



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

JOINT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Chasefu - Lundazi - Lumezi



Tourism Promotion



Grain Production & Processing



Gemstone Mining & Polishing



Manufacturing



Environmental Integrity



Education



Road Infrastructure



THEME: *"Building bridges: towards resilient, self-sustaining economic growth and development"*

2020 – 2030

ZERO DRAFT



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

JOINT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Chasefu – Lundazi – Lumezi
2020 –2030

Vision Statement

“A region with high quality service provided to the citizens through sustainable economic opportunities and adequate infrastructure development by 2030.”

© 2020

Chasefu District Administration
P.O Box
Tel:
Email:.....

Lundazi District Administration
P.O Box
Tel:
Email:.....

Lumezi District Administration
P.O Box
Tel:
Email:.....

2020-2030

JOINT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

Chasefu – Lundazi - Lumezi

P.O Box 500132

Website:

Email:

SUPPORTED

BY



ZIFLP



Foreword



Lundazi, Lumezi and Chasefu remain committed to the socio-economic, environmental and spatial development planning of the province and the country as whole as envisaged by the return to national development planning in 2005. The Joint Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the period 2020 - 2030 is the first of its kind for the three districts in response to the national call for Local Authorities to work with central government through its line ministries, civil society and non-governmental organizations and the local communities in developing integrated development plans to guiding local economic development in targeted communities.

The Plan, jointly formulated among three sister districts is aimed at attaining the long-term objectives as outlined in the Vision 2030 of becoming a *region with high quality service provided to the citizens through sustainable economic opportunities and adequate infrastructure development by 2030*.

It aims to set pace and direction of development in the planning area for the next ten (10) years and beyond. The plan is jointly formulated arising from the fact that the districts in question were recently separated long after planning for the formulation of the IDP had been concluded and costed.

The Joint Integrated Development Plan (J-IDP) takes the multisectoral approach to planning under the theme “***Building bridges: towards self-sustaining economic growth and development***”. It recognizes the intertwined and often multi-faceted nature of sustainable development needing interventions to be tackled concurrently by way of a coordinated approach to implementing development interventions. Through this process, the J-IDP has the benefit of looking at both the comparative and competitive advantages of the three districts in allocation of financial, human and material resources towards implementation of the multi-sectoral strategies across sectors and subsectors with the objective of attaining the regional socio-economic development agenda of the planning area. In due course, it is anticipated that the integrated development approach in the J-IDP will help realign the focus of local authorities, their development partners and local communities from viewing each other as competitors to building bridges and synergising each other in the course of delivering development for their respective areas. It promotes the spirit of coordination among players and prudent utilization of resources on low cost, high impact interventions to achieve the overall development vision of the planning area.

The goal of the J-IDP is to create a strong, broad-based and resilient economy for sustained socio-economic development supported and driven by agriculture, manufacturing and services among others. Furthermore, this Plan buys into the national vision, the vision 2030 of “attaining a middle income status by 2030” by ensuring an accelerated development of physical infrastructure which is aimed at unlocking the potential of planning area to maximize its productivity and production across the identified core sectors supported by the rest of the sectors.

The attainment of this goal will be through the contribution of a number of developmental interventions and outcomes that makes the J-IDP an invaluable tool to effectively guide towards the planning area’s development ambitions. Ultimately, the plan aims to contribute to the attainment of key outcomes as contained in the seventh national development plan which includes a diversified local economy and competitive labour market, reduced poverty and vulnerability, enhanced human development, reduced

developmental inequalities; and an enhanced governance environment for a diversified, inclusive economy and social justice for all.

The districts in the planning area do recognize the need for coordinated and concerted efforts of stakeholders to achieve inclusive and equitable development to the residents. I would therefore wish to urge all residents, local authorities and line ministries in the three districts which form part of this J-IDP to fully commit themselves and participate in the implementation of this Plan. Furthermore, I call upon the District Development Coordinating Committees, the Local Authorities, Non-Governmental Organizations, Civil Society Organizations and Faith-based Organizations to take their place in the implementation of this J-IDP.

We celebrate the support and cooperation of our business community and other local and international cooperating partners over the years and I'm confident that they will continue supporting our efforts to transform our region through the implementation of this plan. I am hopeful that through our joint efforts during the next ten years, we will be able to achieve the objectives set out in this J-IDP.

District Commissioner
Chasefu

Janet Palukani (Mrs)
District Commissioner
Lundazi

Emmanuel Mulenga (Mr)
District Commissioner
Lumezi

Acknowledgements



The preparation of this Joint Integrated Development Plan (J-IDP) was based on a consultative process involving all stakeholders across all sectors which included community members, line ministries, civil society organisations, non-governmental organizations and faith-based organizations. As part of consensus building, consultations with stakeholders were undertaken at all levels to establish ownership. Special gratitude is due to the district and council leadership in the three districts that form parts of this J-IDP for having provided invaluable leadership and guidance to the technical team that collected raw data and processed it into this final document.

The formulation of this document would not have been completed without the support and guidance of the District Multisectoral Team (DMT). Special acknowledgement is made of the support of the District Administrations and Council Managements in the three districts for effectively coordinating this process. Appreciation and special thanks are extended to the residents in all the 27 wards of the IDP area who diligently participated in the planning and formulation process of this important document. These include community leaders at chiefdom and village levels; church leaders and government employees in all line ministries. Others are the private sector (business) institutions, civil society and media organisations for their active participation in raising awareness on the process as well as for the timely disseminating critical information, a key component of consensus building process.

Our special thanks are also extended to the Cooperating Partners and the Project Support Team at provincial and national level under the Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project (ZIFLP) for the financial and technical support.

Last, but not the least, I wish to express my profound gratitude to the technical team that was in charge of drafting this document. I thank you most sincerely for the hard work and diligence you accorded to the process in shaping this document. I would also like to thank the team at Provincial Administration as well as those from the Ministry of Local Government and Ministry of National Development Planning for adding value to this plan by making valuable comments during the formulation process.

District Administrative Officer
Chasefu

Mukule Banda (Mr)
District Administrative Officer
Lundazi

Malvin Malasha (Mr)
District Administrative Officer
Lumezi

Executive Summary



An Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a principal plan and strategic instrument that the local authority uses to effectively deliver its spatial development mandate as provided for in the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia. The aim of this IDP is to provide the physical framework for socio economic development through the provision of social and economic services. It provides a road map action and institutional agenda to be used for the creation of a diversified and conducive environment that promotes economic and social development through a coordinated and improved integration of all sectors.

The approach of this integrated plan incorporated various stakeholders who participated in giving themselves a plan while fostering partnerships for the purpose of improving the livelihoods of communities. The IDP is a ten (10) year plan that clearly stipulates the vision, goals and strategic outcomes of the planning area and will be reviewed every five (5) years in order to adjust to the changing socio-economic, infrastructural and environmental dynamics in communities.

A key outcome of this IDP is to create a diversified conducive environment that promotes economic and infrastructure development through a coordinated and improved integration of all sectors. The joint integrated development Plan provides a detailed breakdown of the population and its impact on the population trends on land uses and spatial development patterns. It further describes the existing states of development and the anticipated changes over the next 10 years. In line with these trends the IDP seeks to find the linkage between the current trends and the national policies driving development. A combined effort was made to ensure that the IDP incorporates and is aligned to the SNDP and Vision 2030.

Beyond 2020, the OBB budget will be linked to specific Service Delivery, Implementation Plan and Capital Investment Plan and a Monitoring and Evaluation system that is linked to the overall national development vision (Vision 2030).

To ensure successful implementation of the IDP in the planning area, the local authority will work in collaboration with other stakeholders using core values such as transparency, professionalism, ethical behavior, teamwork, competency and stewardship.

Council Secretary
Chasefu

Mwansa Mumba, D.
Council Secretary
Lundazi

Council Secretary
Lumezi

Table of Contents

FOREWORD	3
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	5
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
LIST OF TABLES.....	9
LIST OF FIGURES.....	11
LIST OF TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS.....	11
1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.....	13
1.1 BACKGROUND.....	13
1.2 METHODOLOGY.....	14
1.3 OVERVIEW.....	14
1.4 CLIMATE.....	15
1.5 VEGETATION.....	16
1.6 RELIEF AND DRAINAGE SYSTEM.....	16
1.8 KEY INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE IDP AREA.....	17
1.8.1 Health Sector.....	18
1.8.2 Education Sector.....	18
1.8.3 Community and Social Services Sector.....	19
1.8.4 Agricultural Sector.....	19
1.8.5 Fisheries and Livestock Sector.....	19
1.8.6 Forestry Sector.....	20
1.8.7 Tourism Sector.....	20
1.8.8 Gemstone Mining Sector.....	21
1.8.9 General Infrastructure Sector.....	21
2.0 SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS.....	23
2.1 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS.....	23
2.1.1 Introduction.....	23
2.1.2 Concepts and Definitions.....	23
2.1.3 Population Characteristics and Projected Population Growth.....	24
2.1.4 Population Dependency Ratio.....	27
2.1.5 Fertility and Mortality Rate.....	29
2.1.6 Population Pyramid.....	30
2.1.7 Crude Birth Rate.....	30
2.1.8 Crude Death Rate:.....	31
2.1.9 Poverty Ranking.....	31
2.1.10 Land Use Patterns.....	32
2.3 EDUCATION.....	34
2.3.1 Overview.....	34
2.3.2 Description of the Existing State Of Development.....	34
2.3.4 Quality and Distribution of Education Services.....	37
2.3.5 Impact of Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years.....	38
2.3.6 Impact of Change in Population.....	39
2.3.7 Environment and Climate Change.....	39
2.3.8 Gender Analysis.....	39
2.3.9 COVID-19 and Education.....	40
2.4 HEALTH.....	41
2.4.1 Overview.....	41
2.4.2 Key Policies, Plans and Strategies.....	41
2.4.3 Description of the existing state of development.....	42
2.4.4 Top Ten Causes of Morbidity (All Ages).....	43
2.4.5 COVID 19 as a Key Emerging Global and Local Health Concern.....	44
2.4.6 Issues arising from public participation process.....	45

2.4.7 The impact of changes anticipated over the next 10 years.....	45
2.4.8 The Impact of Continuation of Existing Trends on Land use and Population Distribution Patterns	46
2.4.9 The impact of existing trends on the environment and climate change.....	46
2.4.10 The impact of environmental and climate change issues on the sector.....	46
2.4.11 Gender Analysis	47
2.5 AGRICULTURE.....	49
2.5.1 Overview	49
2.5.2 Key Government Priorities Being and to Be Implemented at A Local Level	49
2.5.3 Description of the Existing State of Development.....	50
2.5.4 Gender Analysis.....	56
3.5.5 Summary for the Sector.....	56
3.5.6 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to Issues Identified.....	57
3.5.7 Impact of COVID-19 on the Agricultural Sector	57
2.6 FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK	58
2.6.1 Overview	58
2.6.2 Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at a Local Level.....	58
2.7 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	66
2.7.1 Background Information	66
2.7.2 Key Government Priorities Being and to Be Implemented at A Local Level	66
2.7.3 Description of the existing state of development.....	68
2.7.4 Issues Arising from the public participation process.....	71
2.7.4.2 QUALITY OF SERVICE INCLUDING KEY INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE.....	71
2.7.5 Impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years	72
2.7.6 Existing and proposed investment and development programs	72
2.7.7 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns..	72
2.7.7.2 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified	73
2.7.8 Impact of COVID 19 on water and sanitation	73
2.8 WASTE MANAGEMENT	73
2.8.1 Introduction	73
2.8.2 Population Waste Generation and Disposal.....	73
2.8.3 Waste Collection	74
2.8.4 Collection Equipment.....	74
2.8.5 Refuse bay.....	74
2.8.6 Municipal Dumpsite.....	74
2.9 FORESTRY	75
2.9.1 Gazetted Forest.....	75
2.9.2 Ungazetted Forest.....	75
2.9.3 Plantation:	75
2.9.4 Forest Depletion Rate	77
2.9.5 Tree Cover loss	79
2.10 TOURISM.....	81
2.10.1 National Parks and Wildlife (Tourist Attraction Sites) in the Planning Area.....	81
2.10.2 Lukusuzi National Park.....	81
2.10.3 Luambe National Park.....	83
2.10.4 Lumimba Game Management Area	86
2.11 ELECTRICITY AND COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE.....	88
2.11.1 Description of Existing State of Development.....	88
2.12 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES	91
2.12.1 General Overview of HIV	91
2.12.2 Zambia's Climate Change Policy Framework.....	94
2.12.3 Overview of gender and vulnerable groups in planning area.....	95
2.13 SUMMARY OF CORE PROBLEMS IN THE IDP AREA	100
3.0 DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK.....	102
3.1 VISION OF THE LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT OF THE IDP AREA.....	102
3.1.1 Overall Goal	102
3.1.2 The strategic Outcomes of the IDP.....	102
3.2 POLICIES TO DIRECT DEVELOPMENT	102
3.2.1 Planning Principles	105

3.2.2 Community Involvement and Public Participation	106
3.3 DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES, PRIORITIES AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES	107
3.3.1 Education Sector.....	107
3.3.2 Health Sector	108
3.3.3 Agriculture Sector.....	111
3.3.4 Cooperatives	118
3.3.5 Housing Infrastructure and Social Services.....	119
3.3.5 Forestry Sector.....	124
3.3.6 Water Supply and Sanitation Sector	126
3.3.7 Fisheries and Livestock Sector	130
3.4 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK.....	132
3.4.1 Introduction	132
3.4.2 Parameters to be considered in the spatial concepts	133
3.4.3 Alternative Spatial Development Scenarios.....	133
4.0 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME	145
4.1 CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME.....	145
4.2 FINANCIAL PLAN FOR THE PERIOD OF FIVE (5) YEARS - 2021 TO 2025.....	148
4.3 LOCAL REVENUE PERFORMANCE FOR 2017, 2018 & 2019 - PLANNING AREA.....	161
4.4 PROGRAMME FOR THE PREPARATION OF LOCAL AREA PLAN	167
4.4.1. Local Area Plan 2020	167
4.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN, INCLUDING KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.....	180
4.5.1 IDP Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.....	180
5.0 REFERENCES.....	190
6.0 ANNEXES	190
7.1 DISTRICT MULTISECTORAL TEAM MEMBERS.....	190
7.2 TASK SCHEDULE AND WORK PLAN	191
LIST OF ENDNOTES.....	191

List of Tables

Table 1: Projected population for the IDP Area (2010-2030)	25
Table 2: Population Change by Age Group during the Planning Period	26

Table 3: Shows estimates the dependency ratios for each of the three districts.....	28
Table 4: Showing Fertility Rates in the IDP Area.....	29
Table 5: Showing poverty ranking of Wards in the planning area.....	31
Table 6: Enrolments and Staffing levels in schools (Source: Lundazi District Education Board, 2019).....	34
Table 7: Showing Schools with water facilities in the planning area.....	35
Table 8: Showing number of pupils that dropped out of school in 2015.....	35
Table 9: Showing pupil progression and deprivation rates in the planning area in 2010.....	36
Table 10: Health Sector Policies and Plans and Strategies.....	41
Table 11: Showing Top Ten Causes of Morbidity in all Ages across the Planning Area.....	44
Table 12: Showing staffing levels in Health facilities in Lundazi district.....	48
Table 13: Key government priorities being and to be implemented at a local level.....	49
Table 14: Showing production levels of crops grown in the IDP Area in comparison with the Eastern Province.....	51
Table 15: Showing Issues Arising from Public Participation Process.....	52
Table 16: Impact of Increase in demand for Agricultural Services and Facilities on Other Sectors.....	53
Table 17: Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at a Local Level.....	58
Table 18: Population of fish farmers per block and number of ponds.....	60
Table 19: Livestock services available in the IDP area.....	61
Table 20: Shows the status of crush pens.....	62
Table 21: Issues arising from public participation process.....	63
Table 22: Quality of service including key indicators of performance.....	64
Table 23: The Impact Of Existing Trends On The Environment And Climate Change.....	65
Table 24: The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector.....	65
Table 25: Showing key elements of existing Policies, Plans and Strategies.....	66
Table 26: Shows the water sector performance.....	69
Table 27: Shows Availability of Water Supply Facilities in the Planning Area.....	71
Table 28: Shows Collection Equipment owned by Lundazi Town Council.....	74
Table 29: Showing Gazetted forests in the planning area.....	77
Table 30: Showing Ungazetted forest in the planning area.....	79
Table 31: Shows the key Policies, Plans and Strategies.....	92
Table 32: Showing staffing levels in Health facilities in Lundazi District of the IDP Area.....	98
Table 33: Showing comparison between Male and Female Headed Households engaged in farming activities.....	99
Table 34: Showing policies to direct development.....	103
Table 35: Education Priorities, Policies, Objectives and Targets.....	107
Table 36: Health Sector Priorities, Policies, Objectives and Targets.....	108
Table 37: Agriculture Sector Priorities, Policies, Objectives and Targets.....	112
Table 38: Cooperatives Priorities, Policies, Objectives and Targets.....	118
Table 39: Local Authorities Priorities, Policies, Objectives and Targets.....	120
Table 40: Sports, Recreation, Land Use and Roads Priorities, Policies, Objectives and Targets.....	121
Table 41: Forestry Priorities, Policies, Objectives and Targets.....	124
Table 42: Water and sanitation sector program outline.....	126
Table 43: Fisheries and Livestock Priorities, Policies, Objectives and Targets.....	130
Table 44: Shows the Capital Investment Program.....	145
Table 45: Financial Plan for the period of five (5) years - 2021 to 2025.....	148
Table 46: Shows the local revenue performance for 2017, 2018 & 2019 - planning area.....	161

Table 47: Shows the action for addressing core issues in the planning area.....	176
Table 48: Shows the IDP Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	181

List of Figures

Figure 1: Map showing location of the planning area in Eastern Province (Source: Lundazi IDP Team)	15
Figure 2: Percentage vegetation cover estimated in 2010 (left) and above ground biomass (right)	16
Figure 3: Lundazi Planning Area Topographic Map (IDP GIS team 2020).....	17
Figure 4: Shows the investment opportunities in the IDP area.....	18
Figure 5: Showing Projected Population of the Planning Area in 2020 as a percent (Source: IDP Team 2020 – Based on CSO 2010 Data).....	26
Figure 6: Showing actual Projected Population of the Planning Area in 2020 (Source: IDP Team 2020 – Based on CSO 2010 Data	27
Figure 7: Showing child and adult dependency ratios for the IDP area.....	28
Figure 8: Shows the 2020 Population Projection Pyramid.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Figure 9: Showing key indicators for the planning area (CSO-2013)	32
Figure 10: Map showing the extent of Settlements in the Planning Area	33
Figure 11: Rate of child marriages in Eastern Province by constituency.....	37
Figure 12: Map showing education facilities in the Planning Area (Source, Lundazi IDP team).....	38
Figure 13: Showing prevalence rate of Child Marriages in the IDP compared to Eastern Province	40
Figure 14: Map showing location of Health Facilities in the Planning Area	43
Figure 15: Showing farming trends in the last farming seasons in the IDP Area (source: Ministry of Agriculture – Lundazi).....	54
Figure 16: Map showing natural resources in the planning area.....	76
Figure 17: Shows the distribution of wild fires in the IDP area	80
Figure 18: Shows the location of Lukusuzi national park	81
Figure 19: Figure 19: shows the national parks and wildlife zones	83
Figure 20: Showing Location and Size of Luambe National Park	84
Figure 21 Source: Department of National Park and Wildlife (Lumimba GMA)	86
Figure 22: Shows the distribution of communication and electricity infrastructure in the IDP Area.....	90
Figure 23: Showing prevalence rate of Child Marriages in the IDP compared to Eastern Province	96
Figure 24: Summary of core problems in the IDP area	100
Figure 25: Shows the land use map in the IDP area.....	132
Figure 26: Map showing development scenario 1 - Hierarchy of Growth Nodes and Poles.....	137
Figure 27: Development Scenario 2 - Climate Change and Sustainable Land use	142
Figure 28: Chosen Spatial Development Scenario.....	143

List of Technical Committee Members

The IDP District Technical Team

1. Mukule Banda	District Administrative Officer- Lundazi
2. Davison Kamuli	District Planning Officer – Lundazi
3. Lungu Edson	District Planning Officer – Lumezi
4. Jessy Munthali	District Planning Officer – Chasefu
5. Eliot Chisako Mwansa	Council Treasurer - Lundazi
6. Isaac Nkhata	District Accountant - Chasefu
7. Ernest Musonda	DACA - Lundazi
8. Kalutwa Kabamba Changwe	District Water Development Officer-Lundazi
9. Tumbikanani Ngoma	Planner – Lundazi Health Office
10. January Tembo	Environmental Planner – Lundazi
11. Crispin Zulu	Environmental Planner – Lumezi
12. Lucy Mbewe	Environmental Planner – Chasefu
13. Patrick Chibesa	District Forestry Officer – Lundazi
14. Fidelis Musonda Chileshe	District Forestry Officer - Chasefu
15. Emmanuel Chirwa	District Forestry Officer – Lumezi
16. Kombe Chabala	Socio-Economic Planner – Lundazi
17. Shallet Mulenga	Socio-economic Planner – Chasefu
18. Laurain Mushota	Community Development Officer - Lundazi
19. Golden Nsabakanya	Senior Agricultural Officer - Lundazi
20. Joseph Ngwenyufu	Statistician - DEBS Lundazi
21. Felistus Sinonge	Town Planner - Chasefu
22. Jernard Sakala	Assistant Town Planner - Lundazi
23. Author Phiri	Assistant Accounts Officer - Lumezi
24. Joseph Bwalya	Public Relations Officer - NPWL

National and Provincial ZIFLP IDP Team

1. Collins Mwaba	-	Provincial Planner
2. Patson Phiri	-	Assistant Director (MLG)
3. Meembo Changula	-	Principal Planner (MLG)
4. Noel Muchimba	-	Assistant Director (MNDP)
5. Alfred Banda	-	Senior Planner (DPP – Eastern Province)
6. Wilson Michelle Mary	-	GIZ

PART I

INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Background

The Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia requires that all districts in Zambia must formulate Integrated Development Plans (IDP) to serve as guiding documents in socio-economic and spatial planning processes for areas under their jurisdiction. Section nineteen (19) under part three of the act stipulates that a planning authority shall prepare an integrated development plan for its area. It further states that an integrated development plan shall be the principle planning instrument to guide and inform all planning and development in the area of the local authority and all planning decisions of a local authority. This implies that each local authority must prepare its own IDP to guide development planning and management for a period of ten (10) years, reviewed every five (5) years. An IDP is a legislative requirement and has the legal status to supersede all other existing plans that guide development in a district, where an IDP covers the entire district.

The planning survey and issues report provides detailed analysis of the planning issues in the IDP area through an extensive and elaborate process that combines data from the field, desk and feedback processes through public consultations conducted in the three districts of Lumezi, Lundazi and Chasefu. Empirical data, spatial data, policies and laws that might affect the preparation and implementation of an IDP are identified and mitigation measures to counter negative and foreseen outcomes and impacts are incorporated in the document.

1.2 Methodology

The methodology for collecting data and formulating the Planning Survey and Issues Report (PSIR) is as provided for under section seventeen (17) of the U&R Act through a set of Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Local Government. The steps for formulating the Planning Issues and Survey Report include; review of existing plans, policies and strategies; review of empirical and spatial data for sectors and cross cutting thematic areas; demographic analysis; population projections; summary of consultation with stakeholder organizations; summary of community consultations; collection of missing spatial data and new data; assessment of future demand for services; assessment of the quality of service provision; spatial analysis; cross cutting analysis – climate change vulnerability assessment; and drafting of the PSIR.

Community representatives serving in Ward Development Committees (WDCs), District Development Coordinating Committees (DDCCs), Traditional leaders, business association and sector ministries as well as Civil Society Organizations were the main source of data during consultations.

1.3 Overview

The importance of an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) in this era cannot be over emphasized. This is one of the joint IDPs funded by Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project (ZIFL-P) in Eastern Province. The three districts in this joint IDP are Lundazi, Lumezi and Chasefu. Therefore, this part of the IDP seeks to outline the current social, economic, spatial and environmental conditions in the three districts.

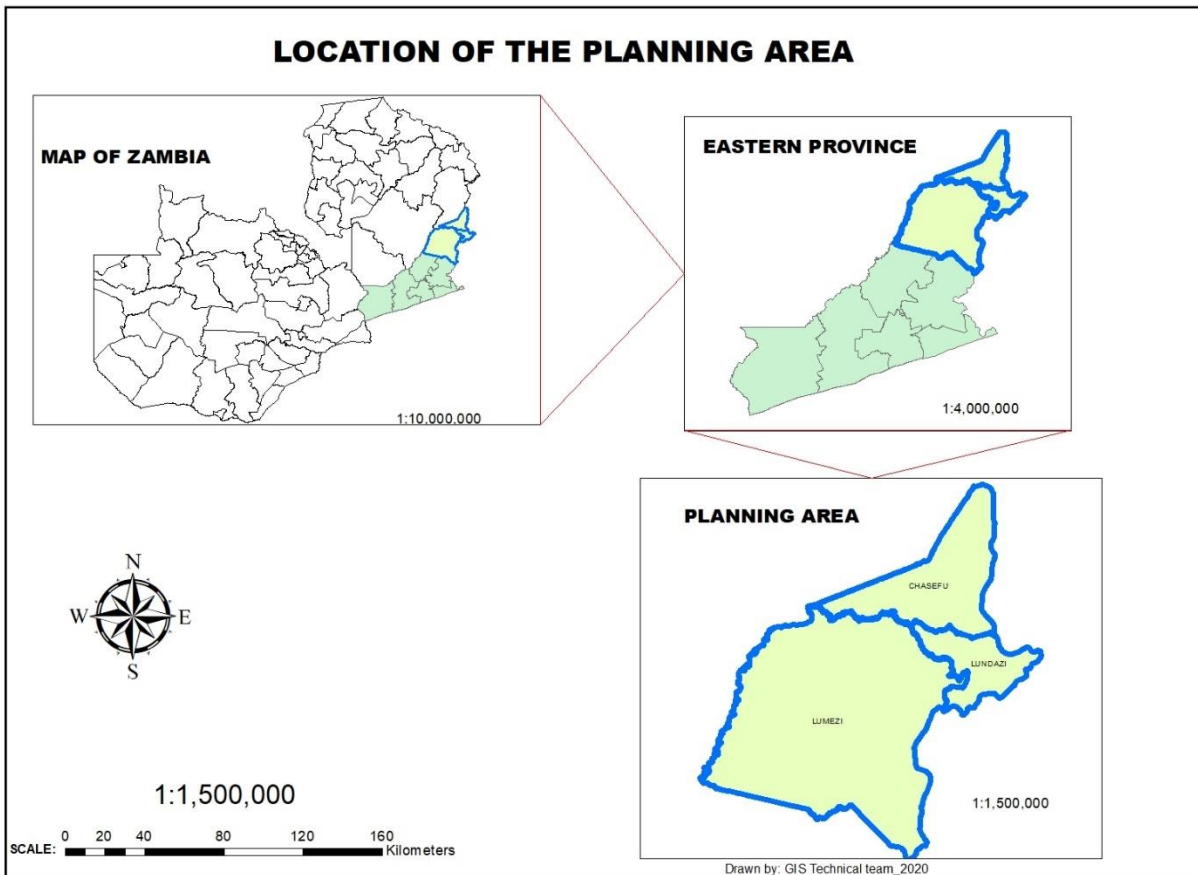


Figure 1: Map showing location of the planning area in Eastern Province (Source: Lundazi IDP Team)

The IDP area is situated approximately 743 Km east of Lusaka and covers a total area of 14, 068 Km Sq. It is located on fairly medium altitude of approximately 800m above sea level and near to the Lake Malawi/ Luangwa River watershed. The region shares boundaries with Chama District to the north, Mpika District to the West, Chipata District to the South, Mambwe District to the Southwest and the Republic of Malawi to the East.

The main ethnic groups found in the planning area are Tumbuka, Ngoni and Chewa speaking people. Tumbuka is the most widely spoken language but there is also a very small minority ethnic groups of Bisa and Senga speaking people.

1.4 Climate

The Planning area has a tropical type of climate with mean annual temperatures ranging from 17°C to 29°C. Prevailing winds are generally south - easterly and appear to have an effect on the rainfall pattern. The area lies in the medium rainfall belt (Agro-ecological cone region 2a) of Zambia with average annual rainfall of up to 800mm to 1100mm. Most of the rains fall within the wettest months of the year from October to April. The higher southern zone of the area receives more (relief) rain compared to the North. The seasons vary from year to year.

Most of the floods are experienced in the valley. The soils are derived from complex plateau rocks and range from red, sandy loamy to sand clay loamy. These are the soil types that support the main population of the District. The valley basin is rich in alluvial soils.

1.5 Vegetation

The vegetation of the plateau is largely Miombo woodland while that of valley is largely Mopani Woodlands. Both the plateau and the valley are covered with woodlands richly endowed with tree species for commercial value. However, the planning area has experienced massive deforestation especially the area around plateau thus causing serious ecological imbalances. The deforestation is causing problems to water catchment areas and has also resulted in severe land degradation.

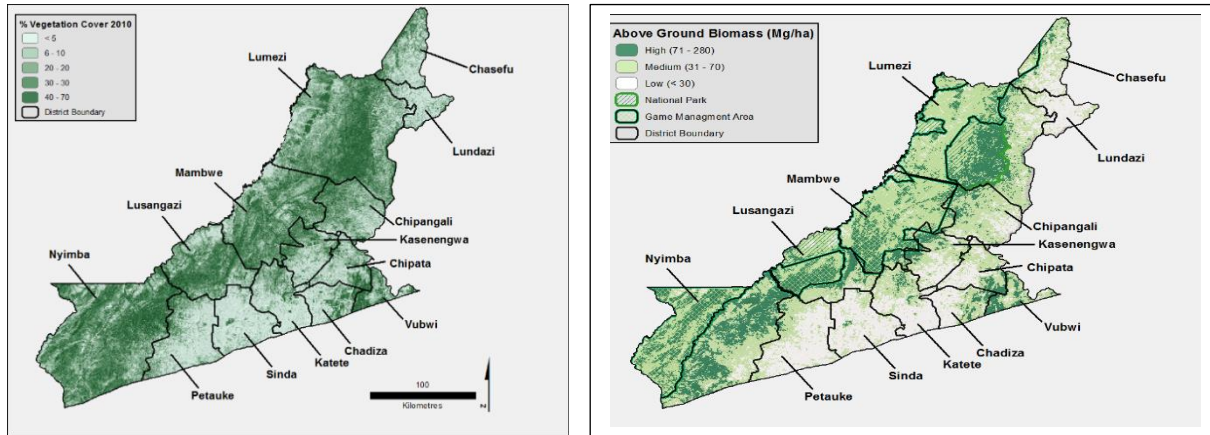


Figure 2: Percentage vegetation cover estimated in 2010 (left) and above ground biomass (right)

1.6 Relief and Drainage System

The Lundazi planning area elevation ranges from as low as 547m to about 1,552m above sea level. The lower lands are along the Luangwa River with the elevation gradient increasing towards the north-eastern portion of the planning area. Consequently, the southern and central parts covering the plateau parts of Lumezi, Lundazi and Chasefu experience substantial changes in slope. The Luangwa valley which forms part of the IDP area is one of Zambia's 7 major catchments consisting of two landforms, the Luangwa valley and the plateau. The plateau is a source of many seasonal streams that merge into rivers that flow westwards to discharge into the Luangwa River in the valley. The planning area landform is typically characterized by the Luangwa valley at (550m to 750m above sea level) and higher plateau areas (over 1000m above sea level). The valley floor through which the Luangwa River meanders is part of the East African rift valley system and characterized by a flat bottom. Then the hilly area that forms descent from the plateau to the valley and the valley itself is protected as national parks and game management areas.

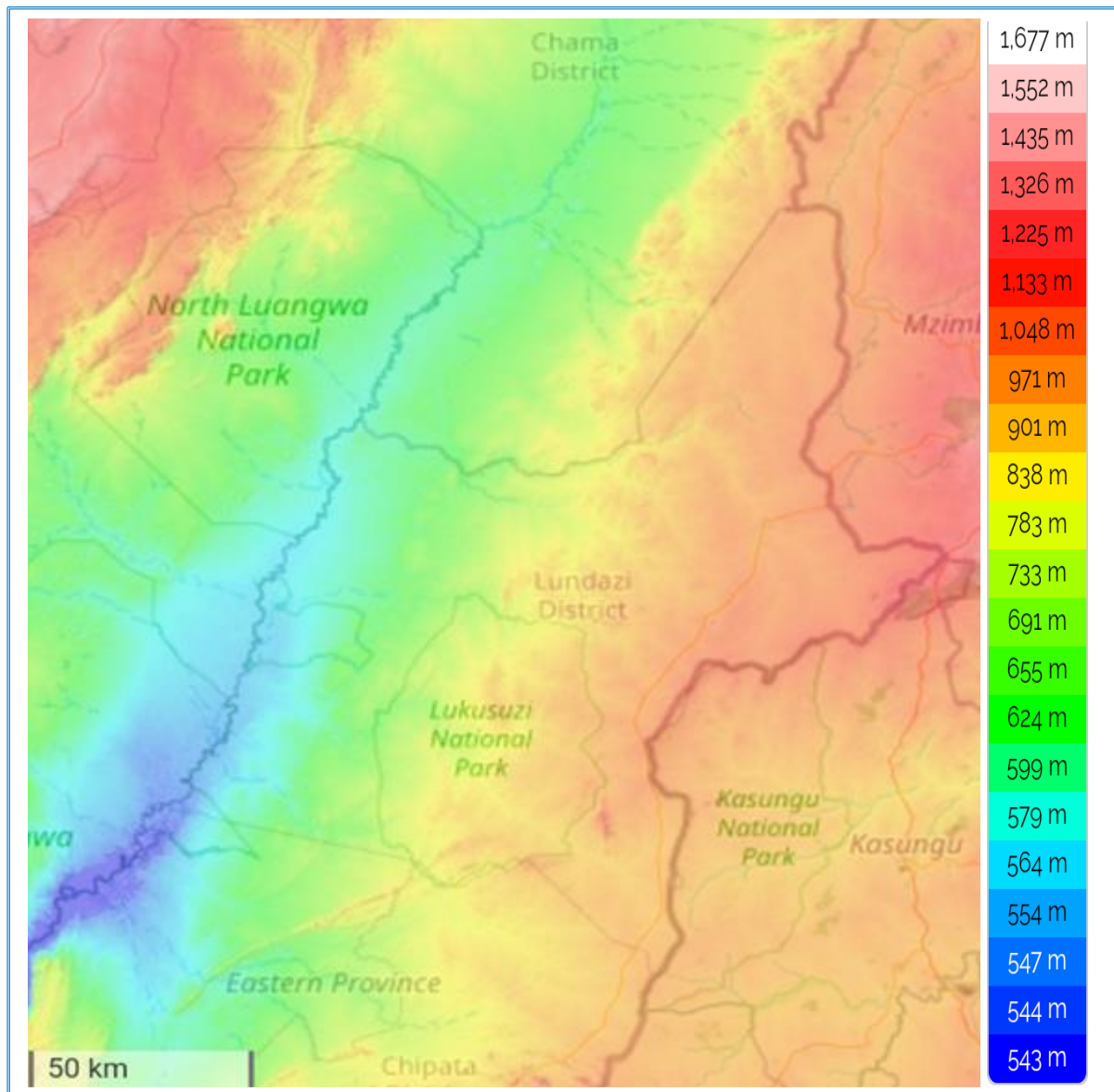


Figure 3: Lundazi Planning Area Topographic Map (IDP GIS team 2020)

1.8 Key Investment Opportunities in the IDP Area

The planning area possesses high comparative advantage due to its high potential investment and developmental areas as proved under the following factors;

- Vast and unexploited land for agriculture, abundant pasture for livestock and many water bodies for fisheries, tourism, construction and many other industries that can be explored in the area.
- Many water bodies and other perennial streams to support irrigation, Aquaculture and grazing
- Agro and Livestock processing
- There are three (7) forest areas and other areas that may be explored under the mining sector
- Abundance of both skilled and unskilled labor

- Tourism and recreational industry development and
- Construction industry

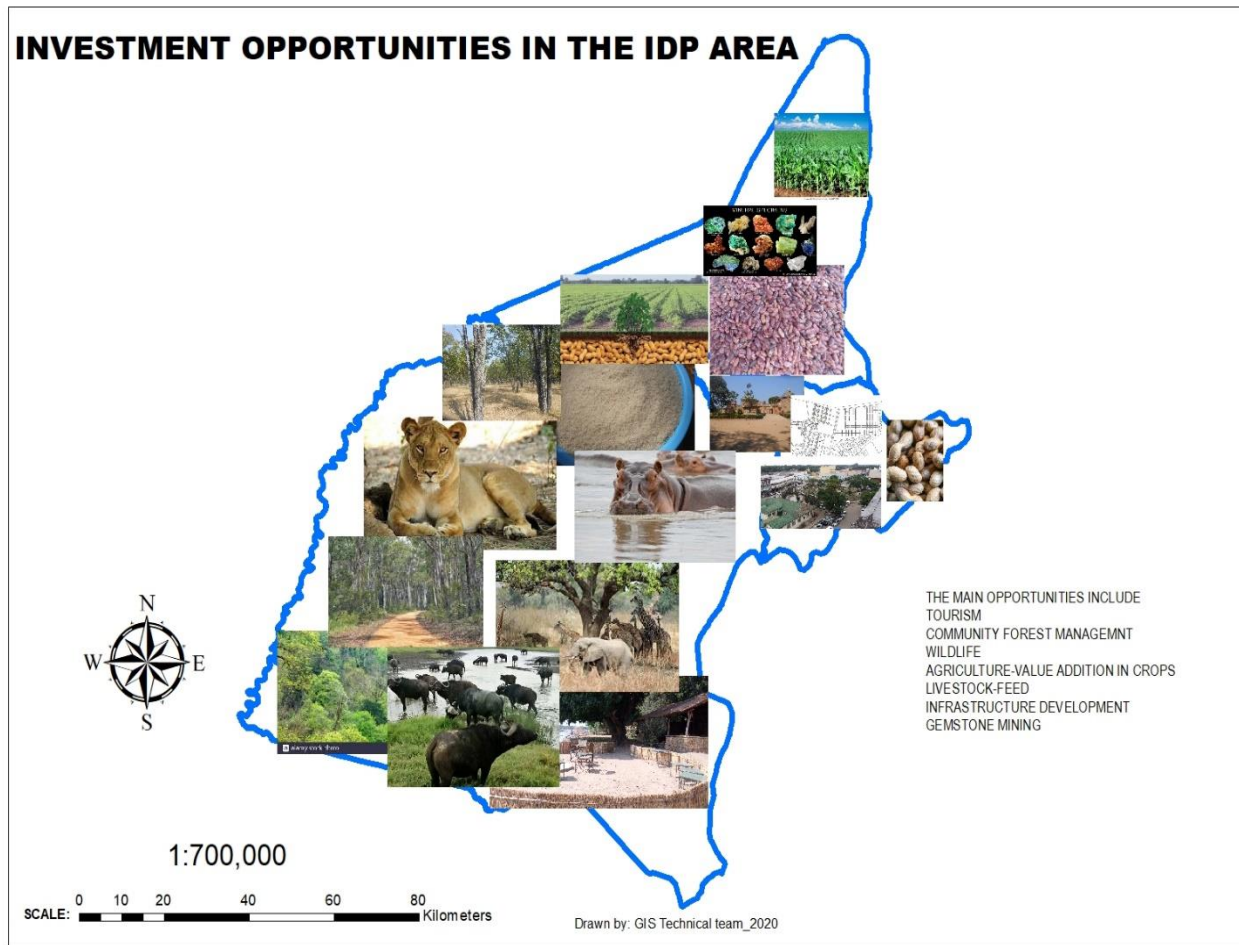


Figure 4: Shows the investment opportunities in the IDP area

1.8.1 Health Sector

The planning area has no private clinics or hospitals supplementing the provision of health care services. This implies that the five-kilometer radius that people are to cover from their location to the nearest clinic or hospital is unrealized. As an investment opportunity, the investor stands to bridge this gap by providing private services and make a profit.

1.8.2 Education Sector

The planning area has immense potential for investment in the education sector. Under the Early Childhood Education sub-sector, the planning area adequate population numbers and service delivery gaps to support establishment of early childhood education facilities across the three districts comprising the planning area. The same case applies in the case of primary education and secondary education where there is potential for setting up green field projects to beef up the already existing government run facilities.

1.8.3 Community and Social Services Sector

The planning area has a number of activities involving community development such as Self-Help Initiatives, Non-Formal Education and Skills Training, Gender and Development which includes provision of skills for income generating activities and Household Food Security Programmes. Beneficiaries for these activities include women, men, youths, the poor, and vulnerable but viable clients. Cross-cutting activities being undertaken by the Department of community development in collaboration with other stakeholders include Grant aid to communities, Gender and HIV/AIDS Awareness, Food Security Pack, Inclusive Schooling Programmes (INSPRO), Water and Sanitation Hygiene Education (WASHE) and Micro-Credit Delivery to empower Communities. There is therefore an investment opportunity for a Skills Training facility for Livelihood enhancement, recreation centers for youths and entertainment facilities to cater for all age groups.

1.8.4 Agricultural Sector

Maize production and processing: There is potential to increase maize production and productivity considering the suitable weather conditions. This would motivate an increase in maize farming in the planning area. Commercial soya beans production and processing: Soils and climatic conditions support commercial soya beans production, which can be processed into a variety of products such as livestock feed production. In addition, out grower schemes can be established as well as contract farming to small scale farmers in the planning area.

Horticultural and fruit crops commercial production and value addition: Most vegetables and tropical fruits can do well in the planning area due to availability of many water bodies such as dams, seasonal streams etc. Vegetables and fruits can be produced commercially all year round under irrigation and can be exported outside the planning area. Fruits like citrus, mango and bananas, can be produced and processed into Juices.

Microfinance services: for lending to small scale farmers, both individual and farmer groups can be embarked on in the District. The District has an increasing number of emerging farmers who need financial support to increase agriculture production.

Agricultural mechanization has been identified as one of the components that can successfully drive the agriculture sector in Africa and the planning area included. Increased productivity requires modernization of agriculture but it includes: planting, crop protection, irrigation, harvesting, processing, manufacturing. Modern technologies are critical in supporting production, as well as in value addition. Included here is labor saving equipment like maize shearers, threshers, sun-flower and groundnut oil pressers.

Basing on the above information the planning area invites potential investors to invest in larger scale farming and agricultural processing industries. Markets for agricultural products are available within the planning area and neighboring regions. The produce can also be exported to neighboring countries like the Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania.

1.8.5 Fisheries and Livestock Sector

Aquaculture Development

The planning area has favorable conditions for fish farming and production. The planning area has a number of dams and constructed ponds which can be used for Aquaculture activities with the right investment. The local markets, more especially Lusuntha and Mwasempangwe Boarder Posts provide a better market for Fish and Fish Products.

Livestock

Livestock Farming activities in the planning area are more pronounced at small scale than commercial scale. The local markets, more especially Lusuntha and Mwasempangwe Boarder Posts provide a better market for livestock and livestock products. Poultry market and small livestock, namely sheep, pigs and goats, are poised for growth following the increase in demand among consumers.

1.8.6 Forestry Sector

There are several indigenous high value tree species present in the planning area, however due to illegal harvesting most of these have been exhausted. The planning area has a total of seven (7) forest reserves. However, the status of these forest reserves in terms of stocking have been badly affected by illegal settlers who are apart from settling in also opening up agricultural fields as well as charcoal manufacturing causing a lot of deforestation. Opening up of new plantations requires huge labor force (mainly unskilled) meaning that there would be massive employment creation in the planning area while at the same time rehabilitating depleted forestry areas.

Beekeeping: Beekeeping being an art of keeping bees for honey production and bees wax is one of business prospects in the planning area and it requires a small initial capital but if handled with the attention it deserves would yield much profit as an income generating activity. Forest Nurseries for Ornamental Trees and Floriculture: there is a huge potential for investing in raising ornamental tree species meant for beautifying hospitality industry premises and residential places in peri-urban and urban areas.

Private Plantation: Investment in afforestation will increase availability of forest products of which demand has increased in both domestic and external market. Tree plantations can be established as a private business investment. The timber and poles can be supplied to small scale enterprises involved in carpentry, roofing and construction.

Horticulture: Fruit Trees Nursery Establishment as an Income Generating Activity: Fruit tree seedlings such as pawpaw, avocado, guavas, oranges, lemons, jack fruits among others can be raised and established into orchards for fruits for sale.

Carpentry and Joinery: Forest plantations and indigenous forest areas provide wood products such as sawn timber for carpentry and joinery and creates employment through pit sawing and mechanical sawmilling.

1.8.7 Tourism Sector

Tourism infrastructure in Zambia is largely underdeveloped, particularly roads, telecommunications and accommodation facilities. The Government has identified Tourism and its linkages as one of the priority sectors for development and potentially a major contributor to

the advancement of socio-economic development. There are certain sites located in forest reserves that can be excellent to establish tourism infrastructure

1.8.8 Gemstone Mining Sector

The planning area has mining plants has prospects for precious minerals and mining is done at small scale. This offers an opportunity for mineral exploration. The prominent minerals found in the planning area red garnet, clear quartz, Aquamarine and gold deposits. The opportunity available to investors is to identify the quantity and quality of Minerals for further exploration and also investors with enough capital and technology are welcome to invest in this sector with the presence of government policies supporting Small Scale Mining. The marketability of the minerals is unquestionable within and outside the country.

1.8.9 General Infrastructure Sector

The planning area has great potential in infrastructure development due to the fact that there is very high demand for housing, shopping facilities, recreation facilities and many others.

The available housing stock in the planning area is less than the demand. Therefore, due to the favorable economic environment in the planning area, investing in housing such as flats and family houses has been quite lucrative.

PART II

SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

2.0 SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS

2.1 Demographic Analysis

2.1.1 Introduction

According to the Central Statistical Report (CSO) report of 2010, the total population of the Planning Area which includes the three districts of Lundazi, Chasefu and Lumezi stood at 323,870, while the 2020 and 2030 population was projected to be 442,300¹ and 504,008 respectively².

2.1.2 Concepts and Definitions

Crude Birth Rate (CBR): Number of births in a population per thousand persons in that population.

Crude Death Rate (CDR): is the total number of deaths to residents in a specified geographic area (country, state or district) divided by the total population for the same geographic area and multiplied by 100,000.

De jure Population: Refers to usual household members present and usual household members temporarily absent at the time of the census. These include institutional populations in places such as hospitals/health centres, prisons and academic institutions (universities, colleges and boarding schools).

De facto Population: This refers to the usual household members present and visitors who spent the census night at any given household. However, it excludes diplomatic personnel accredited to Zambia or Zambian nationals accredited to foreign missions.

Employment: All persons of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit.

Demographic Dividend: The economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population's age structure, mainly when the share of the working-age population (15 to 64) is larger than the non-working-age share of the population (14 and younger, and 65 and older).

Dependency Ratio: Ratio of children aged 0-14 and persons aged 65 years and older, per 100 persons in the age group 15-64 years old.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): Is an estimated total value of economic activities taking place in the nation (Zambian territory) in a period usually a year.

Household: A group of persons who normally live and eat together. These people may or may not be biologically related to each other and make common provision for food and other essentials for living.

Labour force: The sum total of the employed and the unemployed persons at a given point in time.

¹ Zambia Statistics Agency 2011 – 2035 Population Projections (ZSA 2013)

Life Expectancy at Birth: Average number of years expected to be lived by a birth cohort, based on prevailing age specific mortality rates. In other words, it is the number of years a child born today is expected to live taking into account the current mortality conditions.

