @ Tazara New Market	N15	584	Earth	Tazara
33N000015	NO 1	N15	716	Gravel	Tazara
33N000016	N15	N10 @ St Lucia Academy	522	Earth	Tazara
33N000017	N10	N15	519	Earth	Tazara
33N000018	N13	House E055	394	Earth	Tazara
33N000019	Tazara Clinic	Tazara Road	254	Earth	Tazara
33N000020	Plot E 192	N13 @ House No E 489	346	Earth	Tazara
33N000021	Plot E 556	N22 @ House No. E594	119	Gravel	Tazara
33N000022	Shangai Market	Tazara Road	318	Earth	Tazara
33N000023	N22	Tazara Road	732	Earth	Tazara
33N000024	Malambwa Road @Tazara Market	Tazara Road	1794	Earth	Tazara
33N000025	Mulambwa Tazara Station	Tazara Road @ Zesco Sub Station	3480	Earth	Tazara
33N000026	M01 @ Sikamba Shop	T2 @ Zanaco Bank	993	Gravel	Chitulika
33N000027	N26 @ Kasabi Old	M01 @ Chitulika Turn off	1069	Earth	Chitulika
33N000028	T2 @ BP Filling Station	Mwamfushi Road	1449	Earth	Town
33N000029	N28	N29	434	Earth	Town
33N000030	JCT T2/Musakanya Kombe near Zanaco	New Town, Diocese	1752	Earth	Chitulika
33N000031	Musakanya Kombe 1	Muchinga Road	268	Earth	Town
33N000032	Muchinga Road	Musakanya Kombe 2	273	Earth	Town
33N000033	Musakanya	Hohane Road	661	Earth	Town

	Kombe				
33N000034	Musakanya Kombe 2 @ Chambeshi water	Chikwanda Road	420	Earth	Town
33N000035	Kamwanya Community School	FTC Training Centre	1276	Gravel	Town
33N000036	FTC Training Centre Fields	Kamwanya Road	611	Gravel	Kamwanya Compound
33N000037	Chipundu Road	Mpika Boys Teachers' Compound	622	Gravel	Kamwanya Compound
33N000038	Chisowa Water Works	T2 @ Mazinga Motel	1296	Earth	Chisowa Compound
33N000039	Hohane Road	N33 @ Nangango Private School	404	Earth	Town
33N000040	N33	N39	715	Earth	Town
33N000041	Hohane Road	Close End	370	Earth	Town
33N000042	Chikwanda Road	Chikwanda	558	Earth	Town
33N000043	Musakanya Kombe Drive	Micro Wave Turn off	466	Earth	Town

Communication: In terms of mobile connectivity, all the 12 wards in the district have mobile connectivity. However, it's worth mentioning that this connectivity for some wards is only accessible in selected Zones and does not support internet services.

With regards to television and radio signals, the district is connected with ZNBC TV and parliament radio while at local level, the district has a Community Radio Station called Mpika FM whose signal coverage is limited to communities within 80km radius.

3.12.2.2 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performances

Table 3.12.2.1 quality of service including key indicators of performance under transport and communication sector.

PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	CUMMULATIV E BASELINE	TARGET Q1 & Q2 (or average of	Achieved Q1 & Q2	REMARKS
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			the two quarters)		
a) ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, UPGRADING AND REHABILITATION	Rehabilitation , Periodic and Routine Maintenance of 25.015km of Selected Urban Roads in Mpika	15%			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall Physical Progress at 15% • Works have stalled due to non-payments to the contractor . Since the inception of the project, 11.81km surfacing has been done.
	Construction of 7 Km of Dual Carriageway	45%	55%	50%	Overall progress stands at 95%. To date, the contractor has completed clearing and grubbing; excavations and earthworks. Works being currently done include: drainage, concrete, pavement layers, surfacing and ancillary works.

	Construction and Upgrading to Bituminous Standard and Re alignment of approximately 80km of Mpika via Katibunga through Chief Mukungule (RD 54) Road (Mwaleshi River) in Muchinga Province – Lot 1	2%.			The progress of work is at 2%. Works are ongoing despite cash flow challenges. Extension of time on the Project is under review. To date no surfacing (paving) has been. However, 4.5km of clearing and grabbing has been achieved.
	The Upgrading to Bituminous standard and Re-alignment of the Mpika – Nabwalya – Mfuwe Road (RD 49): Lot 1 – Mpika Km 0+000 (T002/RD49 Junction) – Nabwalya Km 118 in Muchinga Province	11.36%		4.64%	Progress stands at 16%. Works have stalled owing to cash flow challenges. - Payment of IPCs - Extension of Time on the Project is under Review To date no Surfacing (paving) has been done. However, 57Km of Road bed preparation has been achieved.

	The Upgrading to Bituminous standard and Re-alignment of the Mpika – Nabwalya – Mfuwe Road (RD 49): Lot 2 – Nabwalya Km 118 to Mfuwe –Km 235 (117km) in Muchinga Province	9.12%.			Progress stands at 9.12%. Site establishment and mobilisation has been completed. Works have since stalled due to delayed payments. Extension of time is under review. To date no surfacing (paving) has been done. However, 23km of road bed preparation has been achieved.
	Old Nabwalya Feeder Road Construction 44KM	20%	10%	10%	Overall progress stands at 30%. The scope of works includes, but is not limited to the following: vegetation clearing; drainage works; earthworks (grading, forming, embankment construction and gravelling);

					concrete works; and road furniture. To date, the contractor has done 44Km of clearing and grubbing, and 36Km of road formation.
	Construction of Mwateshi Crossing Point		100%	100%	Works completed
	Construction of Lwitikila Bridge		100%	100%	Works completed
	Construction of Kabale Crossing Point		100%	100%	Works completed
	Construction Minsonshi Crossing Point		100%	100%	Works completed
	Construction of Kasamba Crossing Point		100%	90%	Overall progress at 90%. Only decking is outstanding
ENHANCED DECENT JOB OPPORTUNITIES IN THE ECONOMY	Operators in the Presidential Initiative Hammer Mill Co-operatives	55%	5%	2%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall progress is at 57% • Sensitization underway to have Cooperatives employ Society Managers and

					Accounts personnel
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3.12.2.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

- a. Poor runway surface on all the air strip and aerodromes.
- b. Lack of an airstrip pavilion at Chibansa.
- c. Poor railway services resulting from obsolete wagons
- d. Poor road network leading to agricultural areas and markets
- e. Poor ICT facilities and services in all wards.
- f. Poor drainages in all parts of the district.
- g. Lack of Bus stops for the Local routes along the dual carriage way
- h. The dual carriage does not provide for shorter access junctions for motorists.
- i. Lack of traffic lights on key intersection points such as Kasama Road, Eco and Civics Centre is a recipe for accidents.
- j. Need for council to consider opening up public transport routes and Bus stops in compounds i.e. Kamwanya, Tazara, Mwamfushi, Chilonga and Mutamba.
- k. Parking of trucks at TAFIQUE is a recipe for disaster.
- l. Lack of crossing points and bridges
- m. Poor internet services in most parts of the district and that includes schools and health centres.
- n. Inadequate communication and internet services in Mutekwe, Mutamba Muchinga and Chifungwe wards.
- o. Poor postal services leading to delayed delivery of mails
Obsolete Post office infrastructure

3.12.2.3.1 Availability of Service

During stakeholder consultations, it was observed and reviewed that the Transport Network in the district is very bad. This is due to poor and irregular maintenance. Furthermore, district roads as well as feeder roads in Mpika lack proper drainage systems meanwhile, the district experiences very heavy rainfall which destroys these roads. On average, the stakeholders identified inadequate access to road transport services as a core issue in most far-flung areas.

Consequently, all 12 wards are all connected to ZAMTEL, Airtel and Mtn mobile service providers. Some zones however receive poor network service especially in the far-flung areas. Mpika FM and ZNBC services are available in the whole district.

3.12.2.3.2 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performances

Table 3.12.2.2

PROGRAM	PROJECT	CUMMULATIVE BASELINE	TARGET Q1 & Q2 (or average of the two quarters)	Achieved Q1 & Q2	REMARKS

	Rehabilitation, Periodic and Routine Maintenance of 25.015km of Selected Urban Roads in Mpika	15%			
	Construction of 7 Km of Dual Carriageway	45%	55%	50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall Physical Progress at 15% • Works have stalled due to non-payments to the contractor. Since the inception of the project, 11.81km surfacing has been done.
	Construction and Upgrading to Bituminous Standard and Re alignment of approximately 80km of Mpika via Katibunga through Chief Mukungule (RD 54) Road (Mwaleshi River) in Muchinga Province – Lot 1	2%.			The progress of work is at 2%. Works are ongoing despite cash flow challenges. Extension of time on the Project is under review. To date no surfacing (paving) has been. However, 4.5km of clearing and grabbing has been achieved.
	The Upgrading to Bituminous standard and Re-alignment of the Mpika – Nabwalya – Mfuwe Road (RD 49): Lot 1 – Mpika Km 0+000 (T002/RD49 Junction) – Nabwalya Km 118 in Muchinga Province	9.12%.			Progress stands at 9.12%. Site establishment and mobilisation has been completed. Works have since stalled due to delayed payments. Extension of time is under review. To date no surfacing (paving) has been done. However, 23km of road bed preparation has been achieved.
	Old Nabwalya Feeder Road Construction 44KM	20%	10%	10%	<p>Overall progress stands at 30%.</p> <p>The scope of works includes, but is not limited to the following: vegetation clearing; drainage works; earthworks (grading, forming, embankment construction and</p>

					gravelling); concrete works; and road furniture. To date, the contractor has done 44Km of clearing and grubbing, and 36Km of road formation.
	Construction of Mwateshi Crossing Point		100%	100%	Works completed
	Construction of Lwitikila Bridge		100%	100%	Works completed
	Construction of Kabale Crossing Point		100%	100%	Works completed
	Construction of Minsonshi Crossing Point		100%	100%	Works completed
	Construction of Kasamba Crossing Point		100%	90%	Overall progress at 90%. Only decking is outstanding

3.12.3 Impact of Changes Anticipated over ten years

3.12.3.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The population of the district was 80,551 in 2010 vs 149,063 for 2022 population census. Mpika's demand for road services is growing exponentially owing to its strategic location and economic activities that keep triggering demand for rehabilitation and construction of new road network.

Communication: Considering the importance of information and communication technology, the majority of communities in Mpika are lagging behind due to poor access to information which negatively affects their effective participation in development programs and this exacerbate the rural-urban imbalances. It is therefore imperative that information and communication technology is enhanced so that the rural-urban imbalance currently witnessed are bridged.

3.12.3.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Table 3.12.2.3

S/N	EXISTING	STATUS OF EXISTING	PROPOSED
1.	Urban roads 26km	• Stalled at 11.81km	• Completion of Urban roads
2.	Upgrading Katibunga road to bituminous standard	• Stalled due Cash flow	• Completion of Katibunga road
3.	Mpika- Nabwalya road Lot 1	• Stalled due to cash flow	• Completion of Nabwalya road Lot 1
4.	Mpika- Nabwalya road Lot 2	• Stalled due to cash flow	• Completion of Nabwalya road Lot 2
5.	Kasenga - Mufubushi	• Stalled due to cash flow	• Completion of Kasenga - Mufubushi
6.	Chipundu - Mukungule	• Stalled due to cash flow	• Completion Chipundu - Mukungule
7.	Shiwangandu - Changalilo	• Stalled due to cash flow	• Completion of Shiwangandu - Changalilo
8.	Yangeni- Changalilo	• Stalled due to cash flow	• Completion Yangeni- Changalilo

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

With the exception of the Local Authorities planned areas, road Infrastructure development in the IDP area is mostly linear, thereby promoting development along existing main roads. therefore, with the existing trends continuing, it is expected that huge resources shall be required to construct roads that will only connect or benefit a few households.

On the other hand, due to resource constraints access to communication signal will still remain to be a challenge for the rural dwellers. However, with the availability of communication infrastructure in the growth points, it is expected that the population distribution will grow around network facilities.

3.12.4 Summary of Core Issues

Transport and communication in the IDP area is poor due to lack of infrastructure development, poor ICT accessibility which has been a major drawback in development.

3.13 MINING SECTOR

2.13.1 Current state of development

Mpika district is endowed with mineral deposits of gold. Other mineral deposits include emeralds, Quartz, Nickel manganese and other precious stones notable in Luchenene, Kazembe, Lushinga, Chilonga, Mukungule, kapunda and Kanyebele. Explorations of mineral resource which has led to the discovery of precious minerals such as Gold and the proposed establishment of the manganese processing plant at kaole are anticipated to act as pull factors for other related industries in the manufacturing and production sector. The district has potential for mining though it has no well-established mine. There have been operations for some time now in Mutamba ward by cooperatives with mining licenses doing mining explorations even though the majority are illegal miners with a view of identifying mineral deposits.

2.13.2 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

- a. Few organized groups with artisanal and small-scale mining licenses.
- b. Not enough legal documentation among cooperatives and clubs doing Mining
- c. Few mineral licenses.
- d. Locals do not have financial muscle to run successful mining ventures.

Due to the Mining sector not fully explored and established issues from public participation were not much but as highlighted above.

2.13.3 Summary of Core Issues

The mining operation has been under explored. Additionally, most of the miners have no legal mining documentation and lack the financial muscle to successfully operate mines.

Table 3.33 Summary of Core Problem for all sectors

Sector	Core Issues	Community Concern(s)
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Investment in the housing Sector • Inadequate land development Controls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays by the Council to Formalize land parcels in the township. • High cost for planning permission due to distance to Chinsali • Council not servicing land offered to the clients (electricity, roads, water and sewerage) • High cost of rentals due to shortage of housing units. • Poor standard of buildings • People building anyhow and anywhere. • Lack of recreation and community facilities.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate classrooms • Inadequate and or lack of staff housing • Insufficient and or lack of school furniture (desks and mattresses) • Poor and inadequate sanitation facilities in all schools • Poor water quality (high iron content in water from boreholes) • Poor ICT facilities and services in all schools. • School land encroachments • Vandalism of school infrastructure. • School related gender-based violence (SRGBV)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of examination centres in community schools. • Absence of Schools in some communities i.e. Mutekwe, Muchinga and Chifungwe Wards.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Mortality rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of adequate security personnel in most health centres. • Long travel distances to access health facilities i.e. in Mutamba, Chifungwe, Muchinga and Mutekwe Wards. • Lack of health services in Lwitikila Ward due to the burnt Chikwanda Health Post. • Dilapidated health infrastructure in most facilities • Inadequate/ poor staff housing facilities for health workers in all centres • Poor access to clean water supply in health facilities • Inadequate transport in all rural health facilities (Motor bikes & Ambulances) • Lack of maternity annex and incinerators in some centres. • Dilapidated Theatre at the district hospital (Mpika Urban) • Inadequate wards at the district hospital (Mpika Urban) • Inadequate office space for the district health office • A rise in the number of non-communicable ailment such as Hypertension and diabetes, • A rise in Mental health conditions. • Few health facilities are connected to the national grid. • No backup power to be used in an event of power cut or load shedding. • Inadequate Medical and non-medical equipment's in health facilities

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in HIV prevalence rate due to transit truck parks. • Increase in STI statistic rate due to low condom usage. • Poor accessibility to Health facilities for HIV-related health treatment.
Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Social protection services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of Juvenile delinquency • Drug abuse • high poverty levels among the women • Higher cases of battering • High cases of child Abuse • Lack of victim support units in ward centres
Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate financial allocation to the empowerment sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEEC empowerments are selectively issues and mostly to politicians • CDF is the only true empowerment programme • Need to decentralize CEEC funding for it to be beneficial and accounted for. • A rise in fake cooperatives.
Transport and Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor ICT and accessibility to production sites and markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor runway surface on all the air strip and aerodromes. • Lack of an airstrip pavilion at Chibansa. • Poor railway services resulting from obsolete wagons • Poor road network leading to agricultural areas and markets • Poor ICT facilities and services in all wards. • Poor drainages in all parts of the district. • Lack of Bus stops for the Local routes along the dual carriage way • The dual carriage does not provide for shorter access junctions for motorists. • Lack of traffic lights on key intersection points such as Kasama Road, Eco and Civics Centre is a recipe for accidents. • Need for council to consider opening up public transport routes and Bus stops in compounds i.e. Kamwanya, Tazara, Mwamfushi, Chilonga and Mutamba.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking of trucks at TAFIQUE is a recipe for disaster. • Lack of crossing points and bridges • Poor internet services in most parts of the district and that includes schools and health centres. • Inadequate communication and internet services in Mutekwe, Mutamba Muchinga and Chifungwe wards. • Poor postal services leading to delayed delivery of mails Obsolete Post office infrastructure
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Late delivery of farming inputs in hard-to-reach areas i.e., Nabwalya Chiefdom. • High cost of farming inputs is affecting productivity • Over dependency on rain fed crops resulting due to lack of irrigation capital. • Poor food storage at both household level and community level. • Lack of bulking facilities for produces. • Inadequate Staff houses (Ext Services) • Inadequate transport for officers. • Poor road connectivity in farm blocks • Mechanised farming is very low. • High interest on agricultural loans.
Solid Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indiscriminate disposal of waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely collection of solid waste by Council. • Undesignated dumping sites. • Blocked drainages due to accumulation of waste. • Uncontrolled burning of waste. • Littering • Lack of proper waste disposal site.
Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor access to clean and safe drinking water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor access to clean and safe drinking water • High water rates/bills • Lack of sewerage facilities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate investment in sewerage services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chambeshi Utility company takes long to repair damaged pipes • High iron content in most bore holes. • Inadequate sanitary facilities in public places • High levels of open defecation in communities • Communities around water sources not benefiting from piped water. • Erratic water supply.
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate promotion and investment in the tourism sector • Encroachment into protected areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate investment in the tourism sector • High incidences of Human Wildlife Conflict • Poor road network leading to tourism sites. • Few locals employed in the sector. • Uncontrolled bush fires in GMAs and National Parks. • Long distance to wildlife offices, where to take reports. • Lack of arena for the Nabwalya traditional ceremony. • Lack of an exhibition centre for marketing artefacts. • Inadequate quota given for traditional ceremony • Inadequate investment in the hospitality sector.
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of alternative sources of Energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of electricity tariffs and connection fees • Lengthy ZESCO procedures to supply power to new customers. • Power outages affecting the socio-economic activities in communities. • Lack of awareness on the availability and use of Gas Energy in the IDP Area • High cost of alternative clean energy such as solar • Charcoal is cheaper than electricity. • Lack of investment in Kapamba and Mutinondo Hydro project
Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsustainable harvesting of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor methods of harvesting caterpillars are destructive to the forests

	<p>forest resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment into protected areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment on National Forests i.e. Farming and Housing development. • Communities not benefiting from their own forests. • Appreciate the government stance to establish and promote community forests • High levels of deforestation • Inadequate forest patrols • Lack of transport for forest guards • Length process to establishment of community forests.
Governance, Law and Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of lawlessness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor police response to crime cases in communities. • Inadequate Police Posts • Poor correction facilities • Lack of Local Courts in some wards • Community police not supported by the mainstream police. • Lack of transport to combat crime
Trade and commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capital • Lack of value addition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of value addition to agro produce • Lack of bulking centres • Cooperatives only interested in hand outs and not taking up farming as a business • Inadequate trading spaces in markets • Lack of shelters in ward centres and growth nodes • Lack of capital to venture processing business.

PART FOUR
DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

4.0 DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The essence of this chapter to the Mpika Integrated Development Plan is to provide direction with the purpose of resolving the problems that were identified during the Planning Survey and Issues Report. Thus, with much of the Core Issues being spatially oriented, local solutions and strategies will be promoted in order to have sustainable outcomes to the core problems.

4.1 Vision and Mission for the Long-Term Development of the District

Mpika is a land linked District that links both Muchinga and Northern provinces of Zambia and is a gateway to East Africa. Due to its development potential, the district resolved to settle on vision below:

“To be the industrial hub and hospitality center by 2044”

In this context **“Industrial hub”** to be attained through the attraction of investment in manufacturing and processing industries by provision of suitable and affordable land for investment. While **“hospitality centre”** is set to be attained through taking advantage of the districts’ centrality in the region as well as development and promotion of tourism services. In order to realize the District’s Vision, the Mission Statement for the district is:

“To establish ourselves as the premier industrial hub and hospitality centre by 2044, delivering exceptional services, fostering economic growth, and providing unparalleled experiences to business and visitors alike”.

Mpika is committed to creating a thriving ecosystem that attracts and supports industries, stimulating innovation, and cultivate a welcoming atmosphere that exceeds the expectations of our diverse community and guests. Through strategic partnerships, cutting-edge infrastructure, and a relentless pursuit of excellence, the aim is to shape the landscape of industry and hospitality, driving sustainable development and enhancing the quality of life for all stakeholders.

Table 4.1 Vision for the Long-Term Development of the District

The programs will be implemented in line with the various existing national policies and development frameworks among them being the following:

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 Mpika 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 programs 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
6	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.
9	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
10	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
11	Wildlife Act No. 14 of 2015	Provides for the conservation and management of wildlife estate	Protection of wildlife resources.

12	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 programs likely to have an impact on environmental management
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4.2 Development Objectives, Strategies and Programs

4.2.1 Development: Economic Transformation and Job Creation

The Economic Transformation and Job Creation for the district will be achieved through:

S/n	Objectives	Strategies	Program
1	Foster a conducive business environment	Create a supportive business environment that attracts investment and promotes entrepreneurship.	Improving Infrastructure such as Transportation, Utilities, and Telecommunications.
2	Invest in education and skill development	Enhance the District's human capital by investing in education and skill development programs.	Align educational curricula with the needs of emerging industries and provide vocational training to equip the local work force with the relevant skills.
3	Support entrepreneurship and SME development	Foster an entrepreneurial culture by providing support to startups and SMEs.	Offer financial assistance, mentorship programs, and networking opportunities to encourage entrepreneurship and help SMEs thrive.
4	Enhance Regional collaboration	Partner with neighbouring districts, to leverage synergies and create regional economic eco system.	Collaborate on infrastructure development, transport networks and joint marketing initiatives to attract investment and promote cross-district activities.
5	Engage Stakeholders and community participation	Involve key stakeholders such as local businesses, community organisations, educational institutions, and government agencies in the economic transformation process.	Encourage their participation, gather feedback, and build consensus to ensure the initiatives are aligned with local needs and priorities.
6	Promote sector diversification	Encourage diversification of economic sectors to reduce dependence on a single industry	Facilitating partnerships between business, educational institutions and research centres

Table 4.2 Development Goal 1: Improved and well - managed Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries sector for enhanced socio-economic development and poverty reduction by 2033.

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To increase access to extension services by reducing the farmer to agriculture camp officer ratio from 1: 1900 farmers to 1 officer in 2023 to the standard ratio of 400 farmers to 1 officer by 2027	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA, MFL and MoA to mobilise financial and human resources for the rehabilitation and construction of houses for extension staff • The LA, MFL and MoA to secure authority to create more agriculture camps in order to reduce the Farmers to Extension officer ratio 	Extension Services Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate 8 agriculture Camp houses • Rehabilitation of 2 Livestock and veterinary camp houses • Establishment of 10 more agriculture camps • Establishment of 10 veterinary and livestock camps • Construct 23 agriculture camp houses • Construct 13 veterinary and livestock camps • Procure 17 motorbikes for agriculture extension officers • Procure 10 motorbikes for Livestock, fisheries and veterinary extension officers • Procure 2 Landcruiser vehicles
To increase Crop Production and productivity through Smart Agricultural methods by 30% by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA and the MoA to collaborate with Cooperating Partners and increase support to small holder farmers from input supply, extension services to market linkages 	Conservation Farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of small holder farmers in Smart agriculture • Rehabilitation of Agriculture mechanisation centre (FTC) at Musakanya ward
To increase Crop, livestock, and fish Production and productivity through organized value chains by 30% by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MFL, MoA and LA to collaborate and increase support in developing infrastructure in the farming block 	Farm block development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 105 km of internal road network • Drilling of 10 boreholes

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct 40 awareness meeting to prevent encroachment of farming blocks
To reduce incidences of Livestock diseases to 5% by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA with the MFL to increase access to livestock health services by 60% 	Veterinary services support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of 2 dip tanks • Conduct 40 disease surveillance surveys • Procure the equipment and furnitures for veterinary laboratory • Construct 2.dip tanks • Construct Quarantine centres
To increase livestock population for the main five types of livestock namely cattle, goat, pig, chicken and guineafowl by 60% by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA with the MFL to increase access to livestock health services by 60% • The LA and the MFL to increase access to livestock extension services from 1900 farmers per extension officer in 2022 to 400 farmers per extension officer in 2033 	Livestock Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Sensitisation on the livestock production and productivity • Recruit 10 livestock, Fisheries and veterinary extension officers • Conduct animal husbandry and management trainings
To increase household income by 40% by the year 2033 from the agriculture, livestock and fisheries sector through value addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises to link small holder farmers to markets and other off-takers • Reduce Post Harvest losses for small holder farmers by 70% by the year 2027 	Agribusiness Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness among the small holder farmers on value addition • Construct storage facilities • Completion works at milk collection and processing centre • Construct Cold storage facilities • Conduct trade promotions • Construction of livestock market • Construct of a slaughter slab • Construction of an abattoir

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a bulking center
<p>To increase the land under irrigation farming from 80 Ha in 2022 to 350 Ha by 2033 in the district, using appropriate technologies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA and the MoA in collaboration with Cooperating Partners to promote irrigation farming in the following nachikufu, Iwitikila Mutekwe wards 	Irrigation Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Awareness Campaigns on irrigation Farming among Small holder farmers • Construction of irrigation 2 weirs • Construction of a dam
<p>To increase annual fish production from 7.2 MT per year to 12.5 MT per year by 2033</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MFL and other stakeholders such as CEEC to increase awareness on fish farming as a business • Intensify enforcements during fish ban period in Muchinga and Nachifungwe wards. • CEEC to and the LA through CDF to provide more loan facilities to Fish Farmers for the promotion of the fisheries subsector 	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct awareness Campaigns on fish capture • Construct a Fish hatchery • Conduct training on fish farming in all the 10 wards except • Construction of furrows • Establishment of 2 village management committees

Table 4.3 Goal number 2: enhanced industrialization and job creation through trade mineral development and tourism.

