



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

MINSITRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

MAMBWE TOWN COUNCIL

MAMBWE DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

APRIL 2020

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P.O. Box 23

Mambwe

With surport from

ZAMBIA INTEGRATED FOREST LANDSCAPE PROJECT (ZIFL-P)

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FOREWORD

Mambwe Integrated Development Plan covers the period of 2020 – 2025 and targets to improve the social, economic, culture and environmental status of the District. The Plan seeks to create an entrepreneurial and resilient District in an effort to achieve sustainable development while at the same time be able to withstand social, economic and environmental shocks.

The IDP for Mambwe was developed through an inclusive and strategic process and provides comprehensive long – term strategy for an all-inclusive development agenda. The plan is designed to strategically address all the issues that contribute to the spatial, environmental and Socio-economic Development of the District. In order to address the identified issues, the Plan highlights strategic development goals and objectives to trigger development in the District.

The IDP further embraces overarching principles that flow from National legislation and plans and will be used to guide decisions regarding the future development of Mambwe District. These principles include the following: the public good should prevail over private interests, equity for all residents, reductions of the District's ecological footprint, adoption of a precautionary approach to the use of resources through the encouragement of the circular economy encouraging local, national and international connectivity, improving urban efficiency, promoting cross-sector planning , budgeting and growth management approaches.

The successful implementation of this Strategic Spatial Plan will require concerted efforts and commitment from all stakeholders, I therefore urge everyone to play a part in improving the spatial, environmental and socio-economic status of Mambwe District.

I wish to thank all who have contributed to the development of this plan. I am strongly confident that through our joint effort and synergies during the plan implementation period, we will be able to achieve the Objectives of the Mambwe Integrated Development Plan.

Veronica Mwiche

Permanent Secretary
Eastern Province,
CHIPATA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The preparation of Mambwe Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a culmination of collective collaborative work that could not have been completed without the concerted efforts of various stakeholders. First and foremost, special thanks go to the Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project (ZIFL-P) for the timely facilitation of the implementation of the IDP preparation process.

Special acknowledgement goes to the Eastern Provincial Local Government Planning Unit who provided valuable and appreciable Guidance in terms of focus and prioritization of the Programmes and projects contained in the integrated Development Plan.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the District Commissioner, Mambwe District for her close involvement and guidance during the formulation of the IDP.

The Plan preparation process also benefited from significant contributions from stakeholders through various consultative processes at provincial and district levels. This was done to build consensus and ownership. The drive, dedication and unity of purpose that was exhibited during the formulation of this Plan, gives comfort that, together, we can achieve what is envisioned in this Plan.

In this regard, special thanks goes to the various stakeholders especially our traditional leadership in Mambwe District namely, His Royal Highness Senior Chief Nsefu, Her Royal Highness Chieftainess Msoro, His Royal Highness Chief Mnkanya, His Royal Highness Chief Kakumbi not forgetting His Royal Highnesses Chief Malama and Chief Jumbe for their support and input, also at Community Level, Ward Development Committees that contributed to the contents of the Plan.

I would also like to acknowledge the mass contribution of the Non-Governmental Organizations i.e. BCP, ADRA, COMACO and Civil Society Organizations like PAF, sincere appreciation goes to these Cooperating Partners for their support towards the development of this Plan.

Lastly but not the least my deepest thanks and appreciation goes to the entire IDP Team, Council staff and all the Devolved Ministries for their commitment, hard work, for providing technical and logistical support in the process of developing the IDP.

Henry Siwakwi

**Council Secretary
Mambwe Town Council**

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PART I: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction and Background

The Mambwe Integrated Development Plan has been revised to guide future development in Mambwe District. The revised IDP will cover the period from 2020-2030 and it has complied with the requirements of planning legislation during its implementation. The IDP is being revised in accordance with the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015.

This IDP covers the whole District of Mambwe as opposed to the Township in accordance with the Urban and Regional Planning Act Chapter 3 of 2015.

It is envisaged that the implementation of the document will be done by the Local Authority in its decentralised capacity with other stake holders as outlined in the implementation plan.

2.0 Location

Mambwe is one of the fourteen districts in the Eastern Province of Zambia. It has a surface area of approximately 5,290 square kilometres and lies between latitude 13.30 degrees north and 14.45 south and longitude 31 and 32 degrees east. It is approximately 700 kms east of Zambia's capital city - Lusaka. It borders with Kasenengwa and Chipangali to the East, Lumezi to the North, Katete to the South, Lusangazi to the West and Mpika to the North East. The District Administrative Centre (Mambwe township) is located approximately 87kms north-west of the provincial capital - Chipata; and 25kms south-east of Mfuwe International Airport.

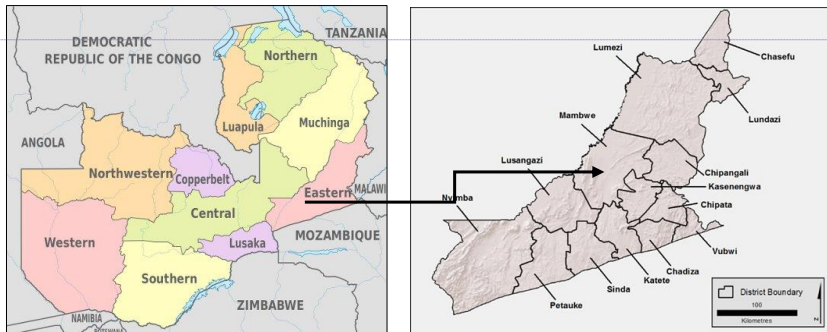


Figure 1: Location Map of Mambwe District. Not to Scale

Source: Department of Physical Planning and Housing, Eastern Province, 2020

3.0 Demographic Analysis

3.1.1 Population Distribution and Population Growth

In the period from 2010 to 2020, Mambwe District has experienced the highest average population growth rate in the Province.

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District	Population Size 2010	Population Size 2020 (Projected)	Population Size 2030 (Projected)	Population Share 2020 (%)	Annual Growth Rate (2000 – 2010)
Chadiza	107,327	137,383	173,946	6.65%	2.3
Chipata	455,783	566,157	694,539	27.40%	2.0
Katete	243,849	314,580	401,536	15.23%	2.4
Lundazi	323,870	442,300	598,212	21.41%	2.9
Mambwe	68,918	99,981	143,914	4.84%	3.5
Nyimba	85,025	102,951	123,086	4.98%	1.8
Petauke	307,889	402,238	520,189	19.47%	2.5
Total (Eastern)	1,592,661	2,065,590	2,655,422	100.00%	2.5

Table 1: Population Size and Average Population Growth Rate by District, Eastern Province. Source: Zambia Census Projection 2013. CSO.

Population in the District is concentrated on the primary access road and the South Luangwa National Park. The figures indicate that the most populated ward in the District is Kakumbi and the least being Malama. The high population in Kakumbi Ward can be attributed to the economic activities in proximity to the South Luangwa National Park. The table below shows population distribution by ward.

WARD	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Nsefu	3,973	4,046	8,019
Jumbe	2,518	2,595	5,113
Chipapa	2,514	2,500	5,014
Mphomwa	4,249	4,164	8,413
Chikowa	2,413	2,494	4,907
Mnkhanya	3,532	3,562	7,094
Kakumbi	7,284	7,430	14,714
Ncheka	296	265	561
Malama	219	210	429
Mdimba	4,819	4,953	9,772
Msoro	439	409	848
Kasamanda	1,411	1,435	2,846
Nyakatokoli	586	602	1,188
Total	34,253	34,665	68,918

Table 2: Population distribution by Ward in Mambwe

Source: Department of Physical Planning and Housing.

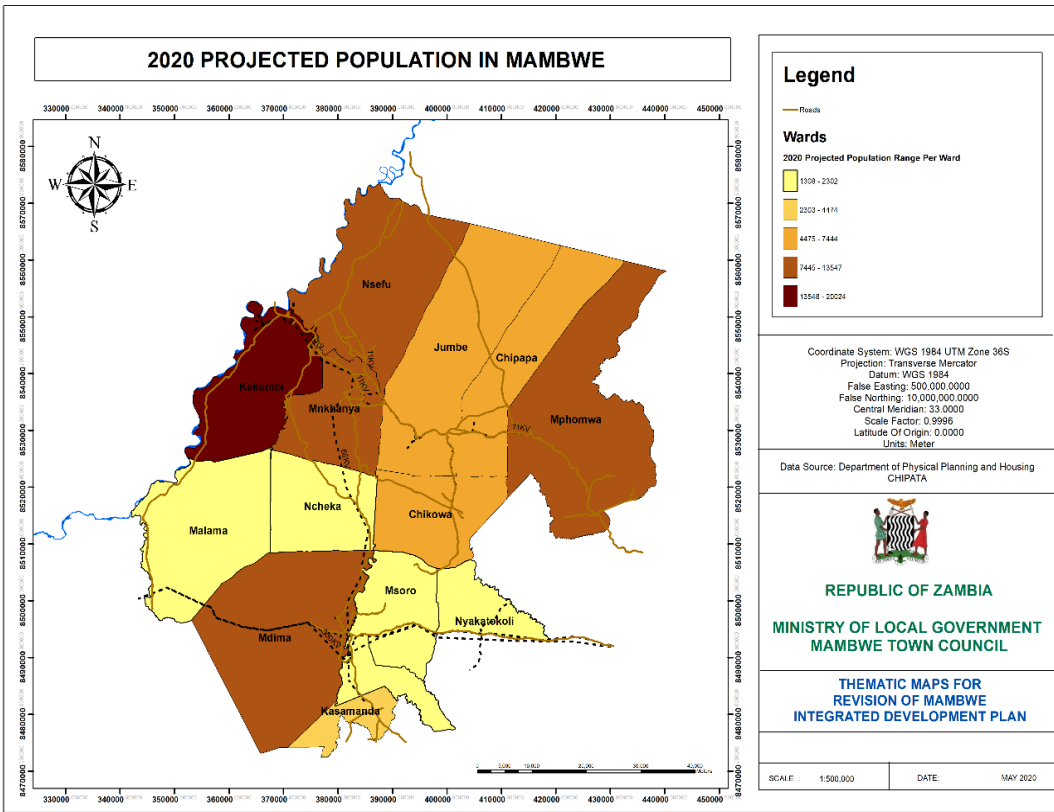


Figure 2: Projected population distribution by Ward

3.1.2 Population Age Structure

Population	2020	2025	2030	2035
Total population	99,981	120,121	143,914	171,951
Male population	50,145	60,415	72,512	86,750
Female population	49,836	59,726	71,402	85,201
Actual Number 0-4	17,217	19,751	22,690	26,136
Actual Number 5-19	39,503	47,767	56,385	65,694
Actual Number 20-49	35,244	42,397	52,120	64,012
Actual Number 50-64	5,202	6,870	8,592	11,056
Actual Number 65 and over	2,815	3,356	4,128	5,052
Percent 0-4	17.22%	16.44%	15.77%	15.20%
Percent 5-19	39.51%	39.77%	39.18%	38.21%

Percent 20-49	35.25%	35.30%	36.22%	37.23%
Percent 50-64	5.21%	5.72%	5.97%	6.43%
Percent 65 and over	2.82%	2.79%	2.87%	2.94%
Sex ratio*	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99
Dependency ratio**	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0

Table 3: Population age structure Source: Central Statistics Office, 2010

From table 3 it is clear that the population age group with the highest share of the population is the 5-19 age group followed by the 20-49 age group. This age group composition represents the part of the population that demands for education facilities and services among others. On the hand, it can be noted that the population distribution for the age group of 20-49 is likely to increase by about 0.97% between 2020 and 2030. This age group represents the working labour force and thus calls for investments in the creation of jobs.

3.1.3 Future Population Projection and likely Characteristics

Population Projection

For the purposes of projecting future needs, it is proposed to adopt the population forecasts based on the national population projections (adjusted to reflect the population of the district at 3.5% Growth rate as per 2013 Zambia Census projection.) On this basis, the population of Mambwe District could be expected to be **99,981** in 2020 (as the base year for the IDP Revision) and **143,332** in 2030.

Table 4 shows population projection distribution by Wards. From these figures it can be concluded that if the population trend continues in this manner, Kakumbi will be more populated than other wards. This increase in population will not only require land for development of infrastructure and other services but also will increase pressure on the natural resources. Policy interventions should be put in place to ensure that population growth in this area is controlled especially that is in proximity to South Luangwa National.

WARD	2020	2030
Nsefu	11,251	15,716
Jumbe	7,444	10,748
Chipapa	7,314	10,579
Mphomwa	11,767	16,390
Chikowa	7,174	10,396
Mnkhanya	10,039	14,135
Kakumbi	20,024	27,163
Ncheka	1,481	2,966
Malama	1,308	2,741
Mdima	13,547	18,713
Msoro	1,857	3,457
Kasamanda	4,474	6,873
Nyakatokoli	2,302	4,038
Total	99,981	14,3914

Table 4: Population projections for Mambwe District

3.1.4 Population characteristics

There are several factors that are contributing to the rate of population change in the district. The following are the likely characteristics that have influenced the population distribution and growth in the District:

- **Life Expectancy**
Life expectancy for the District has improved due to the improvement in health service delivery.
- **Fertility**
The national fertility rate stands at 5.3 categorised as urban fertility rate of 3.7 and 6.6 for rural areas to which Mambwe District falls.
- **Mortality Rate**

The District's infant mortality rate has reduced from 145 per 1000 live births to 75 per 1000. The current adult mortality rate stands at 24 per 1000 hospital admissions while neonatal mortality rate stands at 24 per 1000 live births. Maternal mortality stands at 45 per 1000 live

Birth Rate

The District's birth rate stands at 3.5.

- **Migration**
The District has been experiencing high numbers of in-ward migration from the nearby Districts such as Katete and others in search for land for cultivation. Areas of in-ward migrations include; Msoro, Malama, areas between Chikowa and Nyakatokoli wards, Nsefu, Mphomwa wards etc.
- **Presence of income generating activities.**
The District has experienced population growth around cropping areas in Kakumbi Chiefdom due to its proximity to The South Luangwa National Park where Tourism economic activities mostly occur.

It is projected that by 2030, the number of people living in the District will have increased by 30.5% with 43,932 additional people living in the District (a total of 143,332 persons). While historic and anticipated population growth are not identified as development issues, the scale and rate of population growth impacts on the demand for services, facilities and infrastructure, and, determines the magnitude of the development challenges facing the District Council. An increasing population will lead to an increasing demand for services, facilities and infrastructure.

Commented [PP5]: There no more District Councils

Table 3 below compares a range of population indicators, enabling a fuller understanding of the likely dynamics of future population change and their implications. The implications of these changes are discussed in relation to the key thematic sectors and issues.

Table 5 indicates how this population will be distributed across wards. These projections offer a fairly simplistic analysis of the dynamics of population change, as they do not take into account that the distribution and rate of population growth may be influenced by a range of factors including the

availability of land and services, and, indeed, the policies of the IDP. In particular, they do not take account of the rapid rate of urbanisation in Zambia, and, in particular, the continuing demand for development in the Cropping area. They do, however, provide a useful indication of the likely magnitude of population change within each ward.

Table 5: Population projections for Mambwe District

WARD	2010		2010 to 2015		2015 to 2020		2020 to 2025		2010 to 2025	
	Population 2010	Households 2010	Additional Population	Additional Households/ Plots	Additional Population	Additional Households/ Plots	Additional Population	Additional Households/ Plots	Additional Population	Additional Households/P
Nsefu	8,019	1,562	1,358	258	1605	305	1,958	372	4,921	936
Jumbe	5,113	1,001	866	165	1,023	195	1,249	237	3,138	597
Chipapa	5,014	965	849	161	1,004	191	1,224	233	3,077	585
Mphomwa	8,413	1,509	1425	271	1,684	320	2,055	391	5,163	982
Chikowa	4,907	898	831	158	982	187	1,198	228	3,011	573
Mnkhanya	7,094	1,349	1201	228	1,420	270	1,732	329	4,353	828
Kakumbi	14,714	2,872	2491	474	2,945	560	3,593	683	9,030	1,717
Ncheke	561	97	95	18	112	21	137	26	344	65
Malama	429	99	73	14	86	16	105	20	263	50
Mdima	9,772	1,936	1655	315	1,956	372	2,386	454	5,997	1,140
Msoro	848	147	144	27	170	32	207	39	520	99
Kasamanda	2,846	558	482	92	570	108	695	132	1,747	332
Nyakatokoli	1,188	203	201	38	238	45	290	55	729	139
Mambwe District	68,918	13,196	11,670	2,219	13,794	2,623	16,830	3,200	42,294	8,043

Baseline Population

Based on the population projections above, the baseline population for the IDP area is 99,981. The baseline year is 2020

WARD	2020
Nsefu	11,251
Jumbe	7,444
Chipapa	7,314
Mphomwa	11,767
Chikowa	7,174
Mnkhanya	10,039
Kakumbi	20,024
Ncheke	1,481

Malama	1,308
Mdima	13,547
Msoro	1,857
Kasamanda	4,474
Nyakatokoli	2,302
Total	99,981

Table 6: Baseline population

4.0 Spatial Analysis

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

Given the rate of 3.5% population growth in the District, It is expected that there will be a high demand for social services by 2030 in view of the expected 143,332 projected population. This trend may impact on the

The table below highlights some of the impacts of the continuation of existing trends on Land use.

SN	TREND	IMPACT ON LAND USE
01	Population Increase	Population increase will affect the land use available for agriculture, forest land cover, area available for water bodies and social services.
02	Agriculture Productivity	Environmental degradation resulting from cutting down of trees for charcoal burning, farming and settlements.
03	Demand for Housing	More Land for housing and other infrastructure developments will be needed to support the population
04	Forest Encroachment	Increase in the level of encroachments on forests and other protected areas may result in loss of forest cover thereby reducing the areas zoned as forests or protected areas. This may also affect the wildlife habitat in that zone
05	Economic Growth	Economic growth will increase the pressure on the available services. The provision of these services may need land
06	High Poverty and vulnerability levels	High poverty levels will affect conservation of land in that the vulnerable depend on these natural resources for their livelihood.

Table 7: Summary of Impacts of Existing population Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution

Commented [PP6]: The sentence is hanging

Commented [PP7]: Good table but further Analysis of the impact need to be elaborated unde their respective sectors under sector analysis

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Part II: ANALYSIS OF SECTORS AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

5.0 POVERTY

The 2015 Living Conditions and Monitoring Survey (LCMS) results show that the majority of the population is affected by poverty. Poverty is a predominantly rural phenomenon, with the ratio of the population living below the poverty line in rural areas estimated at 76.6 percent, compared with 23.4% in urban regions

Commented [PP9]: Are these national statistics or for Mabwe?

5.1 Key Government Plans Being Implemented In The District

In an effort to eradicate poverty, the District does so by implementing the strategies espoused in the Seventh National Development Plan and Poverty Reduction Strategy.

Commented [MD10]: 7NDP Pillar: POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY REDUCTION

5.2 Key Government Priorities

Towards the fulfilment of its commitment to poverty reduction, the District focusses on the following priority areas for the intended development outcomes:

i. Enhancing welfare and livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable;

Commented [MD11]: KRA 1: ENHANCED WELFARE AND LIVELIHOODS OF THE POOR AND VULNERABLE

Under this priority area the District focusses on the implementation of the Integrated basic social protection framework, increasing access of poor and vulnerable households to basic social protection services, improvement in the accessibility to diverse and quality agricultural inputs for vulnerable but viable smallholder farmers and increase of the Poor and vulnerable households access to social services.

ii. Climate change adaption, disaster risk reduction and mitigation; and

Commented [MD12]: KRA 2: CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTION, DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MITIGATION

Under this priority area the District focusses on strengthening Sustainable forest management through REDD+ interventions with community Resources Boards and enhancement of Climate Smart Agricultural practises etc.

iii. Reduced vulnerability associated with HIV/AIDS prevalence

Commented [MD13]: KRA 3: REDUCED HIV/AIDS PREVALENCE

Under this priority area the District focusses on Increased access and coverage of HIV Testing services, Increased treatment coverage and retention and improvement of wellbeing of PLHIV and promotion of Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) which has been discussed under health thematic area.

These programmes have been in details discussed under Agriculture ,community development and social services,Health,Forest and other thematic areas.

5.3 Quality Of Service Including Key Indicators Of Performance

District Poverty Profile

Mambwe District still continues to face economic challenges that have culminated in most people living below the National Poverty Line. According to the 2010 census of 68,918 total population (85.49%) of the people are poor. Low employment and low income levels predominate in the District. Poor and inadequate infrastructure remains the major constraint to economic development and poverty reduction. From the

table below, it is clear that most the people in the District are poor as shown in the poverty headcount column with the four (4) poorest wards being Ncheka, Chikowa, Mphomwa and Nyakatokoli. Therefore this shows that economic and infrastructure investments should be prioritised in these 4 wards.

Province	District	District Code	Constituency	Ward	Poverty Headcount	Std. error	No. Poor
Eastern	Mambwe	305	Malambo	Chikowa	0.89	0.05	5,194
Eastern	Mambwe	305	Malambo	Chipapa	0.69	0.07	3,503
Eastern	Mambwe	305	Malambo	Jumbe	0.85	0.06	4,365
Eastern	Mambwe	305	Malambo	Kakumbi	0.74	0.07	11,014
Eastern	Mambwe	305	Malambo	Kasamanda	0.85	0.06	2,441
Eastern	Mambwe	305	Malambo	Malama	0.74	0.09	288
Eastern	Mambwe	305	Malambo	Mdimba	0.86	0.06	8,470
Eastern	Mambwe	305	Malambo	Mnkhanya	0.74	0.06	6,393
Eastern	Mambwe	305	Malambo	Mphomwa	0.89	0.05	7,676
Eastern	Mambwe	305	Malambo	Msoro	0.85	0.07	735
Eastern	Mambwe	305	Malambo	Ncheka	0.90	0.05	507
Eastern	Mambwe	305	Malambo	Nsefu	0.87	0.06	7,236
Eastern	Mambwe	305	Malambo	Nyakatokoli	0.88	0.05	1,095

Table 8: Poverty Analysis in Mambwe District

Commented [PP14]: Good table but statistics are too old, 2010?

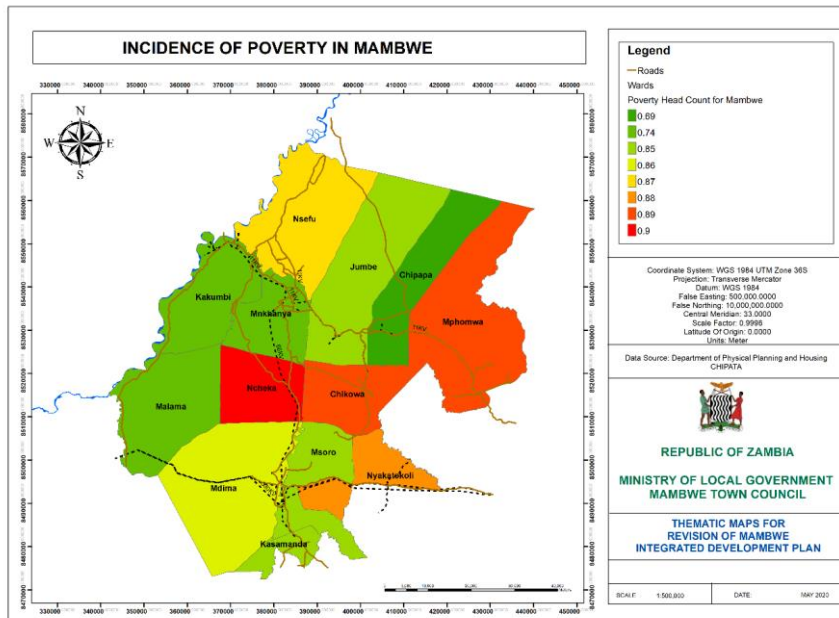


Figure 3: Poverty Headcount for Mambwe

Source: Mapping Subnational Poverty in Zambia, Central Statistics Office and World Bank, March 2010

Commented [PP15]: Very good map and spatial expression of poverty incidences

5.4 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process

Availability of Service

From the public participation process the following issues were raised:

- ❖ Road network infrastructure challenges
- ❖ Lack of and inadequate service infrastructures such as filling stations, markets and Banking services, Schools and Skills training institutions, Health facilities etc.
- ❖ Inadequate Socio-Protection and capacity building Programmes.
- ❖ Low employment levels.

5.5 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

Population Change and Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Due to the anticipated population increase, the District is liable to experience more poverty levels culminated by inadequate service provision and facilities. The District 2010 census population stood at 68,918 and of these 85.49% were classified as poor. The projected 2030 population is 143,332, this then entails that more people will be living below the national poverty line if no investment in socio-protection, employment creation, infrastructure, food security and other relevant services is done.

5.6 Existing And Proposed Investment And Development Programmes

The following are the existing and proposed programmes aimed at poverty eradication:

- i) Food security pack
- ii) Functional literacy
- iii) Community self help
- iv) Girls education and women empowerment and livelihood (gewel)
- v) Women empowerment fund
- vi) Social cash transfer
- vii) Public welfare assistance scheme (pwas)
- viii) Juvenile justice
- ix) Agricultural crop enhancement productivity programmes and
- x) Infrastructure development

5.7 The Impact Of The Continuation Of Existing Trends On Land Use And Population Distribution Patterns-

Uncontrolled encroachment by both local and immigrants on sensitive and restricted areas of the District such as South Luangwa National Parks and cutting down of trees for farm land and charcoal burning as sources of income among some poor people in the district if not curbed will exacerbate deforestation which will lead to fauna extinction, a trend that may negatively impact on Mambwe as a tourism District.

5.8 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The Impact of Existing Trends On the Environment and Climate Change.

The continued lack of industries, enabling business environment and small medium enterprises to provide employment opportunities to the people has perpetuated alternative engagement in illegal hunting and cutting down of trees for charcoal burning which has a negative impact on the climate.

The climate change effects are already being experienced in the district as seen by the change in rainfall pattern and seasonal droughts which have had destructive effects on the environment and death of livestock due to lack of water and vegetation to provide food for animals. The district is characterised by temperatures ranging between 12°C (cold season) and 45°C (hot season).

5.9 The Impact Of Environmental And Climate Change Issues On Poverty.

Adverse environmental and climatic conditions have already started affecting the welfare of the District in the following ways: -

- i) Seasonal droughts kill biodiversity and wildlife thus, affecting on tourism sector which is one of the economic drivers of Mambwe District.
- ii) Seasonal flooding results in destruction of crops thereby promoting food insecurity and also making the park and game management area impassable thereby reducing the inflow of tourists.
- iii) Seasonal flooding also leads to inaccessibility of people to social service institutions such as health facilities, market places and Schools
- iv) Bush fires destroy vegetation and have a negative impact on the existence of fauna thereby posing a risk of extinction.

5.10 Issues Arising Relating To Gender Groups And Vulnerable Groups

i) Early marriages (Girls)

Because of the poverty situation among families in the District, some parents tend to resort to sending their females children into premature marriages hoping for the favourable returns to curb family poverty.

ii) Children and women- Sexual abuse (girls)

Poverty causes women and children to be vulnerable to sexual abuse and this has caused a rise in HIV/AIDS prevalence in the District.

Commented [AC16]: Is there any evidence that “elite tourists” are abusing women and children?

5.11 Consideration Of The Underlying Factors Contributing To The Issues Identified:

The underlying factors to the above issues arising relating to gender and vulnerability are the root causes to the prevailing poverty levels among District population as a result of lacking income generation activities. Consequently, the District need to consider job creation and income generation ventures through establishment of value addition industries to the available agro-raw materials, enabling business environment of small and medium enterprises to flourish, improvement of road network infrastructure and other service infrastructures such as filling stations, markets and Banking services to provide the much needed employment opportunities which will in turn reduce the poverty levels.

5.12 Summary

The District continues to face economic challenges that have culminated in 85.49% of the population living below the National Poverty Line (2010,census). Low employment and low income levels predominate in the District. Poor and inadequate infrastructure remains the major constraint to economic development and poverty reduction.

Poverty cuts across the entire District with the most (4) poorest wards being Ncheka, Chikowa, Mphomwa and Nyakatokoli. Therefore,while economic investment for the entire District is being considered priority must be these 4 wards.

While the District is promoting enhancement of welfare and livelihood of the poor through socio-protection and other Services aimed at poverty reduction, the Service Provision coverage still remains very low as shown under performance indicators of these programmes under community development and social services discourse.

Economic diversification and investment in key service infrastructures such as roads,filling stations,Banking services,market infrastructure,Skills development, industries and climat Smart Agriculture remains the answer to poverty reduction in Mambwe District.