Non- Traditional Export (NTEs): Non- tradition exports include all such merchandize than copper and cobalt.

Per Capita GDP: This is the GDP over the total population of a nation. It gives the share of the total GDP to an individual in a nation.

Population Composition: Refers to the distribution of certain traits, characteristics or attributes of the population and how these affect the overall demographic structure of an area. It has three main characteristics, which include:

- Demographic characteristics such as age and sex,
- Social characteristics such as ethnicity and citizenship, and economic characteristics such as economic activity

Population Density: Refers to the number of people resident within a standard unit of area, measured per square kilometer.

Potential Labour Force: All persons of working age who, during the short reference period, were neither in employment nor in unemployment and: (a) carried out activities to “seek employment”, were not “currently available” but would become available within a short subsequent period established in the light of national circumstances (i.e. unavailable jobseekers); or (b) did not carry out activities to “seek employment”, but wanted employment and were “currently available” (i.e. available potential jobseekers).

Total Fertility Rates: Average number of live births a woman would have by age 50 if she was subject, throughout her life, to the age specific fertility rates observed in a given year. The calculation assumes there is no mortality and is expressed as number of children per woman.

Traditional Export (TEs): This category comprises mainly metals (i.e. copper and cobalt).

Unemployment: All persons of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity.

2.1.3 Population Characteristics and Projected Population Growth

The new districts of Chasefu and Lumezi, and the revised district of Lundazi where formed after the 2010 Census and accordingly, there is no CSO projection for population of these districts. The Census 2010 does, however, provide a detailed breakdown of the population by each age group for the constituencies of Lumezi, Lundazi and Chasefu which now form the new districts. In order to estimate what the likely population of each district the grow rates anticipated by the Census have been applied to each of the three constituencies. See Table 1 below.

Using this methodology, it is estimated that the population of Lundazi is 176,593 persons in 2020 and will increase to 204,443 persons in 2030. This represents a population increase of 52,329 between 2020 and 2030. It is further estimated that the population of Chasefu is 114,452

persons in 2020 and will increase to 153,349 persons in 2030. This represents a population increase of 38,897 between 2020 and 2030. Using the same methodology, it is estimated that the population of Lumezi is 109,219 and will increase to 146,216 in 2030. This represents a population increase of 38,397 between 2020 and 2030.

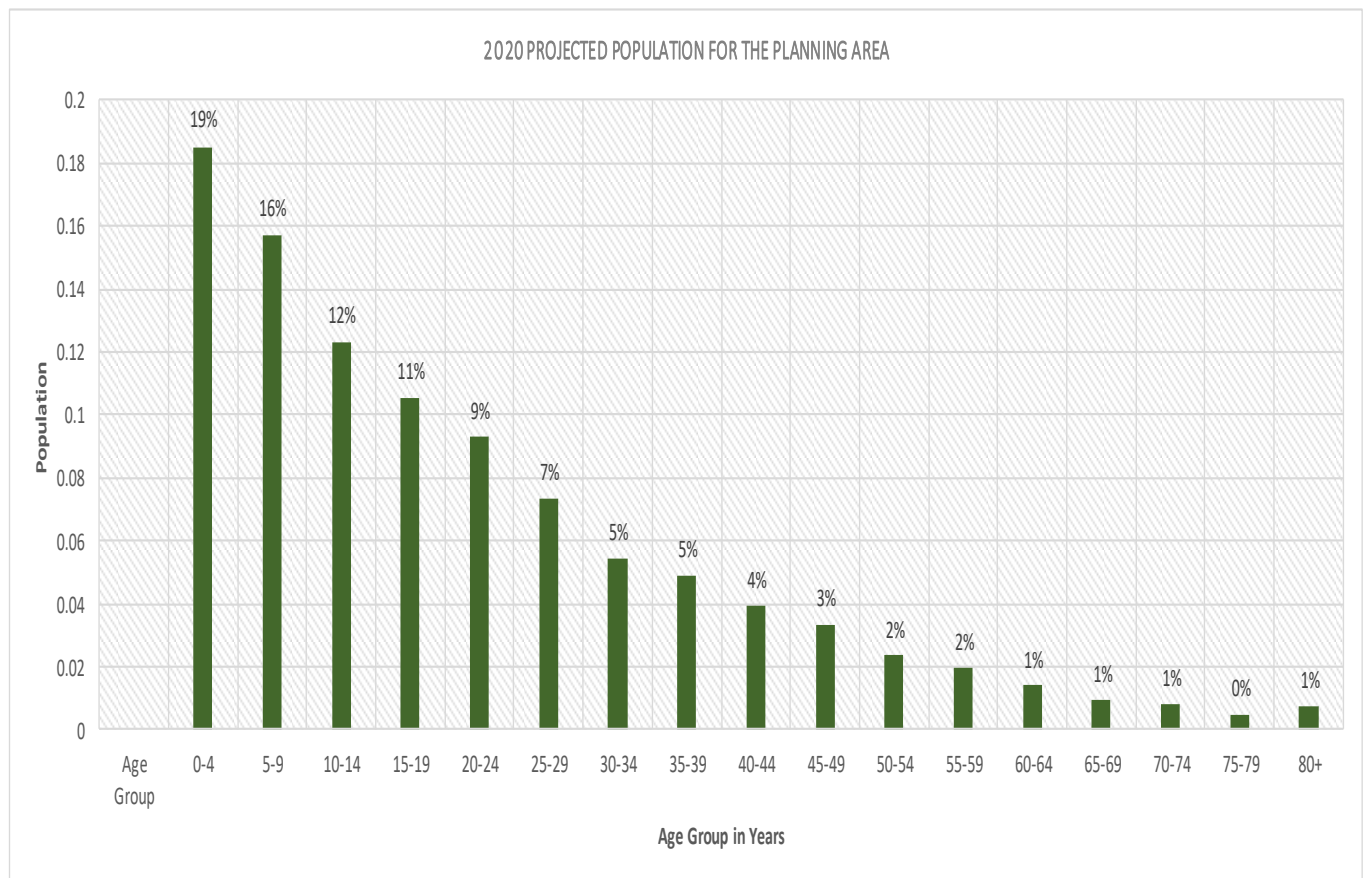
The table below shows the projected population growth by age category for the planning area between 2020 to 2030.

Table 1: Projected population for the IDP Area (2010-2030)

		Lundazi				Lumezi				Chasefu			
Age Groups		2010	2020	2025	2030	2010	2020	2025	2030	2010	2020	2025	2030
Under 5	No.	23,076	25,697	28,630	31,956	17,875	19,905	22,177	24,754	18,471	20,569	22,917	25,579
	% of Total I	17.71%	16.89%	16.21%	15.63%	19.07%	18.22%	17.53%	16.93%	18.82%	17.97%	17.28%	16.68%
Child (0 to 15)	No.	60,670	69,075	77,605	87,066	46,692	53,155	59,717	66,996	48,715	55,463	62,313	69,910
	% of Total P	46.55%	45.41%	43.95%	42.59%	49.82%	48.67%	47.19%	45.82%	49.63%	48.46%	46.99%	45.59%
Primary School (5 to 14 years)	No.	37,594	43,378	48,975	55,110	28,817	33,250	37,540	42,242	30,244	34,895	39,397	44,331
	% of Total	28.85%	28.52%	27.73%	26.96%	30.75%	30.44%	29.67%	28.89%	30.81%	30.49%	29.71%	28.91%
Secondary School Going (15 to 19 yrs)	No.	14,413	17,697	20,968	23,864	10,221	12,550	14,870	16,923	10,661	13,090	15,510	17,652
	% of Total	11.06%	11.63%	11.87%	11.67%	10.91%	11.49%	11.75%	11.57%	10.86%	11.44%	11.69%	11.51%
Working Population (15-64)	NO.	65,664	78,409	93,413	110,785	44,242	52,835	62,930	74,624	47,605	56,850	67,736	80,395
	% of Total	50.38%	51.55%	52.90%	54.19%	47.21%	48.38%	49.73%	51.04%	48.50%	49.67%	51.07%	52.43%
Youth (15 to 35)	No.	43,094	51,253	60,117	69,491	29,218	34,759	40,799	47,139	30,958	36,794	43,164	49,918
	% of Total	33.07%	33.69%	34.04%	33.99%	31.18%	31.82%	32.24%	32.24%	31.54%	32.15%	32.55%	32.55%
65 plus	NO.	3,991	4,631	5,575	6,592	2,783	3,229	3,887	4,596	1,843	2,138	2,574	3,044
	% of Total	3.06%	3.04%	3.16%	3.22%	2.97%	2.96%	3.07%	3.14%	1.88%	1.87%	1.94%	1.98%
Total		130,325	152,114	176,593	204,443	93,717	109,219	126,535	146,216	98,163	114,452	132,624	153,349

Table 2: Population Change by Age Group during the Planning Period

	Lundazi			Chasefu			Lumezi		
Age Groups	2020 to 2025	2025 to 2030	2020 to 2030	2020 to 2025	2025 to 2030	2020 to 2030	2020 to 2025	2025 to 2030	2020 to 2030
Under 5	2,933	3,326	6,260	2,272	2,577	4,849	2,348	2,663	5,010
Child Age Group (0 to 15)	8,531	9,461	17,992	6,562	7,279	13,841	6,850	7,597	14,447
Primary School Going Age Group (5 to 14 years)	5,597	6,135	11,732	4,290	4,702	8,992	4,502	4,935	9,437
Secondary School Going Age Groups (15 to 19 years)	3,271	2,896	6,167	2,320	2,054	4,373	2,419	2,142	4,561
Working Population (15-64)	15,004	17,372	32,377	10,096	11,693	21,789	10,886	12,659	23,545
Youth Population (15 to 35)	8,864	9,373	18,237	6,040	6,340	12,380	6,370	6,754	13,125
64 plus	944	1,017	1,961	658	709	1,367	436	470	906

**Figure 5: Showing Projected Population of the Planning Area in 2020 as a percent (Source: IDP Team 2020 – Based on CSO 2010 Data)**

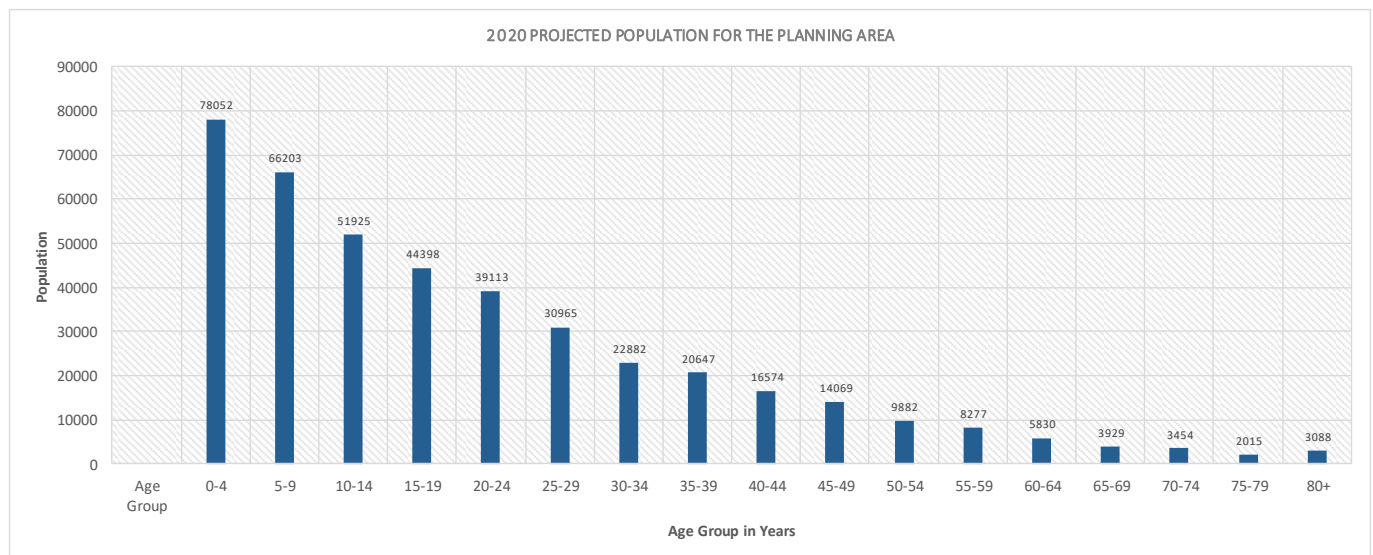


Figure 6: Showing actual Projected Population of the Planning Area in 2020 (Source: IDP Team 2020 – Based on CSO 2010 Data)

The bar charts above show that 47% of the population in the planning area is below the age of 15 years whilst 32% is between 15 and 34 years old. Those between 35 and 64 were estimated at 18% and 3% for those 65 years and above.. The charts further show that the planning area has a very youthful population which guarantees a sturdy supply of labour in the years to come. The high child population has multiple implications for the future economic growth and development of the planning area. Increased demand for education and health services for example shall call for increased investment in school and health infrastructure to increase school places and bringing health services closer to the people in the planning area. Population growth at a slightly lower growth rate due to an expected fall in fertility is anticipated to take place in urban part of Lundazi as well as all the growth poles in Chasefu, Lumezi and the remainder of Lundazi.

2.1.4 Population Dependency Ratio

The Population Dependency Ratio is a measure showing the ratio of the number of dependents aged zero to 14 and over the age of 65 years to the total population aged 15 to 64. Also known as the total dependency ratio as an indicator gives insights into the number of people of non-working age, compared with the number of those of working age. A high dependency ratio means those of working age, and the overall economy; face a greater burden in supporting the aging population.

The dependency ratio, of people younger than 15 and older than 64 to the working age population (15 - 64) for Lundazi is estimated to be 98 to 100ⁱ which is extremely high compared to an average of 50 dependents for every 100 working age adults in developed and developing economies of the world where demographic dividends have been achieved. By implication, the high dependency ratio is responsible for relatively high poverty levels as few working age adults have to support more dependents (children and the aged) leaving them with little or no disposable incomes to spend on improving the quality of life for family members.

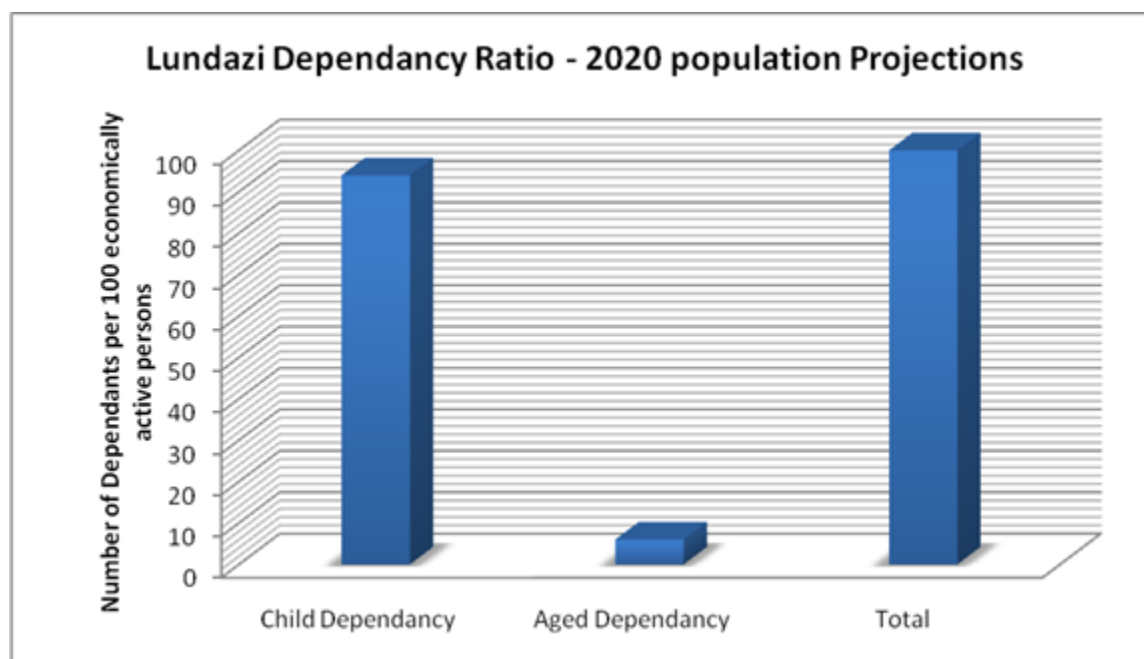


Figure 7: Showing child and adult dependency ratios for the IDP area

Based on the population projections in Table 1 above, below are estimated dependency ratios for each of the three districts.

Table 3: Shows estimates the dependency ratios for each of the three districts.

		Lundazi				Chasefu				Lumezi			
		2010	2020	2025	2030	2010	2020	2025	2030	2010	2020	2025	2030
Child Ratio	Dependency	92.4	88.1	83.1	78.6	105.5	105.5	100.6	94.9	102.3	97.6	92.0	87.0
Aged Ratio	Dependency	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.2	2.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Total Ratio	Dependency	98.5	94.0	89.0	84.5	111.8	106.7	101.1	95.9	106.2	101.3	95.8	90.7

The more rural districts of Chasefu and Lumezi had higher dependency ratios in 2010 as compared to Lundazi which is more urbanised. It is expected that the dependency ratios in all districts will slightly decline by 2025 and beyond in line with a falling fertility rates in the planning area which is anticipated to fall to 3.9 children per woman from an average of 5.5 children per woman in 2030 and 2020 respectively³.

³ CSO 2010 – Census of Housing and Population

2.1.5 Fertility and Mortality Rate

Fertility refers to the actual reproductive performance of the population. Fertility is based on the number of live births in a population. The total fertility rate is expressed as average number of children a woman would have by the end of her child bearing years if she bore children at the current age specific fertility rate.

Table 4: Showing Fertility Rates in the IDP Area

Age Group	Number of Women	Average no. of Children ever born	Rural	Urban
Total	94,938	3.3	89,831	5,107
12 - 14	11686	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	16587	0.3	0.3	0.2
20 - 24	13665	1.8	1.8	1.1
25 - 29	11775	3.3	3.3	2.2
30 - 34	8780	4.7	4.8	3.4
35 - 39	7833	5.7	5.7	4.1
40 - 44	5539	6.3	6.4	4.9
45 - 49	4647	6.4	6.4	5.3
50 - 55	3682	6.4	6.4	6.0
56 - 59	2580	6.4	6.4	6.5
60 - 64	2729	6.4	6.4	6.7
65+	5435	6.3	6.2	6.8

The table on the left shows that age specific fertility rates for the year 2010 peaked at age 20-24 (180 births per 1000 women) and were lowest among women less than age 15 years of age. Total Fertility Rates (TFR) for the age categories according to CSO 2010 census data shows the districts in the planning area had moderately high fertility rates for the age bands 35-39 (5.7), 40-44 (6.3) and subsequently 6.4 for the rest of the age groups. Data also shows that fertility rates were considerably higher in rural areas (3.3) than in urban areas (2.3). Furthermore, evidence shows rural areas had higher rates of Teenage childbearing at 0.3 than urban areas at 0.2 implying the need for specific policy interventions to address early sex debut among children and adolescents, early child pregnancies and associated outcomes. These trends are expected to continue during the IDP planning period.

Source: CSO 2010

Total Fertility (TF) is therefore computed as the sum of age-specific fertility rates weighted by the number of years in each age group, divided by 1,000. Where f_a is the age-specific fertility rate for women whose age corresponds to the five-year age group a . Mortality on the other hand refers to deaths in a population. These two measures have been used in this report to explain the extent of births and deaths in the planning area, crude birth rate and crude death rate. Total Fertility Rate for the planning area in 2010 was slightly higher than the provincial rate at 3.3 and 3.1 respectively.

By 2030, a further slight decline in fertility is expected with each woman expected to bear about 4.8 children throughout her lifespan. Beyond 2030 going into 2050, fertility rates for the planning area like the rest of the country are expected to fall further down to below 3.9 children

per woman during which period the district is expected to have a significantly larger proportion of the population working-age and if skilled and employable contributing immensely to the economy of the district. With increased investments in reproductive health and family planning and general improvement in health infrastructure, equipment and the quality of human capital, fertility levels are further expected to decline significantly leading to children being able to achieve higher basic levels of primary health and education.

2.1.6 Population Pyramid

Population pyramids are used to show change to age structure. The planning area's population pyramid for 2030 is expected to slightly narrow at the base due to a slight decline in fertility which is expected to fall slightly from an average of 5.5 across age specific groups to below 5.0 children per womanⁱⁱ. Despite this decline, the district's total fertility rates are expected to remain relatively high with each working adult supporting several dependents.

2020 Population Projection Pyramid - Lundazi IDP Area (CSO, 2010)

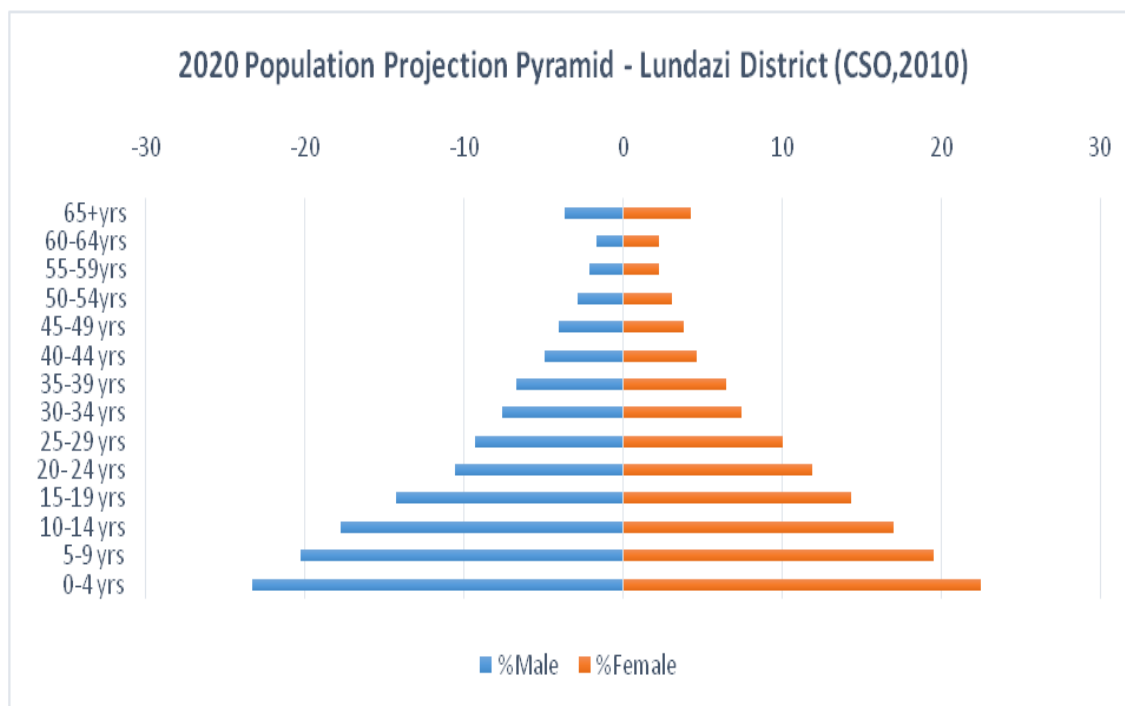


Figure 8: Shows the 2020 Population Projection Pyramid

2.1.7 Crude Birth Rate

Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1000 population estimated at midyear. The crude birth rate of planning area was estimated at 34.36 births per 1000 people in 2019. Although this rate is slightly lower than the national figure estimated at 35.8 per 1000 people, the population for planning areas is expected to continue growing given the high fertility rates.

2.1.8 Crude Death Rate:

Based on the national average the crude death rate for the planning area is estimated to be about 6.60 deaths per 1000 population in 2019. The rate is almost the same as that of the nation which was estimated at 6.63 deaths per thousand population, the lowest level in decades. Subtracting the Crude Death Rate (CDR) from the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) provides the rate of natural population increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration. Given the high crude birth rate of 25.34 per 1000 people, Lundazi district has a rapidly expanding population at the rate of 18.74 per 1000 people.

2.1.9 Poverty Ranking

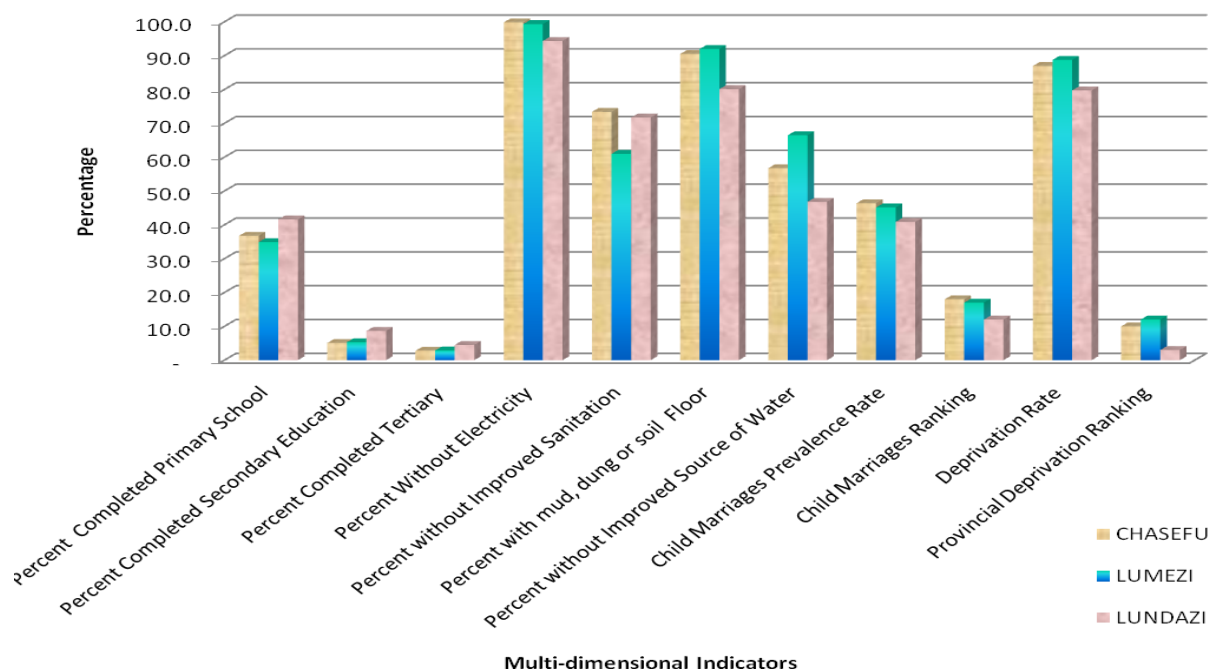
The table below provides an insight into the poverty status of the twenty-seven (27) wards in the planning area compared with one another. Head to head comparison indicate that Mnyamazi ward in Lundazi district is the poorest ward going by the number of poor people living the ward. The ward has a total of 22,268 poor people compared to Lukusuzi Ward in Lumezi district which has a paltry 1,832 poor people. The population density dimension makes Mnyamazi appear much worse off in terms of poverty ranking by number of poor people. This picture calls for investment in programs aimed at uplifting the economic status of people living these wards that have high populations of the poor. The opposite is true of Lukusuzi ward which by number of poor people is ranked as the least poor. The low population density in the ward in part is contributing to the high poverty status because the number of poor people is lowest of the 27 wards when in actual sense the entire population of the ward may be classified as living in extreme poverty. This picture is depicted in the table below.

Table 5: Showing poverty ranking of Wards in the planning area

District	Ward	Poverty Headcount	Ranking by Poverty Headcount	Std. Error	No. Poor	Ranking by No. of Poor
Chasefu	Nkhangana	0.89	4	0.04	18,232	3
Chasefu	Kajilime	0.89	4	0.04	16,613	5
Chasefu	Magodi	0.88	5	0.05	15,914	6
Chasefu	Susa	0.89	6	0.04	9,540	11
Chasefu	Kapirinsanga	0.87	13	0.05	8,961	14
Chasefu	Chaboli	0.85	1	0.05	7,330	21
Chasefu	Membe	0.86	4	0.05	4,424	24
Chasefu	Luwerezi	0.86	1	0.05	4,358	25
Chasefu	Manda Hill	0.90	1	0.04	3,992	26
Lumezi	Diwa	0.87	3	0.04	20,627	2
Lumezi	Chamtowa	0.84	8	0.05	11,072	9
Lumezi	Kamimba	0.87	5	0.05	9,905	10
Lumezi	Kachama	0.88	7	0.05	8,120	16
Lumezi	Chibande	0.86	9	0.05	8,107	17
Lumezi	Kazembe	0.88	10	0.04	7,875	18
Lumezi	Lumimba	0.87	11	0.04	7,670	19

Lumezi	Wachitangachi	0.88	2	0.04	7,010	22
Lumezi	Lukusuzi	0.85	11	0.05	1,832	27
Lundazi	Mnyamazi	0.63	2	0.06	22,268	1
Lundazi	Vuu	0.87	3	0.05	17,825	4
Lundazi	Msuzi	0.87	6	0.05	14,633	7
Lundazi	Lunevwa	0.87	7	0.04	14,489	8
Lundazi	Chilola	0.87	7	0.05	9,167	12
Lundazi	Chimaliro	0.87	8	0.05	9,066	13
Lundazi	Ndonda	0.85	8	0.05	8,464	15
Lundazi	Nthintimila	0.87	12	0.05	7,378	20
Lundazi	Mkomba	0.85	3	0.05	4,529	23

IDP Area - Comparison of Key Indicators

**Figure 9: Showing key indicators for the planning area (CSO-2013)**

The bar graph above shows that both Lumezi and Chasefu are the most deprived across all poverty indicators. Low access to electricity, poor housing, low access to improved water supply and sanitation are the top four causes of deprivation in the planning area ranking between 40% and 98%. Secondary education completion rates are also extremely low within the planning area accounting for a paltry 5% for Chasefu and Lumezi and 8% for Lundazi district. Across all indicators depicted in the graph above, the three districts in the planning area fair badly in comparison to the provincial outlook as they rank lowly against other districts in the province.

2.1.10 Land Use Patterns

2.1.10.1 Urban Form

The urban form of Lundazi has a profile of dispersed and low-density population. Further, population increase has consequently led to high housing demand. Against the background of high population density in these areas, there is an apparent lack basic social services in the area such as access roads, piped water and electricity among others. The existing current township area of Lundazi is built-up, and comprises mostly haphazard development, with almost half well-planned areas. Those of Chasefu and Lumezi are generally haphazard and linear in form along major and district roads. The spatial development trend consists of planned and unplanned.

The current and expected future demographic and economic development situation for planning area will have an impact on the future land uses within the township and areas adjacent to CBD designate areas, growth poles and nodes of Chasefu and Lumezi sub-centres. The location of the IDP area in the province, on the Nakonde corridor makes it ideal for investment.

Map of Planning Area showing the extent of Settlements in the Planning Area

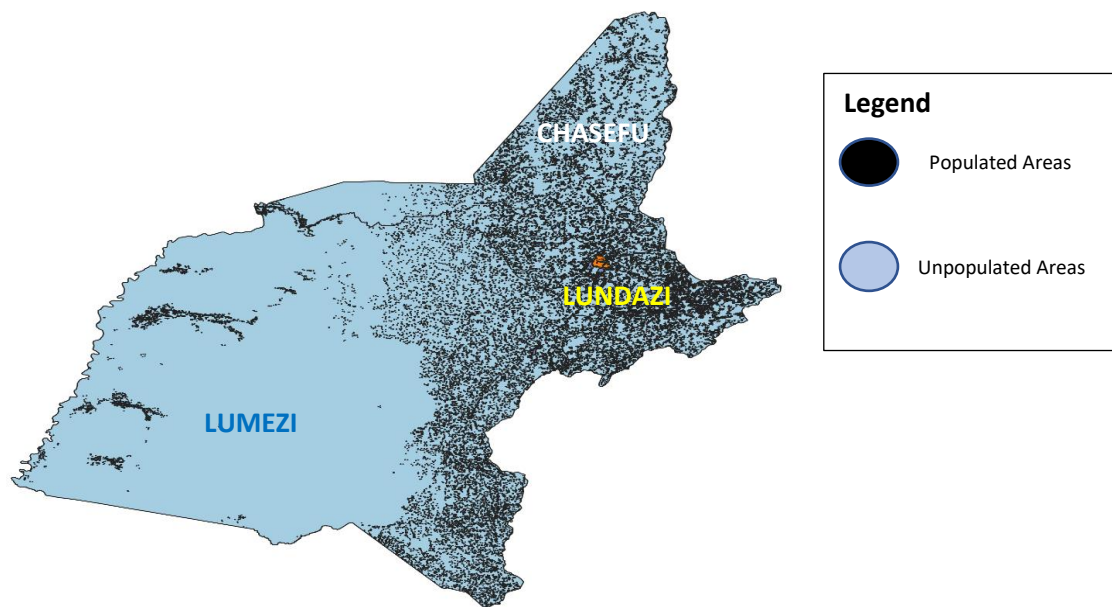


Figure 10: Map showing the extent of Settlements in the Planning Area

2.1.10. 2 Impact of Social-Economic Reforms on Spatial Dynamics

Exponential growth of the population in the IDP area requires the provision of additional health and educational facilities and services, thus this is expected to continue exerting pressure in land resources in terms of spatial developments in the IDP area especially the CBD and township. The demand for space for housing units in the urban areas is driven by the vast and rapidly growing population in the planning area.

- The demand for food production for the population in the planning area has resulted in expansion of the spatial areas. However, the major spatial extents that are affected in this context are areas under customary tenure. The population in the IDP area survives on agriculture as their main livelihood, thus the current demand for land is high and slowly altering the spatial extents from other land uses to agriculture uses.

- Major economic activities in the planning area such as agriculture and trade have influenced the spatial dynamics due to the need to establish and develop industries in the area. This equally has affected the spatial dynamics in the area, for example the establishment of ginnery, hospital and education facilities in the township areas demanded for huge spatial extents of land for setup.

2.3 Education

2.3.1 Overview

Education plays a very important role in the development of the area. There is a much closer relationship between educated community and developed communities. Most innovations and creative initiative comes from educated communities. The planning area has a total number of 302 education facilities which include; 2 Boarding secondary schools, 31 day secondary schools, 193 primary schools and 76 community schools (MoGE, 2019, Lundazi).

2.3.2 Description of the Existing State Of Development

2.3.2.1 Availability of Service

Table 6: Enrolments and Staffing levels in schools (Source: Lundazi District Education Board, 2019)

NO. OF PUPILS				STAFF IN SCHOOLS				
DISTRICT	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	REQUIRED STAFF	DEFICIT
LUNDAZI	17389	17107	34496	315	289	604	862	258
LUMEZI	17500	16322	33822	287	140	427	846	419
CHASEFU	15931	15104	31035	364	195	559	776	217
TOTAL	50820	48533	99353	966	624	1590	2484	894

According to Standards and Evaluation Guidelines for the Ministry of Education, Science, Vocational Training and Early Education, 2015, the following were noted.

Firstly, the Teacher-Pupil ratio is very high (1:63) against the requirement of 1:40. This shows that the number of employed trained teachers in the planning area is far much less than the required staff. In other ways, there is need for 2,484 to handle 99,353 pupils. Additionally, the most affected schools are those located in rural areas than those in urban. Schools in distant and remote areas have very few teachers especially the valley schools. Currently, there is over utilization of classrooms in schools in the valley.

The poor staffing levels as well as insufficient teaching and learning materials have drastically affected the effective teaching and learning in schools. Additionally, there are also low levels of school enrolment and high drop-out rates among girls especially in rural parts of the district. The main contributing factors are child pregnancies, early marriages, long distances to schools and high levels of poverty among households. At tertiary level the planning area has only one trade training school under construction.

2.3.2.2 Water supply in Schools

Table 7: Showing Schools with water facilities in the planning area

LUNDAZI	Secondary: 10 of which 1 is a boarding school, Primary: 56, Community: 14 and 4 Private schools of which 1 is a secondary.
CHASEFU	Secondary: 7, Primary: 65 and 28 Community schools
LUMEZI	Secondary: 11 of which one is a boarding, Primary: 72, Community: 34 and 1 Private school

Approximately 50% of the existing schools do not meet the standard classrooms required for effective education provision. About 90% of schools have at least either a bore hole and/or a well, 25% of the schools with either a bore hole or well still experience low water yields during the dry season. Only three secondary schools have piped water supply serviced by Commercial Utility Company (Lundazi District Situation Analysis, 2016).

2.3.2.3 Pupil School Drop Outs and Progression Rates in the Planning Area

The Drop Out rate is high among the girls especially in grade 5-7. Most of the reasons cited were that the girls are leaving school due to early marriages and pregnancies. Even with the introduction of the Re-Entry policy, few girls come back to school once they fall pregnant

Table 8: Showing number of pupils that dropped out of school in 2015

Reason for Drop Rate	Grade 1		Grade 2		Grade 3		Grade 4		Grade 5		Grade 6		Grade 7		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Illness	3		1	2	3	2		2	6	14	4		4	1	21	21
Deaths	0	0	3	4	4	4	7	2	3	4	2	8	2	6	21	18
Pregnancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			6		9		23	0	38
Expelled															0	0
Early								7		20	1	24	5	87	6	143

Marriage																
Total	3	0	1	6	7	6	7	12	9	46	7	41	13	117	48	220

(Source: Lundazi District Situation Analysis, 2016)

Table 9: Showing pupil progression and deprivation rates in the planning area in 2010

CONSTITUENCY	Population (Defacto)	Percent Completed Primary School	Percent Completed Secondary Education	Percent Completed Tertiary	Child Marriages Prevalence Rate	Child Marriages Ranking	Deprivation Rate
CHASEFU	94,842	36.8	5.1	2.8	46.4	18.0	86.97
LUMEZI	89,332	34.9	5.3	2.9	45.2	17.0	88.73
LUNDAZI	124,246	41.6	8.6	4.5	40.9	12.0	79.72
TOTAL /AVERAGE	308,420	37.7	6.3	3.4	44.1	15.7	85.1

(Source: Lundazi District Situation Analysis, 2016)

From the above table we can deduce that the high deprivation rate which stands at 85.1% has an effect on prevalence rate of child marriages which currently stands at 44.1%. This entails that to reduce on the prevalence of child marriages, there is need to put more effort to reduce deprivation rate through the provision of basic needs as health, education and other in order to improve the standard of living.

Child Marriage Prevalence Rate by Constituency, Eastern Province, 2010

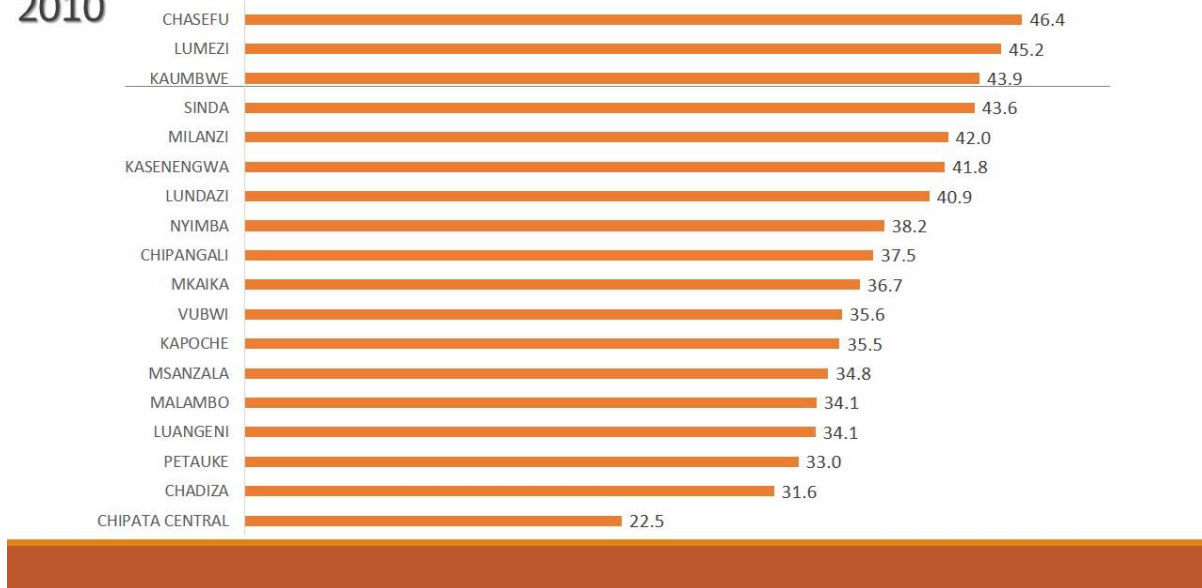


Figure 11: Rate of child marriages in Eastern Province by constituency

According to CSO 2010, the poverty prevalence rate in the IDP planning area is 85% which is higher than the provincial prevalence rate which is at 84%. On the other hand, figure 12 above shows that the planning area has the highest rate of child marriages in eastern province. From this data, we can therefore conclude that the high poverty rate has a negative effect on the child marriages. Therefore, there is need to up scale the livelihood activities to reach the majority of household thereby improving the living standard and to further have a positive impact in reducing child marriage.

2.3.4 Quality and Distribution of Education Services

According to the Ministry of General Education database, the planning area has a total of 302 education facilities including two (2) Boarding Secondary Schools located in Lundazi and Lumezi districts, 31-day secondary schools, 193 primary schools and 76 community schools. The map below showing education facilities indicate that the distribution of these facilities is not equitable as certain parts of the planning area are only serviced by a few primary schools without secondary schools. The map further indicates that spatial distribution of these facilities is concentrated along major and district roads leaving much of the population in the hinterland unserved. For instance, seventeen (17) out of thirty-three (33) secondary schools in the planning area are located in Lundazi and Chasefu with Lumezi hosting the remaining 11. This is against the fact that Lumezi covers over 60% of the total land mass of the planning area. This implies that learners have to travel long distances to access education services at points of delivery closest to them, often covering more than 5km radius stipulated in the country's education policy as the maximum walkable distance a child should walk to their nearest school.

In the case of absence of a secondary school in the area, children are often forced to drop out of school in grade seven (7) as their parents have no capacity to send them to distant boarding

secondary schools. For primary school learners, depending on the distance involved, the children either start school late to allow for their strength to walk long distances every day to and back from school or they drop out early or in later grades as they cannot cope up with the stress and demands of long distances alongside the pressures of their learning environment. Noticeable on the map below is the open vast area lying across the middle of Lumezi extending into Chasefu. This area is largely unpopulated because it hosts Lukusuzi National Park in the south and Lundazi National Forest in the north where settlements are not permitted.

The overall effect of the scenario explained above is exemplified by statistics provided in figures 1 and 2 above, showing the levels of poverty and rates of child pregnancies in three constituencies of the planning area levels. Table 2 above summarizes the status-quo, indicating the Chasefu and Lumezi lead the three parts of the planning area in terms of school dropout rate, child marriage and deprivation. This, therefore means that in allocating financial and other resources during the plan period, careful consideration of special characteristics and attributes of the three parts of planning area shall be made in taking care of the disparities identified based on spatial and socio-economic data available.

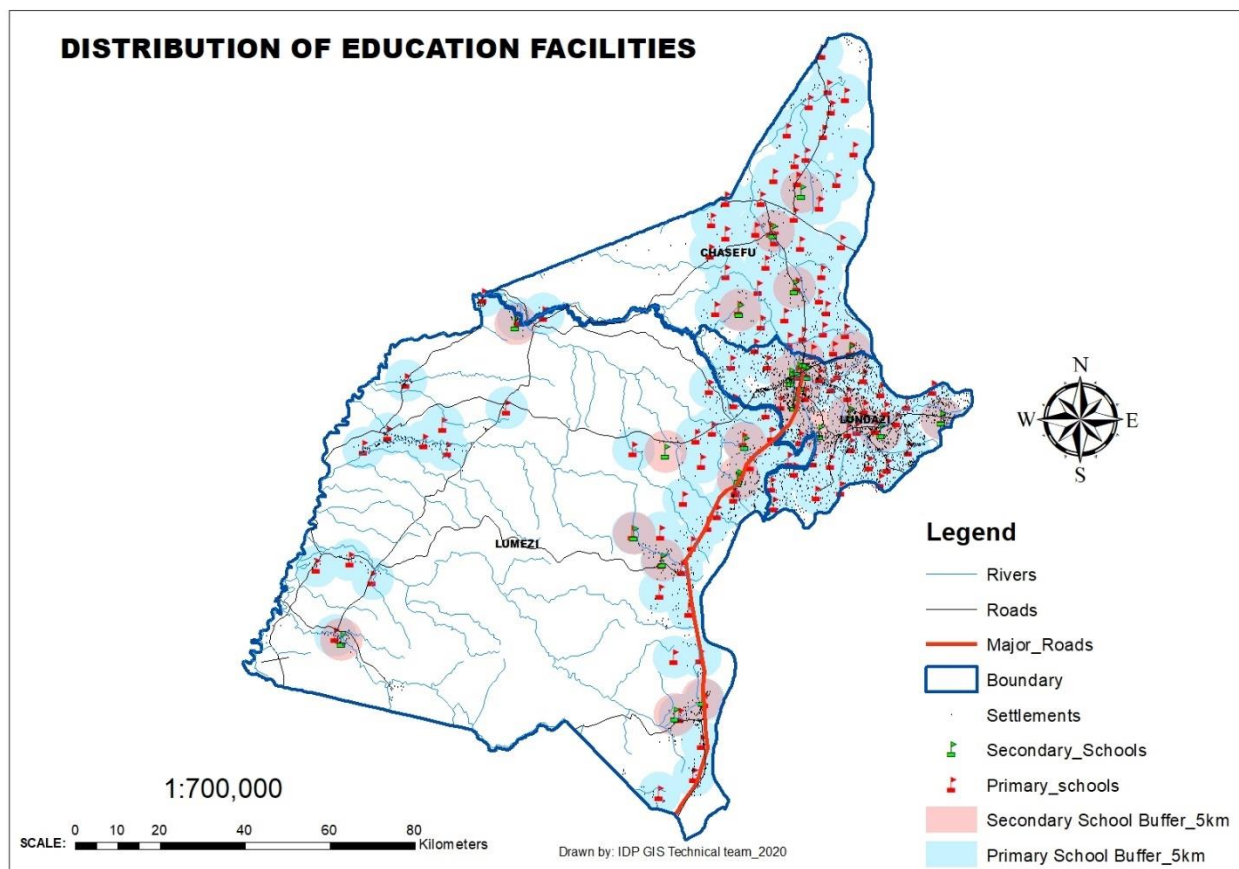


Figure 12: Map showing education facilities in the Planning Area (Source, Lundazi IDP team)

2.3.5 Impact of Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years

Impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years are; Increased demand for more Human Resource and capacity development, increased demand for more education infrastructure,

increased demand for teaching and learning materials, cost of educational infrastructure and location of infrastructure.

2.3.6 Impact of Change in Population

There is increasing presence of private child care centres in Lundazi urban. Most of the population live within the 5km radius of the educational infrastructure. Despite the presence of schools limited number of school places for children remains a challenge. With the expected population increase in the district over the next decade, there will be need to rehabilitate and expand the existing school infrastructure as well as building new schools, particularly primary and secondary schools.

There is also shortage of housing infrastructure for staff and auxiliary facilities such as sanitation facilities, which has contributed to low teacher pupil ratio in most schools. The poor staffing levels as well as insufficient teaching and learning materials have drastically affected the effective teaching and learning in schools. Additionally, there are also low levels of school enrolment and high drop-out rates among girls especially in rural parts of the district. The main contributing factors are child pregnancies, early marriages and high levels of poverty among households. At tertiary level the planning area has one newly constructed trades school.