Objectives	Strategies	Programs	Priority Activities
To increase exploration and exploitation from the current 5 licences to 50 licences	The LA and Ministry of mines and mineral development collaborate in issuance of Mineral exploration	Mineral and petroleum exploration and exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advertise mineral and petroleum exploration potential for Mpika district
To capacity build cooperative and clubs in Mineral beneficiation and value addition	The LA, MSMEs and Ministry of mines and mineral development collaborate value addition of mineral	Mineral beneficiation and value addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilitate registration of cooperatives and clubs
To increase the number of organized groups with artisanal and small-scale mining licences from 5 licences holders in 2021 to 20 Licence holders	The LA, MSMEs and Ministry of mines and mineral development collaborate in increasing the number of organized groups with licences	Artisanal and small-scale mining development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishment of district mines and mineral development information desk.
To increase processing capacity by 40% by the year 2033	The LA and Ministry of Small-scale and Medium Enterprises to promote value addition among investors in the district	Value chain development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of potential investors • Identification of products for processing
To scale-up districts investment promotions to 30% by the year 2033	The LA and Ministry of Small-scale and Medium Enterprises to collaborate on facilitating a conducive business environment in the district	Investment promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting district expositions • Capacity building of district chamber of commerce
To increase trading spaces(markets) from 6 market to 10 market	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
To increase hospitality services in the district from 450 bed spaces to 1500 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 350 tourist per year to 700 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 • Develop advertising materials for tourism sites • promote Public Private Partnership in tourism sites development.
To diversify tourism product from mainly consumptive to both consumptive and non-consumptive tourism in the district by 2033.	The LA and MoT to promote hunting, Photographic, educational, cultural and spiritual tourism.	Tourism product development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant hunting concessional agreement in hunting blocks • Grant Tourism Concession agreements
To increase youth participation in sports, arts and cultural promotion from 20% to 50% 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"> • Mobilise traditional dancing groups • Develop cultural centers in all wards • Establish markets for art facts

Table 4.4 Goal 3: Improved Local and International Transport linkages, Communication and Logistics for Social and Economic Development

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA together with the National Airports Authority and DNPW to source for financial resources for the expansion and improvement air transport in the district 	Aviation Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1: Upgrade runways at 2 airstrips to bituminous standards 2: Graveling of runways at 4 aerodromes 3: Construction of Travelers' Pavilions at 2 airstrips 4: Construction of ablution facilities at 4 aerodromes
To improve transport and logistics in the district from 23% to 70% by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 438.18 km feeder roads to prescribed standards: 1: Rehabilitation of 69.7 km Mpika-Katibunga-Mano Camp Road 2: Rehabilitation of 23.4 km T2-Kasenga road 3: Rehabilitation of 36.5 km Chansa Mibanga road 4: Rehabilitation of 27.8 km Mutamba-Kanyebele road 5: Rehabilitation of 17.8 km T2-Kapunda road 6: Rehabilitation of 64.9 km Kamwanya-Chilyaba road 7: Rehabilitation of 47 km Lufila-Mukungule Market Road 8: Rehabilitation of 16 km Luwanya road 9: Rehabilitation of 7.6 km Lushinga road 10: Rehabilitation of 38.6km Old Nabwalya road 11: Rehabilitation of 18.8 km Chipushi road 12: Rehabilitation of 16.5 km Kuku-T2 Road

			<p>13: Rehabilitation of 12 km T2-Mulolesha road</p> <p>14: Rehabilitation of 12.7 km Tazara-Makumbi road</p> <p>15: Rehabilitation of 11.5 km M1-Nyungwe road</p> <p>16: Rehabilitation of 4.7 km Mukonteka road</p> <p>17: Rehabilitation of 8.98 km Riverside-Mazingo Road</p> <p>18: Rehabilitation of 3.7 km Chailo road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of paved and tarred roads <p>1: Rehabilitation of 130 km Great North Road to prescribed standards</p> <p>2: Rehabilitation of 110 km Mpika-Kasama road to prescribed standards</p> <p>3: Upgrading of 30 km township roads to bituminous standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and rehabilitation of bridges <p>1: Construction of 30m span Kapamba bridge</p> <p>2: Construction of 40m span Mwaleshi Bridge near Mano Camp</p> <p>3: Construction of 20m span Lwitikila bridge near Nyungwe</p> <p>Priority 4: Construction of 20m span Fioishi bridge</p> <p>5: Construction of 15m span Mukonteka bridge near Chilonga Rail Station</p> <p>6: Construction of 20m span Lutwashi bridge</p> <p>7: Construction of 20m span Chabuluma bridge</p> <p>8: Construction of 20m span Mwamfushi bridge near Chipundu</p> <p>9: Rehabilitation of 20m span Musheshi 1 bridge</p> <p>10: Rehabilitation of 20m span Musheshi 2 bridge</p>
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			<p>11: Construction of 20m span Mukungwa bridge near Chifobole</p> <p>12: Rehabilitation of 10m Kapapi bridge</p> <p>13: Construction of 15m span Kabale bridge near Mutamba</p> <p>14: Construction of 30m span Kanchibiya bridge near Kanyebele</p> <p>15: Construction of 10m span Luwanya bridge near Kanyebele</p> <p>16: Construction 20m span Mwateshi bridge near Mulenga Kasomo</p> <p>17: Construction of 25m span Musipazi bridge</p> <p>18: Construction of 15m span Kabale near Tazara Graveyard</p> <p>19: Construction of 20m span Mulobwe bridge</p> <p>20: Construction of 15m span Kamanamwebe bridge</p> <p>21: Construction of 15m span Kaiba bridge</p> <p>22: Construction of 12m span Chikumbi bridge</p> <p>23: Construction of 10m span Chabala bridge</p> <p>24: Construction of 20m span Mwaleshi bridge near Kambili</p> <p>25: Construction of 10m Lubanga bridge</p> <p>26: Construction of 25m span Lufila bridge</p> <p>27: Construction of 10m span Nkoshi bridge</p> <p>28: Construction of 15m span Sambamo bridge</p> <p>29: Construction of 30m span Mwaleshi bridge near Chishala</p> <p>30: Construction of 15m Kabale bridge near Ichengelo</p>
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<p>Reduce vehicle, motorcycle and pedestrian accidents in the district by 60%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The LA and RTSA to ensure harmonised movement of vehicles, motorcycles and pedestrians 	<p>Road development and Maintenance</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1: Conduct monthly awareness campaigns on road safety among motorists and pedestrians on radio 2: Construct 25km of Walkways along the roads 3: Install 2 traffic lights at Kasama and Boma Junctions within the CBD 4: Construct 4 parking places for motor vehicles 5: Conduct quarterly PPP awareness meetings
<p>Increase mobile and internet connectivity from 60% to 90% by 2033</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Ministry of Technology and Science, internet and mobile phone service providers to ensure that financial resources are mobilized for the development of ICT infrastructure. 	<p>ICT Services Deployment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 20 Communication towers

Table 4.5 Goal 5: Enhanced ICT Services in the district for socio-economic development

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
infrastructure development	Upgrade telecommunications networks by enhancing the capacity and reliability of existing networks to support increased data traffic and emerging technologies	Digital infrastructure expansion program.	Invest in the expansion of ICT infrastructure, including data centers and improving connectivity and access
Digital skills development	Promote digital literacy by implementing training programs to enhance digital literacy skills among community members, workers, students Provide technical training by offering specialized courses and workshops to develop ICT skills	ICT skills training program	Comprehensive training programs to build digital skills among individuals of all ages and backgrounds

Table 4.6 Goal 1: Enhanced access to quality, equitable and inclusive education

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To increase access to quality Education in all the Zones of the District by enrolment from 50000 in 2022 to 60000 by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Education to collaborate with the Local Authority and communities in identifying locations [communities] needing establishment of and or expansion schools The MoE to collaborate with Local Authority and other stakeholders in classroom infrastructure development The MoE in collaboration with other stakeholder to ensure that all the 112 schools have adequate sanitation facilities 	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct Stakeholder awareness meetings (focussing on the need of school infrastructure development) Construct 105 classrooms at 52 ECE Centers and play parks Construct 150 classrooms at 50 Primary Schools Construct 105 classrooms at 10 Secondary Schools Construct 102 boreholes and water points at 102 schools Construct 190 ablution blocks with washrooms (for MHM) Construct 30 recreation Facilities in 30 schools Construct 1 boarding facility for Special Education Centre at Musakanya Primary school
To reduce teachers' accommodation deficit in schools from 600 in 2022 to 300 by the year 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Education to collaborate with the Local Authority and communities in identifying locations [communities] needing establishment of and or expansion number of staff houses The MoE to collaborate with Local Authority and other stakeholders in staff house infrastructure development 	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct 150 teachers' houses in Schools (50 at Secondary Schools and 100 at Primary Schools)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MoE in collaboration with other stakeholder to ensure that all the 112 schools have adequate staff accommodation 		
To increase rehabilitated school infrastructure from 18 classroom and 0 staff houses in 2022 to 90 classrooms and 90 staff houses by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MoE to collaborate with Local Authority and other stakeholders in school infrastructure rehabilitation. 	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct Stakeholder and community sensitisation meetings on infrastructure ownership, safety and dangers costs of vandalism Rehabilitate 90 classrooms (60 classrooms at primary schools and 30 classrooms at 10 secondary schools) Rehabilitate 90 staff houses (60 at primary schools and 30 secondary schools)
To reduce Pupil-Desk ratio from 5:1 in 2022 to 2:1 at primary and 1:1 at secondary school by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoE to collaborate with Local Authority and other stake holders to 	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure 5601 single seater [table and chair] desks for all 17 secondary schools in 11 wards of Mpika Procure 6444 double seater desks for all 93 primary and community schools in the 12 wards of Mpika Procure 2324 chairs and 388 tables for ECE learners in 49 centres in the 12 wards Rehabilitate 100 desks at ECE, 100 desks at Primary and 100 desks at Secondary sectors

<p>To reduce Teacher-Pupil ratio in all 112 schools from 1:55 in 2022 to 1:38 in 2033</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MoE to recruit additional 84 members of staff in ECE centers • The MoE to recruit additional 262 members of staff in primary schools • The MoE to recruit additional 238 members of staff in secondary schools • The MoE to recruit additional 20 members of staff Special Education Units 	<p>Human Resource Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby for more teachers in the schools and deploy them in areas with deficit. • Conduct teacher Needs Assessment • Deploy recruited staff according to needs
<p>To increase adult literacy centres from 5 in 2022 to 30 by 2033</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOE with Ministry of Community Development to introduce other Adult literacy centres in areas not covered (in Chifungwe, Muchinga, Chipembele and Mutamba Wards) 	<p>Adult Literacy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create community awareness on the importance of adult literacy • Establish 15 adult literacy centres
<p>To increase access to Menstrual Hygiene services in schools from 35% in 2022 to 60. % for all eligible school going girls by 2033</p>	<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 • The District Education office to ensure all schools include Menstrual hygiene services in their quarterly budgets 	<p>Menstrual hygiene Promotion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct stake holder and community awareness meetings on menstrual hygiene • Procure and distribute regularly sanitary towels to eligible girls in all the schools

To increase access to school feeding services from 78 schools in 2022 to 96 schools by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MoE to mobilise resources through various stakeholders and roll out school feeding in all the schools. All schools to engage in one or more Production Unit activities 	School feeding program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create awareness in communities on school feeding. Revamp Production Units in all the schools to supplement resources for school feeding Procure food staff locally for easy transportation.
To reduce the dropout rate from 0.15% in 2022 to 0.05% by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoE to collaborate with Key Stakeholders in reducing the dropout rate 	Reducing Dropout Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct Stake holder and community sensitisation meeting on SRGBV, GRM and Case Management System
To secure school land title deeds from 0 schools in 2022 for 112 schools in the district by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoE to collaborate with Local Authority, Ministry of Lands and other key stakeholders to facilitate school land title deeds acquisition 	School Land Title Deeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct Key Stakeholder sensitisation meetings on school land and encroachment. Acquire title deeds

Table 4.7 Goal 2: Improved Technical, Vocation and Entrepreneurship Skills

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To increase the number of institutions offering TEVET	The Local Authority with The Ministry of Education to increase the access to Tertiary Education	TEVET Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage the private sector on the need to invest in Tertiary education in the district Identify land for the establishment of Tertiary Education

skills from 3 in 2022 to 30 by 2033			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Tertiary Education centres in the district
To increase access to Tertiary Education from 20% in 2022 to 40% in 2027.	The LA to collaborate with WDCs and Other stakeholders to identify and list eligible beneficiaries for sponsorship.	Skills Bursary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying eligible beneficiaries for the skills bursary scheme.

Table 4.8 Goal 3: Improved Health Food and Nutrition

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To improve access to Primary health services from 65 % in 2022 to 95% by the year 2033.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA with MoH in collaboration with stakeholders and other donors to construct new health facilities, complete stalled projects, upgrade, rehabilitate and maintain health infrastructure 	Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade 1 Urban clinic to District Hospital Construct 2 Mini Hospitals Construct 9 new Health post with accompanying staff houses and other amenities such as running water and electricity Rehabilitate 13 existing health facilities Complete construction of Micheal Chilufya Sata General Hospital Construction of 2 male, 2female & 2 children’s Wards at Mpika District Hospital

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct Mourner’s shelter at Mpika District Hospital • Construct a theatre at Mpika District Hospital • Rehabilitated Chikwanda Health Post • Construct 40 new staff Housing units • Rehabilitate 11 existing houses for health workers • Construct 1 pharmacy block at Mpika District Hospital • Construct 1 Office Block for the district health office at Civics centre • Construct 1 Office Block for One Stop Centre MDH • Provide all the required Equipment in the newly constructed health facilities
To increase the percentage of deliveries attended by skilled personnel from 77.9 % in 2022 to 100% by 2033.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA with MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to expand infrastructure of maternity annexes. 	Maternal Health Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 18 Maternity Annexes health facilities • Rehabilitate 4 Maternity Annexes • Construct 2 Mother’s Shelter

<p>To increase fully immunized coverage of under-one children from 77% in 2022 to 95% in 2033.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA with the MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to strengthen provision of integrated outreach for immunisation services • The LA with the MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to strengthen child growth monitoring and promotion • through capacity building 	<p>Child Survival and Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 120 Outreach Posts in health facilities • Procure 25 motorbikes • Train 48 Health Workers in Growth Monitoring & promotion
<p>To improve sanitation facilities in health facilities from 33% in 2022 to 70 % by 2033</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA with the MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to improve sanitary facilities 	<p>Infrastructure development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 16 Waterborne toilets (Ablution block) 16 in health facilities
<p>To increase the percentage of healthcare facilities complying to HCW waste Management guidelines from 54 % in 2022 to 95% by 2033.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA with the MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to strengthen compliance to healthcare waste management guidelines 	<p>Infrastructure development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 13 Incinerators in 13 health facilities

<p>To improve availability of utilities in health facilities from 28% in 2022 to 90% in 2033</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA, MoH, REA and ZESCO in collaboration with other Cooperating Partners to Improve the provision of electricity/renewable energy, water and internet 	<p>Infrastructure development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect health facilities to the national grid • Procure Solar System for health facilities • Install 16 boreholes in 16 health facilities • Rehabilitate 1 boreholes at Lufila HP • Connect health facilities to internet services
<p>To improve availability of well-maintained fleet to ensure mobility for service delivery from 2 ambulances in 2022 to 6 ambulances by 2033</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA with MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners and other donors to provide adequate and appropriate transport for efficient and effective service delivery 	<p>Equipment and transport procurement and maintenance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure four (4) ambulances • Procure 2 Utility vehicles
<p>To increase human resource availability in health centres from 65% in 2022 to 95% by 2033 to reduce the Doctor to patient ratio from 1: 35,020 in 2022 to 1: 13,010 .in 2033 and the Nurse-to-patient ratio from 1: 1723 in 2022 to 1: 70 in 2033.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA with the MoH in collaboration with stakeholders to scale up recruitment of health workers in accordance with the approved staff establishment 	<p>Human Resource Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby to central government to recruitment 250 more qualified health workers and deploy them in areas of need • Hold monthly meetings to create community awareness on the need for Community Based Volunteers

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA with MoH, Cooperating partners and other stakeholders to provide incentives/enablers to Community Based Volunteers 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide incentives/enablers such as free bicycles to 120 Community Based Volunteers
To improve availability of essential medicines and medical supplies from 80% in 2022 to 95 % by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to strengthen the last mile distribution systems. 	Medicines and medical supply chain management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct monthly Procurement essential medicines and medical supplies Procure hospital beds Install the facility edition electronic Logistics Management Information System (eLMIS) in 11 health facilities for ordering of medicines. Conduct monthly stock taking in health facilities
Reduce HIV incidences in the district from 6.1/100 in 2022 to 2.6/100 in 2033.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA with MoH in collaboration with cooperating Partners and other donors to strengthen targeted HIV testing including using newer technologies such as self-testing for key and 	HIV/AIDs Stigma Reduction and new infections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Youth Friendly Corners in 24 health facilities Intensify HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns. Intensify Finding Men Initiative DSD and subject all men to HIV/STI services.

	<p>priority populations including adolescents and young people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA with MoH in collaboration with cooperating Partners to ensure that 95% of people living with HIV know their status, 95% of people with diagnosed HIV infection receive sustained combination antiretroviral treatment and 95% of all people receiving ART attain viral suppression. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct monthly VMMC activities in 24 health facilities.
<p>To Reduce Malaria incidence in the district from 375.2/1000 in 2022 to 50/1000 in 2033</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA in collaboration with MoH to mobilize resources to reduce the malaria burden within the district by implement high impact interventions; vector control (IRS & LLINS) • The LA with MoH in collaboration with cooperating Partners to 	<p>Malaria elimination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 100 Community Health Workers in Harmonized ICCM • Train 100 Health Workers in Malaria Case Management • Distribute 50,000 ITNs for vector control • Conduct Monthly Surveillance, Monitoring, Evaluation, Operational and Research (SMEOR)

	Strengthen facility and community-based case management.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Mass Drug Administration
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Table 4.9 Goal 5: Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities through the provision of social services and amenities by 2033

Objectives	Strategies	Programs	Priority Activities
Increase access to social cash transfer (SCT) for eligible households from 65 % in 2021 to 94 % in 2027	The Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) to collaborate with the Local Authority (LA) to raise awareness of the SCT program.	Social Cash Transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding community meetings • Enroll beneficiaries on Social Cash Transfer from 14,245. beneficiaries in 2023 to 31,125 by 2027
Reduce the number of street children from its current percentage of 10 % to 3 % by 2027.	The Local Authority to collaborate with stakeholders to ensure that the number of street kids is reduced.	Child Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 1 Social Safety Nets Homes
Improve coverage of vulnerable but viable women groupings accessing Finance from 8.3 % in 2021 to 33.3 % in 2027	The MCDSS to collaborate with stakeholders in establishing village banking groups in four wards.	Village Banking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish 7 Village Banking groups
Enhance accessibility to safety nets for the vulnerable and homeless individuals residing in the districts.	The LA, MCDSS to collaborate with other stakeholders to mobilize resources for the construction of a safe home in the district by the year 2027	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold sensitization meetings • Construction of a safe home for the vulnerable in Musakanya Wad

To increase access to CDF Grants from 20% in 2022 to 40% in 2027.	The LA to collaborate with WDCs and Other stakeholders to raise awareness of the CDF grant application processes	Social Protection	- Conduct sensitization in all wards.
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Table 4.10 Goal 6: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation by 2033

Objective	Strategy	Programs	Priority Projects
Improve access to urban water supply from 80 % in 2021 to 98 % in 2027	The LA and Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company to connect 99% of households in urban and peri-urban areas by 2033.	Infrastructure Development	- Connect households to the main water supply network.
To increase access to rural water supply from 45% in 2022 to 80% in 2027	The LA in collaboration with Cooperating partners to mobilize resources for rural water supply	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate 85 boreholes in all wards • Construct 200 boreholes in all wards • Construct water schemes in growth nodes
To improve Sanitation facilities in rural areas by eliminating Open Defecation from 35 % in 2022 to 70 % in 2027	The LA's collaboration with the Traditional leaders and cooperating partners to ensure rural households have access to proper sanitation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Building • Infrastructure Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building the D -WASHE and V WASHE committees • Conducting sensitization meetings in all wards. • Construction of ablution blocks at open markets (Iminada) • Construction of 6 ablution blocks at main Markets in the District.
Improve access to urban sanitation facilities from 40 % in 2022 to 75 % in 2027	The LA to collaborate with Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company to connect 80% of households in urban and peri-urban areas to the sewer network by 2033,	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the sewer network in Musakanya and Lubambala Wards. • Rehabilitation of Musakanya Market Ablution.

Improve Solid Waste Management	The LA to ensure that it enforces the laws on solid waste management	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construct 10 refuse bays around active trade areas• Procurement of 2 Skip Truck• Procurement of 10 Skip Bins• Construction of Engineered dump site
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4.2.1.1 Environmental Sustainability

Environmental Sustainability in MPIKA District will require generation of outcomes that will result in reduced degradation and deforestation in the district.

The district will also 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. This will be complimented by routine water quality assessment, pollution prevention and control, water catchment protection and conservation, improved solid and chemical waste management.

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

Development Outcome 3: Managed and Protected Environment and Natural Resources for Sustainable Development

The Environment is human's basic life support system. Environmental resources are finite, therefore, living in harmony, and maintaining a perfect balance between the natural and human environment is of utmost importance and the only way to sustainability. Conservation and preservation of environmental components vulnerable to degradation, pollution and exploitation in order to promote sustainability for economic development in the district cannot be overemphasised. However, Mpika district is faced with various environmental concerns of which the prominent ones include; solid waste disposal, forest degradation, and indiscriminate sand mining.

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, early warning systems enhancement.