5.13 Summary of Issues

- ❖ Road network infrastructure challenges
- ❖ Lack of and inadequate Service infrastructures such as filling stations, markets and Banking Services, School infrastructure and Skills training institutions, Health facilities (District Hospital) and value addition industries etc.
- ❖ Inadequate Socio-Protection and capacity building Programmes.
- ❖ Seasonal floods and seasonal droughts

6.0 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICES

6.1 Key Government Plans And Policies.

The district through the department of Community Development and Social Services is guided by the Seventh National Development Plan in the fulfilment of poverty and vulnerability reduction towards achievement of the following policies:

- i) National Policy on Community Development
- ii) National Social Protection Policy

6.2 Key Government Priorities

The district through the Seventh National Development Plan in the quest to achieve poverty and vulnerability reduction has prioritised the following key areas:

Commented [MD17]: Pillar: POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY REDUCTION

i) Food Security Pack

Under this priority area, the district focuses on the following:-

- ❖ Provision of farming inputs
- ❖ Provision of equipment
- ❖ Capacity building in climate smart agriculture
- ❖ Promotion of crop diversification and conservation farming
- ❖ Promotion of alternative livelihoods such as fish farming, livestock, gardening
- ❖ Creation of cereal seed banks

ii) Functional Literacy

Under this priority area, the district focuses on the following elements:-

- ❖ Increasing and expanding access to quality non-formal skills programme
- ❖ Recruitment of training literacy instructors
- ❖ Development of relevant instructional materials
- ❖ Enhancement of functional literacy by providing skills to literacy participants
- ❖ Provision of skills to women and men in communities for income generation.

iii) Community Self Help

Under this priority area, the district focuses on the promotion of participation of community members through a coordinated and corporative approach in self-help activities through the following elements:-

- ❖ Facilitation for the establishment of the revolving fund for the improvement of shelter and other self-help projects
- ❖ Establishment of community centres in sub-centres
- ❖ Ensuring equity in the provision of community services

iv) Girls Education And Women Empowerment And Livelihood (Gewel)

Under this priority area, the district focuses on the following elements:-

- ❖ Targeting process for identifying the extremely poor house holds
- ❖ Life, business, and savings skills
- ❖ Capacity Building Trainings
- ❖ Provision of one-time productivity grant
- ❖ Village banking
- ❖ Peer support and mentoring
- ❖ Monitoring and evaluation

Commented [PP18]: Use of prose rather than lists would make the document shorter

v) Women Empowerment Fund

Under this priority area, the district focuses on the following elements:-

- ❖ Provision of entrepreneurship skills training
- ❖ Provision of material and technical support
- ❖ Encouraging participation of women in community projects
- ❖ Linking women groups to source of funding
- ❖ Sensitization Programme for women empowerment
- ❖ Encouraging women to register their clubs and groups

vi) Social Cash Transfer

This priority area focuses on the following:-

- ❖ Provision of cash to vulnerable households
- ❖ Monitoring and evaluation of vulnerable households
- ❖ Securing access to food
- ❖ Increasing nutrition
- ❖ Building human capital of extreme poor households to stop inter-generational transfer of poverty

vii) Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)

This priority area focuses on the following components:-

- ❖ Secure access to food and basic needs
- ❖ Repatriation of stranded persons
- ❖ Recommendation of bursaries to applicants

viii) Juvenile Justice

This priority area focuses on the following components:-

- ❖ Provision of support on court procession for children below the age of 18
- ❖ Provision of counselling to victims of all forms of abuse
- ❖ Provision of places of safety and children's homes

6.3 Description Of The Existing State Of Development

Availability Of Service

Mambwe District, under the Department of Community Development and Social Services provides various services to the community members under the following District structures: District Social Welfare Committee and District Social Protection Committee. The following are the key mandates; -

Priority Area	Number of Beneficiaries	Catchment Area
Social cash transfer	5,609	Entire District
Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	Currently 45 students are in need of educational support but the District has no capacity to support them	Entire District
Juvenile Justice	Currently 4 are on probation and 1 has been sent to Nakambala Approved school	Entire District
Food Security Pack	310	Nsefu, Kasamanda, Ncheka, Nyakatokoli, Jumbe, Msoro and Chikowa
Functional literacy	260	Mphomwa, Kakumbi, Masumba, Nsefu, Kasamanda, Ncheka, Nyakatokoli, Jumbe, Msoro and Chikowa
Women Empowerment	2,729	Entire District
Community Self Help	215	Chikowa
GEWEL	1,366	Entire District

Table 9: Summary of Social Services provided in the District

Source: (Department of Social Services and Community Development Mambwe, 2020)

Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

S/N	Programme	Level of achievement
1	Basic Social protection	5,609
		4,310
2	Farmer Input Support Enhancement	310

Commented [PP19]: Why are the two figures not summed up?

Table 10: Key Performance Indicators for Social Social Services

Source: (Department of social services and community development Mambwe ,2020)

The District coverage of the socio protection services is too low compared to the total population of the people in need. Therefore, the District needs more investment in the expansion of socio-services in order to increase the number of poor people benefiting from the socio protection programmes. This will entail improve the livelihood of the population for a healthy Mambwe and increased productivity for enhanced food security.

6.4 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process

Availability of Service-

Following the public participation process, the following were the issues raised:

- ❖ Few people benefiting from the socio cash transfer
- ❖ Less farmer support to the vulnerable people
- ❖ Less people benefiting from the self-help programme

6.5 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

With expected high levels of population increase in the next decade in the district, it is anticipated that the number of vulnerable households will also increase and will have reduced access to essential services like health, education, safe water and sanitation. These vulnerable households will further become food insecure and susceptible to shocks. Vulnerable groups include female headed households, child headed households, persons with disability, orphaned children, the chronically ill and elderly people.

The IDP will therefore focus on social protection programmes that will promote household food and nutrition requirements. A special focus will also be placed on reducing poverty and vulnerability among women, youth, the elderly and persons with disability while promoting livelihood potential among poor and vulnerable households, with emphasis on provision of finance, agricultural inputs and entrepreneurship skills.

The District currently has 5,609 people on social cash transfer and it is anticipated that over 10,000 vulnerable people will be in need of basic social protection over the next ten years.

6.6 Existing And Proposed Investment And Development Programmes

The following investment programmes are being implemented:

- ❖ Public Welfare Assistance Scheme
- ❖ Juvenile Justice
- ❖ Food Security Pack
- ❖ Functional literacy
- ❖ Women Empowerment
- ❖ Community Self Help
- ❖ GEWEL
- ❖ Basic Social protection
- ❖ Farmer Input Support Enhancement

Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The District needs more investment to expand the current running programme in the quest to increase the numbers of beneficiaries which is currently too low compared to the level of vulnerability and demand by the District population.

6.7 Issues Arising Relating To Gender Groups And Vulnerable Groups

The high poverty levels in the District have impacted vulnerable groups with far serious repercussions than any other population. Vulnerable groups include female headed households, child headed households, persons with disability, orphaned children, the chronically ill and elderly people.

These groups have been trapped in the vicious cycle of poverty and have struggled to break the pattern of generational poverty. The IDP needs to focus on strategies that will uplift these groups out of poverty by way of providing social assistance and also building potential to generate livelihoods.

6.8 Consideration Of The Underlying Factors Contributing To The Issues Identified

The underlying causes of poverty range from mind-set issues, lack of empowerment in basic survival skills, lack of capacity to secure assets and investments. Therefore the district need investment in the creation of an enabling environment for socio-economic activities such as skill development, market accessibility for the locally produced goods, access to agricultural inputs, access to banking and energy services which will create jobs and other needs that contribute to economic growth and eventually improve lifestyles.

6.9 Summary

In order to achieve the result of enhanced welfare and livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable the District will continue to work towards strategies aimed at strengthening coordination of social protection systems such implementation of the Single Window Initiative. Further, efforts will focus on expanding coverage of social assistance programmes to address food insecurity of the poor and vulnerable, as well as support access to health and education, improved nutrition and human capital investment.

6.10 Core Problems

The major problem for the district in this area is the low coverage in the provision of the socio-protection programmes as compared to the total number of poor and vulnerable people.

7.0 ECONOMIC SECTOR ANALYSIS

The district has a dual economic structure of agriculture and tourism, these are the major economic activities in the District. Poor and inadequate infrastructure remains the major constraint to economic development and poverty reduction. A sustained commitment to infrastructure development will be the main focus during the IDP implementation period and is regarded as key to promoting increased economic development.

7.1 Key Government Priorities Being Implemented In The District

Seventh National Development Plan

In line with the Seventh National Development Plan, the District focuses on the following key strategic areas:

➤ **Economic Diversification and Job Creation**

Under this strategic area, the district will focus on the diversification of its economy through agricultural productivity and Tourism enhancement.

➤ **Reducing Developmental Inequalities.**

Under this strategic area, the focus is on rural development and infrastructure development.

Commented [MD20]: Pillar: ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND JOB CREATION

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7.2 Description Of The Existing State Of Development

Agriculture and livestock

80% of the District population are peasant farmers while the remaining 20% of the population is engaged in small medium enterprise activities such as tourism, commodity trading, and agro-forest related activities including those in formal government employment.

The main primary crops grown include maize, groundnuts, rice and cotton while livestock production include cattle, goats, pigs and poultry. Other major resources include wildlife and forest products.

Agriculture though being one of the main economic stay of the district has not yet grown to its full capacity despite the district being endowed with fairly good soils. Despite the District recording high crop yields in recent years which have been necessitated by peasant farmers, very little value addition is done and this results in more exports of raw agro produce to other Districts.

This therefore calls for sustainable investment in agro-industries to enhance value addition and establishment of marketing infrastructure. Addressing these basic challenges faced by agriculture sector would not only improve household food security but also help quicken the process of poverty reduction, (2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey Report).

Tourism

The District is home to the South Luangwa National Park which is the most sustainable park in the world and is best known for its abundance and variety of large mammals, The Park attracts thousands of tourists every year. Therefore, Tourism and its linkages has been identified as one of the priority sectors for

development and potentially a major contributor to the enhancement of socio-economic development in the District.

The District has experienced growth in the tourism sector over the years with an average growth rate of 7.2%.

Forestry

Forestry on the other hand remains an important economic activity in the District. Consequently, investments in forestry related activities such as timber production and carpentry will enable the district to expand its industrial base, provided this is done in a sustainable manner.

Commented [PP22]: Need for maps

Commented [PP23]: Need for more analysis on the forestry cover, encroachment, drivers of deforestation,

Commercial Activities

In complementarity, small scale commodity trading accounts for a significant number of people in the district, for this reason, there is need to develop a culture of entrepreneurship and self-employment among women and youth by facilitating market – driven training and skills development in entrepreneurship.

There are other potential avenues that need to be exploited for Mambwe to see the benefits and possibly create employment and improve livelihoods for many poor people. These areas include the potential in fish farming and exploration of mineral resources.

Key Economic Performance Indicators

- *Labour force Participation*
- *Economic Dependency*
- *Employment and unemployment*
- *Occupation*
- *Education Attainment*

Labour force Participation

According to the 2010 Census of Population and Housing, the Labour force in the district stands at 23,110 out of the population of the 12 years and older 38,648.

Occupation

According to the 2010 Census of Population and Housing, of the total population of people employed 78% are involved in skilled agriculture, forest and fishing activities. Out of this proportion the majority are self employed and unpaid family workers.

District, Sex and Occupation	Usually Working Population	Employment Status			
		Employer	Employee	Self Employed	Unpaid Family Worker
Managers	48	-	40	5	3
Professionals	570	10	532	22	6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	244	6	191	39	8
Clerical Support Workers	65	1	61	2	1
Service and Sales Workers	840	22	622	141	55
Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers	15,892	30	305	6,940	8,617
Craft and Related Trades Workers	750	11	374	344	21
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	190	3	110	60	17
Elementary Occupations	870	8	197	123	542
Not Stated	825	7	111	173	534

Table 11: Occupation status of the district Source: Central Statistics Office 2010

Education Attainment

Figures from the 2010 Census indicate that of the total 20,294 usually working population, 6.8% have Tertiary Education attainment, 20% have Secondary Education attainment and 45.6% have basic primary education. This entails that the district needs to invest in skills Training through establishment of tertiary learning institutions.

Economic Dependency

The economy of the district depends on the mutual economic performance of agriculture and tourism. Most of the businesses established to some extent depend on the performance on tourism sector in complementarity to agriculture. Therefore, there is need to invest in agriculture value addition industries to supply the readily available market in tourism.

Employment and unemployment

The district has a total labour force of 23,110 and out of which 20,294 are employed in formal and informal employment. While this figure may suggest that the majority of the population is employed, 80% of these are engaged in the informal sectors such as agriculture, forestry and hunting. The district therefore needs to contribute to the establishment of an enabling environment for the informal sector to thrive.

District, Industry and Sex	Total Usually Working Population	Never Attended School	Highest Level of Education Completed			
			None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Agriculture Hunting Forestry and Fishing	16,321	5,041	65	7,981	2,996	238
Mining and Quarrying	183	43	-	94	39	7
Manufacturing	444	42	2	182	137	81
Electricity Gas Steam and Air conditioning supply	15	-	-	1	4	10
Water Supply	10	1	-	1	4	4
Construction and Allied Repairs	395	25	-	164	148	58
Wholesale & Retail Trade Restaurants and Hotel	262	18	2	82	124	36
Transport and Storage	106	6	-	19	47	34
Accommodation and food services activities	281	21	1	84	114	61
Information and Communication	75	9	-	36	14	16
Finance and Insurance	14	-	-	2	-	12
Real Estate Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Social and Personal Services	1,207	37	2	186	237	745
Not Stated	981	212	7	427	252	83
Male						
Agriculture Hunting Forestry and Fishing	7,932	1,951	28	3,795	1,963	195

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Mining and Quarrying	80	9	-	38	26	7
Manufacturing	333	22	2	125	116	68
Electricity Gas Steam and Air conditioning supply	14	-	-	1	4	9
Water Supply	8	1	-	1	2	4
Construction and Allied Repairs	377	22	-	155	143	57
Wholesale & Retail Trade Restaurants and Hotel	155	8	-	42	78	27
Transport and Storage	97	5	-	13	46	33
Accommodation and food services activities	218	13	-	55	96	54
Information and Communication	41	2	-	21	9	9
Finance and Insurance	11	-	-	2	-	9
Real Estate Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Social and Personal Services	871	23	1	152	186	509
Not Stated	492	81	5	198	149	59
Female						
Agriculture Hunting Forestry and Fishing	8,389	3,090	37	4,186	1,033	43
Mining and Quarrying	103	34	-	56	13	-
Manufacturing	111	20	-	57	21	13
Electricity Gas Steam and Air conditioning supply	1	-	-	-	-	1
Water Supply	2	-	-	-	2	-
Construction and Allied Repairs	18	3	-	9	5	1

Wholesale & Retail Trade Restaurants and Hotel	107	10	2	40	46	9
Transport and Storage	9	1	-	6	1	1
Accommodation and food services activities	63	8	1	29	18	7
Information and Communication	34	7	-	15	5	7
Finance and Insurance	3	-	-	-	-	3
Real Estate Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Social and Personal Services	336	14	1	34	51	236
Not Stated	489	131	2	229	103	24

Table 12: Education attainment

7.3 Strategies To Promote Local Economic Development

Economic development in the District is impeded by its isolation and poor accessibility. Significantly increasing economic development in the District will require major investment in infrastructure. Infrastructure development in roads to link the district to the Great North Road and other districts such as Mpika, Lusangazi, Sinda and Petauke will unlock the potential to fundamentally alter the economic profile of the District.

Business Enabling Environment

Towards the attainment of the aforementioned desired infrastructure for economic development, the local authority has a role to play by creating an enabling environment through opening up of roads, provision of land suitable for economic development. Additionally, to maximise the return from public investment, the locational requirements for additional commercial and industrial development must be considered since a larger proportion of the District falls under Traditional leadership and Game Management Area. To this effect, the District needs to engage traditional leaders and relevant authorities to create conditions necessary to attract more investments in the district that would create employment opportunities while at the same time conserving the environment.

7.4 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process

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

- High Unemployment levels
- Non availability of value additional industries to foster development in the District
- Lack of readily available markets for agro produce.

7.5 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

1.1.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

- In view of the expected population growth which is projected to be 143,332 for 2030 the District needs to invest in job creation to match this expected population increase.
- The District needs investment in the exploration of mineral deposits which have been said to exist to further expand the economic base.
- The District is likely to expect high demand for services such as health, Education etc. which needs to be planned for expansion.
- With the expected population increase, there is need to plan for more land for housing development to cater for the growing need of the population.
- Increased economic activities will also demand for commercial services such as filling stations, banking services and shopping malls.
- Escalated poaching of wild life leading to extinction
- In ward migration thereby increasing demand for land for settlement
- Excessive destruction of vegetation in quest of farming land

Commented [PP24]: Put in prose rather than list

7.6 Existing And Proposed Investment And Development Programmes

The District has the following major existing and proposed programmes among others aimed at enhancing the current and future economic development:

- Construction of Mambwe Mpika road.
- Construction of Chilongozi road to link Mambwe to Petauke
- Construction of Level 1 District hospital in Mnkanya area and health posts at Chiwawatala and Wazaza.
- On-going Construction of secondary school infrastructure at Kasamanda and Chipako Day Schools.
- Expansion of the airport facilities at Mfuwe International Airport.
- Establishment of an irrigation scheme.
- Farmer Led Irrigation facilities to be established in Mnkanya Chiefdom in Masumba II Agricultural camp under ZIFL project.

Investment Programmes to promote economic Development

- New Roads and grading of existing road infrastructure.
- Zoning of land for agriculture, Housing / Settlement, Forestry, Commercial land and GMAs.
- Improved electrification in this respect REA.
- Water Supply and Sanitation.
- Storage facilities such sheds.
- Improved communication network.

7.7 The Impact Of The Continuation Of Existing Trends On Land Use And Population Distribution Patterns

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Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The Impact Of Economic activities On The Environment And Climate Change

The environmental impact of economic growth includes the increased consumption of non-renewable resources, higher levels of pollution, global warming and the potential loss of environmental habitats. These effects may in turn lead to Climate Change. As a result of uncontrolled forestry depletion through charcoal burning and an increase in vegetation clearance for farming activities and settlements, the District risks to suffer losses of natural resources resulting from these **anthropogenic** activities leading to deforestation and extinction of wild animals which may have a negative impact on the tourism sector.

1.1.2 The Impact of Climate Change on the Economy

The impact of extreme weather conditions such as severe dry spells and floods have hit hard Mambwe, posing serious threats to the food security for many households especially those that cultivate along the river banks. This usually lead to food insecurity among many households in the districts.

The other challenge that farmers face is drought which cause farmers not to produce enough food to feed their families. These aspects also affect the development of livestock as it leads to lack of water.

Another scenario of climate change impact is that of flooding which is sometimes experienced in the district. The economy of Mambwe which also dependent on Tourism may be affected in that when the District is faced with severe floods, most lodges and other tourism facilities are inaccessible thereby negatively affecting the economic performance of the sector.

7.8 Issues Arising Relating To Gender Groups And Vulnerable Groups

The high levels of unemployment and income generation activities in the District have impacted vulnerable groups with far serious repercussions than any other population. Vulnerable groups

include female headed households, child headed households, persons with disability, orphaned children, the chronically ill and elderly people.

These groups have been trapped in the vicious cycle of poverty and have struggled to break the pattern of generational poverty. The IDP needs to focus on strategies that will uplift these groups out of poverty by way of providing social assistance and also building potential to generate livelihoods.

7.9 Consideration Of The Underlying Factors Contributing To The Issues Identified

The underlying causes of poor economic situation in the District range from mind-set issues, lack of empowerment in basic survival skills, lack of capacity to secure assets and investments. Therefore the district need investment in the creation of an enabling environment for socio-economic activities such as skill development, market accessibility for the locally produced goods, access to agricultural inputs, access to banking and energy services which will create jobs and other needs that contribute to economic growth and eventually improve lifestyles.

7.10 Summary

In order to improve opportunities for employment, and, to increase income levels, it is necessary to generate additional significant economic activities, and, to diversify the existing economic base which is dependent upon agriculture and tourism.

The role of a local authority is not to directly generate economic activities but rather to create an environment which contributes to and supports economic development. The key support necessary to underpin economic development, is the availability both of land suitable for development but also infrastructure in terms of roads, water supply, drainage, power supply, etc. In terms of maximising the return from public investment, the locational requirements for additional commercial and industrial development must be considered in the context of existing and proposed investment in infrastructure.

8.0 LAND USE AND ZONING

Most of Mambwe District lies within the Lupande Game Management Area. There are various Land Uses and Zoning in the District. The General Management Plan for Lupande Game Management Area 2010 proposes five management zones in Mambwe District as follows:

- Development Zone.** The purpose is to provide for human settlement and infrastructure development as well as farming and other life enhancement activities.
- Township Zone** (also referred to as Mambwe Township or the planning area in this document). The purpose is to provide coordinated residential and infrastructure development.
- Local Forest Zone.** The purpose is to provide for conservation and development of forest with a view to securing supplies of timber and other forest produce, protection against floods, erosion and desiccation and maintaining the flow of rivers.
- Conservation Limited Use Zone.** The purpose is to provide for conservation, consumptive tourism, and related infrastructure development while allowing sustainable utilization of other natural resources.
- Tourism Development Zone.** The purpose is to provide for consumptive and non-consumptive Tourism and related infrastructure development.

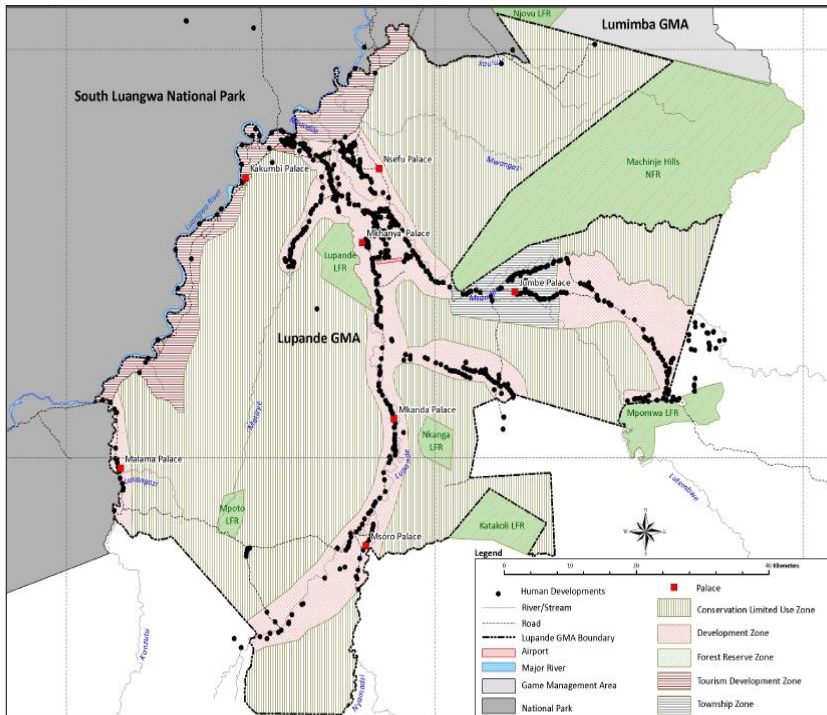


Figure 4: Land Use and Zoning Map

8.1 Settlements In The District

Urban –v– Rural

Mambwe District is predominantly rural. The Census 2010 indicates that 91.21% of the population of Mambwe is classified to living within a rural area, and, only 8.79% live within urban areas. The Census of Population 2010 classifies an urban area as “an area which has a population of 5,000 and above supported with a minimum of social facilities and services like piped water, electricity, banking facilities, etc.”

The 2010 Census indicates that 87.4% of the population of Eastern Province was classified as being rural, with only 12.6% being urban. The level of urban population for Eastern Province is low when compared to that of the whole country where 60.5% are classified as being rural and 39.5% as being urban. In the context of Eastern Province, Mambwe has the third lowest proportion of population classified as being urban – only Lundazi and Chadiza have lower levels.

There are two main settlements in the District which can be said to be urbanised – Mambwe Township and Cropping. Mambwe Township is the only planned settlement while cropping is an unplanned informal settlement. In recent years, Cropping has grown at a faster rate as compared to Mambwe Township Area. Outside of Cropping and Mambwe Township, settlements are underdeveloped with poor provision of facilities and services.

District Administrative Centre

The district administrative center is located within the Planned part of the Township. It houses most of Government and Quasi-government Institutions. The District Administrative Centre is located about 87 Km from Chipata the Provincial Capital of Eastern Province and about 50km from Mfuwe Cropping area. According to the Lupande Game Management Plan, Mambwe Township has been zoned for coordinated Residential and infrastructure developments. This zoning makes the area ideal for Planning for a full fledged Administrative Centre which should accommodate a good number of Government, Quasi-government, Private and Non-governmental Institutions. The current land use Plan has limited land capacity for expansion of these institutions, this therefore calls for need to plan for more land to accommodate these needs.

Mambwe Township

Mambwe Township (also known as Jumbe Township) acts as the administrative centre for Government and Quasi-government Institutions with pockets of Commercial outlets and other civic bodies. The District has one Mission Hospital located within the Planned Township. Outside of the government institutions commercial activities are limited to the provision of small scale shops and services to serve the resident population.

Only a small fraction of the area within the township boundary has been planned. Most of the developments within the planned areas take place in the absence of planning consent. Parts of the unplanned areas have seen illegal infrastructure development and these areas are also dotted with villages. There is need to plan for the entire of the township area to guide future development. In planning for the township, issues to be considered must include how existing villages can be incorporated into the planned area.

Mambwe township has developed in a linear format along the Mfuwe Road. This form, coupled with the large plot sizes has resulted in a development form where the travel distances between residential areas

and core services are becoming greater. Mambwe township is served by a tarred road linking Chipata and Mfuwe.

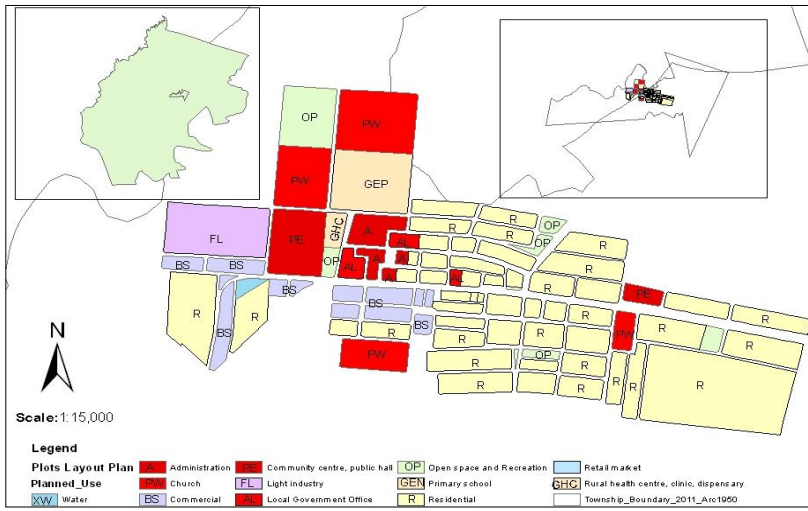


Figure 5: Land Use Map of Mambwe Township (Centre).

Source: Department of Physical Planning and Housing.

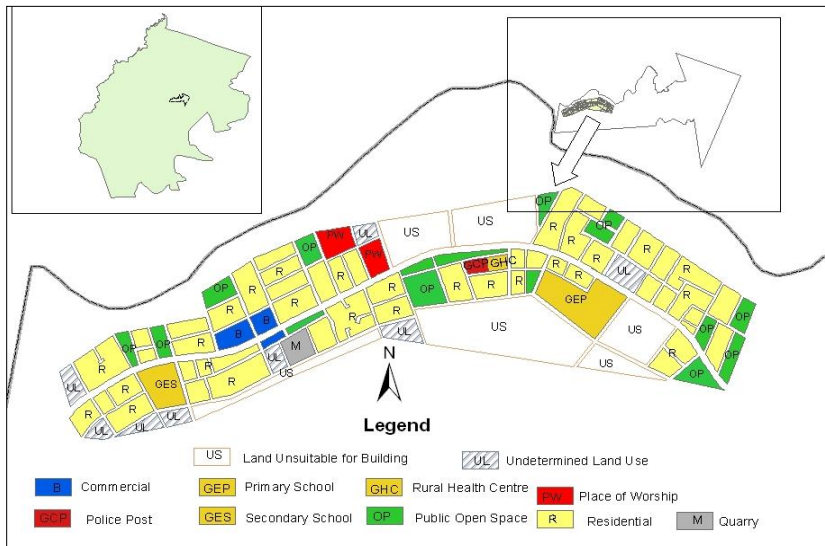


Figure 6: Land Use Map of Mambwe Township (Chaumbwa).

Source: Department of Physical Planning and Housing.

Cropping

The major commercial spine area for Mambwe District is a 3 km wide stretch along the east bank of the Luangwa River from Nyamaluma to Nsefu North Luangwa National Park boundary encompassing the Cropping area. Most of the commercial activities by local people take place at the Cropping area, which is outside of the township boundary and in close proximity to the national park. These commercial activities are mostly private shops and rest houses.

Infrastructural provision within Cropping is limited. While ZESCO does provide power to the area, it is only partly covered. Piped water supply is provided to DNPW offices and houses. The vast majority of homes and businesses within Cropping are dependent upon wells and boreholes for their water supply. There are four primary schools, one secondary School and one health post.

Cropping is located within the Chiefdom of Kakumbi, adjoining the entrance to the South Luangwa National park. The town is served by the tarred road which also serves the national Park. The improvement of the road will make the national park more accessible for tourists, and, is, therefore, likely to see an increased demand for development in the Cropping area. Apart from general trading, primary commercial activities are focussed on tourism related to the proximity of the national park, and, fishing based on the proximity of the Luangwa River.

According to the 2010 census, the most populous ward in the District was Kakumbi with 14,714 people. The ward will have the greatest increase in population by 2030. It is projected that there will be an additional 12,449 people in Kakumbi by 2030. If existing uncontrolled settlement patterns continue, then it is likely that a substantial proportion of the new households will affect fauna and flora in proximity to the South Luangwa National Park.

The investment at the Cropping area is claimed to be negatively affecting natural resources in this area due to illegal off-take of wildlife and natural resources and noise. The challenge faced is how to control development adjoining the National Park, while promoting continued economic development. Continued development in this area which is not supported by adequate infrastructure may begin to impact negatively on the environmental quality and amenity of the park itself. More importantly, if the existing patterns of population growth continue, this will see the expansion and densification of the Cropping area which in the absence of adequate infrastructure will create health problems.

Masumba

Masumba is located within the Chiefdom of Mnkhanya. It comprises a mix of permanent and semi-permanent housing types, and commercial buildings, with limited urban form. The settlement is accessed by a graded road which links to the D104 (tarred road) and is linear in form focussed along the tarred road from the junction with the Mfuwe airport road.

The town is only partially covered by power supply. While Masumba Clinic and associated houses have a piped water supply, the majority of homes and businesses within this settlement are dependent upon wells and boreholes for their water supply. There is a primary school and a health post. This settlement has an informal market. Economic activity is focussed on farming and trading. Masumba is also an unplanned settlement.

There is a proposal for a new District Hospital to be located in Masumba which will generate additional demand for housing and is likely to lead to the rapid expansion of this town.

Mfuwe International Airport Area

A settlement exists around Mfuwe International Airport. The tarred road which serves the airport also serves this settlement. It comprises a mix of permanent and semi-permanent housing types with limited urban form. The settlement is accessed by a graded road which links to the D104 (tarred road). These settlements have power supply and the ZESCO Substation is located within this area. While the airport and associated houses have a piped water supply, the majority of homes and businesses within this settlement are dependent upon wells and boreholes for their water supply. There are three Schools in this area i.e, one Primary School, one Secondary School and a Private School. There is also one health post.

This settlement does not have a market. Economic activity is focussed on farming and commercial trading. This is also an unplanned settlement.

Msoro

The settlement of Msoro is focussed around the crossroads of the road to Katete, Mambwe township, Ndima and Nyakatokoli. The area has some urban form especially around Msoro Post Office

There is an outlier to this area formed around the church, primary and secondary school and other buildings associated with the Anglican Diocese. These buildings are provided with a piped water supply but the balance of homes and businesses within this settlement are served by wells and boreholes. This settlement is accessed by a Gravel road from the Great East Road between Chipata and Katete Road via Mtetezi ZNS Road. Accessibility is limited during raining season as there are a number of river crossings which become inaccessible.

Housing is typically traditional. Aside from the activities associated with the Diocese, economic activity within this settlement is primarily focused on farming. While the town is close to the ZESCO transformer and has a power supply, it is only partly covered. There is an informal market and now closed post office.

Mphomwa

Mphomwa Ward has experienced the highest rate of growth of all wards in the District. This settlement is served by a graded road. There is no power supply or piped water supply though there are plans to connect the area to the National Grid. There are eight Primary Schools and one Health Centre in this area. There is also a Council Checkpoint along the Chipata Mfuwe Road. Housing is typically traditional in form and economic activity is focused on farming and a small market exists in the area.