2.3.7 Environment and Climate Change

Children need to be equipped with good quality education that equips them with tools to ensure their well-being and their positive contribution to society. Knowledge, life skills and values related to the social, cultural, environmental and economic aspects of life are vital components of education. In the local setup, pupils are very cardinal in information dissemination. Educating pupils on environmental conservation and protection has proven to have a trickledown effect to the parents/guardians as they help educate them. Degraded environments contribute to absenteeism as more time is needed to collect firewood and water leaving less time for school. A healthier environment means that girls travel shorter distances to collect water and firewood and have more time to go to school.

The construction of schools and school facilities can damage the environment through deforestation and pollution. The facilities provided at schools and the quality of the school environment also have an impact on attendance and learning.

2.3.8 Gender Analysis

Social norms related to gender, family, work and education imply social expectations of women's and girls' prioritization of family over professional careers and less provision and uptake of educational opportunities. This is especially relevant for women and girls in the planning area where they also face the risk of accessing poor quality education. In addition, there is limited infrastructure coupled with long distances to access the education facilities.

According to MoGE, 2019, the total enrolment of 99,353 pupils was recorded out of which 48,533 were girls representing 48.9% while the boys were 50,820 representing 51.1 %. Moreover, the number becomes smaller along the way, as most girls drop out of school due to the following reasons:

- Focus on domestic work and care giving

- Early marriages
- Long distances being covered to access the schools

Child Marriage Prevalence Rate by Constituency, Eastern Province, 2010

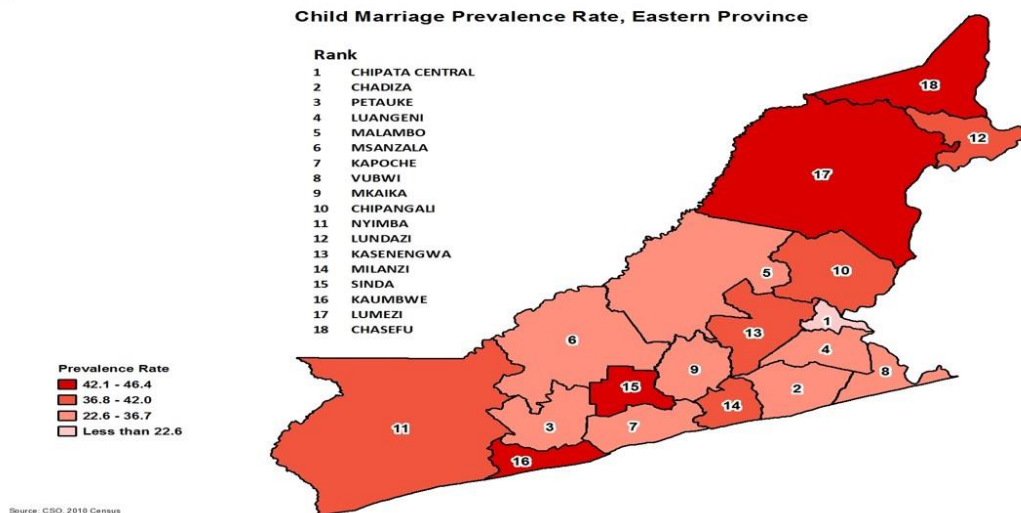


Figure 13: Showing prevalence rate of Child Marriages in the IDP compared to Eastern Province

2.3.9 COVID-19 and Education

Like in any other sector, the COVID 19 pandemic presents an enormous challenge on the education sector as both teachers and learners are at risk of contracting the disease. If not properly handled, the disease threatens the foundation for the development of skilled human capital necessary for local economic growth and development of the planning area. It highlights the strong need for sustainable investment in both the local health and education systems to prevent and mitigate the spread and impact of the pandemic on the sector and the region as a whole.

2.4 Health

2.4.1 Overview

The IDP Area has two (2) Level One Hospitals located in Lumezi and Lundazi districts which also serve as referral hospitals for the 56 health facilities in the area. A new district hospital is under construction in Lundazi district which will serve as the district's level one hospital as the current district hospital reverts to the status of Urban Clinic. Medical facilities are located in different parts of the district that have been divided into health catchment areas. The current numbers of health facilities in the planning area are not adequate to provide required level of quality health services closer to the people as envisioned by the Ministry of Health Policy the Seventh National Development Plan and the country's vision 2030.

2.4.2 Key Policies, Plans and Strategies

The planning area will adopt the following key policies from the National level based on its impact on the Health sector:

Table 10: Health Sector Policies and Plans and Strategies

SN	PLANS, POLICIES AND STRATEGY	KEY ELEMENT
1.	Zambia vision 2030	Access for all to good quality basic human necessities such as shelter, titled land, health
2.	7 th National Development Plan (7NDP 2017-2021) and Other National Development Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce child mortality; To improve maternal health; To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases;
3	National health Strategic Plan 17-2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce maternal and Child illnesses and deaths, Elimination of Malaria Address alcohol and substance abuse Halt and reduce the incidence of non-communicable diseases Achieve HIV epidemic control and reduce HIV new infections and Implement the National Health Insurance Scheme and increase coverage.
4	SDG- goal number 3,5,6,7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal No. 3: Good health and well being Goal No. 5: Gender Equality Goal No. 6: Clean water and sanitation Goal No. 7: Affordable and clean energy

2.4.3 Description of the existing state of development

2.4.3.1 Availability of facilities

The anticipated population increase from 442,300 in 2020 to about 504,008 people in 2030 is expected to exerted immense pressure on the existing health facilities. According to the District Health Management Information System database, the planning area has a total of Fifty-Three (53) health facilities which include two (2) 1st Level Hospitals, Twenty-Four (24) Rural Health Centres and Twenty-Six (26) Health Posts dotted across the planning area. Another hospital is under construction which shall serve as a district hospital while the current district hospital shall serve as an urban clinic.

2.4.3.2 Quality of services including key indicators of performance

One of the hospitals is located in Lundazi serving 40% of the total population of the planning area with the other located in Lumezi serving the entire population of Lumezi district. In addition to the district hospital, Lundazi is serviced by four (4) Rural Health Centres (RHC), one (1) Urban Health Centre and 10 Health Posts.

Chasefu district is serviced by six Rural Health Centres and seven (7) Health Posts. There is no hospital in the area and all emergencies and critical cases are referred to Lundazi first level hospital for attention. Lumezi on the other hand is serviced by one (1) hospital situated at Lumezi sub-centre on Lundazi-Chipata road, approximately 120 kilometers south of the planned central business district (CBD) for the newly established district. This means all referrals from the facilities in the north-east and north-west of the hospital have to take over an hour and half or more to reach the hospital. The area has fourteen (14) other RHCs and seven (7) health posts to serve the population.

Spatial distribution of these health facilities is therefore a serious issue of concern compounded by poor access roads. Like the education sector, the net effect of the status-quo described above is best depicted in the statistics provided in figures 1 and 2 above, showing the levels of poverty and high rates of teenage pregnancies and child marriages in three districts of the planning area among other negative outcomes. Additionally, CSO data indicate that Chasefu and Lumezi districts lead the in terms of school dropout rate and general deprivation. This, therefore means that in allocating financial and other resources during the plan period, careful consideration of special characteristics and attributes of the three parts of planning area shall be made in taking care of the disparities identified based on spatial and socio-economic data available

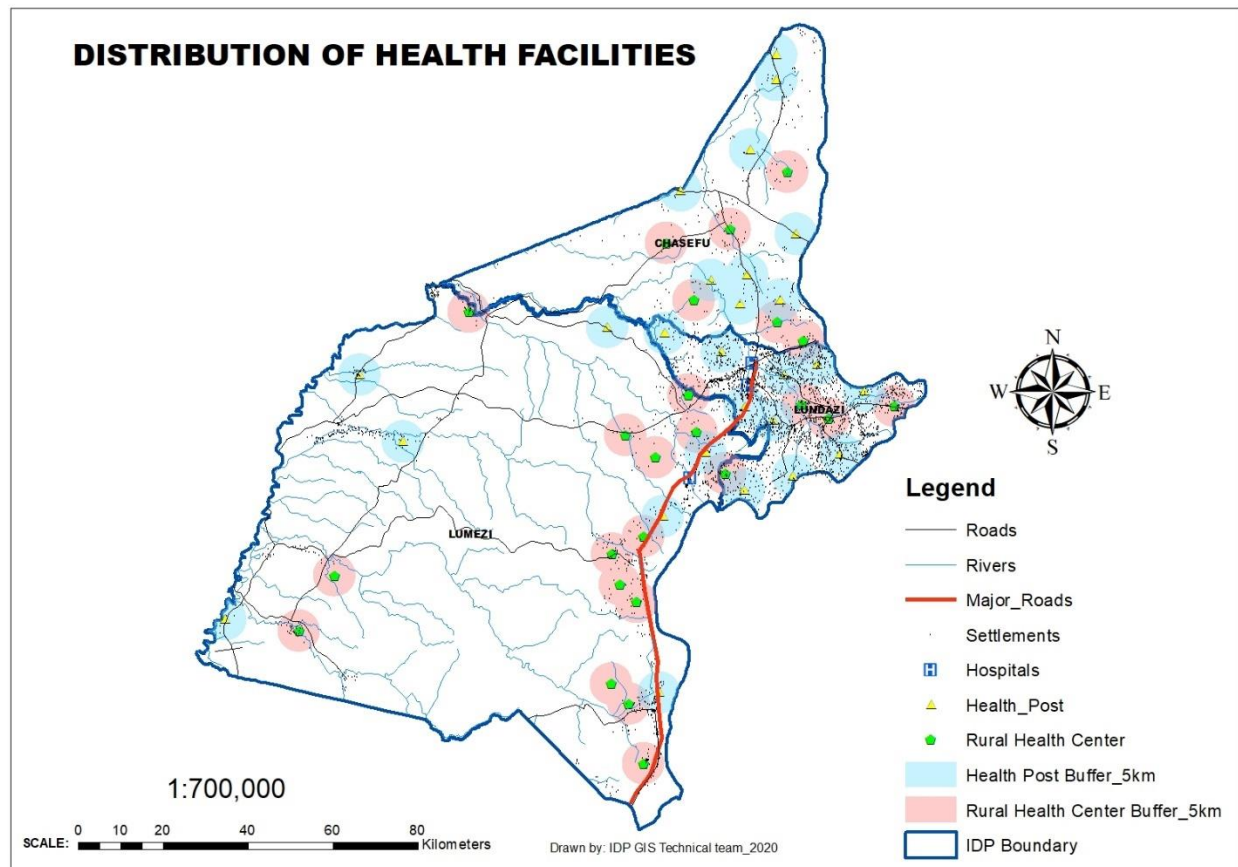


Figure 14: Map showing location of Health Facilities in the Planning Area

The figure above indicates that the distribution of health facilities in the planning area is not even across the planning area. While some parts are serviced by small facilities such as health posts coupled with inadequate numbers of health workers, other areas are well serviced by several health facilities located within short distances. The figure clearly shows that health facilities in most parts of the planning area are located at a radius way more than the national accessibility standards making it difficult for rural populations to access basic health services. For instance, residents in most valley parts of Lumezi district have to travel an average of 50kilometres to get to a health post and more than 60 kilometres to get to a Rural Health Centre in case of a referral. This unequal and inadequate spatial distribution of health facilities presents districts in the planning area with numerous challenges. An estimated 70% of people in the rural parts of Lumezi district live outside the standard 5kilometre buffer of a health facility. In Chasefu and Lundazi districts an estimated 50% of the rural population live outside the 5kilometre radius compared to less than 10% in urban parts of the planning area. This scenario makes it difficult for a good section of the population in the planning area to access basic health services. The picture therefore calls for construction of new health facilities and upgrading of existing ones to meet the demands of the growing population in the planning area.

2.4.4 Top Ten Causes of Morbidity (All Ages)

There are different causes of morbidity in all ages and the most prominent ones are shown in the table below. The table shows the incidence of the top 10 diseases in the planning area in all ages

and their impact over the past 3 years starting from 2019 to 2018. The morbidity in all ages has remained the same throughout the past 3 years with Malaria, RI non-pneumonia, Diarrhoea (non-bloody) being the leading cause among the top 10 cause of morbidity though they seem to have decreased in 2018.

Table 11: Showing Top Ten Causes of Morbidity in all Ages across the Planning Area

	2016		2017		2018	
	Diseases	Incidence/1000	Diseases	Incidence/1000	Diseases	Incidence/1000
1	Malaria	560.12	Malaria	590.40	Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	526
2	RI: non-pneumonia	444.56	RI: Non-pneumonia	445.41	Malaria Confirmed cases	339
3	RI: pneumonia	84.39	RI: Pneumonia	97.71	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	74
4	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	83.12	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	92.80	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue (not trauma)	62
5	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue (not trauma)	53.96	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue (not trauma)	54.39	Digestive system: (not infectious)	46
6	Digestive system: (not infectious)	46.57	Digestive system: (not infectious)	43.39	Respiratory Infection: pneumonia	36
7	Dental Carries	31.56	Dental Carries	31.86	Dental Carries	23
8	Trauma: Other Injuries, wounds	26.83	Trauma: Other Injuries, wounds	30.33	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	23
9	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	24.09	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	26.74	Trauma: Other Injuries, wounds	13
10	Eye diseases (infectious)	22.55	Throat Diseases	15.31	Dental Disease	9

Source: HMIS Database 2016-2018

2.4.5 COVID 19 as a Key Emerging Global and Local Health Concern

The COVID 19 crisis is drawing attention to the already overburdened public health system in the IDP area and the challenges faced during recruiting, deploying, retaining and protecting sufficient well trained supported and motivated health workers. It highlights the strong need for sustainable investment in health systems including the workforce. It also calls for descent working conditions training and equipment including occupational safety. Most of the services have been disrupted due to the COVID 19 pandemic. It is important to take precautions at all times.

2.4.6 Issues arising from public participation process

2.4.6.1 Availability of services

- Lack of adequate health facilities
- Long distance to the nearest health post and expectant mothers move long distances to access health care
- Poor Road network which hinders peoples access to places as most areas are cut off during the rainy season
- Lack of safe and clean drinking water.
- Lack of sanitary pit latrines, only 20% of the people use pit latrines, the rest of the communities use the bush

2.4.6.2 Quality of services including key indicators of performance

In as much as the health centres are available, they are in adequate and the people do not enjoy the services because:

- They walk long distances to get to the nearest health centre
- Inadequate staff to attend to the population in need of health services
- Inadequate medicines and medical supplies

2.4.7 The impact of changes anticipated over the next 10 years

2.4.7.1 Population change – future demand for services and facilities

The anticipated population increase is expected to exert immense pressure on the existing health facilities. There are many changes that will occur and this will impact the health sector in a huge way. There will be increase in population which will require

- Increase in the provision of additional health services and facilities
- Increased demand for more Human Resource and capacity development
- Increased demand for more healthy infrastructure
- Increased demand for medical requisites and supplies
- Cost of health infrastructure
- Location of infrastructure

2.4.7.2 Existing and proposed investment and development programs

- There is need to build more health facilities as the ones in existence are not enough especially level 1 hospitals as the current ones do not meet the demands of health services.
- There is need to employ more staff for both the new and existing health facilities
- There is need to invest in medicines and medical supplies

- There is need to equip the new and existing health facilities with proper medical equipment to meet the demands of health services.

2.4.8 The Impact of Continuation of Existing Trends on Land use and Population Distribution Patterns

- Demand for land for health infrastructure
- Re-location of unplanned settlements and developments to pave way for new infrastructure
- Land degradation and general environmental decay

2.4.9 The impact of existing trends on the environment and climate change

Given the continued status-quo, it is anticipated that increased demand for health infrastructure, re-location of unplanned settlements and developments to pave way for new infrastructure will inevitably lead to land degradation and general environmental decay among other negative impacts. This is ultimately expected to impact negatively on current regional and local efforts to halt and begin reversing the worsening environmental decay and climate change. Increased demand for land will imply opening up new forest areas to construct new infrastructure, increased use of forest resources in the form of timber and other products for use in construction, increased generation of solid and other forms of waste to the detriment of the wellbeing of the environment. Inevitable outcome from this trajectory is typified by heightened release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere resulting in regional climate patterns.

2.4.10 The impact of environmental and climate change issues on the sector

One of the effects of climate change that has been experienced in the planning area has been the lowering of ground water levels. This has resulted in a lot of dry boreholes across the district and the drying of streams and dams. Most of rural parts of the area depend on these water points for domestic use. This has led to the use of unclean and unsafe water. A safe and adequate water supply is crucial to the attainment of universal health care and outcomes. The planning area is experiencing shortages in safe water supply which has resulted in people walking long distances to access clean and safe drinking water which gravely affects their health.

Impacts of climate change are also affecting the health of vulnerable populations in the area. Climate changes are predicted to increase morbidity and mortality levels associated with climate-sensitive diseases. Malaria, being the most common disease in the area, it requires a constant status assessment due to flash floods perennially affecting the valley parts of the planning area as water recedes and stagnates, creating favorable breeding environments for mosquitoes, which will in turn transmit more diseases. In addition, the area has experienced increase in rainfall and flooding events in recent years, which can increase siltation of water sources such as Lumimba, Lumezi and Lundazi rivers and carry pollutants such as fertilizer and pesticides, contaminating water sources and exacerbating health and sanitation problems on people who depend on these rivers for water supply.

In general, emerging environmental issues and climate change will result increased environmental degradation from increased human activities arising from infrastructure

development and required matching investment in solid waste management and general environmental management

2.4.11 Gender Analysis

The most vulnerable groups relating to health issues are women, children and the aged. Delivery of health services in the planning area is a major concern. Limited resources and access issues can impede quality service delivery to the intended target populations. A survey on the priority needs of women, especially those in rural areas shows that construction and rehabilitation of health facilities took the centre stage. Additional gender and health concerns for women include limited access to adequate care during pregnancy and child birth. Therefore, providing healthcare to children and the aged as they are most vulnerable to disease and infection is another gender issue because women tend to be the primary caregivers and take the lead in monitoring children and aged people's health. The limited number of health facilities adds a greater burden on the women, the old and the children as they have to cover long distances to access health services at the nearest health facilities in their areas. This was noticed in all 27 wards of the planning area.

High rates of maternal mortality remain key health and development issue in the planning area. Most maternal deaths are preventable. However, inadequate access to health services and the limited capacity of medical practitioners to deal with complications contribute to higher death rates. This is especially prevalent in rural parts of the planning area where in many cases a typical health post only has one qualified nurse running it. According to the 2018 study, delay in seeking care by pregnant women was the leading cause of maternal deaths and complications. The study showed that delayed referrals to higher health facilities were associated with maternal deaths. These delays can be grouped into three categories of 'delays' as: delay by the patient in the decision to seek care, delay in getting to the health facility (which can be attributed to the fact that the facility is not within 5km radius) and delay in the provision of adequate care (limited staff to attend to high number of patients).

A case in point is staffing level statistics prevailing specifically in Lundazi district of the IDP Area where there are 3 medical doctors, 13 clinical officers, 76 nurses, 5 pharmacy technologists, 9 laboratory technicians and 53 daily classified employees catering for approximately 152,114 people in the area. The picture for Chasefu and Lumezi is not different. Another contributing factor to maternal mortality is the state of the roads in the IDP area. Most of the roads in the rural areas are not graded making it hard to reach the hospital on time to access better medical attention. Most of the rural areas are at risk of being cut off from the Boma especially during the rainy season as bridges connecting them are washed away.

Table 12: Showing staffing levels in Health facilities in Lundazi district.

NO	FACILITY	DOCTORS	CLINIC OFFICERS	NURSES	PHARMACY STAFF	LAB STAFF	CLASSIFIED DAILY EMPLOYEES
1	Lundazi Hospital	3	8	52	4	6	20
2	Lundazi Urban Health Centre	0	2	7	1	3	10
3	Mwase Lundazi Health Centre	0	3	3	0	0	4
4	Nyangwe Health post	0	0	1	0	0	2
5	Kapichila Health Centre	0	0	2	0	0	2
6	Chiwe Health Post	0	0	1	0	0	1
7	Ng'onga Health Centre	0	0	1	0	0	2
8	Chijemu Health Post	0	0	2	0	0	1
9	Kamilenje Health Post	0	0	1	0	0	2
10	Mankhaka Health Post	0	0	1	0	0	2
11	Umi Health Post	0	0	1	0	0	2
12	Mkombi Health Post	0	0	1	0	0	1
13	Kakumba Health Post	0	0	1	0	0	1
14	Mchereka Health Post	0	0	1	0	0	2
15	Lukwizi Health Post	0	0	1	0	0	1

The above shows the number and staffing levels of health facilities in one part of the planning area (Lundazi). Against a standard of 1 doctor to a population of 10,000 for example, Lundazi district struggles with an overburdened medical doctor at the ratio of 1 doctor to a population of 51,000 people. This therefore calls for improved investment into human resource development and deployment to health facilities in the planning area.

2.5 Agriculture

2.5.1 Overview

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for providing extension services throughout the planning area and Zambia at large. The planning area has five agriculture blocks divided into forty-four (44) agriculture camps. All the 44 camps are manned by camp extension officers representing 100% staffing level. Despite the availability of agriculture extension services, there is still low adoption rate of new agriculture technologies which results into low productivity rate hence food insecurity at house hold level.

2.5.2 Key Government Priorities Being and to Be Implemented at A Local Level

The following table describes the key government policies and plans which regulate the agriculture sector.

Table 13: Key government priorities being and to be implemented at a local level

			KEY ELEMENTS
1	Agriculture sector vision	An efficient, competitive, sustainable and export-led agriculture sector that assures food security and increased income by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase agricultural productivity and land under cultivation by 2030 • Increase exports of agricultural and agro-processed products by 2030 • Preserve the agricultural resource base by 2030 • Increase land under cultivation by 2030 • Increasing land under irrigation by 2030 • Increase livestock population to by 2030
	7th National Development Plan National Agricultural Policy	A diversified and export-oriented agriculture Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop irrigation infrastructure to promote all year-round production as well as climate smart agricultural practices • Promote small-scale agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Development of agriculture cooperatives • Improve production and productivity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Productivity-enhancing technology development; b) Farm block development; c) Irrigation development; d) Agriculture input supply management; e) Aquaculture development; f) Research and development promotion (crops, livestock and fisheries); g) Early warning systems development;

2.5.3 Description of the Existing State of Development

2.5.3.1 Availability of Service

The IDP area is divided into 5 agricultural blocks i.e. Lumezi, Mwase, Central, Emusa and Valley block. There are 44 agricultural camps and only 26 are manned. The camps are divided into 6-8 zones each. Each officer is currently serving about 2,675 farmers on average. But the recommended Camp Extension Officer to farmer ratio is 1:400. The main functions of agricultural extension include disseminating technical and other information to the farming community, providing technical services in irrigation, farm power mechanization and land husbandry and providing technical information in crop production, horticultural production, nutrition, crop protection and soil fertility.

The department is implementing the Conservation Agriculture Scaling Up CASU project in twelve (12) camps, Sustainable Intensification of Maize Legume Systems in Eastern Province of Zambia (SIMLEZA) project in two (2) camps, Orange Fleshed Sweet Potatoes (OFSP) under the International Potatoes Centre (CIP) in fourteen (14) camps and the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) project in fourteen (14) wards respectively.

Extension Services

The structure of the agricultural extension services in the district is as follows:

- The District Agricultural Coordinator's office where there are the field services, fisheries, livestock and animal health, and cooperative and marketing.
- The district is zoned into Agricultural blocks which are manned by Block Extension Officers (BEO).

The main extension activities are to facilitate increased agricultural production by:

- Transfer of production technologies to the farming communities
- Being used as information centers for the farmers and other agricultural based agencies
- Being used as research centers in terms of setting up research plots or trials or demonstrations

2.5.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The IDP area has about 87,236 farmers most of whom are small and medium scale farmers with very few commercial farmers. Maize, groundnuts, sunflower, soybeans, and beans are the main food crops grown. Tobacco and cotton are the two major commercial crops that are grown. Other crops grown are Soya beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, sunflower, millet, cassava, cowpea, paprika, rice, sorghum, Barbara nuts and green gram. Vegetables such as cabbage, rape, onion, tomato and eggplants are also grown. Below is the table highlighting the levels crops grown in the IDP area.

Table 14: Showing production levels of crops grown in the IDP Area in comparison with the Eastern Province

TYPE OF CROP	EASTERN PROVINCE	LUNDAZI IDP AREA
Maize	264,714	56,706
Sorghum	5,949	2,504
Millet	6,895	5,314
Rice	14,153	5,406
Cassava	47,949	18,348
Sweet potatoes	108,119	26,534
Irish potatoes	18,007	6,857
Groundnuts	209,172	43,832
Mixed Beans	53,440	16,096
Cow peas	37,679	9,322
Wheat	484	150
Cotton	88,003	23,380
Burly Tobacco	14,895	4,949
Virginia Tobacco	3,243	702
Sunflower	131,381	30,819
Soya Beans	36,680	21,780
Paprika	1,325	351
Sugar cane	38,492	8,332
Cashew Nuts	2,830	300
Vegetables	74,290	18,160
Orchads	6,314	1,210
Coffee	230	68
Velvet Beans	5,500	601
Bambara Nuts	9,557	1,187
Pineapple	260	78
Other Crops	9,190	1,890

Dept. of Agriculture: Lundazi, 2020

2.5.3.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

Availability of service

The IDP area has Co-operatives stretching through all the agricultural blocks, Mwase, Lumezi, Emusa, Central (on the plateau) and the valley, covering all the 27 Wards. There also exist Facilitation and rural finance schemes such as the farmer input support program (FISP)& linkages to Out growers and Financial Institutions. However, the community face a number of agricultural marketing constraints which including; inadequate market information, Limited value adding/agro-processing industries. Price volatility for most perishable crops, Inadequate and poor agricultural marketing infrastructure, Poor feeder and access roads, low agricultural trade, supply side constraints, low entrepreneurship skills, un-coordinated marketing leading to a buyer's market, Inadequate access to agricultural finance since there are no new registrations on FISP as the same farmers get support over and over again.

Availability of service including key indicators of performance

Below is the list of issues arising from the public participation process and the major challenges faced by the communities.

Table 15: Showing Issues Arising from Public Participation Process

NAME OF THE SECTOR	ISSUES
AGRICULTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate supply of farming inputs • Lack of markets to sell farm produce. • High rate of diseases in livestock • Inadequate irrigation dams • Limited sources of capital for small business entrepreneurs • Food insecurity at house hood level • Inadequate FRA sheds for storage • Inconsistency in fertilizer distribution • Inadequate farming inputs • Inadequate programs that promote environmental conservations

Dept. of Agriculture: Lundazi, 2020

2.5.3.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

The country's goal as stated in the Seventh National Development Plan is to increase and diversify agricultural productivity so as to raise the share of its contribution to 20 percent of GDP so as to achieve the vision of an efficient, competitive, sustainable and export-led agricultural sector that assures food security and increased income by 2030. The overall objective for the agricultural sector, as set out in the National Agricultural Policy (NAP), is "to facilitate and support the development of a sustainable and competitive agricultural sector in order to ensure food security and income generation at household and national levels and maximize the sector's contribution to gross domestic product (GDP)."

This increased growth in production has had a toll on the level and quality of agricultural services to the farming community in the IDP area and Growth in demand for agricultural services is expected to bear heavily on other sectors.

Table 16: Impact of Increase in demand for Agricultural Services and Facilities on Other Sectors

Sector	Impact
Natural Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation from increased agricultural services and facilities • Increased investment in solid waste management and general environmental management
Land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for land to be reserved for agricultural infrastructure • Re-location of unplanned settlements and developments to pave way for new infrastructure and land for agriculture • Land degradation and general environmental decay
*Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for infrastructure (e.g. transport, water and sanitation, electricity and telecommunications) • Demand for auxiliary services and infrastructure such as social amenities and activities (markets, health, community services and recreation) • Location of auxiliary infrastructural services • Capital investment in the provision of auxiliary infrastructure
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand for housing development • Cost of housing infrastructure
Institutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand for Monitoring and Evaluation capacities of local agricultural and development institutions
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market for goods and services • Labour demand and supply

2.5.3.5 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programs

There is potential to increase maize production and productivity considering the suitable weather conditions. This would motivate an increase in maize farming in the planning area. The IDP area also has Soils and climatic conditions which support commercial soya beans production and other crops. The productions of these crops can lead to potential productions and processing of a variety of products such as livestock feed.

The IDP area has good soil and many water bodies which support the production of vegetables and tropical fruits. Vegetables and fruits can be produced commercially all year round under irrigation and can be exported outside the planning area.

The IDP area has furthermore identified Agricultural mechanization has one of the components that can successfully drive the agriculture sector. Increased productivity requires modernization of agriculture but it includes: planting, crop protection, irrigation, harvesting, processing, manufacturing. Modern technologies are critical in supporting production, as well as in value addition. Included here is labor saving equipment like maize shearers, threshers, sun-flower and groundnut oil pressers.

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

The impact of existing trends on the environment and climate change

The planning area falls under agro ecological zone II with annual rainfall ranging from 800-1000mm. Agriculture sector has negative and positive impacts on the environment; the most prominent negative impact has been the conversion of forests and grasslands for agricultural use. This result in a high deforested area and have an overall impact on the rainfall pattern. In the process of clearing land for farming, huge track of forests are cut and burnt resulting in death of micro biota and macro biota (small and large organisms). Most of the organisms denatured are those that are found in the decomposition biomass and nitrogen fixing in the soil (eg bacteria)

The most common types of crops grown in the planning area are maize, soya beans, groundnuts, field beans, sunflower, sweet potatoes and sorghum. The total area cultivated for these crops has over the years varied. The total area cultivated during the 2015/2016 farming season was 168,702Ha, 2016/2017 was 190787.79Ha, 2017/2018 was 182,736, 2018/2019 was 151, 115 and 2019/2020 was 173,256.5 respectively.

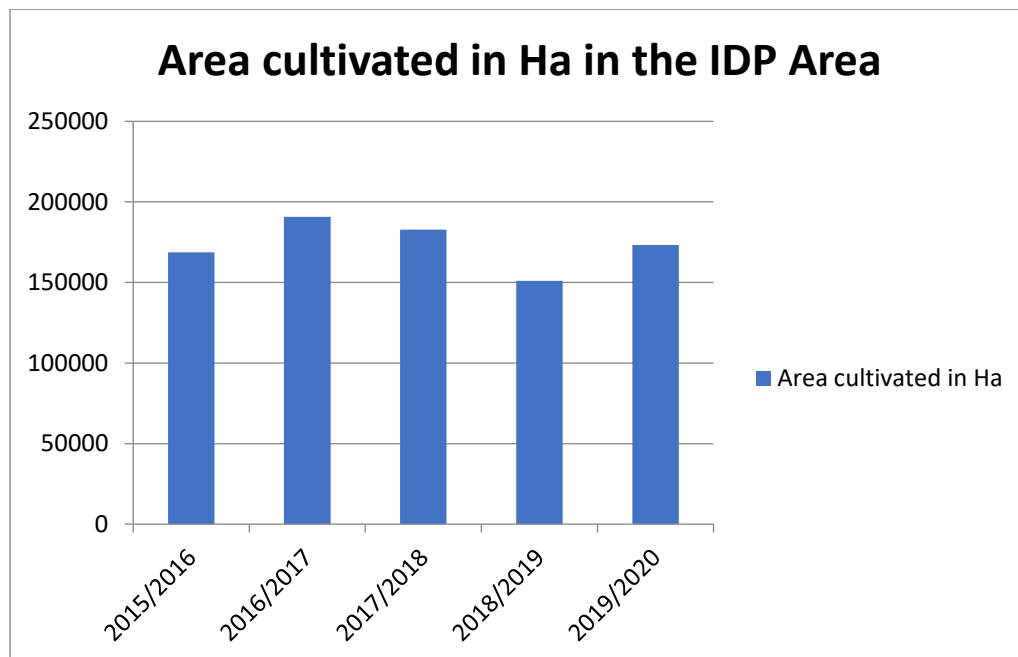


Figure 15: Showing farming trends in the last farming seasons in the IDP Area (source: Ministry of Agriculture – Lundazi)

The above chart shows the total area cultivated in the period between 2015-2020 farming seasons. From the chart, the largest area cultivated was during the 2016/2017 farming season and the lowest was during the 2018/2019 farming season. This shows that in 2016/17 a large area was cleared for cultivation and this seems to be the trend in the three districts as land is

continuously cleared each farming season to expand farmland as well as to open new farming areas

In the planning areas, most farmers do not practice crop rotation as a way of fertility retention but prefer to practice shifting cultivation when a piece of land has been deemed infertile infertile due to continued usage over the years, leaving the said piece land bear and inactive.



The picture on the left serves as an example of Kazembe Area where the locals have encroached the Lundazi National Forest in practice of shifting cultivation. This practice not only disturbs the local biome but can cause the land to become susceptible to erosion, land degradation, landslides due to loose soils as soils are displaced by tree cutting and floods.

The planning area on average receive normal to

above normal rainfall (800mm to 1100mm) and this has resulted in low crop yields for crops such as maize and soya beans especially in the valley areas due to flooding. Climate variability undermines attempts to reduce poverty and food insecurity, since most of population in the area consists of rural small-scale farmers who rely on rain fed agriculture for income. In Lumezi alone, there are about 32,624 small scale farmers who cultivate less than five hectares of land. There is a high demand for land as it is estimated that more 181,220 hectares of land is needed annually for agriculture purposes.

Deforestation has continued to mount pressure on the environment due to high demand for land for agriculture. On the other hand tobacco farmers who are more than 400 cultivate over 2000 hectares of land, this has brought about more pressure on the environment due to high demand for wood fuel which is used in curing of tobacco. This has resulted into high levels of deforestation in the area. For instance, floods and droughts in Lumezi have increased in frequency in the last five farming seasons.

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

In some parts of the planning area such as Lumezi more than 524 households were affected by floods during the 2018-19 farming seasons destroying more 553.2 hectares of fields, impacting more than 2,663 people in the valley parts covering all the three valley chiefdoms - Mwanya, Chitungulu and Kazembe. (Lundazi: DMMU Committee, 2020.)

If the current agricultural trends continue, the IDP area is likely to continue experiencing fluctuations in rainfall patterns, intermittent droughts which result in food insecurity and high poverty levels. In the quest to minimize the impact of climate change, the Ministry of Agriculture and its partners have put in place measures to ensure that farmers do not continue with these environmentally degrading farming practices which measures include sensitization programs and planting of tree species such as *Gliricidia Sepium* for nitrogen fixing purposes and regeneration.

The loss of natural soil fertility which is as a result of continued fertilizer use is causing some acidity in soils which has resulted in low crop yields. This has affected the area as poverty levels have increased. The use of fertilizers and pesticides also results in soil, land, water and air pollution. Ministry of agriculture and organizations operating in the IDP area such as COMACO are encouraging farmers to engage in climate smart agriculture (CSA) which calls for conservation farming practices as opposed to the traditional methods of farming. Conservation farming discourages the making of ridges because it degrades the soil and leads to soil erosion. The other farming practice encouraged is crop rotation.

Livestock production is also largely dependent on rainfall in the planning area as availability of good pastures is dependent on rainfall. The rising frequency of drought and shorter rainy seasons as well as high temperatures may also degrade grazing land and lead to loss of livestock, with negative consequences for food security, loss of income and loss of livestock.

2.5.4 Gender Analysis

Ownership, access and control over resources between women and men provide insight into modern gender issues. In the planning area, this is especially related to access to land (For agriculture and other purposes), financial services, farming inputs as well as decision making at household level. During the sensitization and consultative meetings held in all nine wards of the district, women and men had to be separated into groups to allow full participation especially for women who are believed should not have a say in development issues. This allowed for equal inputs on what is lacking in their areas. The belief that the men are responsible for contributions to development is an indicator for their decision making power at household level.

During data collection, it was clearly indicated that the implementers in the IDP area has made strides to reduce the gender disparity in allocation of land by implementing a 50/50 policy where the number of women and men allocated land at a given time should be equal in order to encourage gender equality.

On the other end, women are generally disadvantaged in terms of access to farming inputs, livestock, and water for household use and irrigation. This is significant challenge for women and the old in the rural most areas of the district as men and the young move to urban areas and women and the old are often left behind to manage agricultural activities.

3.5.5 Summary for the Sector

In line with the strategic vision of government as well as the demands from the clients and environmental challenges, the Agriculture sector has aims to facilitate and support the development of a sustainable and viable agriculture sector in order to ensure food security and

income generation at house hold and national level and maximize the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and also promote sustainable agricultural production and productivity in order to ensure food and nutrition security, income generation, creation of employment opportunities and reduction in poverty levels.

3.5.6 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to Issues Identified

The agriculture sector strives to effectively promote the development of sustainable domestic and foreign markets for agriculture commodities to enhance access to markets and generation of income and promote appropriate agricultural activities and agro – based industries. In rural communities in order to create employment opportunities and contribute to the alleviation of poverty the sector is promoting agricultural production, productivity and efficient management of agricultural produce and products in order to ensure sustainable household and national food security. The sector furthermore seeks to promote the use of appropriate farming practices in order to improve and sustain the agriculture base and develop appropriate legislation, policies, programs and coordinate and monitor their implementation in order to guide the development of the agricultural sector and improve its performance.

The sector has also put into consideration the promotion of appropriate information, knowledge and skills on the agricultural sector to farmers in order to create awareness on the current agricultural development and improve productivity and ensure gender equity in resource allocation and access to agricultural services; and effectively manage the utilization of human, financial and material resources.

3.5.7 Impact of COVID-19 on the Agricultural Sector

The Global concern of COVID-19 has impacted negatively on the sector as there has been a reduction in resource allocation as much of resources have been allocated to the health sector to deal with the COVID 19 emergencies. Furthermore, the pandemic has also created a great toll on the labor force as there has been Reduced production and productivity due quarantine episodes.

2.6 Fisheries and Livestock

2.6.1 Overview

The mandate of the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock is anchored on the Government Gazette Notice No. 183 of 2012. It facilitates and supports the development of sustainable, diversified and competitive fisheries and livestock sectors that assure food and nutrition security, contribute to job creation and maximize profits and the sectors' contribution to Gross Domestic Product.

Livestock play a very important role in the rural economy of the IDP area. Species of livestock kept are goats, sheep, pigs, poultry and rabbits. They also make a significant contribution to domestic income and household food security. However, a distinction can be made between “Livestock farmers” and “Livestock keepers”. Most of the farmers in the area fall in the latter category. Whereas livestock farmers rear livestock for economic gain, livestock keepers rear for prestige. To livestock keeper's quality and economic returns are not important. It is the role of the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives to convert livestock keepers to livestock farmers through extension. In Lundazi district the majority of livestock – owning households are keepers of livestock and there are very few livestock producers or “real livestock farmers”.

Aquaculture refers to production of fish at small scale level in earthen ponds ranging from 100-200mm². This is aimed at producing fish for household consumption, using locally available resources at a minimum cost with possible benefit of an additional cash income from fresh fish sales. The rearing system is where fish growth is at times totally dependent on the natural food population within the pond ecosystem. The type of production under the District Fisheries and Livestock is the production of quality seed (fingerlings brood stock Management). Secondly, in rural enterprises there are few specialized fingerling producers as this service is currently offered by Government at Lundazi fish seed production Centre which at the moment requires serious rehabilitation, the ponds have high sea page. On the other hand farmers do not have any donor support at the moment, they only receive technical assistant from fisheries officers at the district who are also under staffed.

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

The table below provides details of key government policy priorities and their associated elements.

Table 17: Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at a Local Level

			KEY ELEMENTS
1	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Vision Statement	A nation with efficient fisheries and livestock sectors that enhance socio economic development, national food and nutritional security and increase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase Fish and livestock productivity by 2030; • Increase exports of fish and livestock by 2030; • Preserve the fish and livestock resource base by 2030; • Increase livestock population by 2030; • Increase fish population by 2030.

		income by 2030.	
	7th National Development Plan	Enhance investment in agricultural infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock and fisheries breeding and service centres development; • Storage facilities development; • Fisheries support infrastructure development; • Rural roads development; • ICT development;
	National Agricultural Policy (NAP)	Promoting livestock stocking and restocking programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish livestock breeding centres (Livestock production centres)
		Promote livestock production and disease control services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate market oriented production technologies • Construct dip tanks • Produce animal ,vaccines • Conduct livestock disease control campaign (vacancies and vaccination campaigns) • Establish livestock service centres • Establish vegetable tanning centres.
		Promoting stocking and restocking of natural water bodies, ponds, and dams with fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stocking of ponds and dams with fish • Stocking of dams and weirs (Small water bodies) with fish • Restocking of natural water bodies with fish
		Promoting access to fish seeds (Fingerlings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish fish hatcheries • Construct community fish seed production centres.

2.6.2.1 Description of the existing state of development

Availability of service

Fisheries

The district has over 20 dams that are currently stocked with fish. At each dam, the department formed dam co-management committees that are responsible for day to day fisheries conservation activities. The challenges that these committees face include lack of support from the donor community, lack of operation equipment such as boats to use during operations especially during the annual fishing closure and lack of sufficient trainings due to inadequate resources from for the department. The above challenges have worsened this season due to poor water levels given erratic rain full received last season.

Capture Production

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

- Fishermen /Women lack adequate training in latest technologies in improved fishing craft.

- ii. Fishing gear and designs for different fishing areas.
- iii. Monitoring of the fishing activities is not adequately done due to dependence on Central Government, just to mention a few.
- iv. Fishermen lack financial support from donors/ NGOs.

The production from natural fisheries is quite small because it is under exploited due to inadequate fishing facilities by fishermen. Fish is caught mainly for the pot.

Number of fish farmers per block and number of ponds.

There are few ponds in the district with the following are the species of fish found in these ponds:

- Oreochromis Niloticus (Nile Tilapia)
- Tilapia Rendalii (Red breast Tilapia)

Table 18: Population of fish farmers per block and number of ponds

Block	No. of Farmers	No. Ponds
i. Lumezi	153	290
ii. Central	205	250
iii. Mwase	150	239
iv. Emusa	160	435
	668	1,214

Number of seasonal farmers/ ponds.

Block	No. of Farmers	No. Ponds
i. Lumezi	45	70
iv. Mwase	31	42
v. Central	41	40
vi. Emusa	60	65
	177	217

There has been an increase in the number of dams due to efforts been put in by the department in collaboration with rural aquaculture program (RAP) peace corps volunteers based at Chijemu, Phikamalaza, Lumezi and Mapala agriculture camps.

Livestock

The following are livestock services available in the IDP area

i. Dip Tanks

Table 19: Livestock services available in the IDP area

No.	NAME OF DIP TANK	VET. CAMPS	CHIEFDOM	PHYSICAL STATUS
1.	Ndunga	Mwase	Mwase	Rehabilitated
2.	Mwase	Mwase	Mwase	Rehabilitated
3.	Mkanile	Mwase	Mwase	Rehabilitated
4.	Zenekeza	Mwase	Mwase	Rehabilitated
5.	Kamtolo	Mwase	Mwase	Rehabilitated
6.	Kamphanda	Kanyunya	Mwase	Rehabilitated
7.	Katimba	Kanyunya	Mwase	Rehabilitated
8.	Kamamphina	Kanyunya	Mwase	Rehabilitated
9.	Phikamalaza	Lusuntha	Phikamalaza	Non functional
10.	Mtwalo	Egichikeni	Magodi	Rehabilitated
11.	Kamzoole	Egichikeni	Magodi	Rehabilitated
12.	Emusa	Egichikeni	Magodi	Rehabilitated
13.	Jalijali	Egichikeni	Magodi	collapsed
14.	Chiungwe	Egichikeni	Magodi	Rehabilitated
15.	Mkomba	Japhet	Kapichila	Rehabilitated
16.	Kapichila	Japhet	Kapichila	Rehabilitated
17.	Japhet	Japhet	Mphamba	Area no longer suitable
18.	Kaithinde	Lundazi	Mphamba	Rehabilitated
19.	Nkhanga	Lundazi	Magodi	collapsed

ii. Spray Races: - There are no spray races in the district.

Livestock Service Centers

The district has four (6) Livestock service center at Nkhanyu, Kapichila, Kaithinde, Nthunga, Ndunga and Mitondo each constitutes;

a. A crush pen

- b. Loading bay (Egg chicken only)
- c. A borehole (except Mitondo and Kapichila).

iv. Crush Pens: -There are several crush pens in the District. The table below summarizes the information.

Table 20: Shows the status of crush pens

BLOCK	CAMP	NAME OF CRUSH PEN	STATUS
Lundazi Central	Lundazi Central	Kaithinde	Rehabilitated
		Katambalala	Needs attention
		Mcheleka	Needs attention
		Chasamwa	Needs attention
		Nkhanga	Needs attention
		Chizingizi	Needs attention
		Kazulika	Needs attention
		Chitala	Needs attention
		Chitala II	Needs attention
		Vyasoyo	Needs attention
	Lusuntha	Romase	Needs attention
		Lusuntha	Needs attention
		Phikamalaza	Needs attention
		Kapekesa	Needs attention
		Manyi	Needs attention
		Kamusisi	Needs attention
	Japhet	Kachule	Needs attention
		Tigone	Needs attention
		Chijemu	Needs attention
		Kapichila	Rehabilitated
		Mkomba	Needs attention
		Kapela	Needs attention
		Kapalankhanga	Needs attention
		Mullah	Needs attention
		Katopola	Needs attention
Emusa	Egichikeni	Egichikeni	Rehabilitated
		Magodi	Needs attention
		Chasefu	Needs attention
		Boyole	Needs attention
		Chidumbu	Needs attention
		Emusa	Needs attention
		M'nyukwa	Needs attention
		Chahiro	Needs attention
		Khulikhuli	Needs attention
		Kamzoole	Needs attention
		Jalijali	Needs attention
		Mtwalo	Needs attention
		Chapolonga	Needs attention
		Mwata	Needs attention
		Malandula	Needs attention
		Chikuni	Needs attention
		Kabamba	Needs attention
		Kulamayembe	Needs attention

Mwase	Mwase	Zenekeza	Needs attention
		Mwase	Rehabilitated
		Kathimba	Rehabilitated
		Mkanire	Rehabilitated
		Chikumbi	Rehabilitated
		Pharaza	Poor
		Kapangula	Poor
		Ndunga	Rehabilitated
		Chambauni	Needs attention
Mwase	Kanyunya	Kamitolo	Needs attention
		Kamphanda	Needs attention
		Bokosi	Needs attention
		Kamilenje	Needs attention
		Kamampina	Needs attention
		Kanyunya	Needs attention
		Chiwe	Needs attention
Lumezi	Lumezi	Luamphamba	Needs attention
		Katube	Needs attention
		Ngonga	Needs attention
		Mungona	Needs attention
		Luasila	Needs attention
		Nthunga	Rehabilitated
		Kapongolo	Needs attention
		Kaswantanga	Needs attention
	Chikomeni	Matiya	Needs attention
		Lukusuzi	Needs attention
		Plot 35	Needs attention
		Chidongo	Needs attention
		Nkhanyu	Needs attention
		Alick	Needs attention
		Chongeya	Needs attention
		Kanyoloka	Needs attention

2.6.2.2 Issues Arising from Public Participation Process

Table 21: Issues arising from public participation process

Name of Sector	Issues arising from public participation process
Livestock and fisheries	Inadequate livestock dipping tanks
	Inadequate veterinary services for animal treatment
	Inadequate financial support from NGOs/Donors/GRZ to boost the industry
	Inadequate pastures for feeding livestock
	Inadequate knowledge and education on livestock and fish farming.
	Inadequate dams and ponds for fish farming
	diseases that annually decimate animal population
	Inadequate farmer extension services

2.6.3.3 Quality of service including key indicators of performance

Table 22: Quality of service including key indicators of performance

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

2.6.3.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years

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

2.6.3.5 Existing and proposed investment and development programme

The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock working together with dam co-management committees in the planning area is spearheading and promoting introduction of cage culture at all dams. This is in addition to provision of technical support to fisheries dam committees using the proposed fisheries groups. Fisheries offer great potential for diversification, gainful employment and poverty reduction. Fish is a critical source of high quality animal protein and provides livelihoods for populations that live around natural water bodies. The fisheries sub-sector also provides business opportunities in aquaculture and related industries in the value chain. The fisheries sub-sector in the planning area is, however underdeveloped contributing less than 1 percent to local economy implying the sector's focus on the following aspects.