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

Table 4.11 Goal number 1: Managed and Protected Natural Resources

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES
To reduce the rate of deforestation and forest degradation in the district from over 500ha to 100ha per year by 2033.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA and the Department of Forest, TRALARD 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"> • Engage 200 Community Forest Guards in 20 CFMGs. • Raise 5000 indigenous tree and 200,000 exotic tree seedlings. • Plant 5000 indigenous and 200000 exotic trees
To increase area under Community Forest Management from 150,000ha to 250,000 Hectares by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department of Forest in collaboration with the Traditional Leaders will place 250,000 Hectares under community Forest Management 	Community Forest Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create 15 Community Forest Management Areas
To reduce levels of Encroachment in Mpika BOMA No 41 and Bwingimfumu No. 244 National Forest from 60% to 5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Forestry Department and DNPW 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 reduce levels of Encroachment in Munyamadzi and Mukungule GMA from 20% to 5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNPW in collaboration with Law Enforcement agencies Intensify Patrols 	Natural Resource protection and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create permanent boundaries of GMAs and National Parks • Identification of alternative land for settlements • Re-allocation of Squatters to designated areas

To increase adherence to environmental and social management plans from 20% in 2021 to 60% by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA and other partners to ensure compliance to environmental and social management plans 	Environmental compliance promotion and tracking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of environmental and social management plans
To reduce poaching in National Parks and Game Management Areas of Mpika district from 1 officer per 20km ² to 1 officer per 50km ² to by 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRBs and stakeholders to recruit and train 100 community scouts, to help curb poaching • MoT and LA to secure treasury Authority to Recruit and Train required staff 	Wildlife protection and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit and Train 100 community scouts • To establish 5 wildlife camps • Construct 25 houses • Recruit and Recruit 20 WPOs
To increase community participation in natural resources management from 50% participation in 2021 to 80% 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 programs 	Community Based Natural Resources Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To form 2 Community Resources Board in Mukungule and Nabwalya • To build capacity of the 2 community Resources Boards • To offer technical and financial support to the community resource boards for effective operations

Table 4.12 Goal number 2: Enhanced mitigation and adaptation to climate change by 2033

Objectives	Strategies	Programs	Priority Activities
To increase the annual tonnage of honey in the district from 5tons 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 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 1 station to 5	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 4 weather station

Development Outcome 4: Good Governance Environment

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

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

Table 4.13 Improved Policy and Governance Environment by 2033

Objective	Strategies	Programs	Priority Activities
To have at least 80% of the population in the Planning Area sensitized in land development procedures.	To collaborate and engage with the community through different forums.	Development Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding of monthly public meetings, Radio programmes, road shows and social media.
To have a well-planned Mpika with over 90% of its residents having access to municipality services by 2027.	Collaborate with all service providers and households in the district so as to usher in a livable city.	Squatter upgrading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading the underlisted unplanned settlements with roads, water, electricity and drainages. Compounds; Chitulika, Sekela, Chipita, Kapili, Malambwa, Chisowa and Shanghai
To provide 310 secured land parcels for investment across all the 7 growth centers.	Collaborate with traditional leaders, the Provincial Planning Authority and the Ministry of Lands in planning and the provision of land documents.	Local Area plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbering, Surveying service provision and offering • Local area preparations
To provide 2600 secured and serviced land for investment in housing by 2027 in the Planning Area.	Collaborate the Provincial Planning Authority and the Ministry of Lands in planning and the provision of land documents. Use of PPP financing models.	Land Titling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization meeting on land titling procedures • Numbering, Surveying service provision and offering
To control development and provide secured land parcels for investment across all the 12 wards by 2027.	Collaborate with traditional leaders, the Provincial Planning Authority and the Ministry of Lands in planning, Development controls and the provision of land documents.	Development Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure 2 dedicated SUV vehicle for the planning department. • Conduct monthly field inspections of approved developments. • Demolition of illegal developments. • Updating of existing layout plans

To capacity build all the 12 WDC's in various skills by 2026.	Collaborate with stakeholders/donors i.e., Local Impact governance in the provision training needs and other requirements.	Sector Devolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E Trainings • Governance • Project Identification and prioritization • Planning and Financing • Record Management
To Conduct at least 1 training yearly in M&E and Governance for Officers, CS, DC and Chairperson by 2027	Collaborate with stakeholders/donors i.e., Local Impact governance in the provision training needs and other requirements.	Capacity development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E Trainings • Governance
To enhance mobility for the WDC's through the provision of transport systems by 2027	Collaborate with stake holders in the provision of means of transport for WDC's.	Community Mobilization and Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of 12 Bicycles for each of the 12 WDC's
To have 100% targeted public sector functions decentralized in local authorities by 2027	The LA and the Provincial Devolution Task Force will ensure that all Public Sector functions earmarked for devolution are devolved to the LA by 2025	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 enhance revenue collection for the Local Authority from 51% in 2022 to 85% by 2027	The LA to broaden, intensify and automate revenue collection	Financial Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the Valuation roll • Ensure that not less than 90% of all properties in the urban and per-urban areas are captured on the Valuation roll • Collaborate with WDC's as revenue agents

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure electronic revenue machines and surveillance systems. • Provide economic friendly rates and charges to the communities
To reduce crime rate in the district from 60% in 2022 to 35% in 2027	The LA in collaboration with law enforcement agencies will Strengthen the Criminal and Justice System and Enhance the Rule of Law	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct the Main Police Station at ECO Junction • Construct Police Posts in all growth centers of the district. • Rehabilitate Police Posts at Chibansa
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 Criminal and Justice System and Enhance the Rule of Law	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct Local Courts at Mutamba, Nabwalya, Mukungule, Chilonga, Tazara, Chikwanda and Kamwanya. • Rehabilitate Local Courts Buildings • Construct a Housing unit at each local court.
To improve status of Correctional Facilities by establishing a correctional facility with a capacity of 800 inmates 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 a Correctional Facility at Lubambala Preson and Mwamfushi. • Construct morden facilities at Mpika Main correction facility. • Construct 10 Houses for each Correctional Facility • Expand the Juvenile cells at Mpika Main

To reduce the number of inmates in Mpika main correction facility from the 300 current to 90 inmates as per established			•
To Improve office accommodation for the Law Enforcement Agencies and other Government Agencies by 70% by the year 2033	The LA to collaborate with the DJOC in the mobilization and constriction of office accommodation for law enforcement agencies in the district	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct an Office Complex for Government Line Ministries. • Construct Office Complex for the Local Authority
To enhance governance by constructing 12 WDC offices, one in each Ward by 2027.	Collaborate with CDFC in the identification of sites and resource mobilization.	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 12 WDC offices.
To Improve house accommodation for the Law Enforcement Agencies and other Government Agencies by 90% by the year 2033	The LA in collaboration with the Provincial Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security will mobilize funds for the constriction of house accommodation for law enforcement agencies in the district	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 6 Houses for the Drug Enforcement Commission • Construct 10 Houses for the Immigration Department • Construct 30 Houses for the Zambia National Service
To improve housing for their Royal Highnesses/Chiefs by 2025	Collaborate with the Ministry of Local Government and House of chiefs in financing, provision of appropriate sites, designs and BOQs.	Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 1 modern palace in each chiefdom.

4.2.1.1.1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Selection of Scenarios

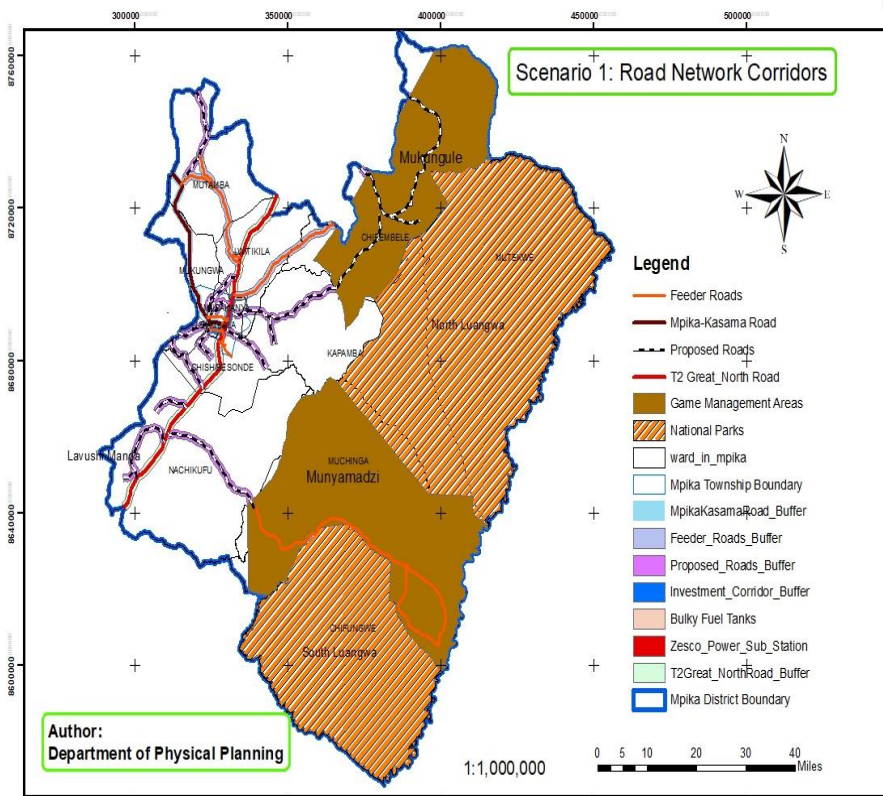
The purpose of designing a spatial development strategy is to be a guiding tool for spatial or land use management. Mpika district is predominantly agriculture based therefore a provision of agriculture Corridors will help in stimulating economic growth. However, it is envisaged that by the year 20233, Mpika district will became vibrant industrial Hud of the Province due its strategic location. The district is strategically located at the junction of the GNR and the Mpika Kasama roads which is the gate way to Northen province,

The district has the most vibrant hospitality industry and is home to most big industries in the province. To promote this further, the district will develop a collider for development of industries with a focus on the hospitality industry and trade. Furthermore, with the promotion of the investment potential initiative by the Provincial Administration, the development scenarios will focus on how to open these investment areas in order to promote development. The district in the tenure of the IDP will also focus on extending the township boundary whose land has been exhausted. The Spatial Development Strategy will guide decisions in the IDP area that involve the use and development of land, or planning for future use and development of land. These decisions include:

- Land use management decisions opening investment potential areas
- Decision new roads to be developed to open area of economic potential.
- Guidance for developers as to the appropriate locations and forms of development focusing on promotion of linkages in the growth nodes and resettlement schemes

Scenario 1: Transport corridor

Mpika district has huge potential of becoming the industrial hub for the province due to its strategic location. For the district to develop more investment has to be put in developing road infrastructure within the wards to improve and provide linkages. The provision of road infrastructure will also focus on opening up the eastern side of the district covering mainly Nachifungwe and Muchinga wards which is inaccessible due to the presences of the Muchinga escarpment. Communities in the easter side of the district such as Kamwendo and Nambwala areas are not easily accessed due to poor road network. Under this scenario, the main feeder roads will be identified and proposed new roads which will be instrumental in providing access to growth nodes, agricultural areas and to other amenities such as rural health centres and schools. The Proposed new linkages are as given below:



Scenario 2: development through promotion of growth area

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

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

Selection Criteria for growth nodes

Multiplicity of the CBDs

Some of the growth nodes which have been identified and will be developed as growth centres are Katibunga Mission, Kaole , Chilonga, Mufubushi and Nabwalya. Most of the identified areas have presence of existing infrastructure such as rural Health centers , schools and electricity. The presence of such infrastructure will act as catalysis for their fast development.

Relocation of people

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

Accessibility and interconnectivity to Socio- infrastructure

The CBDs needs to be easily accessible from all sections of the ward.

Existence of Basic Infrastructure in the CBDs

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

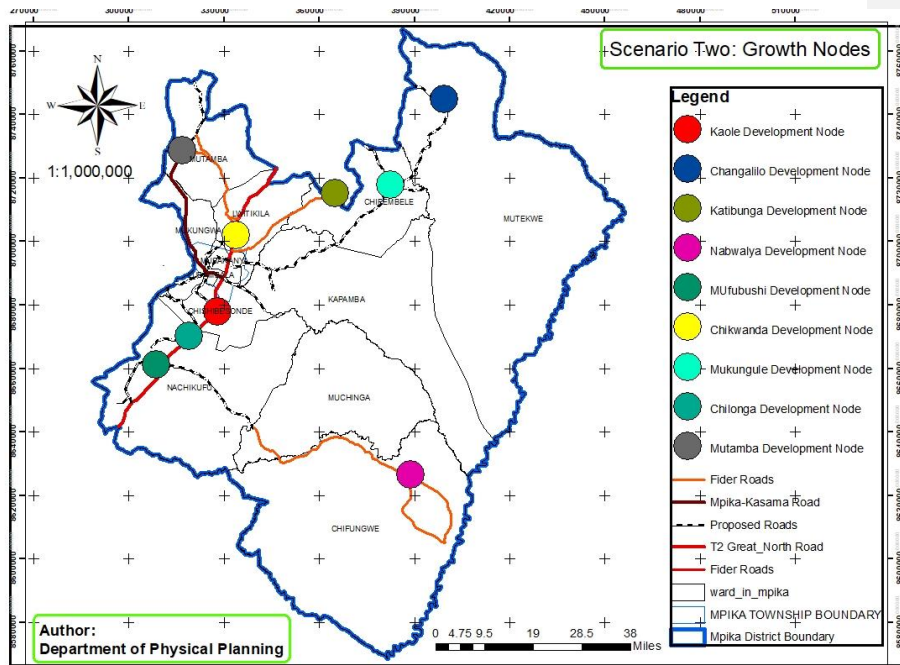
The location in an area with reliable water sources such as the presence of perennial rivers.

Terrain of the area

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

Advantages of the scenario No2

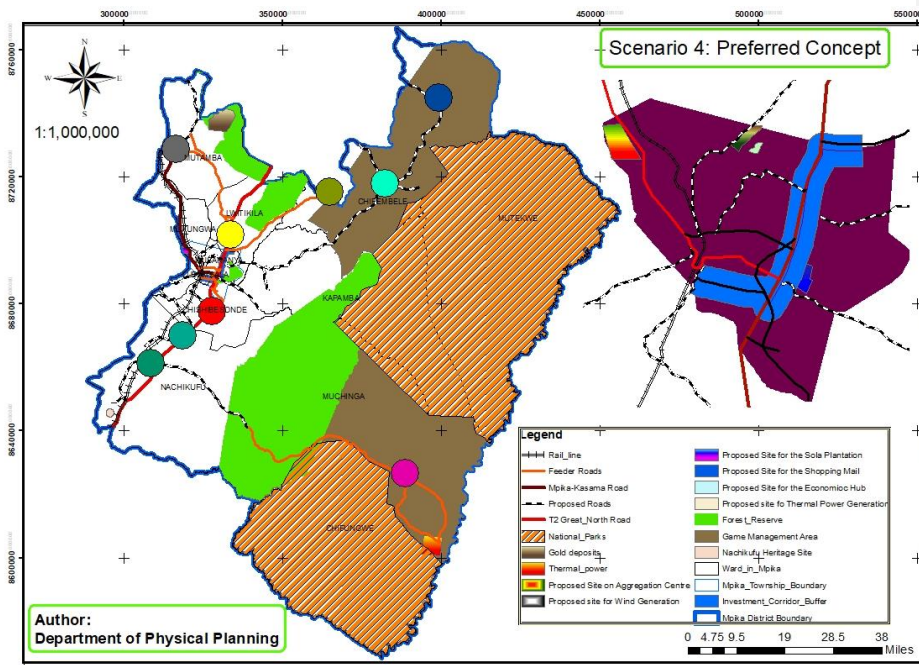
- Easy Transportation of products to the market
- It will be easier for Rural Electrification Authority (REA) to connect solar energy to all growth node
- Well linked farming and other identified investment areas will promote business linkages and value addition thereby enhancing social and economic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



Scenario 3: Preferred Scenario

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

- Provision of commercial me Corridors that is from Katibunga Junction of the Great North Road to RDA weigh bridge. The area is already developing with a precence of a vibrant hospitality industry with hotels and lodges. The commercial collider also has presence of service stations and other support services like commercial shops.
- Opening up of the new proposed roads will result into easy transportation of agriculture products to the market places and further promote business linkages within and outside the district
- Developing of the growth nodes will assist in the provision of municipal services to the areas in the rural areas and also ensure that the areas are connected to solar power and communication facilities.



PLANNING NEEDS FOR THE DISTRICT

The following sub sections contain the assessed and estimated planning needs for the major sectors in Mpika district based on the likely population projections and 2022 planning standards in units and Hectarege wherever applicable. The needs under consideration include both the existing and the estimated ones. The base year used in this regard is 2022 which constitutes the year for determining the existing need

HOUSING NEED FOR MPIKA TOWN COUNCIL 2022 TO 2032.

The housing situation in Mpika can generally be described as poor. The existing types of housing are mostly traditional housing units followed by improved traditional housing units, conventional housing units and the least being institutional units. Based on the projected urban population for Mpika by the year 2033 the average population growth for the projected period will be 4 percent, it is anticipated that there will be need for an additional 4,773 plots with a minimum land requirement of 245.91 ha to be zoned for housing requirement. Within the 10 years planning period (2015-2025) this translates to creating the following minimum categories of plots; 2,368 low-cost plots (12×24m), 1,790 medium cost (18×30m) plots and 597 high cost (30×45m) plots.

Plot Description	Description of residential area	Total Of Plots Required 2022 to 2027		
		Total number Of Plots Required (Min)	Land Required to Accommodate Plots ha (Min)	Land Required to Accommodate Plots ha (Max)
High Cost	Low density	2386	68.73	128.62
Medium cost	Medium density	1790	96.65	241.43
Low Cost	High Density	597	80.54	143.18
Total		4,773	245.91	513.23

Source: Mpika LAP Technical Committee Team

Planning standards and land requirements for education infrastructure

Education Facilities	MLGH Standards/Catchments	Population served	Number	Plot Size Ha(Min)	Plot Size Ha(Max)	Existing No. Provided	Additional no. requires	Total Required based on 23,863 population increase
Pre-School	0.5Ha, with GEP 200 Pupils/4000 population average 25/class	4,000	1	0.5Ha	0.5Ha	8	10	18.0955
Primary School	1stream=280pupils (1500 pop.) 1.2 Ha 2 stream=560 pupils (3000 population) 1.8 Ha 3stream=840pupils (5400 pop.) 2.4 Ha 4stream=1120pupils (6000 pop.) 3.0 Ha	1500	1	3Ha	3Ha	17	31	48(for stream 1)
Day Secondary	1/20,000 population (with 620-810 pupils)	20,000	1	5Ha	5Ha	4	0	4
Boarding Secondary	1/20,000 population (with 620-810 pupils)	20,000	1	5Ha	5Ha	1	3	4

Source: Ministry of Local Government and Housing Standards

4.2.1.1.2 LAND USE PLANNING, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES.

Land Use Planning Objectives and strategies for improving maintaining or protecting the environmental aspects of development.

In order not to compromise the sensitivity of certain environmental sensitive areas such as the forests, game reserves and cultural heritage, there shall be need to improve, maintain or protect the under listed areas.

1. North and South Luangwa National Parks

The national parks are highly sensitive and do play a major role in tourism and contribution of forex to the state thus the need to protect and improve their rich biodiversity, however in line with various legislations (Wildlife Act No. 14 of 2015, tourism policy of 2015 and Tourism and Hospitality Act No. 13 of 2015) which guides the activities of the National Parks and GMAs proposes activities that are allowed or permitted include; Establishment of Safari Lodges, photographic safari, game viewing and authorised seasonal hunting.

2. Luangwa, Mwafushi, Lwitikila, Kanchibiya and Munyamadzi Rivers including the streams.

The above rivers are a life blood to the IDP area thus the need to protect them against encroachments and erosions which are usually on the rise due to anthropogenic activities. Activities to be allowed on these water bodies include; water harvesting for domestic use, sustainable fishing and gardening.

3. Chioongo Hot spring, Chipapaso Falls, Chinsonkolo Falls and Kapamba Falls

The Falls and the hot spring are tourist sites thus the need to improve, maintain and protect their environmental integrity. Activities to be allowed around these sites includes: hydro power generation which in turn would be supplying power to the proposed industries as power will be on demand

4. Luangwa and Bwingi mfumu National Forest

Protecting the forest resources to attain sustainable development in IDP Area. The activities to be allowed in these national forests are; sustainable timber harvesting, non-wood forest product harvesting and income generating activities like bee keeping, Argo forestry,

Table 4.15 Land Use Planning Objectives and strategies for improving maintaining or protecting the environmental, social and economic aspects of development.

Land Use	Objectives	Strategies on aspects of development		
		Environment	Social	Economics
Agriculture	To make agriculture profitable and sustainable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practicing SMART agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing food security, nutrition and storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanised agriculture, value addition and trade promotion
Forestry	To combat forest degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of community forests and enforcement of the forest ACT • Afforestation and promotion of activities such as plant a million 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practising tree planting in urban areas and eco-friendly development (green Construction) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of green economy
Industrial	To make industrial development in the IDP area profitable and sustainable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce greenhouse emissions and effluents into the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of employment opportunities in the IDP area. • Support the social service provision through cooperate social responsibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of an industrial Hub (agglomeration of the economy) • Through production of more raw materials • Provision of a favourable environment that supports industrialisation.
Residential	Provision of affordable and decent accommodation that meets the demands of residents in the IDP area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of planned serviced settlements away from environmentally sensitive areas • Promotion of green construction • Promote the use of clean energy for household activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of social amenities that meet the demands of the residents in the IDP area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of skilled and unskilled labour for sustainable economic production
Tourism	Conduct eco-friendly tourism activities that	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion/practising eco-friendly tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation in the IDP area • Promotion of aesthetic value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign direct investments and knowledge transfer

	enhances the wellbeing of residents in the IDP area,		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge transfer 	
Land Use	Objectives	Environment	Social	Economics
Recreation	Provision of adequate and functional recreation facilities in the IDP area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of adequate and functional recreation facilities away from environmentally sensitive areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of socially acceptable amusement areas. • Socially inclusive recreation facilities. • Safe and secure recreation facilities for the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable recreation facilities for the community.
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of all whether roads in production and all economically sensitive areas • Upgrading of urban roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of all whether roads with low environmental footprint. • Safe disposal of all construction waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of equal employment opportunities for both men and women, • Provision of socially inclusive road infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linking all production areas to markets.

4.2.1.1.3 Resource Management Policies

4.2.1.1.4 Protection of areas of Environmental sensitivity and culture heritage

The following Land Use Policies shall be developed for protection of areas of environmental sensitivity, Culture, and Historical Importance:

- 1) Prohibition of major infrastructure development within 500 water bodies and within 100 meters along stream and swampy areas.
- 2) Prohibition of cutting of trees and construction within 200 meters of the forest reserves
- 3) Prohibit cultivation within 100 meters around historical and cultural sites.

4.2.1.1.5 Informal Settlements

The following Land Use Policies will be developed to upgrade and control development in the informal settlements.

- 1) Provide piped water and on-site sanitation
- 2) Provide Electricity connectivity
- 3) Provide access roads.
- 4) Building storm water drainages.
- 5) Improve Health and Education Infrastructures.

4.2.1.1.6 Land under Customary Ownership

The following Land Use Policies shall be developed for areas under jurisdiction of Traditional Authorities:

- 1) Provide planning agreements
- 2) Develop strategic and local area plans.
- 3) Provide Development control

PART FIVE

**CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN/
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

5.0 CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN /IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

5.1 Development Goal 1:

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

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

Table 5.1 Development Goal 1

Development Goal	Enhanced Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock Sector for improved household food security, increased household income and Job creation by 2033								
	Objective	To increase access to extension services by reducing the farmer to agriculture, livestock and veterinary camp officer ratio from 1: 1900 farmers to 1 officer in 2023 to the standard ratio of 400 farmers to 1 officer by 2033							
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
Rehabilitate 8 Agriculture camp houses	8 camp houses rehabilitated	560,000	GRZ/Donor	0	350,000	210,000	0	0	MoA, LA
Rehabilitate 2 veterinary camp houses	2 veterinary camp houses rehabilitated	140,000	GRZ/Donor	0	0	140,000	0	0	MFL, LA

Establishment of 10 agricultural camps	10 agricultural camps established	25,000	GRZ/Don or	0	25,000	0	0	0	MoA, LA
Establishment of 10 livestock and veterinary camps	10 Livestock and veterinary camps established	25,000	GRZ/Don or	0	25,000	0	0	0	MFL, LA
Construct 23 Agriculture Camp houses	23 camp houses constructed	8,050,000	GRZ/Don or	0	4,550,000	1,050,000	1,750,000	700,000	MoA, LA
Construct 13 Livestock and veterinary Camp houses	13 camp houses constructed	4,550,000	GRZ/Don or	0	1,050,000	0	3,500,000	0	MFL, LA
Recruit 10 Agricultural extension officers	10 agricultural extension officers recruited		GRZ/Don or						MoA, LA
Recruit 10 Livestock and veterinary extension officers	10 livestock and veterinary extension officers recruited		GRZ/Don or						MFL, LA

Procure 10 motorbikes for Livestock, extension officers	10 motorbikes procured	800,000	GRZ/Don or	0	320,000	480,000	0	0	MFL, LA
Procure 17 motorbikes for Agricultural extension officers	17 motorbikes procured	1,360,000	GRZ/Don or	0	560,000	0	800,000	0	MoA, LA
Procure 2 Landcruiser vehicles for MoA and MFL	2 vehicles procured	2,400,000	GRZ/Don or	0	2,400,000	0	0	0	MoA, MFL, LA
Objective	To increase Crop Production and productivity through Smart Agricultural methods by 30% by 2033								
Conduct 255 Training for small holder farmers in Smart agriculture	255 smart agriculture trainings conducted	2,932,500	GRZ/Don or	586,500	586,500	586,500	586,500	586,500	MoA, LA
Rehabilitation of Agriculture mechanisation centre (FTC)	Mechanization centre (FTC) rehabilitated	1000,000	GRZ/Don or	0	1000,000	0	0	0	MoA, LA
Objective	To increase Crop, livestock, and fish Production and productivity through organized value chains (farm blocks) by 30% by 2033								

To grade 105 km of gravel roads for the 2 farm blocks (Mupamazi)	105 km of internal gravel roads graded	136,500,000	GRZ/Don or	6,500,000	32,500,000	32,500,000	32,500,000	32,500,000	MoA, LA
Conduct 40 awareness meeting to prevent encroachment of farming blocks	40 awareness meetings conducted	460,000	GRZ/Don or	92,000	92,000	92,000	92,000	92,000	MoA,
Objective	To reduce incidences of livestock diseases to 5% in the district by 2033								
Rehabilitate 2 dip tanks	2 dip tanks rehabilitated	140,000	GRZ/Don or	0	70,000	0	0	70,000	MFL, LA
Construct 2 dip tanks	2 dip tanks constructed	660,000	GRZ/Don or	0	330,000	0	0	330,000	MFL, LA
Conduct 40 awareness on livestock disease outbreaks among small scale livestock farmers	40 awareness on livestock disease outbreaks conducted	180,0000	GRZ/Don or	36,0000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	MFL, LA
Procure and supply equipment and furniture for	Equipment and furniture procured		GRZ/Don or	0	60,000	0	0	0	MFL

the district veterinary laboratory									
Objective	To increase livestock population by 60% for the following five major types of livestock cattle, goats, sheep, guinea fowl and pigs by the year 2033								
To conduct 200 Community Sensitisation meetings livestock production & productivity	200 Community Sensitisation meetings conducted	492,410	GRZ/Don or	36,000	216,000	216,000	216,000	216,000	MFL, LA
Conduct 180 animal husbandry and management trainings	180 animal husbandry and management trainings conducted	810,000	GRZ/Don or	162,000	162,000	162,000	162,000	162,000	MFL
Objective	To improve average annual income by 40% from the agriculture and livestock sector among small holders' farmers by 2033								
Conduct 60 awareness meetings among the small holder farmers on value addition in crops,	60 awareness meetings on value addition in crops, livestock and	690,000	GRZ/Don or	92,000	149,500	149,500	149,500	149,500	MoA, MFL, SME