Chikowa

This settlement is served by a graded road. There is a power supply to the town and limited piped water supply provided by the the Catholic Church. There are two Primary Schools, Two Community Schools, One Secondary School, One Youth Skills Development Centre and a Health Post. Housing is typically traditional in form and economic activity is focused on farming.

Malama

This settlement is served by an earth road. There is no power supply and no piped water supply. There are Three Primary Schools, One Health Post and One Health Centre. Housing is typically traditional in form and economic activity is focused on farming on subsistence scale. There is no market. The road is not in good condition and this makes the settlement inaccessible during raining season.

Ncheka

This settlement comprises scattered traditional housing. This settlement is served by an earth road. There is no power supply and no piped water supply. There are two primary schools and one health post. Economic activity is focused on farming. There is no market in the area.

Nsefu

This settlement comprises scattered traditional housing. This settlement is served by a graded road. There is a limited power supply but no piped water supply. There are five (5) Primary Schools and one School. There is also one Health Centre in this area. Economic activity is focused on farming.

8.2 Summary

The nature of settlements in the district is mostly dispersed with poor road network and connectivity and thus, this makes it more expensive to provide infrastructure and services where there is this type of settlement pattern. This is one of the key issues which the IDP must address.

The majority of the population live in unplanned settlements. If population continues to grow in Mambwe District then these unplanned settlements will continue to grow. The continued unplanned and uncoordinated expansion of these settlements is unsustainable. Policy interventions in the IDP area should be aimed at addressing these challenges.

In the Lupande Game Management Area Plan of 2010, DNPW proposes a range of policy objectives which seek to control the spread of unplanned settlements and unauthorised developments in the District as a Game Management Area and the decongestion of the Cropping settlement.

9.0 TOURISM

9.1 Government Plans And Policies

Mambwe District is located in the Luangwa valley and administers the South Luangwa National Park and Lupande Game Management Area. The South Luangwa National Park is the most sustainable park in the world and is best known for its abundance and variety of large mammals, which attract thousands of tourists every year. Therefore, the district identifies tourism and its linkages as one of the priority sectors for development and potentially a major contributor to the enhancement of socio-economic development.

Through the Department of National Parks and Wildlife and other stakeholders, the district has been implementing the 7NDP, The National Wildlife Policy and The south Luangwa National Park General Management Plan which aims at conservation of wildlife and other natural resources for socio-economic benefits to the District. Though the Lupande General Management Plan (Draft) has strategies aimed at restricting unplanned settlements, the GMP has not been approved yet and hence has no legal authority.

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9.2 Key Priority Areas

In view of the National Park and Wildlife Policy the District has identified the following key priority areas:

1. Unlocking Of The Economic Potential Of Wildlife And Performance Of The Sector:

Under this priority area the District focusses on the recognition of wildlife in economic development and diversification through creating an enabling conditions that will unlock the economic potential of the district. In doing so it promotes the establishment of accommodation for tourists, developing guidelines on tourism investment, provision of appropriate incentives specific to the wildlife sector to attract investment in wildlife, Provision of water points for wild life in the park and Identification of sites for tourism. This area therefore calls for more investment in hospitality industry to effectively unlock the economic potential of this sector.

2. Minimising Human-Wild Life Conflict:

Under this priority area the District focusses on development of measures and guidelines on human and wildlife conflict Mitigation Strategy.

This entails that the district need resources and public private participation in promotion of public awareness on human wildlife conflict management and intensification of policy implementation that aims at minimising creation of settlements in and around the south Luangwa national park.

3. Capacity Building For Wildlife Management And Conservation

Under this priority area the district focusses on the provision of necessary skills and equipment through creating a strategy to enhance wildlife management through in service training for officers in resource protection and management

4. To Develop And Promote Research As A Planning And Management Tool In Wildlife Management:

Under this priority area the district recognises the role of research, planning and monitoring in effective management of the wildlife resource through provision of empirical evidence to guide strategic

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management and policy decisions. This area therefore calls for resources for research expeditions aimed at improving wildlife management and tourism promotion.

5. To Mainstream Climate Change And Other Emerging Issues In Wildlife Conservation:

Under this priority area the district recognises that wildlife is not immune to the effects of climate change and that there is need for innovative mitigation and adaptation for wildlife in order to secure future generations.

6. To Improve The Population Of Wildlife Species:

Under this area the district focuses on the re-introduction of wildlife species in protected areas and other conservation lands and conserve wildlife using Ecosystem/land scape management Approach.

7. Devolve Wildlife User Rights, Costs And Benefits To The Community and Private Land Owners:

Under this area the District recognises that the future of wildlife on customary and private lands is secured when land owners have property rights to wildlife. To this effect, the district desires to devolve wildlife management rights, costs and benefits so as to make landowners benefactors and stewards of wildlife. Examples of such include community Resource Boards which currently exists in all the 6 chiefdoms of the District.

9.3 Description Of The Existing State Of Development

Availability Of Service

In the execution of services under tourism, the district has the following infrastructures in the South Luangwa National Park;

- i) 3 lodges with structures namely; Chichele, Mfuwe and Mushroom though only Chichele and Mfuwe are functional while mushroom is undergoing rehabilitations.
- ii) 5 Safari camps in the park
- iii) 19 Bush camps in the park
- iv) 4 Mobile camps in the park
- v) 3 fly camps in the park

As the district is subdivided into two parts ie south Luangwa national park and the Lupande Game Management Area within which tourism activities are carried out, the following infrastructure is found in Lupande Game Management Area;

- i) 10 Operational lodges and one (1) under construction
- ii) 4 Safari camps
- iii) 1 operational bush camp and one (1) under construction
- iv) 5 operational camp sites
- v) 4 operational Hunting camps.

District tourism Attraction

Mambwe District has experienced growth in the tourism sector over the years with an average growth rate of 7.2%. This is achieved through the availability of the following tourism attractions:

- Important sanctuaries for large mammals and birds
- Highest frequency of leopard sightings per game activity in the South Luangwa National Park
- Presence of the Luangwa River which harbours the highest concentration of **Hippopotamus** in the world.
- Availability of the largest congregation point for the **carmine bee eater** and being a **preferred breeding spot for yellow billed stock colony**. It is believed to have the biggest colony of **Crowned Crane** in Africa.
- Presence of rich historical culture with some heritage sites such as hot springs in Malama. Also a quick sand in Lower Lupande Hunting Block near Manchesa Wildlife Camp. Fossils, Malaila Kunda traditional cultural ceremony, etc.
- Presence of Nchindeni Hill which provide a good panoramic view of the district.
- Availability of Lupande GMA as a prime hunting block.

9.4 Key Performance Indicators

In line with the 7NDP (2017-2021) the South Luangwa National Park is subscribed to the accessibility development as an output programme under the following performance indicators outlined in the table below:

Key Performance Indicators for tourism

Output Programme	Key performance Indicator	Level of achievement		
		Year	Value	
-Increased visits to South National Luangwa parks and other tourist attractions	Number of tourist visits to South Luangwa national park disaggregated by:	2017 target	40,545	
		achieved	34,983	
		2018 target	43,982	
		a) International	achieved	33,347
		2019 target	48,057	
		achieved	32,413	
		b) Domestic	2017 target	9,600
		achieved	9,808	
		2018 target	10,414	
		achieved	10,122	
	2019 target	11,378		

Commented [MD28]: Pillar: ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND JOB CREATION

Commented [MD29]: KRA: A DIVERSIFIED TOURISM SECTOR

		achieved	10,775
Access and loop roads rehabilitated and maintained in selected parts of the national park to climate resilient standards	Number of kilometers rehabilitated and maintained to grade D/E climate resilient standards: a) Access roads	2018 target	150
		achieved	0
		2019 target	200
		achieved	0
	b) Loop roads	2018 target	50
		achieved	10.7
		2019 target	50
		achieved	0
Road and local air travel infrastructure and service development	Number of air strips that meet civil aviation and climate resilient standards with responsive social amenities	2	
Arts and cultural infrastructure Development	Availability of cultural village completed equipped with basic requirements for artists constructed and fully functional.		
Tourism products promotion	District Tourism Master Plan (NTMP) developed	Draft General Management Plan in place	
Public Private Partnership investments in the tourism sector increased	Number of PPP established in the tourism sector per year.	2017 target	N/A
		achieved	
		2018 target	
		achieved	
		2019 target	
achieved			
Wildlife population of Key species in national parks increased	Percentage change in key animal species in the last 3 years	No survey conducted within three years	

Wildlife staff equipped	Number of new Wildlife Police Officers deployed in the last 3 years	92	
	Total number of wildlife police officers	Total available	Number required
		233	
Number of patrol vehicles	Total available	Number required	
	2	7	
Self-sustained Community	Percentage of self-sustaining Community Resources Board	Total available Non	Number self-sustaining Nil
Hospitality services improvement	Number of accommodation facilities established.	Total available	Number required
		56	96

Table 13: Key Performance Indicators for tourism

Source:(Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Mambwe 2020).

From the table above it shows that the District's performance on International tourists' visits in the last three years has been reducing with indicative coverages of 86%,76% and 69% in 2017,2018 and 2019 respectively. While for the domestic tourist's visits the performance has been 102%,97% and 94.7% in 2017,2018 and 2019 correspondingly.

With such unprecedented indicative performance on the tourists' visitation, the District has not rehabilitated any kilometers of the access roads to grade D/E climate resilient standards in the park.

The District's total number of patrol vehicles required is 7 but only 2 are available and thus, making it difficult to effectively monitor and conduct patrols around the park resulting in failure to conduct an assessment on the availability of key animal species in the last 3 years. This therefore entails that there is need for the District to invest in the provision of patrol vehicles.

9.5 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process

Availability of Service-

With the enormous contribution of tourism to economic development, Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) has continued being a threat to human habitation in the district especially in the Cropping area. HWC in this area has been intensified due to unplanned human settlements close to the South Luangwa National Park main gate which has reduced the habitat of wild animals across the park, consequently, leading to wildlife invasion of surrounding settlements and causing crop damage and occasionally loss of property and human life. Crop damage has partly contributed to food insecurity in the district

9.6 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

Population Change and its impact on tourism services.

With expected high levels of population increase in the next decade the district is liable to suffer the consequences such as;

- i) Escalated poaching of wild life leading to extinction
- ii) In ward migration thereby increasing demand for land for settlement
- iii) Excessive destruction of vegetation in quest of farming land

The south Luangwa National Park being one of the sustainable parks in the world, with an average growth rate of 7.2% in tourism the district calls for more investment in hospitalist industry to meet the anticipated increase in tourist s visits.

9.7 Existing And Proposed Investment And Development Programmes

- i) Resource protection- The District has been promoting In-service training to the existing staff and community game scouts to enhance wildlife conservation, protection and management.
- ii) Community awareness programmes on wild life conservation and management and management of human animal conflict.
- iii) Provision of road network infrastructure and water points in the park for wildlife
- iv) Identification of tourism sites
- v) Social protection programme
- vi) REDD+ programmes.

9.8 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The Impact of Existing Trends On the Environment and Climate Change

The rising demand for land by both local residents and immigrants is expected to have a negative effect on climate change due to excessive clearing of vegetation for settlement and farming. This has further increased the demand for charcoal thereby exacerbating the cutting down of trees.

The climate change effects are already being experienced in the district as seen by the change in rainfall pattern and seasonal droughts which have had destructive effects on the environment. The district is characterised by temperatures ranging between 12'c (cold season) and 45'c (hot season).

The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues On tourism sector.

The District continues to suffer from the effects of climate change and these have further impacted the tourism sector in the following ways: -

- v) Seasonal droughts kill biodiversity and wildlife
- vi) Seasonal flooding makes the park and game management area impassable thereby reducing the inflow of tourists
- vii) Bush fires destroy vegetation and have a negative impact on the existence of fauna thereby posing a risk of extinction.

9.9 Issues Arising Relating To Gender Groups And Vulnerable Groups

-The entire population is at risk of animal attack as the District is considered to be a game management area where animal existence is a priority.

1.2 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified

The government through the Department of National Park and Wildlife recognises that people living in and around public wildlife estates will from time to time have their lives and property come under renewed threats from wildlife. It is in this regard that the following policy measures have been planned for implementation: -

- i) Development of measures and guidelines on human wildlife conflict
- ii) Development of a National Human Wildlife Mitigation Strategy
- iii) Capacity building of communities on how to respond to human wildlife conflict
- iv) Facilitate the involvement of other stakeholders in dealing with human wildlife conflict
- v) Promotion of wildlife based economic activities within wildlife corridors to provide benefits to local communities. These economic activities by the local people include; curio markets, cultural shows and dances, establishment of heritage sites, promotion of traditional and local dishes.

9.10 Summary

Tourism is a key commercial activity in the District with visitors attracted by the South Luangwa National Park, and, has the greatest potential to increase economic activity and incomes in the District. Tourism sector has been necessitated by the presence of important sanctuaries for large mammals and birds, Presence of rich historical culture with some heritage sites such as hot springs in Malama, The Malaila Kunda traditional cultural ceremony, Presence of Nchindeni Hill which provide a good panoramic view of the district.

Availability of Lupande GMA as a prime hunting block etc.

In the last 3 years the district recorded an average of 77% of international and 97.9% of domestic tourists visits to the park attributing to the growth of the sector with an average growth rate of 7.2% over the years.

Resource protection is key to the survival and existence of the south luangwa national park and thus capacity building in resource protection and management is being prioritised through in-service trainings and REDD + community programmes.

9.11 Summary Of Issues

- ❖ Inadequate number of patrol vehicles
- ❖ Tourism not benefiting the local people.
- ❖ The entire population is at risk of animal attack as the District is considered to be a game management area where animal existence is a priority.
- ❖ Escalated poaching of wild life leading to extinction
- ❖ In ward migration thereby increasing demand for land for settlement
- ❖ Excessive destruction of vegetation in quest of farming land

10.0 AGRICULTURE

10.1 Key Government Priorities Being Implemented In The District

The service delivery in the agricultural sector in Mambwe district is being implemented in conformity with the Second National Agricultural Policy (SNAP). The plan covers the period from 2016 to 2020 and is closely aligned to Government plans espoused in the Seventh National Development Plans (7NDP).

Agriculture has continued to be the primary economic activity and provides a source of livelihoods of at least above 80 percent of the population of the district.

The district draws its vision from SNAP which is to achieve sustainable food and nutritional security for all households by 2030. In order to achieve the aforementioned vision, the district will continue to focus its efforts on the following key priority areas:

10.2 Key Government Priority Area:

- Productivity enhancing technology development
- Promotion of Crop diversification
- Extension service delivery enhancement
- Agricultural Input supply management
- Irrigation development
- Farm power and mechanization enhancement
- Promotion of livestock production and disease control services
- Promotion fish farming

10.3 Description Of The Existing State Of Development

Availability of Service

In terms of provision of agricultural services, the IDP area is divided into 14 agricultural camps which are manned by Extension workers. These Extension workers have a responsibility of providing agricultural extension and advisory services to the farming communities within their respective camps. Additionally, the service is also provided by existing Non-Governmental Organizations in the district such as COMACO and ADRA in collaboration with Extension workers from Ministry of Agriculture.

The district also hosts one Farmer Training Centre which periodically provides agricultural extension services to the farmers through trainings and demonstrations on latest technologies in the agricultural sector. Additionally, there is also a Research sub-centre in the district where research and development work is done to ascertain the viability of new agricultural technologies.

The provision of agricultural extension services is designed to improve agricultural production and productivity of farmers as well as to help them manage their farming activities as a business.

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KRA: A DIVERSIFIED AND EXPORT-ORIENTED AGRICULTURE SECTOR

S/n	Name of Agricultural camp	Status
01	Mphomwa	Manned
02	Kamphasa	Manned
03	Jumbe	Manned
04	Chikowa	Manned
05	Masumba I	Manned
06	Masumba II	Manned
07	Ncheka	Manned
08	Nsefu	Manned
09	Kakumbi I	Manned
10	Kakumbi II	Manned
11	Kasamanda	Manned
12	Tsokalankhuku	Manned
13	Msoro Central	Manned
14	Malama	Unmanned

Table 14: Agriculture Camps status in mambwe district

Note: Malama Agricultural camp is unmanned due to its location. It is located in Malama chiefdom which is right up on the vicinity of National park.

10.4 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process

The delivery of agricultural services in the district is affected by the following issues;

- **State of feeder roads** – during rainy season, some parts of the district become inaccessible by road. This scenario makes provision of services to be very difficult as some farmers cannot be reached during this period. The IDP area should, therefore, focus on working on feeder roads to make them climate smart roads.
- **Limited access to improved and certified seed** – A considerable number of farmers who fail to access inputs through Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) do not have capacity to access improved and certified seed from the market. As a result, they resort to planting recycled seed which results in low crop yields therefore contributing to low agricultural production and productivity. In order to increase awareness on the importance of using improved and certified

seed, the district will scale up its efforts on organizing and conducting Field Days and demonstration trials on the use of improved and certified seed in all the Agricultural Camps.

- **Unplanned human settlements** – Some proportion of the population live in unplanned settlements that are either inside or near the animal habits that constitute the National park. Delivery of agricultural services to these areas is normally difficult due to fear by Extension workers to come into conflict with animals. Consequently, these areas have high poverty levels due to extremely low agricultural production and productivity. Unplanned settlements have also highly contributed to forest degradation due to unsustainable farming practices. This is one issue which the IDP must address by bringing together traditional leadership and responsible line Government ministries whenever people are being settled. Another strategy that can be used to enhance conservation of Protected Forest Areas, is by restricting the provision of certain services in such areas.

- **Extension worker to farmer ratio** – the quality of service is affected by the number of farmers serviced by one Extension worker. Currently, approximately over 1000 farmers are being serviced by one Extension worker. The ideal situation is to have one Extension worker providing agricultural extension services to 400 farmers in a particular locality. The Extension worker to Farmer ratio can be reduced by creating new agricultural camps from existing ones and lobbying for more Extension workers from Government. This plan, once actualised, will significantly improve provision of agricultural services in the district.

- **Accessibility to markets**

Currently, the district does not have organised market for both agricultural Inputs and commodities. While maize and cotton have guaranteed markets through FRA and Cotton companies respectively, some crops such as soya beans, groundnuts and rice which are produced in large quantities have no reliable and stable markets. The accessibility to markets by farmers can be realised and strengthened by lobbying for programmes that aim at creating bulking centres for crops that do not have locally available markets to facilitate selling of these commodities to outside buyers at profitable prices.

The IDP area should also come up with strategies that can help to create enabling environment for setting up of Agro shops by small medium entrepreneurs in order to improve access to agricultural inputs by the farmers.

- **Modern grain storage facility**

The district has no modern storage facility with adequate capacity to store agricultural commodities such as maize grain. In times of bumper harvest of maize, the Food Reserve Agency (FRA) comes in to buy the excess maize grain and transports it to Chipata district for storage. Ironically, the same maize grain is transported back into the district as relief food at a higher cost during periods of food insecurity which is normally caused by widespread prolonged dry spells and sporadic flash floods. Therefore, it is becoming increasingly important that the district constructs a modern storage facility to reduce on the cost of distribution of relief maize grain since the maize will be stored locally.

- **Livestock service centres and Dip tanks**

There is one (1) incomplete Livestock service centre and four (4) Dip tanks in the district. However, these facilities have remained unused since the time they were constructed. This scenario has continued to limit the district capacity in livestock disease control activities.

Key Indicators of Performance

S/n	Measures to be taken	Activities	Target	Indicator(s)
01	Improve on the status of feeder roads	Rehabilitation and construction of crossing points on feeder roads	<p>Rehabilitate crossing points on:</p> <p>1. Mtezezi - Msoro road</p> <p>2. Kasamanda – Katete road</p> <p>Construct crossing points on:</p> <p>1. Msoro-Tsohalankhuku road</p> <p>2. Ncheka – Msoro road</p> <p>3. Chikowa – Tsohalankhuku road.</p>	<p>Number of crossing points rehabilitate</p> <p>Number of crossing points constructed</p>
02	Promote the use of improved and certified seed	Conduct field days and demonstration trials on the use of improved and certified seed	Conduct 42 Field Days/ Demonstrations district wide annually	Number of Field Days/demonstrations conducted
03	Reduce the Extension to farmer ratio	Lobby for creation of new camps and more Extension workers	Create six (6) more new agricultural camps and lobby for six (6) new Extension Workers by 2023	<p>Number of new camps created</p> <p>Number of new Extension workers deployed to the district</p>
04	Promote access to agricultural input and output markets by	Conduct base – line survey on status of cooperative	120 cooperatives assessed and data base on status created by 2023	<p>Number of cooperatives assessed</p> <p>Data base on status of cooperatives established</p>

	strengthening capacity of farmer groups and cooperatives in production, marketing and processing	Identify and facilitate the establishment of value addition ventures in the district	2 value addition ventures established by 2023	Number of value addition ventures established and operating
		Conduct cooperative training and education of cooperative boards	48 cooperative training and Boards education conducted by 2022	Number of cooperatives and boards trained and educated
		Facilitate the establishment of Bulking centres.	4 bulking centres established by 2025	Number of bulking centres established and operating
05	Promotion of local grain storage capacity	Construction of modern storage facilities	Construct two (2) storage sheds with capacity 250Mt each by 2025.	Number of sheds constructed
06	Promote livestock production and animal disease control	Training of farmers in Goat production and management	Establish 14 livestock FFS in 8 agricultural camps by 2023	Number of FFS established and operating
		Rehabilitate Dip tanks for dipping of animals	Rehabilitate 4 dip tanks that were constructed in jumbe, Kasamanda, Mphomwa and Msoro camps by 2024	Number of dip tanks rehabilitated and operating
07	Promote fish production	Facilitate Installation and stocking of fish cages in Chikowa dam	Install 5 cages and stock them with fish fingerling by 2023	Number of cages installed and stocked
08	Promotion of irrigation for high value irrigable crops	Establish irrigation scheme facilities	Establish three (3) irrigation schemes. i.e 1 in Chikowa, Mphomwa and Masumba II agric camps by 2023.	Number of irrigation schemes established and operating

Table 15: Key Performance Indicators for Agriculture

10.5 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

The population of the district stood at 68,918 people as per 2010 human population census report. The population is expected to increase by over 31 percent over the next ten years. This increase will be exacerbated by the influx of new settlers coming into the district from surrounding neighbouring districts in search of fertile arable land.

Population changes – Future demands for services

The increase in population will increase pressure on the available land. More land will be opened up for agricultural purposes which will potentially lead to forest degradation and increased severe climate events. The impact of anticipated increase in agricultural activities on the land will be reduced and managed through up scaling promotion and adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture practices, aimed at reducing agriculture land expansion while increasing crop yields per area.

10.6 Existing And Proposed Investment And Development Programmes

- **Existing Investments and Development programs** - Chikowa dam which was constructed in Chikowa agricultural camp with funding from the World Bank. The purpose of the dam is to promote crop production under irrigation scheme, livestock and fish production. Chikowa agricultural camp comprises of 71 villages, 1192 households with a total population of 4827 people. An irrigation scheme will be established, and 45 hectares of irrigation land is available where each small-scale horticulture farm will benefit 0.125 hectares of land to grow irrigated crops. A total of 360 small scale horticulture farmers are expected to benefit from the facility.

3.1.1

- **The proposed investments and Development programmes** - A Farmer Led Irrigation facilities will be established in Mhkanya Chiefdom in Masumba II Agricultural camp under ZIFL project. A total of 5 hectares of land have been acquired and a consent letter has been given by the chief for the establishment of the same facility. About 50 farmers will be selected and empowered with knowledge and skill in producing high value horticultural commodities. Another irrigation facility is expected to be established in Mphomwa under the SCRALA project and a total of 20 farmers will benefit at the start of the project. Two (20) boreholes will be drilled and solar panel powered water pumps installed.

10.7 Environment And Climate Change Analysis

The impact of existing trends on the environment and climate change

In the recent years, the district has recorded a significant number of new settlers who have come to settle in the area in search of fertile arable land. These settlers have continued to open up more land for agricultural purposes by indiscriminate cutting down of trees and burning bushes. These actions have a negative effect on essential ecosystem processes for a healthy environment and largely contribute to changes in the weather patterns characterized by droughts, reduced rainfall and high temperatures.

The Impact Of Environment and Climate Change on Agriculture

Mambwe, like any other district in Zambia, is vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change ranging from floods, droughts and prolonged dry spells. The result of these impacts is crop failure,

food and water insecurity and unsustainable livelihoods. Therefore, the IDP area will continue to provide services that aim at reducing the vulnerability of farming communities to climate change impacts. This provision of agricultural services will be in the area of;

- Promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture
- Promotion of investment in appropriate, affordable and cost effective irrigation technologies and infrastructure and establishment of irrigation schemes for small scale farmers.
- Promotion of efficient use of available water resources for irrigation among small scale farmers

10.8 Gender And Vulnerable Groups

Participation of women and youths in agricultural services in the district remains low at about 30 to 40 percent. Women and youths earn less income than men; have less access to agricultural inputs, credits and markets. To reduce vulnerability of these groups, the district will continue to promote women and youth participation in agriculture by developing operational guidelines and procedures to facilitate increased access by women and youths to agricultural services, credit and leadership roles in farmer organizations.

Key indicators of participation;

- Percentage of women accessing inputs (FISP)
- Percentage of women in leadership roles in farmer organizations
- Percentage of women participating in FRA market.

11.0 FORESTRY

Mambwe district has a total land area of about 15,000km² out of which 906.47km² (90,647 hectares) are protected forest reserves.

With only one national forest and five local forests reserves. This does not include the Community Forest management (CFM) which is estimated at 135,132 Ha. mainly under five (5) chiefdoms. Namely Malama, Msoro, Nsefu, Mnkhanya, and Jumbe Chiefdoms. Nevertheless the district has only one national forest and five local forests reserves. Encroachment levels in the protected forest areas have continued to rise as in almost all the forest reserves, this is as a result of settlements, expansion of village and agriculture field (population increase).

The table below shows the extent of protected national and local forest

NAME OF FOREST	EXTENT IN HECTARES	CHIEFDOM
Machinje National P. 230	67,380	Jumbe/Chinunda
Nkhanga Local P. 235	2,590	Jumbe
Mphomwa Local P.89	6,698	Jumbe
Nyakatokoli Local P.238	6,343	Msoro/Jumbe
Lupande Local P. 234	5,613	Mnkhanya
Mphoto Local P. 233	2,030	Malama
Total	90,647 ha	

Table 16: the extent of protected national and local forest

The table below highlights the extent of CFM of Mambwe District.

Site	Chiefdom	CFM Area in Ha.
Mambwe District	Nsefu	39,801
Mambwe District	Mnkhanya	33,623
Mambwe District	Malama	21,577
Mambwe District	Jumbe	15,443
Mambwe District	Msoro	24,688
Total		135,132

Table 17: Extent of CFM of Mambwe district.

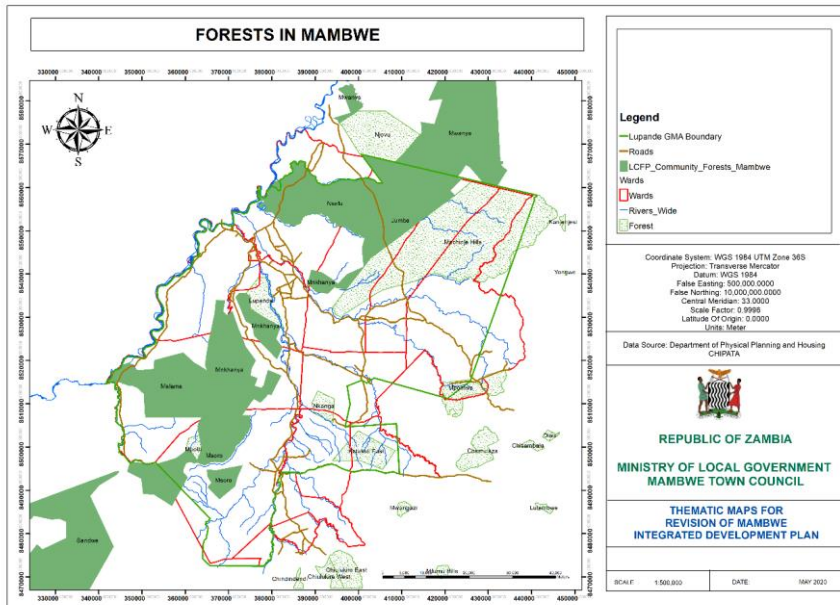


Figure 7: Forests in Mambwe

Commented [PP31]: Need for another map showing settlements and location of forestry to demonstrate the impact of pop on forest

11.1 Key Forestry Priorities Being Implemented In The District

Apart from the **National Forest Policy** and **Forests Act**, the operations of the forestry department are guided by key national documents such as the National Development Plan (NDP), Vision 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals the National Strategy to Reduce Deforestation and Forest Degradation, the Investment Plan to reduce Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Zambia Forestry Action Programme.

In order for the forest sector to core exist, it has to work with various other pieces Policy and legislation relevant to the execution of its duty, as it's the case the following help in the effective implementation of the sector:

- i. **The Forests Act No. 4 of 2015** categorizes carbon as a major forest product and hence requires a licence (registration) to deal in it. It further provides that local communities (Community Forest Management Group) will be the principle managers of the forests and they can partner with others through a process approved by government. Benefit sharing mechanism shall be based on an agreed Forest Management Plan. And that each forest shall be managed under a forest management plan;
- ii. **Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2015** provide for land use planning on both state land and communal land. This is key to ensure long term sustainable management of land;
- iii. **The Lands Act** provides a distinction between property rights tied to forests and those tied to the land. This is helpful for local communities.
- iv. **Draft Land Administration and Management Policy (2006) and Lands Act (1995)**

The Land Policy (2006) and the Lands Act (1995) provides guidance and legal framework for land administration in Zambia and recognizes a two-tier tenure system in Zambia (customary and leasehold tenure).

- v. **National Policy on Climate Change of 2016**

In recognising the importance of addressing climate change, the Zambian Government approved the National Policy on Climate Change in 2016. The policy provides guidance on the direction of addressing climate change as well as the institutional arrangements.

vi. **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP, 2015)**

In response to threats on biodiversity, the Government in 1999 developed the NBSAP - a policy framework that promotes the conservation, management and sustainable use of Zambia's biological resources and the equitable sharing of benefits from these resources by all sectors of the population.

vii. **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP, 2015).**

In response to threats on biodiversity, the Government in 1999 developed the NBSAP - a policy framework that promotes the conservation, management and sustainable use of Zambia's biological resources and the equitable sharing of benefits from these resources by all sectors of the population.

viii. **National Parks and wildlife policy 2018 and Zambia Wildlife Act No. 14 of 2015**

Mambwe being a GMA it is important to coraborate the effort in terms of resourses management

ix. **Environmental Management Act no 12 of 2011**

Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) is an independent environmental regulator and coordinating agency, established through an Act of Parliament, It is mandated to do all such things as are necessary to protect the environment and control pollution, so as to provide for the health and welfare of persons, animals, plants and the environment.