- Potential for livestock production

- Establishment of livestock market centre and service centers
- Introduction of Artificial Insemination (A.I.) services.
- Re-establish breeding centre for livestock

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

The table below shows the existing trends on environment and climate change in the livestock and fisheries sector.

Table 23: The Impact Of Existing Trends On The Environment And Climate Change

Existing Trend	Impact on the Environment
Fish feed	Water pollution which can cause harm to human beings as well other animals
Livestock Grazing	Land degradation
Slaughterhouses	large amounts of waste into the environment, polluting land and surface waters as well as posing a serious human health risk.

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

The table below equally shows impacts of on environment and climate change in the livestock and fisheries sector.

Table 24: The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

Environment and climate change	Impact on the sector
Floods	
High temperatures	Causes disease in livestock
	Reduction of water levels affecting fish farming adversely

2.7 Water Supply and Sanitation

2.7.1 Background Information

Zambia's development agenda is pinned on the vision 2030 supported by other global and national and local programs and plans and strategies, Zambia's long-term plan, expresses the aspirations of the Zambian people to be accomplished by the year 2030. It articulates the appropriate national and sector goals to meet people's aspirations. The Vision outlines the desirable long-term paths of the socio-economic indicators to satisfy the people's aspirations, and articulates possible long-term alternative development policy scenarios at 2.7 Water Supply and Sanitation.

2.7.2 Key Government Priorities Being and to Be Implemented at A Local Level

From time immemorial, Zambia's development agenda in the water and sanitation sector has been spearheaded by several plans, policies and strategies. To attain the current water and sanitation status in the socio- economic context of this sector, tools that have been deployed in the past and currently being used are listed below.

Table 25: Showing key elements of existing Policies, Plans and Strategies

SN	PLANS, POLICIES AND STRATEGY	KEY ELEMENT
1.	Zambia vision 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Clean and safe water supply and sanitation for all by 2030 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Improve access to appropriate, environmentally friendly sanitation; ii. Attainment of access to clean water supply to all by 2030; iii. Attainment of access to sanitation to all by 2030 iv. Fully integrated and sustainable water resource management.
2.	7th National Development Plan (7NDP 2017-2021) and Other National Development Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Development outcome 7: improved water resources development and management. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Water resources assessment and quantification enhancement; ii. Water resources infrastructure development; iii. Rain water harvesting promotion b. Development outcome 3: improved access to water supply and sanitation- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy 1: Enhance provision of adequate safe water and sanitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Water quality monitoring improvement; ii. b) Water supply and sanitation and hygiene promotion, iii. c) Communication and advocacy enhancement; iv. d) Sector coordination enhancement; and v. e) Capacity development Strategy 2: Improve availability of water and sanitation infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Water supply and sanitation infrastructure

Lundazi Joint Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2020-2030

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> development; ii. Sustainable operations and maintenance improvement; iii. Water and sanitation management promotion; and iv. Capacity development.
3.	Sustainable Development Goal-goal number 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Clean Water and Sanitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030.
4.	Ministry of water development sanitation and environmental protection (MWDSEP) strategic plan of 2018-2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The three strategic themes and the corresponding strategic results are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Improve Water Development and Management iii. Improve Water Supply and Sanitation iv. Increase national water security
5.	National water policy of 1994, 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Guide development in the country in; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Conservation management and ii. Water demand and supply for water resources.
6.	Water resources management act of 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Management of water resources in the country through; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Regulation of water resources utilization ii. Promoting water resources protection iii. Enhanced conservation of water resources
7.	NRWSSP strategic plan of 2006-2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To provide sustainable and equitable access to safe water supply and proper sanitation to meet basic needs for improved health and poverty alleviation for Zambia's rural population and contribute to achievement of the Millennium Development Goal for water and sanitation."
8.	National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (2006-2015) Sanitation and Hygiene Component	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 60% of the rural population have access to adequate toilets as defined in the NRWSSP document. ii. 60% of rural households have sufficient, adequate hand washing facilities within or next to toilets, with water and soap/ other hand washing medium available at the facilities. iii. 80% of rural household dispose of household rubbish in adequate way. iv. 80% of rural households have adequate bath shelters. v. 80% of rural schools have the number of adequate and functioning toilets stipulated in the Public Health Regulations of Zambia. vi. 80% of rural schools have sufficient, adequate hand washing facilities within or next to toilets, with water and soap/ other hand washing medium available at the facilities
9.	Water Supply and Sanitation Capacity Development Strategy 2015-2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Clean and safe water supply and sanitation for all by 2030 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Improve access to appropriate, environmentally friendly sanitation by all ii. Attainment of access to clean water supply to all by 2030; iii. Attainment of access to adequate sanitation to all by 2030; and, iv. Fully integrated and sustainable water resource management.

10.	National Urban and Peri-Urban Sanitation Strategy (2015 - 2030)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. provide adequate, safe and cost-effective sanitation services to 90 percent of the urban population by 2030. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Manage sanitation facilities so as to reduce the incidence of water and vector-borne diseases and parasitic infestations; ii. Promote improved hygiene practices (including menstrual hygiene management); and iii. Mitigate environmental degradation, through safe disposal of wastewater and sludge.
11.	Lundazi town council strategic plan from 2019-2023(biased towards Lundazi central constituency only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provides guidance or roadmap of the overall development of the water and sanitation sectors of the district. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide sustainable and equitable access to water supply. (drill 329 borehole by 2023 and rehabilitate 155 boreholes by 2023) ii. Improve access to adequate sanitation by 2023(train 90 masons and train VWASHE 329) iii. Water quality monitoring (150 water points)
12.	Lundazi district situation analysis 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Examined the water, supply and sanitation statuses of Lundazi district for both rural and urban areas.
13.	NWSACO strategic plan of 2016-2020 (in line with Water Supply and Sanitation Act No. 28 of 1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To regulate water supply and sanitation (WSS) services focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Sustainable service delivery balancing commercial orientation and social consideration; ii. Increased access to affordable safe water and acceptable sanitation; and iii. Increased public awareness.
14.	Millennium Development Goal (MDG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of halving the number of people without access to adequate sanitation by 2015 and to achieve universal sanitation coverage by 2030 as is the goal set in Zambia's Vision 2030.
15.	The National School Health and Nutrition Policy 2001	<p>States that among others that in order to promote knowledge and skills on healthy livings, the Government shall ensure that 1) adequate clean and safe water is available; 2) regular personal hygiene inspections on School children are conducted and 3) appropriate and adequate latrine facilities are available.</p>

2.7.3 Description of the existing state of development

2.7.3.1 Availability of service

The population for the planning area in 2020 is estimated to be 442,300 of which the urban and peri- urban population is estimated at 45,840. Therefore, the total number of people living in the rural parts of the planning area is estimated to be 396,480 needing rural water and sanitation services. The national rural water supply and sanitation program stipulates that one (1) standard community water supply facility should serve 250 community members or 50 households within a radius of 500m if water as an essential community is to be made accessible to all. In addition,

the planning area has 31 dam structures were seventeen (17) of these are able to hold water but still require engineering attention if they are to be used for irrigation purposes.

The Planning area is serviced by Eastern Water and Sewerage Company. Eastern Water and Sewerage Company (EWSC) exists to provide improved supply of clean drinking water and sanitation services in the urban and peri-urban centers of Eastern Province.

This second part presents the basic facts and figures related to the water sanitation, supply and development present situation, trends and dynamics in order to identify impacts on their sectors.

Table 26: Shows the water sector performance

SN.	SECTOR	DEVELOPMENT AREA	CURRENT STATUS	BENEFICIARIES	ISSUES AFFECTING PEOPLE
1.	Water Supply	Rural and Peri-urban	49%	82, 561 people have access to clean and safe water (District Total Population 168,462 Male 86,274 Female 82,188)	i. Access to water supply ii. breakdown the water points iii. Disease outbreak due to lack of clean water iv. Reduced socio-economic productivity v. Reduced conflicts
		Urban	93.2%	2,685 households in the urban area have access to clean and safe water (or 16,110 population) out of 2,881 possible connections	i. Access to water supply ii. Reduced socio-economic productivity iii. Reduced conflicts iv. Gender inequality
2.	Sanitation Services	Rural and Peri-urban	68.2%	19, 149 households or 11, 4891 people have access for adequate sanitation (district total population	i. Disease outbreak ii. Reduced socio-economic productivity iii. Waste management
3.				168462 Male 86,274 Female 82,188)	iv. Poor sanitation contributes to malnutrition
		Urban	76%	2189 household have access to adequate sanitation (total urban households is 2881)	i. Disease outbreak ii. Productivity iii. Waste management iv. Poor sanitation contributes to malnutrition
4.	Water resources Development (dams)	Rural and Peri-urban	30	151,176 people directly and indirectly benefit from the dam.	i. Under- ii. Reduced socio-economic productivity utilization
		Urban	1 (10%)	2, 685 households in the urban area have access to dam through water supply (or 16,110 population)	

2.7.3.2 *Quality of Services Including Key Indicators of Performance*

The table below shows that the number of protected water sources in the planning area is 1,608 while the current number of functional water sources stands at 777 while the current number of non-functional water sources is 407 giving a total shortfall of 831 water points

Table 23: Showing water point functionality

S/n	Name of ward	Ideal no of APM	Actual no of APM	Short fall no of APM	Exp no of protected water sources	Current no of functional water sources	Current no of non-functional water sources	Short fall no. Of water points
1	Luwerezi	3	5	-3	25	19	6	6
2	Magodi	9	7	2	91	24	66	67
3	Mandahill	2	3	-1	23	18	3	5
4	Susa	5	4	1	54	28	27	26
5	Chaboli	4	3	1	44	22	25	22
6	Membe	3	2	1	26	18	13	8
7	Kapilisanga	5	4	1	53	21	22	32
8	Nkhanga	10	5	5	103	14	80	89
9	Kajilime	10	4	6	95	22	57	73
10	Chamtowa	7	0	7	68	12	5	56
11	Kachama	5	2	3	48	21	1	27
12	Wachitangachi	4	2	2	42	31	26	11
13	Kamimba	6	34	-28	60	69	6	-9
14	Kazembe	5	1	4	46	31	23	15
15	Lumimba	5	1	4	46	24	8	22
16	Lukusuzi	1	1	0	12	21	3	-9
17	Diwa	12	2	10	122	40	7	82
18	Chibande	5	0	5	49	45	13	4
19	Vuu	10	3	7	104	55	2	49
20	Mnyamazi	10	2	8	101	47	0	54
21	Ndonda	5	2	3	50	27	3	23
22	Msuzi	9	3	6	87	36	1	51
23	Mkomba	3	3	0	27	23	0	4
24	Chilola	5	2	3	53	27	2	26
25	Chimaliro	5	3	2	53	27	4	26
26	Nthintimila	4	3	1	43	35	4	8
27	Lunevwa	8	3	5	83	20	0	63
	Total				1608	777	407	831

(Source: DWASH Lundazi, 2019)

The population for the planning area in 2020 is estimated to be 442,300 of which the urban and peri urban population is estimated at 45,840. Therefore, the total number of people living in the rural parts of the planning area is estimated to be 396,480 needing rural water and sanitation services. The national rural water supply and sanitation program stipulates that one (1) standard community water supply facility should serve 250 community members or 50 households within a radius of 500m if water as an essential community is to be made accessible to all.

2.7.3.3 Availability of Water Supply Facilities in the Planning Area

Table 27: Shows Availability of Water Supply Facilities in the Planning Area

Name of Planning Area	Total Population in the rural parts of the Planning Area/Required number of Water Supply Facilities	Standard (number of Boreholes) safe and clean Water Supply Points	Existing number of water points by condition			Deficiency		Percentage Deficiency
			Good	Poor	Total	New facilities	Overall	Overall Functionality
IDP area (Comprising Lundazi, Lumezi and Chasefu)	396,480/1,586	1 Facility for every 250 people	777	407	1,184	402	809	51%

(Source: Lundazi DWASH, 2019)

The table above indicates that of the total rural population needing rural water supply services, only about 49% have access to safe and clean water supply leaving 51% with no access. This translates into high morbidity rates in the planning area arising from consumption of unclean and unsafe water manifesting in high numbers of diarrhoea and other water borne related infections.

2.7.4 Issues Arising from the public participation process

2.7.4.1 Availability of service

There is need for provision of water facilities and trainings/orientations of APMs/V-WASHE committees. Access to clean water at both household level and community level remain elusive to many people in the IDP area and the demand for borehole water services remains high. Drilling/Defunct or malfunctioning boreholes will require repair and restocking of spare parts. Below is a table showing the current status and areas the district is lacking (shortfalls) in terms of water point functionality:

2.7.4.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Generally, the issues highlighted through the public participation were long distances to water points (Access to water supply), breakdown of boreholes and Disease outbreak due to lack of

clean water (water quality). Furthermore, hand washing facilities are in high demand but cannot be easily accessed due to short supply. There is need for provision water facilities and trainings/orientations of APMs/V-WASHE committee

Latrine design & construction and community contributions, washrooms design and construction) can never be over emphasized as it remains core to improved household living conditions. There is urgent need in the planning area to address various sustainable latrine designs (sanitation marketing) that can be adopted and re-designed to fit our model of culture and environment. Additionally, more Community Champions have to be motivated and trained for effective triggering, monitoring and reporting. Adoption of better hygiene practices such as Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS) should continue to part of WASH programs in the planning area.

2.7.5 Impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years

2.7.5.1 Impact of Increase in Water Supply and Sanitation Services and Facilities on Other Sectors

As the population in the IDP area grows the demand for water mounts and pressure on water resources intensifies. Population growth particularly will limit the amount of water available per person. Furthermore, the projected population growth might have a great toll on the other sectors because as population grows the demand for water supply increases. Other impacts include Rapid deterioration and degradation of the water quality in the water bodies

2.7.6 Existing and proposed investment and development programs

The planning area has a number of water resources and wetlands which includes five big rivers such as the Lundazi, Lumezi, Lusangazi, Lukusuzi, and the Rukuzye River. The area also has the Luangwa River which flows along the Valley and forms the boundary with Mpika district in Muchinga Province. Further, the area is well primed for investment as it has a lot of water bodies namely Tigone, Phikamalaza, Membe, Chapilonga, Kamoni and lake Beu which provides scenic beauty for tourism purposes for both local and international tourists. Further, the area is well primed for investment as it has a lot of surface water bodies (27 dams) dotted around the district in the planning area used for various agricultural activities, as storage facilities and domestic water supply to support for irrigation, animals and home consumption respective if there could be no rains in the particular season.

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

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

The demand for clean and safe drinking water is important for public health, domestic use and food production and remains a fundamental human need. This has resulted in to the communities in the IDP area to continue using firewood for boiling water as a form of water purification. The use of fire wood has influenced climate change as many trees are being cut and results into the emission of carbon dioxide. Furthermore, high pollution rates along the water bodies has increased due to high populations of people who use water bodies for their day to day activities.

The benefits of having access to an improved drinking water source can only be fully realised when there is access to improved sanitation and adherence to good hygiene practices. The sector therefore wishes to provide access to clean and safe drinking water by 2030 as stipulated in the vision 2030.

2.7.7.2 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified

The water sector reform aims to achieve universal coverage of water supply, development and sanitation in the country. The sector has three major objectives that aim to achieve improved sustainable sanitation services for all in both rural and urban areas, improve or promote sustainable management of water supply services and enhance integrated water resources management approach.

2.7.8 Impact of COVID 19 on water and sanitation

The advent of COVID 19 has had both negative and positive impacts on the sector in that the emergence of this global pandemic has reinforced promotion of hand washing practices as the most effective method to curb such vices among others. However, hand washing facilities are on high demand and cannot be easily accessed due to short supply or high cost. Furthermore, in areas where there is inadequate water supply the coming of COVID as worsened the already existing inadequate supply of water facilities.

2.8 Waste Management

2.8.1 Introduction

A persistent problem for the municipalities and their surrounding areas is the inadequate collection and unacceptable disposal of their household and commercial waste. The current disposal sites located on totally unsuitable sites from environmental point of view and risks of pollution are very high. The way it is operated at present creates a breeding ground for pests and flies. Burning of the waste creates unacceptable air pollution and a serious visual disturbance. Collection services by the municipalities are very limited and are done mainly for the CBD.

2.8.2 Population Waste Generation and Disposal

The planning area has experienced a considerably higher growth rate over the past 10 years. This is ascribed mainly by increase of urban population. The urban population has increased as most people in the newly created district are still accommodated in Lundazi. Lundazi district was split into three, namely; Lundazi, Chasefu and Lumezi.

The municipality has no records available of actual waste generated and due to the fact that only a small portion of the town has been serviced in the past, and no actual figures exist, it was decided to use theoretical generation figures as the only sensible alternative. The figures used were obtained from our experience in similar instances.

2.8.3 Waste Collection

The town centre is kept fairly clean with a service being rendered on a daily basis. Due to a lack of containers/receptacles, waste is placed at designated areas to be collected by the Council who load their vehicles with TLB. It is evident from the above that there is a lack of waste receptacles and that only the town centre is serviced by the councils. The councils are currently addressing the backlog as far as dumping on open spaces in the residential areas is concerned.

2.8.4 Collection Equipment

Table 28: Shows Collection Equipment owned by Lundazi Town Council

S/No.	Type of equipment	Number	Condition	Comments
1	Tipper truck	1	Good and working	Old and need replacement
2	Canter	1	Good and working	Old and need replacement
3	TLB	1	Good and working	new
4	Tipper Tractor	1	Good and working	new

2.8.5 Refuse bay

The planning area has two refuse bays currently which are located in the commercial areas.

2.8.6 Municipal Dumpsite

The district has one Municipal dumpsite which is located along Chitungulu road. The status of this site is that it was recently acquired and all documents in relation to Title deeds and approved environmental brief have been secured.

2.9 Forestry

The IDP area has 126,869 Ha of forest reserves which include 2 national forests namely Lundazi and Muchenje, 5 local forests and 10 community forests. Some of these forest reserves are still intact with vegetation cover which includes Kaluwe local forest and on the other hand the Chimaliro, Lundazi and Njovu forests have been heavily encroached by human settlements. The status of these forests range from 20% to 70% intact. The rest of the land in the IDP area falls under customary land tenure system for traditional authorities have control in terms of allocation and land use. The IDP area has ear-marked 10ha of land for plantation of eucariptus and gliricedia ascepium near Ng'onga.

2.9.1 *Gazetted Forest*

The IDP area has seven (7) gazetted forests of which two (2) are National Forests and five (5) are Local Forests. This covers a total area of 126, 869 Ha as tabulated in the table below;

2.9.2 *Ungazetted Forest*

These are forests which are in open areas and fall under customary land and the Local Authority called Trust and State Land (Trust land - Under Chiefs, State Land – under the Council). These cover the area of 1,278,931 hectares in the IDP area.

2.9.3 *Plantation:*

The planning area has one established plantation inside Kaluwe Local Forest with a total area of 90 hectares for plantation expansion. From the 90 hectares, only 15 hectares is currently stocked with Eucalyptus species. The Plantation is opposite Ng'onga National Service Camp and is approximately 35 km from Lundazi Town. The name of the plantation is called Kaluwe and there are two old departmental houses and one office block housing two office spaces. These structures are in a deplorable condition and currently the office block is out of use. However, the two houses are occupied by two General Workers stationed at the plantation.

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

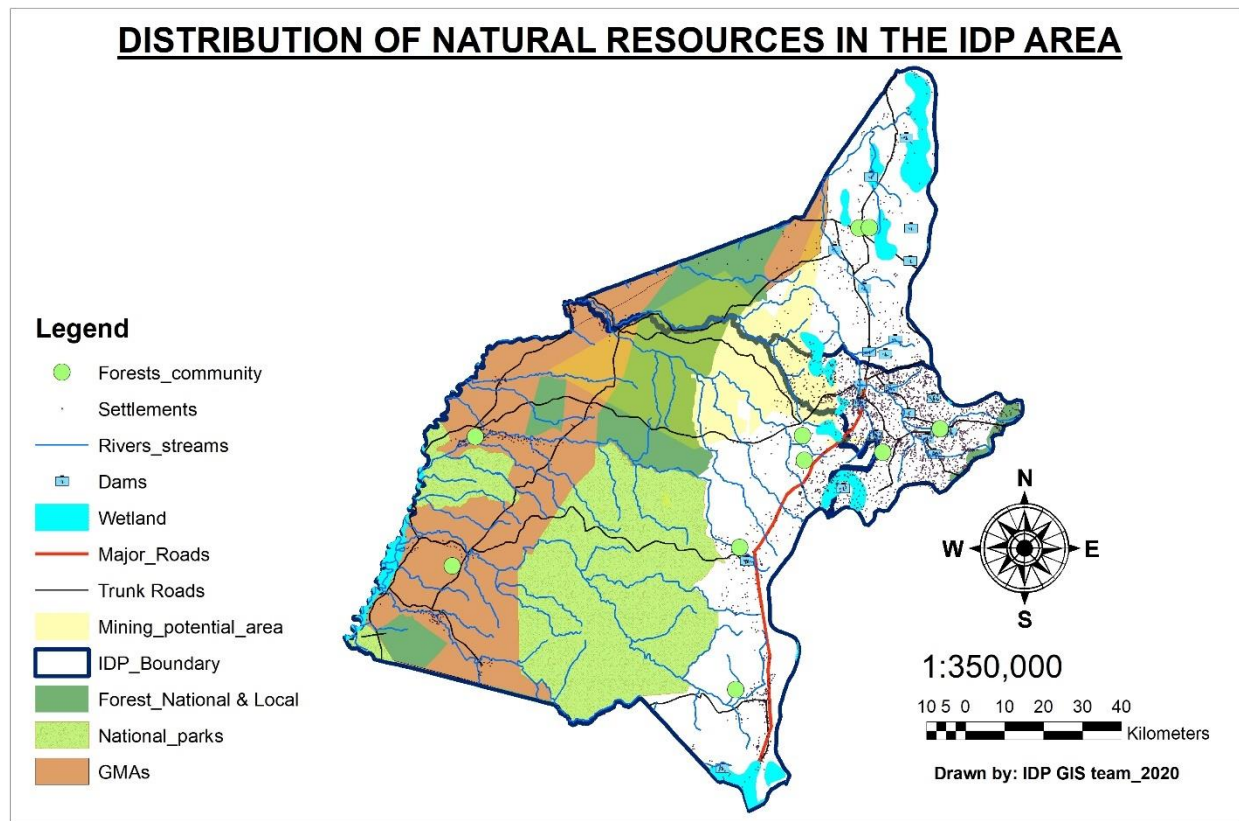


Figure 16: Map showing natural resources in the planning area

The map above shows that the planning area is richly endowed with a range of natural resources which include national parks, forest reserves, dams, rivers and streams, lakes, wetlands and minerals. The planning area has two (2) national forests namely Lundazi and Machinje Hills National Forests. In addition, the area has five (5) Local Forests, two (2) of which are situated in Lumezi constituency and the rest in Lundazi constituency. The Lundazi National Forest is the largest of all covering 84,840 ha of land spanning between Lumezi and Chasefu constituencies.

Table 29: Showing Gazetted forests in the planning area

S/NO.	NAME OF FOREST	GAZETTE NUMBER AND YEAR	AREA (HA)	LOCATION	STATUS
1.	Lundazi National Forest	P 24 1978	84,840	One of the largest forest reserves in the district. It is located north west of Lundazi Boma in Chief Magodi and south west of Lundazi in Chief Kazembe . It also extends up to Chama district where the largest part of the forest is located.	Under pressure by encroachments through agricultural fields and settlements
2.	Machinje Hills National Forest	P 230 1970	5,581	The Forest is 80km south west of Lundazi Boma bordering with Lukusuzi National park in Mwanya Chiefdom and it is also extends to Jumbe Chiefdom in Mambwe district where the largest part of the forest is located.	Fairly intact
3.	Chimaliro Local Forest	P 39 1980	6,795	The Forest is 45 Km east of Lundazi in Chief Mwase's area bordering with Country Malawi.	Heavily encroached
4.	Kaluwe Local Forest	P 337 1973	596	The Local forest is approximately 35 km away from the boma and it is opposite Ng'onga National Service Camp in Chief Zumwanda.	Intact.
5.	Lumimba Local Forest	P 231 1970	10,17	The Gazetted forest is 67.5 km west of Lundazi in Chief Chitungulu and Kazembe	Intact.
6.	Lundazi Dam Local Forest	P 179 1966	324	The Local Forest is 0.6 km away from the boma along Lundazi –Chipata road. It is also opposite Islamic Welfare Centre in chief Mphamba.	Fairly intact though under threat of encroachment through infrastructure development
7.	Njovu Local Forest	P 232 1970	18,616	The Forest is approximately 188 km via Lukusuzi National Park south west of Lundazi in Mwanya Chiefdom Bordering with Mambwe district.	Intact with very minimal agricultural activities.
TOTAL			126,869		

Among the species that pre-dominant include; terocarpus, Afzelia Quanzensis, Khaya Nyasica, Pericopsis Angolensis, Brachystegia Species, Julbernardia Species and Albizia species.

These tree species are found from both gazzeted and non gazzeted forest estates.

2.9.4 Forest Depletion Rate

Under Integrated Land Use Assessment (ILUA) II program which was conducted in 2014, the planning area was also covered with biophysical and socio-economic data collected and analyzed in Lusaka at Forestry Department HQ. The substantial biophysical and socio-economic data

related to forests and land use was collected through the Integrated Land Use Assessment (ILUA ii, 2010- 2015) in the planning area. The overall objective of ILUA II was to “strengthen forest resources management and enhancing its contribution to sustainable development, land use and livelihoods” in the planning area.

This was the second comprehensive assessment conducted in the planning area; the first was in 2005-2008 which generated baseline data for ILUA II. ILUA II was designed to use and develop the data (ILUA I data) for sustainable forest management (SFM), reduction of emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD+) and give additional information on trends on forest cover change through enhanced and refined methodologies. The ILUA II revealed cardinal biophysical and socio-economic findings from the assessments done between 2008 and 2015 that included: forest cover for the whole planning area, carbon from standing trees, species abundance, regeneration, biomass in standing trees, growing stock, forests and livelihood, and deforestation.

Consequently, ILUA II data is of high quality and very reliable hence suitable to be utilized as a bench mark for future assessments and planning. Furthermore, to better understand the drivers of deforestation and to inform policy interventions that support sustainable forest management, ILUA II addressed socio-economic related information needs through the forest livelihoods and economic survey (FLES). However, the increasing population and growing demand for forest goods and services as well as demand for agriculture and settlement land will continue to put more pressure on forests therefore, the formulation of forest management plans from ILUA II data will be fundamental to sustainable forest management at the district level which will eventually lead to effective management of forests in the planning area. Forest cover loss and deforestation rate

Over the last 14 years, the total national forest cover changed from 47,054,148 hectares in 2000 to 45,943,316 hectares in 2014, indicating a decrease of 1,110,832 hectares or 2.4% (Table 50; Fig 45). Of the total forest loss, 32.2% occurred in the last 4 years (2010-2014) compared to 67.3% in 10 years (2000-2010). Forest loss varied across provinces, with the highest rate of forest loss recorded in Central (38%) and North-western (25%), while the lowest rate of forest loss occurred in Lusaka (1%) and Eastern (1%). Forest cover in all the provinces decreased in varying proportions except for Eastern province which recorded an increase in the 2010-2014 interval (Table 50). Overall, forest cover loss was higher in the 2010 – 2015 interval than in the 2000 to 2010 interval. In the same period, the area under grassland decreased sharply from 2000 to 2010.

Generally, deforestation has continued to mount pressure on the environment due to high demand for land for agriculture. On the other hand tobacco farmers who are more than 400 cultivate over 2000 hectors of land, this has brought about more pressure on the environment due to high demand for wood fuel which is used in curing of tobacco. This has resulted into high levels of deforestation in the IDP area. For instance, floods and droughts in Lumezi have increased in frequency in the last five farming seasons.

Table 30: Showing Ungazetted forest in the planning area

S/NO.	NAME OF FOREST	AREA (HA)	LOCATION
1.	Mwasemphangwe community conservation area (Comaco)	38, 344	Mwasemphangwe chiefdom
2.	Kawinga community conservation area (Comaco)	5,066	Chikomeni chiefdom
3.	Chamukoma community conservation area (Comaco)	9,055	Chikomeni chiefdom
4.	Zumwanda conservation area (Comaco)		
5.	Luasila conservation area (Comaco)		
6.	Kalunga mbeba conservation area (Comaco)		
7.	Mwanya community forest (BCP)	87, 417	Mwanya chiefdom
8	Chitungulu community forest (BCP)	39, 919	Chitungulu chiefdom
9	Magodi community conservation area (Comaco)	43,308	Senior chief Magodi chiefdom
10	Mwase nthembwe community forest management group (Zifl-p)	123	Senior Mwase nthembwe chiefdom

According to the Global Forest Watch website⁴ the planning area over the last decade lost a considerable amount of forest cover to various human activities, chief among them agriculture, settlements, and development. In 2010, the area had 107 kha of tree cover extending over 7.7% of its land area. In 2019, it lost 368 ha of tree cover, equivalent to 70.4 kt of carbon emission. From 2001 to 2019, the planning area lost 14.3kha of tree cover equivalent to 10% decrease in tree cover which is far much high than the provincial tree cover loss (5.8%) since 2000 and 2.82mt of carbon emission. Hansen, M (2013)

2.9.5 Tree Cover loss

Year	Percentages of tree cover	Tree cover loss
2001	0.17%	239 ha
2005	0.66%	940 ha
2010	0.32%	459 ha
2015	0.27%	387 ha
2019	0.26%	368 ha

⁴ www.globalforestwatch.org

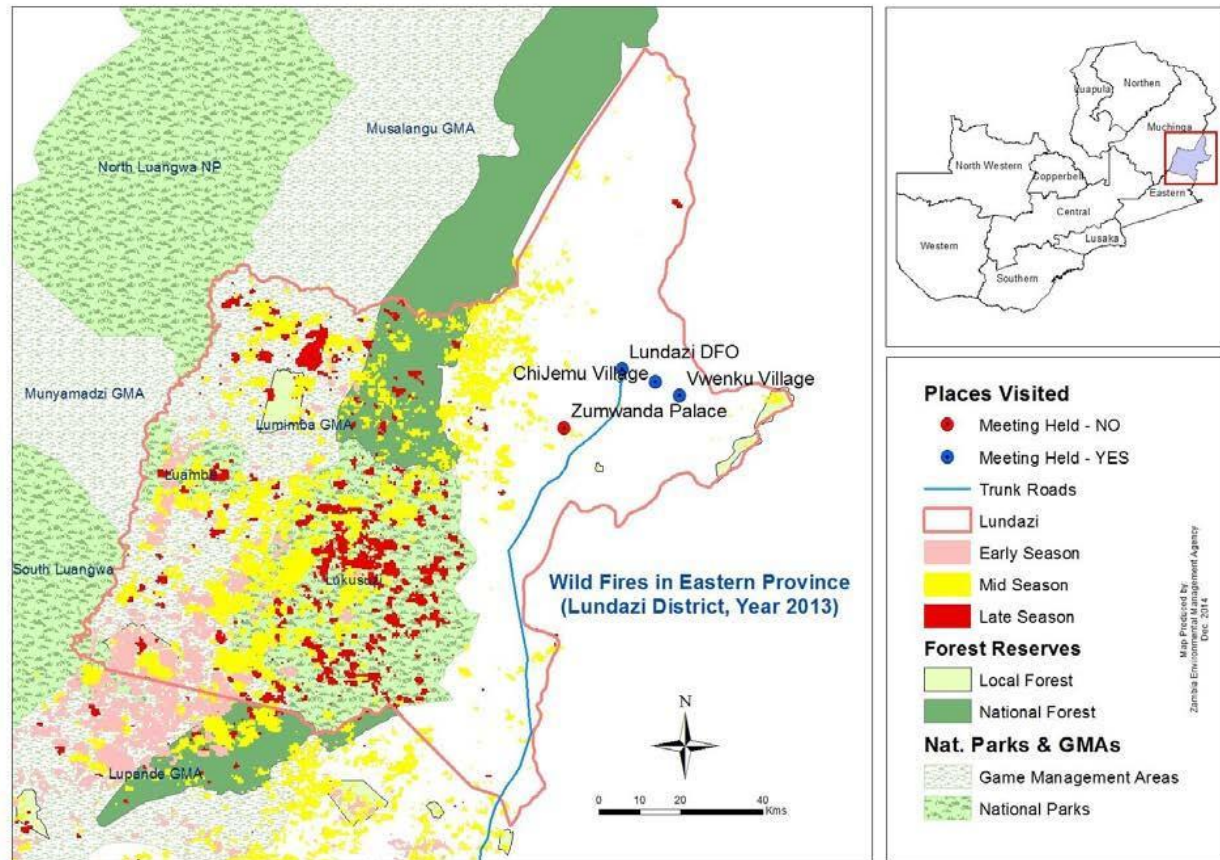


Figure 17: Shows the distribution of wild fires in the IDP area

2.10 Tourism

2.10.1 National Parks and Wildlife (Tourist Attraction Sites) in the Planning Area

In terms of wildlife, the planning area is home to two (2) national parks namely Lukusuzi and Luambe National Parks both situated in Lumezi constituency. The parks are moderately stocked with a range of wild animals among which are small, medium and big game including the big four (4) cats.

2.10.2 Lukusuzi National Park

2.10.2.1 Location and Size

The park lies between 12°27'17.1" S, 032°33'38.5"E and 13°5'24.2" S and 032°30'12.9" E. The park is close to three National Parks namely; Luambe National Park, South Luangwa National Park and Kasungu National Park in Malawi. Park is approximately 2,720 Km² in size and is located in Lumezi District.

Climate

- Experiences all the three seasons of Zambia
- Hot -wet season -November to March, cool-dry season-from April to August and hot- dry season-September to October
- Lies within region of average seasonal rainfall of 832.9 mm was recorded for the past 58 years at Lundazi District

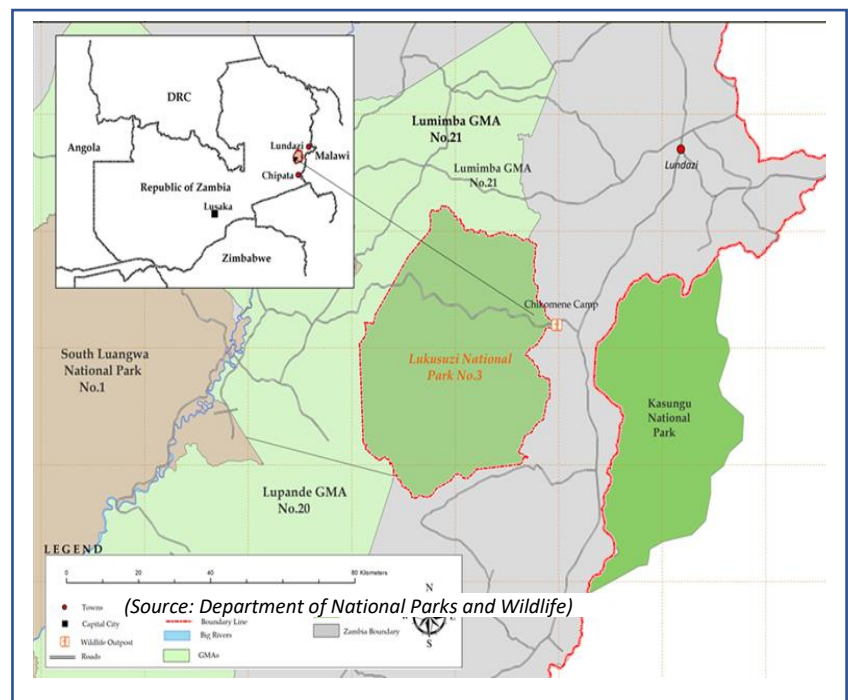


Figure 18: Shows the location of Lukusuzi national park

2.10.2.2 Purpose of the Park

- To provide for the conservation and protection of diverse wildlife, water catchment and heritage resources, maintenance of ecological connectivity for research and economic development.
- Lies in the regional trans-boundary conservation area of Malawi & Zambia – TFCA – a treaty signed by the two republican presidents.

Investment opportunities

The Park has the following investment opportunities

Investment Opportunities in Lukusuzi National Park

- **Lodging**
- **Photographing**
- **Picnicking / Camp sites**
- **Bird watching**
- **Filming**
- **Walking safari**
- **Game viewing**
- **Sound recording**

Source: Department of National Parks and Wildlife.



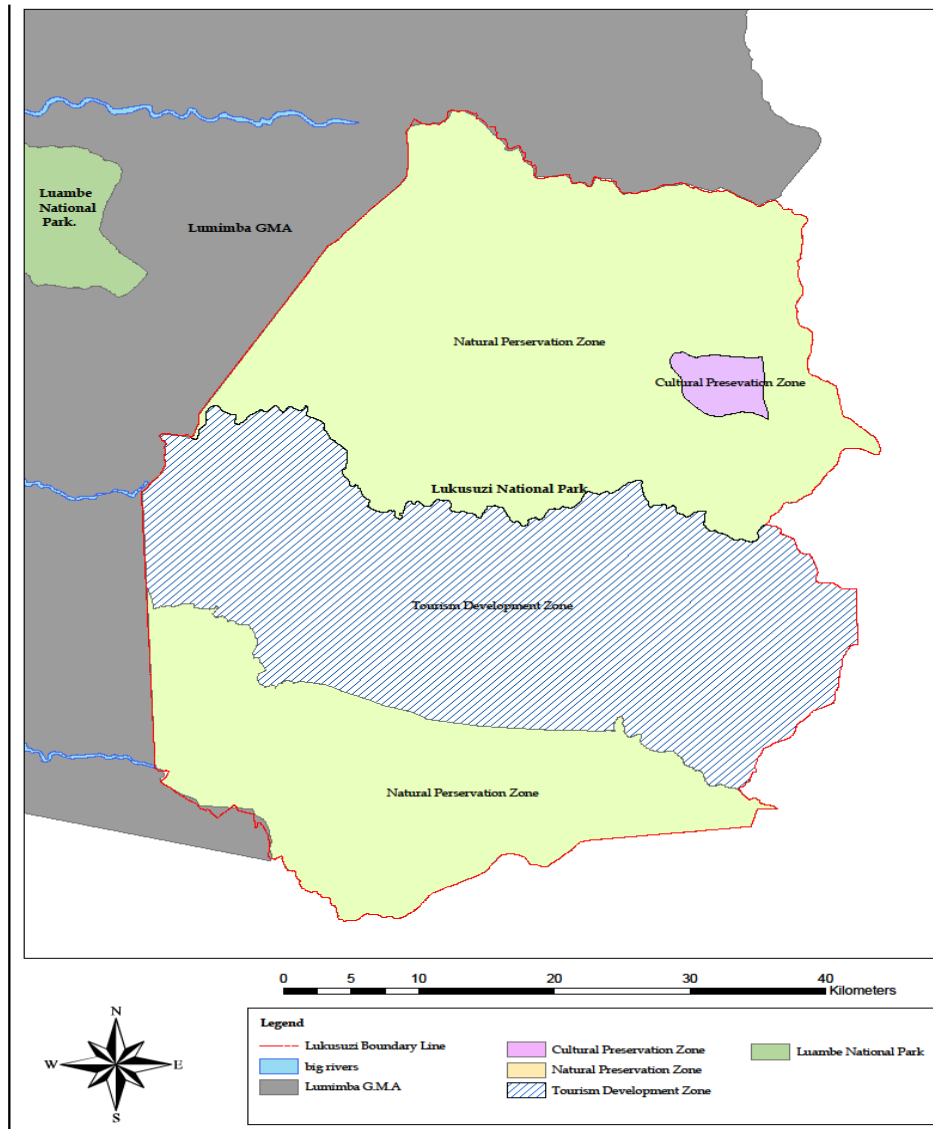
Special Species found in Lukusuzi National Park

- **Sable**
- **Antelope**
- **Wild dogs**
- **Roan**



Figure 18: Shows the species and investment opportunities in the parks

Zonation of Lukusuzi National Park



(Source: Department of National Parks and Wildlife)

Figure 19: shows the national parks and wildlife zones

2.10.3 Luambe National Park

2.10.3.1 Location and Size

- lies between 032°10'19.2"E, 12°23'55.0"S in the North and 032°10'31.6"E, 12°36'29.7"S in the South
- bordered by Mnyamazi Game Management Area (GMA) on the west and Lumimba GMA for the rest of the Park
- It covers an area of approximately 254 Sq.km

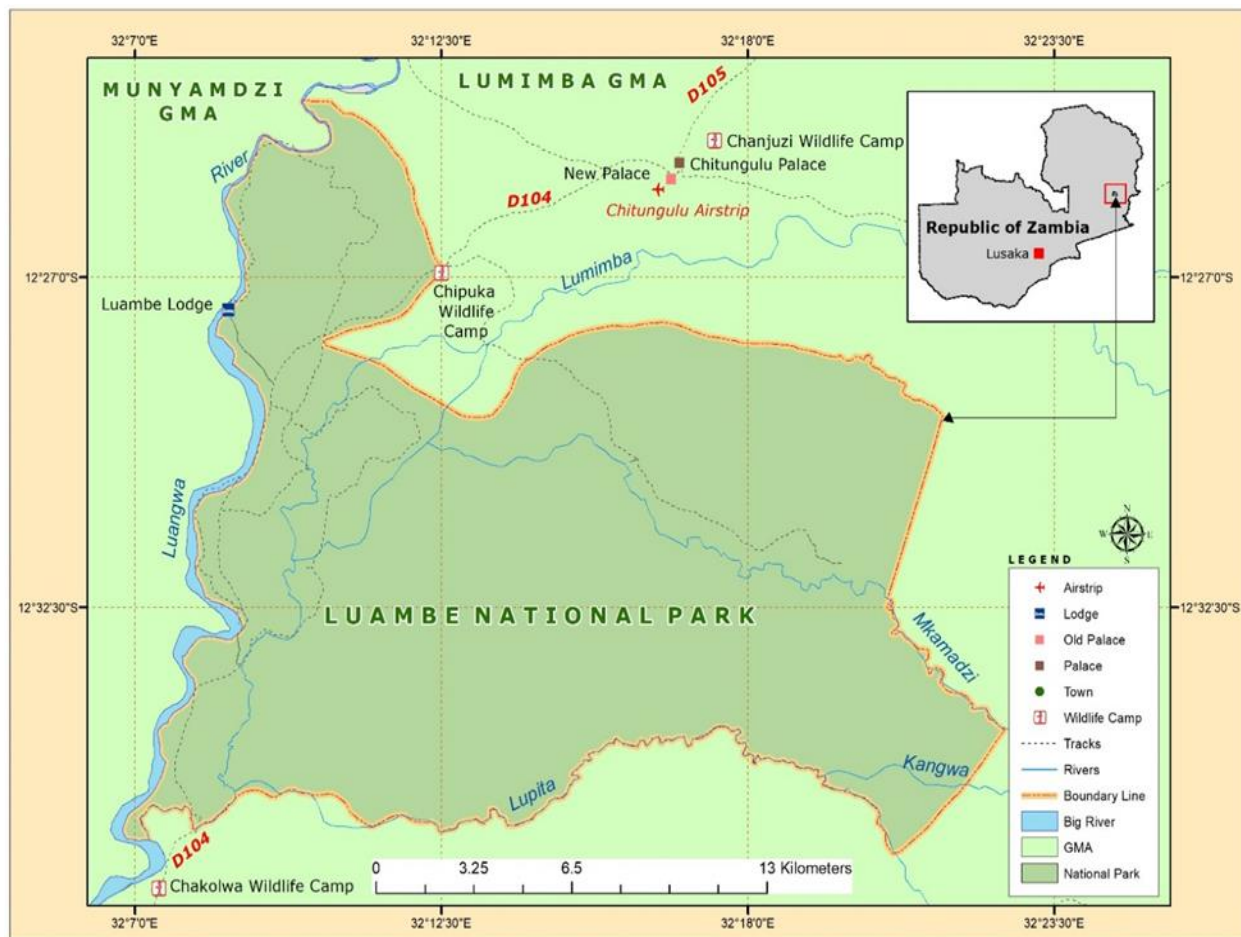


Figure 20: Showing Location and Size of Luambe National Park

Climate

- Hot rainy season from late November to April; a cool-dry season, from May-August; and a hot - dry season, from September to early November
- Generally experiences a hot climate with mean daily maximum temperatures in the range of 32-36°C
- Mean annual rainfall is in the range of 400 - 800 mm whereas in some years it goes up to 1,000 mm.



Source: Department of National Park and Wildlife (Miombo Woodland)

2.10.3.2 Purpose of the Park

- To preserve the diverse and concentrated fauna and flora, historical sites and centroid ecological connectivity to the surrounding National Parks (South Luangwa, North Luangwa and Lukusuzi) for research, current/future generations and tourism development

Investment opportunities in Luambe NP

- Lodging
- Photographing
- Picnicking/ Camp sites
- Bird watching
- Filming
- Walking safari
- Canoeing in the Luangwa river
- Sound recording
- Angling



Source: Department of National Park and Wildlife (Scenery)



Source: Department of National Park and Wildlife

Special Species

- Eland
- Cookson's Wildebeest
- Giraffe
- Elephant
- Vulture
- Leopard



On the other hand, the planning has three (4) Game Management Areas (GMAs) which lie adjacent to the national parks and forests. The GMAs also host a range of wild animals which include small, medium and big game and these are mostly found near big rivers of Lundazi, Lumimba and Lukusuzi. All the four GMAs are located in Lumezi and Chasefu constituencies. With a wide range of animals in these GMAs and National Parks, they have come under threat in recent years due to growing population in these areas which has resulted in constant animal-human conflicts in settlements located near and within national parks and GMAs respectively.

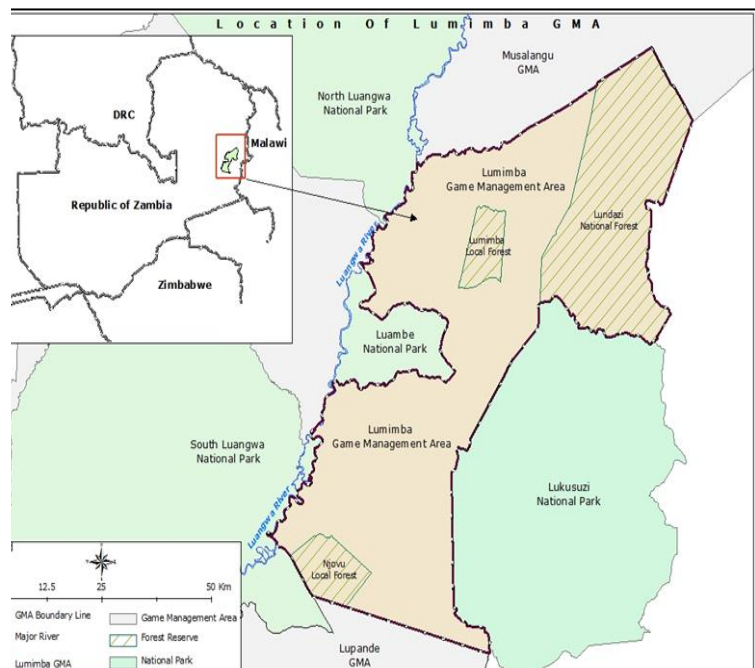
2.10.4 Lumimba Game Management Area

2.10.4.1 Location and Size

lies between 12°0'33" South to 12°0'59" South and longitude 32°10'21" East to 32°58'54" East

bordered by Mambwe District in the south, Mpika District in the west and Lundazi in the north.