Fisheries and livestock	fisheries conducted								
Construct 2 storage facilities	2 storage facilities constructed	1,600,000	GRZ/Don or	0	800,000	0	800,000	0	MoA, SMEs
Conduct 4 combined trade promotions for crops, fisheries and livestock	4 trade promotions conducted	300,000	GRZ/Don or	0	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	MoA, MFL
Construction of livestock market at Livestock Development centre in Malashi	1 livestock and fisheries market constructed	300,000	GRZ/Don or	0	0	300,000	0	0	MFL, LA
Construction of a slaughter slab	1 slaughter slab constructed	170,000	GRZ/Don or	0	170,000	0	0	0	MFL, LA
Construct 1 Cold storage facility	1 cold storage constructed	1,200,000	GRZ/Don or	0	0	0	0	1,200,000	MFL, LA
Construction of 2 bulking centres	2 bulking centres constructed	2,000,000	GRZ/Don or	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	MoA, LA
Complete works at milk collection and processing centre	Milking centre completed	800,000	GRZ/Don or	0	800,000	0	0	0	MFL, LA

Construction of an abattoir	Abattoir constructed	2,000,000	GRZ/Don or	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	MFL, LA
Objective	To increase the land under irrigation farming from 80 Ha to 350 Ha by 2033 in the district, using appropriate technologies								
Conduct 45 Awareness Campaigns on irrigation Farming among Small holder farmers	45 awareness campaigns on irrigation farming conducted	517,500	GRZ/Don or	103,500	103,500	103,500	103,500	103,500	MoA, LA
Construct 2 permanent weirs	2 permanent weirs constructed	1,500,000	GRZ/Don or	0	1,500,000	0		0	MoA, LA
Construct a dam	1 dam constructed	5,000,000	GRZ/Don or	0	0	0	0	5,000,000	MoA, MFL, LA
Objective	To increase annual fish production from 7.2. MT per year to 12.5 MT per year by 2033								
Conduct trainings, demos, farmer visit e.t.c to fish farmers	50 trainings, demos, farmer visit conducted	400,000	GRZ/Don or	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	MFL, LA
Establish 6 fish village management	6 fish village management committees	48,000	GRZ/Don or	24,000	0	0	24,000	0	MFL, LA

committees at zone level									
Construct a Fish Hatchery at Lwitikila ward	1 fish hatchery constructed	1,500,000	GRZ/Donor	0	0	0	1,500,000	0	MFL, LA
Construct 10 furrows in Ten wards	10 furrows constructed	1,200,000	GRZ/Donor	0	0	1,200,000	0	0	MFL, LA
Conduct 20 awareness campaign meetings on fish farming (Licence)	20 meetings conducted	90,000	GRZ/Donor	9,000	22,500	22,500	18,000	18,000	MFL, LA

Development Goal	Improved Local and International Transport linkages, Communication and Logistics for Social and Economic Development								
Objective	To improve Air Transport Infrastructure in the district by expanding and upgrading the airstrip to bituminous standards, and construction of modern auxiliary facilities by 2027								
Upgrade runways at 1 airstrips to bituminous standard	No. of runways upgraded to bituminous standards	10,950,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	10,950,000	0	0	LA/MTL

Gravelling of runways at 2 aerodromes	No. of runways gravelled	11,700,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	5,850,000	0	5,850,000	LA/MTL
Construction of Travelers' Pavilions at 1 airstrip	No. of travelers' pavilions constructed	1,500,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	0	1,500,000	0	LA/MTL
Construction of ablution facilities at 2 aerodromes	No. of ablution blocks constructed	800,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	0	400,000	400,000	LA/MTL
Objective	To improve transport and logistics in the district from 23% to 70% by 2027								
Rehabilitation of 69.7 km Mpika-Katibunga-Mano Camp Road	Km of feeder roads rehabilitated	90,610,000	GRZ/Donors	0	52,000,000	38,610,000	0	0	LA/RDA
Rehabilitation of 23.4 km T2-Kasenga road	Km of feeder roads rehabilitated	30,420,000	GRZ/Donors	0	13,000,000	13,000,000	4,420,000	0	LA/RDA
Rehabilitation of 36.5 km	Km of feeder	47,450,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	19,500,000	14,300,000	13,650,000	LA/RDA

Chansa Mibanga road	roads rehabilitated								
Rehabilitation of 27.8 km Mutamba-Kanyecele road	Km of feeder roads rehabilitated	36,140,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	13,000,000	13,000,000	10,140,000	LA/RDA
Rehabilitation of 17.8 km T2-Kapunda road	Km of feeder roads rehabilitated	23,140,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	13,000,000	10,140,00	0	LA/RDA
Rehabilitation of 64.9 km Kamwanya-Chilyaba road	Km of feeder roads rehabilitated	84,370,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	39,000,000	26,000,000	19,370,000	LA/RDA
Rehabilitation of 130 km Great North Road to prescribed standards	Km of roads tarred, paved and meeting prescribed standards	474,500,000	GRZ/Donors		0	182,500,000	109,500,000	73,000,000	LA/RDA
Rehabilitation of 110 km Mpika-	Km of roads tarred,	401,500,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	0	219,000,000	182,500,000	LA/RDA

Kasama road to prescribed standards	paved and meeting prescribed standards								
Upgrading of 30 km township roads to bituminous standards	Km of roads tarred, paved and meeting prescribed standards	109,500,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	54,750,000	54,750,000	0	LA/RDA
Construction of 30m span Kapamba bridge	No. of bridges constructed	3,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	3,000,000	0	0	0	LA/RDA
Construction of 40m span Mwaleshi Bridge near Mano Camp	No. of bridges constructed	4,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	4,000,000	0	0	0	LA/RDA
Construction of 20m span Lwitikila bridge near Nyungwe	No. of bridges constructed	2,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	2,000,000	0	0	LA/RDA
Construction of 20m span Fioshi	No. of bridges constructed	2,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	2,000,000	0	0	LA/RDA

bridge									
Construction of 15m span Mukonteka bridge near Chilonga Rail Station	No. of bridges constructed	1,500,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	1,500,000	0	0	LA/RDA
Construction of 20m span Lutwashi bridge	No. of bridges constructed	2,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	2,000,000	0	0	LA/RDA
Construction of 20m span Chabuluma bridge	No. of bridges constructed	2,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	2,000,000	0	0	LA/RDA
Construction of 20m span Mwamfushi bridge near Chipundu	No. of bridges constructed	2,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	2,000,000	0	0	LA/RDA
Rehabilitation of 20m span Musheshi 1 bridge	No. of bridges rehabilitated	500,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	0	500,000	0	LA/RDA
Rehabilitation of 20m span	No. of bridges Rehabilitated	500,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	0	500,000	0	LA/RDA

Musheshi 2 bridge	ed								
Construction of 20m span Mukungwa bridge near Chifobole	No. of bridges constructed	2,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	0	2,000,000	0	LA/RDA
Rehabilitation of 10m Kapapi bridge	No. of bridges rehabilitated	200,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	0	200,000	0	LA/RDA
Construction of 15m span Kabale bridge near Mutamba	No. of bridges constructed	1,500,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	LA/RDA
Construction of 30m span Kanchibiya bridge near Kanyebele	No. of bridges constructed	3,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	0	0	3,000,000	LA/RDA
Construction of 10m span Luwanya bridge near Kanyebele	No. of bridges constructed	1,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	LA/RDA
Objectives	Reduce vehicle, motorcycle and pedestrian accidents in the district by 60% by 2027								

Conduct monthly awareness campaigns on road safety among motorists and pedestrians on radio	No. of radio programs on road safety conducted	96,000	GRZ/Donors	0	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	LA/RTSA/Police
Construct 25km of Walkways along the roads	No. of walkways constructed	5,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	LA/RDA
Install 2 traffic lights at Kasama and Boma Junctions within the CBD	No. of traffic installed	5,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	500,000	0	0	0	LA/RDA
Conduct quarterly PPP awareness meetings	Quarterly PPP awareness meetings conducted	160,000	GRZ/Donors	0	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	LA/RDA

Development Goal	Enhanced ICT Services in the district for Socio-Economic Development								
Objective	To reduce Zones not covered by Mobile network by 2027								
Construction of 10 Communication towers	No. of communication towers constructed	3,500,000	GRZ/Donors/Private Enterprises	0	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	350,000	ZCTA

Development Goal	Enhanced industrialization and job creation through trade, mineral development and tourism								
Objective	To increase exploration and exploitation Licences from the current 5 licences to 50 licences								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 4	
Conduct 8 advertisements on mineral and petroleum exploration potential for Mpika district	Advertisements on Mineral and petroleum exploration potential conducted	80,000	GRZ / Partners	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	LA, MSMEs
Objective	To capacity build cooperatives and clubs in mineral beneficiation and value addition								
Project	Project Output			Target Years					

		Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 4	Implementing and Responsible Institution
Facilitating registration of cooperatives and clubs	New cooperatives and clubs registered	25,000	GRZ / Partners	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	MSME's
Objective	To increase the number of organized groups with artisanal and small-scale mining licenses from 5 license holders in 2021 to 20 License holders								
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	
Establishing district mines and mineral development information desk	Artisanal and small-scale mining licenses acquired	35,000	GRZ/ Partners	0	35,000	0	0	0	LA/MSMEs
Objective	To increase processing capacity by 40% by the year 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	
Identification of 10 potential investors	investments in the district	300,000	GRZ/Partners	0	90,000	90,000	60,000	60,000	LA/SMEs
Identification of products for processing	Potential Products for Processing identified	0	GRZ/Partners	0	0	0	0	0	LA/SMEs

Objective	To scale-up districts investment promotions to 30% by the year 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	
Conducting district business expositions	District business expositions conducted	200,000	GRZ/ Partners	0	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	LA/MSMEs
Capacity building of district chamber of commerce	District chamber of commerce capacity improved	140,000	GRZ/ Partners	0	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	MSMEs/LA
Objective	To increase trading spaces(markets) from 6 market to 10 market								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Construction of three (3) modern markets	Modern Markets Constructed	15,000,000	GRZ/ Partners	0	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	LA
Objective	To create multi-facility economic zone and industrial parks by the year 2033.								
Facilitating Creation of an economic zone and industrial yard	Economic zone and industrial yard established	80,000	GRZ/ Partners	0	80,000	0	0	0	LA/MSMEs

Advertising the economic zone and industrial yard	Economic and industrial yard advertised	60,000	GRZ/ Partners	0	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	LA/MSMEs
Objective	To increase hospitality services in the district from 450 bed spaces in 2021 to 1500 bed spaces 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	
Creation of commercial plots for hospitality	Commercial Plots for hospitality Created	0	GRZ/ Partners	0	0	0	0	0	LA
Objective	To increase tourist visitation in the district from 350 tourist per year to 700 tourist per year by the year 2033								
Advertising tourism sites through Mass media	District tourism sites advertised	240,000	GRZ/ Partners	0	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	MoT/LA
Developing advertising materials for Tourism Sites	Advertising materials for Tourism Sites developed	20,000	GRZ/ Partners	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	MoT/LA
Promoting Public Private Partnership in tourism sites development	Public Private Partnership in tourism sites development promoted		GRZ/ Partners	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	MoT/ LA

Objective	To diversify tourism product from mainly consumptive to both consumptive and non-consumptive tourism in the district by 2033.								
Granting 2 hunting concessional agreements in hunting blocks	Hunting concessional agreements Granted	0	GRZ/ Partners	0	0	0	0	0	MoT
Grant 10 Tourism Concession Agreements	Tourism Concession agreements Granted	0	GRZ/ Partners	0	0	0	0	0	MoT
Objective	To increase youth participation in sports, arts and cultural promotion from 20% to 50% by 2033								
Mobilizing 8 traditional dancing groups	8 traditional dancing groups mobilized	40,000	GRZ/ Partners	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	MYSA
Developing a cultural center	A cultural center developed	400,000	GRZ/ Partners	0	0	400,000	0	0	MYSA
Establishing 12 sports centers	12 sports centers established		GRZ/ Partners		3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	MYSA

Table 5.2 Outcome 2 Human Development.

Development Goal	Enhanced access to quality, equitable and inclusive education								
Objective	To increase access to quality Education in all the Zones of the District by enrolment from 50000 in 2022 to 60000 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 Stakeholder awareness meetings (focussing on the need of school infrastructure development)	Stakeholder awareness meetings conducted	200,000	GRZ/ Local Authority/ Donors	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	MoE/ Local Authority
Construct 105 classrooms at 52 ECE Centers and play parks	Classrooms constructed	33 250 000	GRZ/ Local Authority/ Donors	6 650 000	6 650 000	6 650 000	6 650 000	6 650 000	MoE/ Local Authority
Construct 150 classrooms at 50 Primary Schools	Classrooms constructed	47 500 000	GRZ/ Local Authority/ Donors	9 500 000	9 500 000	9 500 000	9 500 000	9 500 000	MoE/ Local Authority

Construct 105 classrooms at 10 Secondary Schools	Classrooms constructed	45 000 000	GRZ/ Local Authority/ Donors	8 400 000	8 400 000	8 400 000	8 400 000	8 400 000	MoE/ Local Authority
Construct 102 boreholes and water points at 102 schools	Boreholes constructed	6 120 000	GRZ/ Local Authority/ Donors	1 200 000	1 200 000	1 200 000	1 200 000	1 320 000	MoE/ Local Authority
Construct 190 ablution blocks with washrooms (for MHM)	Ablution blocks constructed		GRZ/ Local Authority/ Donors						MoE/ Local Authority
Construct 30 recreation Facilities in 30 schools	Recreation facilities constructed		GRZ/ Local Authority/ Donors						MoE/ Local Authority
Construct 1 boarding facility for Special Education Centre at Musakanya Primary school	Boarding facility constructed.		GRZ/ Local Authority/ Donors						MoE/ Local Authority
Development Goal	Enhanced access to quality, equitable and inclusive education								

Objective	To reduce teachers' accommodation deficit in schools from 600 in 2022 to 300 by the year 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	
Construct 150 teachers' houses in Schools (50 at Secondary Schools and 100 at Primary Schools)	Teachers' houses constructed	105 000 000	GRZ/ Local Authority/ Donors	21 000 000	21 000 000	21 000 000	21 000 000	21 000 000	MoE/ Local Authority
Objective	To increase rehabilitated school infrastructure from 18 classroom and 0 staff houses in 2022 to 90 classrooms and 90 staff houses by 2033								
Conduct Stakeholder and community sensitisation meetings on infrastructure ownership, safety and dangers costs of vandalism	Stakeholder and community sensitisation meetings conducted	200,000	GRZ/ Local Authority/ Donors	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	MoE/ Local Authority
Rehabilitate 90 classrooms (60 classrooms at primary schools and 30 classrooms at 10 secondary schools)	Classrooms rehabilitated		GRZ/ Local Authority/ Donors						MoE/ Local Authority

Rehabilitate 90 staff houses (60 at primary schools and 30 secondary schools)	Staff houses rehabilitated		GRZ/ Local Authority/ Donors						MoE/ Local Authority
Objective	To reduce Pupil -Desk ratio from 5:1 in 2022 to 2:1 at primary and 1:1 at secondary school by 2033								
Procure 5601 single seater [table and chair] desks for all 17 secondary schools in 11 wards of Mpika	Desks procured		GRZ/ Local Authority/ Donors						MoE/ Local Authority
Procure 6444 double seater desks for all 93 primary and community schools in the 12 wards of Mpika	Desks procured		GRZ/ Local Authority/ Donors						MoE/ Local Authority
Procure 2324 chairs and 388 tables for ECE learners in 49 centres in the 12 wards	Desks procured		GRZ/ Local Authority/ Donors						MoE/ Local Authority
Rehabilitate 100 desks at ECE, 100 desks at Primary and 100 desks at Secondary sectors	Desks rehabilitated.	560 000	GRZ/ Local Authority/ Donors	112 000	112 000	112 000	112 000	112 000	MoE/ Local Authority
Objective	To reduce Teacher-Pupil ratio in all 112 schools from 1:55 in 2022 to 1:38 in 2033								

Lobby for more teachers in the schools and deploy them in areas with deficit.	More teachers lobbied		GRZ						MoE
Conduct teacher Needs Assessment	Needs Assessment conducted	200,000	GRZ/ Local Authority/ Donors	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	MoE
Deploy recruited staff according to needs	Staff deployed		GRZ						MoE
Development Goal	Enhanced access to quality, equitable and inclusive education								
Objective	To increase adult literacy centres from 5 in 2022 to 30 by 2033								
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				Year 1	Year 1	Year 1	Year 1	Year 1	
Create community awareness on the importance of adult literacy	Community awareness meeting conducted	200,000	GRZ/ Local Authority/ Donors	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	MoE/ MCDSS
Establish 15 adult literacy centres	Adult literacy centres established		GRZ/Donors						MoE/ MCDSS
Objective	To increase access to Menstrual Hygiene services in schools from 35% in 2022 to 60. % for all eligible school going girls by 2033								

Conduct stake holder and community awareness meetings on menstrual hygiene	Community awareness meeting conducted	200,000	GRZ/ Local Authority/ Donors	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	MoE
Procure and distribute regularly sanitary towels to eligible girls in all the schools	Sanitary ware procured and distributed		GRZ/Donors						MoE
Objective	To increase access to school feeding services from 78 schools in 2022 to 96 schools by 2033								
Create awareness in communities on school feeding.	Community awareness meeting created	200,000	GRZ/ Local Authority/ Donors	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	MoE/MoA/ MoH
Revamp Production Units in all the schools to supplement resources for school feeding	Production Units in schools Revamped	200,000	GRZ/ Local Authority/ Donors	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	MoE/MoA/ MoH
Procure food stuff locally for easy transportation and distribute to all schools	Food stuff procured and distributed		GRZ/Donors						MoE/MoA/ MoH
Objective	To reduce the dropout rate from 0.15% in 2022 to 0.05% by 2033								
Conduct Stake holder and community sensitisation meeting on SRGBV, GRM	Community sensitisation meeting conducted	200,000	GRZ/ Local Authority/ Donors	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	MoE/ ZP-VSU/MCDSS

and Case Management System									
Objective	To secure school land title deeds from 0 schools in 2022 for 112 schools in the district by 2033								
Conduct Key Stakeholder sensitisation meeting on school land and encroachment.	Key stakeholders sensitised	200,000	GRZ/ Local Authority/ Donors	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	MoE/ Local Authority/ MoL
Acquire title deeds	Land title deeds acquired	1 344 000	GRZ/ Local Authority	268 800	268 800	268 800	268 800	268 800	MoE/ Local Authority/ MoL
Goal 2: Improved Technical, Vocation and Entrepreneurship Skills									
Objective	To secure school land title deeds from 0 schools in 2022 for 112 schools in the district by 2033								
Engage the private sector on the need to invest in Tertiary education in the district	Privates sector engaged	200,000	GRZ/ Donors	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	MoE/ Local Authority/ MoL
Identify land for the establishment of Tertiary Education	Land identified	200,000	GRZ/ Local Authority	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	MoE/ Local Authority/ MoL
Establish Tertiary Education centres in the district	Centres established	13 000 000	GZR/MoE	0	0	13 000 000	0	0	MoE

Development Goal 2	
Objective	To improve access to Primary health services from 65% in 2022 to 95% by the year 2033

Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
Upgrade 1 Urban clinic to District Hospital	1 (one) Urban Clinics Upgraded	1,000,000	GRZ/Donor	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	LA and MoH
Construct 2 Mini Hospitals	2 Mini hospitals constructed	26,365,418	GRZ/Donor	0	13,182,709	13,182,709	0	0	LA and MoH
Construct 9 new Health post with accompanying staff houses and other amenities such as running water and electricity	9 Health Post Constructed	21,600,000	GRZ/Donor	0	4,800,000	4,800,000	7,200,000	4,800,000	LA and MoH
Rehabilitate 13 existing health facilities	13 Health facilities rehabilitated	6,500,000	GRZ/Donor	0	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	LA and MoH

Complete construction of Micheal Chilufya Sata General Hospital	Micheal Chilufya General hospitals construction completed	5,000,000	GRZ/Donor	0	5,000,000	0	0	0	LA and MoH
Construction of 2 male, 2female & 2 children's Wards at Mpika District Hospital	2 Female, 2 male & 2 children's Wards constructed Mpika District Hospital	6,500,000	GRZ/Donor	0	3,250,000	3,250,000	3,250,000	0	LA and MoH
Construct Mourner's shelter at Mpika District Hospital	Mourner's shelter constructed at Mpika District Hospital	825,000	GRZ/Donor	0	0	825,000	0	0	LA and MoH

Construct a theatre at Mpika District Hospital	Theatre constructed at Mpika District Hospital	2,500,000	GRZ/Donor	0	2,500,000	0	0	0	LA and MoH
Rehabilitated Chikwanda Health Post	Chikwanda health post rehabilitated	800,000	GRZ/Donor	800,000	0	0	0	0	LA and MoH
Construct 40 new staff Housing units	40 Staff houses constructed	27,000,000	GRZ/Donor	0	6,750,000	6,750,000	6,750,000	6,750,000	LA and MoH
Rehabilitate 11 existing houses for health workers	11 Staff houses Rehabilitated	3,025,000	GRZ/Donor	0	825,000	825,000	825,000	550,000	LA and MoH
Construct 1 pharmacy block at Mpika District Hospital	Pharmacy block constructed	400,000	GRZ/Donor	0	0	0	0	400,000	LA and MoH
Construct 1 Office Block for the district	1 Office block for DHO	1,000,000	GRZ/Donor	0	0	1	0	1,000,000	LA and MoH

health office at Civics centre	constructed								
Construct 1 Office Block for One Stop Centre MDH	1 Office block for One Stop Centre constructed	2,000,000	GRZ/Donor	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	LA and MoH
Provide all the required Equipment's in the newly constructed health facilities	4 newly constructed health posts provided with the required equipment	4,000,000	GRZ/Donor	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0	LA and MoH
Objectives	To increase the percentage of deliveries attended by skilled personnel from 77.9 % in 2022 to 100% by 2033								
				Target Years					Implementing and Responsible Institution
Project	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
Construct 18 Maternity	18 Maternity Annexes	45,000,000	GRZ/Donor	0	20,000,000	25,000,000	0	0	LA and MoH

Annexes health facilities	constructed								
Rehabilitate 4 Maternity Annexes	4 Maternity Annexes rehabilitated	2,000,000	GRZ/Donor	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	LA and MoH
Construct 2 Mother's Shelter	2 Mother's Shelter constructed	10,725,000	GRZ/Donor	0	5,362,500	5,362,500	0	0	LA and MoH
Objectives	To increase fully immunized coverage of under-one children from 77% in 2022 to 95% in 2033								
Construct 120 Outreach Posts in health facilities	120 Outreach posts constructed	18,000,000	GRZ/Donor	0	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	LA and MoH
Procure 25 motorbikes	25 Motorbikes procured	3,477,500	GRZ/Donor	0	1,137,500	1,137,500	1,137,500	650,000	LA and MoH
Train 48 Health Workers in Growth Monitoring & promotion	48 Health Workers in Growth Monitoring & promotion	400,000	GRZ/Donor	0	0	200,000	0	200,000	LA and MoH

	promoti on								
Objectives	To improve availability of well-maintained fleet to ensure mobility for service delivery from 2 ambulances in 2022 to 6 ambulances by 2033								
Procure four (4) ambulances	4 ambulances procured	4,800,000	GRZ/Donor	0	1,200,000	1,200,000	2,400,000	0	LA and MoH
Procure 2 Utility vehicles	2 utility vehicles procured	2,400,000	GRZ/Donor	0	0	1,200,000	0	1,200,000	LA and MoH
Objectives	To increase human resource availability in health centres from 65% in 2022 to 95% by 2033 to reduce the Doctor to patient ratio from 1: 35,020 in 2022 to 1: 13,010 .in 2033 and the Nurse-to-patient ratio from 1: 1723 in 2022 to 1: 70 in 2033.								
Lobby to central government to recruitment 250 qualified health workers and deploy them in areas of need	250 qualified health workers and deploy them in areas of need	0	GRZ/Donor	0	0	0	0	0	LA and MoH
Hold monthly meetings to create community awareness on	Community awareness on the need for	1,200,000	GRZ/Donor	0	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	LA and MoH

the need for Community Based Volunteers	Community Based Volunteers held								
Provide incentives/enablers such as free bicycles, gumboots, raincoats etc to 120 Community Based Volunteers	120 CBVs provided with enablers	2,400,000	GRZ/Donor	0	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	LA and MoH
Objective	To improve availability of utilities in health facilities from 28% in 2022 to 90% in 2033								
Connect 12 health facilities to the national electricity grid	12 Health facilities connected to the National Electricity grid	2,400,000	GRZ/Donor	0	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	LA ,MoH, ZESCO and REA
Procure 7 Solar System for 7 health facilities	7 Solar systems procured for 7	700,000	GRZ/Donor	0	400,000	300,000	0	0	LA and MoH

	health facilities								
Install 16 boreholes in 16 health facilities	16 boreholes installed in 16 health facilities	2,400,000	GRZ/Donor	0	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,00	LA and MoH
Rehabilitate 1 boreholes at Lufila HP	1 borehole rehabilitated at Lufila HP	80,000	GRZ/Donor	0	80,000	0	0	0	LA and MoH
Objective	To improve availability of essential medicines and medical supplies from 80% in 2022 to 95 % by 2033								
Monthly Procurement essential medicines & medical supplies	Essential medicines and medical supplies procured	4000,000	GRZ/Donor	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	LA and MoH
Procure 1030 hospital beds	1030 Hospital beds procured	5,150,000	GRZ/Donor	0	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,400,000	LA and MoH
Objective	To increase the percentage of healthcare facilities complying to HCW waste Management guidelines from 54 % in 2022 to 95% by 2033.								