11.2 **Plans Being Implemented**

a. **Community Forests Management Groups (CFMG)**

The policy has enabled key stakeholders such as ZIFL-P, BCP and COMACO to establish CFMGs in Mambwe district..

Site /Chiefdom	Partners
Nsefu	BCP
Mnkhanya	BCP
Malama	BCP
Jumbe	BCP/COMACO
Msoro	ZIFL-P/BCP
Kakumbi	NONE
Total	

Table 18: Community Forests Management Groups(CFMG)

b. **Natural Forest protection and management**

It's the mandate of the Department of Forest to protect and manage forest related affairs and this task is huge, FD on its own cannot achieve this hence, the need to partner with others and stakeholders in order to achieve the intended goals and objective. The district forest office conducts forest Patrols within and outside the district

with the view of controlling illegal harvesting and trafficking of forest products from customary areas and forest reserves. Removing and serving eviction Notices to illegal squatters in protected forest reserves has been done through the provisions of the Forest Act No. 4 of 2015. This should be done through a properly coordinated manner with the involvement of all stakeholders such as traditional leadership, communities affected, police, FD, DNPW, the Courts of Law (Court Order) and other players. One of the ways of addressing these issues is to bring these protected forest areas under sustainable management with the involvement of all stakeholders.

c. Forest Extension and Publicity

Information dissemination is done through various channels such holding public/community meetings, drummer groups and dancers, and flyers or radio

d. Production, Trade and Revenue Collection

Forest sector offers a great deal of options in terms of revenue collection as its potential remains unexploited and to a great extent unutilized

e. Plantation establishment and management (Nursery Establishment)

Mambwe offer great potential for the establishment of both Nursery and tree plantation for timber businesses.

f. Rehabilitation of degraded lands

Forest offer a natural healing process to the environment in its own existence.

g. promote and regulate beekeeping

h. Stakeholder participation

11.3 Stakeholders In Mambwe Involved In Forest Conservation

STAKEHOLDERS	PARTNERS	ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION SITE	MANDATE
Min. Of Agric.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ COMACO, ➤ Biocarbon Partners, ➤ ADRA, ➤ Community Resource Boards (CRBs) 	Conservation Agriculture,	All Chiefdoms	
		Climate Change Adaptation Project (2012 - 2015)	Chikowa Agric. Camp Jembe Chiefdom	The Climate Change Adaptation Project Was Supported By Undp)

COMACO (2002 ONGOING)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Min. Of Agric., ➤ Min. Of Chiefs & Traditional Affairs, ➤ National Parks & Wildlife, Council, ➤ Community Development, ➤ ADRA, ➤ Community Resource Boards (CRBs) 	Conservation	Jumbe Chiefdom, Mnkhanya Chiefdom, Kakumbi Chiefdom & Nsefu Chiefdom	Reducing Poverty With The Aim Of Conserving Natural Resources
Bio Carbon Partners (2013 ONGOING)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Min. Of Agric., ➤ Min. Of Chiefs & Traditional Affairs, ➤ National Parks & Wildlife, Council, ➤ Community Development, ➤ ADRA, ➤ Community Resource Boards (CRBs) 	REDD+ Activities	All Chiefdoms Except Kakumbi	A Community Based Forestry Management Program To Strengthen Redd+ In Mambwe. Mambwe Has A Total Of (6) Six Chiefdoms.
National Parks & Wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ COMACO, ➤ Biocarbon Partners, ➤ Community Resource Boards (CRBs) 	Conservation Of State And Customary Lands	ALL CHIEFDOMS	Protect & Conserve Zambia Wildlife & Improve The Quality Of Life Among Communities In The Wildlife Estate. Three Quarters Of Mambwe Is Under GMA

Table 19: Stakeholders in Mambwe involved in forest Conservation

11.4 Description Of The Existing State Of Development

Level of Forest encroachments

The district has been experiencing encroachments on its existing forests as indicated in the Table below

FOREST NO.	NAME OF FOREST	TYPE OF FOREST	ENCROACHMENT STATUS	EXTENT (Ha)	CHIEFDOM
P FA 230	MACHINJE	NATIONAL FOREST	LOW (25%-50%)	67,380	JUMBE
P FA 235	NKHANGA	LOCAL FOREST	HIGH (75%-100%)	2,590	JUMBE
P FA 89	MPHOMWA	LOCAL FOREST	MEDIUM (50%-75%)	6,637	JUMBE
P FA 238	NYAKATOKOLI	LOCAL FOREST	MEDIUM (50%-75%)	6,343	JUMBE/MSORO
P FA 234	LUPANDE	LOCAL FOREST	LOW (25%-50%)	5,613	MNKHANYA
P FA 233	MPOTO	LOCAL FOREST	VERY LOW (0-25%)	2,030	MALAMA

Table 20: Encroachment levels in the district

Availability Of Service

a. Licensing and permits

The district allows production, trade and conveyance of various forest resources, to individuals and companies in order to process them into finished product.

The district has one forest medium concession that is currently exporting timber and has provided employment to the locals. However, there is need to ensure that the forest resources are harvested in a sustainable manner.

b. Protection and Management of Forestry Resources

With the increasing rate of deforestation and the adverse effects of climate change, there is need to intensify on the against climate change and forest degradation. Over the recent past years the district seen a high level of intervention from both government and other stakeholder. Despite the intervention measures, more and more pressure is being exhibited due to a great influx of emigrants from other surrounding areas. The district has worked with different stakeholders that have come on board to help mitigate the adverse effects of deforestation as well as protection and management of forest resources. These key players include ZIFL-Project, BioCaborn Partners, Chipembele, COMACO, and many others stakeholders.

c. Forest livelihoods and dependence

Forest livelihoods and dependence vary across households and in Mambwe approximately 80 % of households are dependent on the forest for consumption or income benefits. The most common forest products collected for income, as reported by head of households, are charcoal, mushrooms, and fuel wood. The most common forest products collected for consumption are fuel wood, wood for poles, and timber for furniture and construction.

Quality Of Service Including Key Indicators Of Performance

- ✓ Ensuring the integrity, productivity and development potential of the forest reserves (especially through the involvement of stakeholders);
- ✓ Ensure adequate protection of forests, by empowering local communities and promoting the development and use of forest and non-wood forest products;
- ✓ Ensure sustainable management of forest ecosystems and biodiversity application through scientific and indigenous technical knowledge (through, *inter alia*, promoting the value of forests for catchment protection, biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services);

- ✓ Ensure sustainable management of forest resources for wood fuel production;
- ✓ Recognise and support the development of non-wood forest products;
- ✓ Regulate exploitation and ensure efficient use of forest resources and products, and
- ✓ Ensure gender equity in all aspects of forestry management, production and utilisation of forest products, extension training and education.

11.5 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process

Availability Of Service

Mambwe like others parts of Zambia share common concern in regard to forest and forest resources. Forests are indeed an integral source of livelihood for both income and food security as it provides a wide range of products and services, environmental goods, food, fuel, medicines, household equipment, building material and raw materials for industrial processing.

- ✓ However, the giving of land for agriculture by tradition leadership is proving to be a challenge, as its one minus the validating of the extent of their boundaries.
- ✓ There are also issues to do with People coming in (emigrating) from other locations into Mambwe thereby, increasing pressure on the environment.
- ✓ Awareness in matters relating to forest and the mandate of the department.
- ✓ Illegal forest resource harvesting and trade .

11.6 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

Population Change – Impacts on Forests and Protected Forest Areas

According to the CSO statistics of 2010, the population of Mambwe District is 68,918 and its further expected to grow, at a rate of 31% per annum meaning in 2020 will have a population of 99,981. Due to this fact the impacts will be as followed:

- Increased demand for more land for human settlement, farmland, industrial expansion, etc. and also increases consumption levels for forest resources such charcoal and timber.
- Changes in land use for creation of new settlements or expansion of existing ones is an area of concern because land used for settlements usually becomes a permanent feature, never to revert to the original [environmentally friendly] land use. This has also been evident by the mushrooming of unplanned settlements in proximity to the protected forest areas.
- Forest degradation and loss of vegetation cover, there by reulting to deforestation. The table below highlights the

NAME OF FOREST	EXTENT IN HECTARES	CHIEFD OM	LEVEL OF ENCROCHMENT			REMARKS	CHALLENGES	RECOMMADATION
			LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH			
Machinje National P. 230	67,380	Jumbe	low			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The forest has agriculture fields more in the south-east part of the forest and with seasonal settlements almost in all fields. ➤ While the north-east part which has boundaries with Chipata has not been visited. ➤ Part of the forest is a conservancy under Kavulamungu that is 10,000ha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Difficult in accessing other parts of the forest due to lack of reliable transport. ➤ Less manpower as the forest is vast. ➤ Boundaries have not been cleared for a long time hence making it difficult to distinguish the forest reserve from the open forest areas. ➤ Beacons visible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Relocating all settlers who are near the forest boundaries to reduce pressure on illegal activities. ➤ Co-management of the forest with other stakeholders. ➤ Beacons have to be constructed or rehabilitated.
Nkhangha Local P. 235	2,590	Jumbe			high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Permanent structures, agriculture fields, field clearing are still on going. ➤ The chief is willing to help in relocation of those willing to move out of the forest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Serving of eviction letters is being hampered by transport challenges, hence yet to serve letters to encroachers of this forest. The only reliable transport is Zambia police Vehicle which is very often busy with other duties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Relocating settlers from the forest to an alternative places. ➤ Co-management of the forest with the community surrounding the reserves. ➤ Beacons have to be constructed or rehabilitated.

							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Boundary has not been cleared for a long time hence making it difficult to distinguish the forest reserve from the open forest areas. ➤ Beacons not visible. 	
Mphomwa Local P.89	6, 698	Jumbe			high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Permanent structures, agriculture fields, and high charcoal production. ➤ The forest has three boreholes, two are functioning. ➤ The chief is willing to help in relocation of those willing to move out of the forest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The forest has three boreholes, of which only two are functioning. ➤ Most people refused to collect eviction notices and others were not found during the operation. ➤ Shortage of adequate manpower in the department is still a challenge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Relocating settlers to an alternative place. ➤ Co-management of the forest with the community surrounding the reserve. ➤ Beacons have to be constructed or rehabilitated.
Nyakatokoli Local P.238	6,343	Msoro/Jumbe			High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Permanent structures, agriculture fields, field clearing in high. ➤ The forest is under pressure due to one person busy allocating land in that, he 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Most people refused to collect eviction notices and others were not found during the operation. This was due to the area conciliar who was advising them not to get. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Relocating settlers to an alternative place. ➤ Co-management of the forest with the community surrounding the reserve. ➤ Beacons have to be constructed or rehabilitated

						claims to be chief Tindi.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Less manpower from the department is still a challenge. ➤ Lack of reliable transport by the department. 	
Lupande Local P. 234	5,613	Mnkhan ya	low			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The forest has agriculture fields with seasonal settlements. ➤ Charcoal production is high on the western part of the forest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Less manpower from the department is still a challenge. ➤ Lack of reliable transport by the department. ➤ Boundary has not been cleared for a long time hence making it difficult to distinguish the forest reserve from the open forest areas. ➤ Beacons not visible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Relocating all those doing farming in the reserve to an alternative place. ➤ Co-management of the forest with the community surrounding the reserve. ➤ Increase funding to conduct forest patrols. ➤ Beacons have to be constructed or rehabilitated.

Mphoto Local P. 233	2,030	Malama	low			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The forest is intact from settlements, agriculture activities, timber logging and charcoal production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Boundary has not been cleared for a long time hence making it difficult to distinguish the forest reserve from the open forest areas. ➤ Beacons not visible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Co-management of the forest with the community surrounding the reserve. ➤ Increase funding to conduct forest patrols. ➤ Beacons have to be constructed or rehabilitated.
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Table 21: Impacts on Forests and Protected Forest Areas

11.7 Existing And Proposed Investment And Development Programmes

The BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL) is a multilateral fund, supported by donor governments and managed by the World Bank.

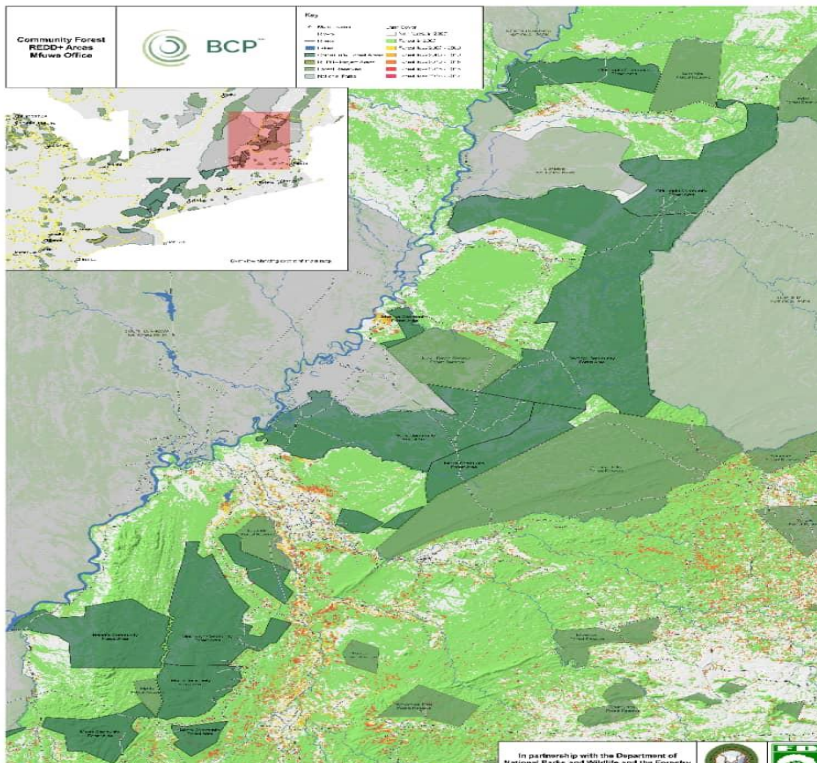


Figure 8: The map below shows the REDD+ zones in Mambwe

It seeks to promote reduced greenhouse gas emissions from the land sector, from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+), and from sustainable agriculture, as well as smarter land-use planning, policies and practices.

11.8 The Impact Of The Continuation Of Existing Trends On Land Use And Population Distribution Patterns

Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The Impact Of Existing Trends On The Environment And Climate Change

Climate projections in Mambwe include increases in temperature and more extreme weather (intense precipitation, floods and droughts) and increased rainfall variability. Climate changes will have key impacts on agriculture, water resources, human health, ecosystems, and energy and infrastructure

Identified risks and proposed solutions:

Risks identified	How risks impact stakeholders	Possible solutions
Loss of land and access to forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities rely on land for their sustenance, traditional and customary lands are their largest asset • Government resources for management of uses is limited 	Community Forest Projects (CFPs) and Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)
Influx and illegal settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Often results in illegal and unmanaged charcoal production, timber and wildlife resource extraction • Local traditional leaders are challenged to manage influx without the help of regional government (e.g. policing, enforcement) • Energy and waste systems are stressed • Resources lacking for policing unsustainable and illegal practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved planning for new uses, restrictions on expansion into forests • Access to modern energy: - Large-scale centralised energy production • Distributed energy production • Sustainable and alternative charcoal • Climate-smart agriculture
Land and water resource degradation	Long-term loss of ecosystem services	Community Forest Projects (CFPs) and Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)
Illegal extraction of forest resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal and unmanaged charcoal production, timber and wildlife resource extraction which government agencies can't manage • Land and water resource degradation, which increases both public and private sector risks • Loss of government revenue from illegal extraction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative means of revenue generation, including NTFPs, sustainable bush meat, game reserves • Regulated and sustainable charcoal supply chains • Improved enforcement of restrictions on timber harvesting
Governance/enforcement of laws	Disparity in negotiation power between local communities and the department	Increased focus and resources for local communities to define

	creates tension and impacts customary land rights	land management intentions and outcomes
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Table 22: Identified risks and proposed solutions

11.9 The Impact Of Environmental And Climate Change Issues On The Sector

Increasing Temperature

- Increase in the occurrences of forest and bush fires which are destructive to vegetation.
- reduction and Loss of certain plant species which cannot survive hot temperatures
- Change in biodiversity

Shorter Rainy season

- Loss of regenerating plants.
- wild and bush fires due to dry vegetation and biomass

Dry Spells within the rainy season

- Death and Poor growth of regenerated plants and general plants.
- Land degradation

Increased incidences of floods

- Destruction of plants and loss of plant species.
- Loss of biodiversity
- Land degradation and deforestation
 - No provisions for transboundary conservation efforts such as trans-frontier conservation areas (TFCAs).
 - Women’s participation in forest resource management limited by land tenure arrangements, cultural norms / stereotypes, information, training and education.

11.10 Issues Arising Relating To Gender Groups And Vulnerable Groups

The policy recognizes the importance of understanding what both women and men do in the forestry sector, what resources they use to carry out these activities and how benefits are accrued.

Gender analysis has to be carried out locally as a basis for local level planning, for example village forest joint management plans

The majority of small and medium farm households in Mambwe are headed by men, while 26 percent are headed by women. Livelihoods amongst the rural population are mainly land-dependent. Access to land for women is constrained in Zambia, with 80 percent of female-headed households owning less than 2 ha of land. Women provide more than 60 percent of the agricultural labour force but do not have the same access to productive inputs

(land, finance, and information), which makes women more vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate variability and related shocks.

Consideration Of The Underlying Factors Contributing To The Issues Identified

11.11 Summary

The forest resources of the region are under great pressure, reflecting the social and economic situation. Serious deficiencies persist in their conservation and management. Nevertheless, positive changes are expected as a result of modifications in policies, legislation and actions occurring in recent years. The greater awareness of the population and governments of forestry problems has brought about a general increase in concern for forest management. This in turn has resulted in the allocation of increasing resources for the forestry sector and the establishment of more protected areas.

Summary of Issues

- Forest cover losses in the district due to agriculture expansion. This has been seen in some parts of the district such as Msoro, Mkhanya and Jumbe which has seen increased opening up of land for animal grazing and other agricultural activities.
- Lack of stakeholder collaboration in service provision to the communities in proximity to the protected forest areas. This is evident by the provision of boreholes in Mphomwa and Machinjje Hills National Forest. Currently the government through the Farmer Input Support programme is supporting farmers who have illegally settled in Mphomwa, Nyakatokoli, Nkanga and Machinjje Hills National Forest.
- Laxity in afforestation/reforestation through assisted natural regeneration. Msoro area and Jumbe are among the areas where this can be undertaken.
- Larger population dependent on land & forest resources.
- Forest resources undervalued, but are critical to poverty reduction and food security improvement.
- Climate change offers an opportunity to embrace rational forest resource utilization.
- Limited data & knowledge about carbon markets stocks and markets. There is need to sensitise the members of the community on the benefits forests as a way to improve livelihoods through sale of carbon credits.
- Lack of incentives for forest conservation reduces participation in forest management.
- Common pool resources *versus* private ownership. What avenue and model would be suitable to increase forest areas in Mambwe?
- Modern state versus traditional state, implications for forest management.
- Limited capacity to adapt to climate change.

12.0 HEALTH

Commented [PP32]: This should come under the Social Sector Analysis

In recognition of the fact that economic productivity is a function of a healthy citizenry, the District is determined to transform Mambwe into a healthy and productive people. A healthy workforce is critical for the successful attainment of Vision 2030 objective of becoming a prosperous middle-income district as stipulated in the 7th **National Development Plan**. Consequently, in the delivery of health care services the district does so in line with the **National Health Strategic Plan** with focus on the following priority areas:

12.1 Key Priority Areas:

❖ **Strengthening Public Health Programmes**

Under this priority area the district focusses on:

Prevention of disease as a key aspect in effective public health management. The district places priority on more effective investments in primary health care by strengthening fundamental components of the health systems aimed at promoting and maintenance of a clean, healthy environment and good nutrition in order to prevent diseases.

❖ **Expansion of capacity to increase access to quality health care.**

Under this priority area the district focusses on:

Improvement in the distribution of health facilities at all levels and to enhance the capacity of healthcare personnel and supply of essential drugs and medical supplies. To this effect the District has planned for the construction of a District hospital and 2 health posts at Wazaza and Chiwawatala areas.

❖ **Enhance food security and nutrition**

Under-nutrition is endemic in Mambwe and therefore the district aims at improving a productive workforce and healthy population through strategies that will prevent micronutrient deficiency among the population knowing that under nutrition is a serious threat to the cognitive development and general wellbeing of many. More investment activities in social protection, enabling environment for the Small and Medium Enterprise to thrive and employment creation are needed to curb this scourge.

❖ **Promote private sector participation in health care delivery**

Under this priority area the district focusses on:

The promotion of Private sector participation through modalities such as PPPs in the health care delivery system. This need to be implemented in the medium to long-term to supplement existing efforts in health services.

Accelerate human resource outputs, recruitment and retention:

Under this priority area the district focusses on the equitable deployment and distribution of staff as well as retention capacities in all health facilities which should be done through investment in

retention amenities such as communication facilities, suitable accommodation for staff, power supply, water, sanitation and other basic service.

12.2 Description Of The Existing State Of Development

Mambwe District has 22 Health facilities of which 9 are Health Centres, 12 Health Post and One Mission 1st Referral Hospital.

The Health Service delivery in line with the Seventh National Development Plan and the Health Strategic Plan incorporates a vision for health care provision which is “equitable access to quality health care by all by 2030”. While additional health care facilities have been provided in Mambwe District in recent years, it is clear that the District, continues to suffer a shortage of buildings, equipment and staff in the health sector.

The Table below sets out the list of existing health facilities in the District.

HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTERS	HEALTH POSTS
Kamoto mission Hospital	Masumba Health Center	Kamoto HAHC
	Kakumbi Health Center	Chisengu Health Post
	Nsefu Health Center	Kapole Health Post
	St. Lukes Health Center	Chilanga Health Post
	Malama Health Center	Nyakatokoli Health Post
	Chikowa Health Center	Chamubobo Health Post
	Kasamanda Health Center	Lusandwa South Health Post
	Jumbe Health Center	Kamuwawa Health Post
	Mphomwa Health Center	Chipako Health Post
		Ncheka Health Post
		Mfuwe Airport Health Post
		Nyamaluma Health Post
UNDER CONSTRUCTION		
		Wazaza HP
		Chiwawatala HP

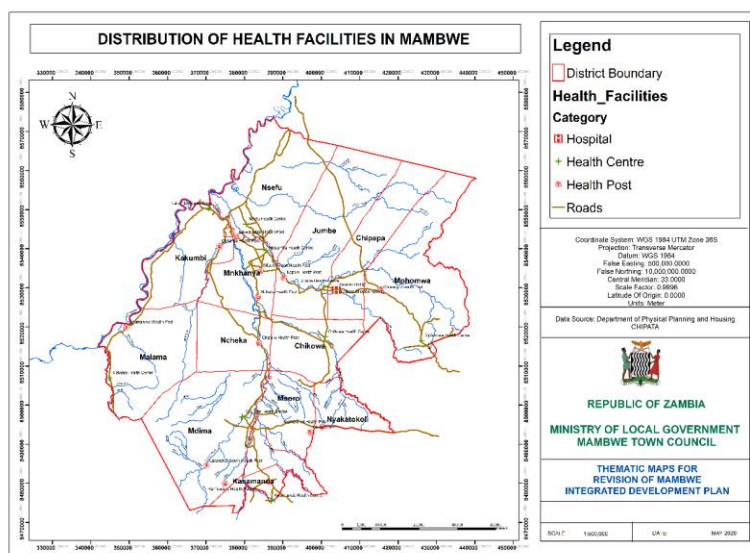
Table 23: list of existing health facilities in the District

Source:(Mambwe district health office,2020)

Distribution of Health facilities by Ward in Mambwe District.

Ward	No. of Health Posts	No. of Health Centres
Nsefu	0	1
Jumbe	0	1
Chipapa	1	2
Mphomwa	0	1
Chikowa	0	1
Mnkhanya	1	1
Kakumbi	1	1
Ncheka	2	0
Malama	1	1
Mdima	0	1
Msoro	2	1
Kasamanda	0	1
Nyakatokoli	1	0
Total	9	12

Table 24: Distribution of Health facilities by Ward in Mambwe District: Source;(Mambwe District health office,2020)



Commented [PP33]: Provide a map with settlement and location of Health facilities

The Ward boundaries not clear on the Legend

Table 25: Distribution of health facilities in Mambwe

Availability Of Medicine

The District has had a fair share of Medicine distribution in the country. Essential Medicine availability has generally been above 90% in all Health Centres.

Power Supply

Of the 22 Health facilities, 8 are connected to the National Grid while 13 have solar power installation. Therefore the district need investment in hydro power connectivity to health facilities for more comprehensive health care services such as body refiration which only exist at Kamoto hospital and other services.

The Table below summarises the type of power supply present at eache Health facility.

HOSPITALS	Type of Power Supply	HEALTH CENTERS	Type of Power Supply	HEALTH POSTS	Type of Power Supply
Kamoto mission Hospital	Hydro - ZESCO	Masumba Health Center	Hydro - ZESCO	Kamoto HAHC	Hydro - ZESCO
		Kakumbi Health Center	Hydro - ZESCO	Chisengu Health Post	Hydro - ZESCO
		Nsefu Health Center	Hydro - ZESCO	Kapole Health Post	Solar Energy
		St. Lukes Health Center	Hydro - ZESCO	Chilanga Health Post	Solar Energy

		Malama Health Center	Solar	Nyakatokoli Health Post	Solar Energy
		Chikowa Health Center	Hydro - ZESCO	Chamubobo Health Post	Solar Energy
		Kasamanda Health Center	Solar Energy	Lusandwa South Health Post	Solar Energy
		Jumbe Health Center	Hydro - ZESCO	Kamuwawa Health Post	Solar Energy
		Mphomwa Health Center		Chipako Health Post	Solar Energy
				Ncheke Health Post	Solar Energy
				Mfuwe Airport Health Post	Hydro - ZESCO
				Nyamaluma Health Post	Solar Energy

Table 26: the type of power supply present at each Health facility

Source:(Mambwe district health office,2020).

Waste Management

Waste generation as one of the outcome of service delivery,all health facilities have waste Incineration facilities except Mfuwe Airport Health Post due to its location.

Availability Of Maternal Service Infrastructure

Kamoto, Masumba, Kakumbi , Mphomwa, St. Lukes, Kasamanda, Nsefu and Jumbe health facilities have Maternity Annexe while Kamoto, Kasamanda, Nyakatokoli, Chikowa ,Mphomwa and Kakumbi have waiting mothers' shelter.

Availability Of Beds And Cots At Each Of The Health Facilities.

S#	Facility Name	Facility Type	Facility owner	Total #		Distance from DHO (KMs)
				Beds	Cots	
1.	Kamoto Mission Hospital	Level 1 Hospital	Mission	54	6	3
2.	Kamoto Mission - Hospital Affiliated Health Centre (HAHC)	RHC	Mission	0	0	3.1
3.	Malama	RHC	GRZ	6	0	120
4.	Masumba	RHC	GRZ	16	0	25
5.	Chikowa	RHC	GRZ	8	0	17
6.	Nsefu	RHC	GRZ	8	0	38
7.	Kasamanda	RHC	GRZ	13	0	86
8.	Msoro (St. Lukes)	RHC	Mission	30	10	55
9.	Kakumbi	RHC	GRZ	18	0	50

10.	Mphomwa*	RHC	GRZ	5	0	40
11.	Chilanga**	HP	GRZ	5	0	37
12.	Mfuwe Int. Airport***	HP	GRZ	6	0	24
13.	Nyakatokoli****	HP	GRZ	2	0	75
14.	Jumbe	RHC	GRZ	3	0	0.2
15.	Ncheka	RHC	GRZ	1	0	35
16.	Chisengu	RHC	GRZ	1	0	14
17.	Kapole	HP	GRZ	0	0	14
18.	Chamubobo	HP	GRZ	0	0	
19.	Lusandwa South	HP	GRZ	0	0	
20.	Kamuwawa	HP	GRZ	0	0	
21.	Chipako	HP	GRZ	1	0	
22.	Nyamaluma	HP	GRZ	0	0	
	Total Mambwe			165	16	

Table 27: Availability Of Beds And Cots At Each Of The Health FacilitiesSource;(Mambwe district health office,2020).

The district need more beds in all health facilities for improved health care admission Services.

12.3 Quality Of Service Including Key Performance Indicators

Staffing

All health facilities have at least one health worker with the least staffed being Nyakatokoli, Nyamaluma, Chamubobo and Malama.The district therefore need to deploy relevant staff in these health facilities for effective and quality service delivery.

Transport

The District has three (3) Ambulances for patient referral with one Non-runner which requires major repairs. The district is divided into two zones for patient referrals. Each zone has one Ambulance on stand-by for patient Evacuation. All Health Facilities have old Motor bikes for outreach services except the newly opened Health Posts namely: Kamuwawa, Lusandwa South and Chamubobo. This therefore entails that the district requires new motorbikes for the above mentioned facilities to enhance outreach services.

HIV/AIDS Services

In view of the health service delivery policy on HIV/AIDS,the District looks forward to end HIV /AIDS Epidemic by 2030,consequent

- i) The District has been providing HIV/AIDS care services in all Health facilities, although the positivity has slightly reduced to less than 4%. Several Interventions are being Implemented in the District to halt the spread of HIV. These are, among others :
 - a. Test and Treat.
 - b. Post Exposure Prophylaxis and Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis.
 - c. Elimination of Mother to child therapy.
 - d. BCC (Behavioural Change Communication)
- ii) The District has also established formerly mobile ART sites into Static sites to cut down distances patients used to cover to access ART treatment and strengthen adherence to treatment.

Tuberculosis

- iii) Tuberculosis is one of the major Health concerns in the district. Some diagnostic improvements have been seen in recent years but the southern part of the district still lags behind due to lack of diagnostic facility. St. Lukes is unable to provide full laboratory services due to lack of Infrastructure. In 2019 the district TB cure rate Improved to **96 %** although the district recorded two (2) Mult Drug resistant Tuberculosis. The direct observation therapy or DOT strategy has greatly contributed to the success of the TB program.
- 3.1.2 The district need investment in laboratory infrastructure at St.Lukes for efficiency management of TB and other diseases where laboratory tests are concerned.

Malaria Incidence Elimination By 2021

- iv) As a public concern Malaria still remains the highest cause of morbidity in the District.The Incident is above 700/1000. Several Interventions are being Implemented Including the following:
 - a. Distribution of LLITN at household level.especially to those who are at risk (Pregnant women and Underfive children)
 - b. Indoor Residual Spraying.
 - c. Integrated Community Malaria Case Management.
 - d. IEC in the community
 - e. Control of Mosquito breeding sites is being done in areas where rivers stagnate.

With regard to desired reduction of malaria cases,the District need to invest in community on-going awareness creation programmes on preventive measures.