Lumimba GMA is 4,500 km²



Climate

- Three distinct seasons characterizes it i.e. hot rainy season from late November to April; a cool-dry season, from May-August; and a hot - dry season, from September to early November.
- A low rainfall area, with annual rainfall less than 800 mm and high temperatures, or hot weather (ca. annual mean range 16 – 34° C).



2.10.4.2 Land use and tenure

Land use and Tenure in the GMA

The Chiefs are the sole custodians of all the land in the GMA. There are two types of land tenure that exist in Lumimba GMA; namely, the leasehold and customary.

The general use of the land in the GMA is as follows:

- Hunting
- Forestry
- Farming
- Settlement schemes
- Gardening
- Mining
- Tourism

Investment Opportunities in the Lumumba Game Management Area

- Lodging
- Game Viewing
- Photographic
- Picnicking/ Camp sites
- Filming & bird sound recording
- Birding
- Hunting
- Wild fruit collection
- Honey production
- Grass cutting
- Mining
- Educational touring
- Sustainable harvesting of selective timber species against sustainable harvesting plan, in specified sustainable harvesting zone

The planning area is well endowed with water resources and wetlands in all the three constituencies. The area comprises of both the plateau and the valley. The district has five big rivers which flow across it, from the plateau to the valley. The rivers include: Lundazi, Lumezi, Lusangazi, Lukusuzi, and the Rukuzye while the Luangwa flows along the Valley and forms the boundary with Mpika district in Muchinga Province.

The most profound and culturally identified area is Lake Beu in Chasefu which provides scenic beauty for tourism purposes for both local and international tourists. Further, the area is well primed for investment as it has a lot of water bodies namely Tigone, Phikamalaza, Membe, Chapilonga, Kamoni etc for irrigation, animals and home consumption if there could be no rains in the particular season.

2.11 Electricity and Communication Infrastructure

This section describes the electricity supply component in the planning area as well as the distribution of communication infrastructure available to the population. The planning area has a single government owned post station and randomly distributed communication towers and electricity lines distributed partly in the planning area.

2.11.1 Description of Existing State of Development

2.11.1.1 Electricity Infrastructure

Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO) Limited is the major supplier of electricity in Zambia. The major sources of power are; Kafue Gorge, Kariba North Bank Hydro and Victoria Falls Hydro power stations. Others include the Independent Power Producers (IPDs) producing and supplying power to ZESCO for distribution to consumers.

The power utilized in the planning area is tapped power from Malawi which is connected to Raiply 132/33KV substation. The 33KV line passes through Lundazi 33/11kv substation which terminates Chasefu and Lumezi districts. A total of 4,300 customers are connected to the power grid of which 4200 are on prepaid meters and 100 are on maximum demand customers. This represents roughly 6% connectivity to the grid of the total number of households in the planning area. This implies a need for expansion of the electricity network to cover the underserved and unserved rural population within the planning area. Investment in electricity generation, transmission, and supply in the planning area will promote establishment of primary industries as well as the development of agricultural high value chains to support the local economies within the planning area.

The construction of 132KV transmission line from Chipata west substation through Mwasemphangwe, Lundazi, and Egichikeni to Chama district in Muchinga province is nearing completion along with the establishment of 132/33/KV substations at Mwasemphangwe, Lundazi and Egichikeni. The 33KV distribution line that stretches over a total distance of 65km is to evacuate power from the substations, as well as supply power to 15 growth centres comprising of health posts, school and chief's palaces.

The planning area has two 33KV distribution lines supplying Chasefu and Lumezi. Part of Lundazi is supplied on 33KV and 11KV respectively namely:

- Emusa feeder at 33KV from Lundazi, 50km long to supply the following areas Ellihangeni area, Phikamalaza area, Chiginya area, ZASP area, Hoya area, Champheta community school, Kauwo primary, Kanyanga mission hospital, Emusa market, Emusa secondary school and Emusa FRA..
- Lumezi feeder at 33KV from Lundazi, 43km long to supply the following area Chimyutulu, Msuzi, Kakumba, Sikatangwa and Lumezi area.
- Mwase feeder at 33KV from Lundazi, 26km supply the areas like Mwase, Kamunyunga, Kapichila and Kapili.

- We have two feeders on 11KV hospital and water works supplying Lundazi boma.

The amount of power being supplied into the planning area is adequate to cater for the current demand. The level of supply could still cater for the demand that would be anticipated with the proposed extended boundary. Investment into infrastructure development such as extension of distribution lines and establishment of substations will be required to improve on the coverage of the populations living in the planning area.

2.11.1.2 Communication Infrastructure

In terms of communication facilities, the planning area is serviced by three mobile service providers providing both data and voice services to the customers in the three districts constituencies of the planning area. A total of 21 communication masts hosting communication equipment for Airtel, MTN and Zamtel are located in various parts of the planning area. Eight (8) of these masts are located in Lumezi, seven (7) in Lundazi and six (6) are in Chasefu. Although nearly all parts of the planning area are serviced by at least one of the three network providers, accessibility is difficult in some parts of valley area bringing to light the need to expand the service to all parts of the planning area. Although all the chief's palaces in the planning area are connected, some parts of the planning area are not reachable due in part to difficult terrain and long distances between towers.

The government through the Zambia Information Communication Technology Authority (ZICTA) has embarked on a communication infrastructure installation in unserved areas that will see the connection of isolated far flung areas to other parts of the country through tower to tower connectivity. The aim of these interventions among others is to facilitate quick and reliable flow and exchange of information between communities, small and medium business and between the state organs and the rural communities which will result in rapid socio-economic and infrastructure development and ultimately an improvement in the standard of living of people in rural parts of planning area.

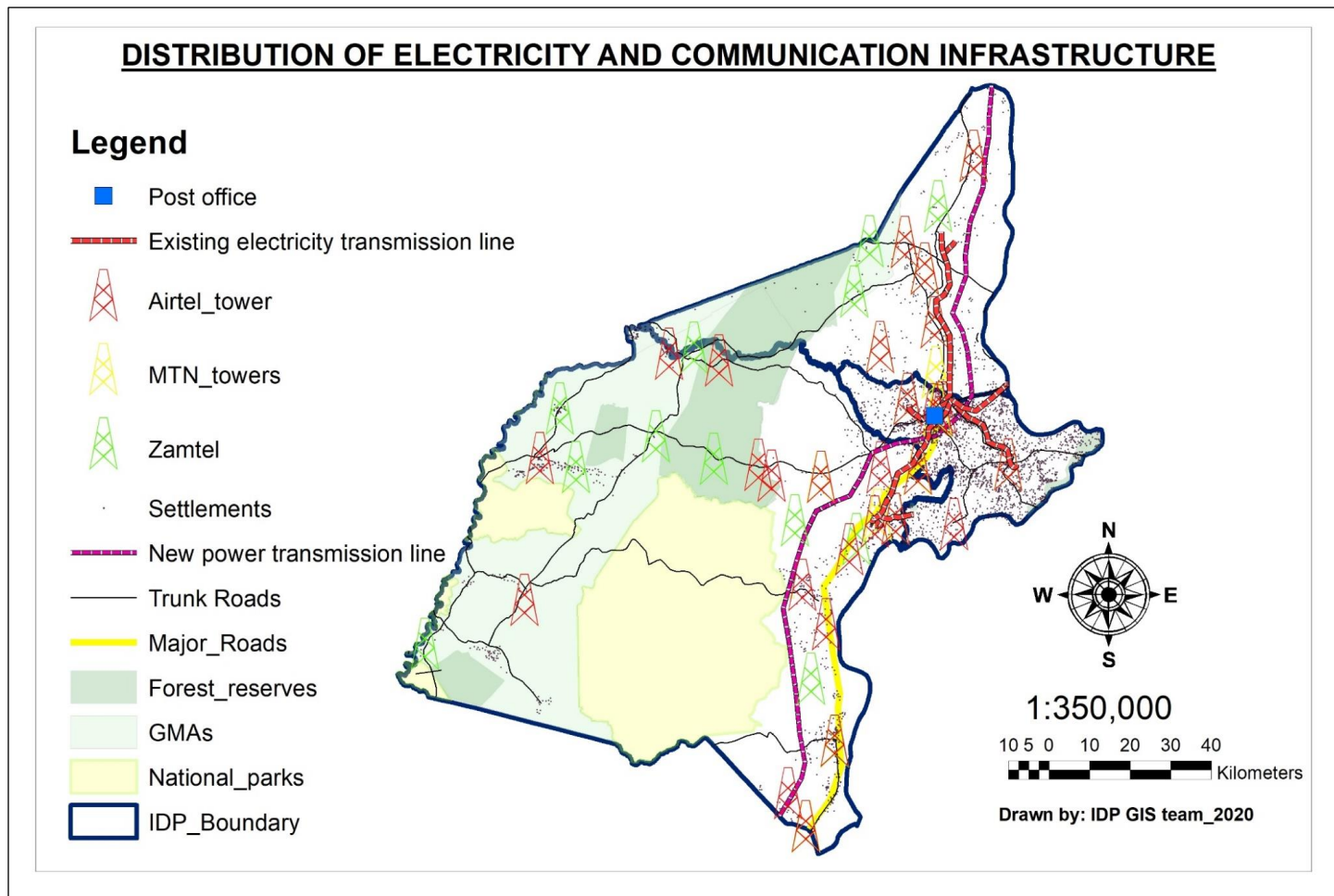


Figure 22: Shows the distribution of communication and electricity infrastructure in the IDP Area

2.12 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.12.1 General Overview of HIV

Zambia's development agenda is pinned on the Vision 2030 supported by other global and national and local programs and plans and strategies, Zambia's first ever written long-term plan, expresses the aspirations of the Zambian people to be accomplished by the year 2030. It articulates the appropriate national and sector goals to meet people's aspirations. The Vision outlines the desirable long-term paths of the socio-economic indicators to satisfy the people's aspirations, and articulates possible long-term alternative development policy scenarios at different points through the target year 2030. It will, therefore, be the basis for interface by all sectors and will provide direction for short- and medium-term plans

Zambia has one of the highest HIV prevalence rates in Sub-Saharan Africa. Although the adult HIV prevalence rate has declined by 19% in 2003 to 11.2 % in 2014⁵, Zambia's HIV prevalence rate is seventh rate globally⁶. The epidemic has spread rapidly across all sectors of society and threatens to reverse the socioeconomic gains made over the years since independence. The government of the Republic of Zambia together with its national and international collaborating partners has committed themselves to work together towards universal access **prevention, treatment, care and support** services for all. The commitment by government is further enshrined in the country's long-term Vision 2030 that aims to have a "nation free from the threat of HIV and AIDS by 2030".

Lundazi Town Council is committed to gender parity, emancipation women and protection of human rights in the District. Human Development is vital as a means for economic growth at all levels. Unfortunately, there are some developmental gaps in Lundazi which include high poverty levels, especially among women and other vulnerable groups, and HIV/AIDS, which is Zambia's most critical developmental and humanitarian crisis today. Some efforts have been put up to promote sustainable human development in Lundazi, but the lack of education among women and traditional assumptions that women cannot be decision makers among others constrain the development efforts towards improving the status-quo of women in the district.

In Lundazi, like in many parts of the country, men enjoy unequal and dormant relationships with their female counterparts in most relationships. Women and girls for example are generally expected to be submissive to men and boys respectively. At household level, increased poverty has led to an increase in illicit sex, which has in turn heightened new HIV infections, especially among the productive age group of 15–45 years. The current HIV/AIDS rate in Lundazi is 8.2% (DHO, 2018). This state of affairs poses a serious threat to socio-economic development prospects of the district.

2.12.1.1 Sector Objectives

1. Achieve 90% of PLHIV knowing their status
2. To achieve 82% of PLHIV on ART

⁵ CSO 2014

⁶ NASF 2017-2021

3. Achieve 72.9% of PLHIV having viral load suppression
4. Reduce new HIV infections to ZERO by 2030
5. Achieve ZERO stigma and discrimination by 2030
6. Increase domestic financing of the response by 50%

2.12.1.2 Key Policies, Plans and Strategies

Since the creation of the National AIDS Council (NAC) in 2002, Zambia has consistently prepared five-year National AIDS Strategic Frameworks. The National HIV/AIDS strategic plan 2017-2021 has focused primarily on intensifying combination HIV prevention in the national multi-sectoral HIV response with a view of reducing new HIV infections. The plan recognizes the HIV/AIDS epidemic as a socio developmental challenge and hence incorporates emerging issues in the epidemic and the application of the fast track strategies to achieve the 90-90-90 targets by the end of the plan period and the ultimate ending of HIV infections by 2030.

2.11.1.3 Key Elements of the Existing Policies, Plans and Strategies

The policies, strategies and plans that guide the implementation of the multi-sectoral response to HIV among other tools that have been deployed in the past and currently been include the following:

Table 31: Shows the key Policies, Plans and Strategies

SN	PLANS, POLICIES AND STRATEGY	KEY ELEMENT
1.	Zambia Vision 2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Creating a healthy society with a low disease burden and low mortality rate b. Eliminating New HIV Infections by 2030
2.	7 th National Development Plan (7NDP 2017-2021) Human Development Pillar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Development Outcome 1: improved health and health related services. <p>Strategy 1: Strengthen public health programmes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Health education promotion ii. School health promotion iii. Maternal child and family planning promotion iv. Infectious diseases immunization v. Epidemic preparedness and control enhancement vi. Nutrition promotion vii. Physical health promotion viii. Public health research promotion
3.	Sustainable Development Goal- goal number 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. By 2030, end the epidemics of HIV and TB, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.
4.	Zambia National Health Strategic Plan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reduce the number of new HIV infections <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Eliminate vertical transmission of HIV

	2017-2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Optimize timely initiation, repeat testing in ANC and post-natal car, compliance with infant prophylaxis iii. Open up new spaces to roll out comprehensive sexuality education iv. Targeted behaviour change communication including comprehensive condom programming v. Scale up MC services including neo-natal circumcision vi. Early diagnosis and treatment of STIs vii. Enhance provision of post-exposure prophylaxis and pre-exposure prophylaxis for priority populations b. Ensure that 90% of the population living with HIV know their HIV status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Encourage and promote universal HIV testing and counselling ii. Targeted provider-initiated HIV testing and counselling across services such as EPI, ANC, VMMC, family planning (FP), in-patient and out-patient, TB, STI iii. Improve logistics and supply chain management for HIV testing reagents and other laboratory consumables and supplies. c. Ensure that 90% of the population living with HIV receive life-long ART <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 100% of identified HIV positive people are linked to care and treatment services ii. Implementation and scaling up of test and start iii. 90% of people living with HIV on ART are retained in care 12months after initiation iv. Early diagnosis and treatment of opportunistic infections v. Intensify identification and ART initiation for HIV positive children vi. Enhance implementation of the three Is and TB/HIV collaborative services d. Ensure that 90% of people living with HIV on ART have suppressed viral loads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Improve supply chain management for laboratory consumables ii. Use point of care machines iii. Enhance follow-up and adherence counselling
5.	National HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework (NASF 2017-2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Aims at the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Achieve 90% of PLHIV knowing their status ii. To achieve 82% of PLHIV on ART iii. Achieve 72.9% of PLHIV having viral load suppression iv. Reduce new HIV infections to ZERO by 2030 v. Achieve ZERO stigma and discrimination by 2030 vi. Increase domestic financing of the response by 50%
6.	National HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Act 10 – 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provides for among others, the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Establishment of the council ii. Functions of the council iii. Constitution of the secretariat and its functions
7.	HIV Prevention Roadmap 2017 - 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provides roadmap towards New HIV Infections by 2030 through; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Biomedical Approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HIV Testing - HIV Treatment - eMTCT - VMCC

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PrEP/PEP - RHS - HIV Service Integration ii. Social and Behavioural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social Behaviour Change Communication - SGBV - CSE for young people - Social protection
8.	NAC Devolution Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provides for the devolution of the District AIDS Coordination Advisory mandate to the local authorities. b. Defines functions of the NAC devolved to the council
9.	Lundazi Town Council Strategic Plan from 2019-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provides the strategic direction on the domestication of international and national policies and conventions towards ending HIV by 2030
10.	Lundazi district situation analysis 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provides detailed information on the status-quo of different aspects and issues including HIV/AIDS

Zambia has been experiencing the effects of climate change resulting in extreme weather conditions, such as droughts, rising temperatures and unpredictable rainfall patterns. The frequency and intensity of climate events is expected to rise in future, with negative impact on the economy and consequently people's livelihoods.

It is estimated that the impact of climate change will cost Zambia approximately 0.4 percent of annual economic growth. It is further estimated that without action, rainfall variability alone could lead to losses of 0.9 percent of GDP growth over the next decade, thereby keeping a significant section of Zambia's population below the poverty line.

In addition, the fall in the country's hydro-power generation in the recent period by about 600 MW is mainly attributed to poor rainfall patterns. The lower supply of electricity has hampered growth prospects of Zambia's productive sectors of the economy, including agriculture, manufacturing, mining and services. Other adverse effects have led to increased costs of treating climate-related diseases such as malaria and the loss of natural environments, damage to infrastructure and disruption of biodiversity.

Climate change mitigation and adaptation measures have been mainstreamed in this Plan; these are expected to promote social wellbeing, including better health, growth of the economy and at the same time reduce environmental risks, such as shortage of water, air pollution and other effects.

2.12.2 Zambia's Climate Change Policy Framework

Zambia launched the long-awaited National Climate Change Policy aimed at stemming the impact of climate change and subsequent reduction of the country's annual economic growth due to crop failure and the impact of climate change on energy production on the 3rd of March, 2017. The

National Climate Change Policy is an important policy development that introduces a well-structured and coordinated national strategy to effectively tackle the adverse effects of climate change. The policy is driven by the Ministry of National Development Planning and includes special consideration towards vulnerable groups such as poor rural women, children and the youth in Zambia.

At the national level, Zambia subscribes to the climate relevant policies and strategies which include the following:

- ✓ National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) 2007,
- ✓ Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) 2015
- ✓ National Climate Change Response Strategy 2010
- ✓ Environmental Management Act of 2011
- ✓ National Policy on Climate Change 2016
- ✓ Urban and Regional Act No.3 of 2015.

2.12.3 Overview of gender and vulnerable groups in planning area.

2.12.3.1 Issues Arising Relating To Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Gender is a cross cutting issue across traditional fields of economic, social, demographic and environment. This section is important as it provide accurate data on the situation of women and men within the planning area. The development and use of gender specific indicators are key to understanding the causes and impacts of gender inequality. Women, children and the old, all fall in the category of vulnerable groups and all affected differently by deficiency in basic services.

2..12.3.2 Gender/Vulnerable Groups and Population Dynamics

The distribution of population in the planning area is dependent on the availability of basic needs in the twenty seven wards. Despite increasing urbanization, many people in the planning area live in rural areas. Large rural populations experience increased gender disparities due to

- Limited access to basic service and employment opportunities in rural areas
- Greater dependency on agricultural production and a high number of women in contributory family worker roles
- Higher fertility rate which are linked to pressures on the delivery of basic services such as education and health
- An increased time burden on women who tend to be the primary care givers

Economic and educational opportunities are often concentrated in urban areas driving high rates of rural to urban migration in some wards of the district. Since rural to urban migration is male dominated in many areas, these opportunities tend to benefit men. Migration also changes the population structure of most of the areas often leading to higher proportions of the elderly and young, and imbalances in the number of women and men living in urban and rural areas.

2.12.3.3 Gender and Education

Social norms related to gender, family, work and education imply social expectations of women's and girls' prioritization of family over professional careers and less provision and uptake of educational opportunities. This is especially relevant for women and girls in the planning area where they also face the risk of accessing poor quality of education. In addition there is limited infrastructure and the distance being covered to access the education facilities are great.

According to MoGE, 2019, the total enrolment of 99,353 pupils was recorded. Out of which 48,533 were girls representing 48.9% while the boys were 966 representing 51.1 %. Moreover, the number become smaller along the way, as most of the girl drop out of school due to the following reasons

- Burden of time due to care giving and domestic work.
- Early marriages
- Distances being covered to access the schools

This has highly contributed to early marriage and the planning area consist the highest figures of early marriage.

Child Marriage Prevalence Rate by Constituency, Eastern Province, 2010

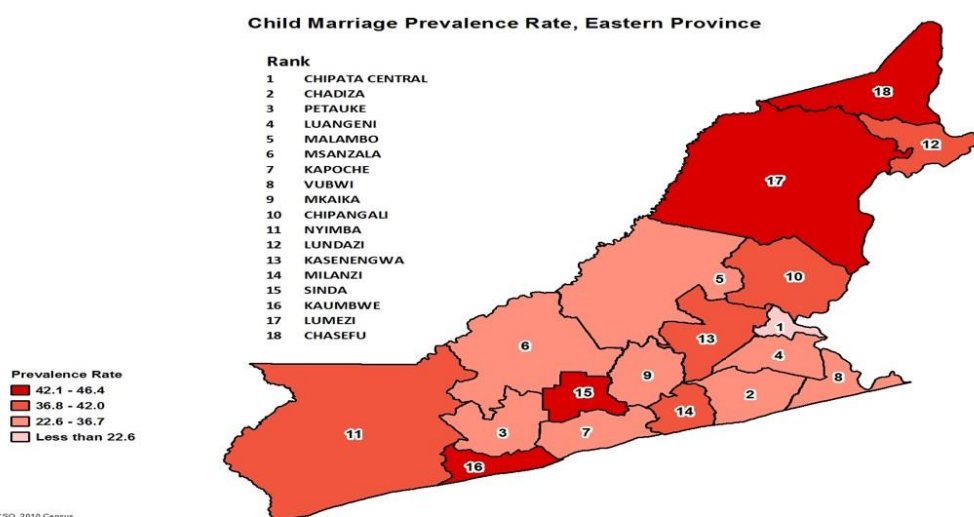


Figure 23: Showing prevalence rate of Child Marriages in the IDP compared to Eastern Province

2.12.3.4 Gender Gaps in Work and Employment

The trend above has led to gender gaps in work and employment. Women remain in unpaid work and in roles such as contributing family workers and hold a minor share in decision making positions. Furthermore, unpaid household care work continues to be the main responsibility of women. Due to the domestic and reproductive work is socially linked with female gender roles. Lack of proper infrastructure in rural households of the district has a direct link to women's unpaid

work. This was noticed during sensitization and consultation meetings in the communities where women would leave after a certain period of time in order to attend to domestic needs of family and household. This reduces women's economic and educational opportunities. For example girls in rural areas spend almost half of the time that girls in urban areas do in time dedicate to studying. Many women and men generate incomes through the informal sector either by being self-employed or by working on fields. Agriculture is the major economic driver in most wards and therefore, most of the work done by the women is on the land.

2.12.3.5 Gender and Health Issues

The most vulnerable groups relating to health issues are women, children and the old. Delivery of health services in the district is a major concern. Limited resources and access issues can impede the delivery and prevent services from reaching those in need. A survey on the priority needs of women, especially those in rural areas shows that construction, rehabilitation of health facilities took the lead. Additional gender and health concerns for women include accessing adequate care during pregnancy and child birth. Providing healthcare to children and the old as they are most vulnerable to disease and infection is another gender issue because women tend to be the primary caregivers and take the lead in monitoring children and old people's health.

The limited number of health facilities adds a greater burden on the women, the old and the children as they have to cover long distances to access the nearest health facilities in their areas. This was noticed in all wards of the district.

High rates of maternal mortality remain key issue in the district. Most maternal deaths are preventable and a lack of access to services and the capacity of medical practitioners to deal with complications contribute to higher death rates. This is especially prevalent in rural areas of the district where a health post only has one qualified nurse running it. A case study of 2018 shows that a delay in seeking care by pregnant women was the leading factor associated with maternal deaths and complications. The study showed that delayed referrals to higher health facilities is associated with maternal deaths into three categories of 'delays' as: delay in the decision to seek care, delay in getting to the health facility (which can be attributed to the fact that the facility is not within 5km radius) and delay in the provision of adequate care (limited staff to attend to high number of patients). A case in point is that of staffing level statistics specifically for Lundazi constituency in the IDP Area. The area has 3 medical doctors, 13 clinical officers, 76 nurses, 5 pharmacy technologists, 9 laboratory technicians and 53 daily classified employees catering for approximately 176,920 people in the area. The picture for Chasefu and Lumezi is not different.

Table 32: Showing staffing levels in Health facilities in Lundazi District of the IDP Area

NO	FACILITY	DOCTORS	CLINIC OFFICERS	NURSES	PHARMACY STAFF	LAB STAFF	CLASSIFIED DAILY EMPLOYEES
1	Lundazi Hospital	3	8	52	4	6	20
2	Lundazi Urban Health Center	0	2	7	1	3	10
3	Mwase Lundazi Health Center	0	3	3	0	0	4
4	Nyangwe Health post	0	0	1	0	0	2
5	Kapichila Health Center	0	0	2	0	0	2
6	Chiwe Health Post	0	0	1	0	0	1
7	Ng/onga Health Center	0	0	1	0	0	2
8	Chijemu Health Post	0	0	2	0	0	1
9	Kamilenje Health Post	0	0	1	0	0	2
10	Mankhaka Health Post	0	0	1	0	0	2
11	Umi Health Post	0	0	1	0	0	2
12	Mkomba Health Post	0	0	1	0	0	1
13	Kakumba Health Post	0	0	1	0	0	1
14	Mchereka Health Post	0	0	1	0	0	2
15	Lukwizizi Health Post	0	0	1	0	0	1

Another contributing factor to maternal mortality is the state of the roads in the IDP area. Most of the roads in the rural areas are not graded making it hard to reach the hospital on time to access better medical attention. Most of the rural areas are at risk of being cut off from the Boma especially during the rainy season as bridges connecting them are washed away.

2.12.3.6 Access to and Control over Resources by Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups

Ownership, access and control over resources between women and men provide insight into modern gender issues. In the planning area, this is especially related to access to land (For agriculture and other purposes), financial services, farming inputs as well as decision making at household level. During the sensitization and consultative meetings held in all nine wards of the district, women and men had to be separated into groups to allow full participation especially for women who are believed should not have a say in development issues. This allowed for equal inputs on what is lacking in their areas. The belief that the men are responsible for contributions to development is an indicator for their decision making power at household level.

During data collection, it was clearly indicated that Lundazi district has made strides to reduce the gender disparity in allocation of land by implementing a 50/50 policy where the number of women and men allocated plots at a given time should be equal in order to encourage gender equality.

On the other end, women are generally disadvantaged in terms of access to farming inputs, livestock, and water for household use and irrigation. This is significant challenge for women and the old in the rural most areas of the district as men and the young move to urban areas and women and the old are often left behind to manage agricultural activities. The table below shows the statistics of how many men or female headed households are in agriculture, livestock raising and fish farming as at 2010.

Table 33: Showing comparison between Male and Female Headed Households engaged in farming activities

NO	DETAILS AS AT 2010	TOTAL	MALE HEADED	FEMALE HEADED
1	Agriculture households	57827	46761	11066
2	Livestock raising households	48683	39965	8718
3	Households engaged in Fish Farming	944	818	126

The table above is evidence that the number of male headed households involved in activities exceeds the female headed household by far.

2.12.3.7 Gender/Vulnerable Groups and Access to Water

Water is a vital resource for women, men, children and the old. According to WASH poor water, sanitation and hygiene are the main causes of infections like cholera and diarrhea and they continue to be the leading cause of death of children under the age of five in sub-Saharan Africa. The most vulnerable group to lack of access to safe and clean drinking water are children under the age of five. UNICEF has associated Zambia's high rate of stunting (40 per cent) is as a result of poor sanitation. In rural schools in the planning area, lack of access to water supply and sanitation facilities negatively affects pupils.

Women are also adversely affected by the limited access to water in rural areas as the pressure to collect water for usage and drinking is on them. Through the sensitization and consultative meetings held, most women's priority needs were hinged on clean water for household usage and drinking. The present boreholes are not adequate to support the population in the rural wards of the District. Women walk long distances to access the nearest water point and this takes away from their time spent on other productive activities.

2.13 SUMMARY OF CORE PROBLEMS IN THE IDP AREA

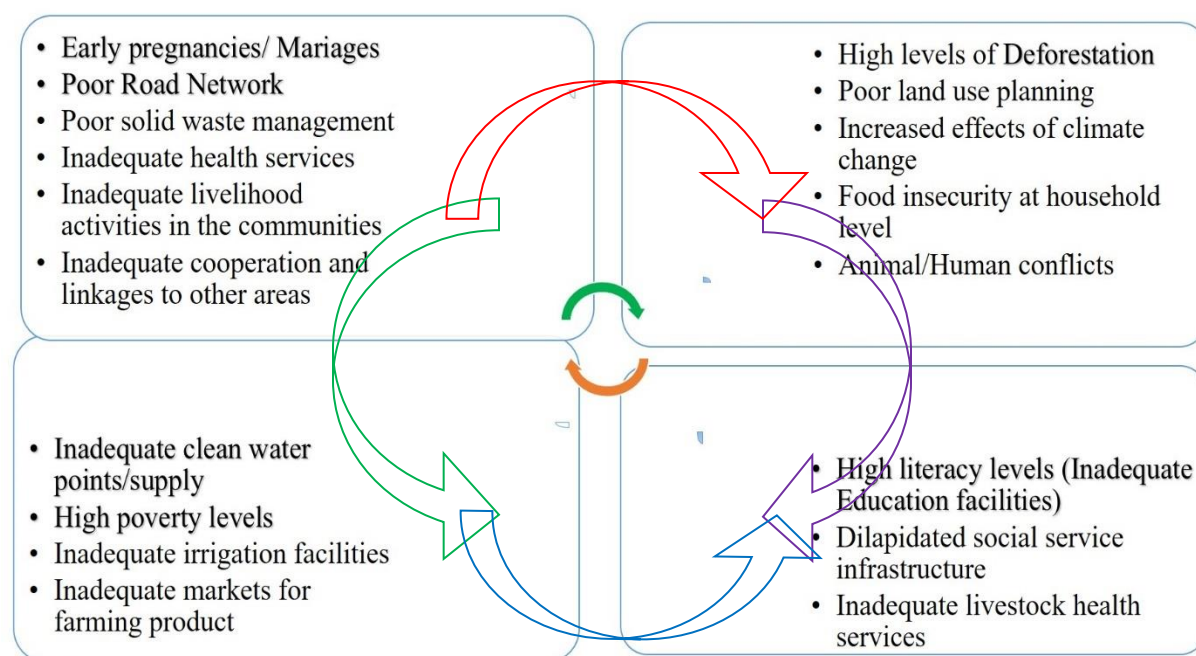


Figure 24: Summary of core problems in the IDP area

The above diagram shows a summary of core issues prevalent in the IDP Area and the cyclical nature of their interrelationships. The core issues in each of the four segments are not stand-alone issues but have a causal-effect relationship to one another. High levels of deforestation and increased effects of climate change have a direct bearing on food security due to reduced agricultural productivity and production. Food insecurity at household level will ultimately result in early pregnancies/marriages and entrenched poverty at household and individual levels.

Therefore, in order to comprehensively deal with the resultant impact of these issues in the IDP area, there is need to systematically deal all the core issues singularly and collectively as well as their interrelationships.

PART III

DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

PART THREE:

3.0 DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

3.1 Vision of the Long-Term Development of the IDP Area

“A region with high quality services provided to the citizens through sustainable economic opportunities and adequate infrastructure development by 2030.”

3.1.1 Overall Goal

Creation of a diversified conducive environment that promotes economic and infrastructure development through a coordinated and improved integration of all sectors

3.1.2 The strategic Outcomes of the IDP

- Combat climate change and its impact on the environment through enhanced forestry management, protected areas and climate resilient programs
- A diversified economic development through enhanced investment in all sectors to create wealth and decent employment
- Availability and sustainable management of clean, safe water and sanitation for all
- Improved literacy levels through quality, equitable and inclusive education
- Reduced developmental inequalities through promotion of equitable access to basic, public and social services
- Provision of equitable access to essential primary health care

3.2 Policies to direct development

The development framework for the planning area is entirely guided by multidimensional local policies and frameworks, Zambia’s development agenda and its specific regions are guided by the sectorial policies, cross cutting policies and overall development frameworks of the country. This planning area is guided by the following policies with respect to its particular sectors; these include vision 2030, national development plans, climate policies, decentralization policies, tourism policy, national health policy, agriculture policy, education policy, disability policy, gender policy, housing policy, culture and the trade policies that are discussed in table 24 below.

Table 34: Showing policies to direct development

Policy/ framework document	Strategic/Key Focus	Implication For Planning
Vision 2030	This document provides a long-range development aspiration of making Zambia a prosperous middle-income nation by 2030 . It provides opportunities for improving the well-being of all, embodying values of socio-economic justice, underpinned by the principles of: (i) gender responsive sustainable development; (ii) democracy; (iii) respect for human rights; (iv) good traditional and family values; (v) positive attitude towards work; (vi) peaceful co-existence and; (vii) private-public partnerships.	The IDP shall be aligned to the Vision 2030 and explore ways of making direct contributions to the realization of the Vision. All goals to be integrated in nature to allow for inclusiveness of all.
7 th National Development Plan (7NDP)	The 7NDP for the period 2017- 2021 is aimed at attaining the long-term objectives outlined in the Vision 2030 of becoming a “prosperous middle-income country by 2030. It provides for a multi-sectoral development approach that recognizes the multi-faceted and interlinked nature of sustainable development. The 7NDP calls for a coordinated approach to implementing development programs. The goal of the seventh national development plan is to create a diversified and resilient economy for sustained growth and socio-economic transformation. The plan has 5 strategic development focus areas commonly referred to as pillars namely;(1) Economic Diversification and Job Creation, (2) Poverty and Vulnerability Reduction (3) Reducing Developmental Inequalities (4) Enhancing Human Development and (5) Creating a conducive governance environment for diversified and inclusive growth	The IDP must take into account the key objectives of the 7NDP in the design of its proposals to ensure that there is spatial correlation with the national development programs implemented by stakeholders.
Document	Strategic/Key Focus	Implication For Planning
Climate Change Policy	The National Climate Change Policy provides the country with home grown initiatives targeted at minimizing the impact of climate change on national development. It supports and facilitates a coordinated response to climate change by re-aligning its climate sensitive sectors of the economy and society. The policy also provides stakeholders with a clearer framework on how to tackle climate change and vulnerability in Zambia.	IDP must recognize climate change issues for mitigation and adaptation measures. Gender must be a critical concern and must be addressed as part of Climate change adaptation and mitigation.
Decentralization Policy	The long term vision of Government is to achieve a fully decentralized and democratically elected system of governance characterized by open, predictable and transparent policy making and implementation processes at all levels of the public service, effective local community participation in decision-making and development administration while maintaining sufficient linkages between central and local government. The decentralization policy has now been crystalized by the Constitution Act No. 2 of 2016.	All matters relating to planning process, institutional arrangements must be taken into account in the IDP process. Emphasis for planning is to ensure that planning activities are taken at appropriate local level.
Tourism Policy	Provides for sustenance of the economic well-being and enhanced quality of life for Zambians through Government led, private sector driven, quality product developments that are consistent with the protection of the unique natural and cultural heritage. It also provides for local communities, as traditional custodians of Zambia's natural and cultural heritage of land to have a vital role and responsibility in sustainable tourism	Proposals in the IDP must be aligned to the national strategies on tourism and must have a direct buy-in to the key strategies in the national policy to avoid conflict.

	development.	
National Health Policy	The document sets clear directions for the development of the health sector in Zambia and proposes strategies and programs in the health sector. It takes into consideration various regional and international instruments, protocols and commitments which will ensure that Zambia's health programs are integrated with the regional and global health system. Government has prioritized primary health care services, hospital referral services, human resource development and management, medical supplies and logistics, infrastructure development, legal framework and health care financing.	All proposals in the IDP relating to health must be appropriately aligned to the policy and key strategies at the local level and must contribute to national goals in the health sector.
National Agricultural Policy 2016 – 2021	The document guides the development of the agriculture sector and sets out laws relating to domestic agriculture and imports of foreign agricultural products. It takes into consideration the primary, secondary and tertiary processes in agricultural production and provides for attention to the concerns regarding the failure to increase rural incomes and reduce poverty, failure to achieve inclusive growth, the perpetual agricultural financing and marketing challenges; and climate change associated with erratic rainfall patterns.	The IDP must make special consideration for areas for agricultural development and for the promotion of high value crops, food crops and livestock, aquaculture and all forms of agriculture. Considerations must be made for urban agriculture to supply urban centres and provide incomes.
Education Policy	This national policy on education is conceived on the basis of the democratic principles of efficiency, equity, accountability and cost effectiveness. The goal of the education policy is “education for all” regardless of their status, disability, sex, residence etc. It emphasizes partnerships with other stakeholders such as: NGOs, Faith Based Organizations, individuals and parents in the provision of inclusive education for all. The policy considers gender, HIV and disabilities to be among priority cross-cutting issues that need to be integrated in planning.	Principles and standards already in place in making proposals for the improvement of the sector must be relied upon. Key issues the IDP must address include location of schools and access including land for expansion and development of the schools at all levels from early child education through to tertiary education. These facilities should be duly situated so as to enhance accessibility.
Disability Policy	Provides for the consideration of persons living with disability. The policy is aimed at making sure that the persons living with disabilities also live decent and productive lives without any barriers. It promotes equal opportunities in the provision of basic needs and human wants; non-discrimination and accessibility to services such as quality health care, education and skills as well adequate standard of living and social protection.	Equitable access for persons must be incorporated in design to facilitate access for all persons living with disability in the development of the IDP Area.
Gender Policy	It aims to ensure the attainment of gender equality in the development process by redressing the existing gender imbalances in the nation, providing equal opportunities for women and men to actively participate and contribute to, as well as equitably benefit from national development. It also addresses gender-based violence, human trafficking, drug abuse and trafficking; gender disparities in positions of decision making; emerging health issues affecting mostly women and girls and the negative impact of climate change.	IDP must ensure voices of women are heard and are accorded equal opportunity in identifying issues and priorities for their communities. The planning process must deliberately ensure that women actively participate as stakeholders in the consultations.
Housing Policy	A policy to guide the development of adequate affordable housing for all income groups in the country. It provides for making serviced land available for housing development and streamlining the land allocation system; streamlining building standards; encouraging the production and use of local and affordable building materials; helping the poor	The issue of land for housing development is a critical issue that requires the state, traditional leaders, private sector and the local authority to partner for housing.

	acquire decent shelter; fostering functional, healthy, aesthetically pleasant, and environmentally friendly; and preparing a national housing implementation strategy.	Effective demand for housing must be established. Land for housing should be considered for current and future populations.
National Cultural Policy	Culture is one of the fundamental dimensions of development. Cultural development constitutes one of the essential instruments of general development and the improvement of quality of life. This policy is aimed at facilitating participation by all in the creation and enjoyment of our cultural wealth. It also propagates the participation of all stakeholders in the development and promotion of the Zambian culture.	Integrating culture in the IDP is essential for the promotion of socio-economic empowerment and preservation of culture for sustainable human development.
National Trade Policy	National Trade Policy was established to enhance domestic trade and ensure effective participation of private sector players in regional and international trade. The Trade Policy highlights the importance of eliminating barriers to trade and providing an enabling environment in which the private sector thrives and build capacity to produce quality goods and services competitively, reliably, and on a sustainable basis.	IDP must take into account Trade Policy measures aimed at handling trade related constraints, with a view to promoting production for export and diversify the economy through local economic development (LED).

3.2.1 Planning Principles

The following planning principles need to be considered when dealing with spatial development in Lundazi.

Preservation of Heritage areas

Proposals in the IDP area should recognize and preserve the heritage areas. In Lundazi, heritage areas include; castle hotel, upstairs area, ceremonial areas.

Poverty Alleviation and the Satisfaction of Basic Needs

The IDP should prioritise measures and means that ensure improvement of living conditions in terms of housing, infrastructure and social service provision, employment and business opportunities for the poor and other disadvantaged groups.

HIV/AIDS

The increase in social and economic activities has compounded compound the HIV/AIDS incidences and posed a very big challenge to the social services. Therefore there will be need to put in place measures to reduce the spread and mitigate the expected impact of HIV/AIDS.

Gender Equality and Equity

The integration of gender equality and equity is guided by the national gender policy and the SADC and African gender protocol which recognizes both men and women as equal partners in development.

Special Needs Groups

The re-planning of Lundazi will take care of the employment challenges which have led into involvement in social vices such as alcohol and drug abuse and prostitution. The IDP has taken cognizance of special need groups such as the youth, physically and mentally challenged, the aged, orphans and vulnerable children.

Environmental Management

The development of Lundazi will entail increased socio-economic and industrial activities that will have an impact on the natural environment. These activities will require environmental mitigation measures. Further, environmental impact assessments would be required for major developments.

Population

The population growth has a direct impact on other sectors. The proposed developments should take into account this population growth to minimize the stress on socio-economic facilities.

Urban/Rural Interface

The development of Lundazi requires the adoption of the urban peripheral inter relationships. This is a concept where the urban area depends on the rural areas for food supply while providing other requirements to the rural area.

Traditional Governance System

The planning process should take into consideration of the existing traditional administrative structures so as to create harmony with other administrative processes.

3.2.2 Community Involvement and Public Participation

The re-planning of Lundazi entails relocation of the communities and also expansion of new residential areas. Therefore, Community involvement and public participation in the proposed development will be cardinal.

3.2.2.1 Partnership and Private Sector Involvement

To ensure sustainable development, there is need to encourage public-private partnerships. This should include participation of various stakeholders in planning, implementation and operation, and maintenance. The proposal should provide for private sector involvement in service provision, construction and maintenance, as well as planning and implementation.

3.2.2.2 Encouraging Local Economic Development

Lundazi has great potential for various commercial and industrial economic activities such as agriculture, manufacturing, forestry, and tourism. Therefore, emphasis should be placed on encouraging both informal and formal economic activities.

3.2.2.3 Security of Tenure

Security of land and housing should be ensured for sustainable development of Lundazi. The proposal should therefore provide for both local people and other investors.

3.2.2.4 Cultural Sensitivity

The proposal should be sensitive to the cultural values and norms existing in the planning area. This requires paying greater attention and concern for cultural aspects and recognizing the role of traditional society and its leaders. There is need to strike a balance between existing cultural values and development needs.

3.3 DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES, PRIORITIES AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

3.3.1 Education Sector

The education sector has constantly been highlighted in the part two of this document (Issues Report), as one of the persistent issues in the IDP area. Therefore, this section describes the key development goal, objectives as well as strategies of the sector including key focus areas of improvement, activities, approach and targets to achieve during the planning period. This thematic area, which is guided by the national education policy aims to improve literacy levels across the planning area to 85% at all levels by the year 2025. Therefore, table 25 shows detailed approach towards meeting the desired goal.

Goal: Improved literacy levels through quality, equitable and inclusive education

Table 35: Education Priorities, Policies, Objectives and Targets

Objectives	To improve literacy levels among the rural and urban population from 71% to 85% at all levels by 2025							
Strategies	Program	Activities	Target year 1	Target year 2	Target year 3	Target year 4	Target year 5	Resp. Agency/Dept
Upgrading of schools	Infrastructure development	Survey	Survey	Construction	Construction	Construction		Planning and ministry of Infrastructure
		Construction of classroom and other supporting infrastructure.	Construction	Rehab	Rehab	Rehab		
		Rehabilitation of existing community and primary schools.	Rehab	Monitoring	Monitoring	M&E		
		Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring					
Construction of new schools	Infrastructure development		Survey	Construction	Construction	Construction		Planning and Ministry of Infrastructure
Encouraging production unit in schools	Management & Support		Seedlings, Gardening, Orientation for SHN coordinators					Planning
Encouraging TEVETA practical examinations	Standards & Assess		Survey	Construction	Construction	Construction		Planning and Ministry of Infrastructure
Adult literacy program	Distance education & Open Distance Learning							

3.3.2 Health Sector

This section describes the overall direction taken in order to achieve the equitable access to essential primary health of the people in the planning area by the year 2025. Health is one of the critical areas that were highlighted in the issues report. Therefore this section provides details of the issues raised and the possible strategies, activities and targets planned in order to achieve equitable access to primary health of the population the planning area as shown in table 26.

Goal: Provision of equitable access to essential primary health care

Table 36: Health Sector Priorities, Policies, Objectives and Targets

Objective	To reduce malaria high incidence rates from 560/1000 to 330/1000 by 2025							
Strategies	Program	Activities	Target year 1	Target year 2	Target year 3	Target year 4	Target year 5	Resp. Agency/Dept
1. MoH and cooperating partners to increase access of ITNs in rural and urban areas	Vector control	1. Conduct need assessments	One-off Need assessment	One-off ITN distribution	One-off ITN distribution			Malaria Elimination Unit
		2. Sensitization in malaria prevention and control						
		3. Conduct ITN distribution	Quarterly sensitization meetings	Quarterly Inspection of ITN utilization	Quarterly inspection of ITN utilization			
		4. Conduct inspection of ITN utilization				-Quarterly inspection of ITN utilization		
Increase knowledge in malaria case management by health workers	Case management	1. Conduct mentorship in malaria case management	Conduct quarterly mentorship in malaria case management	Conduct quarterly mentorship in malaria case management	Conduct quarterly mentorship in malaria case management	Conduct quarterly mentorship in malaria case management		Malaria Elimination Unit
75% household sprayed against mosquitoes	Vector control	1. IRS micro planning	1. One-off plan	1. One-off plan	1. One-off plan micro plan	1. One-off plan		Malaria Elimination Unit

		2. Rehabilitation and construction of IRS base						
		3. Enumeration of households	2.Enumeration of households	2.Enumeration of households	2. Enumeration of households	2. Enumeration of households		
		4.Recruiting of spray operators	3. Recruiting of spray operators	3.Recruiting of spray operators	3. Recruiting of spray operators	3.Recruiting of spray operators		
		5. Training of spray operators	4. Training of spray operators	4. Training of spray operators	4. Training of spray operators	4. Training of spray operators		
100% eligible catchment areas (level & 2) receive Malaria MDA	Case management	1. Select facilities in level 1or 2	1. Select Hfs	1.Administer DHAP	1.Administer DHAP			Malaria Elimination Unit
		2. Administer DHAP	2.Administer DHAP					
Objective	TO Ultimately reduce ON maternal deaths from 15 deaths to 3 deaths by 2025							
Strategies	Program	Activities	Target year 1	Target year 2	Target year 3	Target year 4	Target year 5	Resp. Agency/Dept
1. Reduction of maternal deaths	Maternal neonatal and child health	1. Conduct community meetings on early ANC bookings and on seeking early medical attention with community influential	Monthly meetings	Monthly meetings	Monthly meetings	Monthly meetings		Nursing Officer MCH
		2. Advocate for male partners to attend antenatal clinics	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly			Nursing Officer MCH
		3. conduct sensitization meetings on the importance of Institution deliveries						Nursing Officer MCH
2.Increase access to maternal services	Maternal neonatal and child health	1. Follow up of maternal and neonatal deaths in the community	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly		Nursing Officer MCH Nursing Officer MCH
		2. Hold maternal and neonatal Review meetings	Bi-Annual	Bi-Annual	Bi-Annual	Bi-Annual		
Increase coverage of height assessment	Nutrition	1. GMP	GMP	GMP	GMP	GMP		Nutrition

Increase coverage of IYCF	Nutrition	1. Orientation of staff in the care group model	1.Orienations	Implementati on of care group model	Implementati on of care group model	Implement ation of care group model		Nutrition
		2. Orientation of CBVs in the care group model	Orientation of CBVs in the care group model					Nutrition
		Implement		Implement	Implement	Implement		Nutrition
		3. Care Group model		Care Group model	Care Group model	Care Group model		

Objectives	To provide quality adequate transport facilities (i.e. ambulances and utility vehicles) for smooth health service delivery							
Strategies	Program	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Resp. Agency/Dept
MoH and partners will purchase ambulances and utility vehicles	Health system strengthening	Conduct need assessment	One-off activity	Purchase of the ambulances and utility vehicles commences	Purchase of the ambulances and utility vehicles continues	Purchase of the ambulances and utility vehicles continues	Purchase of the ambulance and utility vehicles initiated	Planning unity
		Hold preparatory meetings with partners	Preparatory meetings conducted					
MoH with line ministries and partners will increase access to safe water points	Water and Sanitation	Conduct need assessments	One-off activity	Drilling of boreholes commences	Drilling of boreholes commences	Drilling of boreholes commences	Safe water points evenly distributed	Planning unity
		Hold preparatory meetings	Preparatory meetings conducted					
		Siting of safe points (boreholes) conducted	-Initiate siting of boreholes					
			Drilling of boreholes commences					

MoH and LGH will train communities on the construction of improved pit latrines	Water and sanitation	Hold preparatory meetings	One-off activity	-Construction of improved pit latrines commences in all catchment areas	Construction of improved pit latrines commences in all catchment areas continues	Construction of improved pit latrines commences in all catchment continues		Public health unit
		Carry out community trainings on the construction of improved pit latrines	Community trainings conducted					
		Conduct community sensitizations on personal health and hygiene	Construction of improved sanitary facilities initiated	Monthly and quarterly community sensitizations on personal and hygiene and health commences	Monthly and quarterly community sensitizations on personal hygiene and health continues	Monthly and quarterly community sensitizations on personal hygiene and health continues		Public health unit

3.3.3 Agriculture Sector

The agriculture sector aims to promote social economic development of the planning area by diversifying economic development through enhanced investment and create wealth and decent employment in the area, therefore as started in the issues report the sector has put in place several strategies. programs, activities and targets relative to the duration of this development framework, table 27 shows the detailed sectorial approach for the planning area.