Construct 13 Incinerators in 13 health facilities	Incinerators constructed in 13 health facilities	1,440,000	GRZ/Donors	0	270,000	360,000	270,000	270,000	LA and MoH
Objective	To improve sanitation facilities at health centres from 54% in 2022 to 95% by 2033								
Construct 16 Waterborne toilets (Ablution block) 16 in health facilities	16 waterborne toilets constructed in 16 health facilities	16,800,000	GRZ/Donors	0	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	LA and MoH
Objective	To reduce HIV incidences in the district from 6.1/100 in 2022 to 2.6/100 in 2033								
Establish Youth Friendly Corners in 24 health facilities	24 youth friendly spaces established	6,000,000	GRZ/Donors	0	1,000,000	750,000	1,000,000	1,250,000	LA and MoH
Objective	To reduce malaria incidence in all ages from 390.7/1000 in 2022 to 50/1000 in 2033								
Train 100 Community Health Workers in Harmonized ICCM	100 Community Health Workers trained in Harmonized ICCM	750,000	GRZ/Donors	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	LA and MoH

Train 100 Health Workers in Malaria Case Management	100 Health Workers trained in malaria case management	800,000	GRZ/Donor	0	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	LA and MoH
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Development Goal	Goal 5: Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities through the provision of social services and amenities by 2033								
Objective	Increase access to social cash transfer (SCT) for eligible households from 65 % in 2021 to 94 % in 2027								
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	
Raising community awareness of Social Cash Transfers	Social Cash Transfer	200,000	GRZ/Donors	0	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	MCDSS, LA
Enrolling beneficiaries on Social Cash Transfer from 14,245. Beneficiaries in 2023 to 65,365 by 2027	51,120 beneficiaries enrolled on social cash transfer	800,000	GRZ/Donors	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	MCDSS
Objective	Reduce the number of street children from its current percentage of 10 % to 3 % by 2027.								
Child Protection	Social safety net facilities constructed								

Table 5.3 Out Come 3 Environmental Sustainability

Development Goal	Managed and Protected Natural Resources								
Objective	To reduce the rate of deforestation and forest degradation in the district from over 500ha 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	
Engaging 200 Community Forest Guards	Community forest guards engaged and trained	1,820,000	GRZ/Donors	0	520,000	520,000	520,000	260,000	FD/LA/DNPW
Raising 5000 indigenous tree and 200,000 exotic tree seedlings.	5000 indigenous tree and 200,000 exotic tree seedlings raised	405,000	GRZ/Partners	0	100,000	70,000	140,000	95,000	FD
Planting 5000 indigenous and 200,000 exotic trees	5000 indigenous and 200,000 exotic trees planted	1,045,000	GRZ/Partners	0	275,000	250,000	250,000	270,000	FD
Objective	To increase area under Community Forest Management from 150,000ha to 250,000 Hectares 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	
Create 15 Community Forest Management Areas	15 Community Forest Management Areas Created	3,000,000	GRZ/Partners	0	800,000	800,000	1,000,000	400,000	FD

Objective	To reduce levels of Encroachment in Mpika BOMA No 41 and Bwingimfumu No. 244 National Forest from 60% to 5%								
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	
Identification of alternative land for resettlements of squatters	alternative land for resettlements of squatters identified	50,000	GRZ/ Partners	0	50,000	0	0	0	FD/DNPW/LA
Re-allocation of Squatters to resettlement schemes	Squatters relocated to resettlement schemes	150,000	GRZ/ Partners	0	0	150,000	0	0	FD/DNPW/LA
Objective	To reduce levels of Encroachment in Munyamadzi and Mukungule GMA from 20% to 5%								
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	
Creating permanent Boundaries of GMA's and National Parks	Permanent Boundaries of GMA's and National Parks Created	500,000	GRZ/ Partners	0	300,000	200,000	0	0	DNPW
Identification of alternative land for resettlements	alternative land for resettlements of squatters identified	0	GRZ/ Partners	0	0	0	0	0	FD/DNPW/LA

Re-allocation of Squatters to resettlement schemes	Squatters relocated to resettlement schemes	150,000	GRZ/ Partners	0	0	150,000	0	0	FD/DNPW/LA
Objective	To increase adherence to environmental and social management plans from 20% in 2021 to 60% 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	
Enforcement of environmental and social management plans	environmental and social management plans enforced	200,000	GRZ/ Partners	0	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	LA
Objective	To reduce poaching in National Parks and Game Management Areas of Mpika district from 1 officer per 20km² to 1 officer per 50km² to by 2033								
Engaging and Train 100 community scouts	100 community scouts engaged and trained	1,300,000	GRZ/ Partners	0	650,000	650,000	0	0	DNPW
Establishing 5 wildlife camps	5 wildlife camps established	50,000	GRZ/ Partners	0	50,000	0	0	0	DNPW
Construction of 25 houses at various wildlife camps	25 houses at various wildlife camps constructed	9,300,000	GRZ/ Partners	0	1,850,000	3,700,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	DNPW/LA
Recruiting 20 Wildlife Police Officers	20 Wildlife Police Officers recruited	0	GRZ/ Partners	0	0	0	0	0	DNPW
Objective	To increase community participation in natural resources management from 50% participation in 2021 to 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	

									Responsible Institution
Formation 2 Community Resources Board in Mukungule and Nabwalya	Mukungule and Nabwalya Community Resources Boards formed	400,000	GRZ/ Partners	200,000	0	0	200,000	0	DNPW/LA
building capacity of the 2 community Resources Boards	Mukungule and Nabwalya Community Resources Boards capacity built	200,000	GRZ/ Partners	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	DNPW
Offering technical and financial support to the community resource boards for effective operations	technical and financial support to Mukungule and Nabwalya community resource boards offered	250,000	GRZ/ Partners	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	DNPW
Development Goal	Enhanced mitigation and adaptation to climate change by 2033								
Objective	To increase the annual tonnage of honey in the district from 5tons in 2022 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 400 farmers with forest areas	400 farmers with forest areas identified	100,000	GRZ/ Partners	0	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	FD

Training 400 Farmers in bee keeping	400 Farmers trained in bee keeping	600,000	GRZ/ Partners	0	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	FD
Procurement of 400 bee keeping kits	400 bee keeping kits procured	1,200,000	GRZ/ Partners	0	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	FD
Objective	To create an operational Framework on disaster risk reduction and preparedness by 2033								
Preparation District Disaster preparedness plans	District Disaster preparedness plans developed	100,000	GRZ/ Partners	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	DMMU
Preparation of District Framework on disaster risk reduction and preparedness	District Framework on disaster risk reduction and preparedness developed	50,000	GRZ/ Partners	0	50,000	0	0	0	DMMU
Objective	To increase the number of automated weather stations from 1 in 2021 to 5 by the year 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	
Setting up 4 automated weather stations	4 automated weather stations set-up	3,200,000	GRZ/ Partners	0	0	1,600,000	1,600,000	0	Department of Metrology

Table 5.4 Outcome 4 Good Governance

Development	
Objective	To have at least 80% of the population in the Planning Area sensitized in land development procedures by 2027.

Strategy	Collaborate and engage with the community through different forums.								
Programme	Project Output	Project Total Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Target Year					Implementing Agency/ Responsible
				Target 2023 (ZMW)	Target 2024 (ZMW)	Target 2025 (ZMW)	Target 2026 (ZMW)	Target 2027 (ZMW)	
Development	12 Public sensitization	280,000	Local	40,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	- Local Authority
Objective	To have a well-planned Mpika with over 90% of its residents having access to municipality services by 2027.								
Strategy	Collaborate and engage with the community through different forums.								
Infrastructure Development	9 Unplanned settlements upgraded	30,000,000	GRZ	0	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	- MPPA - LA
Objective	To provide secured land parcels for investment across all the 12 wards by 2027.								
Strategy	Collaborate with traditional leaders, the Provincial Planning Authority and the Ministry of Lands in planning and the provision of land documents.								
Programme	Project Output	Project Total Cost	Source of Funding	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Implementing Agency/
Development Control	Two (2) SUV Vehicles procured for development controls and other planning related programs	2000,000	LGEF	0	1000,000	0	1000,000	0	- Local Authority
	Illegally developed structures demolished	50,000	LA	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	- Local Authority
Objective	To provide secured land parcels for investment across all the 12 wards by 2027.								
Strategy	Collaborate with traditional leaders, the Provincial Planning Authority and the Ministry of Lands in planning and the provision of land documents.								

Programme	Project Output	Project Total Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Target 2023 (ZMW)	Target 2024 (ZMW)	Target 2025 (ZMW)	Target 2026 (ZMW)	Target 2027 (ZMW)	Implementing Agency/ Responsible Institution
Access to land and titling	A total of 310 properties for investment purpose numbered, surveyed across all growth centers	1,612,000	- GRZ - LA	50,000	250,000	250,000	500,000	500,000	- LA - MPPA - Lands Dept. - Survey Dept.
	2600 properties for offer to the public surveyed, serviced and	13,000,000	- GRZ - LA	2000,000	3000,000	2000,000	3000,000	3000,000	
	3000 already issued properties numbered and surveyed issued with Title Deeds	15,600,000	- GRZ - LA	3120000	3120000	3120000	3120000	3120000	
Objective	To capacity build Officers, Civic leaders and all the 12 WDC's in various skills by 2026.								
Strategy	Collaborate with stakeholders/donors i.e., Local Impact governance in the provision training needs and other requirements.								
Programme	Project Output	Project Total Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Target 2023 (ZMW)	Target 2024 (ZMW)	Target 2025 (ZMW)	Target 2026 (ZMW)	Target 2027 (ZMW)	Implementing Agency/ Responsible Institution
Sector Devolution	12 WDC's capacity built in M&E, Governance, planning, Project Identification and prioritization Record Management	948,000	- Local Authority - CDF	189600	189600	189600	189600	189600	-Local Authority

Capacity development	Officers and Civic leaders' capacity built in M&E and Governance at least once per year.	200,000	-LA	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	- Local Authority - PLGO
Objective	To enhance mobility for the WDC's through the provision of transport systems by 2027								
Strategy	Collaborate with stake holders in the provision of means of transport for WDC's.								
Programme	Project Output	Project Total Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Target 2023 (ZMW)	Target 2024 (ZMW)	Target 2025 (ZMW)	Target 2026 (ZMW)	Target 2027 (ZMW)	Implementing Agency/ Responsible Institution
Community Mobilization and Governance	144 Bicycles for the 12 WDC's.	1,152,000	- CDF	0	1,152,000	0	0	0	Local Authority
Objective	To have 100% targeted public sector functions decentralized in local authorities by 2017								
Strategy	The LA and the Provincial Devolution Task Force will ensure that all Public Sector functions earmarked for devolution are devolved to the LA by 2027								
Programme	Project Output	Project Total Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Target 2023 (ZMW)	Target 2024 (ZMW)	Target 2025 (ZMW)	Target 2026 (ZMW)	Target 2027 (ZMW)	Implementing Agency/ Responsible Institution
Sector Devolution	6 functions devolved to the Local Authority	120,000	- MLGRD - LA	120,000	0	0	0	0	- MLGRD - LA
Objective	To enhance revenue collection for the Local Authority from 51% in 2022 to 85% by 2027								

Strategy									
The Local Authority to broaden, intensify and automate revenue collection									
Programme	Project Output	Project Total Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Target 2023 (ZMW)	Target 2024 (ZMW)	Target 2025 (ZMW)	Target 2026 (ZMW)	Target 2027 (ZMW)	Implementing Agency/ Responsible
Public finance management	Valuation roll updated	900,000	- LA - MLGRD	0	900,000	0	0	0	- LA
	WDC's engaged as revenue agents on a yearly base	1,000,000	- LA	40,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	Quarterly Reports
	19 revenue electronic machines and surveillance systems procured	475,000	- LGEF - CDF - LAOSR	0	475,000	0	0	0	- LA - MLGRD
	• 5 New revenue sources established	100,000	- LAOSR	0	40,000	60,000	0	0	- LA
Objective									
Strategy									
Programme	Project Output	Project Total Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Target 2023 (ZMW)	Target 2024 (ZMW)	Target 2025 (ZMW)	Target 2026 (ZMW)	Target 2027 (ZMW)	Implementing Agency/ Responsible
Enhanced Rule of Law	Crime rate in the district reduced from 65% to 40%.	16,000,000	- GRZ	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	- DJOC
	80% Access to the Justice System attained	6,000,000	- GRZ	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	- Zambia Police - Judiciary - Zambia Correctional

	Correction facilities inmates								
Objective	To reduce crime rate in the district from 60% in 2022 to 15% in 2027								
Strategy	The LA in collaboration with law enforcement agencies in Strengthening the Criminal and Justice System and Enhance the Rule of Law								
Programme	Project Output	Project Total Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Target 2023 (ZMW)	Target 2024 (ZMW)	Target 2025 (ZMW)	Target 2026 (ZMW)	Target 2027 (ZMW)	Implementing Agency/ Responsible Institution
Infrastructure development	A correctional facility with a capacity of 800 inmates Established	00'00Billion	GRZ	0	0	0	1	0	- ZCS - Ministry of Infrastructure
Management of correction facilities	Number of inmates in the correction facility reduced	5,000,000	GRZ	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	- Zambia Correction Service
Objective	To Improve office accommodation for the Law Enforcement Agencies and other Government Agencies by 70% by the year 2033								
Strategy	The LA to collaborate with the DJOC in the mobilization and constriction of office accommodation for law enforcement agencies in the district								
Programme	Project Output	Project Total Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Target 2023 (ZMW)	Target 2024 (ZMW)	Target 2025 (ZMW)	Target 2026 (ZMW)	Target 2027 (ZMW)	Implementing Agency/ Responsible Institution

Infrastructure development	One (1) office complex for Law Enforcement Agencies Constructed Musakanya Ward	142,000,000	- GRZ	0	0	0	0	142,000,000	- DJOC - Ministry of Infrastructure
	One (1) office complex for Government Line Ministries constructed	142,000,000	- GRZ	0	0	142,000,000	0	0	- Govt Line Ministries - Ministry of Infrastructure
	One (1) office complex for the Local Authority constructed	142,000,000	- GRZ - LGEF	0	0	142,000,000	0	0	- LA - Ministry of Infrastructure
	12 WDC offices constructed one in each of the 12 Wards	2,400,000	No. of WDC offices Constructed	0	2,400,000	0	0	0	Council Reports, CDFC minutes
Objective	To Improve house 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								
Programme	Project Output	Project Total Cost (ZMW)	Source of Funding	Target 2023 (ZMW)	Target 2024 (ZMW)	Target 2025 (ZMW)	Target 2026 (ZMW)	Target 2027 (ZMW)	Implementing Agency/ Responsible Institution

Infrastructure development	6 housing units for DEC constructed	4,800,000	GRZ	0	0	4,800,000	0	0	- DEC - Ministry of Infrastructure
	10 Houses housing units for the Immigration Department Constructed	8,000,000	GRZ	0	0	8,000,000	0	0	- Immigration Dept. - Ministry of Infrastructure
	30 Housing units for the Zambia National Service Constructed	24,000,000	GRZ	0	0	16,000,000	8,000,000	0	- ZNS - Ministry of Infrastructure
	3 Chiefs Palaces constructed	3,000,000	CDF	0	1,000,000	2,000,000	0	0	- LA - Ministry of Infrastructure

5.2 FINANCING OF THE PLAN

This section details the financial resources involved in the implementation of IDP from both the public and private sectors. Strategies on mobilization and collection will be highlighted to ensure collection efficiency ratios are improved.

The main sources of funds for the IDP will include but not limited to the following:

1. Locally Generated Revenue

Property Rates

Mpika Town Council is a rating authority and has a valid valuation roll, the authority is mandated to collect property rates from property owners within the IDP area. Rates are a major source of own source revenue for the district and are segregated into three categories that is residential, commercial and institutional.

Personal Levy

The Local Authority collects personal levy from both the informal and formal sector. This is collected in order to finance the local Authority municipal services amongst other services such as road maintenance etc.

Fees and Charges

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

Licenses

A license is granted as permission to trade in various forms of business such as liquor, manufacturing and others ownership licenses such as fire arm and occupancy licenses.

Levies

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

Permits

A permit is another form of a license which grants authority or a legal document giving permission to do business. Such permits are examples of health, Fire and burial permits etc.

Other Incomes

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

2. National Support

Government allocates funding through the Yellow Book, such as Constituency Development Funds, Local Government Equalization Fund, Funding for projects and programs to line ministries.

The above various funding's are meant to facilitate the extension of services to the communities in the local authority's' jurisdiction (CDF), Local Government Equalization Fund to enable Local authorities meet both recurrent and capital expenditure and later broaden its revenue base for sustainable service provision.

3. Other alternative funding sources

These include venture capital, municipal bonds, grants and subsidies, Loans from commercial banks which the local authority has had the privilege to access.

4. Public Private Partnership

These are funds available from the private sector for huge investment types that the local authority would consider to benefit from other expertise and financial synergy.

Table 5.5 Mpika Town Council Revenue Collection for A Period of Three Years

S/ N	Source of funds	2020			2021			2022		
		Budget ed	Actual	%	Budget ed	Actual	%	Budget ed	Actual	%
1	Local Taxes	75,000	52,307	69	6,501,050	439,571	7	5,948,844	805,879	14
2	Fees & Charges	5,619,540	2,908,620	52	3,546,031	2,486,311	70	6,848,745	4,387,626	64
3	Licenses	51,885	33,713	65	37,840	58,592	155	46,080	77,080	167
4	Levies	584,725	963,961	165	1,508,704	1,067,803	71	753,388	1,062,061	141

5	Permits	451,865	781,215	173	766,550	777,655	101	769,900	796,284	103
6	Other Income	114,731	69,053	60	257,944	111,036	43	222,000	510,249	
7	National support (equalization funds)	11,607,867	10,672,936	92	11,607,387	11,269,227	97	12,817,467	12,302,182	96
8	National support (CDF)	3,200,000	3,200,000	100	3,200,000	3,200,000	100	25,700,000	23,739,911	92
9	National support (grant lie in rates)	300,000	400,000	133	300,000	240,000	80	300,000	0	0
	Total	22,005,613	19,081,534	87	27,725,992	19,650,194	71	53,446,335	43,681,271	81

Explain in brief the above sources of revenue in terms of collection efficiency (% of collected out of budgeted)

5.3 Revenue Collection challenges

1. Lack of dedicated transport for revenue mobilization.
2. Lack of stakeholder engagement in revenue management policies.
3. Lack of established revenue centers in Nabwalya area of south luangwa national park.
4. The district is too vast and needs revenue agents in certain areas to enhance collection
5. Lack of adequate community sensitization on compliance with local taxes.
6. Poor road network in certain areas of the district.
7. Some parts of the district are not accessible all year-round making revenue collection a challenge.
8. Unwillingness by certain groups of to pay local taxes such as property rates.

Table 5.6 Projected Revenue Over the Five-Year Implementation Plan Period

Source of Funds	Implementation Period				
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Local Authority Local Revenue	13,358,850.00	14,406,103.00	16,370,345.00	17,385,021.00	18,193,075.00

National Support	41,417,467.00	41,417,467.00	41,417,467.00	41,417,467.00	41,417,467.00
Government Support to line Ministries					
Funds from Cooperating Partners					
Public Private Partnership					
TOTAL					

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

A. Locally Generated Revenue

Table 5.7 Below is the table showing the calculation of local revenue sources

SOURCES OF REVENUE	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Owners Rates	5,161,321.00	5,161,321.00	6,193,585.20	6,193,585.20	6,193,585.20
Local Taxes – P/L	75,000.00	75,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00
Levies	924,530.00	1,016,983.00	1,118,681.30	1,230,549.43	1,353,604.37
Licenses	60,400.00	66,440.00	73,084.00	80,392.40	88,431.64
Permits	852,600.00	937,860.00	1,031,646.00	1,134,810.60	1,248,291.66
Fees And Charges	4,233,499.00	4,656,848.90	5,122,533.79	5,634,787.16	6,198,265.88
Charges	1,901,500.00	2,091,650.00	2,300,815.00	2,530,896.50	2,530,896.50
Other Income	150,000.00	400,000.00	450,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
GRAND TOTAL	13,358,850.00	14,406,103.00	16,370,345.00	17,385,021.00	18,193,075.00

B. National Support Financing

The provision for Consistency Development Fund (CDF), Local Government Equalization Fund (LGEF) and Grant in Lieu of Rates (GILR) are as per current budget guidelines from the Ministry of Local Government and Rural development. Adjustments in subsequent years can only be made with confirmation of increased allocations by Ministry of finance.

Table 5.8 National Support Financing

SOURCES OF REVENUE	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
CDF	28,300,000.00	28,300,000.00 0	28,300,000.00 0	28,300,000.00 0	28,300,000.00 00
LGEF	12,817,467.00	12,817,467.00 0	12,817,467.00 0	12,817,467.00 0	12,817,467.00 00
GILR	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
TOTAL	41,417,467.00	41,417,467.00 0	41,417,467.00 0	41,417,467.00 0	41,417,467.00 00

5.4 EXPENDITURE

Explain in brief the expenditure mechanism

Table 5.9 Summary of Projected Expenditure for Key Programs and Projects

Development Outcome	Implementation Year				
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Economic Diversification and Job Creation					
Human Development					
Environmental Sustainability	370,000.00	5,250,000.00	8,695,000.00	6,265,000	3,480,000.00
Good Governance					

5.5 STRATEGIES FOR RESOURCE MOBILISATION

1. Maintain and continuously update database for all taxpayers and traders in the district
2. Use simple segmentation to identify larger collection opportunities
3. To increase public education on compliance with Council levies.
4. To Provide Logistics for revenue mobilization

5. Introduce fast track courts to prosecute tax defaulters
6. To motivate revenue staff
7. Introduction of e payment platforms of council taxes

5.5 STRATEGIES FOR REVENUE ENHANCEMENT

1. Provision of adequate transport for revenue spot checks and night patrols.
2. Establishment of mobile check points to capture seasonal revenues
3. Maintaining updated information on debtors
4. Improved billing practices by using latest IT billing systems
5. Introduce SMS and email reminders with the respective debtors
6. Legal enforcements to debts that are more than 120 days through our legal unit.
7. Introduction of discounts as ways of incentivizing early local tax payers.

5.6 STRATEGIES FOR PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

1. Identification of potential sectors that would do well under the PPP financing mechanisms.
2. Engagement of higher authorities (MLGRD) for the facilitation of such arrangements through the Ministry of finance.
3. Identified potential sectors for PPP would include:
 - Shopping malls
 - Hospitality industries
 - Processing industries
 - Mining
 - Infrastructure development
 - Sporting facilities

5.7 STRATEGIES FOR INVESTMENT PROMOTION

1. Engagement of Provincial and various District stakeholders in forums such as agriculture shows and EXPOs to showcase the investment potential in various economic sectors of the district.
2. Radio sensitizations and adverts on tourism potential in the district to entice would be investors.
3. Uploading potential Tourism sites and wildlife on the Mpika website and Mpika Facebook page
4. .

5.8 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

1. Ensure effective cash flow management
2. Compliance to relevant financial regulations
3. Provide means for growth through investment
4. Meet the demands of employees and customers
5. Support operations
6. Meet the demands of shareholders and expectations of the stakeholders
7. Effective internal controls and adequate audit procedures

5.9 CHALLENGES FACED ON FINANCING

1. Local revenue tends to trickle in slowly due to poor compliance by the business and other tax payers.
2. Government not disbursing grants such as CDF on time for timely project implementation.

+5.10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

1. ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION

Development Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies

Arising from the analysis of the sectors discussed in the planning survey and issues report the tables below shows a monitoring and evaluation framework to track and report the implementation of the Mpika IDP

Table 5.10 GOAL 1: Goal: Improved and well managed Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Infrastructure development, sector for enhanced socio-economic development and poverty reduction by 2033.