- v) **Mortality Rates:** The Under 5 Mortality Rates are at 17/1000 admissions for those below five years old while for adults is 10/1000 admissions.

Maternal And Child Health Services.

The goal in Child health is to reduce under five mortality to less than 35 per 1000 live births by 2021. This will be realised by strengthening child survival Interventions such as:

- Provision of high Impact child survival Interventions.
- Improved coordination and health systems support delivery of child health services.

The goal for maternal health is to reduce Maternal mortality to less than 100/ 1000 live births by 2021. This will be achieved through strengthening the following Interventions:

- Quality Focused Antenatal services.
- Access to skilled Attendants at birth Including EmONC.
- Increased demand for sexual and reproductive health services.
- Access to post natal services.
- An enabling environment for RMNCAH.

12.4 Summary Of Key Health Indicators

Top 10 causes of morbidity (All ages)

S/N	2017 Disease	2017		2018 Disease	2018		2019 Disease	2019	
		cases	Incidence/ 1000		cases	Incidence/ 1000		cases	Incidence/1000
1	Malaria	43205	521	Malaria	63515	738	Malaria	79670	891
2	RI non pneumonia	41735	503	RI non pneumonia	50775	590	RI non pneumonia	62837	703
3	Muscular skeletal	10455	126	Muscular skeletal	11734	136	Muscular skeletal	13491	150
4	Diarrhoea (on bloody)	9374	113	Diarrhoea (on bloody)	10811	126	Diarrhoea (on bloody)	12668	141
5	Trauma	4635	56	Trauma	5099	59	Digestive system Disorders	4403	49
6	Digestive system disorders	4480	55	Digestive system Disorders	4593	53	Trauma	4081	45
7	RI pneumonia	3372	41	RI pneumonia	2950	34	RI pneumonia	3684	41
8	Eye diseases	2176	26	Skin Infections	2840	33	Pulmonary diseases (non Infectious)	3660	41
9	Skin Diseases	2107	25	Eye diseases	2273	26	Eye diseases	3147	35

10	Throat diseases	1942	23	Dental diseases	1797	21	Genital Urinary (except STI)	2010	22
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Table 28: Top causes of Morbidity

Source: (Mambwe District Health office, 2020)

From the table above it is clear that the top 5 diseases in all age groups are; Malaria, Respiratory Infections non Pnuemonia, Muscular Skeletal, Diarrhea (non bloody) and Trauma. From 2017 to 2019 the disease incidence rates for the top 4 diseases in the table above has been increasing. The District therefore needs more investment in Health interventions so as to reduce the burden of these diseases knowing that a healthy population is key to economic productivity.

Top 10 causes of mortality (All ages)

S/N	2017 Disease	Incidence /1000		2018 Disease	Incidence/ 1000		2019 Disease	Incidence/100	
		M	F		M	F		M	F
1	Malaria	14	22	RI pneumonia	11	44	Aneamia	11	46
2	RI pneumonia	8	125	Cardiovascular diseases	10	175	malaria	11	10
3	Aneamia	8	40	Anaemia	10	75	Cardiovascular diseases	10	151
4	Cardiovascular diseases	8	125	Malnutrition	9	11	RI pneumonia	8	21
5	TB	5	85	TB	8	178	Genital Urinary (Except STI)	8	57

6	Genital Urinary (Except STI)	5	36	Digestive system disorder	7	146	TB	7	140
7	Nervous system disorders	4	82	Diarrhoea on bloody	5	49	Cryptococcal meningitis	6	666
8	Diarrhoea on bloody	4	29	Diarrhoea on bloody	4	34	Pneumocysts carini (CPC)	4	666
9	Digestive system disorder	4	45	Karposis sarcoma	3	176	Malnutrition	4	95
10	Meningitis	3	500	Trauma	3	12	Diarrhoea non blood	3	19

Table 29: Top cause of Mortality

Source:(Mambwe District Health Office,2020)

From the table above it is clear that the top 10 diseases in causing death are; Malaria,Respiratory Infections(non Pnuemonia),Anaemia,cardiovascular diseases,TB,Genital urinary except STI,Nervous system,disorders,Diarrhea non bloody,digestive and Meningitis. This evidence is based on the data sets for the past 5 years.

Comparison Of Key Health Indicators With Other Districts

In comparison with other Districts Mambwe District is among those Districts where the burden of malaria cases is still high,while other Districts like Katete have entered the Malaria pre-Elimination stage.

12.5 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process.

During the community consultative meetings held as part of the IDP preparation process, the following were issues identified:

- Lack of hydro power supply in some Health facilities
- Understaffing of Nyakatokoli, Nyamaluma, Chamubobo and Malama Health facilities
- Lack of motorised transport in some Health facilities

In view of the above issues,the District need investment in the provision and retention of qualified staff, provision of adequate energy sources for the health facilities in needy and provision of motorised transport for better service delivery.

12.6 Issues Relating To Gender And Vulnerable Groups

Male Involvement in maternal and child health is still low. Most expectant mothers do not book early because of weak support from spouses among other factors. There is need for more awareness creation towards the promotion of male involvement in health service accessibility.

12.7 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten (10) Years

Population Change and Future Demand for Services and Facilities

From the population projection analysis for 2030 additional population growth is forecast for the District which will generate a need for additional health care facilities, as well as a requirement to meet the deficit in the provision of health care facilities to meet the needs of the existing population.

The District population is projected to be at 143,332 for all age groups by 2030. This will place a greater burden on the health sector in particular.

The Table below estimates the number of health facilities that would be required to comply with the government standards by 2030, i.e. to meet the existing deficit and the future population growth. The analysis is based upon the government standards for the provision of rural health posts and rural health centers given that 91% of the population are classified as being rural. The exception to this is the wards of Jumbe and Chipapa which include Mambwe Township. An adjustment has been made to take account of the urban population.

The analysis clearly indicates that significant investment in health facilities is required if the District is to meet the standards set by government by 2030. In particular, Mambwe District is under provided with health posts. Currently the district has 1 mission hospital, 9 health posts and 12 health facilities bringing a total to 22 health facilities. Only 9 health posts are provided – an additional of 50 health posts would be required by 2030 to comply with government standards.

Table showing current number of health posts and required and the number of health facilities and the required by 2030.

Ward	2030 Population Projection	Number Of Health Posts Required	Number of Health Posts Currently Provided	Number of Additional Health Posts Required	Number Of Health Centres Required	Number of Health Centres Currently Provided	Number of Additional Health Centres Required
Nsefu	15,716	6	0	6	1	1	0
Jumbe	10,748	3	1	2	1	2	0
Chipapa	10,579	3	1	2	1	1	0
Mphomwa	16,390	6	0	6	2	1	1
Chikowa	10,396	4	0	4	1	1	0
Mnkhanya	14,135	5	1	4	1	1	0
Kakumbi	27,163	10	1	9	2	1	1
Ncheka	2,966	3	1	2	1	0	1
Malama	2,741	4	2	2	1	1	0
Mdima	18,713	7	1	6	2	0	2
Msoro	3,457	3	0	3	2	1	1
Kasamanda	6,873	3	0	3	1	1	0
Nyakatokoli	4,038	2	1	1	1	0	1
Total		59	9	50	15	12	7

Table 30: Estimate of Future Health Facilities in Mambwe District by 2030

Source:(Ministry of Health Mambwe office,2020).

Note: The above figures have been rounded. In addition, even where population within a ward falls below the threshold, an allowance has been made for the provision of a health post and/or health center within that ward. The population projection is based on population forecast for district.

The government standards are based not only on a ratio of health facilities to population but also take into account issues of accessibility. Where an area is sparsely populated it may be necessary to provide a larger number of health facilities in order to ensure that such facilities are accessible to the population particularly with regard to the government's accessibility standards.

In addition, to the requirement for new health care facilities it is necessary to ensure that historic and on-going investment in health care facilities is maximised for the benefit of the community. Improvements in access to health care services requires not only increased levels of provision and improved staffing levels, but also improvements to roads and transportation to provide for improved physical access and general improvements in water and sanitation infrastructure. Mambwe Town Council therefore needs to support and improve the effectiveness of existing health care facilities by ensuring that adequate and appropriate infrastructure is in place. In this regard, it is noted that there are some health facilities in the District which become inaccessible for periods of up to four months during the rainy season such as those in Msoro, Nyakatokoli and Malama.

12.8 Existing And Future Infrastructure Programmes

With current demand for health services,the district has two Health Posts under construction at Chiwawatala and Wazaza.

Proposed Future Health Service Programmes -Impact of changes anticipated

In line with the required number of health facilities in each ward as alluded to in the table above, the District has specifically identified areas of need for Mphomwa, Msoro and Chikowa/Nyakatokoli wards where health facilities should be constructed and these are;

The District projects that health facilities' demand may rise in the following areas due to population growth.

- Jembe Ward at Vinza area
- Nsefu Ward at kawaza and Chitunda areas
- Chipapa Ward at Lugomo,chisulo,kasinga and Chinjilonga areas
- Mphomwa Ward at Tafika,Mpapa and Kamwanjiri areas
- Chikowa Ward at Chasela, Kambwiri and Chinjovu
- Mnkhanya Ward at Chiwawatala and Katemo.
- Kakumbi Ward at Uyoba,Mfuwe Day and Yosefe areas
- Ncheke Ward at Tindi area
- Mdimba Ward at Mdimba ,Pendwe and Chinamvuu.
- Msoro Central at Mkhuvulo ,Chombe ,Chivyololo ,Msoro and Chigombe

The standard on which this estimation is based is 3500 people per health post and 5000 for a health centre.

The demand for maternity wings and waiting mothers' shelters are also expected to rise in most facilities which do not have them now.

Demand for Youth friendly spaces are also expected to rise with the emphasis on implementation of youth friendly activities in health facilities.

Additionally, with the expected population increase the district has one proposal to build a first level government hospital.

12.9 Summary

In the provision of health service delivery, the District has 22 health facilities which are segmented as 9 health posts, 12 health facilities and 1 mission hospital. Of these health facilities 8 are connected to the national grid while 13 have solar power installation. All health facilities have waste Incineration facilities except Mfuwe Airport Health Post due to its location. All health facilities have at least one health worker with the least staffed being Nyakatokoli, Nyamaluma, Chamubobo and Malama.

The District has three (3) Ambulances for patient referral with one Non-runner which requires major repairs. All Health Facilities have old Motor bikes for outreach services except the newly opened Health Posts namely: Kamuwawa, Lusandwa South and Chamubobo.

Inadequate infrastructure such as maternity and laboratories in some health facilities poses a challenge in the effective delivery of services. St. Lukes health facility is one example where laboratory facility is inadequate and thus making it difficult to provide full laboratory services though the District TB cure rate for 2019 Improved to 96%.

Malaria morbidity still remains a challenge and the District looks forward to the reduction of cases through integrated approach of community engagement.

12.10 Summary Of Issues

In addition to the actual number of health facilities available to serve the population, there are other challenges impacting on the provision of health services in the District, including:

- Lack of crossing points and bridges with poor road network system in the District.
- Lack of hydro power supply in some health facilities
- Understaffing of Nyakatokoli, Nyamaluma, Chamubobo and Malama health facilities
- Lack of motorised transport in some health facilities.
- Inadequate number of health facilities and infrastructures at already existing health facilities.
- Lack of maternity annexes in some facilities.
- Malaria burden still high in the District.

13.0 EDUCATION

The District through The Seventh National Development and District Strategic Plans incorporates a goal for education which is "to deliver equitable and high quality to all our learners in order to produce a well informed,skilled,responsible and accountable individual for effective personal well-being and sustainable national development."

13.1 Key Government Plans And Policies

The District through the department of General Education has been working towards achieving the National Policy of "Educating our future" through the implementation of the following planning documents:

- i) 7TH National Development Plan.
- ii) Ministry of General Education District Strategic Plan.

7TH National Development Plan.

In view of The 7 NDP as the National document endorsed with the domain of Education development in Zambia. The District identifies the following 5 key priority areas as milestones towards the improvement of Education sector:

1. Enhance Access To Quality, Equity And Inclusive Education.

Under this key priority area,the district focusses on the promotion of the following elements;:

- ❖ Utilisation of teaching protocols for the intended teacher quality service delivery.
- ❖ Deployment of qualified teachers in all Schools of need and promotion of proficient teacher pupil ratio.
- ❖ Promotion of girl child education and developing inclusive curriculum for disabled and
- ❖ Improvement of pupil classroom ratio through the construction and establishing of schools in marginalised areas.

2. Enhance Access To Skills Trainings.

Under this key priority area,the district focusses on; the Promoting Skills trainings of teachers in acquaintance of required skills for service delivery.

3. Enhance Technology, Information And Innovation In Schools.

Under this key priority area,the district focusses on the promotion of the following elements:

- ❖ Planning for procurement, installation and promotion of technological gadgets like computers in schools with the revised curriculum.
- ❖ Planning for deployment of personnels in schools of need.
- ❖ Planning for the construction of it libraries in big schools.

4. Enhance Continous Curriculum Review And Roll Out.

Under this key priority area, the district focusses on; Promoting of continuous review through inclusion of contemporary and dynamic requirements in the curriculum.

5. Enhance Private Sector Participation-Civil Societies, Non Governmental Organisation.

Under this key priority area, the district focusses on; promoting Private Sector participation in all elements of Education such as Infrastructure development, improvement of teacher pupil ratio, School feeding programmes and in teaching and learning materials.

Ministry of General Education District Strategic Plan:

While implementing the set milestones as espoused by the 7 NDP, the District also embarks on other 5 key priority areas as stipulated in its District Strategic Plan which are equally channeled towards the achievement of the policy of Educating Our Future and these are:

1. Policy, leadership, management and Supervision
2. Teacher preparedness
3. Strengthening assessment
4. Learner support
5. Improving monitoring

1. Policy, Leadership, Management And Supervision

Under this key priority area, the district focusses on:

- ❖ Strengthening localized Policy formulation, interpretation and dissemination at district and school Levels through the implementation of district and school strategic plans.
- ❖ Strengthening and promote transparency in leadership, management and Supervision of learning in order to improve learner performance.

2. Teacher Preparedness

In up holding this key priority area, the district focusses on:

- ❖ Equipping the teachers with various interventions that will enable the teacher to prepare and deliver effective lessons to the learners by 2021 through School Based Continuous Professional Development and using of latest teaching approaches.

3. Strengthening Assessment

In up holding this key priority area, the district aims at:

- ❖ Enhancing the assessment systems/policies at school level in order to strengthen accountability for learner performance.

4. Learner Support

In up holding this key priority area,the district aims at:

- ❖ Improving access and learner performance at all levels.

5. Improving Monitoring

In upholding this key priority area, the district aims at the following:

- ❖ To strengthen internal and external monitoring of institutions with quality monitoring approaches which provide professional support to management Teams.
- ❖ To enhance staff supervision for effective curriculum implementation: syllabi coverage, systematic documentation of remedial interventions and feedback to the school.

13.2 Description Of The Existing State Of Development

Availability Of Service

Mambwe District has 20 community schools, 55 Primary schools which also provide Early Childhood Education,5 private Schools,1 ECE stand alone and 12 Secondary Schools. The District also has one youth training centre and 2 colleges.In terms of proximity to education facilities from District Administrative Centre,the nearest school is Jumbe Primary School in Jumbe Chiefdom which is stretched at 1 kilometer and the furthest is Kaungo primary School in Msoro Chiefdom which is situated at 240 kilometre

Table

Type of Educational Institution	Number (2011)	Provider
ECE stand-alone (Pre-School)	1	Mission
Community Schools	20	GRZ
Primary and ECE Schools	55	GRZ
Secondary Schools	10	GRZ
	2	Mission
Youth Training Centres	01	Mission
Colleges	02	GRZ
Private Schools	05	Private
Total	96	

31.distribution of Schools in mambwe

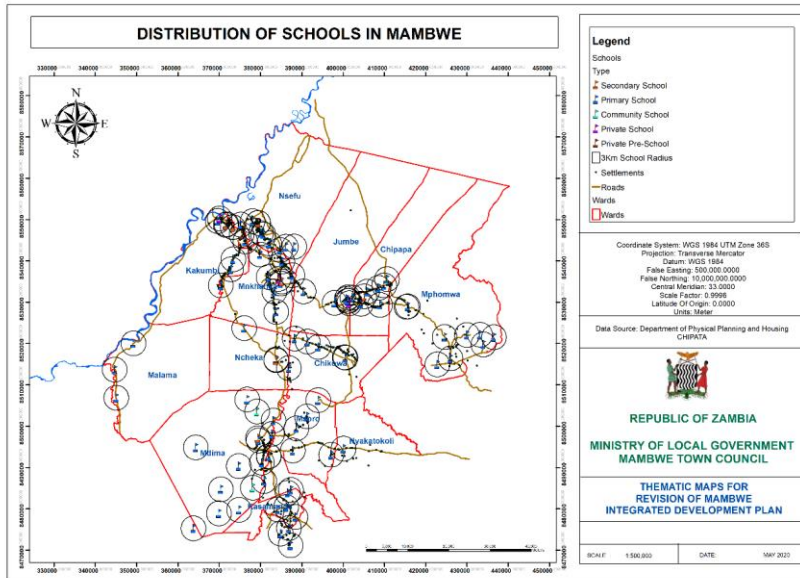


Figure 9: Distribution of Schools in mambwe Source: DEBS Office (Mambwe), 2020

Commented [PP34]: Similar map should be done for health

Despite an increase in the number of government Schools in recent years, the District only has 38 gazetted schools while the 50 are not gazetted and consequently, it is still clear that the District continues to suffer a shortage of teaching staff, permanent school infrastructure such as classrooms, ablution blocks and equipment. As outlined in the table above 26% of primary schools in the District are community schools, indicating that there is need to invest in infrastructure development for these community Schools still have traditional structures which do not meet building standards.

School Indicators

S/No	Category	Total number
1	Total Number of Pupils	33,490
2	Total number of teacher in the district	551
3.	Number of male teachers	232
4.	Number of female teachers	319
5.	Number of desks in the district	5,950
6.	Number of toilets for pupils in the district	282
7.	Number of Classrooms in the district	329
8.	Number of permanent teachers houses	223

Table 32 School indicators

Source: DEBS Office (Mambwe), 2020.

Power Supply

With the revised curriculum that includes computer science as a subject, the schools in the district need to have sustainable power supply for effective service delivery and utilisation of computers. However, of the 93 schools only 17 (18%) are connected to the national grid and 76 (82%) have no sustainable power supply and the district need to invest in the provision of power supply.

Accessibility

In view of the Government of the Republic of Zambia's goal of promoting equity and accessibility of Education to all Zambians in ensuring that pupils do not cover long distances to access school, the district has provided and established community schools in some areas of need to ensure that pupils do not cover longer distances in accessing Education, though all these community schools do not have sufficient, permanent and recommended infrastructure as already alluded to in the context above and this calls for investment in School infrastructure .

Another set back that affects school accessibility during the rainy season by pupils is the lack of crossing points and bridges on some rivers and streams thus, creating an impedement for pupils to attend school regularly.

Water And Sanitation

The number of schools with safe water sources in the district stands at 73% whose sources are boreholes with 2 secondary schools having piped water. The remaining 27% of the schools do not have safe water sources, this therefore calls for investment in water supply in the fulfilment of conducive learning Environment.

The pupil toilet ratio stands at 1:119 against the standard of 1: 25 per squatting hole and 1: 15 for boys and girls respectively. This entails that the pupil toilet ratio is significantly below the standard and calls for more infrastructure development in terms of toilets for pupils.

Drop Out Rates

The district drop out rate stands at 0.3% and this is mainly a culmination of early marriages and teenage pregnancies. The number of drop outs is significantly low, however, the district through the department of social welfare has embarked on community sensitisation for parents to desist from marrying off their children prematurely.

Transport

The District has three (3) vehicles of which one is a Non-runner and requires major repairs. It is divided into 9 zones of which the nearest is Jumbe stretched at 1 kilometer and the furthest is Msoro in Msoro chieftdom which stretched at over 200 kilometers away from the District Administrative Centre respectively. For effective service delivery the District need a vehicle that suits the bad terrain such as a landcruizer.

13.3 Quality Of Service Including Key Performance Indicators

Staffing and Enrolement

The district has a total number of 551 teachers of which 319 are males and 232 are females. The current pupil population is at 33,490 of which 15,674 are males and 17,816 are females. With the current teacher pupil ratio, the District needed to have 837, with the available 551 teachers there is 286 more teachers needed for deployment to meet the standard demand teacher pupil ratio of 1:40 coupled with supply of pupil text books in view of the desired quality service delivery.

7 NDP- District Performance Indicators

Description	Standard	Actual Provincial	Actual Mambwe
Pupil-Teacher Ratio(Primary)	40 : 1	50:1	101 : 1
Pupil-Teacher Ratio(Secondary)	35 : 1	16:1	16 : 1
Pupil-Classroom Ratio	40 : 1	73:1	102 : 1
Pupil-Text Book ratio	2 : 1	6:1	15 : 1
Distance from school	3	6	8
Progression rate	100%	43.85%	49.96%
Net intake Rate	100%	40.36%	49.98%
Gross intake Rate	100%	119:42%	123.64%

Table 33: district performance indicators

Source: DEBS Office (Mambwe), 2020.

District Strategic Plan Performance Indicators (2018-2021).

This performance assessment was done in 2019 as the midline Evaluation of the performance indicators set out in the District Strategic Plan

S/N	Key performance Indicator	Level of Achievement	Number of strategies being met out of the target strategies set in the plan
1.	Policy, leadership, management and supervision	89%	-The district is achieving this performance indicator by implementing 16 out of the 18 identified and planned strategies.
2.	Teacher preparedness	87.5%	The district is achieving this performance indicator by Effectively Implementing 7 out of the 8 identified and Planned strategies.
3.	Learner support	73.6%	The district is Achieving this performance indicator by Implementing 14 out of the 19 Identified and planned strategies.
4.	Strengthening assessment	71.42%	The district is achieving this performance indicator by Effectively Implementing 5 out of the 7 identified and planned strategies.
5.	Improving monitoring	85%	The district is achieving this performance indicator by Implementing 6 out of the 7 Identified and planned strategies.

Table 34: Performance indicator

Source: DEBS Office (Mambwe), 2020.

District Final Examination Performance For The Rades 7,9 And 12 For The Period 2011-2019

Grade	Target/ performance	2011	2012	2013	2014 Transition year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
12	Target	65%	70%	75%	67%	70%	75%	80%	80%	85%
	Performance	59.1%	51.2%	65.4%	79%	75.6%	73.6%	73.9%	73.9%	66.8%
9	Target	50%	55%	60%	60%	65%	70%	80%	80%	85%
	Performance	52.3%	50.9%	50.4%	62.1%	48%	59.4%	54.7%	55.78%	37.1%
7	Target	75%	80%	85%	65%	70%	75%	80%	80%	85%

	Performance	53.8%	72%	72.6%	90.2%	77.64%	66.8%	79.6%	78.4%	68.5%
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Table 35: Pupils performance

Source: DEBS Office (Mambwe), 2020.

In terms of final examination performance, when compared to other Districts in Eastern Province, the district has an outstanding performance as depicted from the provincial analysis of results in the last three (3) years for which the district scored position 1 at grade nine (9) consecutively in 2017 and 2018 except for 2019 where it performed poorly and position 1 at grade 12 in the province for the year 2017.

13.4 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process.

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

- ❖ Staff accommodation.

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

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

13.5 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten (10) Years

Population Change and Future Demand for School Services and Facilities.

From the population projection analysis for 2030 for the district it is clear that the age group likely to have the highest share of the population growth will be the 5-19 age group with additional 16,882 populations to the current base year's. With a total of 56,385 persons or 39.18% of the population being within this age category by 2030. This will place a greater burden on the Education sector in particular. This age group composition represents the part of the population that demands for Education services.

The Table below shows the existing number of Schools in the base year and the number of additional primary schools that will be required to meet the needs of population growth by 2030. In line with the government standard the maximum number of people per school catchment area should be 1500 people within a walking distance of not more than 3 Kilometers to the nearest school.

Ward	2030 Population Projection	Total number of schools in 2020 (Base year)	Total Number of additional Schools Required By 2030
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Nsefu	15,716	9	01
Jumbe	10,748	8	0
Chipapa	10,579	7	0
Mphomwa	16,390	9	02
Chikowa	10,396	4	3
Mnkhanya	14,135	7	2
Kakumbi	27,163	9	9
Ncheka	2,966	8	0
Malama	2,741	3	0
Mdima	18,713	13	0
Msoro	3,457	6	0
Kasamanda	6,873	5	0
Nyakatokoli	4,038	5	0
Total	143,914	93	17

Table 36: Number of Primary schools required by 2030

Population projection based on population forecast for district. Number of Schools Required Based on school per 1,500 population.

According to the information stated in the table above, it is clear that the district will need an additional number of 17 primary schools to be constructed in Nsefu, Mphomwa, Chikowa, Mkhanya and Kakumbi with specific numbers of schools required as shown in the table above.

13.6 Existing And Proposed Investment And Development Programmes

In line with the already anticipated population increase and the demand for Education services, the district has the following Current Infrastructure Development Programmes.

Schools Under Construction

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	PROJECTED DATE OF COMPLETION
1.	Chipako Day Secondary School.	2023
2.	Kasamanda Day Secondary School.	2023

Table 37: number of schools under construction

While construction of the two above schools is underway, the district has proposed for the construction of the following Schools;

Proposed Schools To Be Constructed

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	WARD
1.	Yosefe Day Secondary School	Nsefu
2.	Katemo Day Secondary School	Mnkhanya
3.	Nsefu Day Secondary School	Nsefu
4.	Chisengu Day Secondary School	Jumbe

Table 38: Number of proposed schools to be constructed

13.7 The Impact Of The Continuation Of Existing Trends On Land Use And Population Distribution Patterns:**Encroachment on School Land**

With the current increasing demand for land for settlement and farming activities by both indigenous and immigrants from nearby districts such as Katete (Chewas), 75% of schools have been encroached and thus posing a threat on the future expansion of these schools and this calls for policy intervention that would protect the land for the existing Schools.

13.8 Environment And Climate Change Analysis.**The Impact Of Existing Trends On The Environment And Climate Change**

With the increasing demand for land for settlements and farming activities by immigrants, there has been an increase in the cutting down of trees to create farming areas and land for settlements and this may have future negative impact on the climatic conditions such as escalating temperatures. In curbing this trend, the district through department of Education has been promoting the plantation of woodlots in schools in partnership with Marys' meals Zambia. However, more policy interventions through the departments of forestry and Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs is required to stop this scourge.

13.9 *The Impact Of Environmental And Climate Change Issues On The Sector*

Climate variability is already affecting Mambwe District and projected climate change impacts include raises in temperature, changes in rainfall patterns and possible increases in the frequency and intensity of weather events.

With this increasing changes in temperatures patterns, the district has started experiencing high fluctuating temperatures of over 40 degrees. These changes in temperatures have a negative impact on learners' concentration and teachers' service delivery. This therefore calls for investment in construction and upgrade of schools to climate smart standards.

13.10 *Issues Arising Relating To Gender Groups And Vulnerable Groups*

Girls accessibility and completion of Education seemed a challenge in the recent past by making girls dropping out of school prematurely as a result of cultural beliefs and other vices that deemed girls as future potential wives as opposed to girls' potential to contribute to the economic productivity of families and a District at large through Education. The district pupil enrolment is being encouraged to be at 50% percent comparison for both girls and boys.

In view of this the District promotes the creation of anti-early marriages in Schools with representation of traditional leadership and parents with the objective of curbing marrying off school going girls. Additionally, the District needs investment in the construction of Hygiene Girls' Wash rooms in Schools to encourage girls' school attendance even when nature demands for them to stay home. This would encourage equal participation and achievement in Education between boys and girls in Mambwe District.

13.11 *Summary*

In summary the District has a total number of 12 secondary and 83 primary schools making a total of 93 schools with 1 college. Of the 88 Government Schools 50 are not gazetted. The total number of teachers stands at 551 against a pupil population of 33,490 as of base year (2020), creating a teacher pupil ratio of 1:61. Of the 83 primary schools, 20 are community schools with no permanent structures.

Pupil text book ratio stands at 1:15 against a standard of 1:1, the toilet pupil ratio stands at 1:102 against the recommended 1:25 for boys and 1:15 for girls respectively.

In view of the above stated indicators, the district though performing good in comparison with other districts in the province at final examination results there is need for deployment of more teachers, investment in appropriate school infrastructure that meet learners' needs constructed to climate smart standards, to this effect, the district has proposed for the need to construct 17 new more primary schools and 6 secondary schools coupled with supply of teaching and learning materials to meet the population projections needs for 2030. In addition to the tertiary requirements, the district needs investment in skills training colleges.

13.12 *Summary Of Issues*

In addition to the actual number of schools available to serve the population, there are major challenges impacting on the provision of educational facilities in the District, including:

- The District has few gazetted Schools (only 38) are gazetted while 50 are not gazetted.
- The poor road network contributing to frequent tear and wear of vehicles.
- Inadequate accommodation for both staff at the office and in schools.

- Inadequate/Dilapidated infrastructure in some schools.
- Inadequate furniture and learning materials for pupils.
- Inadequate funding to the department.
- Inadequate pupils' toilets
- Inadequate funding to repair the fleet of vehicles which suits the terrain of the district.

14.0 HOUSING SECTOR

Commented [PP35]: To be under Social Sector Analysis

Mambwe is relatively a sparsely populated District with much of its land in Lupande game management area. Housing development is concentrated at Mambwe township, airport and cropping near the South Luangwa national Park areas. Generally, the housing sector in Mambwe district is underdeveloped with the majority of the houses being semi-permanent and temporal. Only Mambwe Township area has the planned and formalised houses in the District.

Arising from the above, it is sufficient to note that the housing sector in Mambwe District fall under the dual housing system comprising of the customary household (unplanned) and the statutory planned settlements.

Non availability of decent, affordable and adequate housing infrastructure is one of the major challenges facing the District. The underdevelopment of the housing sector has triggered severe negative impacts on social welfare and economic performance of the District.

The District recognises the availability of decent, affordable and adequate housing units has an important pre-requisite to economic development as espoused in the 7th NDP (2017-2021) which outlines the national framework of housing development as one of the priority areas in reducing development inequalities. Consequently, housing infrastructure development remains one of the top priorities in the District Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

The Urban and Regional Planning Act 2015 of the laws of Zambia gives the mandate to Mambwe Town Council to enhance Housing Infrastructure Development under the government of the Republic of Zambia's vision "to have planned settlement with adequate, affordable and quality housing by 2030".

The national housing policy (1996) emphasised the process of housing delivery by the clear understanding of the dimensions of housing problems and the priority that should be given to shelter in overall socio-economic development. This policy and others help the district to define technical, financial and administrative framework needed to carry out housing programmes. It also identifies the agents, both public and private, responsible for implementation of housing development services.