Goal: A diversified economic development through enhanced investment in all sectors to create wealth and decent employment

Table 37: Agriculture Sector Priorities, Policies, Objectives and Targets

Objectives	To improve maize productivity and production from 20% to 60% of the crop expected yield for all crops grown in the planning area by 2025							
Strategies	Program	Activities	Target year 1	Target year 2	Target year 3	Target year 4	Target year 5	Resp. Agency/Dept
The Ministry of Agriculture with its cooperating partners will build capacity by improving current agricultural facilities, establish agricultural facilities and provide services for the benefit 100% of the farmers in the planning area by 2025.	Capacity Building	Development of an Agricultural capacity building plan	Development of the Plan					MoA/ Planning Dept.
			Environmental Impact Assessment of the proposed projects					
		Construction, stocking and recruitment of staff of one (1) Agricultural, Microbiology and Soil Laboratory with a Gene bank	Costing and Mobilisation of funds	Stocking of lab equipment				
		Purchase of agricultural machinery and equipment including three	Costing	Two (2) Tractors	One (1) Tractor			
			One (1) Differential GPS	One (1) Ripper	Two (2) Rippers			
			One (1) Automatic Level	One (1) Harrow	Two (2) Harrow			
			Ten (10) Ranging Rods	One (1) planter implement	Two (2) planter implements,			
			Two (2) Levelling Staffs	One (1) fertilizer applicator	Two (2) fertilizer applicators			
				One (1) boom sprayer	Two (2) boom sprayers			
				One (1) EDM				
		Construction and staffing one (1) Agricultural based trades school		Planning, Design and Costing	Construction of trade school	Recruitment of Staff		

		Purchase of three (3) Department Land Cruisers	Three (3) Vehicles					MoA
		Costing and Purchase of Office Equipment including Five (5) Office printer, One (1) Map Printer, Twelve (12) Modern Desktop Computers, Five (5) Internet Router and one (1) Data Server	Costing	One (1) Map Printer				
			Five (5) Office printer	one (1) Data Server				
			Twelve (12) Modern Desktop Computers					
			Five (5) Internet Router					
		Surveying, Costing and Rehabilitation/ Development of One (1) 5ha Irrigation Scheme in Each Agricultural Camp	Surveying	Surveying	Surveying	Surveying	Surveying	MoA/ Planning Dept.
			Costing	Costing	Costing	Costing	Costing	
			10 Schemes	10 Schemes	10 Schemes	10 Schemes	4 Schemes	
The Ministry of Agriculture with its cooperating partners will improve agricultural extension service delivery in order to achieve 100% coverage of the Agricultural camps and effective education of farmers in the IDP area by 2025	Equipping of Extension Officers	Conduct three (3) Extension Services Trainings every Quarter relating to each quarter's activities	Twelve (12) Trainings	Twelve (12) Trainings	Twelve (12) Trainings	Twelve (12) Trainings	Twelve (12) Trainings	MoA
		Evaluating and subdivision of Agricultural Camps and Blocks including construction an Agricultural Camp house in each camp	Evaluation	Subdivision				MoA
			Surveying	Budgeting for Camp Houses				
				Construction				
		Purchase of Motorbikes for 38 officers without bikes	Purchase of 19 Motorbikes	Purchase of 19 Motorbikes				
	Equipping District Agricultural Specialist	Conduct two (2) Specialist Trainings every Quarter relating to each quarter's activities	Eight (8) Trainings	Eight (8) Trainings	Eight (8) Trainings	Eight (8) Trainings	Eight (8) Trainings	MoA
		Purchasing 8 Motorbike for Specialist Department	Purchase of (8) Motorbikes					
	Preparing the FTCs to support and sustain MoAs activities	Preparation of FTC Strategic Plan	Preparing the Plan					MoA/ Planning Dept.
		Rehabilitating Lundazi FTC facilities i.e kitchen and its equipment, hostels and ablutions	Planning and Costing of rehabilitation works					MoA
			Rehabilitation works begin					

		Investing in commercial production and processing of food at FTCs by fencing off the facility, drilling two (2) boreholes, installing drip and sprinkler irrigation systems on 1 hectare each, construction of two (2) fish ponds and setting up One (1) Green House for crop nursery growing	Fencing	Construction of One (1) Green House				
			Drilling two (2) boreholes	Construction of two (2) Fish ponds				
			Installation of sprinkler irrigation system on 1ha of land					
			Installation of drip irrigation system on 1ha of land					
		Planning, Costing and construction of two (2) new FTCs in Lumezi and Chasefu, One (1) in each district	Planning Costing	Construction of One (1) FTC	Construction of One (1) FTC			MoA/ Planning Dept.
		Production, distribution and planting 440,000 agro-forestry trees every year till 2025	440,000 trees	440,000 trees	440,000 trees	440,000 trees	440,000 trees	MoA
The Ministry of Agriculture with its cooperating partners will educate farmers on practical technologies and techniques to improve agricultural productivity and enhance production from 20% to 60% of the expected yield of all crops grown in the IDP area by 2025	Farmer Education	Budgeting of Farmer education activities	Budgeting	100 Farmer Field Schools	100 Farmer Field Schools	100 Farmer Field Schools	40 Farmer Field Schools	MoA
		Development of 440 Farmer Field Schools	100 Farmer Field Schools	12 Block Shows	12 Block Shows	12 Block Shows	12 Block Shows	
		Conduct 2 shows in each block every year and 2 district Agricultural Show	12 Block Shows	2 District Shows	2 District Shows	2 District Shows	2 District Shows	
		Conduct 88 Field Days every year, two in each Agricultural Camp	2 District Shows	88 Field Days	88 Field Days	88 Field Days	88 Field Days	
		Develop 1 Major Agricultural Demo in each camp in partnership with multiple Agricultural Companies	88 Field Days	10 Demos	10 Demos	10 Demos	4 Demos	
		Conduct Two (2) Agricultural Production Farmer Trainings in each quarter of the year	10 Demos	8 Trainings	8 Trainings	8 Trainings	8 Trainings	

		Conduct One (1) Farmer Tour every Quarter	8 Trainings	4 Tours	4 Tours	4 Tours	4 Tours	
		Production and distribution and planting of 10,000 Agro-Forestry Trees in each camp every year till 2025	4 Tours	440,000 trees	440,000 trees	440,000 trees	440,000 trees	
			440,000 trees	28% expected yield achieved	34% expected yield achieved	48% expected yield achieved	60% expected yield achieved	
			23% expected yield achieved					
The Ministry of Agriculture with its cooperating partners will educate 70% of farmers in the IDP area on agro-forestry and climate smart agricultural practices by 2025	Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Education	Budgeting of Farmer education activities	Budgeting	100 Farmer Field Schools	100 Farmer Field Schools	100 Farmer Field Schools	40 Farmer Field Schools	MoA
		Development of 440 Farmer Field Schools	100 Farmer Field Schools	12 Block Shows	12 Block Shows	12 Block Shows	12 Block Shows	
		Conduct 2 shows in each block every year and 2 district Agricultural Show	12 Block Shows	2 District Shows	2 District Shows	2 District Shows	2 District Shows	
		Conduct 88 Field Days every year, two in each Agricultural Camp	2 District Shows	88 Field Days	88 Field Days	88 Field Days	88 Field Days	
		Conduct Two (2) CSA Farmer Trainings in each quarter of the year	8 Trainings	8 Trainings	8 Trainings	8 Trainings	8 Trainings	
		Conduct One (1) Country Tour every year	1 Tour	1 Tour	1 Tour	1 Tour	1 Tour	
			30% expected yield achieved	40% expected yield achieved	50% expected yield achieved	60% expected yield achieved	70% expected yield achieved	
Objectives	To increase the levels of adoption of climate smart agricultural technologies by farmers by 2025 from 20% to 40%							
Strategies	Program	Strategies	Program	Strategies	Program	Strategies	Program	Strategies
The Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Forestry will promote planting and protection of Community Forests covering 50ha in each Agricultural Camp to achieve 2200ha by 2025	Forest Development	Stakeholders meeting	Stake holders meeting	Stake holders meeting	Stake holders meeting	Stake holders meeting	Stake holders meeting	MoA/ Forestry Dept.
		Surveying	Surveying	Surveying	Surveying	Surveying	Surveying	
		Planting	200 ha	500ha	500ha	500ha	500ha	

The Ministry of Agriculture with its cooperating partners will contribute to the planting of 2,200,000 trees by 2025	Agro-Forestry	Production, distribution and planting of 440,000 agro-forestry trees every year till 2025	440,000 trees	440,000 trees	440,000 trees	440,000 trees	440,000 trees	MoA
Objectives	To improve income per hectare from crops sold by farmers from an average of k4,400/ha to k20,000/ha by 2025							
Strategies	Program	Activities	Target year 1	Target year 2	Target year 3	Target year 4	Target year 4	Resp. Agency/Dept
The Ministry of Agriculture with its cooperating partners will develop infrastructure and equipment to improve postharvest grain quality and achieve 80% high quality grain from crops produced in the IDP area by 2025	Infrastructure Development	Costing and Construction of One (1) Bulking and Storage Centres in each Agricultural Camp by 2025	10 Storage Sheds	10 Storage Sheds	10 Storage Sheds	10 Storage Sheds	4 Storage Sheds	MoA/Planning
	Increased access to affordable inputs	Supply of Two (2) Maize Shellers, Two (2) Multipurpose grain Thresher, Four (4) Multipurpose Sieves, Two (2) de-hullers and Two (2) Moisture-meters per Agricultural Camp	44 Maize Shellers	44 Maize Shellers				
	Multi-cropping	Conducting continuous random grain quality inspections in all camps	44 Threshers	44 Threshers				
			88 Sieves	88 Sieves				
			44 De-hullers	44 De-hullers				
			44 Moisture-Meters	44 Moisture-Meters				
The Ministry of Agriculture with its cooperating partners will actively engage Buyers and enter into strategic agreements to strengthen Market Linkages and create a competitive market for 80% of the crops grown in the IDP area by 2025	Market Development	Conducting Two (2) sensitization meetings in each Agricultural Camp every year concerning for farmers on Contractual farming	88 Sensitization meetings	88 Sensitization meetings	88 Sensitization meetings	88 Sensitization meetings	88 Sensitization meetings	MoA
		Engaging 50 new commercial grain buyers to buy grain in the IDP area	10 new buyers	10 new buyers	10 new buyers	10 new buyers	10 new buyers	
		Engage grain processing companies to set up 10 Commercial processing facilities in the IDP area	2 processing facilities	2 processing facilities	2 processing facilities	2 processing facilities	2 processing facilities	

The Ministry of Agriculture with its cooperating partners will educate farmers on practical agribusiness techniques to improve agricultural profitability from earning K4,400/ha to K20,000/ha from crops grown in the IDP area by 2025	Farmer Education	Planning and Recruitment	Planning	Recruitment	Recruitment	Recruitment	Recruitment	MoA
		Development of five (5) Farming as a Business Schools (FABS) in each Agricultural Camp	Recruitment	50 FABS	50 FABS	50 FABS	50 FABS	
		Conducting One (1) Training in Entrepreneurship in each camp every quarter of the year	20 FABS	176 Entrepreneurship trainings	176 Entrepreneurship trainings	176 Entrepreneurship trainings	176 Entrepreneurship trainings	
		Conducting Two (2) Trainings in each camp every year and encouraging farmers to adopt intercropping of high value marketable crops	176 Entrepreneurship trainings	88 Trainings	88 Trainings	88 Trainings	88 Trainings	
			K5,000/ha	K8,000/ha	K12,000/ha	K16,000/ha	K20,000/ha	
The Ministry of Agriculture with its cooperating partners will improve agricultural extension service delivery in order to educate 90% of farmers in the IDP area on Agribusiness by 2025	Equipping of Extension Officers	Conduct two (2) Agribusiness Trainings every Quarter relating to each quarter's activities	Eight (8) Trainings	Eight (8) Trainings	Eight (8) Trainings	Eight (8) Trainings	Eight (8) Trainings	MoA
	Equipping District Marketing Officers	Conduct one (1) Specialist Trainings every Quarter relating to each quarter's activities	Four (4) Trainings	Four (4) Trainings	Four (4) Trainings	Four (4) Trainings	Four (4) Trainings	MoA
			50% Farmers educated	60% Farmers educated	70% Farmers educated	80% Farmers educated	90% Farmers educated	
The Ministry of Agriculture with its cooperating partners will increase availability of affordable inputs from 10,000 beneficiaries to 62,000 beneficiaries by 2025	Input Supply	Propose increase FISP allocation from 9,616 to 36,000.	9,616	11,000	16,000	24,000	36,000	MoA
		Localize the supply of inputs through strengthening linkages with 10 suppliers to supply farmers every year 26,000 beneficiaries by 2025	6,200	12,000	17,000	21,000	26,000	
The Ministry of Agriculture with its cooperating partners will increase availability of agricultural credit facilities for access of farmers from 20% to 70% of farmers in the IDP area by 2025		Conducting One (1) Training in Entrepreneurship in each camp	20%	30%	40%	50%	70%	MoA
		Link farmers with 10 Credit Agents Every year	10 Creditors	10 Creditors	10 Creditors	10 Creditors	10 Creditors	
			Four (4) Trainings	Four (4) Trainings	Four (4) Trainings	Four (4) Trainings	Four (4) Trainings	

3.3.4 Cooperatives

Goal: A diversified economic development through enhanced investment in all sectors to create wealth and decent employment

Table 38: Cooperatives Priorities, Policies, Objectives and Targets

Objective:	To conduct sensitization programs on the need to diversify cooperatives in order to promote the development of cooperatives in all sectors of the economy							
Strategies	Program	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Resp Dept/Agency
To Conduct a sensitization program on diversification of cooperatives across all sectors of the economy	Cooperatives Development	Conducting sensitization meetings of cooperatives across all sectors of the economy	4	4	4	4	4	MCTI-Cooperatives
Objective:	To promote the diversification of cooperative activities and formation of cooperatives in all sectors in order to create wealth and employment							
Strategies	Program	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Resp Dept/Agency
i)Identify the priority sectors for cooperative development in the IDP area	Cooperatives Development	Formation of at least one cooperative in the identified priority sectors		3	3	3	3	MCTI-Cooperatives
ii)Develop a mechanism to facilitate the growth of selected cooperatives through the provision of targeted support to the various cooperatives across all sectors	Cooperatives Development	Facilitate the development of Cooperatives across all the Sectors	30	30	30	30	30	MCTI-Cooperatives
iii) Establish strategic business linkages between cooperatives and large enterprises/buyers	Cooperatives Development	Facilitate the provision of linkages in business development Support services	6	6	6	6	6	MCTI-Cooperatives
iv)Develop targeted value addition capacity in selected value chains	Cooperatives Development	Facilitate the training of selected cooperatives in viable value chains for their development	30	30	30	30	30	MCTI-Cooperatives

v) Establishment and running of cooperatives in schools and tertiary learning institutions	Cooperatives Development	Facilitate establishment and running of cooperatives in schools and tertiary institutions		1	1	1		MCTI-Cooperatives
vi) Development of appropriate infrastructure and technologies for cooperatives in their local environment	Cooperatives Development	Facilitate cooperatives to develop business plans focusing on utilizing local opportunities at district level.		5	5	5		MCTI-Cooperatives
vii) Promote full participation of cooperatives in the identified value chains in their local environment in order to ensure creation of sustainable employment	Cooperatives Development	Facilitate full cooperative participation in the identified value chains in their local environment in order to ensure creation of sustainable employment	10	10	10			MCTI-Cooperatives
viii) Promote the creation of financial cooperative institutions;	Cooperatives Development	Facilitate establishment of financial cooperatives in the district	2	2	2			MCTI-Cooperatives
ix) Encourage savings mobilization through savings and credit schemes in non-financial cooperatives	Cooperatives Development	Facilitate establishment of savings and credit schemes in non-financial cooperatives in the district		3	3	3		MCTI-Cooperatives
x) Encourage savings mobilization through savings and credit schemes in non-financial cooperatives	Cooperatives Development	Facilitate establishment of savings and credit schemes in non-financial cooperatives in the district		3	3	3		MCTI-Cooperatives

3.3.5 Housing Infrastructure and Social Services

This sector aims to reduced developmental inequalities through promotion of equitable access to basic, public and social services, therefore as started in the issues report the sector has put in place several strategies, programs, activities and targets relative to the duration of this development framework, table 29 shows the detailed sectorial approach for the planning area.

Goal: Reduced developmental inequalities through promotion of equitable access to basic, public and social services

Table 39: Local Authorities Priorities, Policies, Objectives and Targets

Objectives	To control environmental degradation and its impact on the IDP area by 2025							
Strategies	Program	Activities	Target year 1	Target year 2	Target year 3	Target year 4	Target year 5	Resp. Agency/ Dept
To foster Infrastructure development by working with Ministry of National Planning and Development / Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development	Road Infrastructure	Grading of feeder roads	1 Year Plan	1 Year Plan	1 Year Plan	1 Year Plan	1 Year Plan	Works/ Works and Supply
		Upgrading of main roads to bituminous standard	1 Year Plan			1 Year Plan		Works/ Works and Supply/ RDA
	Bus Station	Construction of a modern bus station			1 Year Plan			Works/ Works and Supply
	Market Shelter	Construction of a modern market shelter	1 Year Plan					Works/ Works and Supply
	Water Reticulation systems	Construction of bridges and dam	1 Year Plan	1 Year Plan	1 Year Plan	1 Year Plan	1 Year Plan	Works/ Works and Supply
	Housing	Construction of residential houses	20 High cost houses		30 Medium Cost Houses		50 Low cost Houses	Works/ Works and Supply
	Power	Construction of solar plants	1 Year Plan			1 Year Plan		Works/ Works and Supply/ NGOs
		Construction of ZESCO Sub Stations	1 Year Plan					Works/ Works and Supply/ ZESCO
	Police Station	Construction of modern police stations and residential camps			1 Year Plan			Works/ Works and Supply
	Schools	Construction of Schools (Primary and Secondary Schools)	4 Schools per Year	3 Schools per Year	2 Schools Per Year	6 Schools Per Year	5 Schools Per Year	Works/ Works and Supply/ Ministry of Education
	Health Centers	Construction of Health Centers	4 Health Centers per Year	3 Health Centers per Year	2 Health Centers per Year	4 Health Centers per Year	2 Health Centers per Year	Works/ Works and Supply/ Ministry of Health
	Business Centre	Construction of a commercial trading block				3 Blocks per year		Works/ Works and Supply

Goal: Reduced developmental inequalities through promotion of equitable access to basic, public and social services

Table 40: Sports, Recreation, Land Use and Roads Priorities, Policies, Objectives and Targets

SPORTS AND RECREATION								
Objectives	To develop and maintain infrastructure for sports and recreation by 2025							
Strategies	Program	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept
The LA in conjunction with the Private sector to develop and rehabilitate existing sports and recreation facilities	Promotion of Public Private Partnerships	· Needs assessment	1Plan					PLANNING
		· Meetings						
		· Preparation and submission of concept note to Private sector to lobby for funds						
	Construction and Rehabilitation and maintenance of sports and recreation facilities.	· Procurement of building materials		rehabilitate 1 facility	Construct 1 facility	1 facility		
		· Construction and rehabilitation of facilities						
Objectives	To upgrade 3 settlements and provide adequate and affordable land for 500 housing units by 2025							
Strategies	Program	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept
The LA in conjunction with Ministry of Land will identify Land for housing development for local residents	Research and Development	Carry out research on existing housing deficits	1 plan					
	Creation of Plots for housing	Identification of land						
		Surveying and numbering of land						
		Public Advertisement of plots to local people	100	200	100	100		
		· Interviews						
		· Selection						
		· Offers						
The LA in conjunction with	Servicing of unplanned Settlement areas	Extension of water pipes for households	1 settlement area	2 settlement areas				

Eastern Water and Sewerage Company, Zesco and Road Development Agency will upgrade 3 urban settlement areas.		Extension of power lines for electricity						
		Grading of roads Numbering of Areas and housing units						
MARKETS AND BUS STATIONS								
Objective	To develop and maintain a sustainable transport system by the year 2025							
Strategies	Program	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept
Establishment of bus routes and stations for both local and long-distance travel	Construction and maintenance of Bus stations	· Paving of bus stations						
		· Rehab of toilets						
		· Provision stalls for bus owners						
		Construction of bus stations	1 station		1 Station			
		Construction of Taxi Ranks	1	1	1	1		
Objective	To develop and maintain 15 markets by the year 2025							
Strategies	Program	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept
The LA in conjunction with partners will construct and maintain existing markets in the rural and urban areas	Construction and maintenance of markets	Cleaning	On going	On going	On going	On going	Ongoing	Planning/ Works
		Paving of walkways						
		Rehabilitation of toilets						
		Provision of market stalls to traders						
		Construction of Community markets	1 market	1 market	1 market	1market		
Objectives	To increase the availability of firefighting and rescue services to 60% of the population by 2025							
Strategies	Program	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept
The Local authority in conjunction with Eastern Water and Sewerage Company will undertake fire fighting and rescue services in the urban and rural areas	Fire prevention and Rescue	Expansion and rehabilitation of existing fire services infrastructure	Rehab					Fire and rescue
		Acquisition and replacement of firefighting equipment	On going	On going	On going			
		Community sensitization and fire safety trainings	7communities	7 communities	7	6		
		Formulation of fire prevention committees	1plan					

LAND USE								
Objective	To accommodate sustainable, harmonised and aesthetical development of all relevant land uses							
Strategies	Program	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept
The LA in conjunction with other stakeholders to Prepare an Integrated Land Use Plan to guide development	Integrated Land Use Planning	Integrated Land Use Plan to guide development	On going	On going	On going	On going	On going	Planning
		Capacity building for Planning Authority						
		Strengthen monitoring programmes for development control						
ROADS								
Objective	To develop and maintain 100km of safe and sustainable road network and drainage system by 2025							
Strategies	Program	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept
The local authority in conjunction with private partners to rehabilitate and maintain urban road network	Road maintenance and development	Development of a modern road network and drainage system	15km	15km	10km	10km		Planning
		Construction of by-pass and ring roads	15km	15km	10km	10km		Works
		Development of a sustainable road maintenance management system						
The local authority in conjunction with private sector to Grade feeder roads in the rural areas	Road Development and maintenance	Purchase of grader						
		Grading of roads in the rural areas						
		Rehabilitation of feeder roads	10km	10km	10km	10km	10km	Planning/ Works
Undertake improvement of drainage system on urban roads in order to improve life span	Road drainage development and maintenance	Design Preparation of cost estimates Construction of line drainages	One off plan					
Objective	To enhance security in the urban area by 2025							

Strategies	Program	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept
The LA will maintain and improve street lighting on the urban roads	Installation of solar street lighting on all bituminous roads	Assessment of priorities, Preparation of bill of quantities, Erection of solar street lights	2urban Roads	2 Urban Roads	2 Urban Roads	2 urban Roads		Planning/ Works
	Maintenance of existing Street Lights	Purchase of perishable electrical components	On-going	On-going	On-going			
		Constant checks of street lights	On-going	On-going	On-going			
		Replacement of lamps	On-going	On-going	On-going			

3.3.5 Forestry Sector

This sector is a vital component of the IDP and is responsible for overlooking at climate change issues as one of the most persistent issues presented in the issues report at all level, as well as providing conducive environments and providing resources both timber and non-timber products for the communities in the planning area. Therefore, the goal of the forestry sector is to combat climate change and its impact on the environment through enhanced forestry management, protected areas and climate resilient programs, thus table 30 shows the various strategies, programs, activities and targets for the prescribed duration of this IDP.

Goal: Combat climate change and its impact on the environment through enhanced forestry management, protected areas and climate resilient programs

Table 41: Forestry Priorities, Policies, Objectives and Targets

Objectives	To increase forest cover from 57% to at least 80% by 2025				
------------	---	--	--	--	--

Strategies	Program	Activities	Target year 1	Target year 2	Target year 3	Target year 4	Target year 5	Resp. Agency/Dept
Forestry department in collaboration with partners will increase the forest cover for both urban and rural areas to 80% within 5 years.	Forest management	Nursery establishment (1)	On going	On going	On going	On going	On going	Forestry department / partners
	Community forest management groups	Tree planting (25,000 ha)	5,000ha	5,000ha	5,000ha	5,000ha	5,000ha	
		Community sensitizations / extension services (20)	4 meetings	4 meetings	4.Meetings	4.Meetings	4.meetings	
		Forest management(75000ha)/patrols (50)	15000ha/10patrols	15000ha/10patrols	15000ha/10patrols	15000ha/10patrols	15000ha/10patrols	
Objectives	To promote the sustainable management and exploitation of forest resources within 5 years							
Strategies	Program	Activities	Target year 1	Target year 2	Target year 3	Target year 4	Target year 5	Resp. Agency/Dept.
Promotion of beekeeping development	formation of beekeeping cooperatives	-Sensitization of forming beekeeping cooperatives (6)	-6 beekeeping groups	-on going	-on going	-on going	-on going	Forestry/ partners
		-Beekeeping trainings (8)	-2 trainings	-2 trainings	-2 trainings	-1 training	- 1 training	
		- 2,400 Supply of beehives equipment	-beehives	-600 beehives supplied	-600 beehives supplied	-600 beehives supplied	-600 beehives supplied	
Objectives	To promote the sustainable management and exploitation of forest resources							
Strategies	Program	Activities	Target year 1	Target year 2	Target year 3	Target year 4	Target year 5	Resp. Agency/Dept.
To enhance implementation of sustainable management system for protected forest areas	Preparation of LAP for the expansion of the township	Surveying, Public consultation, Plan preparation, Publishing Plan	1 PLAN					Planning

Objectives	To achieve at least 80% of forest cover within 5 years							
Strategies	Program	Activities	Target year 1	Target year 2	Target year 3	Target year 4	Target year 5	Resp. Agency/Dept.
Promote afforestation	Afforestation	Tree planting	1000 trees per year	500 trees per year	1000 trees per year	500 trees per year	1000 trees per year	Planning/ Forestry
Forestry department in collaboration with partners will increase the forest cover for	Preparation of LAP for the expansion of the township	Nursery establishment	1. PLAN	1 tree planting	1 tree planting	1 tree planting	1 tree planting	Forestry department / partners

both urban and rural areas to 80% within 5 years.		Tree planting	2. nursery establishment	2. Community sensitization	2. Community sensitization	2. Community sensitization	2. Community sensitization	
		Community sensitizations / extension services	3. Community sensitization	4.Forest patrols	4.Forest patrols	4.Forest patrols	4.Forest patrols	
		Forest patrols	4.Forest patrols					
		Publishing Plan						

3.3.6 Water Supply and Sanitation Sector

Water supply, sanitation and environmental protection are critical issues raised in the issue report for the technical perspective and the public perspective as well. Therefore, the overall goal of this sector is to provide equitable access to clean, safe water and sanitation for all. Below are the strategies, programs, activities and targets listed in table.

Goal: Provide equitable access to clean, safe water and sanitation for all

Table 42: Water and sanitation sector program outline

Objectives	To achieve at least 91% of clean and safe urban water supply within 5 years							
Strategies	Program	Activities	Target year 1	Target year 2	Target year 3	Target year 4	Target year 5	Resp. Agency/Dept
Promote the use of biodegradable materials	Reduce, Re-use, Recycle	Community sensitization	12 catchment areas per year	10 catchment areas per year	5 catchment areas per year			Planning/ Public Health
Capacity building	Environmental Education	Community sensitization	12 catchment areas per year	10 catchment areas per year	5 catchment areas per year			Planning/ Public Health
The LA in conjunction with the CU will increase the number of	Preparation of LAP for the expansion of the township	•Surveying, Public consultation, Plan preparation, Publishing Plan	1 PLAN					LA through Planning & EWSC Ltd
urban households with access to a piped water supply to at least 91% within 5 years	Preparation of LAPs for Informal compounds which incorporate proposals for a Piped Water supply	Surveying, Public Consultation, Plan preparation & Publishing Plan		1 Plan	1 Plan	1 Plan		LA through Planning & EWSC Ltd

The LA in conjunction with the CU will increase the number of urban households with access to a piped water supply to at least 85% within 5 years	Dialogue between Commercial Utility and Planning Authority as part of the plan preparation	•Hold Meetings	2 Meetings					LA & EWSC Ltd
	Promote alternative financing for water resources Development in established & potential areas of the district	Site visitation & establishment of BOQs	3 Meetings & Mobilization of Resources via CDF & LDF	Resource Mobilization & Implementation	Implementation	Implementation		EWSC Ltd & LA
		Engagement of key stakeholders including PPP Meetings						
The CU will Improve/increase access to water supply and Sanitation services in Township	Strategic Expansion of current water network and development of water resources infrastructure	•Hold Meetings with key stakeholders & promote Public Private Partnership programs •Connect minimum of 144 New connections annually	2 Meetings plus signing of MOA	144 Connections done	144 Connections done	144 Connections done	144 Connections done	EWSC Ltd & LA
The CU will Improve/increase access to water supply and Sanitation services in Township	Water quality monitoring improvement	Effective Water purification /Treatment & water quality monitoring adhered to & results meeting NWASCO/ZABs/WHO standards above 95%	Above 95%	Above 95%	Above 95%	Above 95%	Above 95%	EWSC Ltd
The CU in conjunction with DWRD & LA will	Water resources	Construction of Lundazi Upper Dam	Resource Mobilization	Resource Mobilization	Contracting services	Mobilization & Construction of Lundazi Upper dam plus de-silting current	Construction works	EWSC Ltd , DWRD & LA
Enhance Rain Water Harvesting and Catchment Protection	infrastructure	De-silting of existing Lundazi dam to increase holding capacity						
	development	Develop & construct & equip commercial Boreholes						
The CU in conjunction with DWRD & LA will enhance Rain Water Harvesting and Catchment Protection	Water resources	Rehabilitate low yielding dotted boreholes in Lundazi Township plus equipping	Resource mobilization & planting of 500 trees	Borehole flushing & equipping &	Planting of 500 trees	Planting of 500 trees	Planting of 500 trees	EWSC Ltd , DWRD & LA
	infrastructure development	Plant Mubaba trees around catchment area (water source)		Planting of 500 trees				
The CU in conjunction with LA will ensure that within 5 years all New and existing	Develop Map showing households located relative to pit latrines & Septic Tanks	Surveying	1 Survey	1 Map				LA

Septic Tanks & Pit Latrines comply with separation standards	Preparation of strategy for connecting prioritized households to piped water supply	Public Consultation Plan Preparation Publishing Plan Review of Survey Hold Meetings Develop & Implement Strategy		Strategy Developed	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	Strategy Implemented	LA & CU
	Hold Meetings with DWSHE Committees	Hold Meetings	3 Meet	3 meet	3 meet	3 meet	3 meet	Water & Sanitation
	Public awareness campaigns RADIO & ZANIS	Prepare text & Make Announce	2 P/A	2 P/A	2 P/A	2 P/A	2 P/A	Water Sanitation & ZANIS
MoH with line ministries and partners will increase access to safe water points	Water and Sanitation	Conduct need assessments	One-off activity	Drilling of boreholes commences	Drilling of boreholes commences	Drilling of boreholes commences	Safe water points evenly distributed	Planning unity
		Hold preparatory meetings	Preparatory meetings conducted					
		Siting of safe points (boreholes) conducted	-Initiate siting of boreholes					
MoH and LGH will train communities on the construction of improved pit latrines	Water and sanitation	Hold preparatory meetings	One-off activity	-Construction of improved pit latrines commence in all catchment areas	Construction of improved pit latrines commences	Construction of improved pit latrines commences		Public health unit
		Carry out community trainings on the construction of improved pit latrines	Community trainings conducted					
		Conduct community sensitizations on personal health and hygiene	Construction of improved sanitary facilities initiated	Monthly and quarterly community sensitizations on personal and hygiene and health commences	Monthly and quarterly community sensitizations on personal hygiene and health continues	Monthly and quarterly community sensitizations on personal hygiene and health continues		Public health unity
Waste Management Education	Public health	Community Sensitization meetings	16 Catchment areas per year	12 Catchment Areas per year				Public Health

	Preparation of Solid Waste Management Plan	Specifications on how to tackle *Waste Generation *Waste handling and separation, storage and processing at the source *Collection *Separation and processing *Disposal	1 year Plan					
Environmental Protection	Implementation of the SWM Plan Waste Diversion	Source Reduction Material reuse Recycling Composting	2 Catchment areas per year	4 catchment areas per year	2 catchment areas per year		2catchment areas per year	Public Health/ Planning
	Waste Collection	waste segregation by type, contaminant, treatment plan for temporary, secure storage sites	3 planning areas per day for the whole year					
	Waste Disposal	*Identification and legalization of dump sites, identification and legalization of cemeteries, Placement of skip and garbage bins in strategic areas *Construction of a refuse bay *Procurement of necessary equipment for waste transportation	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	
	Monitoring and Evaluation of the SWM Plan	Plan for environmental monitoring	once a year per planning area	once a year per planning area	once a year per planning area		once a year per planning area	
Facilitation of universal access to safe, adequate and reliable water supply and sanitation services in rural areas.	water infrastructure development	Drilling of new boreholes.	Drill 102 BHs.	Drill 102 BHs	Drill 102 BHs	Drill 102 BHs		Works
		Rehabilitation of existing water points	Rehabilitate 50 WPs.	Rehabilitate 50 WPs.	Rehabilitate 50 WPs.	Rehabilitate 50 WPs.		
		Construction of Water schemes	Construct 3 schemes.	Construct 3 schemes.	Construct 3 schemes.	Construct 3 schemes.		
	Sanitation and hygiene education	Construction of V.I.P latrines in public places and institutions	26 schools and 7 RHF's	26 schools and 7 RHF's	26 schools and 7 RHF's	26 schools and 7 RHF's		
		Sensitization towards households constructing improved sanitation facilities.	Reach 871 villages	Reach 1056 villages	Reach 871 villages	Reach 871 villages		
		Triggering of villages.	Trigger 871 Villages	Trigger 1056 Villages	Trigger 871 Villages	Trigger 871 Villages		
		Monitoring and verification of ODF	Monitor and verify 871	Monitor and verify 1056	Monitor and verify 871	Monitor and verify 871		

		Water quality monitoring	171 WPs	171 WPs	171 WPs	171 WPs		
	Institution support and capacity building	Update the IMS by carrying out water point inventory and distribution of data collecting tools.	WPs in the entire district.					Works
		Orientation on tool kit management to tool kit centers.	55RHCs					
		Construction and equipping of SOMAP shops.	3					
		Orientation of SHN coordinators on S-WASH and formation of SHN groups	62 SHN coordinators					
	Program Management	Conduct D WASHE meetings	12	12	12	12		

3.3.7 Fisheries and Livestock Sector

The agriculture sector aims to promote social economic development of the planning area by diversifying economic development through enhanced investment and create wealth and decent employment in the area with a focus on fish and livestock production, therefore as started in the issues report the sector has put in place several strategies, programs, activities and targets relative to the duration of this development framework, table 30 shows the detailed sectorial approach for the planning area.

Goal: A diversified economic development through enhanced investment in all sectors to create wealth and decent employment

Table 43: Fisheries and Livestock Priorities, Policies, Objectives and Targets

Objective	To increase the production and productivity of livestock and fish by 50% in 5 years.							
Strategy	Program	Activity	Target year 1	Target year 2	Target year 3	Target year 4	Target year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept
Promotion of disease control measures	Disease control	Construction of livestock service centers (dip tanks/spray races, crush pens and rehabilitation of dip tanks)	10	10	10		10	Department of Veterinary and co-operating partners
	Extension	Immunization of calves against ECF	2	2	2	2	2	
		Awareness and sensitization of farmers	120,000	150,000	180,000	190,000	200,000	
		New castle disease control						
		Surveillance of diseases						
To reduce the prevalence of tsetse flies	Tsetse control	Target deployment	60/100	50/100	40/100			Tsetse Section and co-operating partners
		Samorin inoculation						

		Sterilization of male tsetse flies	1		1			
		Provisions of Pour-ons	1					
		Surveillance						
		Aerial sprays						
		Construction of a Tsetse research station center						
Promotion of improved and sustainable livestock technologies.	Provision of improved livestock breeds	Artificial insemination unit (3)	1	1	1			Livestock Department and co-operating partners
		Acquisition of improved breeds and improved local breeds	Cattle (Jersey)	Small ruminants	chicken			
		Construction of small ruminants breeding units (3)	100 Heifers and 4 bulls	Boer goats (500)	(Kuroilers) 1,000			
		Expansion of the Mwase breeding center		1				
		Establishment of livestock breeding centers.	1					
	Animal nutrition	Pasture and fodder establishment		1				
		Livestock feed processing plants (1)						
Promotion of sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture development	Aquaculture development	Establishment of fingerlings production centers (3)	1	1	1			Department of Fisheries cooperating partners
		Establishment of fish feed production centers		1				
	Fisheries development	Restocking of dams/fishery areas (53 dams)	15	13	13	12		Department of Fisheries and cooperating partners
		Promotion of sustainable fishing methods (sensitization and trainings) 10	3	3	2	2		

3.4 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

3.4.1 Introduction

The Concepts and Strategies for Spatial Development in the joint IDP are dedicated to the spatial planning vision of a sustainable spatial development which reconciles the social and economic requirements to be met by the space with its ecological functions and results in a system which is permanent and regionally balanced and provides for a convergence of living standards in all sub-regions. The Concepts contribute to preserve and strengthen the variety of regions, their cohesion as well as their sustainability; they relate to all types of area, from the predominantly rural areas to urban regions.

The figure below shows the lay out of the area, the land use map clearly describes the spatial distribution of the area and its respective uses. The major land uses in the IDP area are build environment that covers much of the spaces in centers and sub-centers, the water bodies and water logged areas, forests and parks, and agricultural lands that cover much of the higher grounds in the region.

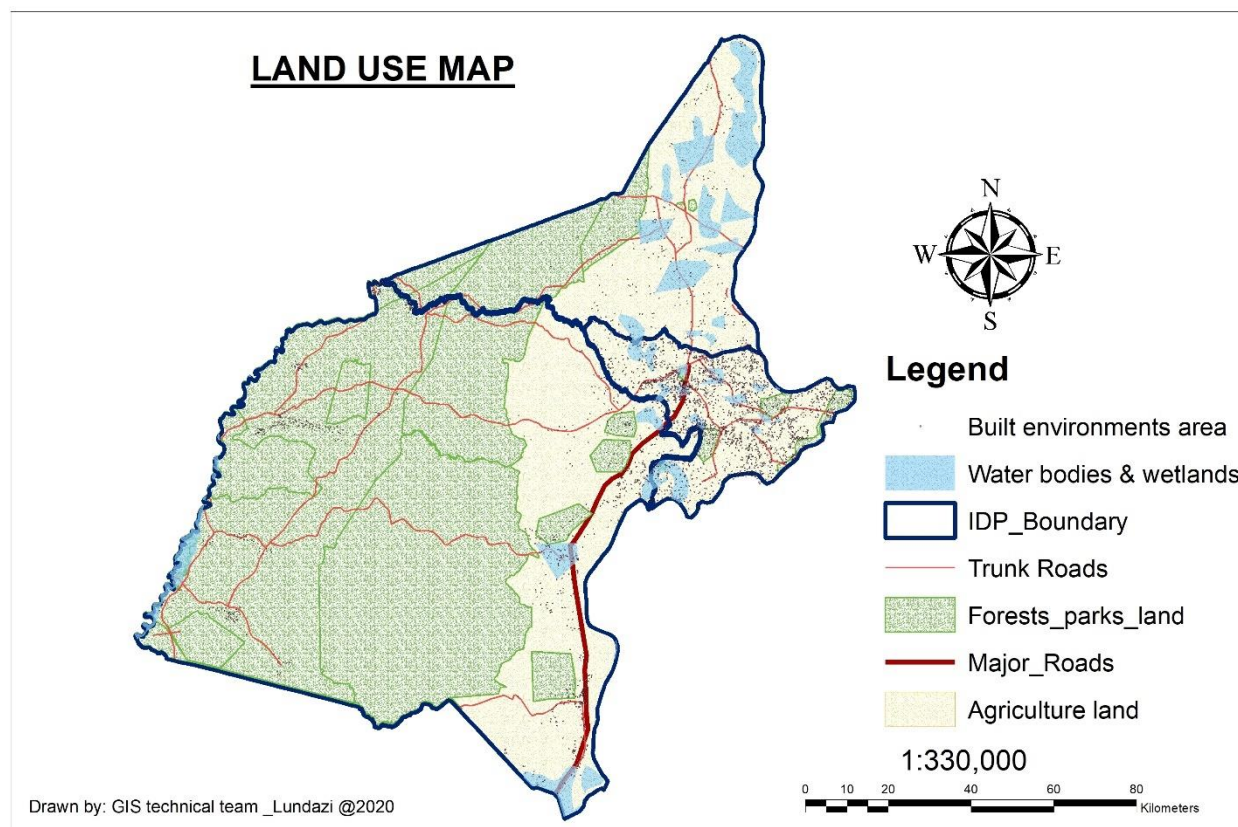


Figure 25: Shows the land use map in the IDP area

The spatial development concepts form the framework for the spatial policy objectives, the specifications in spatial plans as well as for the concrete implementation measures. The Concepts are to become effective by the approaches pursued in practical implementation. This includes the spatial planning instruments such as spatial plans and spatial impact assessment procedures but

also the spatial planning cooperation with sectoral policies with a spatial impact (e.g. the planning of transport or the development of rural areas) and with the local stakeholders. Therefore, the Concepts are chiefly aimed at decision-makers in the field of spatial planning at all level.

3.4.2 Parameters to be considered in the spatial concepts

Demographic factors

As a consequence of demographic change it is necessary, above all in stagnating and shrinking regions, to focus even more intensively on regional development potentials, modernization, conversion and deconstruction as well as on the management of the building stock in the course of the development of the settlement structures and infrastructures as well as for the provision of public services. At the same time, it is essential to improve the spatial outline conditions for such regions where towns are particularly affected by in- and outmigration from other parts of Province/nation and from abroad. In this connection, it is also necessary to include and observe the challenges and opportunities of migration and integration.

Climate change

Avoidance and mitigation strategies as well as adaptation measures to the expected climate change must be taken up in spatial planning. The stakeholders of spatial development are increasingly called upon to cooperate in ensuring an integrated development of settlement and traffic areas which results in energy savings and the avoidance of traffic, to take precautionary action to cope with growing natural risks and to make the energy supply more climate-friendly.

The conflict between land-use and protection requirements is steadily increasing. Spatial planning must pay greater attention to its task of coordinating and reviewing the various spatially significant plans. Especially the reduction of the use of new land for settlement and traffic purposes remains a core task of sustainable spatial development.

Stakeholder participation

For an effective public participation, transparency is needed, that means that comprehensive and comprehensible information about projects, their consequences and procedural steps must be provided in due time. The existing instruments of public participation are to be further developed - to the extent appropriate - with the objective of achieving a broad public acceptance of the procedure

3.4.3 Alternative Spatial Development Scenarios

3.4.1.1 Scenario 1: Enhance competitiveness

All growth poles and nodes are to be given the opportunity to steadily develop in a competitive and sustainable manner. This requires further impetus to initiate regional growth alliances in order to enhance the locational quality, to improve the regional self-organization and to clearly raise the profile of this planning area as regards their development objectives. The approaches to be pursued include, among other things, the strengthening of the knowledge-based economic sectors (e.g.

information and communications technologies) and the development of additional potentials by large-scale interlinking and cooperative systems.

The spatial planning sector is to support the local stakeholders in the elaboration of regional development and competition strategies and to optimize their interaction. Allowance must be made for the diversity of the regions (e.g. less favoured regions-especially valley area, rural regions or border regions) by adopting suitable development approaches. In the framework of these policies, due account has to be taken of the interrelationship of growth, prosperity and the quality of living.

The competitiveness will be achieved through the following;

- Evolve (develop) growth areas
- Ensure infrastructural links and mobility
- Strengthen cooperation and the interlinking of areas
- Support areas with a special infrastructure need for action

Evolve growth areas

The JIDP importance are the essential regional economic areas with a high productivity and are facing international competition. The existing development potentials of all sub-regions should be promoted and exploited. In this framework, due account has to be taken of the interests of the regions in the extended zones of influence. It is intended to create synergies through thematic cooperative systems between predominantly urban and predominantly rural areas.

It is becoming increasingly evident that regional structures and developments can no longer be explained solely in terms of a geographical location. For these reasons, many problems call for the inclusion of the neighboring regions in the regional analysis. Cooperative systems in cross-border regions are, there-fore, gaining in importance. The spatial development framework is to further support the intensification of the cooperation of the border regions and of other potential cross-border areas. It is necessary here to exploit the potentials of cooperation in the cross-border zones of influence. For this purpose, it is rather useful to further extend the delimitations of those regions with common cooperation objectives and a common identity. Cross-border issues, planning approaches and coordination procedures must increasingly be placed in the focus of attention.

Approaches to action

- Evolve cooperation of the border regions within the Cross-Border areas and their partner regions across the border
- Promote and communicate the internationalization of authorities, associations and undertakings
- Exploit the opportunities arising from international migration and social integration
- Enhance the presence of the metropolitan regions at European and international level
- Strengthen and use the potentials in rural and less favoured areas within the metropolitan regions

Strengthen cooperation and the interlinking of areas

The cooperation of regional and local stakeholders is to be strengthened, efficiency enhanced and better use of endogenous potentials. The task is now to continue to promote these positive approaches of networking and cooperation - also on a large-scale basis - while simultaneously optimizing their interaction with each other and with the planning area in such a way that the diverse cooperative systems complement each other.