Objective	To increase access to extension services by reducing the farmer to agriculture camp officer ratio from 1:1800 farmers to 1 officer in 2022 to the standard ratio of 400 farmers to 1 officer by 2033									
Strategies	The LA and MoA to mobilise financial and human resources for the rehabilitation and construction of houses for extension staff									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of information /Frequency
					2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
Extension Services Support	Rehabilitate 8 agriculture camp houses	Chilonga, Chibaye, Mutamba, Chalwe, Chishibesonde, Chobela, Lufila and Mufubushi camps	# of agriculture Camp houses rehabilitated	0	0	5	3	0	0	Annual report

Rehabilitate 2 veterinary camp houses	Lwitikila and Nachikufu ward	# of Veterinary Camp houses rehabilitated	0	0	0	2	0	0	Annual report
Establishment of 10 more agricultural camps	All 12 wards	# of agriculture Camps established	21	0	10	0	0	0	Annual report
Establishment of 10 livestock, veterinary camps	All 12 wards	# of agriculture Camps established	5	0	10	0	0	0	Annual report
Construct 23 agriculture Camp houses	Kasenga, Malambwa, Chisanga, Chintu,	# of agriculture camp houses constructed	8	0	13	3	5	2	Annual report
Construct 13 livestock and veterinary Camp	All 12 wards	# of agriculture camp houses constructed	2	0	3	0	10	0	Annual report
Recruit 10 Agricultural extension officers	All the 10 camps	# of extension officers recruited	18	0	0	10	0	0	Establishment register/anu
Recruit 10 livestock, veterinary	All the 12 wards	# of extension officers recruited	5	0	0	10	0	0	Establishment register/ann
Procure 10 motorbikes for Livestock,	All the 12 wards	# of motorbikes procured	3	0	4	6	0	0	Annual report

	Procure 17 motorbikes for Agricultural extension officers	All the 12 wards	# of motorbikes procured	14	0	7	0	10	0	Annual report
	Procure 2 Landcruiser vehicles for MoA and MFL	Musakanya ward	# of vehicles procured	0	0	2	0	0	0	Annual report
Objective	To increase Crop Production and productivity through Smart Agricultural methods by 30% by 2033									
Strategy	The LA and the MoA to collaborate with Cooperating Partners and increase support to small holder farmers from input supply, extension services to market linkages									
Conservation Farming	Conduct 255 Training for small holder farmers in Smart agriculture	All the 12 wards	# of trainings conducted	50	51	51	51	51	51	Activity report/Quarterly
	Rehabilitation of Agriculture mechanisation centre (FTC)	Musakanya ward	# of Agriculture mechanisation centre (FTC) rehabilitated	0	0	1	0	0	0	Annual report
Objective	To increase Crop, livestock, and fish Production and productivity through organized value chains (farm blocks) by 30% by 2033									
Strategy	The MFL, MoA and LA to collaborate and increase support in developing infrastructure in the farming block									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Source of information /Frequency

Farm Block development	To grade 105 km of gravel roads for the farm blocks	Nachikufu, Chipembele, Mutamba wards	# kilometers of gravel road graded	0	5	25	25	25	25	Annual report
	Conduct 400 awareness meeting to prevent encroachment of farming blocks	Nachikufu, Chipembele, Mutamba and Nachikufu wards	# of awareness meetings conducted	0	8	8	8	8	8	Activity report/quarterly
Objective	To reduce incidences of livestock diseases to 5% in the district by 2033									
Strategies	The LA with the MFL to increase access to livestock health services by 60%									
Program me	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baselin e	Target 2023	Targe t 2024	Targe t 2025	Targe t 2026	Targ et 2027	Source of Informatio n
Veterinary services support	Rehabilitation of 2 dip tanks	Musakanya	# of dip tanks rehabilitated	0	0	0	2	0	0	Activity report/Quarterly
	Construct 2 dip tanks	All Nachikufu and Lwitikila Wards	# of dip tanks constructed	2	0	1	0	0	1	Activity report/annual
	Conduct 40 disease surveillance surveys	All 12 wards	# of disease surveillance conducted	4	4	9	9	9	9	Activity report/Quarterly

	Procure the equipment and furniture for veterinary laboratory	Musakanya Ward	# of equipment and furniture procured	1	0	0	1	0	0	Activity report/annual
	Construct 2 quarantine centres	Lwitikila and Nachikufu	# of quarantine Centre constructed	0	0	1	1	0	0	Activity report/annual
Objective	To increase livestock population for the main five types of livestock (Cattle, pigs, Goats, Chickens & Guinea fowl) by 60% by 2033.									
Strategy	The LA and the MFL to increase access to livestock extension services by 60%									
Livestock development	To conduct 200 Community Sensitisation meetings on livestock production & productivity	All the 12 wards	#of sensitisation meetings held	25	8	48	48	48	48	Field Reports/annual
	Conduct 180 animal husbandry and management trainings	All the 12 wards	# of animal husbandry and management trainings conducted	28	36	36	36	36	36	Activity reports/quarterly
Objective	To increase household income by 40% by the year 2027 from the agriculture, livestock and fisheries sector through value addition									
Strategy	To link small holder farmers to markets and other off-takers and reduce Post Harvest losses for small holder farmers by 70% by the year 2027									

Program me	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseli ne 2022	Targe t 2023	Targe t 2024	Targe t 2025	Targe t 2026	Targ et 2027	Source of Information
Agribusin ess Development	Conduct 60 awareness meetings among the small holder farmers on value addition in crops, Fisheries and livestock	All the 12 wards	# of awareness meetings conducted	9	8	13	13	13	13	Activity Report/Quarterly
	Access to grant and loan schemes through CDF and other supporting programmes from supporting Partners e.g Tralard project.	All wards	150 clubs / cooperatives, vulnerable groups and Individuals accessing the Loans and grants	29	30	30	30	30	30	Activity Report/Quarterly
	Construct 2 storage facilities	Mutamba and Kapamba wards	# of storage facilities constructed	8	0	1	0	1	0	Annual Report
	Conduct 4 combined trade promotions for	Musakanya, and Nachikufu wards	# of trade promotion conducted	0	0	1	1	1	1	Annual Report

	crops, fisheries and livestock									
	Construction of livestock market	Musakanya ward	# of markets constructed	0	0	0	1	0	0	Annual Report
	Construct of a slaughter slab	Musakanya ward	# of slabs constructed	0	0	1	0	0	0	Annual Report
	Construct 1 Cold storage facility	Musakanya ward	# of bulking cold storage constructed	0	0	0	0	1	0	Annual report
	Construction of 2 bulking centres	Musakanya and mutamba wards	# of bulking centers constructed	0	0	1	1	0	0	Annual report
	Complete works at milk collection and processing centre	Musakanya ward	# of centers constructed	0	0	1	0	0	0	Annual report
	Construction of an abattoir	Musakanya ward	# of abattoir constructed	0	0	0	0	0	1	Annual report
Objective	To increase the land under irrigation farming from 80Ha in 2022 to 350 Ha by 2033 in the district, using appropriate technologies									
Strategy	The LA and the MoA in collaboration with Cooperating Partners to promote irrigation farming.									
Program me	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseli ne	Targe t 2023	Targe t 2024	Targe t 2025	Targe t 2026	Targ et 2027	Source of Informatio n

Irrigation Development	Conduct 45 Awareness Campaigns on irrigation Farming among Small holder farmers	Nachikufu, Iwitikila and Mutekwe wards	# of Awareness Campaigns on irrigation Farming among Small holder farmers conducted	7	9	9	9	9	9	Activity Report/Quarterly
	Construction of 2 permanent weirs	Iwitikila and Mutekwe wards	# of weirs constructed	0	0	2	0	0	0	Annual Report
	Construction of a dam	Mukungule ward	# of dams constructed	0	0	0	0	0	1	Annual report
Objective	To increase annual fish production from 7.2 MT per year to 12.5 MT per year by 2033									
Strategy	The MFL and other stakeholders to increase extension services on fish farming as a business									
Program me	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline 2022	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of Information
Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Conduct 12 awareness campaign meetings on fish farming.	Muchinga and Nachikufu wards	# of meetings conducted	4	2	5	5	4	4	Activity report/Quarterly
	Construct 1 Fish hatchery	Musakanya ward	% of construction works	0	0	0	0	1	0	Annual report
	Conduct 50 trainings on fish farming	All the remaining 10 wards except	# of trainings conducted	7	10	10	10	10	10	Activity report/Quarterly

		Muchinga and Nachifungwe								terly
	Construction of 10 furrows	All the remaining 10 wards except Muchinga and Chifungwe	# of furrows constructed	0	0	0	10	0	0	Annual report
	Establishment of 8 village management committees	All the 12 wards	# of village committees established	0	8	0	0	8	0	Activity report/Quarterly
Objective	An economically and industrialized commerce, mineral development and tourism sectors enhanced for job creation by 2033									
Strategies	Enhance generation , transmission and distribution of electricity									
					Target Years					
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/Freque
Electricity generation , distribution and access expansion	Zesco to connect more than 1500 household	Musakanya, Lwitikila, Lubambala, Chishibesonde, Mukungwe, Nachikufu Mutamba	Number of Households connected to the main grid	300	500	500	500	500	500	Reports

Promotion of off grid energy solutions	Conduct 40 awareness meetings on alternative sources of energy.	All wards	Number of meetings conducted on alternative sources of energy	12	0	10	10	10	10	Reports
	Engage 2 PPPs in providing Solar and Wind Energy	All wards	Number of PPPs signed	0	1	0	1	0	0	Reports

Table 5.11 Goal 2 Enhanced industrialization and Job Creation through Trade, Mineral development and Tourism.

Objective	An economically and industrialized commerce, mineral development and tourism sectors enhanced for job creation by 2033										
Strategies	The LA and Ministry of mines and mineral development collaborate in insurance of Mineral exploration by 2033										
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target Years					Source of information/Frequ	
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Mineral and petroleum exploration and exploitation	Conduct 8 adverts for mineral and petroleum exploration potential for Mpika district	All the Wards	#of adverts run	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	Adverts
Objective	To capacity build of cooperative and clubs in Mineral beneficiation and value addition by 2033										
Strategies	The LA, MSMEs and Ministry of mines and mineral development collaborate the promotion of traditional and non traditional minerals by 2033										
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Targ et 2023	Targ et 2024	Target 2025	Targ et 2026	Targ et 2027	Source of informat ion	
Mineral beneficiation and value addition	facilitate registration of 24 cooperatives and clubs	All wards	# of registered cooperatives and clubs.	0	0	6	6	6	6	Certifica te of registrat ion	

	Creation of minerals development information desk	Musakanya	Number of information desk created	0	0	0	0	1	0	DDCC report
Objective	To increase the number of organized groups with artisanal and small-scale mining licences from 5 licences holders in 2021 to 24 Licenses holders by 2033									
Strategy	The LA, MSMEs and Ministry of mines and mineral development collaborate collaborate the promotion of traditional and non traditional minerals by 2033									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Targ et 2023	Targ et 2024	Target 2025	Targ et 2026	Targ et 2027	Source of Informa tion
Artisanal and small-scale mining promotion	Facilitate 30 awareness meetings to cooperatives and clubs on mining procedures	All wards	Number of meetings conducted on mining procedures	0	6	6	6	6	6	Reports
	Facilitate acquisition of 19 licenses artisanal and small-scale mining licenses by organized groups	All wards	# of artisanal and small skill mining licenses acquired by organized groups	5 licenses	0	5	5	5	4	Reports
	50 Application for funds through CEEC	All wards	Number of applications for funds through	0	10	10	10	10	10	DDCC Reports

			CEEC							
Objective	To increase processing plants from 10 plants in 2021 to 20 by 2033									
Strategy	The LA and Ministry of Small-scale and Medium Enterprises to promote value addition among investors in the district by 2033									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Targ et 2023	Targ et 2024	Target 2025	Targ et 2026	Targ et 2027	Source of Informa tion
Value chain development	Identification of investors	Mpika district and Zambia	# of Potential investors identified	10	0	3	3	2	2	District informati on center
	Identification of products for processing	All wards	# of potential products for processing identified	3	1	3	3	2	2	District informati on center
Objective	To scale-up investment promotions from provincial Exposition to districts investment expositions by 2033									
Strategy	The LA and Ministry of Small-scale and Medium Enterprises to collaborate on facilitating a conducive business environment in the district									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Targ et 2023	Targ et 2024	Target 2025	Targ et 2026	Targ et 2027	Source of Informa tion
Investment promotions	Conducting district shows	Musakanya ward	# of District shows conducted	1	1	1	1	1	1	reports

	Conducting district exposition	Musakanya ward	# of District exposition conducted	0	0	1	1	1	1	reports
	Capacity building of district chamber of commerce	Musakanya ward	# of capacity building training conducted	0	0	1	1	1	1	reports
Objective	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									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Targ et 2023	Targ et 2024	Target 2025	Targ et 2026	Targ et 2027	Source of Informa tion
Multi-facility economic zone and industrial parks	Identification of suitable sites for creation of economic zones and industrial yards	Musakanya ward	Suitable sites for economic zones and industrial yards identified	1	1	0	0	0	0	Mpika town council reports
	Conduct 8 Advertisement on economic zones and industrial yards	Zambia and abroad	# of adverts run	0	0	2	2	2	2	Reports, adverts
Objective	To increase access to skills training support from 380 students 2021 to 1500 students by 2033									

Strategy	The LA, MoE and MoST to collaborate on the provision of bursary support for skills development.									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of Information
Skills Development	Offer bursary support to 1280 for skills training	All Wards	# of students sponsored for skills development	380	380	400	400	400	80	Reports
	Undertake training needs assessment for skills training	All wards	#of assessments undertaken	0	0	12	0	0	0	Reports
Objective	To increase hospitality services in the district from 450 bedspaces to 1500 by 2033									
Strategy	LA and MoT to promote development of more hospitality facilities BY 2033									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of Information
Tourism promotion and marketing	Creation of 75 commercial plots for hospitality	All wards	# of Commercial plots for hospitality created	25	0	20	20	20	15	Reports, Site plans

	Advertise commercial plots for hospitality	Zambia and abroad	# of adverts run	0	0	0	5	0	0	Adverts
Objective	To increase tourist visitation in the district from 350 tourist per year to 700 tourist per year by the year 2033									
Strategy	The LA and MoT to intensify marketing of tourism sites by 2033									
GProgramme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Targ et 2023	Targ et 2024	Target 2025	Targ et 2026	Targ et 2027	Source of Informa tion
Tourism promotion and marketing	Advertise tourism camp sites through Mass media	Zambia and abroad	20 of adverts run	0	0	4	4	4	4	Adverts, reports
	Develop materials for advertising the sector	The District	100 of advertising materials developed	0	20	20	20	20	20	Reports
	Promote 5 Public Private Partnerships	All wards	Number of PPPs signed	2	1	1	1	1	1	Agreeme nts signed
Objective	To diversify tourism products from only consumptive to both consumptive and non-consumptive tourism in the district by 2033.									

Strategy	The LA and MoT to promote hunting, photographic, educational, cultural and spiritual tourism.									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of Information
Tourism product development	Grant hunting concessional agreement in hunting blocks	Mutekwe, chipembele, kapamba, chifungwe, muchinga wards	2 of hunting concession agreement signed	1	0	2	0	0	0	Concession agreement
Objective	To diversify tourism products from only consumptive to both consumptive and non-consumptive tourism in the district by 2033.									
Strategy	The LA and MoT to promote hunting, photographic, educational, cultural and spiritual tourism by 2033.									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of Information
Tourism product development	Grant 10 Tourism Concession agreements	All wards	# of tourism concession agreement signed	0	2	2	2	2	2	reports

	Grant Hunting Concession Agreements	All wards	hunting concession agreement	1	0	2	0	0	0	
Objective	To increase youth participation in sports, arts and cultural promotion from 20% to 50% by 2033									
Strategy	Department of Arts and Culture with the LA to promote sports, Arts and Culture by 2033									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Targ et 2023	Targ et 2024	Target 2025	Targ et 2026	Targ et 2027	Source of Informa tion
Sports, Art and Culture Promotion	Mobilise 8 traditional dancing groups	All wards	# of traditional dancing groups	32	0	2	2	2	2	Reports
	Develop cultural center	Chifungwe	# of cultural centers developed	0	0	0	0	1	0	Reports
	Establish 12 sports centers	all wards	# of sports centers established	0	0	3	3	3	3	Reports

Table 5.12 GOAL 3: Improved Local and International Transport linkages and Logistics and for social and economic development by 2033

Objective	To improve Air Transport Infrastructure in the district by expanding and upgrading the airstrip to bituminous standards, and construction of modern auxiliary facilities by 2027									
Strategies	The LA with the National Airport Cooperation to source for financial for the expansion and improvement air transport in the district									
					Target Years					
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/Frequency of activity
Aviation Development	Upgrade runways at 1 airstrip to bituminous standards	Chishibeso nde and chipembele	No. of runways upgraded to bituminous standards	0	0	0	1	0	0	Field Reports/annual reports
	Gravelling of runways	Chipembele and	No. of runways	0	0	0	1	0	1	Field Reports/annual reports

	Construction of Travelers' Pavilions at 1 airstrip	Chishibesonde	No. of travelers' pavilions constructed	0	0	0	0	1	0	Field Reports/annual reports
	Construction of ablution facilities at 2 aerodromes	Chipembele and Chifungwe	No. of ablution blocks constructed	0	0	0	0	1	1	Field Reports/annual reports
Objective	To improve transport and logistics in the district from 23% to 70% by 2027									
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 2027									
					Target Years					
Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Information
Road development and Maintenance	Rehabilitation of 69.7 km Mpika-Katibunga-Mano Camp	Lwitikila and Chipembele	Km of feeder roads rehabilitated	0	0	40	29.7	0	0	Field Reports/annual reports

Road										
Rehabilitation of 23.4 km T2-Kasenga road	Nachikufu	Km of feeder roads rehabilitated	4	0	10	10	3.4	0	Field Reports/annual reports	
Rehabilitation of 36.5 km Chansa Mibanga road	Lwitikila and Mutamba	Km of feeder roads rehabilitated	0	0	0	15	11	10.5	Field Reports/annual reports	
Rehabilitation of 27.8 km Mutamba-Kanyecele road	Mutamba	Km of feeder roads rehabilitated	0	0	0	10	10	7.8	Field Reports/annual reports	
Rehabilitation of 38.6km of old Nabwalya Road	Mutekwe and Muchinga	Km of feeder road rehabilitated	0	0	0	12.8	12.8	12.8	Field Reports/annual reports	
Rehabilitation of 17.8 km T2-Kapunda road	Chishibesonde	Km of feeder roads rehabilitated	0	0	0	10	7.8	0	Field Reports/annual reports	

Rehabilitation of 64.9 km Kamwanya-Chilyaba road	Musakanya, Kapamba and Chipembela	Km of feeder roads rehabilitated	10	0	0	30	20	14.9	Field Reports/annual reports
Rehabilitation of 130 km Great North Road to prescribed standards	Nachikufu, Chishibeso, Musakanya and Lwitikila	Km of roads tarred, paved and meeting prescribed standards	14	0	50	30	30	20	Field Reports/annual reports
Rehabilitation of 110 km Mpika-Kasama road to prescribed standards	Musakanya, Lubambala, Mukungwa and Mutamba	Km of roads tarred, paved and meeting prescribed standards	0	0	0	0	60	50	Field Reports/annual reports
Upgrading of 30 km township roads to bituminous standards	Musakanya and Lubambala	Km of roads tarred, paved and meeting prescribed standards	12	0	0	15	10	0	Field Reports/annual reports

	Construction of 30m span Kapamba bridge	Kapamba	No. of bridges constructed	0	0	1	0	0	0	Field Reports/annual reports
	Construction of 40m span Mwaleshi Bridge near Mano Camp	Chipembel e	No. of bridges constructed	0	0	1	0	0	0	Field Reports/annual reports
	Construction of 20m span Lwitikila bridge near Nyungwe	Mukungwa	No. of bridges constructed	0	0	0	1	0	0	Field Reports/annual reports
	Construction of 20m span Fioshi bridge	Nachikufu	No. of bridges constructed	0	0	0	1	0	0	Field Reports/annual reports
	Construction of 15m span Mukonteka bridge near Chilonga Rail Station	Nachikufu	No. of bridges constructed	0	0	0	1	0	0	Field Reports/annual reports
	Construction of 20m span Lutwashi bridge	Mutekwe	No. of bridges constructed	0	0	0	1	0	0	Field Reports/annual reports

	Construction of 20m span Chabuluma bridge	Lubamba	No. of bridges constructed	0	0	0	1	0	0	Field Reports/annual reports
	Construction of 20m span Mwamfushi bridge near Chipundu	Kapamba	No. of bridges constructed	0	0	0	1	0	0	Field Reports/annual reports
	Rehabilitation of 20m span Musheshi 1 bridge	Chipembel e	No. of bridges rehabilitated	0	0	0	0	1	0	Field Reports/annual reports
	Rehabilitation of 20m span Musheshi 2 bridge	Chipembel e	No. of bridges Rehabilitated	0	0	0	0	1	0	Field Reports/annual reports
	Construction of 20m span Mukungwa bridge near Chifobole	Mukungwa	No. of bridges constructed	0	0	0	0	1	0	Field Reports/annual reports
	Rehabilitation of 10m Kapapi bridge	Kapamba	No. of bridges rehabilitated	0	0	0	0	1	0	Field Reports/annual reports

	Construction of 15m span Kabale bridge near Mutamba	Mutamba	No. of bridges constructed	0	0	0	0	0	1	Field Reports/annual reports
	Construction of 30m span Kanchibiya bridge near Kanyebele	Mutamba	No. of bridges constructed	0	0	0	0	0	1	Field Reports/annual reports
	Construction of 10m span Luwanya bridge near Kanyebele	Mutamba	No. of bridges constructed	0	0	0	0	0	1	Field Reports/annual reports
Objective	Reduce vehicle, motorcycle and pedestrian accidents in the district by 60% by 2027									
Strategies	The LA and RTSA to ensure harmonised movement of vehicles, motorcycles and pedestrians									
					Target Years					
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information
Road development and Maintenance	Conduct monthly awareness campaigns	All 12 wards	No. of radio programmes on road	0	0	12	12	12	12	Field Reports/annual reports

	on road safety among motorists and pedestrians on radio		safety conducted								
	Construct 25km of Walkways along the roads	Musakanya and Lubambala	No. of bridges constructed	14	0	5	10	5	5	Field Reports/annual reports	
	Construction of 5 bus stations in the townships	Kamwanya, Tazara, Mwanafushi, Chilonga, Mutamba	Number of bus station constructed	1	1	1	1	1	1	Field Reports/annual reports	
	Rehabilitation of 281km Drainages	Nachikufu, Chishibeso, Musakanya and Lwitikila	Number of drainages rehabilitated	0	56.4	56.4	56.4	56.4	56.4	Field Reports/annual reports	
	Install 2 traffic lights at Kasama and Boma	Musakanya	No. of bridges constructed	0	0	1	1	0	0	Field Reports/annual reports	

	Junctions within the CBD									
	Install 500 street lights	Musakanya Lubambala Lwitikila, Chishibeso nde and Mukungwe	Number of streets lights installed	300	50	50	50	50	50	Field Reports/annual reports
	Conduct quarterly PPP awareness meetings	All 12 wards	Quarterly PPP awareness meetings conducted	0	4	4	4	4	4	Field Reports/annual reports

Table 5.13 Goal 5: Enhanced ICT Services in the district for socio-economic development

Objective	Increase mobile and internet connectivity from 60% to 90% by 2027									
Strategy	Promote the enhancement of digital capacity									
					Target Years					
Program me	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseli ne	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Information
ICT infrastruc	Constructio n of 10	All 12 wards	No. of communic	37	0	3	3	3	1	Field Reports/annual

ture developm ent	Communic ation towers		ation towers constructe d							reports
	20 Digital Skills enhanceme nt	All Wards	Number of digital trainings conducted	0	4	4	4	4	4	Field Reports/annual reports
	2 Digital Services promotion	All wards	Number of data centers created	0	0	0	1	0	1	Field Reports/annual reports

Objective	To increase access to quality Education in all the Zones of the District by enrolment from 50000 in 2022 to 60000 by 2033									
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Education to collaborate with the Local Authority and communities in identifying locations [communities] needing establishment of and or expansion schools • The MoE to collaborate with Local Authorities and other stakeholders in classroom infrastructure development • The MoE in collaboration with other stakeholders to ensure that all 112 schools have adequate sanitation facilities 									
					Target Years					
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/Frequency of activity
Infrastructure development	Conduct Stakeholder awareness meetings (focussing on the need of school infrastructure development)	All 12 wards	Number of meetings conducted	4	4	4	4	4	4	Field Reports/ quarterly
	Construct 105 classrooms at 52 ECE	All the 12 wards	Number of classrooms constructed	0	21	21	21	21	21	Activity reports/quarterly

Construct 150 classrooms at 50 Primary Schools	All the 12 wards	Number of classrooms constructed	21	15	30	35	35	35	Activity reports/quarterly
Construct 105 classrooms at 10 Secondary Schools	All the 12 wards	Number of classrooms constructed	8	20	20	20	20	24	Activity reports/quarterly
Construct 10 boreholes and water points at 102 schools	All the 12 wards	Number of boreholes constructed	15	20	20	20	20	22	Activity reports/quarterly
Construct 190 ablution blocks with washrooms (for MHM)	All the 12 wards	Number of ablution blocks constructed	22	38	38	38	38	38	Activity reports/quarterly
Construct 30 recreation Facilities in 30 schools	All the 12 wards	Number of Recreation facilities constructed	2	6	6	6	6	6	Activity reports/quarterly

	Construct 1 boarding facility for Special Education Centre at Musakanya Primary school	Musakanya Primary School	Number of boarding facilities constructed	0	0	1	0	0	0	Activity reports/quarterly
Objective	To reduce teachers' accommodation deficit in schools from 600 in 2022 to 300 by the year 2023									
Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Education to collaborate with the Local Authority and communities in identifying locations [communities] needing establishment of and or expansion number of staff houses The MoE to collaborate with Local Authority and other stakeholders in staff house infrastructure development. The MoE in collaboration with other stakeholder to ensure that all the 112 schools have adequate staff accommodation 									
Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of Information
Infrastructure development	Construct 150 teachers' houses in Schools (50 at Secondary Schools and 100 at	All the 12 wards	Number of teachers' houses constructed	3	30	30	30	30	30	

	Primary Schools)									
Objective	To increase rehabilitated school infrastructure from 18 classroom and 0 staff houses in 2022 to 90 classrooms and 90 staff houses by 2033									
Strategies	The MoE to collaborate with Local Authority and other stakeholders in school infrastructure rehabilitation.									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of information
Infrastructure Development	Conduct Stakeholder and community sensitisation meetings on infrastructure ownership, safety and dangers costs of vandalism	All the 12 wards	Number of meetings conducted	3	4	4	4	4	4	Quarterly reports
	Rehabilitate 90 classrooms (60 classrooms at primary schools and 30 classrooms at 10 secondary schools)	All the 12 wards	Number of classrooms rehabilitated	33	18	18	18	18	18	