14.1 Government Plans And Policies

The main plans and policies governing the development of housing sector in the Mambwe IDP area are as follows:

S/N	Plans and policies	Key Priority Area
1	Vision 2030	Provision of adequate, affordable and quality housing by 2030.
2	7NDP	Describes the development pillar to which housing sector in the district will contribute: reducing development inequality
4	Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2015.	Provides the legal framework for planning, systems and administration of housing sector in the district. Also allows the Local Authority and the traditional leadership to enter into planning agreement to plan for customary land.

5	The National Housing Authority Act, 1971	It gives mandate to the local authority and National Housing Authority to build a number of low and medium cost houses in the District. The Act also allows the NHA to enter into Public Private Partnerships for housing developments.
6	Zambia National Housing Policy, 1996	Provides the local authority framework for making serviced land available for housing development and streamlining the land allocation system. It further recognises helping the poor acquire decent shelter through alleviation of affordability problems

Commented [PP36]: There is a new housing policy

Table 39: government plans and policies in Housing

14.2 Key Priority Areas

The District has identified the following key priority areas in the development of the housing sector.

A. Land for housing

There are two distinct sets of institutions responsible for land allocation in the district: customary institution and statutory institutions. Within the customary institutions the chief can allocate land and the holder of the land can obtain leaseholds titles.

The district recognised that the major holder of the land in the district is the traditional leader. Therefore, under this priority the district will focus on lobbying land from the traditional leadership for housing infrastructure development. The other objective of the district at this priority area is to sensitise the land holders in customary on the procedures for conversion of land for the purpose of obtaining leasehold titles.

B. Housing financing

Under this priority area the District will focus on identifying and putting measures for the financing of the household sector. This will includes engaging the actor in the development of the housing sector in the district in public institutions such as NGOs and Donors as well as government

C. Infrastructure provision for housing

Infrastructure provision for the housing sector encompasses the provision of infrastructure services such as access roads, water services, electricity, among others. The focus of the district in infrastructure service provision for the housing sector will focus on two areas namely:

- Provision of infrastructure services to many planned households currently unserved as soon as possible
- To service the new households that will be built in the near future.

D. Construction materials for the Housing sector

The new houses in the District will create huge demand for the construction material. The district here will focus on regulating the usage of the local construction material in a sustainable way so that the demand will not compromise future demands.

14.3 Description Of The Existing Of State Of Development.

A. Availability of housing services

There is a lot of pressure on the housing sector in Mambwe District. The only planned settlement in the district is Mambwe township area. Within this area housing is generally of a better standard of construction and design. Given that the majority of development is taking place on customary land, there is little control exerted over the quality of housing infrastructure by the local authority.

The District has a total households' population of 16, 664 as of the year 2020 (baseline year), housing sector by larger in the district is underdeveloped considering the following statistics:

- i. Out of 16, 664 households in the district, 12,331 (74%) of the households have access to safe water sources that are dotted across the District. About 2.4% (translated to 400 households) of these household have access to piped water from Eastern Water and Sanitation Company. However, there is more demand in the district for piped water such that if all planned household are connected to EWSC the company wouldn't have the capacity to supply.
- ii. About 25% of the household population in the District is connected to hydropower energy and 75% percent use other sources of energy.
- iii. About 7,833 (47%) of Mambwe districts housing stock have toilets and 6,667 (40%) with adequate bathing shelters.
- iv. Mambwe District is predominantly rural. The Census 2010 indicates that 91.21% of the population of Mambwe is classified to be living within a rural area, and, only 8.79% live within urban areas. The rural area has a dispersed settlement pattern that makes it difficult to provide basic infrastructure and social services.

In Mambwe the demographic picture has been characterised by the following features: -

- ✓ A rapid population growth caused by migration of people from neighbouring district to seek for arable land.
- ✓ A rapid population growth of household in the rural areas because of easy access of land from traditional leaders for the unplanned households.

B. Quality of housing services

Mambwe's existing housing stock is estimated at 16,664 units, of which 91.21% is classified to be rural, and only 8.79% live within urban areas. The majority of this housing stock are traditional housing with low quality and substandard housing. The few quality housing stock can be found at Mambwe town centre and other near the airport areas. The projected population for Mambwe for 2020 is at 99,981 which is growing rapidly at the rate of 3.5% per annum. With this high rate of population growth and urbanisation in Mambwe, there is need to outline clear plans to guide housing sector development in the district.

14.4 Key Indicators Of Performance

The Seven National Development Plan (7thNDP), outlines the framework for national development for housing infrastructure development to reduce development inequalities in the district. As stipulated in the 7th NDP, the following are the key performance indicators.

Output Programme	Key performance Indicator	Level of achievement	
		Target	Achieved
Access to descent Housing Increased	Number of descent Housing units constructed	2017 target	2
		achieved	0
		2018 target	35
		achieved	0
		2019 target	26
		achieved	
		2020 target	11
		Achieved	
Rural Communities access to affordable and sustainable electricity increased	Proportion of households with access to electricity by grid	2,900 Households (17%) have access to electricity , out of the 16, 664 estimated number of households for 2020	
Informal Settlements formalization and upgrading	Number of informal settlements formalized and upgraded.	Target (2017-2021)	3
		Achieved (2017-2021)	0
	Number of informal settlements on titled land.	Target (2017-2021)	86
		Achieved (2017-2021)	0

Table 40: Key performance Indicator in housing

14.5 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process

Following the public participation process, it was discovered that some of the customary settlements were lying along the flood prone areas and usually suffered structural disintegration during seasonal flash floods.

Most of the customary settlements had temporal or semi-permanent housing structures and that there was need to regulate housing infrastructure development in such areas to avoid negative impacts of extreme weather conditions.

14.6 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Mambwe District's 2020 projected population is 99, 981 and by 2030 the population is projected to be 143,332. With the current population projection, the District's housing sector has a huge challenge to meet its demand. The population change for the district in the next ten years will create huge demand for infrastructure Services and increase in the demand for land for housing.

14.7 Existing And Proposed Investment And Development Programmes

- ✓ **Land for housing** – there are on-going negotiations between the Local authority and Traditional leadership to lobby for land for more land for housing infrastructure development.
- ✓ **Expansion of housing infrastructure** services such as improved road network, water services, and access to hydro-electricity.

14.8 The Impact Of The Continuation Of Existing Trends On Land Use And Population Distribution Patterns

Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The impact of the existing Trends on the Environmental and Climate change

The housing inadequacy in the district have adverse impacts on the health, and general wellbeing of society as well as on the environment. The shortfalls in the adequate and standard housing infrastructure in the District have triggered severe negative impacts on the environment and the climate change in the District. Because of the majority of the households are informal they rely heavily on the use of charcoal, firewood (which have deteriorating aspect on the forests) and biomass. This is the significant contributor to climate change through the sector's high energy consumption and associated greenhouse gas emissions.

The demand for land for household in customary land has resulted in the uncontrolled clearing of land for settlement and farming. This is accompanied by burning of trees on the clear land thereby effecting negatively on the environment and climate change.

The Impact Of Environmental And Climate Change Issues On The Housing Sector

The Housing sector in Mambwe district has been affected greatly by environmental and climate change issues. The impact of environmental and climate changes issues on the housing sector in Mambwe is evident in the following areas:

- ✓ Load shading of hydro electrical power
- ✓ Flash floods and drought
- ✓ High temperature
- ✓ Fluctuating rainfall patterns
- ✓ Damage of households and housing infrastructure during the floods

14.9 Issues Arising Relating To Gender Groups And Vulnerable Groups

Mambwe District has committed itself to all the issues related to gender groups and vulnerable groups. The commitment has been translated into the District framework to develop the housing sector. The District recognises that although government has put in place policies to establish equality between, the gender imbalance between the women and men, and speak against discrimination, the gender imbalance in social, economic, cultural, and political is still quite evident. This imbalance in the District denies the women and vulnerable group to contribute effectively to and benefit from the housing sector development. Gender imbalance in the district is evident in land and property ownership. In Mambwe, women and vulnerable group can ask to acquire land in both the customary and statutory land, but in reality these groups are disadvantaged in terms of access to, ownership and control over land. Moreover, in customary land, there are no requirement that at least 30 per cent of the plot leases to be allowed to women and persons with special needs.

The District's future housing provision has considered the vulnerable groups such as the aged, widows, orphans and vulnerable children, and the differently abled people without any means of support. The district will rely on the criteria developed by the MCDSS to identify the most vulnerable in the communities and so the collection of data on such groups should not be difficult.

Gender mainstreaming is the major priority of the District in the housing sector. The District is committed to contribute to the National Gender Policy whose statement highlight a strong and visible political commitment towards gender equality in all spheres of Zambian life. The district commitment to gender equality in the housing sector implies the need for stakeholders in the housing sector to invest in both women and men – in their access to housing information, land resources, opportunities and ownership.

14.10 **Summary**

The housing sector in Mambwe District is underdevelopment such that biggest challenge the district is facing is to provide adequate decent, affordable housing to meet the need of the District. The District recognise that a development housing sector is an important pre-requisite to the socio-economic development of the District. Mambwe District therefore has prioritised the housing sector in its development plans focusing on: securing the land for housing; improvement and expansion of infrastructure service provisions; strengthening gender equality in access to land and ownership among others.

14.11 **Summary Of Core Issues**

- ✓ Most customary (housing units) settlements built along the floods prone areas.
- ✓ Much of the District land is under customary and traditional leadership.
- ✓ Inadequate number of standard housing units built by local authority
- ✓ Untitled settlements due to lengthy procedures involved in acquiring titles.
- ✓ Non formalization and upgrading of informal settlements.
- ✓ Inadequate Service provision in informal settlements.

15.0 WATER – SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Access to water and sanitation services by all segments of the population in Mambwe District is a key component of all aspects of sustainable development. This challenge of water supply and demand becomes more important when population changes in growth are considered in the IDP area for the purposes of meeting the demand in the next 10 years. Poor water supply and sanitation conditions are major contributors to the burden of disease and expose people to water-borne diseases and related ailments, (7th National Development Plan, 2017). Therefore there is need to increase levels of access to clean and safe water for people in rural and urban areas of the IDP area. To achieve this, strategies to facilitate water service provision and utilisation of clean and safe water among households should be intensified as stipulated in national and local policy documents as highlighted below.

Commented [PP37]: Need for consistency in titles

15.1 Key Government Plans And Policies Being Implemented In The District

- i) Seventh National Development Plan (Mambwe 7NDP)
- ii) National Water Supply and Sanitation Council Strategic Plan 2016-2020
- iii) National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

15.2 Key Priority Areas Being Implemented In The District

i) Seventh National Development Plan (Mambwe 7NDP)

In line with the 7NDP District Implementation Plan for Mambwe, there are two (2) strategies being implemented in the District aimed at ensuring that safe and clean water supply is adequate to residents for better health and livelihood. The following are the strategies:

- Enhance provision of adequate safe water and sanitation
- Improve availability of water and sanitation infrastructure

ii) National Water Supply and Sanitation Council Strategic Plan 2016-2020

In line with this strategic plan, NWASCO regulates the provision of water supply and sanitation services provided by Eastern Water and Sanitation Company in Mambwe District for efficiency and sustainability. This is achieved through enforcement of the following:

- Licencing Water Utility Companies.
- Establish and enforce sector standards and guidelines;
- Advise providers on procedures for handling complaints from consumers;
- Disseminate information to consumers on water supply and sanitation issues; and
- Advise the Government on water supply and sanitation matters.

15.3 Existing State Of Development

Availability of Water Supply Service

Mambwe Township is the only settlement with a piped water supply. Most of the people in the District depend on ground water sources such boreholes, wells and streams.

Availability of piped Water

Piped water supply in the IDP area is provided by Eastern Water and Sanitation Company (EWSCO). This is mainly provided in the Planned part of the Township and some parts of customary land surrounding Township area through a network of about 14km. Water is supplied

from the water treatment facility located at Kamoto Mission Hospital with the storage capacity of 100m³. Water is currently being drawn from the ground through the borehole located at the same treatment facility with pumping capacity of 23m³/h. The Utility Company has efficiently managed to provide supply to a customer base of 400 households within the planned part of the District.

This has been achieved through the following strategies:

- *Field Assessment Surveys*
- *Network Expansion in potential areas*
- *Water promotions and incentives on Water Bills*

Rural Water Supply

Access to safe water supply continues to be an issue in most parts of the District. Rural water supply in Mambwe is mainly implemented through the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. The goal of the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme is to provide equitable and sustainable access to water supply and sanitation to meet basic needs for improved health and poverty alleviation for Zambia's rural population.

The District through the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program has a number of activities which are put under four broad components, namely:

- *Water Infrastructure Development*
- *Sanitation and Hygiene Education;*
- *Institutional Support and Capacity Building; and*
- *Program Management*

Water Infrastructure Development

This component involves provision of new and rehabilitation of existing water supply services to communities. In this regard, the district has a total number of 290 functional water points supplying to the total population of 97,581 translating to 74% coverage. This therefore shows that there is an additional requirement number of 100 water points to ensure that 100% demand is met for the current population projection of 2020.

The table below summarises the current (2020) and future (2030) projected water point demands.

2020 Population projection	Current No of Functional Water points	% District coverage	Additional water points required	2030 population projection	Additional water points required	Average Coverage
99,981	290	74%	100	143,332	275	74%

Table 41: Summary of 2020 and 2030 projected water point demands

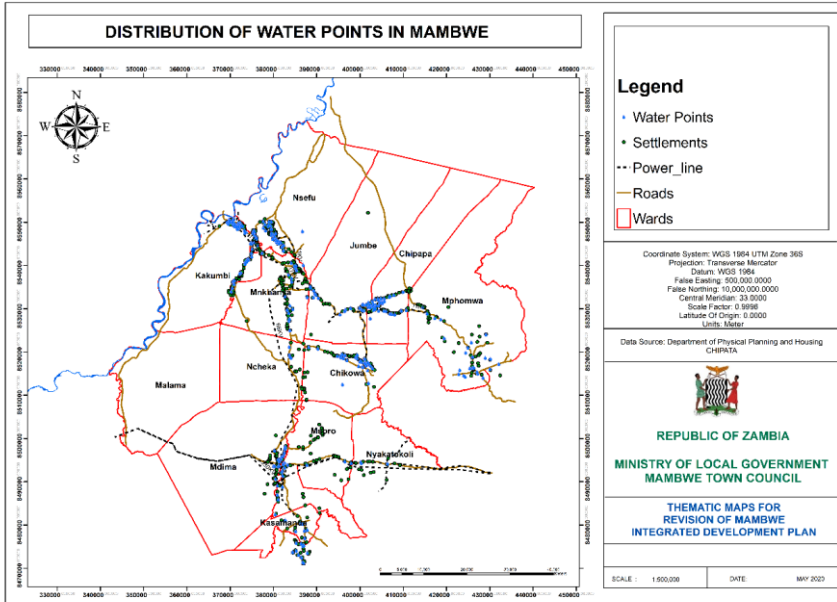


Figure 10: Distribution of water points in Mambwe

Sanitation and Hygiene Education

For rural areas, in 1996 the government adopted the WASHE (Water, Sanitation, and Health Education) concept as a national strategy for the improvement of WSS services. This strategy facilitates the involvement of the rural population in assessing priorities; determining affordable and sustainable technology; management, operation and maintenance; and improving the health and hygiene practices in rural communities. The strategy is being implemented through district level committees (D-WASHEs), which are part of the formal district level planning process under institutional arrangements which mandate the local authorities with the responsibility of services provision.

15.4 Quality Of Service Including Key Indicators Of Performance

Towards the provision of quality services in water supply, the district has embarked on the following interventions:

Rural water supply		EWSCO	
Key performance Indicator	Performance of key indicators	Key performance Indicators	Performance of key indicators
Water quality monitoring	65% of water points routinely checked for quality.	Water quality	95%

	Water Point infrastructure maintenance	85% of water points serviced	Customer base improvement	3 customers per month
			Collection efficiency	95%
			Water infrastructure maintenance	
			Non-revenue water	15%
			Customer satisfaction	100

Table 42 Key Indicators Of Performance for water and sanitation

15.5 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process

During the community participation consultative meetings the following were key issues raised:

- Inadequate safe drinking water in some communities
- Long distances covered to access safe water.

15.6 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

Population Change – Future Demand for Water Supply.

With the current projected 2020 population of 99,981 the district rural water supply coverage stands at 74%. Going by the stipulated standard of rural water supply, there is need for continued investment in water infrastructure in the District because every household must be within a distance of 500 metres to the borehole. According to the current supply and demand of water points, there is need for installation of 100 water points to meet this demand. In the next 10 years, the population of Mambwe is expected to increase to 143, 933 therefore there will be need for installation of about 275 Additional water points.

Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

15.7 Environment And Climate Change Analysis

The Impact Of Existing Trends On The Environment And Climate Change

Inadequate safe water sources

With the current trend of inadequate safe water sources some community members have resorted to digging shallow wells within settlements thereby destabilising the underground water base.

The Impact Of Environmental And Climate Change Issues On The Sector

Climate variability is already affecting Zambia, Mambwe District inclusive and projected climate change impacts include rises in temperature, shifts in precipitation, and possible increases in the frequency and intensity of weather events.

Increase in Temperature

Climate change can negatively impact on the supply of water. Increase in temperatures caused by climate change may raise the rate of evaporation from both surface and underground water sources which may lead to drying of boreholes and other surface water sources. The demand for water may even be higher as the population rises as most people depend on the availability of water for their agricultural purposes and livelihood and therefore lack of this important resource may send more people into poverty.

Shifts in precipitation patterns

Climate Change may also affect rainfall pattern in an area, Mambwe District has experienced increases in heavy rainfall and flooding events in recent years, which can increase siltation of water sources, and carry pollutants such as fertilizer and chemicals, contaminating water sources and exacerbating health and sanitation problems.

Flooding and Droughts

During drought periods and following declines in precipitation, there have been reductions in the flow and volume of rivers, streams, and lakes, which have affected the accessibility and availability of surface water and groundwater for drinking, agriculture, livestock rearing, other human activities, and fisheries. The events of flooding in the district also affects the quality of water that most people in the District depend on.

15.8 Issues Arising Relating To Gender Groups And Vulnerable Groups

With highly pronounced traditional and cultural connotations among ethnic groups in the district, women and girls have been subjected to doing almost all home chores including fetching water. Because of the sparse locations of most water points (Boreholes) women and girls are prone to covering longer distances to fetch water which is so exhaustive and tiresome.

Factors Contributing To The Issues Identified

The key contributing factor is inadequate investment in construction of safe drinking water sources, that is boreholes. This further disadvantages communities as they have to walk long distances to access safe drinking water from the closest water point in their vicinity.

15.9 Summary

There is urgent need to respond to the water situation in the District if health outcomes for the residents are to be realised. This will be achieved by continued water infrastructure development and sanitation and hygiene education.

15.10 Summary of Issues

- Inadequate safe drinking water in some communities
- Long distances covered to access safe water

16.0 SANITATION

Poor sanitation condition continues to be one of the major challenges affecting most people in the district especially those in rural and remote parts of the District. According to a social economic survey conducted during the preparation of the initial IDP in 2012, Mambwe District, only 47% of households have adequate sanitation, while only 40% of households have access to a bathroom.

16.1 Key Government Plans and Policies being implemented in the District

- iv) Seventh National Development Plan (Mambwe 7NDP)
- v) National Water Supply and Sanitation Council Strategic Plan 2016-2020
- vi) National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

16.2 Key priority areas being implemented in the District

iii) Seventh National Development Plan (Mambwe 7NDP)

In line with the 7NDP District Implementation Plan for Mambwe, there are two (2) strategies being implemented in the District aimed at ensuring that the people have access to adequate sanitation namely;

- Enhance provision of adequate safe water and sanitation
- Improve availability of water and sanitation infrastructure

iv) National Water Supply and Sanitation Council Strategic Plan 2016-2020

In line with this strategic plan, NWASCO regulates the provision of water supply and sanitation services provided by Eastern Water and Sanitation Company in Mambwe District for efficiency and sustainability. This is achieved through enforcement of the following:

- Licencing Water Utility Companies.
- Establish and enforce sector standards and guidelines;
- Advise providers on procedures for handling complaints from consumers;
- Disseminate information to consumers on water supply and sanitation issues; and
- Advise the Government on water supply and sanitation matters

16.3 Description Of The Existing State Of Development

Availability Of Service

There is currently no public sewerage system in any settlement in Mambwe District. Most of the households that have waterborne facilities employ the use of onsite treatment methods such as septic tanks and soakaways. There is a need not only to invest in new drainage infrastructure but to improve sanitation for individual houses in the District.

Notwithstanding that it may be some time before piped sewerage systems are introduced into the settlements of the District, it is necessary to plan for this provision. Retrospectively trying to fit a sanitation system into an urban layout which is without form and function will increase the difficulty and cost of provision.

16.4 Quality Of Service Including Key Indicators Of Performance

The District has an estimated total population of 99,981 with an estimated household population of 16,664.

Programme	Programme Output	Indicator	Indicator performance (%)
Water supply and sanitation improvement	Water supply and sanitation services improved	Percentage of population practicing Open defecation Free (ODF)	88.6%
		Proportion of schools with basic WASH facilities	78%
		Percentage of population with access to safe water sources	74.9%

Table 43 Key Indicators Of Performance for Sanitation

Source: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Unit, Mambwe Town Council, 2020.

From the table above, the percentage of people with accessibility to safe water sources stands at 74.9%, Schools with basic WASH facilities at 78% and the percentage of people practising open defecation free is at 88.6%. This shows that the coverage is considerably good but the distances that people walk to safe water sources need to be reduced by installing more water sources near settlements.

Improving access to improved sanitation is among the strategic objective of this IDP for improved health of Mambwe residents. In order to achieve this, the District will continue to focus on the following priorities: -

- ❖ Sanitation and hygiene promotion through Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)
- ❖ Sanitation infrastructure development
- ❖ Sanitation management promotion
- ❖ Keep Zambia Clean, Green and Healthy Campaign promotion

16.5 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process

- ❖ Inadequate water points, a short fall of 100 water points for the current base year (2020).
- ❖ Lack of waste stabilisation ponds for the district
- ❖ Household septic tank existence of sewage management a threat to the environment

16.6 Summary

The District has an estimated total population of 99,981 with an estimated household population of 16,664. Of these 88% of the population is practicing Open defecation free (ODF), 74.9% of the total population have access to safe water sources and 78% of the schools have basic WASH facilities.

16.7 Summary of Issues

- ❖ Inadequate water points, a short fall of 100 water points for the current base year (2020).
- ❖ Lack of waste stabilisation ponds for the district
- ❖ Household septic tank existence of sewage management a threat to the environment

17.0 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The District has a Dumpsite for managing Solid Waste though there is currently no system of managing solid waste in the District and this is a health hazard and environmentally damaging. However, the Local Authority is in the process of franchising with a private entity to handle solid waste management as highlighted in District Solid Waste Management Policy of 2017. Most of the solid waste generated within the households is collected by the Local Authority as part of service provision to its residents within the Township area.

As the population of the District increases and economic development takes place, it will become increasingly important that waste is properly managed and sustainable systems of waste collection devised for different areas. In particular, if areas such as Cropping continue to develop and the density of development increases the space for rubbish pits becomes limited and the proximity of such pits and water sources increases with increased dangers of contamination

17.1 Key Government Priorities Being Implemented In The District

Solid Waste Management has been a great Environmental Health concern in Mambwe District of Eastern Province. And so the Local Authority has managed to initiate a District Solid Waste Management Plan in line with the following legislative instruments:

- ✓ Public Health Act Cap 295 of the Laws of Zambia
- ✓ Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act
- ✓ Local Government Act cap 288 (street vending and nuisances) of 2018
- ✓ Solid Waste Regulation and Management Act ,2018

17.2 Existing State Of Development

Availability Of Service

Despite the approval of the proposed dumpsite, the District has been facing numerous challenges that contributes to inability to provide proper Solid Waste Management Services to the community. This contributes to indiscriminate disposal of waste which poses adverse health effects to human and animals in the District. Further, Mambwe District comprises of 13 wards out of which only 2 wards partially receive waste collection services as part of managing the waste.

Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Regardless of the efforts being initiated by the Local Authority, the district has not yet put in a system of collecting the waste systematically and regularly in time. As you may be aware, Solid Waste Management System comprises of functional elements from the point of generation to the final disposal. This entails that there should be proper management of waste from generation to disposal site. The current waste management service delivered to the community is only the collection of waste from the aforementioned respected wards which is done twice in a week by the Local Authority.

17.3 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process

With the vastness of Mambwe District, most of the wards does not have a proper confirmatory waste management system. This was discovered after the community consultative meeting in which participates raised issues to do with the poor waste management in their respective areas (wards). Consequently, the

community proposed to engage the traditional leaders to secure suitable land for the construction of a dumpsite in their close proximity.

17.4 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

With the current solid waste management services offered to the community by the Local Authority, the districts projects adverse negative impacts on both human and animal.

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

As you might be aware, an increase in population also increases waste generation in the district. This requires long term and sustainable programs for its solution such as:

- ✓ Involvement of multisector stakeholders
- ✓ Involvement waste collecting companies
- ✓ Monitoring and regulating of any disposal sites
- ✓ Provision of public awareness on the dangers of indiscriminate disposal etc.

Furthermore, waste management system should ideally consist of more environmentally acceptable waste management practices that are aimed at minimizing waste generation from both domestic and Commercial activities. The system should involve minimization/reduction, re-use and recycling, pre-treatment/treatment and disposal of waste in an environmentally sound manner.

17.5 Existing And Proposed Investment And Development Programmes

So far the district only has an ordinary dumpsite that at least allows solid waste management services to safeguards public health and the environment in order to enhance the quality of life.

However, the Local Authority is in the process of franchising with a waste collection company to provide the district with the solid waste management services.

17.6 The Impact Of The Continuation Of Existing Trends On Land Use And Population Distribution Patterns

Due to inefficient management of aforementioned ordinary dumpsite, the site is said to pose a health hazards to people leaving in close proximity .In addition, improper disposal of waste equally pose environmental health risks which includes contamination of soil, surface and ground water.

Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The Impact of Existing Trends On the Environment and Climate Change

Management and disposal of solid waste is one of the major environmental problem in Mambwe District. The current controlling of dumping of waste creates a serious environmental and public health problems

In addition, both human and animal activities produces/generates waste each and every day. The waste generated readily contains biodegradable organic matter that when decomposed, they produce carbon dioxide and methane. The gases produced are mentioned to be the greenhouse gases that contributes to global warming hence climate change

17.7 The Impact Of Climate Change Issues On The Sector

Solid Waste Management processes and Climate Change operates at similar time scale, and so there is need to understand what the potential Climate Change impacts may be on Waste Management.

Climate variable	Potential climate change	impacts on waste management
Temperature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More hot days increases especially in dry season • Number of cold days decreases especially in rain season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline in air quality and subsequent negative impacts of heat on the environment. • Impacts on biological processes .e.g. composting • Reduction in the rate of waste decomposition
Precipitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainy days • Precipitation intensity increases rainfall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased risk of flooding • Disruption to infrastructure e.g. roads, bridges. • Increased risk of under-structure and super structures of lavatory facilities and therefore contributing to contamination of both surfaces and underground water.

Table 44: Impact Of Climate Change Issues On Solid waste management

Hence there is need to invest in infrastructure development that suits the climate conditions of the District.

17.8 Issues Arising Relating To Gender Groups And Vulnerable Groups

There are a number of vulnerable groups with regard to solid waste management these tend to be affected at different categories of exposure and these are;

- Children who usually have access to the unprocessed waste at the dumpsite through scavenging for the District dumpsite is not guarded and not fenced.

- **Vulnerable Groups**

Women are the other group of people that is vulnerable to solid waste management because they are usually involved from the point of waste generation, segregation and disposal through food preparation and disposal at house hold level and thus making them Vulnerable group include waste pickers, waste collectors/workers who if not properly protected by protective clothing become exposed to solid waste.

If solid waste increases in a particular area and household waste is not adequately collected, separated and treated, as often the case in Mambwe district, low- and medium income areas become more hazardous generating environmental and human health impacts. Therefore, there is need to enhance solid waste management through proper management of dumpsite in the district in order to avoid Local communities, particularly low-income neighbourhoods, of becoming vulnerable.

The effectiveness of waste disposal initiatives can be improved through the incorporation of an understanding of gender differences and inequalities. Waste disposal projects can also provide support to woman (especially if they are responsible for waste disposal) and ease their overall work burden through improved family health. Solid Waste management system can also contribute to gender equality through offering employment opportunities for both woman and men.

- **Participation In Community Decision Making About Waste Disposal**

Despite women's relatively high involvement at the local level, men are more likely to have access to institutions that set priorities for waste collection in the district.

Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

As the district is becoming more urbanized, consumption rates are on the rise. An inevitable consequence of more consumption is on a rapid increase in the amount of Solid Waste produced. The impact of inadequate Solid Waste Management (SWM) practices on natural and human environment is now being viewed on a broader perspective as public and environmental health challenge.

To this effect, there is need for multidimensional approaches that incorporates political, institutional, social, environment and economics aspect in order to deal with the challenge of Solid Waste Management in Mambwe district. Factors such as

- Efforts to raise public awareness
- Increase in funding
- Building expertise
- Investment in infrastructure
- Social provision
- Education and
- Provision of Transportation facilities for solid waste collection.

As such, communities will need to embrace on new systems for solid Waste Management that is participatory, contextually integrated, complex and adaptive.

17.9 Summary

Management and disposal of solid waste is one of the major environmental problem in Mambwe District. The district has one (1) land fill for the entire district projected population of 99,918 in the current base year. Additionally, this same landfill is unprotected and unguarded. This therefore makes it exposed to scavengers such as children and thus exposing them to diseases from hazardous substances. These problems are coupled with non-availability of community waste collection receptacles around households and the community at large lacks basic information on solid waste management. The district therefore needs an investment in partnership with other private waste collectors in solid waste management and provision of necessary solid waste transportation facilities (Vehicles).

17.10 Summary Of Core Problems

- Inadequate transportation Facilities-Waste Collection Vehicle
- Unfenced and unguarded land fill
- Inadequate knowledge by the public on waste management system
- Lack of house hold waste collection System-Block collection
- Lack of community waste collection receptacles.