Even outside the planning areas, cities and rural sub-regions with a high economic and innovative capacity considerably contribute already today to the overall economic growth and assume important development and supply functions for their zones of influence. It is planned to strengthen these locations for industry, innovation and technology within the framework of a spatial development strategy. In the process of developing the large-scale interlinking, areas along main and district roads should increasingly come to the fore as areas providing economic potentials.

Approaches to action

- Strengthen cross-border cooperation with the immediately adjacent neighbouring country, e.g. Malawi
- support cooperation in functional regions, especially in urban-rural partnerships
- Support integrated and cross-sectoral regional development policies
- Stronger interlink spatial planning and structural funding, e.g. all sectors to support and fund the implementation of the spatial plans
- Take account of the large-scale interlinking of the maritime and coastal areas when updating
- Intensify cross-border spatial monitoring

Support areas with a special infrastructure need for action

A series of rural areas reveal a considerable infrastructure backwardness with a problematic demographic development and an economic capacity which is well below average. This can in many cases be explained by their peripheral location and poor accessibility. These regions are to be stabilized by better activating, using and evolving regional resources and endogenous potential as well as by interlinking them with sub-regions with a higher economic capacity. Existing development cores, especially in central locations, are to be extended to become anchor points.

Approaches to action

- Support the better use of regional potentials and regional value creation in coordination with regional infrastructure policy and the policy for rural areas
- Contribute to the elaboration of integrated development and stabilization strategies for areas with special need for action, particularly with regard to demographic and infrastructure developments
- Use integrated policies to promote economic development

Ensure infrastructural links and mobility

The competitiveness of regions and sub-regions depends to a decisive degree on their links and interconnectivity. The primary objective will remain to enhance regional competitiveness and to more effectively use the transport infrastructure by providing a sustainable and integrated global transport system. The settlement development and transport systems are to be even better coordinated so that they are sustainable in financial and spatial terms and contribute to reduce the land take. Furthermore, it is necessary to create reliable and robust infrastructural outline conditions in order to ensure the planning area competitiveness at the national economy as well as the supply of the population with goods and services. The links provided by information and communications technologies and networks are of decisive importance to the competitiveness of regions and sub-regions. Therefore, such links are a component part of the area-wide provision of public services and have to be ensured as such. Information and communications technologies as well as the potentials derived from the digitalization of several infrastructure services can help to make better use of the existing capacity and to improve accessibility.

Approaches to action

- Support the preservation and improvement of the quality of the transport links of the planning area
- Create the spatial preconditions to eliminate the vulnerabilities of the road transport and intensify transnational cooperative systems.
- Promote integrated spatial development and transport strategies which tackle even more the causes for the underdevelopment of rural areas.
- Consider the potentials of information and communications technologies for spatial development purposes.

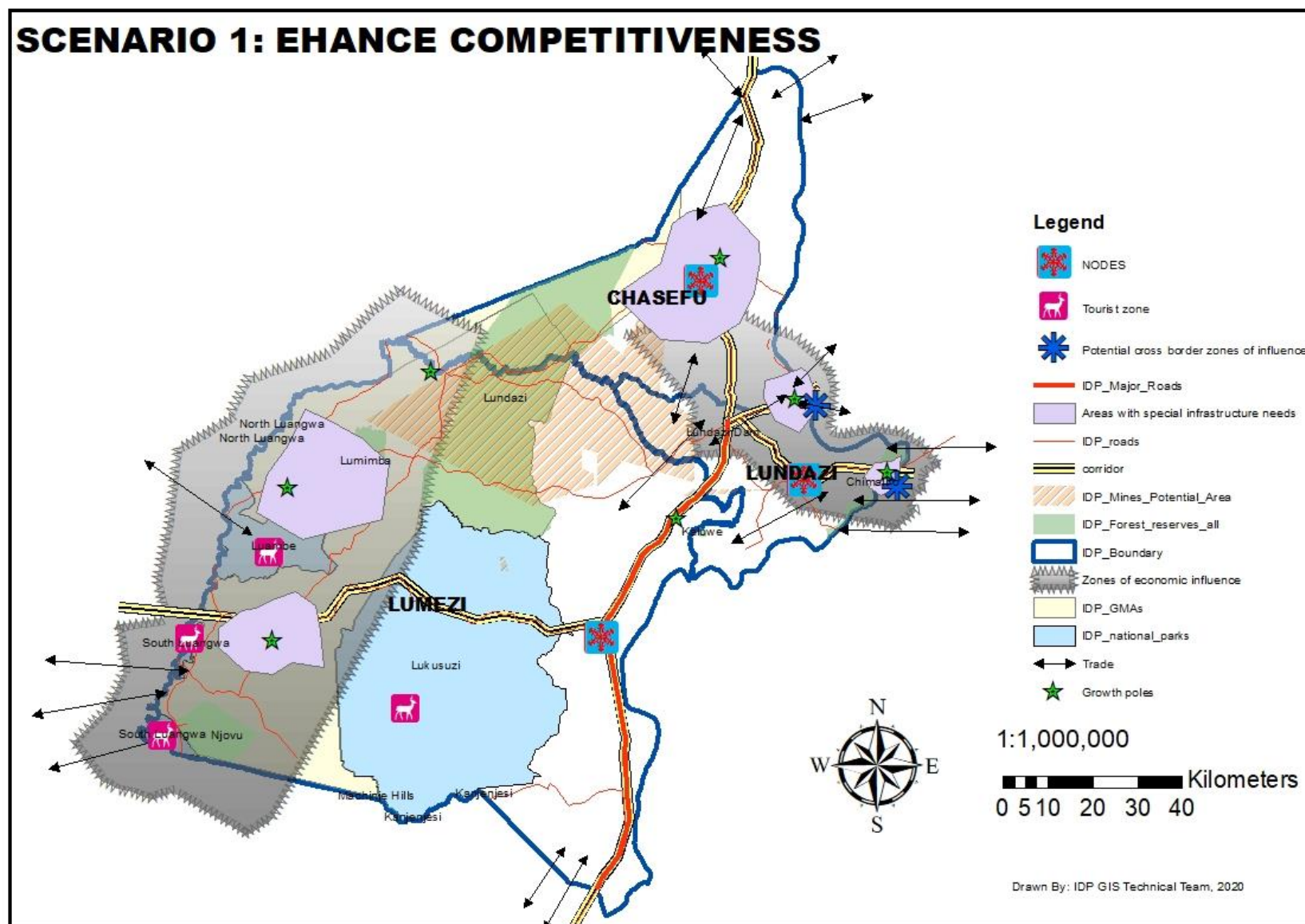


Figure 26: Map showing development scenario 1 - Hierarchy of Growth Nodes and Poles

3.4.1.2 Scenario 2: Climate Change and Sustainable Land Use

Spatial planning policy should, at an early stage already, tackle the increasing conflicting uses of space by cross sectorial coordination and communication. Special attention is to be attached to resource conservation, the development of cultural landscapes, the reduction of land take, the development of renewable energy and of the networks as well as to the adaptation of the spatial functions and uses to climate change.

Adapted land uses and the protection against avoidable impairment will guarantee the sustainable safeguarding of the living environment, the long-term usability of the natural resources such as soil, water, air, the biodiversity and, thus, the quality of life for and the supply of the population, even for future generations. Planning processes are to be made more open and transparent and the acceptance of planning procedures is to be enhanced by involving all stakeholders as early as possible.

Minimize spatial conflicts of use

The specifications in the spatial plans and the spatial planning reviews are intended to coordinate different sectorial concerns, to minimize conflicts of interest at an early stage, to inform the citizens in good time and, thus, to offer local governments and investors a sound basis for planning. The structures and activities of regional development are to be strengthened. Development processes are to be initiated, moderated and coordinated in close co-operation with the stakeholders in the planning area. Cooperation across local and regional authority borders (even crossing national borders) is to be supported.

Approaches to action

- Link up spatial planning projects and measures with measures of land organization and land consolidation as well as with compensation measures to minimize conflicts Improve communication and participation by interlinking the potentials of internet communication, geo-information and monitoring systems
- Establish a central internet platform for spatial plans and spatial planning reviews
- Mediate and settle land use conflicts in the course of planning areas

Create large-scale open space networks

It is intended to create large-scale open space networks – in order to preserve the importance of the high-quality open space to agriculture, forestry, biodiversity and biotope networks, ecology, settlement structures and recreational purposes. In densely populated areas high-quality open spaces are to be integrated into the open space network and, thus, upgraded. If necessary, public open spaces are also to be recovered here in order to establish continuous greenway linkages, to reduce the damage potential in flood-prone areas or to sustainably protect areas with valuable soils.

Approaches to action

- Develop standards for the creation of regional open space networks (in terms of environmental protection, nature conservation and spatial planning)
- Include the requirements of biodiversity, water protection and large-scale compensation in spatial plans
- Adapt land uses by all stakeholders in the spatial and land use planning, water management, agriculture and forestry
- Concentrate infrastructures and conversion areas to preserve open spaces
- Take account of increasingly competing uses in open spaces, e.g. in cultural landscapes, small-scale reserves or valuable farmland.

Shaping cultural landscapes

The diverse cultural landscapes with their distinctive characteristics and cultural and natural monuments are to be evolved carefully. The aim is to strike a balance between the preservation of regional assets and new requirements as to their use and shape. Uses at the urban fringe such as renewable energy sources, the extraction of raw materials, the upgrading of the network, landfill sites as well as other technical installations are to be integrated in a compatible way into the cultural landscapes.

Approaches to action

- Elaborate concepts for the preservation and development of different cultural landscapes and special cultural landscape areas
- Support national and interdisciplinary approaches and measures to develop cultural landscapes

Reduce new land take

The spatial planning system in the development planning at local government level are to decisively contribute to significantly reduce the new land take for settlement by 2025 and limit it to the necessary extent (the Sustainability Strategy that aims at a reduction of new land take). To this effect, it is increasingly necessary to implement measures and make use of existing as well as new instruments to strengthen inner urban development. The re-use of already serviced land helps to reduce the follow-up costs for the infrastructure. Quantitative and spatial restrictions of the settlement development aim at reducing the land take and at the protection of the open spaces, of valuable soils and their use for agricultural and forestry purposes. At the same time, centre-oriented steering processes for new settlement areas contribute to the development of energy-saving and compact settlement patterns which reduce the need to travel. This aim is supported by an increasing building density. The concentration and high density of settlements at the nodal points of local area leads to better utilization of existing infrastructures.

In this connection, the concentration and higher density of built-up areas has to take more and more account of the requirements which result from an increased warming, especially in the town centres, which is attributable to climate change. In prospering areas of economic growth, problems

frequently arise with regard to the development of the housing market which may make it necessary to use new land. When weighting all aspects involved this has to be taken into consideration, also in view of social issues such as the provision of adequate housing for socially disadvantaged groups in the big towns.

Approaches to action

- Consistently use measures and instruments to strengthen inner urban development, especially with regard to a better survey and use of the space potentials
- Concentrate and cluster built-up areas at the local area
- Make greater use of measures to reduce land take for the realization of infrastructure projects
- Substantiate regulations and planning instruments
- Implement measures to raise awareness and improve information
- Contribute to the preservation of agricultural as the basis for the production of food and renewable resources (also for renewable energy)

Sustainably control the use of natural resources

The exploitation of raw materials is also in the future to be coordinated with competing land-use requirements such as the settlement development or the shaping of cultural landscapes and to be ensured at suitable sites on the basis of spatial plans. A precautionary coordination in terms of time and space will remain necessary to protect the natural assets and for the spatially compatible use of raw materials which are tied to a fixed location. In the future, it should be possible to safeguard these economic areas by adopting appropriate spatial plans. Therefore, uses and risks are always to be assessed and their impacts on regional development are to be communicated in good time and thoroughly evaluated.

Approaches to action

- Endeavour to also include a spatial planning clause in the mining regulations
- Elaborate and implement regional strategies for re-cultivation and subsequent uses
- Address knowledge deficits and improve the information density and quality in the long run for spatial planning in the underground space

Climate-induced changes in potentially tourist areas

Just like in many parts of the world, climate change will presumably lead to major changes (opportunities and risks). Here, it will be increasingly necessary to adopt adaptation strategies. These strategies should include all relevant regional stakeholders.

Climate-induced changes in the habitat for fauna and flora

Climate change is likely to entail changes in the range of species, in the structure of whole ecosystems and a shifting of natural ranges. The main tasks are the safeguarding of these resources at the district as well as functionally connected network of open spaces of ecological importance to overcome the isolation of biotopes and/or whole ecosystems.

Natural carbon sinks are ecosystems such as forests, bogs (mires and fens) and wetlands which can remove more carbon from the atmosphere and store it than they can emit in the form of CO₂ or methane. The preservation and restoration of such areas with a high sequestration potential for carbon, especially of the large-scale -are, therefore, of major importance to climate change mitigation.

Synergies between climate change mitigation and the strategies to adapt to the consequences of climate change in the sectors of nature conservation, preservation of biodiversity, improvement of the hydrological regime and preservation of the soil fertility and, thus, the food production base, are to be increasingly applied. Adaptation strategies have to be developed as early as possible to cope with temporary conflicts of use.

Approaches to action

- Elaborate guidance for climate change impact assessment
- Coordinate methods and indicators with sectoral planning, in particular with regard to the identification of vulnerabilities and to climate change monitoring
- Introduce measures for the preservation and improvement of the natural sequestration of carbon in bog soils
- Adopt climate-sensitive precautionary measures to ensure the availability of water resources and to avoid uses conflicting with ground water management
- Adapt to the consequences of climate change, e.g. by an extended preventive flood
- Elaborate adaptation strategies for agriculture and forestry as regards the consequences of climate change.
- Enhance the acceptance of spatial specifications on the adaptation to climate change, even in view of uncertainties which possibly exist.

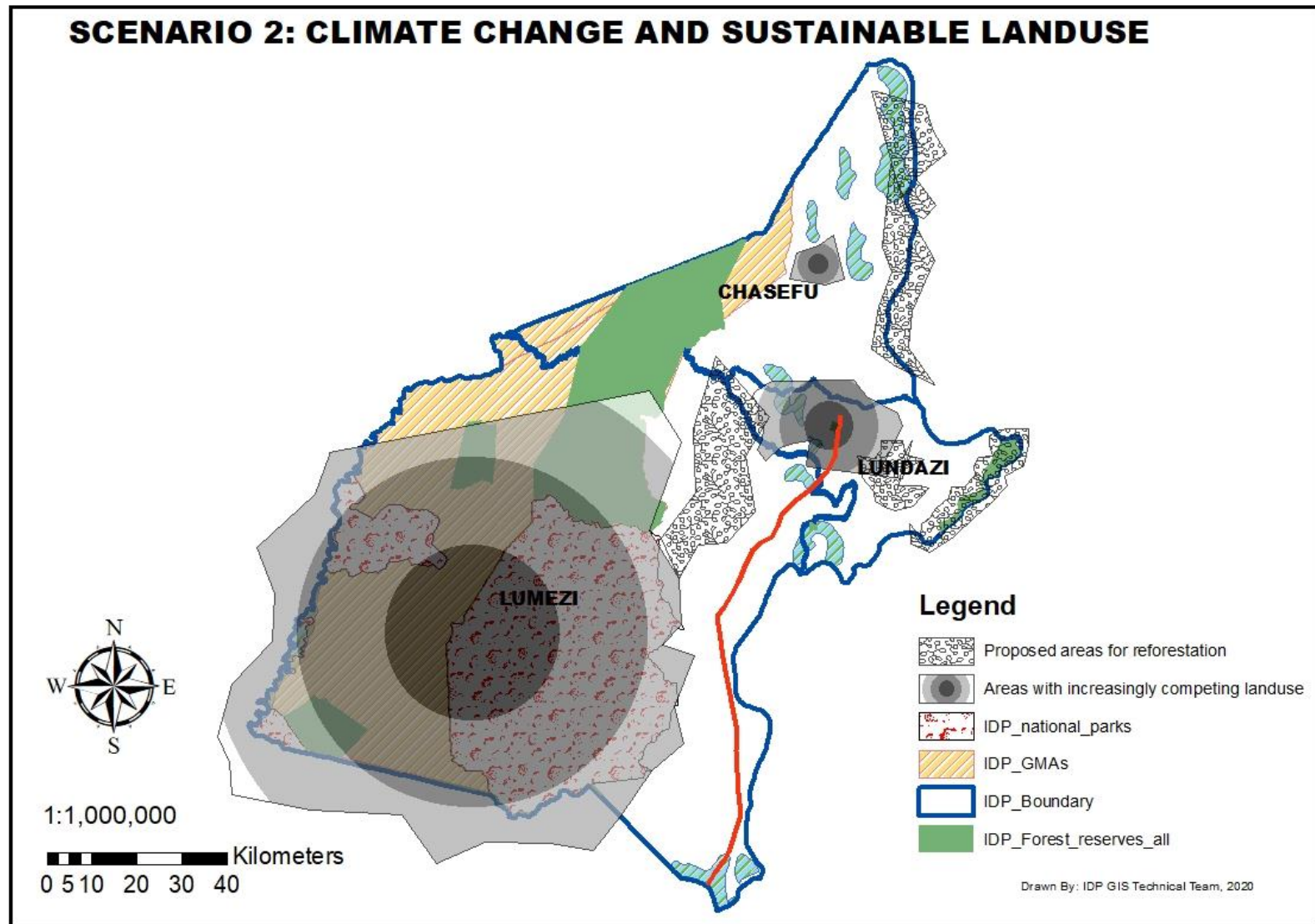


Figure 27: Development Scenario 2 - Climate Change and Sustainable Land use

3.4.1.3 CHOSEN DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO

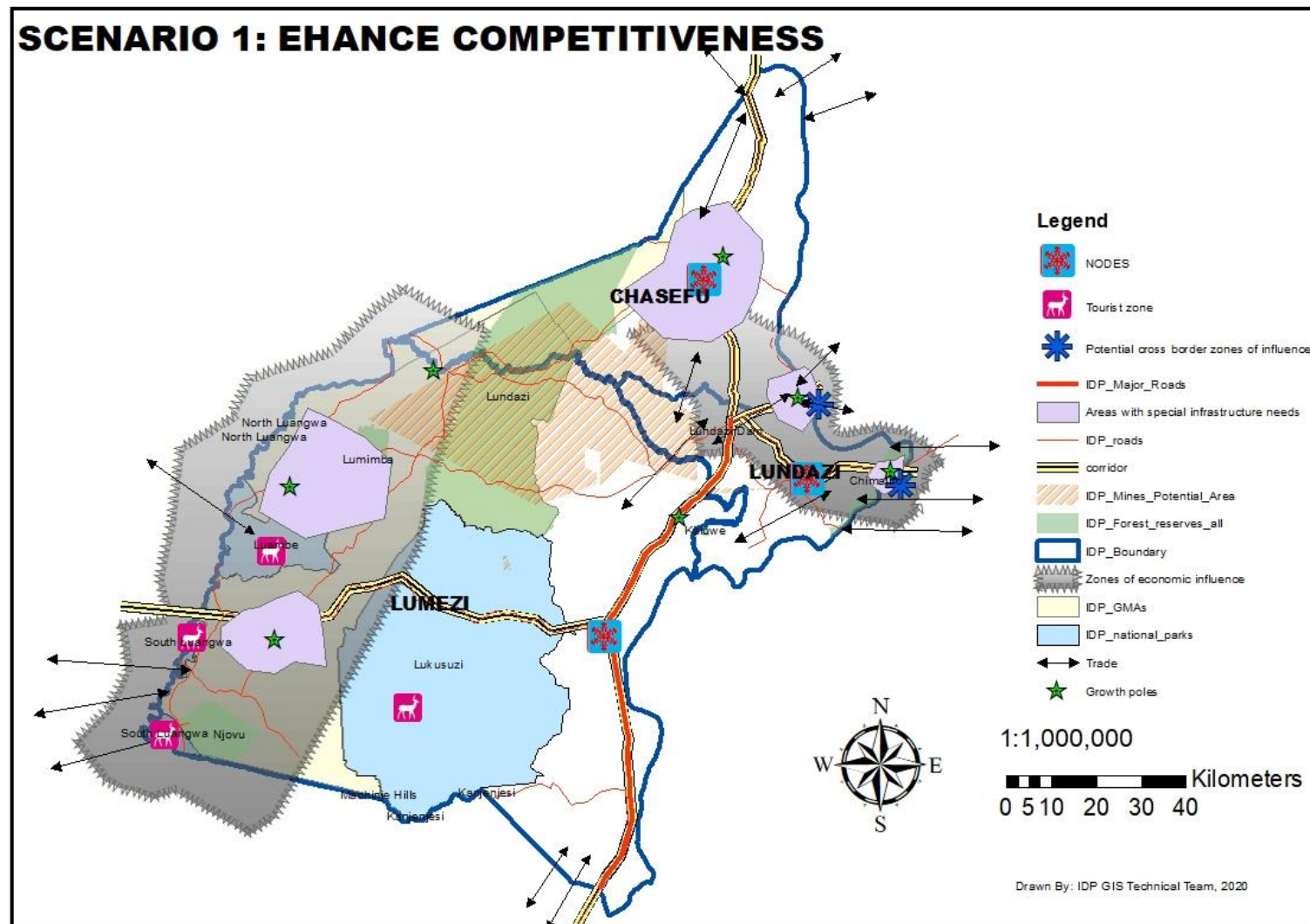


Figure 28: Chosen Spatial Development Scenario

PART IV

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

Part Four

4.0 Implementation Programme

4.1 Capital Investment Programme

The capital investment plan provides a link between the planning area's strategic vision, its urban and rural land-use and its multi-year plan and budget. It describes the planning area's policies and financial abilities to manage the investment needs associated with its spatial development and built environment.

Table 44: Shows the Capital Investment Program

PROGRAMME/PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT Z	LOCATION		BUDGET
					CONSTITUENCY	WARD`	
Infrastructure Development	Construction of Mother's Shelters	No. of Shelters' constructed	9	100,000	Lundazi, Chasefu & Lumezi	Chilola, Vuu, Ndonda, Diwa, Kazembe, Lumimba, Kapilisanga, Nkhanga and Magodi	900,000
	Construction of Health Centres	No. of Health Centres constructed	15	200,000	Lundazi, Chasefu & Lumezi	Chamtowa, Wachitangachi, Diwa, Kachama, Lumimba, Lukusuzi, Kazembe, Kamimba, Chibande, Membe, Manda Hill, Susa, Kanjilime & Kapilisanga	3,000,000
	Construction of Secondary Schools	No. of Secondary schools constructed	6	1,600,000	Lundazi, Chasefu & Lumezi	Lunevwa, Ndonda, Msuzi, Wachitangachi, Susa & Manda Hill	9,600,000

	Construction of No. 1 Teachers' House	No. of Teachers House constructed	1	150,000	Lumezi	Kamimba	150,000
	Construction of Police Posts	No. of Health Posts constructed	13	100,000	Lundazi, Chasefu & Lumezi	Vuu, Ndonda, Chamtowa, Kamimba, , Kachama, Lumimba, Chibande, Membe, Chaboli, Kapilisanga, Luwerezi, Kanjilime & Nkhanga	1,300,000
	Construction of Dams	No. of Dams constructed	5	2,500,000	Lundazi, Chasefu & Lumezi	Chilola, Membe, Manda Hill, Luwerezi & Kapilisanga	12,500,000
	Construction of Dip Tanks	No. of Dip Tanks constructed	2	250,000	Chasefu	Chaboli & Kapilisanga	500,000
	Construction of FRA Shed	No. of FRA Shed constructed	1	500,000	Chasefu	Kapilisanga	500,000
	Construction of Market Shelters	No. of Market Shelters constructed	11	100,000	Lundazi, Chasefu & Lumezi	Chilola, Vuu, Mkomba, Chamtowa, Diwa, Kamimba, Kachama, Chaboli, Manda Hill, Susa & Kanjilime	1,100,000
	Construction of a Library	No. of Library constructed	1	500,000	Lundazi	Msuzi	500,000
	Construction of Skills Training Centres	No. of Skills Training Centres constructed	4	1,000,000	Chasefu	Chaboli, Kapilisanga, Susa & Nkhanga	4,000,000
	Rehabilitation of Roads	No. of Roads rehabilitated	6	2,000,000	Lundazi, Chasefu & Lumezi	Nthintimila, Lukusuzi, Magodi, Chaboli, Kapilisanga & Susa	12,000,000
	Construction of Bridges	No. of Bridges constructed	5	500,000	Lundazi, Chasefu & Lumezi	Lunevwa, Mkomba, Diwa, Wachitangachi & Kazembe	2,500,000

	Borehole Drilling	No. of Boreholes Drilled	21	50,000	Lundazi, Chasefu & Lumezi	Chamtowa (Folotiya, Kahochola, Chaponda, Kaputa, Thomasi Villages), Diwa, Wachitangachi, Chibande, Lukusuzi, Kazembe, Lumimba, Chaboli, Kapilisanga, Manda Hill, Susa, Luwerezi, Nkhanga, Kanjilime, Membe & Magodi	1,050,000
	Purchase of agricultural machinery and equipment	No. of Equipment Purchased	3	1,000,000	Lumezi, Chasefu & Lundazi	Luwerezi, Kapilisanga, Magodi/Chaboli, Membe, Susa, Manda Hill, Nkhanga and Kajilime	3,000,000.00
	Purchase of three (3) Department Land Cruisers	No. of Vehicles procured	3	1,850,000	Lumezi, Chasefu & Lundazi	All	5,550,000
	Rehabilitation of Lundazi FTC Facilities	No. of facilities rehabilitated	1	1,000,000	Lundazi	Mnyamazi	1,000,000
	Construction of two (2) New FTCs	No. of FTCs constructed	2	3,000,000	Lumezi & Chasefu	Luwerezi and Emusa	6,000,000
	Construction of Residential Houses	No. of Houses Constructed	100	500,000.00	Lumezi, Chasefu & Lundazi	Luwerezi and Emusa	50,000,000
							115,150,000

4.2 FINANCIAL PLAN FOR THE PERIOD OF FIVE (5) YEARS - 2021 TO 2025

Table 45: Financial Plan for the period of five (5) years - 2021 to 2025

Code	Details	Approved Budget 2020	Budget 2021	Budget 2022	Budget 2023	Budget 2024	Budget 2025
		ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
1	REVENUE						
15	LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE						
1511	OWNERS RATES						
151101	Residential	145,170.00	155,331.90	166,205.13	177,839.49	190,288.26	203,608.43
151102	Industrial/Commercial	112,138.42	119,988.11	128,387.28	137,374.39	146,990.59	157,279.94
		257,308.42	275,320.01	294,592.41	315,213.88	337,278.85	360,888.37
1512	LOCAL TAXES						
151201	Personal levy	59,890.00	64,082.30	68,568.06	73,367.83	78,503.57	83,998.82
		59,890.00	64,082.30	68,568.06	73,367.83	78,503.57	83,998.82
1520	FEES & CHARGES						
152001	Consent Fees	55,000.00	58,850.00	62,969.50	67,377.37	72,093.78	77,140.35
152002	Survey Fees	200,000.00	214,000.00	228,980.00	245,008.60	262,159.20	280,510.35
152003	Building Inspection Fees	83,250.00	89,077.50	95,312.93	101,984.83	109,123.77	116,762.43
152004	Plan Scrutiny Fees	117,450.00	125,671.50	134,468.51	143,881.30	153,952.99	164,729.70
152005	Change of Premise Use	30,000.00	32,100.00	34,347.00	36,751.29	39,323.88	42,076.55

152006	Container/Ntemba Fees	8,500.00	9,095.00	9,731.65	10,412.87	11,141.77	11,921.69
152007	Rental/ Lease of Council Properties	256,800.00	274,776.00	294,010.32	314,591.04	336,612.42	360,175.28
152008	Application Forms Fees	373,900.00	400,073.00	428,078.11	458,043.58	490,106.63	524,414.09
152010	Sketch Plan	7,000.00	7,490.00	8,014.30	8,575.30	9,175.57	9,817.86
152011	Search Fees/Extract of Minutes	1,300.00	1,391.00	1,488.37	1,592.56	1,704.03	1,823.32
152012	Notice Board Advert Fees	250.00	267.50	286.23	306.26	327.70	350.64
152013	Market Fees	531,820.00	569,047.40	608,880.72	651,502.37	697,107.53	745,905.06
152014	Parking Fees	6,000.00	6,420.00	6,869.40	7,350.26	7,864.78	8,415.31
152016	Bus Station Fees	798,000.00	853,860.00	913,630.20	977,584.31	1,046,015.22	1,119,236.28
152017	Affidavit Fees	2,500.00	2,675.00	2,862.25	3,062.61	3,276.99	3,506.38
152018	Hire of Chairs	400.00	428.00	457.96	490.02	524.32	561.02
152019	Registration of Suppliers	10,000.00	10,700.00	11,449.00	12,250.43	13,107.96	14,025.52
152020	Hire of Halls	2,500.00	2,675.00	2,862.25	3,062.61	3,276.99	3,506.38
152033	Refuse Disposal	90,000.00	96,300.00	103,041.00	110,253.87	117,971.64	126,229.66
152045	Notice of Marriage Fees	6,150.00	6,580.50	7,041.14	7,534.01	8,061.40	8,625.69
152046	Abattoir/Meat Inspection Fees	140,580.00	150,420.60	160,950.04	172,216.54	184,271.70	197,170.72
152047	Registration of Clubs & Societies	2,250.00	2,407.50	2,576.03	2,756.35	2,949.29	3,155.74
152050	Farm Produce Levy	730,350.00	781,474.50	836,177.72	894,710.16	957,339.87	1,024,353.66

152053	Communication Mast Levy	100,000.00	107,000.00	114,490.00	122,504.30	131,079.60	140,255.17
152055	Repairs of cars/ garage/ Car wash	5,800.00	6,206.00	6,640.42	7,105.25	7,602.62	8,134.80
152061	Billboards and Banners	16,000.00	17,120.00	18,318.40	19,600.69	20,972.74	22,440.83
152062	Lease of Council Transport	236,200.00	252,734.00	270,425.38	289,355.16	309,610.02	331,282.72
152064	Penalties	16,650.00	17,815.50	19,062.59	20,396.97	21,824.75	23,352.49
152066	Ground Rent	8,400.00	8,988.00	9,617.16	10,290.36	11,010.69	11,781.43
152069	Change of Ownership	120,000.00	128,400.00	137,388.00	147,005.16	157,295.52	168,306.21
152099	Other Fees and Charges	118,650.00	126,955.50	135,842.39	145,351.35	155,525.95	166,412.76
		4,075,700.00	4,360,999.00	4,666,268.93	4,992,907.76	5,342,411.30	5,716,380.09
1530	LICENCES						
153001	Liquor licence	26,300.00	28,141.00	30,110.87	32,218.63	34,473.94	36,887.11
153002	Firearm and ammunition licence	29,950.00	32,046.50	34,289.76	36,690.04	39,258.34	42,006.42
153003	Dog Licence	8,220.00	8,795.40	9,411.08	10,069.85	10,774.74	11,528.98
153055	Ocupancy licence	600,000.00	642,000.00	686,940.00	735,025.80	786,477.61	841,531.04
		664,470.00	710,982.90	760,751.70	814,004.32	870,984.62	931,953.55
1540	LEVIES						
154003	Fish Levy	1,500.00	1,605.00	1,717.35	1,837.56	1,966.19	2,103.83
154004	Pole levy	7,960.00	8,517.20	9,113.40	9,751.34	10,433.94	11,164.31
154006	Sand Levy	5,000.00	5,350.00	5,724.50	6,125.22	6,553.98	7,012.76
154010	Business Levies	581,569.96	622,279.86	665,839.45	712,448.21	762,319.58	815,681.95

154099	Miscellaneous Levies	46,850.00	50,129.50	53,638.57	57,393.26	61,410.79	65,709.55
		642,879.96	687,881.56	736,033.27	787,555.59	842,684.49	901,672.40
1550	PERMITS						
155001	Health Permits	66,950.00	71,636.50	76,651.06	82,016.63	87,757.79	93,900.84
155002	Permit for Opaque Beer	28,340.00	30,323.80	32,446.47	34,717.72	37,147.96	39,748.32
155003	Herbalist Permit	6,700.00	7,169.00	7,670.83	8,207.79	8,782.33	9,397.10
155006	Transportation of Opaque Beer	2,400.00	2,568.00	2,747.76	2,940.10	3,145.91	3,366.12
155007	Nursery, Pre-School Permits	12,630.00	13,514.10	14,460.09	15,472.29	16,555.35	17,714.23
155008	Burial Permits and Grave Sites	3,400.00	3,638.00	3,892.66	4,165.15	4,456.71	4,768.68
155009	Fire Certificate	160,500.00	171,735.00	183,756.45	196,619.40	210,382.76	225,109.55
155010	Extension of Business Hours Permits	3,500.00	3,745.00	4,007.15	4,287.65	4,587.79	4,908.93
155011	Public Permits (Social Gatherings etc)	30,000.00	32,100.00	34,347.00	36,751.29	39,323.88	42,076.55
155099	Other Permits	84,500.00	90,415.00	96,744.05	103,516.13	110,762.26	118,515.62
		398,920.00	426,844.40	456,723.51	488,694.15	522,902.74	559,505.94
1560	CHARGES						
156001	Service Charges - Residential Plots	3,074,000.00	3,289,180.00	3,519,422.60	3,765,782.18	4,029,386.93	4,311,444.02
156002	Service Charges - Industrial Plots	250,000.00	267,500.00	286,225.00	306,260.75	327,699.00	350,637.93
156004	Premium Plot - Commercial	380,000.00	406,600.00	435,062.00	465,516.34	498,102.48	532,969.66

156099	Other Charges	71,900.00	76,933.00	82,318.31	88,080.59	94,246.23	100,843.47
		3,775,900.00	4,040,213.00	4,323,027.91	4,625,639.86	4,949,434.65	5,295,895.08
1570	OTHER INCOME						
157001	Interest on Investments	6,000.00	6,420.00	6,869.40	7,350.26	7,864.78	8,415.31
157002	Profit from Council Ventures	20,000.00	21,400.00	22,898.00	24,500.86	26,215.92	28,051.03
157099	Other Income	324,617.74	347,340.98	371,654.85	397,670.69	425,507.64	455,293.17
		350,617.74	375,160.98	401,422.25	429,521.81	459,588.33	491,759.52
1580	NATIONAL SUPPORT						
158001	Grant in Lieu of Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
158007	Local Government Equalization Fund (LGEF)	24,966,012.88	26,713,633.78	28,583,588.15	30,584,439.32	32,725,350.07	35,016,124.57
		24,966,012.88	26,713,633.78	28,583,588.15	30,584,439.32	32,725,350.07	35,016,124.57
1590	LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FUND						
159001	Constituency Development Fund	4,800,000.00	5,136,000.00	5,495,520.00	5,880,206.40	6,291,820.85	6,732,248.31
159002	Ward Development Fund	-					
		4,800,000.00	5,136,000.00	5,495,520.00	5,880,206.40	6,291,820.85	6,732,248.31
	TOTAL RECEIPTS	39,991,699.00	42,791,117.93	45,786,496.19	48,991,550.92	52,420,959.48	56,090,426.65
2	EXPENDITURE						

21	PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS						
2113	SALARIES- LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES						
211320	Salaries Div I	6,741,516.48	7,213,422.63	7,718,362.22	8,258,647.57	8,836,752.90	9,455,325.61
211330	Salaries Div II	5,175,946.24	5,538,262.48	5,925,940.85	6,340,756.71	6,784,609.68	7,259,532.36
211340	Salaries Div III	4,655,257.13	4,981,125.13	5,329,803.89	5,702,890.16	6,102,092.47	6,529,238.94
		16,572,719.85	17,732,810.24	18,974,106.96	20,302,294.44	21,723,455.05	23,244,096.91
2120	WAGES						
212010	Wages - Div IV	2,000,602.19	2,140,644.34	2,290,489.45	2,450,823.71	2,622,381.37	2,805,948.06
		2,000,602.19	2,140,644.34	2,290,489.45	2,450,823.71	2,622,381.37	2,805,948.06
2130	ALLOWANCES						
213293	Settling-In-Allowances	310,000.00	331,700.00	354,919.00	379,763.33	406,346.76	434,791.04
		310,000.00	331,700.00	354,919.00	379,763.33	406,346.76	434,791.04
22	USE OF GOODS AND SERVICES						
2210	OFFICE COSTS						
221010	Office Material	502,909.36	538,113.02	575,780.93	616,085.59	659,211.58	705,356.39
221020	Telephone, Fax, Telex, Radio (Charges)	13,300.00	14,231.00	15,227.17	16,293.07	17,433.59	18,653.94
221030	Internet Charges	79,000.00	84,530.00	90,447.10	96,778.40	103,552.88	110,801.59

221040	Postal Charges	17,720.00	18,960.40	20,287.63	21,707.76	23,227.31	24,853.22
221090	Books, magazines, Newspapers	257,630.00	275,664.10	294,960.59	315,607.83	337,700.38	361,339.40
		870,559.36	931,498.52	996,703.41	1,066,472.65	1,141,125.74	1,221,004.54
2220	BUILDING REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE COSTS						
222010	Rentals for Buildings	102,000.00	109,140.00	116,779.80	124,954.39	133,701.19	143,060.28
222020	Water and Sanitation	87,000.00	93,090.00	99,606.30	106,578.74	114,039.25	122,022.00
222030	Electricity Charges	116,000.00	124,120.00	132,808.40	142,104.99	152,052.34	162,696.00
222040	Building Maintenance	149,425.00	159,884.75	171,076.68	183,052.05	195,865.69	209,576.29
222050	Office Furniture & Fittings	13,500.00	14,445.00	15,456.15	16,538.08	17,695.75	18,934.45
222060	Insurance for Buildings	14,012.00	14,992.84	16,042.34	17,165.30	18,366.87	19,652.55
		481,937.00	515,672.59	551,769.67	590,393.55	631,721.10	675,941.57
2230	PLANT, MACHINERY & VEHICLE RUNNING COSTS						
223010	Petrol, Oil and Lubricants	680,784.00	728,438.88	779,429.60	833,989.67	892,368.95	954,834.78
223020	Servicing (other consumables)	132,650.00	141,935.50	151,870.99	162,501.95	173,877.09	186,048.49
223030	Spare Parts	70,000.00	74,900.00	80,143.00	85,753.01	91,755.72	98,178.62
223040	Tyres	184,000.00	196,880.00	210,661.60	225,407.91	241,186.47	258,069.52
223050	Repairs	116,000.00	124,120.00	132,808.40	142,104.99	152,052.34	162,696.00
223060	Insurance	424,016.00	453,697.12	485,455.92	519,437.83	555,798.48	594,704.37
223070	Licences and Taxes	12,150.00	13,000.50	13,910.54	14,884.27	15,926.17	17,041.00
223099	Other Costs	6,000.00	6,420.00	6,869.40	7,350.26	7,864.78	8,415.31

		1,625,600.00	1,739,392.00	1,861,149.44	1,991,429.90	2,130,829.99	2,279,988.09
2240	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS						
224030	Meal Allowance	116,285.00	124,424.95	133,134.70	142,454.13	152,425.91	163,095.73
224060	Boards Councils and Committees	1,417,860.00	1,517,110.20	1,623,307.91	1,736,939.47	1,858,525.23	1,988,622.00
224099	Other Costs	87,660.00	93,796.20	100,361.93	107,387.27	114,904.38	122,947.68
		1,621,805.00	1,735,331.35	1,856,804.54	1,986,780.86	2,125,855.52	2,274,665.41
2250	REQUISITES						
225001	Hand Tools and Equipment	42,940.00	45,945.80	49,162.01	52,603.35	56,285.58	60,225.57
225005	Protective Wear, Clothing	184,925.00	197,869.75	211,720.63	226,541.08	242,398.95	259,366.88
225099	Other Purchases	3,920.00	4,194.40	4,488.01	4,802.17	5,138.32	5,498.00
		231,785.00	248,009.95	265,370.65	283,946.59	303,822.85	325,090.45
2260	SERVICES						
226003	Audit Fees	113,211.00	121,135.77	129,615.27	138,688.34	148,396.53	158,784.28
226004	Accounts and Audit Services	174,051.44	186,235.04	199,271.49	213,220.50	228,145.93	244,116.15
226004	Advertising and Publicity	78,600.00	84,102.00	89,989.14	96,288.38	103,028.57	110,240.57
226013	Transportation	30,000.00	32,100.00	34,347.00	36,751.29	39,323.88	42,076.55
226015	Traditional Ceremonies	37,350.00	39,964.50	42,762.02	45,755.36	48,958.23	52,385.31
226018	Official Entertainment	119,770.00	128,153.90	137,124.67	146,723.40	156,994.04	167,983.62
226020	Public Functions and Ceremonies	133,239.92	142,566.71	152,546.38	163,224.63	174,650.36	186,875.88

226023	State Functions	47,325.00	50,637.75	54,182.39	57,975.16	62,033.42	66,375.76
226033	Boards, Councils and Committees	1,139,316.00	1,219,068.12	1,304,402.89	1,395,711.09	1,493,410.87	1,597,949.63
226043	Relief, repatriation and burials	10,270.00	10,988.90	11,758.12	12,581.19	13,461.88	14,404.21
226053	Staff Welfare and Recreation	95,470.00	102,152.90	109,303.60	116,954.86	125,141.70	133,901.61
226056	Bush Clearing & Grass Cutting	15,750.00	16,852.50	18,032.18	19,294.43	20,645.04	22,090.19
226058	Research and Feasibility Studies	6,425.00	6,874.75	7,355.98	7,870.90	8,421.86	9,011.39
226059	Valuation of Property	-	-	-	-	-	-
226060	Labour Day Expenses and Awards	57,030.00	61,022.10	65,293.65	69,864.20	74,754.70	79,987.53
226061	Provision of Fire Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
226070	Cycle Maintenance - Regravelling, Resealing etc	1,029,824.02	1,101,911.70	1,179,045.52	1,261,578.71	1,349,889.22	1,444,381.46
226071	Waste and Refuse Collection	151,498.56	162,103.46	173,450.70	185,592.25	198,583.71	212,484.57
226072	Creation of Dump Sites	-	-	-	-	-	-
226073	Medical Fees / Charges	5,100.00	5,457.00	5,838.99	6,247.72	6,685.06	7,153.01
226074	Establishment and Maintenance of Street Lights	-	-	-	-	-	-
226078	Conferences, Seminars and Workshops	253,768.80	271,532.62	290,539.90	310,877.69	332,639.13	355,923.87
226079	Rescue/Fire Security Services	297,000.00	317,790.00	340,035.30	363,837.77	389,306.41	416,557.86
226081	Servicing of Plots	51,600.00	55,212.00	59,076.84	63,212.22	67,637.07	72,371.67
226083	Bank Charges	109,000.00	116,630.00	124,794.10	133,529.69	142,876.77	152,878.14

226086	Water Facility Supply/ Market	385,000.00	411,950.00	440,786.50	471,641.56	504,656.46	539,982.42
226099	Other Services (Including CDF)	5,374,520.00	5,750,736.40	6,153,287.95	6,584,018.10	7,044,899.37	7,538,042.33
		9,715,119.74	10,395,178.12	11,122,840.59	11,901,439.43	12,734,540.19	13,625,958.01
2270	TRAVEL EXPENSES						
2271	TRAVEL EXPENSES WITHIN ZAMBIA						
227110	Road, Rail and Air Fares	111,100.00	118,877.00	127,198.39	136,102.28	145,629.44	155,823.50
227130	Travel allowances within Zambia	931,890.00	997,122.30	1,066,920.86	1,141,605.32	1,221,517.69	1,307,023.93
227150	Petrol, Oil & Lubricants	224,837.00	240,575.59	257,415.88	275,434.99	294,715.44	315,345.52
		1,267,827.00	1,356,574.89	1,451,535.13	1,553,142.59	1,661,862.57	1,778,192.95
2281	SHORT TERM STAFF TRAINING- LOCAL						
228110	Training Allowances	4,400.00	4,708.00	5,037.56	5,390.19	5,767.50	6,171.23
228120	Training and Education Charges	73,200.00	78,324.00	83,806.68	89,673.15	95,950.27	102,666.79
228130	Workshop, Seminars and Conferences	31,000.00	33,170.00	35,491.90	37,976.33	40,634.68	43,479.10
		108,600.00	116,202.00	124,336.14	133,039.67	142,352.45	152,317.12
2283	LONG TERM TRAINING- LOCAL						
228310	Training Allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-
228320	Training and education charges	51,000.00	54,570.00	58,389.90	62,477.19	66,850.60	71,530.14
228350	Road, Rail and Air Fares		-	-	-	-	-

228360	Other expenses	17,800.00	19,046.00	20,379.22	21,805.77	23,332.17	24,965.42
		68,800.00	73,616.00	78,769.12	84,282.96	90,182.77	96,495.56
2285	REGISTRATION AND SUBSCRIPTION						
228530	Local Government Association of Zambia	56,900.00	60,883.00	65,144.81	69,704.95	74,584.29	79,805.19
228540	Registration (Others)	72,179.64	77,232.21	82,638.47	88,423.16	94,612.78	101,235.68
228550	Subscription- (Professional bodies)	25,780.00	27,584.60	29,515.52	31,581.61	33,792.32	36,157.78
		154,859.64	165,699.81	177,298.80	189,709.72	202,989.40	217,198.66
2290	ASSETS UNDER CONSTRUCTION (WIP) SETTLEMENT						
2291	BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES						
229199	Other Buildings & Structures	1,948,343.98	2,084,728.06	2,230,659.02	2,386,805.15	2,553,881.52	2,732,653.22
		1,948,343.98	2,084,728.06	2,230,659.02	2,386,805.15	2,553,881.52	2,732,653.22
2294	PRODUCED ASSETS						
229408	Boreholes	120,000.00	128,400.00	137,388.00	147,005.16	157,295.52	168,306.21
229499	Other Produced Assets	300,000.00	321,000.00	343,470.00	367,512.90	393,238.80	420,765.52
		420,000.00	449,400.00	480,858.00	514,518.06	550,534.32	589,071.73
10	SETTLEMENT OF OUTSTANDING BILLS - GOODS & SERVICES						
101	DOMESTIC CREDITORS						
10140	Zambia Revenue Authority	360,000.00	385,200.00	412,164.00	441,015.48	471,886.56	504,918.62
10150	National Pension Scheme Authority	604,622.88	646,946.48	692,232.74	740,689.03	792,537.26	848,014.87

10170	Local Authorities Superannuation Fund	225,796.36	241,602.11	258,514.25	276,610.25	295,972.97	316,691.08
		1,190,419.24	1,273,748.59	1,362,910.99	1,458,314.76	1,560,396.79	1,669,624.57
102	ACCRUED EXPENSES						
10299	Other Accrued Expenses	486,000.00	520,020.00	556,421.40	595,370.90	637,046.86	681,640.14
		486,000.00	520,020.00	556,421.40	595,370.90	637,046.86	681,640.14
31	ASSETS						
311	FIXED ASSETS (OUT-RIGHT PURCHASE)						
3113	OFFICE EQUIPMENT						
311301	Computer & Peripheral Equipment	318,400.00	340,688.00	364,536.16	390,053.69	417,357.45	446,572.47
311304	Refrigerator, TV, Cameras, Air Conditioners	68,800.00	73,616.00	78,769.12	84,282.96	90,182.77	96,495.56
311399	Other Office Equipment	117,420.00	125,639.40	134,434.16	143,844.55	153,913.67	164,687.62
		504,620.00	539,943.40	577,739.44	618,181.20	661,453.88	707,755.65
3115	FURNITURE & FITTINGS						
311501	Office Furniture	221,500.00	237,005.00	253,595.35	271,347.02	290,341.32	310,665.21
		221,500.00	237,005.00	253,595.35	271,347.02	290,341.32	310,665.21
3117	VEHICLES & MOTOR CYCLES						
311706	Heavy Duty Vehicles ≤ 16000kg	50,000.00	53,500.00	57,245.00	61,252.15	65,539.80	70,127.59
		50,000.00	53,500.00	57,245.00	61,252.15	65,539.80	70,127.59
4	NON-PRODUCED ASSETS						

40	NON PRODUCED ASSETS						
4004	Intangible Non- Produced Assets	57,000.00	60,990.00	65,259.30	69,827.45	74,715.37	79,945.45
4099	Other Non- Produced Assets	83,600.00	89,452.00	95,713.64	102,413.59	109,582.55	117,253.32
		140,600.00	150,442.00	160,972.94	172,241.05	184,297.92	197,198.77
	TOTAL ASSETS	916,720.00	980,890.40	1,049,552.73	1,123,021.42	1,201,632.92	1,285,747.22
	GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE	39,991,698.00	42,791,116.86	45,786,495.04	48,991,549.69	52,420,958.17	56,090,425.24

Circular No. **MLG/71/1/91** issued on 10th October, 2019 provided budgeting guidelines for the fiscal year 2020. The Circular further provided that Local Authorities are expected to align to Government's guiding principles on costing of expenditure estimates for the Medium Term 2020 – 2022. The parameters to guide costing for the Medium Term are outlined below;

Table 42. rates applied in the preparation of the Financial Plan for the five (5) years -2021 to 2025.