	Rehabilitate 90 staff houses (60 at primary schools and 30 secondary schools)	All the 12 wards	Number of staff houses rehabilitated	2	18	18	18	18	18	
Objective	To reduce Pupil -Desk ratio from 5:1 in 2022 to 2:1 at primary and 1:1 at secondary school by 2033									
Strategy	MoE to collaborate with Local Authority and other stake holders to									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of Information
Infrastructure Development	Procure 5600 single seater [table and chair] desks for all 17 secondary schools in 12 wards of Mpika	All the 12 wards	Number of desks procured	1551	1120	1120	1120	1120	1120	
	Procure 6440 double seater desks for all 93 primary and community	All the 12 wards	Number of desks procured	5100	1288	1288	1288	1288	1288	

	schools in the 12 wards of Mpika									
	Procure 2324 chairs and 388 tables for ECE learners in 49 centres in the 12 wards	All the 12 wards	Number of desks procured	140	464 chsirs/77 tables	464 chsirs/77 tables	464 chsirs/77 tables	464 chsirs/77 tables	468 chsirs/80 tables	
	Rehabilitate 100 desks at ECE, 100 desks at Primary and 100 desks at Secondary sectors	All the 12 wards	Number of desks rehabilitated	371	60	60	60	60	60	
Objective	To reduce Teacher-Pupil ratio in all 112 schools from 1:55 in 2022 to 1:38 in 2033									
Strategies	The MoE to recruit additional 84 members of staff in ECE centers, 262 members of staff in primary schools, 238 members of staff in secondary schools and 20 members of staff Special Education Units									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of information

Human Resource Development	Lobby for 584 more teachers in the schools and deploy them in areas with deficit.	All 112 schools	Number of teachers lobbied	584	116	120	116	116	116	
	Conduct teacher Needs Assessment	All 112 schools	Number of needs assessments conducted	3	15	3	3	3	3	
	Deploy 584 recruited staff according to needs	All 112 schools	Number of staff deployed	1391	116	120	116	116	116	
Objective	To increase adult literacy centres from 5 in 2022 to 30 by 2033									
Strategies	MOE with Ministry of Community Development to introduce other Adult literacy centres									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of information
Adult Literacy	Create community awareness on the importance of adult literacy	All 12 wards	Number of community awareness meetings held	6	30	6	6	6	6	

	Establish 15 adult literacy centres	All 12 wards	Number of centres opened	6	30	6	6	6	6	
Objective	To increase access to Menstrual Hygiene services in schools from 35% in 2022 to 60% for all eligible school going girls by 2033									
Strategies	The Ministry of Education to in collaboration with stakeholders to procure sanitary towels and distribute freely to all school going girls The District Education office to ensure all schools include Menstrual hygiene services in their quarterly budgets									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of information
Menstrual hygiene Promotion	Conduct stakeholder and community awareness meetings on menstrual hygiene	All 12 wards	Number of meetings conducted	12	15	3	3	3	3	Reports
	Procure and distribute 20,000 sanitary towels to eligible girls in all the schools	All 112 schools	Number of sanitary ware procured and distributed	0	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	Reports
Objective	To increase access to school feeding services from 78 schools in 2022 to 96 schools by 2033									

Strategies										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MoE to mobilise resources through various stakeholders and roll out school feeding in all the schools. All schools to engage in one or more Production Unit activities 										
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of information
School feeding program	Create awareness in communities on school feeding.	All 12 wards	Awareness meetings conducted	6	3	3	3	3	3	
	Revamp Production Units in all the schools to supplement resources for school feeding	All 112 schools	Production Units revamped	35	77	0	0	0	0	
	Procure food stuff locally for easy transportation and distribute to all schools	All 96 schools	Number of schools received food stuff	78	78	96	96	96	96	

Objective	To reduce the dropout rate from 0.15% in 2022 to 0.05% by 2033									
Strategies	MoE to collaborate with Key Stakeholders in reducing the dropout rate									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of information
Reducing Dropout Rate	Conduct Stake holder and community sensitisation meeting on SRGBV, GRM and Case Management System	All 12 wards	Number of meetings conducted	15	11	11	11	11	11	Quarterly reports
Objective	To secure school land title deeds from 0 schools in 2022 for 112 schools in the district by 2033									
Strategies	MoE to collaborate with Local Authority, Ministry of Lands and other key stake holders to facilitate school land title deeds acquisition									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of information
School Land Title Deeds	Conduct 20 Key Stake holder sensitisation meeting on school land	Musakanya ward	Number of meetings conducted	6	4	4	4	4	4	Bi-annual reports

	and encroachment.									
	Acquire title deeds	All 12 wards	Number of School Land Titles aquired	0	0	50	50	12	0All	

Goal 2: Improved Technical, Vocation and Entrepreneurship Skills

Objective	To increase number of institutions offering TEVET skills from 3 in 2022 to 30 by 2033									
Strategies	The Local Authority with The Ministry of Education to increase the access to Tertiary Education									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of information
TEVET Training	Engage the private sector on the need to invest in Tertiary education in the district	Musakanya Ward	Number of engagements done	11	4	4	4	4	4	Annual reports
	Identify land for the establishment of Tertiary Education	Nachikufu, Musakanya, Lubambala and Chikwanda	Number of sites identified	1	0	3	0	0	0	

	wards									
Establish Tertiary Education centres in the district	Nachikufu, Musakanya, Lubambala and Chikwanda wards	Number of centres established	1	1	0	1	0	1		

Table 5.14 Development Outcome 1: **Enhanced Human and Social Development**

Table 5.15 Goal 3: Improved Health Food and Nutrition

Objectives										
To improve access to Primary health services from 65 % in 2022 to 95% by the year 2033.										
Strategies										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA with MoH in collaboration with stakeholders and other donors to construct new health facilities, complete stalled projects, upgrade, rehabilitate and maintain health infrastructure 										
					Target Years					
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification /Frequency
Infrastructure development	Upgrade 1 Urban clinic to District Hospital	Urban Clinic	# of Urban Clinics Upgraded	0	0	1	0	0	0	Physical checks
	Construct 2 Mini Hospitals	Nabwalya & Tazara	# of Mini Clinics constructed	2	0	1	1	0	0	Completion reports/Physical checks
	Construct new 9 Health post with accompanying staff houses and	Mulambwa, Katongo kapala, Chikomang'om e. Mwefushi.	# of Health Post Constructed	24	0	2	2	3	2	Completion reports/Physical checks
	Rehabilitate 13 existing health facilities	Tazara HP, Urban, Lufila, Kaluba, Chibansa, Kasenga, Nabwalya	# of Health facilities rehabilitated	0	3	3	3	3	4	Completion Report

	Complete construction of Micheal Chilufya Sata Ward	Mukungwa	# General hospitals construction completed	1	0	1	0	0	0	Completion reports/Physical checks
	Construction of 2 male, 2female & 2 children's Wards at the District	District hospital	# of Wards constructed	0	0	2	2	2	0	Completion reports/Physical checks
	Construct Mourner's shelter at the District Hospital	District hospital	# of Mourner's shelter constructed	0	0	0	1	0	0	Completion reports/Physical checks
	Construct a theatre at the District Hospital	District hospital	# of Theatres constructed	0	0	1	0	0	0	Completion reports/Physical checks
	Rehabilitate Chikwanda Health Post	Chikwanda HP	# of health post rehabilitated	0	1	0	0	0	0	Completion reports/Physical checks

Construct new 40 staff Housing units	Chaya, kalimba, Kazembe, Nabwalya, Mufubushi, kasenga chilonga ZNS, Chibansa,	# of Staff houses constructed	24	0	10	10	10	10	Completion reports/Physical checks
Rehabilitate 11 existing houses for health workers	Tazara HP, Mpika Urban, Lufila, Kaluba, Chibansa, kasenga,	# of Staff houses Rehabilitated	0	0	3	3	3	2	Completion reports/Physical checks
Construct 1 pharmacy block at Mpika District Hospital	Mpika District	# of Pharmacy block constructed	0	0	0	0	0	1	Reports/Physical checks
Construct 1 Office Block for the district	Civics centre	# of Office block for DHO constructed	0	0	0	1	0	0	Completion reports/Physical checks
Construct 1 Office Block for One Stop Centre Mpika District Hospital	Musakanya Ward	# of Office block for One Stop Centre constructed	0	0	0	0	0	1	Completion report

	Construct 2 mothers shelter in two wards	Nabwalya and Urban Clinic	Number of mothers shelter constructed	3	1	1	0	0	0	Completion report
	Provide all the required equipments in the 4 newly constructed health facilities	Chishala, Chipundu, Chibaye & Luchenene	# of health posts provided with the required equipments	0	0	4	4	4	4	GRNs, Deliveryly Notes/Physical check
Objectives	To improve sanitation facilities in health facilities from 33% in 2022 to 70% by 2033									
Strategies	The LA with the MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to improve sanitary facilities									
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification /Frequency of activity
Infrastructure development	Construct Waterborne toilets (Ablution block) in 16 health facilities	Chaya, Nabwalya, Kazembe, kalimba, Lufila, Kaluba,	# of waterborne Toilets constructed	8	0	4	4	4	4	Completion reports/Physical checks
	To increase the percentage of healthcare facilities complying to HCW Waste Management guidelines from 54 % in 2022 to 95% by 2033									
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA with the MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to strengthen compliance to healthcare waste management 									

Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification /Frequency
Infrastructure development	Construct 13 health incinerators in facilities	Chaya, Nabwalya, Kazembe, kalimba, Mufubushi, Kasenga, chikwanda, ZCA, Tazara Residential, Chipundu, Chibaye, Chishala, & Luchenene	# of Incinerators constructed	11	0	3	4	3	3	Completion reports/Physical checks
Objectives	To improve availability of well-maintained fleet to ensure mobility for service delivery from 2 ambulances in 2022 to 6 ambulances by 2033									
Strategies	• The LA with MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners and other donors to provide adequate and appropriate transport for efficient and effective service delivery									
Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification /Frequency
Equipment and transport	Procure four (4) ambulances	Mpika District	# of Ambulances procured	2	0	1	1	2	0	White Book

Commented [T1]:

	Procure 2 Utility vehicles	Mpika District	# of Utility Vehicles procured	2	0	0	1	0	1	White Book
Objective	To improve availability of utilities in health facilities from 28% in 2022 to 90% in 2033									
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA, MoH, REA and ZESCO in collaboration with other Cooperating Partners to Improve the provision of electricity/renewable energy, water and internet 									
programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification /Frequency
Infrastructure development	Connect 12 health facilities to the national electricity grid	Chaya, Chibansa, Chibaye, Chishala, Chipundu, Luchenene, Chilwanda	# of ealth facilities connected to the National Electricity grid	12	0	3	3	3	3	Staff Returns quarterly
	Procure Solar System for 7 health facilities	Nabwalya, Chaya, Kalimba,	# of Solar systems procured for	2	0	4	3	0	0	Quarterly
	Install 17 boreholes in health facilities	Chaya, Nabwalya, Kazembe, kalimba, Kamwanya, Tazara HP,	# of boreholes installed	8	0	5	4	4	4	Completion reports/Physical checks

	Rehabilitate borehole at Lufila HP	Lufila	# of boreholes rehabilitated	0	1	0	0	0	0	Completion reports/Physical checks
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	Connect 23health facilities to internet services	Chaya,Chibansa , Chibaye, Chishala, Chipundu, Luchenene, Chikwanda ,Chilonga urban Clinic Kazembe, Kaluba, Kalimba ,Kamwanya ,Kasenga , Kazembe,Lufil a, Mufubushi ,Nabwalya St Odilia ,TZR Residential, Tazara HP,ZCA ZNS, Chitulika & Mukungule	# of health facilities connected to internet services	8	4	4	5	5	5	
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Objectives	To increase human resource availability in health centres from 65% in 2022 to 95% by 2033 to reduce the Doctor to patient ratio from 1: 35,020 in 2022 to 1: 13,010 .in 2033 and the Nurse to patient ratio from 1: 1723 in 2022 to 1: 70 in 2033.									
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA with the MoH in collaboration with stakeholders to scale up recruitment of health workers in accordance with the approved staff establishment The LA with MoH, Cooperating partners and other stakeholders to provide incentives/enablers to Community Based Volunteers 									
Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Means of Verification
Human Resource Development	Lobby Central government to recruit 250 qualified and specialised health care workers and deploy them in areas of need.	Chaya,Chibansa, Chibaye, Chishala, Chipundu, Luchenene, Chikwanda, Chilonga urban Clinic, Kazembe, Kaluba, Kalimba, Kamwanya, Kasenga, Kazembe,Lufila, Mufubushi, Nabwalya, St Odilia, TZR Residential,	# of qualified Staff (Doctors, Nurses, Clinicians, deployed	3, Doctors, 211 nurses, 26 Midwives, 32 clinicians and 31 EHT	50	60	40	50	50	Staff monthly Returns

	Hold monthly meetings to create community awareness on the need for Community Based	Chaya,Chibansa , Chibaye, Chishala, Chipundu, Luchenene, Chikwanda ,Chilonga urban Clinic	# of awareness meetings held	12	0	12	12	12	12	Field reports
	Provide incentives/enablers such as free bicycles, gumboots, raincoats etc to 120 Community Based Volunteers	Chaya,Chibansa , Chibaye, Chishala, Chipundu, Luchenene, Chikwanda ,Chilonga urban Clinic Kazembe, Kaluba, Kalimba ,Kamwanya ,Kasenga , Kazembe,Lufil a, Mufubushi ,Nabwalya St Odilia ,TZR Residential,	# of incentives/enablers provided to Community based volunteers	284	0	30	30	30	30	GRNs

Objective	To improve availability of essential medicines and medical supplies from 80% in 2022 to 95 % by 2033									
Strategies	The MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to strengthen the last mile distribution systems.									
Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification /Frequency
Medicines and medical supply chain management	Conduct monthly Procurement essential medicines & medicinal supplies	Chaya,Chibansa , Chibaye, Chishala, Chipundu, Luchenene, Chikwanda ,Chilonga urban Clinic Kazembe, Kaluba, Kalimba	# of months essential medicines and medical supplies procured	8	12	12	12	12	12	GRNs & Stock Control Cards

	Procure 1030 hospital beds	Chaya,Chibansa , Chibaye, Chishala, Chipundu, Luchenene, Chikwanda ,Chilonga urban Clinic Kazembe, Kaluba, Kalimba	# of hospital beds procured	284	0	250	250	250	280	GRNs & Stock Control Cards Asset register
	Install the facility edition electronic Logistics Management Information System (eLMIS) in 11 health facilities for	Chaya, Chibaye, Chishala, Chipundu, Luchenene, Chikwanda , Kazembe, Kalimba , Kazembe,Lufil	# of health facilities installed with facility edition eLMIS	13	0	3	3	3	2	Asset register

	Conduct monthly stock taking in health facilities	Chaya,Chibansa , Chibaye, Chishala, Chipundu, Luchenene, Chikwanda ,Chilonga urban Clinic Kazembe, Kaluba, Kalimba ,Kamwanya ,Kasenga , Kazembe,Lufil a, Mufubushi ,Nabwalya St Odilia ,TZR Residential, Tazara HP,ZCA ZNS, Chitulika & Mukungule	# of months Stock taking conducted	12	12	12	12	12	12	Stock control cards
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Objective	<i>To reduce HIV incidences in the district from 6.1/100 in 2022 to 2.6/100 in 2033.</i>									
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA with MoH in collaboration with cooperating Partners and other donors to strengthen targeted HIV testing including using newer technologies such as self-testing for key and priority populations including adolescents and young people. • The LA with MoH in collaboration with cooperating Partners to ensure that 95% of people living with HIV know their status, 95% of people with diagnosed HIV infection receive sustained combination antiretroviral treatment and 95% of all people receiving ART attain viral suppression. 									
Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2022	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification
HIV/AIDs Stigma Reduction and new infections	Establish 24 Youth Friendly spaces in all the facilities.	Chaya,Chibansa , Chibaye, Chishala, Chipundu, Luchenene, Chikwanda ,Chilonga urban Clinic Kazembe, Kaluba, Kalimba	# of youth friendly spaces established	1	0	4	3	4	5	

	Conduct monthly VMMC activities in 24 health facilities.	Chaya,Chibansa , Chibaye, Chishala, Chipundu, Luchenene, Chikwanda ,Chilonga urban Clinic Kazembe, Kaluba, Kalimba ,Kamwanya ,Kasenga , Kazembe,Lufil a, Mufubushi ,Nabwalya St Odilia ,TZR Residential, Tazara HP,ZCA ZNS, Chitulika & Mukungule	# of months VMMC activities conducted	8	12	12	12	12	12	Field/ Activity reports
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	Intensify HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns	Chaya,Chibansa , Chibaye, Chishala, Chipundu, Luchenene, Chikwanda ,Chilonga urban Clinic Kazembe, Kaluba, Kalimba ,Kamwanya ,Kasenga , Kazembe,Lufil a, Mufubushi ,Nabwalya St Odilia ,TZR Residential, Tazara HP,ZCA ZNS, Chitulika & Mukungule	# of HIV/AIDS awareness Campaigns intensified	4		4	4	4	4	Field report
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Objective To Reduce Malaria incidence in the district from 375.2/1000 in 2022 to 50/1000 in 2033										
Strategy										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA in collaboration with MoH to mobilize resources to reduce the malaria burden within the district by implement high impact interventions; vector control (IRS & LLINS) The LA with MoH in collaboration with cooperating Partners to strengthen facility and community-based case management. 										
Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verification /Frequency of activity
	Train 100 Community Health Workers in Harmonised ICCM	Chaya,Chibansa , Chibaye, Chishala, Chipundu, Luchenene, Chikwanda ,Chilonga urban Clinic Kazembe, Kaluba, Kalimba	# of Community Health Workers trained in Harmonised ICCM	357	15	20	25	20	20	ICCM reports

	Distribute 50,000 ITNs for vector control	Chaya,Chibansa , Chibaye, Chishala, Chipundu, Luchenene, Chikwanda ,Chilonga urban Clinic Kazembe, Kaluba, Kalimba, Kamwanya, Kasenga , Kazembe,Lufilala, Mufubushi ,Nabwalya St Odilia ,TZR Residential, Tazara HP,ZCA ZNS, Chitulika & Mukungule	# of ITNs distributed	7,436	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	ITN distribution registers
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	Train 100 health workers in Malaria Case Management	Chaya,Chibansa, Chibaye, Chishala, Chipundu, Luchenene, Chikwanda ,Chilonga urban Clinic Kazembe, Kaluba, Kalimba, Kamwanya, Kasenga, Kazembe,Lufila, Mufubushi ,Nabwalya St Odilia ,TZR Residential, Tazara HP,ZCA ZNS, Chitulika & Mukungule	# of health workers trained in Malaria case management	10	0	25	25	25	25	Activity report/
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	Conduct quarterly Surveillance, Monitoring, Evaluation, Operational and Research (SMEOR)	Chaya,Chibansa , Chibaye, Chishala, Chipundu, Luchenene, Chikwanda ,Chilonga urban Clinic Kazembe, Kaluba, Kalimba ,Kamwanya ,Kasenga , Kazembe,Lufilala, Mufubushi ,Nabwalya St Odilia ,TZR Residential, Tazara HP,ZCA ZNS, Chitulika & Mukungule	# of SMEORs conducted	1	4	4	4	4	4	Activity reports
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	Conduct Mass Drug Administration	Chaya,Chibansa , Chibaye, Chishala, Chipundu, Luchenene, Chikwanda ,Chilonga urban Clinic Kazembe, Kaluba, Kalimba ,Kamwanya ,Kasenga , Kazembe,Lufilala, Mufubushi ,Nabwalya St Odilia ,TZR Residential, Tazara HP,ZCA ZNS, Chitulika & Mukungule		0	0	1	0	0	1	Activity report
Objective	To increase the percentage of deliveries attended by skilled personnel from 77.9% in 2022 to 100% by 2033.									
Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA with MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to expand infrastructure of maternity annexes. 									

Infrastructure development	Construct 18 Maternity Annexes in health facilities	Chaya, Nabwalya, Kalimba, Kazembe, Kasenga, Mufubushi, Tazara Res, Tazara HP, Chikwanda, Kaluba, Kamwanya, Chibaye, Chipundu, Chishala & Luchenene	# of Maternity Annexes Constructed	6	0	8	10	0	0	Completion reports/Physical checks
	Rehabilitate 4 Maternity Annexes	Kasenga, Chibansa, Urban & Lufila	# of Maternity Rehabilitated	0	0	2	2	0	0	Completion reports/Physical checks
	Construct 2 Mother's Shelter	Nabwalya & Urban Clinic	# of Mother's shelters Constructed	0	0	1	1	0	0	Completion reports/Physical checks

Objective	To increase fully immunized coverage of under-one children from 77% in 2022 to 95% in 2033									
Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA with the MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to strengthen provision of integrated outreach for immunisation services The LA with the MoH in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners to strengthen child growth monitoring and promotion 									
Infrastructure development	Construct 120 Outreach Posts in health facilities	Chaya, Chibansa, Chishala, Chipundu, Luchenene, Chikwanda, Chilonga urban Clinic, Kazembe, Kaluba, Kalimba, Kamwanya, Kasenga, Kazembe, Lufilila, Mufubushi, Nabwalya, St Odilia, TZR Residential, Tazara HP, ZCA ZNS, Chitulika	# of Outreach post constructed	10		30	30	30	30	Completion reports/Physical checks

	Procure 25 Motor bikes	Chaya,Chibansa , Chibaye, Chishala, Chipundu, Luchenene, Chikwanda ,Chilonga urban Clinic Kazembe, Kaluba, Kalimba ,Kamwanya ,Kasenga , Kazembe,Lufil a, Mufubushi ,Nabwalya St Odilia ,TZR Residential, Tazara HP,ZCA ZNS, Chitulika & Mukungule	# of motorbikes procured	10	0	7	7	7	4	Physical Check
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	Train 48 Health Workers in Growth Monitoring & Promotions	Chaya,Chibans a , Chibaye, Chishala, Chipundu, Luchenene, Chikwanda ,Chilonga urban Clinic Kazembe, Kaluba, Kalimba ,Kamwanya ,Kasenga , Kazembe,Lufil a, Mufubushi ,Nabwalya St Odilia ,TZR Residential, Tazara HP,ZCA ZNS, Chitulika & Mukungule	# of HWs trained in Growth Monitoring & Promotions	20	0	24	0	24	0	
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Table 5.16 Goal 5: Reduced Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequalities through the provision of social services and amenities by 2033

Objective	Increase access to social cash transfer (SCT) for eligible households from 65 % in 2021 to 94 % in 2027									
Strategies	The Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) to collaborate with the Local Authority (LA) to raise awareness of the SCT program and mobilize resources for eligible households' payments									
					Target Years					
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/Frequency
Social Cash Transfer	Holding Community Meetings	All the wards	Number of community meetings held	3	4	4	4	4	4	Field Reports/annual reports
	Enrolling beneficiaries on Social Cash Transfer	All wards	Number of beneficiaries enrolled on SCT	14,245	3,376	3,376	3,376	3,376	3,376	Establishment registers/annual
Objective	Reduce the number of street children from its current percentage of 10 % to 3 % by 2027.									
Strategy	The Local Authority collaborate with stakeholders and Construct Places of Child Safety.									
Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of Information

Child Protection	Construction of 2 Social Safety Nets Homes	Musakanya Ward	Several social safety net homes were constructed.	0	0	1	0	1	0	Activity Reports/Annual Reports
Objective	Improve coverage of vulnerable but viable women groupings accessing Finance from 8.3 % in 2021 to 33.3 % in 2027									
Strategies	The MDCSS is working together with stakeholders to establish village banking groups in four wards situated in the heart of the Central Business Town.									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of information
Village Banking	Establish 8-12 Village Banking groups.	In all the ward	Several Village Banking Groups established	8	0	0	4	4	4	Activity Reports/Annual Reports
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance accessibility to safety nets for the vulnerable and homeless individuals residing in the districts. Reduce house accommodation deficit in the district from 68% housing units in 2022 to 46% by 2027. 									
Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA and MCDSS will collaborate with other stakeholders and mobilize resources for the construction of a safe home in the district by the year 2025 									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of Information

	Construct a safe home for the vulnerable	Musakanya Wad	Number of Safe homes for the vulnerable constructed	0	0	0	1	0	0	Activity Reports/Annual Reports
Social Protection	Identifying eligible beneficiaries for CDF Grants.	All the wards	Several organized groupings benefited from the Grant Schemes	40	40	50	50	5	50	Activity reports.
	Hold 8sensitization meetings	All the Wards	Number of community meetings held.	3	2	2	2	2	2	Activity Reports/Annual Reports

Table 5.17 Goal 6: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation by 2033

Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to urban water supply from 80 % in 2021 to 98 % in 2027 • To increase access to rural water supply from 45% in 2022 to 80% in 2027 • To improve Sanitation facilities in rural areas by eliminating Open Defecation from 35 % in 2022 to 70 % in 2027 • Improve access to urban sanitation facilities from 40 % in 2022 to 75 % in 2027 • Improve Solid Waste Management
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Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LA and Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company aims to connect 99% of households in urban and peri-urban areas by 2033. • The LA in collaboration with Cooperating partners to mobilize resources for rural water supply • The LA to collaborate with the Traditional leaders and cooperating partners to ensure that all rural households have access to proper sanitation facilities • The LA and Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company to connect 80% of households in urban and peri-urban areas to the sewer network by 2033, • The LA to ensure that it enforces the laws on solid waste management 									
					Target Years					
Program	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of information/Freque nc
Infrastructure Development	Connect Household	Musakaya, Lubambala and Chibeshibesond e	Number of Households connected to the main water network							Activity Reports/An nual Reports
	Rehabilitation of boreholes in all wards	All the Wards	Number of boreholes rehabilitated	40	0	25	20	20	20	Activity Reports/An nual Reports
	Construction of boreholes in all wards	All the wards	Number of boreholes constructed	250	20	45	45	45	45	Activity Reports/An nual Reports