18.0 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

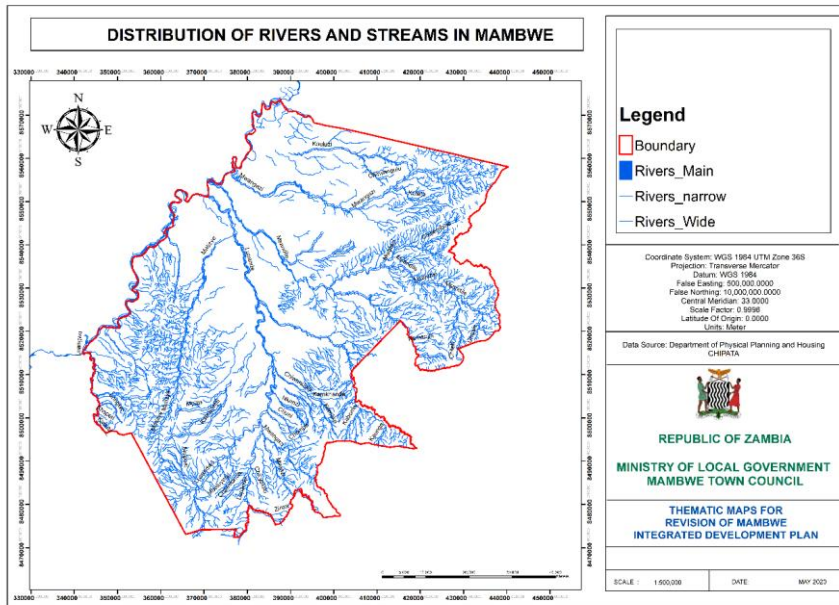


Figure 11: Distribution of rivers and streams in Mambwe

18.1 Topography

Two major physical feature units dominate the District, namely, the escarpment zone and the valley. The escarpment is characterized by steep slopes and gorges and somewhat more subdued topography with small hills and ridges. The valley floor comprises both flat alluvial areas and dissected areas. Further a number of rolling hills dominate the District i.e. Mphata, Mphomwa, Katokoli, Chamfinzi and Nchindeni. The District is positioned between 600 and 900 meter above sea level with peaks reaching up to 1100 meters. The Luangwa River basin provides the main drainage system in the District. The Luangwa River is the biggest of all rivers found in the District into which all main tributaries flow.

18.2 Soils

The soils of the district could be classified according to the topology of the area. In the escarpment zone, the soils are shallow, often providing little arable potential. The valley has a variety of soils including Karoo sediments (sandstone, silt, shales and mudstones). Mfuwe and Msoro have sandy alluvial soils, which are relatively fertile and offer the best development potential for crop farming in the valley.

The soil range from Grey loams to black clays with moderate fertility. These soils are mainly used for maize and rice cultivation but they are potentially good for other crops such as wheat. Mambwe District is made up of diverse vegetation of which include Miombo Woodlands, Munga Woodlands and Mopane Woodlands.

18.3 Environmental Protection Issues

Some of the main areas of environmental concern in Mambwe are deforestation, wildlife depletion, land degradation and inadequate sanitation. One of the major root causes of unsustainable use of natural resources is poverty. Therefore, policies which support increased economic development also have the potential to reduce the unsustainable use of natural resources.

Mambwe District adjoins the South Luangwa National Park, and, is largely comprised of the Lupande Game Management Area. Economic activity is focused on tourism which is attracted to the area due to the quality of the natural environment and the quality of the game viewing in the national park. Accordingly, maintaining the quality of the natural environment is particularly key to supporting tourism development in the District.

The growth of tourism in the District has led to a situation where new development is becoming concentrated at the boundaries of the National Park and along the Luangwa River. Development in these areas requires strict control as there is significant potential for unplanned development which is inadequately provided with infrastructure to cause environmental damage to the Luangwa River and the national park – the very attractors for these development areas in the first place.

The Lupande Game Management Area Plan 2010 has identified land use management zones in Mambwe District. In determining the spatial development framework, there is a need to develop a land use strategy which meets the objectives of the Local Authority, the Planning Authority and of DNPW (Department of National Parks and Wildlife).

18.4 Climate

The district generally experiences a hot climate with mean daily maximum temperatures in the range of 32-36°C. The minimum and maximum temperatures are 15°C (Cold Season) and 45°C (Hot Season) respectively. The mean annual rainfall is in the range of 400 - 800 mm. The maximum temperatures being close to 45° Celsius in the month of November. The average annual rainfall for the last 10 years is 895 mm, varying from 1505 mm in 1998/99 to 469 mm in 1994/95.

Further the timing and the actual rainfall can vary considerably within the District. Data relating to the intensity of precipitation are not available but during some years up to 50 mm of rain can fall in a short period of time. During such periods water draining down from the plateau area causes serious floods, this severe flooding often results in the valley roads becoming impassable for many days. Being in the valley, the district has very high evapotranspiration rates. A long dry season (May October) and a wet season (November April) characterize the climate. The dry season is further divided into the hot (August October) and the cold (May July) transitional seasons. The cold season is less pronounced in the valley. Hot season temperatures range between 15°C and 45°C and is characterized by high evapo transpirational rates.

18.5 Natural Resources

Natural resources such as forests are significant for, among other things, their economic uses, their use in the ecological balance, their health aspects, aesthetic and recreational use, as well as scientific use. However, in spite of their importance to sustain human development, natural resources in Mambwe are generally under threat, mainly due to their unsustainable use and management.

18.6 **Flooding and Drought Issues**

There is a history of flooding in Mambwe District which can be partly related to the presence of large areas of dambo soils and Mopani clays. Flooding is a natural process that can happen at any time in a wide variety of locations. Flooding from the rivers is probably best known but prolonged, intense and localised rainfall can also cause sewer flooding, overland flow and groundwater flooding. Flooding has significant impacts on human activities; it can threaten people's lives, their property and the environment. Assets at risk can include housing, transport and public service infrastructure, and commercial, industrial and agricultural enterprises. The health, social, economic and environmental impacts of flooding can be significant and have a wide community impact.

Development can also exacerbate the problems of flooding by accelerating and increasing surface water run-off, altering watercourses and removing floodplain storage. Inappropriately located development can be at greater risk of flood events. Many of the existing settlements between Mambwe and Cropping, including parts of Cropping are located in flood areas. Mambwe is one of the few areas of the District which is not prone to regular flooding.

18.7 **Forests**

Mambwe District contains large areas of national and local forests which are important to the protection of land and as an economic resource. Forests in the District suffer from the ill effects of urban settlement and agricultural practices. There are six (6) Gazetted forests – one (1) National and five (5) Local forests and these are:-

- i) Machinje National Forest (No 230) with an area of 67380 ha, situated along Mphata Hills from Msandire River to the District boundary with Lundazi District.
- ii) Nyakatokoli Local Forest (No 238) with an area of 6343 ha, situated to the North of the Msoro – Chipata Road.
- iii) Nkhanga Local Forest (No 235) with an area of 2590 ha, situated south – east of Chikowa Mission, Chief Jumbe's area.
- iv) Mphoto Local Forest (No 233) with an area of 2023 ha, situated on both sides of Matizye River, North of Pendwe – Malama Road.
- v) Mphomwa Local Forest (No 89) with an area of 6698 ha, covering parts of Mphomwa Hills on the boundary between Chipata and Mambwe districts.
- vi) Lupande Local Forest (No 234) with an area of 5613 ha, situated West of Lupande River and Makungu Stream in a Southerly and Southeasterly direction, covering parts of Chiefs Mnkhanya and Kakumbi.

Commented [PP38]: Have a section of the IDP discuss forest

18.8 **REDD+ Projects**

Communities can be supported by local forests through initiatives such as the REDD+ projects. REDD+ projects provide performance-based benefits that are linked to the protection of threatened areas of forest, and sustainable natural resources management. REDD+ projects are designed to provide benefits to

project stakeholders such as involvement of implementing partners that can support livelihoods improvement projects that are designed to address poverty and lack of sustainable alternatives (economic activities, energy sources) as major drivers of deforestation.

Hydrology

Mambwe District is endowed with an abundance of rivers and streams. Msandile River - extends its source from Kaulembe in Chipata through Chief Jumbe, Mnkhanya, and Nsefu and drains its water into Luangwa. Msandile is joined by Lutembwe at Mambwe Boma. Lupande River - whose source originates at some place in Katete, through Chief Msoro's area, Mnkhanya, Nsefu and empties its water into Luangwa River as Msandile just North of the Cropping area. Lusandwa at Msoro and Kasanemgwa at Nyamdela join Lupande. Matizye River - has its source within Mambwe District. This river originates within Chief Msoro's area. The River passes through Chief Mnkhanya, Kakumbi's area and drains its water into Luangwa River.

Luangwa River

Given the importance of the Luangwa River as a water source, development patterns which impact on water levels and flows have the potential to impact negatively on the quality of the environment and the quality of people's lives. Development in the District is focused on the Cropping area which immediately adjoins the Luangwa River. In order to protect this natural feature developmental activities adjoining this feature should be regulated

Human Wildlife Conflict

Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) has continued being a threat to human habitation in the district especially in the Cropping area. HWC in this area has been intensified due to unplanned human settlements close to the South Luangwa National Park main gate which has reduced the habitat of wild animals across the park, consequently, leading to wildlife invasion of surrounding settlements and causing crop damage and occasionally loss of property and human life. Crop damage has partly contributed to food insecurity in the district.

19.0 ENERGY SOURCES AND POWER SUPPLY

The District energy sources include: Electricity, Petroleum, Biomass and renewable energy such as solar power. Petroleum is solely imported and supplied at the services stations. Biomass sources in the district include charcoal and wood fuels, while electricity is supplied by the utility company ZESCO.

19.1 Key Government Priorities being implemented in the District

The Utility Company (ZESCO) in its execute of power supply to the District is in line with the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP), National Energy Policy and the ZESCO Corporate Strategic Plan 2018-2025.

The ZESCO Corporate Strategic Plan 2018-2025 outlines the following three main key priority areas and these are:

i) Strengthening its Core Business.

Under this priority area the company's focus is on the provision of uninterrupted power supply in a speed and safe service delivery to its customers within their financial capacity. The district has benefited from this core value in that the current 2,900 customer base enjoys maximum customer satisfaction.

ii) Delivering Value to its Customers

Under this priority area, the utility company makes it easy for customer connectivity to the network and quick responsiveness to the customers' needs.

iii) Enhancing the use of Innovative Technology

In line with the company's strategic vision, ZESCO has started deploying various technologies across its value chain to support its core business activities and deliver end-to-end solutions that meet stakeholder needs. These include the integration of technologies to enhance business processes to increase productivity whilst achieving a paperless agenda, e.g. the introduction of prepaid meters and purchasing of units via bank and mobile service provider platforms. The customer base of Mambwe district is not an exceptional to the beneficiaries of the above technologies being deployed across the Country.

19.2 Description Of The Existing State Of Development

Availability of Energy Sources

Hydro Power Supply

The District is connected to the National Grid through the Pensulo – Msoro 330KV line. It has two substations namely Msoro and Mfuwe Substations. Msoro substation is located in Msoro ward while Mfuwe substation is located in Mknhanya ward. The Mfuwe substation is fed by a 66KV line from Msoro Substation. The Msoro substation is responsible for supplying power within Msoro area and the other parts of the province. The Mfuwe substation is responsible for supplying power to cropping area, lodges in the South Luangwa National Park, Mfuwe Airport and Mambwe Boma Areas (see figure).

Mfuwe substation has a total supply capacity of 10MVA which is more than sufficient to current customer base. All the wards in the District are connected to the National Grid though the majority of households in these wards do not have access to power. The current customer base is at 2,900 (ZESCO, 2020) by infrastructure of which most

these are households. With this customer base, the district power consumption is estimated to be at 20% of the total 10MVA being supplied. The availability of hydro power supply only serves about 25% of the total District population while the rest of the population depends on other forms of energy which include; *Solar, Wood Fuel, Fuel and Biogas*.

Solar Energy

There are currently no plans of establishing solar power plants or solar farms by ZESCO and this therefore calls for investments in this subsector. However there are facilities and some households that entirely depend on solar energy. Most of the households depend on domestic solar appliances for their daily power supply in terms of lighting and other domestic uses.

Wood Fuel

Most of the rural households in the district depend on wood fuel for their energy needs and this has caused an escalation in deforestation because a good number of people have engaged in charcoal burning as a source of income. This increase in the level of deforestation can also be attributed to the high levels of poverty being experienced in the district. This therefore, calls for policies aimed at protecting the environment while at the same time creating a balance between natural resources and economic activities.

Fuel Supply

The district has one (1) filling station which is located in Kakumbi ward in cropping area about 50 kilometres from the district administrative centre. The presence of one filling station in the district possess a lot of challenges in terms of accessibility of fuel products such as petrol and diesel especially for the people and government institutions from Mambwe Boma. This state of affairs tend to make fuel commodities scarce which has negatively affected development and business communities in the District. This calls for investment in this energy subsector especially at the District Administrative Centre and Msoro area. Another area of intervention by the local authority is to provide a business enabling environment aimed at attracting investment in this energy sub sector.

Biogas

The district has a negligible portion of the population that depend on biogas for their cooking needs. This is mostly supplied by the fuel supplier at the filling station. As an energy sub sector, Biogas has the potential to reduce the rate of deforestation if embraced by the larger population of households who currently depend on charcoal for their needs. This scenario begs for policy intervention aimed at attracting investments and promotion in the use of biogas.

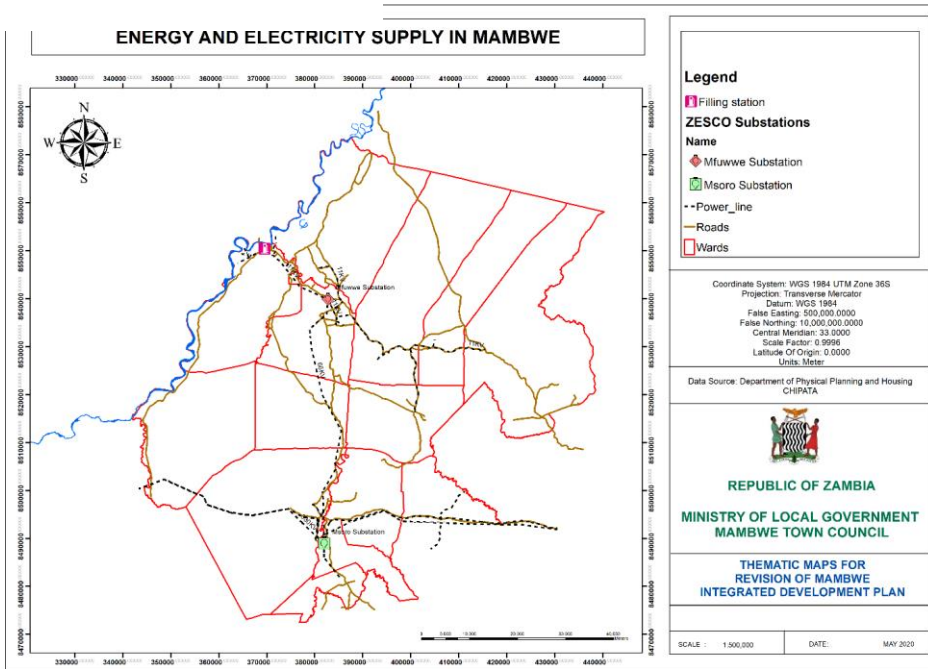


Figure 12: Energy and electricity supply in Mambwe district

19.3 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process

During the public participation process the following issues were brought out:-

- **Lack of power supply in key institutions such as Schools** -The lack of sustainable power supply in schools has made it difficult to execute the newly introduced curriculum which includes computer science as a subject and impacting negatively on the delivery of other services which are power dependent
- **Lack of power in health facilities.** The provision of the much needed lighting at night, Laboratory services and cold chain came out as a source of concern in that it compromises the quality of service delivery.
- Lack of power supply in some parts of the district possess a challenges to small business communities such as cooperatives and other businesses. Community members expressed a concern on the need to extend power supply in areas which lacks power. The availability of power in these areas will enable such communities to be able to conduct their businesses effectively and enhance development.

19.4 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Demand for hydro power supply

With the current district supply of 10 MVA of power supply under the current 20% utilisation rate, ZESCO utility company will still be able to sustain a population of 143,332 projection in the next 10 years. This therefore entails that there is still more capacity to accommodate future demand for power supply. If Industries are established which requires substantial use of electricity, then there will be need to Increase the electricity supply to meet the demand of these services.

19.5 Existing and Proposed -Investment and Development Programmes

Mambwe district is a growing district with the potential for investments in food and cotton processing as value addition industries. With the establishment of these industries, it is anticipated that there will be demand for more electricity supply.

The proposed investments in Mambwe will be aimed at reducing the rate of deforestation by investing in alternative and renewable energy sources for households such as Biomass.

There is also need to invest in service stations in strategic locations which should be able to supply fuel.

19.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The Impact of energy supply on the environment and Climate Change

Wood Fuels

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

Petroleum Fuels

The use of petroleum fuels has a negative impact on the environment. Emissions from the cars, grinding mills and use of other machinery that requires fossil fuel are responsible for greenhouse gas emissions such as CO₂.

The Impact of Climate Change Issues on the energy sector

Irregular Rainfall pattern due to climate change is negatively affecting the generation of electricity. Low water levels at the electricity generation point is adversely affecting the supply of electricity to the district. This trend normally leads to the increased use of other forms of energy such as wood fuel and charcoal which also affects the environment.

High temperature affects evaporation rate water at generation points of energy.

19.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Addressing the issues relating to gender in the energy subsector goes beyond recognising the fact that a sustainable access to energy sources acts like a catalyst to women empowerment especially in rural areas. Because rural women and girls are predominantly responsible for the bulky of the household work, access to energy makes a significant difference to their health and wellbeing.

While this access to energy services may not guarantee gender equality, this relieve them of the of the drudgery work associated with their daily tasks but will also provide them with more time for income generating activities and opportunities for work and education.

Investments in sustainable energy sources such as solar provides equal opportunities for both men and women who can be trained in installation skills especially in rural areas.

19.8 Consideration Of The Underlying Factors Contributing To The Issues Identified

19.9 Summary

Mambwe district (Mfuwe substation) has a total supply capacity of 10MVA which is more than sufficient to current customer base. All the wards in the District are connected to the National Grid though the majority of households in these wards do not have access to power. Only 2900 structures are connected to power supply, the majority of the structure rely on other forms of energy. This negative on the environment and climate change as people tend to use other sources of energy such as wood fuel and charcoal. There is a need therefore to increase the accessibility and connection to electricity.

20.0 ROADS AND TRANSPORT

20.1 Roads and Road Infrastructure

20.1.1 Key Government Plans and Policies Being Implemented In The District

- National Transport Policy
- Public Roads Act
- The Roads and Road Traffic Act
- 7th National Development Plan

20.1.2 Government Priority Areas Being Implemented In The District

- Improved and Sustainable transport infrastructure
- Enhanced transport services
- Improved overall accessibility

20.1.3 Description Of The Existing State Of Development

Availability Of Service

The condition of roads in the District is poor, with most roads not being tarred. In some areas a lack of bridges and culverts means that some communities are cut off during the rainy season. The poor condition of roads impacts on the quality of the daily life of communities in terms of accessing essential services such as schools and healthcare. In addition, poor road conditions limit the potential for farmers to access new markets, limit the attractiveness of the District as a location for new commercial activity, and therefore impede economic development.

No	Name of the Road	Road Number	Length of the Road (km)	Status	Remarks
1.	Chipata-Mfuwe	D 104	130	Good	➤ Bituminous standard
2.	Jumbe-Msoro	RD113	60	Poor	➤ Cuts across three rivers which require the construction of bridges on Lupande & Lusanganzi Rivers.
3.	Masumba-Nsefu	R261	16	Poor	➤ Stretch from Masumba Health Centre to the Chief Nsefu's palace.
4.	Masumba-Ncheka	R 258	25	Poor	➤ Stretch from Masumba WCS to the junction of Mfuwe Airport and SLNP road. ➤ Heavily eroded and impassable during raining season.
5.	Mfuwe-Malama road	-	70	Poor	➤ Stretch from SLAMU HQ to Chief Malama's palace. ➤ Passes alongside Luangwa river banks.

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					➤ There are numerous river crossings which are impassable in the raining season.
6.	Msoro-Msekela T-off via Nyakatokoli	D123	92	Poor	➤ Never maintained since initial construction
7.	Mfuwe-Katemo-Chanzola Road	R260	50	Poor	➤ Stretch from the junction of Chanzola and Jumbe-Msoro road the Mfuwe Airport road.
8.	Msoro-Katete Road	D598	60	Poor	➤ Stretch for Msoro post office to Great East road at Mtezezi junction ➤ Not rehabilitated since construction.
9	Mambwe-Nabwalya Road		250	Poor	➤ Connects Eastern and Muchinga Provinces through Mpika
10	Mambwe-Chambobo		147	Poor	➤ Connects Mambwe boma to Chambobo Health Post via Chikowa
11	Mfuwe-Chichele		30	Poor	➤ Need to be rehabilitated
12	Msoro-Malama Via Pendwe	-	-	poor	➤ To be rehabilitated
13	Nkoko-Kasamanda	-	4	Poor	➤ To be rehabilitated
14	Jumbe-Nyakatokoli	-	35	Poor	➤ To be rehabilitated

Table 45: Inventory of Feeder Roads in the District

20.1.4 Quality Of Service Including Key Indicators Of Performance

Mambwe District has 13 major feeder roads which are in a poor condition and need rehabilitation. Chipata-Mfuwe road is the main District road and is an asphalt road which links the District with Chipata.

20.1.5 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process

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

- Poor state of feeder roads
- Some roads become impassable during rainy season
- Need for installation of culverts in various wards
- Lack of bridges to connect rural parts of the district

20.1.6 Impact Of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

It is anticipated that over the next 10 years, Population growth will greatly impact the transportation system due to increased traffic on the existing road infrastructure. Rural economies are more likely to rely on freight intensive industries, such as agriculture, forestry, etc. that can lead to higher infrastructure maintenance costs.

This entails that there will be demand for more roads to be constructed in the future as a result of population increase.

20.1.7 Existing And Proposed Investment And Development Programmes

The proposed investments and developmental programmes include increase in infrastructure capacity such as: building new roads, bridges, and other facilities; maintaining existing facilities effectively; use existing facilities more effectively by implementing better designs and technologies; or use some combination of these methods.

20.1.8 Environment And Climate Change Analysis

The Impact of Climate Change On The road Sector

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

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

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

Apart from the physical destruction of roads, accessibility is a problem. The loss of transport services for agricultural freight movement leads to large amounts of food waste due to farmer's inability to transport food crops from interior villages to markets. Most road infrastructure disruption and failure is at peak of the rainy season when farmers have suitable price periods to make profit on investments. Inability to move produce to markets affect their income levels as they have low returns on investment.

Climate change impact on roads and road infrastructure is affecting agricultural production both directly and indirectly with consequences on livelihoods and economic development. Road infrastructure failure as a result of climate change leads to a sequence of negative events with significant effects on agricultural production and trade as well as food security. Therefore, managing current and future climate change impacts on road transport infrastructure will safeguard efforts towards sustainable economic development.

20.1.9 Summary

In summary, list of the effect of Roads and Road Infrastructure disruption/failure on agricultural production (which is the mainstay of rural communities), economy and livelihoods include:

Agriculture Impact

- High cost of transportation
- High cost of Inputs such as fertilizer
- Waste of food crops
- Loss of production due to infrastructure damage

Economic Impact

- Less profit

- Constrains economic development
- Market instability and Price hike of goods
- Disruption of commercial activities due to supply chain disruption

Human Impacts

- Increase in poverty levels
- Food insecurity
- Loss of livelihoods
- Disruption of social activities

20.1.10 Issues Arising Relating To Gender Groups And Vulnerable Groups

Development progress and motorized mobility is unevenly distributed and for instance urban informal settlements and rural locations lag behind in terms of connectivity, mobility and opportunities. Hence, gender and vulnerable social groups living in isolated or informal villages are exposed to precarious conditions and uncertainties due to lack of connectivity and modern infrastructure. Transport services are essential for providing access to markets, work, education, services and ultimately, for enhancing life quality.

In neglected areas, access to schools or health centres are limited and staff are often unwilling to work in remote areas. Although progress has been made towards increasing access to education worldwide, a lot of children remain out of school and most of them are girls.

20.2 Summary of Core Issues

- Poor state of feeder roads
- Some roads become impassable during rainy season
- Need for installation of culverts in various wards
- Lack of bridges to connect rural parts of the district

20.3 Aviation Transport

20.4 Mfuwe International Airport

Mfuwe International Airport was opened in 1972 as a domestic airport to service the South Luangwa National Park, which is one of the largest National Game Parks in Zambia. The airport gained its International status in 1995 when it was gazetted as a port of entry and exit. The airport serves over twenty lodges and campsites. It has a runway measuring 2.2 km long. Its' location in proximity to the South Luangwa National Park makes it convenient for flight connections to most tourist destinations in Zambia and in the region. There are daily flights from Lusaka to Mfuwe and direct flights from Mfuwe to Lilongwe. The terminal building has a capacity to handle 100,000 passengers per year (Zambia Airports Corporation, 2020).

There are plans to provide for additional connections with other tourist destinations like Mombasa, Victoria Falls, Kariba, Harare and Johannesburg (Zambia Airports Corporation, 2020).

21.0 COMMUNICATIONS

The Zambia National Information Services (ZANIS) has presence in the District, although it is not adequately equipped to cover visual communications in the District.

The District has one main post office at the Mfuwe International Airport whereas one sub-post office is situated at Msoro and is not functional. Mail to and from the district is usually delivered once a week by ZAMPOST. However there are other postal services offered by private firms such as FedEx, EMS and DHL, which are more reliable and fast.

Telephone network communication in the district is provided by ZAMTEL, and two privately owned providers; Airtel and MTN. Most parts of the District have got access to these network signals, although in some areas network is quite poor. The most reliable data service provider is Airtel followed by MTN. Data services with Zamtel network is quite poor.

The district also receives the ZNBC television signal which is accessible by most of parts of the District. Radio reception from ZNBC, Radio Maria, Radio Breeze and other international stations is quite clear. The District also has one local Radio Station located in Mnkhanya Ward whose reception is quite limited to the surrounding area.

Information and communication technology (ICT) is a catalyst of socio-economic development in today's globalized economy. Access and utilization of ICT in the District is very low due to inadequate ICT infrastructure, resulting in poor connectivity and communication.

22.0 OTHER COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

i) Cemeteries

A cemetery is a facility that requires proper planning both for the peri-urban and rural areas of the District. Mambwe District has one gazetted burial sight located along Chikowa road. For the rest of the District burial sites are located on customary land and overseen by villages.

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ii) **Municipal Parks And Recreation Facilities**

The District has one designated municipal park which is in need of an upgrade to include landscaping and recreational equipment.

The Local Authority runs a Guest House with a bed capacity of 5 and a bar and restaurant. Although there is a conference hall under construction to expand the services of the guest house, there is need to extend and upgrade the structure to increase the bed capacity and meet the current demand for lodging and recreation at Mambwe Boma.

Police Stations

The district has no Police Camp but has a presence of one (1) Police Station located at Mambwe Township and two (2) Police Post.

Local Courts

There are Six (6) local courts located in all the six chiefdoms of the district though the one in Msoro has no established structure.

PART THREE – SUMMARY

The preparation of the Planning Survey and Issues Report was participatory in nature and involved all the stakeholders involved in the implementation of various development programmes in the district. The various issues affecting the development of Mambwe District were captured and documented.

PART THREE-DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

23.0 INTRODUCTION

This section outlines the vision for the long term developments of the district in which can be used to address the various issues identified in the Planning Survey and issues report. It further highlights the

policies to be implemented to direct development within the IDP area. The goals and objectives have been formulated to address the issues identified as well contributing to the attainment of the vision. The section also highlights the various development programmes that were formulated in line with the identified goals and objectives. Thereafter, the section concludes by highlighting the various spatial development scenarios that have been developed and the preferred development scenario which has been chosen to address the various issues.

24.0 VISION FOR THE LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT

The future spatial organization and development of Mambwe District needs to be guided by a vision that the District is hoping to realize in the longer term. The vision's role is to provide shared purpose and direction, as well as inspiration and motivation to decision makers, leaders and residents of the District to work together to attain it. Therefore, the Vision Statement for Mambwe District is:

A Prosperous District Through Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Inclusive Socio-Economic Development, Environmental Protection And Provision Of Quality Infrastructure And Social Services By 2030.”

“**A prosperous district**” - means that the provision of socio economic activities aimed at income generation and creation of wealth is enhanced. This also encompasses the creation of communities that are income secure for improved livelihood.

“**Poverty Reduction**” – means achieving socio economic development for the livelihood improvement and benefits for all communities in the district through provision of basic needs and services.

“**Sustainable inclusive socio-economic development**” - means that the usage of our resources is more effective but with a conservative approach. This also entails that development should not occur at the expense of environmental protection.

This also means that aggregated socio economic development is sustained and evenly distributed across the entire social structures of the district.

“**Environmental Protection**” - Means making sure that the current process of human interaction with the environment is based on strategies that protect and conserve natural resources and where possible to repair damages and reverse trends.

“**Quality infrastructure**” - means the provision of sufficient and up-to standard infrastructure that meets both the demand and climatic conditions of the District.

“**Quality Socio-services**” - means that the provision of socio-services to be appropriate to the standard and demands of the public.