S/N	Parameter	Year		
		2020	2021	2022
1.	Exchange Rate	K13.5/US Dollar	K13.8/US Dollar	K14.4/US Dollar
2.	Inflation Rate	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
3.	Taxes	Use the current tax rate		

4.3 LOCAL REVENUE PERFORMANCE FOR 2017, 2018 & 2019 - PLANNING AREA

Table 46: Shows the local revenue performance for 2017, 2018 & 2019 - planning area

CODE	DETAILS	2017				2018				2019			
		BUDGET 2018	ACTUAL	%	BALANCE	BUDGET 2018	ACTUAL	%	BALANCE	BUDGET	ACTUAL	%	VARIANCE
1511	Owner's Rates												
15110 1	Residential	145,170	146,056	101	-886	145,170	140,792	97	4,378	145,170	70,840	49	74,330
15110 2	Commercial/ Industrial	36,241	11,098	31	25,143	36,241	42,648	118	(6,407)	36,241	15,000	41	21,241
	Sub total	181,411	157,154	87	24,257	181,411	183,440	101	(2,029)	181,411	85,840	47	95,571
1512	Local taxes												
15120 1	Personal levy	51,000	21,172	42	29,829	51,000	57,398	113	(6,398)	60,390	40,349	67	15,962
	Sub total	51,000	21,172	42	29,829	51,000	57,398	113	(6,398)	60,390	40,349	67	15,962
152	Fees and Charges												
15200 1	Consent Fees	60,000		-	60,000	60,000	1,246	2	58,754	50,000	-	-	50,000
15200 2	Survey Fees	855,000	6,600	1	848,400	855,000	15,760	2	839,240	-	-	-	0
15200	Building Inspection	45,000	1,000	2	44,000	45,000	1,197	3		91,250	33,759	37	57,492

3	Fees								43,803				
152004	Plan Scrutiny Fees	218,400	39,424	18	178,977	218,400	108,764	50	109,636	124,250	73,894	59	50,356
152005	Change of premises use	90,000	38,400	43	51,600	90,000	4,700	5	85,300	30,000	7,000	23	23,000
152006	Container/Ntemba fees			-	-					1,500	450	30	1,050
152007	Rental/Lease of Council Properties	268,728	88,264	33	180,464	268,728	158,598	59	110,130	236,400	114,130	48	122,270
152008	Application Forms Fees	1,061,300	556,880	52	504,420	1,061,300	124,019	12	937,281	234,500	135,175	58	99,325
152010	Sketch plan			-	-					7,000	-	-	7,000
152011	Search fees/Extract of minutes			-	-					500	-	-	500
152012	Notice Board Advert Fees	500	70	14	430	500	22	4	478	250	7	3	243
152013	Market fees	402,420	258,719	64	143,701	402,420	305,980	76	96,440	402,420	325,066	81	77,354
152016	Bus Station Fees	555,000	385,878	70	169,122	555,000	475,827	86	79,174	702,000	294,760	42	407,240
152017	Affidavit fees			-	-					500	-	-	500
	Hire of Chairs	5,000		-	5,000	5,000	-		5,000			-	
152019	Registration of Suppliers			-	-					5,000	-	-	5,000
152020	Hire of Halls	1,500	500	33	1,000	1,500	200	13	1,300	1,500	-	-	1,500
152030	Course Fees			-	-					-	-	-	0

15203 3	Refuse Disposal	300,000	240	0	299,760	300,000	2,800	1	297,200	60,000	1,910	3	58,090
15204 5	Notice of Marriage Fees	3,000	1,379	46	1,621	3,000	2,355	79	645	4,500	1,990	44	2,510
15204 6	Abattoir/Meat Inspection Fees	131,250	73,724	56	57,526	131,250	56,380	43	74,870	182,500	97,861	54	84,639
15205 0	Farm Produce Levy	395,350	257,031	65	138,319	395,350	429,935	109	(34,585)	445,350	342,020	77	103,330
15205 3	Communication Mast Levy	135,000	90,000	67	45,000	135,000	123,963	92	11,038	45,000	40,800	91	4,200
15205 5	Repairs of Cars/Garages/Car Wash Levies			-	-					5,800	-	-	5,800
15205 8	Land Records	150,000	64,630	43	85,370	150,000	4,100	3	145,900	-	-	-	0
15206 2	Billboards and Banners	7,500	9,030	120	-1,530	7,500	6,144	82	1,357	7,500	19,000	253	-11,500
15206 3	Lease of Council Transport	3,300	750	23	2,550	3,300	12,653	383	(9,353)	100,940	49,250	49	51,690
15206 4	Penalties	13,050	25,816	198	-12,766	13,050	84,036	644	(70,986)	13,050	16,828	129	-3,778
15206 6	Ground Rent	28,600	2,126	7	26,475	28,600	9,109	32	19,491	22,400	32,450	145	-10,050
15206 9	Change of Ownership of Plot	600,000	48,893	8	551,107	600,000	54,800	9	545,200	127,500	50,000	39	77,500
15209 9	Other Fees and Charges	53,200	33,128	62	280,302	85,574	57,312	108	(4,112)	1,028,170	338,077	33	138,533
	Sub total	5,383,098	1,982,481	37	3,660,847	5,415,472	2,039,899	38	3,343,199	3,929,780	1,974,427	50	1,403,794
153	Licenses												

15300 1	Liquor licences	29,000	-	-	29,000	29,000	1,346	5	27,654	26,000	1,120	4	24,880
15300 2	Firearm and ammunitions licences	9,600	7,395	77	2,205	9,600	10,863	113	(1,263)	9,600	14,705	153	-5,105
15300 3	Dog License	6,250	25	0	6,225	6,250	375	6	5,875	7,500	675	9	6,825
15305 5	Occupancy License			-	-					1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
15306 1	Restaurant Permit	12,400		-	12,400	12,400	3,465	28	8,935			-	
15309 9	Other Licenses	94,150	500	1	93,650	98,070	8,220	9	85,930	6,450	2,805	43	
	Sub total	151,400	7,920	5	143,480	155,320	24,269	16	127,131	1,043,100	16,500	2	1,026,600
154	Levies												
15400 4	Pole Levy	4,800	54,570	1,137	-49,770	4,800	-		4,800	3,060	-	-	3,060
15401 0	Business Levies	448,550	287,948	64	160,603	448,550	438,522	98	10,028	407,287	329,161	81	78,126
15409 9	Miscellaneous levies	26,400	1,009	4	25,391	94,100	9,460	10	23,720	172,750	142,840	83	24,250
	Sub total	479,750	343,526	72	136,224	547,450	447,982	82	38,548	583,097	472,001	81	105,436
155	Permits												
15500 1	Health permit	-	-	-	-			-		50,200	-	-	50,200
15500	Permit for Opaque	-	-	-	-								27,840

2	beer					-	10	-	(10)	27,840	-	-	
155003	Herbalist permit	1,000	1,170	117	-170	1,000	100	10	900	100,000	600	1	99,400
155006	Transportation of Opaque Beer	2,400	-	-	2,400	2,400	-	-	2,400	2,400	-	-	2,400
155007	Nursery, pre school permit	16,000	610	4	15,390	16,000	10,850	68	5,150	10,000	-	-	10,000
155008	Burial permits and grave sites	450	3,325	739	-2,875	450	1,000	222	(550)	450	3,420	760	-2,970
155009	Fire certificates	118,850	95,194	80	23,656	118,850	147,186	124	(28,336)	144,500	167,283	116	-22,783
155010	Extension of Business Hours Permits	3,500	800	23	2,700	3,500	400	11	3,100	3,500	2,640	75	860
155011	Public Permits (Social Gatherings etc)	1,500		-	1,500	1,500	-	-	1,500	1,500	-	-	1,500
155099	Other Permits	101,700	48,696	48	53,005	259,000	116,849	45	(5,535)	198,700	35,350	18	75,550
	Sub total	245,400	149,795	61	95,606	402,700	276,395	69	(21,381)	539,090	209,293	39	241,997
156	Charges												
156001	Service Charges - Residential plots	689,500	2,144,200	311	-1,454,700	689,500	785,478	114	(95,978)	1,175,000	982,371	84	192,629
156002	Service Charges - Industrial plots	18,000	172,220	957	-154,220	18,000	-	-	18,000	18,000	-	-	18,000
156004	Premium Plot – Commercial	-	-	-	-	-		-		125,000	2,100	2	122,900
156099	Other Charges	390,000	446,418	114	-56,418	390,000	40,185	10	349,815	470,000	6,127	-	-5,527

	Sub total	1,097,500	2,762,838	252	-1,665,338	1,097,500	825,663	75	271,837	1,788,000	990,598	55	328,002
157	Other Incomes												
15700 1	Interest on Investments	40,430	17	0	40,413	40,430	1,282	3	39,148	6,000	-	-	6,000
15700 2	Profit from Council Ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	60,000
15709 9	Other Incomes	68,000	306,217	450	-238,217	68,000	214,726	316	(146,726)	92,217	168,746	183	-76,529
	Sub total	108,430	306,234	282	-197,804	108,430	216,008	199	(107,578)	158,217	168,746	107	-10,529
	Grand Total	7,697,989	5,731,119	74	2,227,100	7,959,283	4,071,054	51	3,643,329	8,283,085	3,957,755	48	3,206,832

4.4 Programme for the Preparation of Local Area Plan

4.4.1. Local Area Plan 2020

Local Area Planning has been adopted by the planning area under its Integrated Planning Framework and provides a mechanism for local communities to address issues through a consultative process. The process establishes a vision and objectives for each local area and identifies strategies and actions to achieve the vision and objectives that, together with strategies and actions identified in the Strategic Community Plan and the Local Planning Strategy.

The objectives of Local Area Plan are as follows;

- To advocate for the provision of infrastructure and services such as internet and mobile, electricity and water to meet the needs of IDP area's residents as the population grows.
- To ensure preparedness through community safety education programs and on-going maintenance by the district.
- To increase the economic diversity of the IDP area, both in town and rural areas through the expansion of tourism linked to agriculture and the areas natural beauty.
- To preserve the environment sustainably by protecting the natural environment and agricultural production from unsustainable and competing land use.
- To manage development pressures and ensure improvements in road infrastructure through on-going maintenance, road up grade and lobbying of the state government to expedite major road projects.

The area extends from urban areas in all three constituencies to traditional or customary land. It is roughly bounded by the escarpment on the Luangwa river valley, perennial and non-perennial rivers on the plateau of the IDP area. The urban areas are strategically located close to major highways and transport infrastructure while the rural set up are mostly far away from improved infrastructure. The IDP area has the availability of land for potential development for local area plans. This opportunity can translate into the creation of a vibrant, innovative, mixed use, sustainable, socially inclusive, enabling the IDP area to perform both economically and socially at a district, provincial and national level.

The vision of the IDP area is to be a region with high quality services provided to the citizen through sustainable economic opportunities and adequate infrastructure development by 2030 through the following:

1. Social services such improved health, housing and education facilities.
2. Improved road infrastructure
3. Sports and recreation
4. Sustainable environmental management
5. Agriculture
6. Mining
7. Communication

8. Commerce, trade and industry
9. Establishment of Community forest

The local Area Plan can identify a number of critical issues which require resolution of the leadership of local authorities, chiefs and co-operation with stake holders to promote and facilitate the development process in the following ways.

- Low agricultural productivity
- Low level of adoption on climate smart agriculture technologies
- Low literacy levels among the rural and urban populations.
- low livestock and fish production
- low maintenance of infrastructure for sports and recreation
- under developed transport systems
- under developed settlements
- un sustainable and un harmonised aesthetical development of all relevant land use
- In adequate, safe and cost-effective water supply and sanitation services with regards to environmental protection
- Floods especially in the valley part

The Local area plan being a process of planning that is concerned with resolving local level problems and issues. Its priorities include overall welfare of the people and development of the local area. Maintenance of social services and amenities, promotion in the quality and quantity of local products and services and keeping surroundings and local environment clean and green are some of its continuous concerns. In terms of size, it is the smallest planning unit with reference to people and places in local areas. A planning which is carried out through people's participation turns out to be a dream of real situation reflecting continuous growth and development in the local area.

The unique location of this site close to the transport infrastructure, with a wonderful landscape in the form of Muchinga escarpment, allows the IDP area to have more opportunities for the development of Local Area Plan. The strategic location of the site has significance in development of residential, commercial, cultural and amenity areas that will provide a high-quality environment.

With appropriate investment, the IDP area is capable of supporting a population of at least 450,000 - 650,000 inhabitants. However, the achievement of this target will be dependent on the improving high literacy levels in education, improved health services, agriculture productivity, land use and conservation and preservation of natural resources. The development of a high-quality road-network connecting the valley to the urban areas will greatly benefit communities both in the valley and on the plateau areas in the planning area. New leisure parks and recreation centres and open spaces of the will be developed throughout the IDP area, complementing and enhancing development in rural communities.

The local area plan will base its development on a high-quality public infrastructure which will deliver a sustainable urban and rural land development. The development will be an adaptive, flexible urban and rural framework utilizing innovative and sustainable land use management principles and practices. The local authorities in the IDP area will use this idea as a benchmark for further development in the years to come.

The vision for local area will be to become the self-reliant community influenced by the ability to provide appropriate and adequate public transport, increase access to local services, unlock access to employment, and the promotion of youth empowerment programmes and activities, and facilities. With the strong community presence in the area, this can be achieved to meet the needs of the existing community, as well as the needs of future generations.

The following key priorities were identified by the community during the community consultation process.

1. Governance
2. Social Environment
3. Economic Environment
4. Natural Environment
5. Built Environment
6. Participatory Land Use
7. Movement and access
8. Conservation of buildings and other heritage elements
9. Floods and Droughts

Governance

To actively work on removing any barriers to development and to deliver community lifestyle choices through successful advocacy and ongoing collaborative partnerships with government, industry service providers and community.

Social Environment

To facilitate and improve access to local community services, youth activities, and community safety with consideration to community involvement in the process. The IDP planning area most of its population live under the poverty line and this can be attributed to the lack of better health and education facilities and also the roads in the planning area are in a poor state especially those leading to rural areas. In order to maintain a sustained delivery of social services to the population, the following objectives, strategies and projects will need to be put in place. To improve the infrastructure development such construction of roads, clinics and health posts. And this is attainable when both community leadership and the local authority work together in Local area planning.

Economic Environment

Promote the development of activity centres and attract complementary commercial nodes and businesses to the local area to encourage local employment opportunities.

Built Environment

Provide required community facilities, parks, open space and transport linkages throughout the local area, and lobby for completion of major road and public transport projects directly impacting the IDP local area.

There is no planned public open space within the settlement. There are large areas of incidental open space throughout, although these do not offer any formal recreational or other facilities. The only areas of recreational space are the playing fields located at the High School and the Basic School.

Natural Environment

Inform and prepare residents on bushfire readiness, through supporting environmental leadership and continuing to educate the local population in areas vulnerable to these activities especially rural areas of the IDP area.

The population growth in the IDP planning area has a direct impact on the environment. The proposed developments will entail increased development and industrial activities that will have impacts on the natural environment hence sustainable environmental management is key to address the challenges that will emanate from developmental activities. This will be achieved through environmental impact assessments.

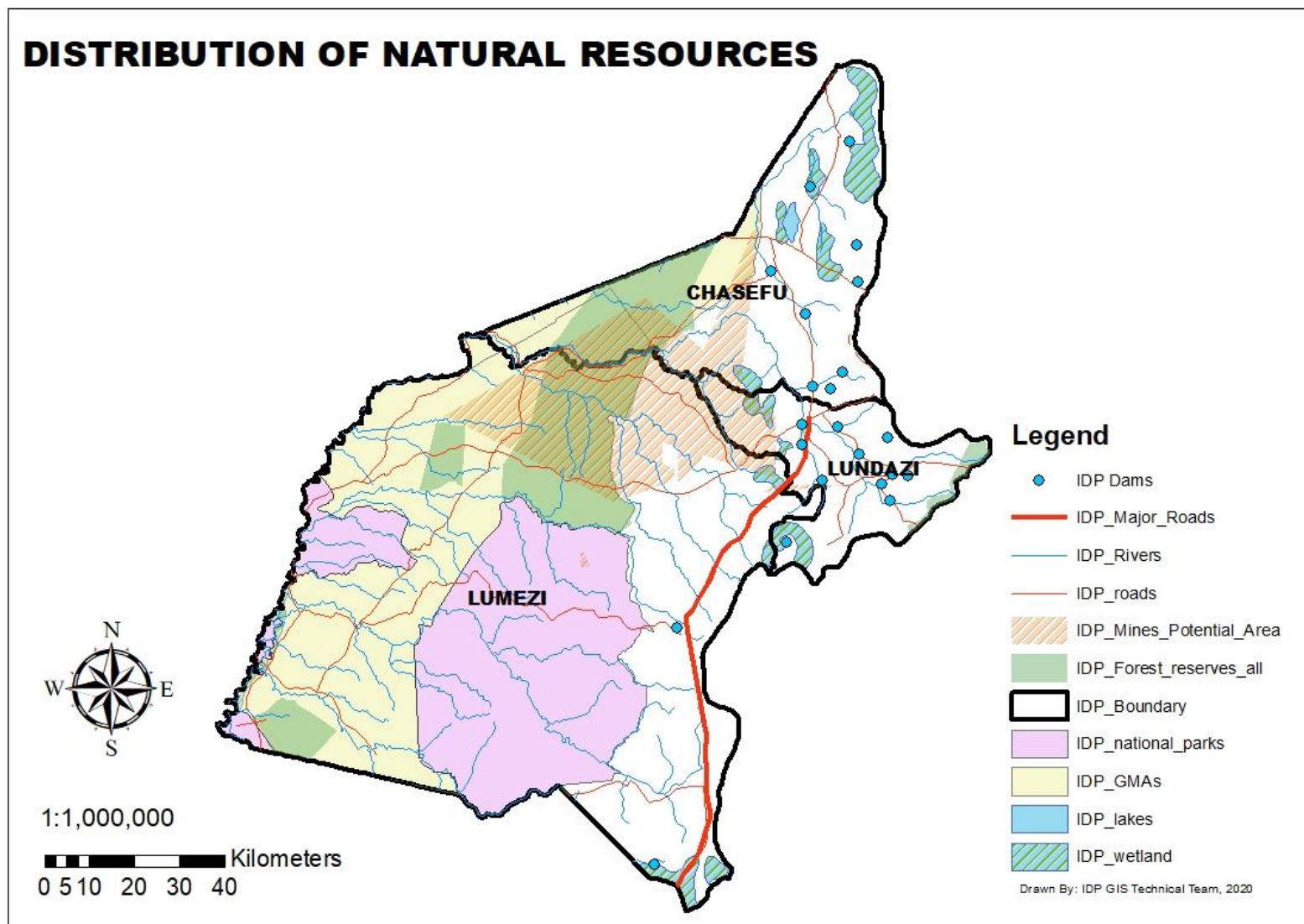
All this will be achieved through taking into consideration of the existing traditional administrative structures so as to create harmony with other administrative processes. The re-planning of the IDP area entails relocation of the communities and also expansion of new residential areas, farm blocks and village expansion. Therefore, Community involvement and public participation in the proposed IDP local area plan will be cardinal.

The development of the IDP requires the adoption of the urban peripheral inter relationships. This is a concept where the urban area depends on the rural areas for food supply while providing other requirements to the rural area.

In the map below shows all the natural resources and where they are located in integrated development plan. The local area plan will protect the natural resources and agriculture production against increased pressure for subdivision of rural land and minimize the mining activities with potential impacts to the environment, landscape and the road networks in the area.

The other aspect on the preservation of natural resources can be attributed to the loss of biodiversity through clearing and fragmentation, un sustainable land use planning and development practices, invasive species, pathogens and global and regional threats such as climate change.

The trend in the last five has been very negative on the issues to do with climate and the local area plan seek to address the same challenges and now the trend should in the next five yes. Hence the need to preserve and protect the natural resources and the environment.



Distribution of natural resources

The development of local area plan requires the adoption of the urban peripheral inter relationships. This is a concept where the urban area depends on the rural areas for food supply while providing other requirements to the rural area. In the map above shows key environmental issues found in the IDP planning areas and these play a significant role in local area planning. The key environmental issues are; mine potential areas on plateau of IDP area which may contribute to land degradation and pollution, forest reserves have been threatened by human activities in the planning area due to high demand of forest products by the majority in the urban centres in the planning area, another key issue which has been threatened is the national parks I.e Lukusuzi which has been depleted due to poaching and illegal mines dotted around the park.

Participatory Land use

Local communities in the IDP planning area need means of securing rights and access to land and resources and of resolving conflicts over resource use through participatory land use plan which is because of growing concerns over emerging 'land grab' in rural and urban areas, whereby local communities lose control over and access to the territories and natural resources upon which their livelihoods depend.

PLUP aims to address four different aspects outlined below;

1. Land use (Spatial) development potentials
2. Land use conflicts
3. Environmental problems (disasters)
4. Structural deficits

The main purpose of the participatory Land use plan is to ensure that the communities are involved in planning and have access to land for their livelihood activities and their livelihoods are restored. Participatory Land use Planning has been done jointly comprising Lundazi, Lumezi and Chasempoko Districts.

This surging competition over land and resources are driven by a range of political and economic forces. Development strategies that reconcile emerging conflicts over land and natural resource use, and which provide local communities with secure rights and tenure, will be increasingly critical in the near future in light of these trends.



Local communities in land negotiations for PLUP

Participatory land use planning is an interactive process based on the dialogue amongst all stakeholders aiming at the negotiation and decision for a sustainable form of land use in rural areas. It is also aims evaluating and proposing alternatives uses of natural resources in order to improve live hoods.

The facilitation team was responsible for facilitation of the drawing of the Village sketch maps as a way of learning about the various resources in the communities, this was led by Town planners, and GIS technicians using the sketch mapping tool. The technical team with a few identified village members mapped the resources (rivers, boreholes clinics, schools, dams, streams, existing forests etc.)

The following was the process for mapping

- ☐ Communities present and discuss the sketch maps of the current land use situation
- ☐ Agree on initial goals for land use planning
- ☐ The facilitation team took a photograph of the map and left the original with the community



Community members mapping the shared resources

Flooding

Flooding issues arising from the encroachment of dambos and streams in the built-up areas and clearance of field in the upper plateau of the district in the last 10 years has caused pressure to the people at the valley and the township. These have become susceptible to floods, further exacerbated by poor construction practices

The actions to be identified will be aligned to the district's internal business planning process and will be reviewed annually as part of the local authority's corporate business planning process.

Table 47: Shows the action for addressing core issues in the planning area

CORE ISSUES	ACTION TO BE TAKEN	DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE	TIME FRAME
Social Environment	Community information sessions on Bush Fire Preparedness	Planning and Community Development	2020-2025
	Lack of sufficient upgrades to internet and mobile services	District Administration	
	Perceptions of community safety including lack of law enforcement in the area and emergency services	District Administration	
	Bush fire prone area assessments	planning	2020
	Young people should be able to participate in sport recreation activities at community facilities	Planning and Community Development	2020
	Lack of research information pertaining to specific age groups and their needs for leisure and recreation spaces	Planning	
	Low literacy levels among the rural and urban population	Education	2020
	Assessment of low agricultural production in rural communities	Agriculture	2020
	High malaria, mortality, morbidity and HIV incidence rate by 5%	Heath	
	Poor Land management near the urban centre and rural communities	Planning/Agriculture	2020
Governance	Improvement on advocacy and ongoing collaborative partnerships with government, industry service providers and community	District Administration/Local Authorities	2020

Economic Environment	Low agricultural production due to the use of poor agricultural farming methods	Agriculture	2020
	Low livestock and fish production due to the bad fishing methods in rural areas.	Livestock and fisheries	2020
	Low compliance levels among business people on the issues to do with licenses from PACRA and licensing agencies	Local Authorities	2020
	Tourism opportunities are not fully utilized to attract local tourism in the IDP area	Cultural	
	Economic viability of agricultural produce relative to cost inputs	Agriculture	
Natural Environment	Environmental and sustainability of the IDP area is well protected and maintained by the local authority and traditional leadership	Planning and Forest	2020
	Protecting the natural environment and agricultural production against increase in pressure for subdivision of rural areas		
	Increase in mining activities with potential impacts on the environment, landscape and road networks in the areas (including buffer zones impacting surrounding land uses)	Planning	
	Conservation of the natural environment of the IDP area is well protected and maintained by all the stake holders by planting trees or leaving existing vegetation without tempering the them.	Planning and Forest	2020
	Low turn outs and compliance on the day of Keep Zambia Clean, green and healthy campaign by all the stakeholders in the	Public Health	2020

	IDP area.		
	Low compliance on waste collection in all growth nodes in the IDP area.	Public Health	2020
	Loss of biodiversity through clearing and fragmentation, un sustainable land use planning and development practices, invasive species, pathogens and global and regional threats such as climate change	Planning/Forest	
	Low levels of adoption on climate change practices in agriculture, urban sprawl in the IDP area.	Planning	2020
	Limited sustainable water sources for future development in the IDP area		
	In adequate, safe and cost-efficiency water supply and sanitation services with regards to environmental protection	Works/ rural water	2020
	Identification of flood prone areas in the IDP area especially in the valley areas of the IDP areas	Planning	2020
Built Environment	Low maintenance of infrastructure for roads, sports and recreation in the IDP area	Planning/PWD	2020
	Lack of infrastructure such as water and road network to attract investment opportunities	Local Authority	
	Very few areas which properly Zoned and planned for intended purposes	Planning	2020
	Forced zoning changes and subdivision implication		
	Unplanned and undeveloped settlements in the IDP area	Planning	2020

	Poor land management in the IDP area due to lack of participatory land use plans	Planning	2020
	Land conflicts being a major source of concern in the IDP hence need for multi-sectoral approach	Planning	2020
	Lack of maintenance and conservation of buildings and other heritage sites in the IDP area	PWD	2020
	Limited power supply and unstable electricity		
Movement and Access	Undeveloped road and transport system in the IDP area	Works/Planning	2020
	Road safety in townships and highways		
	Substandard road maintenance		

In achieving the vision for the local area, actions have to be developed through a process of consultation with the representatives from traditional leadership and local authorities. Community input is considered during the development of this Local Area Plan which is supplemented by the IDP's approved strategic documents and reports.

4.5 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Including Key Performance Indicators

4.5.1 IDP Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

The purpose of the monitoring and evaluation plan is to guide through the project implementation process in the IDP planning area. The plan is a tool that will be used to measure the progress of the projects towards its intended goal and objective. This will ensure that it brings about efficiency and effective use of limited resources and bring the expected change in IDP planning area. Monitoring will focus on the management and supervision of project activities, seeking to improve efficiency and overall effectiveness of projects implementation. The plan will be a continuous process to collect information on actual implementation of project activities and delivering quality outputs in a timely manner. On the other hand, Performance evaluation will be assessing the project's success in achieving its objectives. Evaluation of the project's success in achieving its outcomes will be monitored continuously throughout the planning period. The indicators will be reviewed/ refined during the implementation of this M&E Plan to enhance measuring of project impact. Quarterly monitoring, implementation reviews and technical reporting will be done by the monitoring and evaluation subcommittee of the District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC).

Table 48: Shows the IDP Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Objectives	To improve literacy levels among the rural and urban population from 71% to 85% at all levels by 2025						indicator	Source of information	frequency
strategies	Programmes	Target year 1	Target year 2	Target year 3	Target year 4	Target year 5			
Upgrading of schools	Infrastructure development	Survey	Construction	Construction	Construction		-Surveys conducted -constructions done -Rehabilitations done -Monitoring done	Ministry of Infrastructure and education	First four years
		Construction	Rehab	Rehab	Rehab				
		Rehab	Monitoring	Monitoring	monitoring				
Construction of new schools	Infrastructure development	Survey	Construction	Construction	Construction		-Surveys done -constructions done -Rehabilitations done -Monitoring done	Ministry of Infrastructure and education	First to fourth years
		Construction	Monitoring	Monitoring	M&E				
Encouraging production unit in schools	Management & Support	Seedlings Gardening Orientation for SHN coordinators					Orientation the gardening for SHN coordinators done	Ministry of education/forestry	First year
Encouraging TEVETA practical examinations	Standards & Assess	Survey Monitoring	Construction	Construction	Construction		-Survey done -Constructions done -Monitoring done	Ministry of Infrastructure and education	First four years
Adult literacy program	Distance education & Open Distance Learning						Distance education and open learning programmes introduced		Yearly
To reduce malaria high incidence rates from 560/1000 to 330/1000 by 2025									
MoH and cooperating partners to increase access of ITNs in rural and urban areas	Vector control	One-off Need assessment	One-off ITN distribution	One-off ITN distribution			-need assessments conducted -ITN distributed	Ministry of health	First three years
		Quarterly sensitization meetings	Quarterly Inspection of ITN utilization	Quarterly inspection of ITN utilization	Quarterly inspection of ITN utilization		-Sensitization meetings conducted -ITN utilization inspections done conducted		quarterly
Increase knowledge in malaria case management by health workers	Case management	Conduct quarterly mentorship in malaria case management	Conduct quarterly mentorship in malaria case management	Conduct quarterly mentorship in malaria case management	Conduct quarterly mentorship in malaria case management		mentorship in malaria case management conducted		quarterly

Objectives	To improve literacy levels among the rural and urban population from 71% to 85% at all levels by 2025						indicator	Source of information	frequency
strategies	Programmes	Target year 1	Target year 2	Target year 3	Target year 4	Target year 5			
75% household sprayed against mosquitoes	Vector control	2 IRS micro planning	1. One-off plan	1. One-off plan	1. One-off plan micro planning	1. One-off plan	-2IRS micro plans done -3plans prepared	Ministry of health	yearly
		2.Rehabilitation and construction of IRS base					2IRS base constructed and rehabilitated	Ministry of health	First year
		3. Enumeration of households	2.Enumeration of households	2.Enumeration of households	2. Enumeration of households	2. Enumeration of households	11 enumerations of household done	Ministry of health	yearly
		4.Recruiting of spray operators	3. Recruiting of spray operators	3.Recruiting of spray operators	3. Recruiting of spray operators	3.Recruiting of spray operators	16 spray operators recruited	Ministry of health	yearly
		5. Training of spray operators	4. Training of spray operators	4. Training of spray operators	4. Training of spray operators	4. Training of spray operators	21 spray operators trained	Ministry of health	yearly
100% eligible catchment areas (level & 2) receive Malaria MDA	Case management	1. Select Hfs	1.Administer DHAP	1.Administer DHAP	1. Select Hfs	1.Administer DHAP	-2Hfs selected -3 DHAP administered	Ministry of health	yearly
To Ultimately reduce on maternal deaths from 15 deaths to 3 deaths by 2025									
Reduction of maternal deaths	Maternal neonatal and child health	Monthly meetings	Monthly meetings	Monthly meetings	Monthly meetings		Maternal neonatal and child health meetings conducted	Ministry of health	monthly
Increase access to maternal services	Maternal neonatal and child health	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly		Maternal neonatal and child health meetings conducted	Ministry of health	monthly
To reduce high stunting growth from 34% to 29% % by end of 2025									
Increase coverage of height assessment	Nutrition	GMP	GMP	GMP	GMP		GMP done	Ministry of health	First four years
Increase coverage of IYCF	Nutrition	1.Orientations	Implementation of care group model	Implementation of care group model	Implementation of care group model		Orientations done Implementation of care group model done	Ministry of health	First four years

		Orientation of CBVs in the care group model	Implement	Implement	Implement		-CBVs in the care group oriented -implementation done	Ministry of health Ministry of health	First four year
Objectives	To improve literacy levels among the rural and urban population from 71% to 85% at all levels by 2025						indicator	Source of information	frequency
strategies	Programmes	Target year 1	Target year 2	Target year 3	Target year 4	Target year 5			
To reduce high stunting growth from 34% to 29% % by end of 2025									
Increase coverage of height assessment	Nutrition	GMP	GMP	GMP	GMP		GMP done	Ministry of health	yearly
Increase coverage of IYCF	Nutrition	Orientations	Implementation of care group model	Implementation of care group model	Implementation of care group model		- Orientations done - care group model implemented	Ministry of health	yearly
		Orientation of CBVs in the care group model	Implement Care Group model	Implement Care Group model	Implement Care group model		-CBVs care groups oriented -implementation done	Ministry of health	First four years
To provide quality adequate transport facilities (i.e. ambulances and utility vehicles) for smooth health service delivery									
MoH and partners will purchase ambulances and utility vehicles	Health system strengthening	One-off activity	Purchase of the ambulances and utility vehicles commences	Purchase of the ambulances and utility vehicles continues	Purchase of the ambulances and utility vehicles continues	Purchase of the ambulance and utility vehicles initiated	ambulances and utility vehicles purchased	Ministry of health	Withing five years
	To provide access to clean, safe drinking water points towards improving living standards of the people in district								
		One-off activity	Drilling of boreholes commences	Drilling of boreholes commences	Drilling of boreholes commences	Safe water points evenly distributed	-boreholes drilled -boreholes distributed	Local authority and ministry of health	yearly
		Preparatory meetings					Preparatory meetings conducted		First year
		-Initiate siting of boreholes					Sitting of boreholes initiated		First year
		Drilling of boreholes					boreholes drilled		First year
MoH and LGH will train communities on the construction of improved pit latrines	Water and sanitation	One-off activity	-Construction	Construction	Construction		improved pit latrines constructed	Local authority and ministry of health	First four year
		Construction of improved sanitary facilities initiated	Monthly and quarterly community sensitizations	Monthly and quarterly community sensitizations	Monthly and quarterly community sensitizations		sensitizations on personal hygiene and health conducted		monthly

Objectives	To improve literacy levels among the rural and urban population from 71% to 85% at all levels by 2025						indicator	Source of information	frequency
strategies	Programmes	Target year 1	Target year 2	Target year 3	Target year 4	Target year 5			
To improve maize productivity and production from 20% to 60% of the crop expected yield for all crops grown in the planning area by 2025									
The Ministry of Agriculture with its cooperating partners will build capacity by improving current agricultural facilities, establish agricultural facilities and provide services for the benefit 100% of the farmers in the planning area by 2025.	Capacity Building	Development of an Agricultural capacity building plan	Development of the Plan				-Agricultural capacity building plan developed	Ministry of agriculture	First and second year
			Environmental Impact Assessment of the proposed projects				Environmental Impact Assessment of the proposed projects done		
			Costing and Mobilisation of funds	Stocking of lab equipment	Construction	Recruitment/opening	-Costing and Mobilisation of funds done -Construction completed Stocking of lab equipment done -Recruitment/opening done	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
		,	Costing	Two (2) Tractors	One (1) Tractor		-Costing done -3 tractors procured	Ministry of agriculture	First three years
			One (1) Differential GPS	One (1) Ripper	Two (2) Rippers		3 rippers procured One (1) Differential GPS procured		First to third year
			One (1) Automatic Level	One (1) Harrow	Two (2) Harrow		3 harrow and One (1) Automatic Level procured	Ministry of agriculture	First three year

			Ten (10) Ranging Rods	One (1) planter implement	Two (2) planter implements,		3 planters and Ten (10) Ranging Rods procured	Ministry of agriculture	First three year
			Two (2) Levelling Staffs	One (1) fertilizer applicator	Two (2) fertilizer applicators		3 fertilizer applicators and Two (2) Levelling Staffs procured	Ministry of agriculture	First three year
				One (1) boom sprayer	Two (2) boom sprayers		3 boom sprayers procured		Second to fourth year
				One (1) EDM			1 EDM procured		Second year
				Planning, Design and Costing	Construction of trade school	Recruitment of Staff	- Planning, Design and Costing done -Construction of trade school, Recruitment of Staff completed		second to fifth year
			Three (3) Vehicles				Three (3) Vehicles purchased	Ministry of agriculture	First Yearly
			Costing	One (1) Map Printer			-Costing done One (1) Map Printer procured	Ministry of agriculture	First and second Year
			Five (5) Office printers	one (1) Data Server			-Five (5) Office printer and one (1) Data Server procured	Ministry of agriculture	First and second year
			Twelve (12) Modern Desktop Computers				Twelve (12) Modern Desktop Computers procured	Ministry of agriculture	First year
			Five (5) Internet Router				Five (5) Internet Router procured	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
			surveying	10 Schemes	10 Schemes	4 Schemes	-Surveys done. -24 irrigation schemes rehabilitated	Ministry of agriculture	yearly

The Ministry of Agriculture with its cooperating partners will improve agricultural extension service delivery in order to achieve 100% coverage of the Agricultural camps and effective education of farmers in the IDP area by 2025			Twelve (12) Trainings	Twelve (12) Trainings	Twelve (12) Trainings	Twelve (12) Trainings	48 trainings done	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
	Equipping of Extension Officers	Twelve (12) Trainings	Twelve (12) Trainings	Twelve (12) Trainings	Twelve (12) Trainings	Twelve (12) Trainings	60 extension officers trained	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
			Evaluation	Subdivision			-Evaluation done -subdivisions done	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
			Surveying	Budgeting for Camp Houses			-Surveys conducted -camp officers budget done		
				Construction			agricultural camp houses constructed	Ministry of agriculture	Second year
			Purchase of 19 Motorbikes	Purchase of 19 Motorbikes			38 motorbikes purchased		second and third year
	Equipping District Agricultural Specialist	Eight (8) Trainings	Eight (8) Trainings	Eight (8) Trainings	Eight (8) Trainings	Eight (8) Trainings	40 specialised trainings conducted	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
		Purchase of (8) Motorbikes					8 motorbikes for specialised procured	Ministry of agriculture	First year
	Preparing the FTCs to support and sustain MoAs activities	Preparing the Plan					plan prepared	Ministry of agriculture	First year
			Planning and Costing of rehabilitation works				-Planning and costing of rehabilitation works done -rehabilitation of FTC facilities done	Ministry of agriculture	second year
			Fencing	Construction of One (1) Green House			-fencing done - One (1) Green House constructed	Ministry of agriculture	yearly

			Drilling two (2) boreholes	Construction of two (2) Fish ponds			2 boreholes drilled 2 fish ponds constructed	Ministry of agriculture	First and second year
			Installation of sprinkler irrigation system on 1ha of land				sprinkler irrigation system on 1ha of land installed	Ministry of agriculture	First year
			Installation of drip irrigation system on 1ha of land				drip irrigation system on 1ha of land installed		First year
			Planning Costing	Construction of One (1)	Construction of One (1)		-planning and costing done -2 FTCs constructed	Ministry of agriculture	third to fourth year
The Ministry of Agriculture with its cooperating partners will educate farmers on practical technologies and techniques to improve agricultural productivity and enhance production from 20% to 60% of the expected yield of all crops grown in the IDP area by 2025	Farmer Education	Budgeting of Farmer education activities Budgeting		100 Farmer Field Schools	100 Farmer Field Schools	40 Farmer Field Schools	-farmer education budget done -240 farmer field school implemented	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
		88 farmer field school	88 farmer field school	88 farmer field school	88 farmer field school	88 farmer field school	440 farmer field school developed	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
		2 Block Shows	2 Block Shows	2 District Shows	2 District Shows	2 District Shows	-4 block shows conducted -6 district shows conducted	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
		10 district Agricultural Show	10 district Agricultural Show	10 district Agricultural Show	10 district Agricultural Show	10 district Agricultural Show	55 district Agricultural shows conducted	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
		88 Field Days	88 Field Days	88 Field Days	88 Field Days	88 Field Days	88 field days done	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
		10 Demos	10 Demos	10 Demos	10 Demos	4 Demos	-44 Demos done -	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
		8 Trainings	8 Trainings	8 Trainings	8 Trainings	8 Trainings	40 trainings done	Ministry of agriculture	yearly

		8 Trainings	4 Tours	4 Tours	4 Tours	4 Tours	24 tours conducted	Ministry of Agriculture/de part ent of forestry	yearly
		88,000 trees	88,000 trees	88,000 trees	88,000 trees	88,000 trees	440,000 trees planted		
		23% expected yield achieved	28% expected yield achieved	34% expected yield achieved	48% expected yield achieved	60% expected yield achieved	At least 60% yield achieved		yearly
To increase the levels of adoption of climate smart agricultural technologies by farmers by 2025 from 20% to 40%									
The Ministry of Agriculture with its cooperating partners will educate 70% of farmers in the IDP area on agro-forestry and climate smart agricultural practices by 2025	Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)	Budgeting 100 Farmer	100 Farmer Field Schools	100 Farmer Field Schools	100 Farmer Field Schools	40 Farmer Field Schools	-Budgeting done -440 field schools done	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
		12 Block Shows	2 District Shows	2 District Shows	2 District Shows	2 District Shows	-12 block shows conducted -8 district shows conducted	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
		2 District Shows	88 Field Days	88 Field Days	88 Field Days	88 Field Days	88 Field Days implemented	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
		8 Trainings	8 Trainings	8 Trainings	8 Trainings	8 Trainings	40 trainings conducted	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
			1 Tour	1 Tour	1 Tour	1 Tour	4 tours conducted	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
			40% expected yield achieved	50% expected yield achieved	60% expected yield achieved	70% expected yield achieved	70% expected yield achieved		
The Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Forestry will promote planting and protection of Community Forests covering 50ha in each Agricultural Camp to achieve 2200ha by 2025	Forest Development	Stake holders meeting	Stake holders meeting	Stake holders meeting	Stake holders meeting	Stake holders meeting	Stake holders meeting conducted	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
		Surveying	Surveying	Surveying	Surveying	Surveying	Surveys done	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
		200 ha	500ha	500ha	500ha	500ha	2200ha of trees planted and protected	Ministry of agriculture	yearly

The Ministry of Agriculture with its cooperating partners will contribute to the planting of 2,200,000 trees by 2025	Agro-Forestry	440,000 trees	440,000 trees	440,000 trees	440,000 trees	440,000 trees	2,200,000 of trees planted	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
To improve income per hectare from crops sold by farmers from an average of k4,400/ha to k20,000/ha by 2025									
The Ministry of Agriculture with its cooperating partners will develop infrastructure and equipment to improve postharvest grain quality and achieve 80% high quality grain from crops produced in the IDP area by 2025	Infrastructure Development	10 Storage Sheds	10 Storage Sheds	10 Storage Sheds	10 Storage Sheds	4 Storage Sheds	44 sheds developed	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
	Increased access to affordable inputs	44 Maize Shellers	44 Maize Shellers				88 shellers procured		
	Multi-cropping	44 Threshers	44 Threshers	44 Threshers			132 Threshers procured		
		88 Sieves	88 Sieves	88 Sieves			264 Sieves	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
		44 De-hullers	44 De-hullers	44 De-hullers			132 De-hullers procured		
		44 Moisture-Meters	44 Moisture-Meters	44 Moisture-Meters			132 Moisture-Meters procured	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
The Ministry of Agriculture with its cooperating partners will actively engage Buyers and enter into strategic agreements to strengthen Market Linkages and create a competitive market for 80% of the crops grown in the IDP area by 2025	Market Development	88 Sensitization meetings	88 Sensitization meetings	88 Sensitization meetings	88 Sensitization meetings	88 Sensitization meetings	440 Sensitization meetings conducted	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
		10 new buyers	10 new buyers	10 new buyers	10 new buyers	10 new buyers	50 buyers engaged	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
		2 processing facilities	2 processing facilities	2 processing facilities	2 processing facilities	2 processing facilities	10 processing facilities constructed	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
The Ministry of Agriculture with its cooperating partners will educate farmers on practical agri-business techniques to improve agricultural profitability from earning K4,400/ha to K20,000/ha from crops	Farmer Education	Planning and Recruitment	Planning	Recruitment	Recruitment	Recruitment	-Planning done -recruitment done	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
			50 FABS	50 FABS	50 FABS	50 FABS	200 FABS done		
		20 FABS	176 Entrepreneurship trainings	176 Entrepreneurship trainings	176 Entrepreneurship trainings	176 Entrepreneurship trainings	20 FABS done -704 Entrepreneurship trainings conducted		

grown in the IDP area by 2025		88 Trainings	88 Trainings	88 Trainings	88 Trainings	88 Trainings	440 Trainings conducted		
		K5,000/ha	K8,000/ha	K12,000/ha	K16,000/ha	K20,000/ha	k61,000/ha profit achieved		
The Ministry of Agriculture with its cooperating partners will improve agricultural extension service delivery in order to educate 90% of farmers in the IDP area on Agribusiness by 2025	Equipping of Extension Officers	Eight (8) Trainings	Eight (8) Trainings	Eight (8) Trainings	Eight (8) Trainings	Eight (8) Trainings	40 Trainings conducted	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
	Equipping District Marketing Officers	Four (4) Trainings	Four (4) Trainings	Four (4) Trainings	Four (4) Trainings	Four (4) Trainings	20 Trainings conducted	Ministry of Agriculture	yearly
		50% Farmers educated	60% Farmers educated	70% Farmers educated	80% Farmers educated	90% Farmers educated	90% farmers educated	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
To increase the availability of affordable inputs to farmers by 2025 from 10,000 to 62,000 farmers									
The Ministry of Agriculture with its cooperating partners will increase availability of affordable inputs from 10,000 beneficiaries to 62,000 beneficiaries by 2025	Input Supply	9,616 6,200	11,000 12,000	16,000 17,000	24,000 21,000	36,000 26,000	82,200 -96,616 inputs made available	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
To increase the availability of credit facilities to farmers by 2025 from 30% to 70%									
The Ministry of Agriculture with its cooperating partners will increase availability of agricultural credit facilities for access of farmers from 20% to 70% of farmers in the IDP area by 2025	credit facilities	20%	30%	40%	50%	70%	70% agricultural credit facilities made available	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
		10 Creditors	10 Creditors	10 Creditors	10 Creditors	10 Creditors	50 creditors made available	Ministry of agriculture	yearly
		Four (4) Trainings	Four (4) Trainings	Four (4) Trainings	Four (4) Trainings	Four (4) Trainings	40 trainings conducted	Ministry of agriculture	yearly

5.0 References

6.0 Annexes

7.1 District Multisectoral Team Members

7.2 Task Schedule and Work plan

List of Endnotes

ⁱ CSO 2013

ⁱⁱ ZDHS Report 2018