	Construct of 4 water schemes in the growth node,	Mutamba Chilonga Katibunga Chikwanda	Number of Water reticulation systems constructed	2	0	2	2	0	0	Activity Reports/Annual Reports
	Construction of 4 sanitation facilities at open markets (Umunada)	Katibunga Kasenga Mutamba Chilonga	Number of sanitation facilities constructed.	0	0	2	2	0	0	Activity Reports/Annual Reports
	Completion 2 of the sewer network.	Lubambala Ward Musakanya Ward	Number of sewer networks constructed	2	2	0	0	0	0	Activity Reports/Annual Reports
	Rehabilitation of Musakanya Market Ablution.	Musakanya main Market	Number of sanitation facilities	1	0	1	0	0	0	Activity Reports/Annual Reports
	Construct 10 refuse bays around active trade areas	Musakanya Market Mpika Main Bus Station	Number of Refusal Bay constructed	1	0	4	4	2	0	Activity Reports/Annual Reports

	Procurement of 2 Skip Truck	Number of skip trucks procured	Skip Truck	0	0	1	2	0	0	Annual Reports
	Procurement of 10 Skip Bins	Number of skip bins procured	Skip Bins	0	0	1	4	3	2	Annual Reports
	Construction of Engineered dump site	Musakanya Ward	Number of engineered dump sites constructed	1	0	1	0	0	0	Annual Reports
	Construction of ablution at 6 main Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tazara Shanghai Market • Musakanya a main Market • BP main bus station • Chilonga Market • Chitulika Market • TAZARA New 	Number of sanitation facilities constructed	0	0	1	2	2	2	Annual Reports
Objective	To improve Sanitation facilities in rural areas by eliminating Open Defecation from 35 % in 2022 to 70 % in 2027									

Strategy										
The LA's collaboration with the Traditional leaders and cooperating partners to ensure that all rural households have access to proper sanitation facilities										
Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of Information
Capacity Building	12 Capacity building training in CLTS for V WASHE committees	All the wards	Number of trainings conducted	5	12	12	12	12	12	Activity Reports/Annual Reports
	Conducting sensitization meetings in all wards.	All the Wards	Number of meetings conducted.	5	4	4	4	4	4	

	Construction of sanitation facilities (ablution) at 6 main Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tazara Shanghai Market • Musakanya main Market • BP main bus station • Chilonga Market • Chitulika Market • TAZARA New Market 	Number of sanitation facilities constructed	0	0	1	2	2	2	Annual Reports
Objective	To improve Sanitation facilities in rural areas by eliminating Open Defecation from 35 % in 2022 to 70 % in 2027									
Strategy	The LA's collaboration with the Traditional leaders and cooperating partners to ensure that all rural households have access to proper sanitation facilities									
Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of Information
Capacity Building	Strengthen D-WASHE and V WASHE committees	All the wards	Number of trainings in CLTS conducted	5	1	1	1	1	1	Activity Reports/Annual Reports

	Create awareness about the importance of improved sanitation facilities in rural areas.	All the Wards	Number of meetings conducted.	5	4	4	4	4	4	
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Table 5.18 Development Outcome 3: Environmental Sustainability

Objective	To reduce the rate of deforestation and forest degradation in the district from over 500ha to 100ha per year by 2033.
Strategy	The LA and the Department of Forest, TRALARD and other stakeholders to collaborate in reducing the rate of deforestation and degradation by 2033 Strengthen and enhance existing traditional by laws in the protection and management of natural resources by 2033

Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of Information
Forest protection and Management	Engage 200 Community Forest Guards in 20 CFMGs	All wards	200 community forest guards engaged	60	0	40	40	40	20	Reports
	Raise 5000 indigenous tree and 200,000 exotic tree seedlings.	Musakanya ward	Seedlings raised	9000	0	50000	55000	60000	40000	Reports
	Conduct awareness programs on the importance of forest conservation	All wards	120 awareness programs in all the wards	15	24	24	24	24	24	Reports
Objective	To increase area under Community Forest Management from 150,000ha to 250,000 Hectares by 2033									
Strategy	The Department of Forest in collaboration with the Traditional Leaders will place 250,000 Hectares under community Forest Management by 2033									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of Information

										tion
Community Forest Management	Create 15 Community Forest Management Areas	All wards	# of community forest management areas created	12	0	4	4	5	2	
Objective	To reduce levels of Encroachment in Mpika BOMA No 41 and Bwingimfumu No. 244 National Forest from 60% to 5% by 2033									
Strategy	The Forestry Department and DNPW in collaboration with Law Enforcement agencies to Intensify Patrols by 2033									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of Information
Natural Resource protection and Management	Identification of alternative land for settlements	Chifungwe, Muchinga, Mukungule, chobela, chishala	Alternative land for settlement identified	0	0	1	0	0	0	Reports
	Re-allocation of Squatters to resettlement schemes	Chifungwe, Muchinga, Mukungule, chobela, chishala	Areas designated for squatter allocated	0	0	0	1	0	0	Reports

Objective	To reduce levels of Encroachment in Munyamadzi and Mukungule GMA from 20% to 5% by 2033									
Strategy	DNPW in collaboration with Law Enforcement agencies Intensify Patrols by 2033									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of Information
Natural Resource protection and Management	Creation of permanent boundaries of GMAs and National Parks	All wards	Killometers of Permanent boundaries created.	0	0	300 Km	200km	0	0	Reports
	Identification of alternative land for settlements	Chifungwe ,Muchinga, Mukungule , chobela, chishala	Alternative land for settlement identified	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reports
	Re-allocation of Squatters to designated areas	Chifungwe ,Muchinga, Mukungule , chobela, chishala	Areas designated for squatter allocated	0	0	0	1	0	0	Reports
Objective	To increase adherence to environmental and social management plans from 20% in 2021 to 60% by 2033									

Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LA and other partners to ensure compliance to environmental and social management plans by 2033 									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of Information
Environmental compliance promotion and tracking	Enforcement of environmental and social management plans	All wards	# of environmental and social management plans enforced	2	3	3	3	3	3	Reports
Objective	To reduce poaching in National Parks and Game Management Areas of Mpika district from 1 officer per 20km ² to 1 officer per 50km ² to by 2033									
Strategy	CRBs and stakeholders to recruit and train 100 community scouts, to help curb poaching by 2033 MoT and LA to secure treasury Authority to Recruit and Train 20 wildlife Police Officers by 2033									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of Information
Wildlife protection and management	Recruit and Train 100 community scouts	Chifungwe, muchinga, kapamba, chipembele, mutekwe	100 community scouts recruited and trained	53	0	50	50	0	0	Reports

	To establish 5 wildlife camps	Chifungwe, muchinga, kapamba, chipembele, mutekwe	5 wildlife camps established	10	0	5	0	0	0	Reports
	Construct 25 houses	Chifungwe, muchinga, kapamba, chipembele, mutekwe	25 houses constructed	90	0	5	10	5	5	Reports
	Recruit and Recruit 20 WPOs	Chifungwe, muchinga, kapamba, chipembele, mutekwe	20 wildlife police officers recruited and trained	26	0	20	0	0	0	Reports
Objective	To increase community participation in natural resources management from 50% participation in 2021 to 80% 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 programs by 2033									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Targ et 2023	Tar get 2024	Target 2025	Tar get 2026	Targ et 2027	Source of Informa tion
Community Based Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To form and train 2 Community 	Chifungwe, muchinga, kapamba,	2 community resources board form	2	0	0	0	2	0	Reports

Management	Resources Board in Mukungule and Nabwalya	chipembele , mutekwe								
	To offer technical and financial support to the 2 Community Resource Boards for effective operations	Chifungwe, muchinga, kapamba, chipembele , mutekwe	Technical and financial support offered	2	1	1	1	1	1	CRB reports
Objective	To increase the annual tonnage of honey in the district from 5tons in 2022 to 20 tons of honey in 2033.									
Strategy	The Forestry department with Co-operating partners will promote Beekeeping as alternative Livelihood alternative by 2033									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Targ et 2023	Tar get 2024	Target 2025	Tar get 2026	Targ et 2027	Source of Informa tion
Bee Keeping	Identify 400 farmers with forest areas	All wards	# of farmers identified	20	0	100	100	100	100	Reports
	Train 400 Farmers in bee	All wards	# of Farmers trained in bee	0	0	100	100	100	100	Reports

	keeping,		keeping							
	procure 400 bee keeping kit.	All wards	# of bee keeping kits procured	25	0	100	100	100	100	Reports
Objective	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 by 2033									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of Information
Disaster preparedness and Mitigation	Preparation of Disaster preparedness plans	district	Disaster preparedness plan prepared	1	1	1	1	1	1	Reports
	Preparation of Framework on disaster risk reduction and preparedness	district	Framework on disaster risk reduction and preparedness	0	0	1	0	0	0	Reports
Objective	To increase the number of automated weather stations from 1 station to 5 by 2033									

Strategy	The LA and MoGEE to collaborate on sourcing funds for establishment of automated weather stations									
Programme	Activity	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Source of Information
Early warning system	Set up 4 automated weather stations	Chifungwe, chipembele, Iwitikila, mutamba	# of weather stations set-up	1	0	0	2	2	0	Reports

Development Outcome 4: Good Governance Environment

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

Table 5.19 Goal 1: To Improve Security and Justice System in the District by 2033

Objective	To have at least 80% of the population in the Planning Area sensitized in land development procedures by 2027.									
Strategy	Strengthen Land Management and Administration									
Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline (2022)	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verifications/ Freq.

Land Management and Administration	Holding of monthly public meetings, Radio programmes, road shows and social media on Development Control.	The Council Planning Areas	No. of sensitization Meeting and Programmes Held	8	8	12	12	12	12	Reports, Minutes and recordings
	Upgrade 7 unplanned settlements in the Planning Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chitulika • Sekela • Chipita • Kapili • Malambwa 	No. of unplanned settlement upgraded	1	0	1	2	2	2	DDCC Reports
	Conduct monthly field inspections of approved buildings.	The Council Planning	No. of Monthly field development	12	08	12	12	12	12	Monthly field reports
	Procure at least two (2) SUV for development controls and other planning related programmes	LA/Planning Department	No. of SUV vehicles Procured	0	0	1	0	1	0	Asset Register, Procurement Minutes
	Demolition of illegal developments	Planning Area	No. of illegal structures	1	0	10	10	10	10	- DDCC Reports - Council Minutes
	Objective	To provide secured land parcels for investment across all the 12 wards by 2027.								
Strategy	Strengthen Land Management and Administration									

Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline (2022)	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verifications/ Freq.
Access to land	Numbering, Surveying service of 310 properties for investment	All the 7 growth Centers	No. of title deed facilitated	2	10	50	50	100	100	Council Minutes, DDCC, PDCC reports, ZILMIS
	Numbering, Surveying servicing of 2600 properties for offer to the public	The Council Planning Areas	No. of secured and serviced plots provided for development of housing facilities	200	400	600	400	600	600	Council Minutes, Maps, Reports ZILMIS
	Numbering, Surveying and offering of title deeds	All wards	% of the already issued land provided with Title Deeds.	600	600	600	600	600	600	Council Minutes, DDCC, PDCC reports, ZILMIS
Land Management and Administration	Provide Land to the Ministry of Infrastructure , Housing and Urban Development and investors to build housing units (4)	Musakanya Lubambala Mukungwe Lwitikila	Number of the already created layouts (land) issued to the Stakeholders	1	0	2	1	1	0	Council Minutes, DDCC, PDCC reports, ZILMIS

	Servicing of newly opened areas with roads, water and Becon installation through Land Development Fund	Musakanya Lubambala Mukungwe Lwitikila	5 newly serviced areas done in the 4 wards	1	0	1	2	2		Council Minutes, DDCC, PDCC reports, ZILMIS
	Procure 4 Earth moving equipments Roller Compactor, TLB, Grander and water bowser	All the wards	4 Earth Moving Equipmenst Procured	1	2		1		1	Council Minutes, DDCC, PDCC reports, ZILMIS
Objective	To capacity build Officers, Civic leaders and all the 12 WDC's in various skills by 2026.									
Strategy	Strengthen Public Service performance management systems									
Programme	Activities	Location (by	Indicator	Baseline (2022)	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verifications/ Freq.
Capacity Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E Trainings • Governance • Project Identification and prioritization 	All wards	No. of WDC's capacity built in various skills.	12	12	12	12	12	0	Council minutes, Reports
	Conduct M&E and Governance trainings for Officers, CS,DC and Chairperson	District Administration	No. of Capacity building trainings Conducted	1	1	1	1	1	1	Reports

Community Mobilization and Governance	Procurement of 3 Bicycles for each of the 12 WDC's	All Wards	No. of Bicycles Procured	0	0	0	36	0	0	CDFC reports
Objective	To have 100% targeted public sector functions decentralized in local authorities by 2017									
Strategy	Strengthen Public Service performance management systems									
Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline (2022)	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verifications/ Freq.
Decentralisation of public services	Implement devolution of six targeted functions to the Local Authority namely: Livestock Development and Disease Control, Sports Development	Mpika	No. of targeted functions devolved to the local authority	0	6	0	0	0	0	Devolution Task force reports, Cabinet circulars.
Objective	To enhance revenue collection for the Local Authority from 51% in 2022 to 85% by 2027									
Strategy	The Local Authority to broaden, intensify and automate revenue collection									
Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline (2022)	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verifications/ Freq.
Public finance management	• Update the Valuation roll	Mpika	No. of	0	0	1	0	0	0	Approved valuation roll report
	• Collaborate with WDC's as	All 12 wards	No. of Wards engaged as	2	2	12	12	12	12	Quarterly Reports

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure and equip all the 19 revenue collection points with electronic machines and surveillance systems 	Mpika	No. of revenue collection points equipped with electronic machines and surveillance systems	1	0	19	0	0	0	Financial Reports
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish 5 new revenue source 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manyowe Farms Mutambara Musakanya Block Making Butcher y Musakanya 	No. of New revenue sources established	19	0	2	3	0	0	Financial Reports
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Truck Park at Lubambala and Chilonga 	Number of truck park created	1	0	0	1	0	1	Financial Reports

Objective	To improve and enhance Rule of law from 50% to 75 % by 2033									
Strategy	The LA in collaboration with law enforcement agencies in Strengthening the Criminal and Justice System and Enhance the Rule of									
Programme	Activities	Location (by	Indicator	Baseline (2022)	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verifications/ Freq.
Enhanced Rule of Law	Reduce crime rate in the district from 65% in 2022 to 40% in 2027	Mpika	Proportion reduction in Crime rate achieved	0.65	0.62	0.53	0.50	0.45	0.40	DJOC Report
	Expanding of 6 Juvenile cells	Mpika Main Correction Facility	Number of cells built.	0	0	0	0	6	0	Reports
	Construction of 7 Local Courts	Mutamba Nabwalya Mukungule Chilonga Tazara Chikwanda Kamwanya	Number of local courts constructed	0	0	0	0	1	1	Reports
	Rehabilitation of 3 Local Courts	Musakanya Lubambala Lwitikila	Number of Local Courts rehabilitated	0	0	1	1	1	0	Reports

	Increase access to the Justice System to 80% in the entire district by 2027	Mpika	Proportion increases to justice systems	0.35	0.35	0.45	0.60	0.70	0.80	Judicial Reports
Objective	To reduce crime rate in the district from 60% in 2022 to 15% in 2027									
Strategy	The LA in collaboration with law enforcement agencies in Strengthening the Criminal and Justice System and Enhance the Rule of Law									
Programme	Activities	Location (by	Indicator	Baseline (2022)	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verifications/ Freq.
Infrastructure development	Establishing a correctional facility with a capacity of 800 inmates	Lubambala ward	No. of correctional facilities with 1500 inmate capacity established	0	0	0	0	1	0	DDCC Reports
	Construction of main police station	ECO junction Musakanya ward	Number of police station constructed	0	0	0	0	1	0	DDCC Report

	Construction of 5 Police Post	Kamwanya Tazara, Mwafushi Chilonga Mutamba	Number of Police Post Constructed	2	1	1	1	1	1	DDCC Report
	Procure 4 police vehicles in the next 10 years	All wards	Number of Police Vehicles procured	0	1	1	1	1		DDCC Report
	Rehabilitate 2 Police Post	Chibasa Chilonga	Number of police post rehabilitated	0	0	0	1	1	0	DDCC
	Construct one (1) office complex for Law Enforcement Agencies	Lubambala Ward	No. of Office complex for law enforcement agencies constructed	0	0	0	0	1	0	DDCC Reports
Management of correction facilities	Reduce the number of inmate in the correction facility to acceptable numb	Mpika Main								DJOC Report
Objective	To Improve office accommodation for the Law Enforcement Agencies and other Government Agencies by 70% by the year 2033									


Strategy	The LA in collaboration with law enforcement agencies in Strengthening the Criminal and Justice System and Enhance the Rule of Law									
Programme	Activities	Location (by Ward)	Indicator	Baseline (2022)	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verifications/ Freq.
Infrastructure development	Construct of modern Office Complex	Lubambala Ward	No. of office complex for the DJOC constructed	0	0	0	0	0	1	DDCC Reports
	Construction of modern facilities at Mpika Main Correctional Facility	Musakanya ward	Number of modern facilities constructed	0	0	0	1	0	0	DDCC Reports
	Construct an Office Complex for Government Line Ministries.	Lwitikila Ward	No. of Office complex for the Government Line Ministries constructed.	0	0	0	1	0	0	DDCC Reports
	Construct an Office Complex for the Local Authority	Lubambala Ward	No. of Office complex for the Government Line Ministries constructed	0	0	0	1	0	0	Council Reports, DDCC reports
	Construct 1 WDC office in each of the 12	All Wards	No. of WDC offices	0	0	12	0	0	0	Council Reports, CDfC minutes
Objective	To Improve house 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									
Programme	Activities	Location (by priority)	Indicator	Baseline (2022)	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Means of Verifications/ Freq.
Infrastructure development	Construct 6 Houses for the Drug Enforcement Commission	TAZAMA	No. of housing units for DEC constructed	0	0	0	6	0	0	DDCC and DJOC reports
	Construct 10 Houses for the Immigration Department	TAZAMA	No. of housing units for Immigration officers	0	0	0	10	0	0	DDCC and DJOC reports
	Construct 30 Houses for the Zambia National Service	Chipushi	No. of housing units for ZNS constructed	0	0	0	20	10	5	DDCC and DJOC reports
	Construct 1 palace in each of the 3 Chiefdom for their Royal Highnesses/Chiefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chikwanda • Nabwalya • Mukungwa 	No. of Chiefs Palaces Constructed	0	0	1	1	1	0	Reports and Council Minutes
	Construct Office Block for the Local Authority	Lubambala Ward	Proportional reduction on the	300/90	280/90	230/90	180/90	120/90	90/90	DJOC Report

Land Management										
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APPENDICES

ANNEX 1: ADVERTS

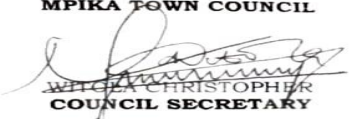


**MPIKA TOWN COUNCIL
PUBLIC NOTICE**


**COUNCIL RESOLUTION TO FORMULATE AN INTEGRATED
DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) FOR MPIKA DISTRICT**

PURSUANT TO SECTION 35(4) OF THE URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING ACT NO. 3 OF 2015, THE GENERAL PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED THAT, MPIKA TOWN COUNCIL AT ITS ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON 1st APRIL 2022 UNDER MINUTE NO. OC.52/04/2022 RESOLVED TO INITIATE THE PLANNING PROCESS OF THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) FOR MPIKA DISTRICT.

MPIKA TOWN COUNCIL IN COLLABORATION WITH THE MUCHINGA PROVINCE PLANNING AUTHORITY (MPPA) WILL HENCEFORTH, PROCEED WITH THE PREPARATION OF THE MPIKA IDP. THE COUNCIL SHALL CONTINUE CONSULTING MPIKA RESIDENTS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS AT ALL STAGES IN THE PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS OF THE IDP. HENCE, STAKEHOLDERS ARE ENCOURAGED TO FORWARD SUBMISSIONS THROUGH THE OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT PLANNER AND PROVINCIAL PHYSICAL PLANNING OFFICE FOR CONSIDERATION.

MPIKA TOWN COUNCIL

**WILCRA CHRISTOPHER
COUNCIL SECRETARY**

MPIKA DISTRICT COUNCIL

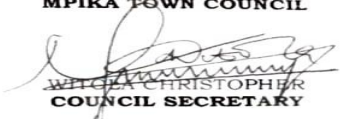


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DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) FOR MPIKA DISTRICT**

PURSUANT TO SECTION 35(4) OF THE URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING ACT NO. 3 OF 2015, THE GENERAL PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED THAT, MPIKA TOWN COUNCIL AT ITS ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON 1st APRIL 2022 UNDER MINUTE NO. OC.52/04/2022 RESOLVED TO INITIATE THE PLANNING PROCESS OF THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) FOR MPIKA DISTRICT.

MPIKA TOWN COUNCIL IN COLLABORATION WITH THE MUCHINGA PROVINCE PLANNING AUTHORITY (MPPA) WILL HENCEFORTH, PROCEED WITH THE PREPARATION OF THE MPIKA IDP. THE COUNCIL SHALL CONTINUE CONSULTING MPIKA RESIDENTS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS AT ALL STAGES IN THE PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS OF THE IDP. HENCE, STAKEHOLDERS ARE ENCOURAGED TO FORWARD SUBMISSIONS THROUGH THE OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT PLANNER AND PROVINCIAL PHYSICAL PLANNING OFFICE FOR CONSIDERATION.

MPIKA TOWN COUNCIL

**WILCRA CHRISTOPHER
COUNCIL SECRETARY**

MPIKA DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNEX 2: REHABILITATION OF FEEDER ROADS

S/N	NAME OF ROAD	LOCATION	KM
1	Camp Road	Mpika-Katibunga-Mano	69.7
2	T2- Kasenga Road	Kasenga	23.4
3	Chansa Mibanga	Chansa Mibanga	36.5
4	Mutamba-Kanyejele Road	Mutamba-Kanyejele	27.8
5	T2-Kapunda Road	Kapunda	17.8
6	Kamwanya-Chilyaba	Kamwanya-Chilyaba	64.9
7	Market Road	Lufila-Mukungule	47
8	Luwaya Road	luwaya	16
9	Lushinga Road	Lushinga	7.6
10	Nabwalya Road	Chilonga-Nabwalya	38.6
11	Chipushi Road	Chipushi	18.8
12	Kuku-T2 Road	Kuku-T2	16.5
13	T2-Mulolesha road	T2-Mulolesha road	12
14	Tazara-Makumbi road	Tazara-Makumbi	12.7
15	M1-Nyungwe road	M1-Nyungwe	11.5
16	Mukonteka road	Mukonteka	4.7
17	Riverside-Mazingo Road	Riverside-Mazingo	8.98
18	Chailo Road	Chailo	3.7

ANNEX 3: REHABILITATION OF PAVED AND TARRED ROADS

S/N	NAME OF ROAD	LOCATION	KM
1	Great North Road	Mpika	130
2	M1 Road	Mpika-Kasama	110
3	township roads	township roads	30

ANNEX 4: CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF BRIDGES

S/N	NAME OF BRIDGE	M
1	Kapamba bridge	30
2:	Mwaleshi Bridge	40
3	Lwitikila	20
4	Fioishi	20
5	Mukonteka	15
6	Lutwashi	20
7	Chabuluma	20
8	Mwamfushi	20

9	Musheshi 1	20
10	Musheshi 2	20
11	Mukungwa	20
12	Kapapi	10
13	Kabale	15
14	Kanchibiya	30
15	Luwanya	10
16	Mwateshi	20
17	Musipazi	25
18	Kabale	15
19	Mulobwe	20
20	Kamanamwebe	15
21	Kaiba	15
22	Chikumbi	12
23	Chabala	10
24	Mwaleshi	20
25	Lubanga	10
26	Lufila	25
27	Nkoshi	10
28	Sambamo	15
29	Mwaleshi	30
30	kabale	15

ANNEX 5: CONSTRUCTION OF CLASSROOMS

S/N	NAME OF CONSTRUCTION
1	Construct 105 classrooms at 52 ECE Centers and play parks
2	Construct 150 classrooms at 50 Primary Schools
3	Construct 105 classrooms at 10 Secondary Schools
4	Construct 102 boreholes and water points at 102 schools
5	Construct 190 ablution blocks with washrooms (for MHM)
6	Construct 30 recreation Facilities in 30 schools
7	Construct 1 boarding facility for Special Education Centre at Musakanya Primary school

ANNEX 6: CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF HEALTH FACILITIES

1	Upgrade 1 Urban clinic to District Hospital
2	Construct 2 Mini Hospitals
3	Construct 9 new Health post with accompanying staff houses and other amenities such as running water and electricity
4	Rehabilitate 13 existing health facilities
5	Complete construction of Micheal Chilufya Sata General Hospital
6	Construction of 2 male, 2female & 2 children's Wards at Mpika District Hospital
7	Construct Mourner's shelter at Mpika District Hospital
8	Construct a theatre at Mpika District Hospital
9	Rehabilitated Chikwanda Health Post
10	Construct 40 new staff Housing units
11	Rehabilitate 11 existing houses for health workers
12	Construct 1 pharmacy block at Mpika District Hospital