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25.0 GOALS, OBJECTIVES, PRIORITIES AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

S/N	CORE Problem	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
1.	Low agricultural production.	Achieve sustainable food and nutritional security for all households by 2030.	<p>The LA in Conjunction with the department of Agriculture will improve Access to Agricultural inputs (Crops and livestock) within 5 years.</p> <p>The LA in Conjunction with the Department of Agriculture will improve Extension services to all farmers in the district to 80% within 5 years.</p>	<p>The LA in conjunction with the ministry of Fisheries and livestock and other stake holders will Increase livestock service centers and dip tanks from 4 to 10 and renovate 4 which are not operational.</p> <p>The LA in conjunction with the ministry of Agriculture and other stake holders will increase the Provision of farming inputs through farmer support Programme (FISP) to all famers by 80% within 5 years.</p> <p>The LA in conjunction with the ministry of Agriculture and other stake holders will Construct storage sheds in all 13 wards as a market mechanism.</p> <p>The LA in conjunction with the ministry of Agriculture and other stake holders will Promote alternative livelihood such as fish farming ,gardening ,piggery poultry, bee keeping. Etc.</p> <p>The LA in conjunction with the ministry agriculture and other stake holders will solicit for farmer out grower schemes to come in the district.</p> <p>The LA in conjunction with the ministry of agriculture and other stake holders will ensure that all farmers Implement climate smart agricultural practices in all the 13 wards.</p>

Commented [PP41]:

Commented [PP42]:
Is it govt policy to scale up FISP or the plan is to graduate those that benefit while taking up those that are not on the Program currently

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				<p>The LA in conjunction with the ministry of agriculture and other stake holders will increase access to financial support to all farmers in the district.</p> <p>The LA in conjunction with the ministry of agriculture and other stake holders will improve crop variety and yields through the practice of smart agriculture.</p>
2.	High malaria incidence in the district.	Elimination of malaria infections and have a productive population by 2030.	<p>The LA will work hand in hand with Ministry of Health and other stakeholders to ensure that the high incidence rate of malaria is reduced from 395 per 1000 to 0 per 1000 population within 5 years.</p> <p>The LA will work in conjunction with Ministry of Health to reduce disease burden through the provision of adequate and easily accessible health care services.</p>	<p>The LA in conjunction with the ministry of health and other stake holders will enhance provision of health Education through social behavioral change and communication within 5 years.</p> <p>The LA in conjunction with the ministry of health and other stake holders will provide adequate medical supplies in all health centers .</p> <p>The LA in conjunction with the ministry of health and other cooperating partners will conduct a mass distribution of LLINs to all the whole population in the district for every 3 years.</p> <p>The LA in conjunction with the ministry of health and other stake holders will conduct continuous distribution of LLINs through antenatal care, under five, pupils in Grades one and four.</p> <p>The LA in conjunction with the ministry of health and other stake holders will conduct training of 400 CBVs and 100 supervisors in integrated community case management within 5 years.</p>

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				<p>The LA in conjunction with the ministry of health and other stake holders will construct 25 health care posts, 7 health centers and 1(one) district hospital and solicit for recruitment of health staff within 5 years.</p> <p>The LA in conjunction with the ministry of health and other stake holders will conduct indoor residue spraying IRS twice a year in all households within 5 years.</p>
3.	Education service delivery not meeting standards.	Equitable and high quality delivery of Education services to all learners in the District.	<p>The LA with the Ministry of General Education and other key stakeholders will work hand in hand to attain a high quality education standard by 2030.</p>	<p>The LA with the Ministry of General Education will solicit for recruitment and deployment of 500 teachers within 5(five) years.</p> <p>The LA with the Ministry of General Education and other key stakeholders will provide adequate teaching and learning requisites within five years.</p>
			<p>The LA with the Ministry of General Education and other key stakeholders will reduce the teacher pupil ratio from 1:59 to 1:40 in all schools in the district by 2030.</p>	<p>The LA with the Ministry of General Education will solicit for recruitment and deployment of 500 teachers within 5(five) years.</p>
			<p>The LA with Ministry of Education will increase the number of descent teacher housing units to 40% in all schools by 2030.</p>	<p>The LA with the Ministry of General Education and other key stakeholders will construct 330 standard housing units for teachers within five years.</p>
			<p>The LA with Ministry of Education will reduce the pupil classroom ration from 1:60 to 1:40. In all schools in the district by 2030.</p>	<p>The LA with the Ministry of General Education and other key stakeholders will construct 331 standard classrooms within 5 years.</p>

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4.	Low adult literacy levels in the district.	Equity and inclusive education enhancement.	The LA with Ministry of general Education and other stakeholders will establish adult literacy centers in each of the 13 wards by 2030.	The LA with the Ministry of General Education and other key stakeholders will increase and expand access to quality non formal skills Programmes by 60% within 5 years.
			The LA with Ministry of Education and other stakeholders will ensure access and increase in enrolment of adult education services within 5years.	The LA with the Ministry of General Education and other key stakeholders will recruit 52 training instructors in all the 13 wards within 5 years.
			To have established adult alternative education system.	The LA with the Ministry of General Education and other key stakeholders will provide instruction materials to 52 literacy instructors within 5 years.
5.	Low standard levels of hygiene and sanitation in schools.	- To improve hygiene and sanitation in Schools.	The LA with Ministry of Education and other stakeholders will work together in order to attain improved hygiene and sanitation facilities in all schools within 5 years.	The LA with Ministry of General Education and other stakeholders will construct 250 sanitation facilities in schools within 5 years.
				The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of General Education with other stake holders will enhance provision of health Education through social behavioral change and communication in all schools within 5 years.
				The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of General Education and other stakeholders will provide 50 water points in 50 different schools within 5 years.
6.	Lack of power supply in some key public institutions such as	Improved access to power supply in all public institutions.	The LA in conjunction with other stakeholders will ensure access to power supply in all Public	The LA in conjunction with other stakeholders will provide either hydro-power or solar energy in all key public institutions within 5 years.

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	Schools, Health Facilities etc.		Institutions to 80% within 5 years.	
7.	Limited economic activities in the district.	Improved economic activities in the district.	The LA in conjunction with Ministry of Commerce and Trade with other stakeholders will stimulate growth of economic development to reduce poverty from 90% to 50% within 5 years.	<p>The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry will solicit for funds from financial credit institution to provide financial capacity to 80% of Small medium enterprises (SMEs) within 5 years.</p> <p>The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry will strengthen 50% of SMEs through entrepreneurship and trainings within 5 years.</p> <p>The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry will promote the establishment of value addition plants within 5 years.</p> <p>The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry will create an enabling business environment for Infrastructure Development and Diversification of commerce, trade and industry in the district within 5 years.</p> <p>The LA in conjunction with Ministry of Infrastructure Development will ensure a good road network system to its neighboring districts in order to enhance trade with other districts within 5 years.</p> <p>The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry will Provide a better understanding of trade and investment practices through provision of information on investment and trade in the district within 5 years.</p>

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				The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry will Formulate strategies and policies that will aim at enhancing competition on commercial and trade sectors within 5 years.
8.	Inadequate socio-protection services.	Provision of basic socio-protection services for poverty reduction inequality and valnurability.	The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare and other key stakeholders will increase the provision of socio-protection services by 40% within 5 years.	The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and other key stakeholders to increase access to social safety nets by 40% within 5 years.
				The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and stake holders will ensure all livelihood programs include a component on skills training within 5 years.
				The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and other key Stakeholders will enhance access of vulnerable groups to credit financial inclusion for livelihood and empowerment programs within 5 years.
				The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and other key stakeholders will promote and support all inclusive community based savings groups.
				The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and other key stakeholders will Promote dietary diversification for improved nutrition among communities.

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				The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and stake holders will recommend bursaries to all deserving pupils and students in need within 5 years.
9.	Inadequate security services.	Improve the protection of lives and properties of the citizens.	The LA in conjunction with Law enforcement agencies will work hand in hand to achieve a 90% reduction in incidences of crime and other offences within 5 years.	The LA in conjunction with the Law enforcement agencies and other key stakeholders will establish and strengthen mechanism for the protection and survivors of Gender Based Violence (GBV).
				The LA in conjunction with the Law Enforcement Agencies and other key stakeholders will reduce the incidences of Gender Based Violence.
				The LA in conjunction with the Law Enforcement Agencies and other key stakeholders will enhance 100% in-service training for Law Enforcement Officers within 5 years.
				The LA will engage Ministry of home of affairs to facilitate gazzation of Mambwe Police Station from a status of Police Post.
				The LA will engage Ministry of Home affairs to increase staffing levels of security officers to 60 from the current 29.
				The LA in conjunction with Ministry of Home Affairs will construct 1No. Police Station and 4No. Police Posts in the district within 5 years.
10.	High rate of deforestation in the district.	To reduce the rate of deforestation through sustainable	The LA in conjunction with Forest Department and Traditional Leaders to enhance	The LA in conjunction with Forest Department and other key stake holders will formulate Community Forest Management Groups (CFMG) in all the 6 chiefdoms.

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		management of forest resources in the district.	community participation in forestry conservation and forest development in the district.	The LA in conjunction with other stakeholders to strengthen the education/sensitization of the Community members on the importance of conserving the natural resources.
			The LA in conjunction with Forest Department to promote afforestation and land restoration in the district.	The LA in conjunction with Forest Department and other key stake holders will educate/ sensitize the community on land restoration and afforestation. The LA in conjunction with Forest Department and other key stake holders to invest in Promotion of community and private forest for the preservation of both flora and fauna in the district.
			The LA in conjunction with Forest Department to enhance forest protection in the district.	The LA in conjunction with Forest Department and other key stake holders to lobby for resources to employ more Forest guards. The LA in conjunction with Forest Department and other key stake holders to carry out strategic and periodic patrols in all the forest reserves in the district. The LA in conjunction with Forest Department and other key stake holders to invest in periodic forest inventory for sustainable use of the forest and other forest products.
			The LA in conjunction with Forest Department and other key stakeholders to promote private sector business environment for forest conservation and alternative livelihood programmes.	The LA in conjunction with Forest Department and other stakeholders to lobby for more resources to procure and promote fuel efficient cook stoves. The LA to continue promoting Sustainable Community Forests Programs by partnering with other stakeholders (such as BCP and COMACO) that are running REDD+ programmes.

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				The LA and other stakeholders to invest in alternative livelihood activities(Beekeeping, , Mushroom growing and other Non-wood forest products, rearing of village chickens, fish farming, Carpentry, etc.).
11.	High incidence of Poaching.	To reduce poaching.	The LA in conjunction with DNPW and other stakeholders to Increase Man Power to Conduct Anti-Poaching Patrols.	The LA in conjunction with DNPW and other stakeholders to source for external funding to train and employ more Wildlife Police Officers to intensify the field and anti-poaching patrols.
			The LA in conjunction with DNPW and other stakeholders to Increase Community Awareness on poaching and its negative effects.	The LA in conjunction with DNPW and other stakeholders to strengthen community conservation outreach awareness programmes using different platforms (Drama, public announcements, local radio stations, contact meetings).
				The LA in conjunction with DNPW and other stakeholders (Education, DNPW, Forest, COMACO, Biocarbon partners) to promote conservation clubs in school.
			The LA in conjunction with DNPW and other stakeholders to reinforce current anti-poaching facilities and provision of incentives.	The LA in conjunction with DNPW and other stakeholders to source for external funding to help construct and rehabilitate houses for officers in wildlife camps.
				The LA in conjunction with DNPW and other stakeholders to provide adequate food rations and promote incentives for officers.
				The LA in conjunction with DNPW and other stakeholder to procure field operational equipment's (vehicles, uniforms, GPS handsets, improved Night visions, speed boat, binoculars, cameras) to carry out anti- poaching activities.
				The LA in conjunction with DNPW and other stakeholders to improve communication system(Handset Radios, Satellite Phones, etc) on anti-poaching operations.

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			<p>The LA in conjunction with DNPW and other stakeholders to discourage and stop community members on encroachment.</p>	<p>The LA in conjunction with DNPW and other stakeholders to continue engaging traditional leaders to help stop allocation of land in prohibited areas and possible relocation of illegal settlers.</p>
			<p>The LA in conjunction with DNPW and other stakeholders to promote alternative livelihood programs.</p>	<p>LA in conjunction with DNPW and other stakeholders to promote and strengthen the engagement of the community members in alternative livelihood programs such as (Fish farming, poultry, beekeeping, gardening, carpentry, goat rearing).</p>
			<p>The LA in conjunction with DNPW to encourage communities to partner with other stakeholders in management and sustainable utilization of natural resources.</p>	<p>The LA will work in conjunction with DNPW in sensitizing the communities on the benefits of partnering with stakeholders implementing REDD+ programmes.</p>
12.	Human-Wildlife conflict.	To reduce human wildlife conflict.	<p>The LA in conjunction with DNPW and other stakeholders to train more wildlife police officers in human wildlife conflict management.</p>	<p>The LA in conjunction with DNPW and other stakeholders to source for resources to train more Wildlife officers to be attached on human wildlife conflict management.</p>
				<p>The LA in conjunction with DNPW and other stakeholders to train more in-service wildlife police officers on human wildlife conflict management.</p>
				<p>The LA will work in conjunction with DNPW and traditional leaders to encourage people to settle in areas away from animal corridors.</p>
			<p>The LA in conjunction with DNPW and other stakeholders to adopt and design an</p>	<p>The LA in conjunction with DNPW and other stakeholders to continue the sensitization meetings with the local communities to core exist with humans and wild animals.</p>

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			effective learning tools on human wildlife conflict.	<p>The LA in conjunction will work in conjunction with DNPW to encourage innovative human wildlife conflict mitigation measures such as chilli fencing, solar fence, chilli blasting and improved agricultural systems.</p> <p>The LA in conjunction with other stakeholders to organize and conduct an exchange visit on Human Wildlife Conflict Management to neighboring countries such as Namibia who have performed well in Southern Africa.</p>
			The LA in conjunction with DNPW to conduct population and behavioral studies in specific problematic animals.	The LA will work in conjunction with DNPW and other stakeholders to conduct community sensitization programs on animal behavior and how to easily co-exist.
13.	Low participation by the Locals in the tourism sector.	To promote the participation of the locals in the tourism sector.	The LA will work in conjunction with DNPW to formulate policies that encourage participation of the local people in tourism business.	<p>The LA will work in conjunction with DNPW and other stakeholders to sensitize the local people on engaging in tourism related businesses such as wildlife photography, supply of indigenous vegetables and fruits etc.</p> <p>The LA will work in conjunction with DNPW to encourage the use of locally sourced materials in the construction and operation of tourism facilities.</p>
14.	Inadequate Promotion of local Arts and culuture.	Promote local arts and culture in the tourism sector.	The LA to work in conjunction with Ministry of Tourism and Arts to market art and culture as a form of tourist attraction.	The LA to work in conjunction with Ministry of Tourism and Arts to promote arts and cultural activities such traditional dances, traditional foods and heritage historical sites for the tourists.

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			The LA to work in conjunction with Ministry of Tourism and Arts to create economic activities through marketing of local arts and culture.	The LA to work in conjunction with Micro finance institutions to provide support to local arts and cultural activities.
15.	Inadequate standard housing units.	Improved accessibility to decent housing.	The LA in conjunction with the traditional leaders will improve the standard of housing units in both state and customary Land by 42% within 5 years.	The LA in conjunction with the traditional leaders will sensitise the communities on the need to construct housing units following the required standards by 42% within 5 years.
				The LA to engage traditional leaders on the need to follow the required standards for housing developments.
				The LA in conjunction with the Traditional leaders will ensure that the construction of new housing units meets the required standards and regulations by 80% within 5 years.
16.	Poor road network.	Improved accessibility to and within the 13 wards of the district.	The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development to maintain a good road network system in the district within 5 years.	The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development to construct and rehabilitate 540 Kilometres of engineered gravel roads within the next 5 years.
				The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development to construct 4 bridges within the next 5 years.
17.	Wildlife Depletion.	To create enabling conditions for effective conservation of wildlife.	The LA in conjunction with DNPW and other stakeholders will Improve population of wildlife in depleted areas by	The LA in conjunction with DNPW and other stakeholders will reintroduce and translocate animal species in protected areas under Msoro, Jembe and Mnkhanya.

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			reintroduction of wildlife species in protected areas and other conservation lands and conserve wildlife using Ecosystem/Landscape Management Approach.	<p>The LA in conjunction with DNPW and other stakeholders will promote formation of community wildlife parks and conservation areas for wildlife management within 5 years.</p> <p>The LA in conjunction with other stakeholders will unlock the economic potential of wildlife and performance with effective integration by implementing ecosystem and landscape Management Approach.</p> <p>The LA and other stakeholders to promote private sector and community participation in wildlife conservation.</p>
18.	Land degradation.	To integrate land and water management to protect soils from erosion, salinization and other forms of degradation.	The LA in conjunction with Forest Department and other stakeholders will ensure effective water and land management to mitigate the impacts of land degradation.	<p>The LA in conjunction with Forest Department to plant trees to mitigate the impacts of soil erosion.</p> <p>To protect vegetative cover which can be a major instrument for soil conservation against wind and water erosion.</p>
19.	Inadequate access to safe and clean drinking water	Improved Access to safe and clean drinking water.	The LA in conjunction with the CU will ensure 80% supply of Clean and safe urban and rural water within 5 years.	<p>The LA in conjunction with the CU will increase the number of urban households to access piped water to 80% within 5 years.</p> <p>The LA in conjunction with the RWSSP to increase the number of rural households with access to clean and safe water to 80% within 5 years.</p>
20.	Inadequate sanitation	To have adequate sanitary facilities and services.	The LA will work in conjunction with DWASHE committees and other stakeholders to	The LA in conjunction with DWASHE committees will ensure that there is an increase in the number of households with a toilet or pit latrine to 80% within 5 years.

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			provide adequate sanitation services by 80% in all areas of the district within 5 years.	<p>The LA will work in conjunction with DWASHE committees to provide 90% of households in all rural wards with knowledge and skills to build pit latrines</p> <p>The LA in conjunction with DWASHE committees to ensure that within one year all households have access to and are using hand washing facilities</p>
21.	Solid Waste Management	To promote access to an efficient and effective Solid Waste management System	The LA will establish a functional and operational Dumpsite Waste in the District.	<p>The LA will establish a functional and operational Dumpsite to manage 80% of Solid Waste in the District within 3 Years.</p> <p>The LA will ensure that the dumpsite is protected and fenced appropriately to prevent scavenging of solid waste</p>
			To have an established Solid Waste Management System in the District within 2 years.	<p>The LA will ensure that 100% of households have knowledge on ways of managing solid waste in all 13 wards within 2 years.</p> <p>The LA will ensure that 80% of households have waste receptacles installed on their premises within 2 years to discourage indiscriminate waste disposal</p> <p>The LA will ensure that 80% business owners have waste receptacles installed on their premises within 2 years to discourage indiscriminate waste disposal.</p> <p>The LA will franchise with a Private Company to ensure adequate and efficient Collection, processing, transportation and disposal of Solid waste.</p>

Table 46: Formulation Of Goals, Objectives, Priorities And Development Strategies

26.0 CONSIDERATION OF POTENTIAL RESOURCES

SN	ISSUE	POTENTIAL	DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL	TOTAL CAPACITY	CURRENT UTILISATION	SPARE CAPACITY	POTENTIAL LIMITING FACTORS
01	Inadequate standard Housing Units	Land	Land is available for construction of Standard Housing Units	The whole district	Under Utilized	Land zoned for settlements and infrastructure developments can be utilized at 100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Most of the Land is a Game Management Area. ➤ Most of the land falls under customary Land
		High Demand for Housing	There is high demand for decent housing Units in the district	High	Under Utilized	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Most of the Land is a Game Management Area. ➤ Most of the land falls under customary Land
02	Poor Road Network	Gravel Soil	Gravel Soil is readily available in some parts of the district.	Moderate in some parts of the district	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Plant and equipment. ➤ Limited Financial resources
		Human capital	Skilled and unskilled Labour force available to undertake road works	High	Under utilized	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Plant and equipment. ➤ Limited Financial resources

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03	Access to clean and safe drinking water	Ground Water	Accessibility of groundwater through borehole drilling	Available throughout the year	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Machinery and equipment for drilling of boreholes. ➤ Financial resources for drilling of boreholes
		Rural Water and Sanitation Programme	RWSS programs available	Existing in all the wards	Low	High – Can be fully utilised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of personnel to implement the programme. ➤ Limited Financial resources
04	Poor Sanitation	Rural Water and Sanitation Programme		Existing in all the wards	Low	High – Can be fully utilised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of personnel to implement the programme
		DWASHE Committees		DWASHE Committees in all the Wards	Low	High – Can be fully utilised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of funding to conduct various activities. ➤ Lack of personnel to implement the programme.
05	Solid Waste Management	Dumpsite		Can service the whole district	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of solid waste management system. ➤ Lack of machinery and equipment to handle Solid Waste
		Local Authority – Mambwe Town Council		Can service the whole district	Low	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of solid waste management system.

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							➤ Lack of machinery and equipment to handle Solid Waste
		Solid Waste Disposal Charges		Can be collected from all the clients	Very Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of solid waste management system. ➤ Lack of machinery and equipment to handle Solid Waste
06	INADEQUATE FOREST CONSERVATION	Rainfall	Moderate rainfall to support vegetation	Receive good rainfall in 3 months in a year	The rainfall not enough	Seasonal rainfall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of sensitization ➤ Dry spells ➤ Poor rain patterns ➤ Investment to harvest the water e.g. dams
		Land	Land available for infrastructure development such as Camp Sites		90,647 Ha forest reserves CFM 135,132 Ha	Unspecified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Funding to the sector ➤ Unapproved land use system ➤ Limited stakeholders participation
		Forest conservation awareness programs	Availability of conservation programs via ZIFL-P, COMACO AND BCP	Programmes can be implemented in all the 6 chiefdoms of the district.	Programmes being implemented in all the 6 chiefdoms of the district.		➤ Encroachment and lack of financial resources.
		Human resource	Officers from forest department and NGO such as BCP, COMACO, Community.	Skilled man power.	skilled man power available		➤ Inadequate personnel

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07	Poaching	Alternative Livelihood	Alternative Livelihood programs by BCP, COMACO and ZILF-P	Programs being implemented in all six (6) Chiefdoms.	Programs being implemented in all six (6) Chiefdoms.		➤ Lack of funding for alternative livelihood programs
		Availability of Game Scouts	Game Scouts available in all CRB	Game Scouts available in all CRB	These Scouts are only operating in three (3) Chiefdoms namely Malama, Kakumbi and Nsefu.	Under utilized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of resources ➤ Lack of tools and equipments.
08	Low agricultural production	1. LAND	Abundant arable land (natural potential	High – available in all wards apart from Game Management Areas.	Limited use for subsistence farming. Currently the district only produces about 25 metric tonnes annually.	The district has capacity to produce between 80 and 100 metric tonnes annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited investment in farm machinery ➤ Human -animal conflict
		2. WATER	Abundant water sources for irrigation e.g Streams, dams	The district has one(1) Chikowa dam and four(4) seasonal fast running streams.	Water in the streams is not harnessed for irrigation and fish farming purposes	The dam in Chikowa is able to irrigate 45 hectares of land and support establishment of fish ponds	➤ Lack of investment in the irrigation facilities and fish ponds on both the dam and the streams. e.g establishment of small dams fitted with irrigation schemes on all the four streams

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					Water from the dam is not utilized for irrigation	The streams are able to irrigate about 260 hectares of land	
		Institutional capacity(govt, NGOs etc)	Promotion of climate smart agriculture technology	The district has extension workers from both govt and NGOs in all the 13 wards.	Only about 15% of the total population of farmers are practicing CSA.	Potential for 60% adoption of CSA by farmers.	➤ Low Sensitization on CSA in the district.
		FISP	Access to agriculture inputs Under Farmers Input Support Programme	Access can be rolled out to all farmers in the district	Only 6100 farmers are currently accessing FISP inputs.	About 10000 farmers.	➤ Low financial investment
		Dip tanks	Availability of dip tanks in the district	There are 8 dip tanks in the district	Only 50% are currently providing livestock services to the farmers.	50% of the dip tanks are not providing livestock services to farmers.	➤ Lack of rehabilitation of the dip tanks due to limited financial resources.

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09	Education service delivery not meeting standards	Human capital(skilled labour)	Availability un employed trained teachers	Currently there about 1500 trained teachers in the district	Only 560 teachers are employed and deployed in 93 schools	About 900 trained teachers in the district are unemployed	➤ Limited availability of resources for teachers recruitment.
		Institutional capacity(govt, NGOs etc)	Provision of TLMS and construction of housing units for teachers and classrooms by ministry of education and other stake holders i.e lodge owners, Project Luangwa ADRA Zambia etc	Currently there about 50 lodges and number of NGOs in the district.	Only about 10 lodges supports the education sector in the district Only 6 NGOs is supporting the education sector in the district.	About 40 lodge owners are not practicing cooperate social responsibility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited availability of resources for TLMS. ➤ Economic challenges ➤ Limited resources for infrastructure development
		Institutional capacity(govt, NGOs etc)	Provision of TLMS and construction of housing units for teachers and classrooms by ministry of education and other stake holders i.e lodge owners,	Currently there about 50 lodges and number of NGOs in the district.	Only about 10 lodges supports the education sector in the district Only 6 NGOs is supporting the	About 40 lodge owners are not practicing cooperate social responsibility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited availability of resources for TLMS. ➤ Economic challenges ➤ Limited resources for infrastructure development

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			Project Luangwa ADRA Zambia etc		education sector in the district.		
		Institutional capacity(govt, NGOs etc)	Rural Water and sanitation	Can be rolled out to all 93 schools in the district	Only 30% of schools have water and sanitation facilities.	70% of the schools do not have water and sanitation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of financial resources to help implement sanitation ➤ programmes.
10	Inadequate socio- protection services	Institutional capacity(govt, NGOs etc	Availability of social protection services. i.e FISP, Food security pack, GEWEL, social cash transfer etc	Social protection services can be rolled out to all 13 wards.	Only 30% of the services is being utilized	The 50% social protection services are not utilized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited financial resources in the social protection services.
11	Inadequate security services	Institutional capacity(govt, NGOs etc	Availability of institutions to help enhance security services in the district. i.e construction of police station and police posts, in- service training etc	Security services can be provided throughout the district.	Only the LA authority and the government is helping to ensure security services are provided in the district by providing facilities with 1 ungazzated Police station and 1 police post.	the rest of the district has no security facilities other than a Police Post in Cropping and the ungazzated Mambwe Police station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited financial resources to finance construction of a modern police station. ➤ Delay in gazzating Mambwe Police as a Police Sation to facilitate for more police officers. ➤ Lack of involvement of partners to provide social cooperate responsibility.

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12	High malaria incidence in the district.	Human Capital(Unskilled labour)	Community Based Volunteers (CBVs)	High – Volunteers are readily available.	Limited use due to lack of incentives.	One(1) CBV/500 people as per standard.	➤ Limited amount of financial resources for training and motivating CBVs.
		Human Capital(Skilled labour)	Trained health care workers.	High - Trained health care workers trained but not deployed.	100% health care workers establishment filled.	50% of new establishment not filled.	➤ Some positions on the establishment not funded.
		Infrastructure Potential	Adequate land for construction of health facilities	High – More than 70% have to travel more than 5 KMs to access health(Malaria) services.	Limited health facilities in the district.	Potential for 100% population to access Health (Malaria) services within 5 KMs	➤ Limited financial resources to construct health facilities

Table 47: Consideration of potential resources

27.0 PRIORITY PROGRAMMES TO BE IMPLEMENTED

Objective	The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development will maintain a good road network system in the district within 5 years.							
Strategy	Programme	Location (By Priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency / Department
The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development will ensure maintenance of the existing roads by 50% within 5 years.	Assessment and road condition survey works	All Wards	All Roads					LA
	Periodic maintenance of rural roads	All Wards	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	LA RDA
The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development will construct engineered gravel roads by 30% within 5 years	Feasibility studies for construction of new roads	All Wards	All roads/tracks/footpaths					LA
	Construction of engineered gravel roads	All Wards	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	LA RDA
The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development will install	Street lighting	Erection of street lighting in township (along main		12km covered				LA

Commented [PP43]: Is this realistic: all roads to be done within Year1

Commented [PP44]: What about MLG?

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street lights at the Township and Masumba within 5 years		road) and Masumba						
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Table 48: Road network objective

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Commented [PP45]: Whats this?

Objective	The LA in conjunction with the CU will ensure 80% supply of Clean and safe urban and rural water within 5 years							
Strategy	Programme	Location (By Priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency / Department
The LA in conjunction with the RWSSP to increase the number of rural households with access to a water point to 80% within 5 years.	Water Point verification	All Wards						LA
	Maintenance of existing Boreholes	All Wards						
	Drilling of Boreholes	All Wards	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	LA
The LA in conjunction with the CU will increase the number of urban households with access to a piped water source to 80% within 5 years.	Layout preparation for informal settlements	3 informal settlements ➤ Manondo ➤ Kamalizya ➤ Kazipalile ➤ Kamoto	1 Plan Kamoto	1 Plan Manondo	1 Plan Kamalizya	1 Plan Kazipali		
	Layout Plan for piped water network	3 informal settlements ➤ Manondo ➤ Kamalizya ➤ Kazipalile	1 Plan Kamoto	1 Plan Manondo	1 Plan Kamalizya	1 Plan Kazipali		LA EWSC

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	Preparation of the the BOQs for expansion of the water network	3 BOQs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Manondo ➤ Kamalizya ➤ Kazipalile 	1 Plan Kamoto	1 Plan Manondo	1 Plan Kamalizya	1 Plan Kazipali		
	Standalone Mechanized Water reticulation System	3 Settlements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mnkhanya Airport Area ➤ Mfuwe Cropping Areas ➤ Msoro Central/Post Office area 	Mnkhanya Airport Area	Mfuwe Cropping Areas	Msoro Central/Post Office area			EWSC LA

Table 49: Water Supply Objective

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Objective	The LA will establish a functional and operational Dumpsite in the District.							
Strategy	Programme	Location (By Priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency / Department
The LA will establish a functional and operational Dumpsite to manage 80% of Solid Waste in the District within 3 Years.	Establishment of a Municipal Landfill/ Dumpsite	Jumbe Ward	Already exist					LA
	Updating/ reviewing the District Solid Waste management Plan		1 Plan update					LA
The LA will ensure that 100% of households have knowledge on ways of managing solid waste in all 13 wards within 2 years	Community Sensitizations on Solid Waste Management as well as radio announcements	All 13 wards of the district	All wards	All wards	All wards	All wards	All wards	LA ZANIS
The LA will ensure that 80% of households have waste receptacles	Physical monitoring to ensure compliance	All wards	All wards					LA

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installed on their premises within 2 years to discourage indiscriminate waste disposal								
The LA will ensure that 80% of business owners have waste receptacles installed on their premises within 2 years to discourage indiscriminate waste disposal.	Physical monitoring to ensure compliance	All wards	All wards	All wards	All wards	All wards	All wards	LA
The LA will franchise with a Private Company to ensure adequate and efficient Collection, processing, transportation and	Preparation of Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) including Terms of References (ToR's) for the franchise							LA

Commented [PP46]: Which community? Urban and rural?

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disposal of Solid waste.	Solid waste management	All Wards	All Wards	All Wards	All Wards	All Wards	All Wards	LA
The LA will ensure that the dumpsite is protected and fenced appropriately to prevent scavenging of solid waste	Fencing of the Dumpsite Premises	Dumpsite	Complete Perimeter fence					LA

Table 50: Dumpsite creation Objective

Objective	The LA in conjunction with the traditional leaders will improve the standard of housing units in both state and customary Land by 42% within 5 years.							
Strategy	Programme	Location (By Priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency / Department
The LA to engage traditional leaders on the need to follow the required standards for	Traditional Leadership engagement meetings	All 6 Chiefdoms ➤ Nsefu ➤ Malama ➤ Jumbe ➤ Msoro	-	All 6 Chiefdoms				LA MOCTA DA

Commented [PP47]: Why start in second year?

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housing developments		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mnkhanya ➤ Kakumbi 						
The LA in conjunction with the traditional leaders will sensitise the communities on the need to construct housing units following the required standards by 42% within 5 years	Community Sensitisations	All 6 Chiefdoms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nsefu ➤ Malama ➤ Jumbe ➤ Msoro ➤ Mnkhanya ➤ Kakumbi 	-	2 meetings per/year in each Chiefdom	2 meetings per/year in each Chiefdom	2 meetings per/year in each Chiefdom	2 meetings per/year in each Chiefdom	LA Traditional Leadership
The LA in conjunction with the Traditional leaders will ensure that the construction of new housing units meets the required standards and regulations by 80% within 5 years	Formulation of pre-approved standard House Plan designs for customary areas	All 6 Chiefdoms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nsefu ➤ Malama ➤ Jumbe ➤ Msoro ➤ Mnkhanya ➤ Kakumbi 	-	-	-	-	-	LA Traditional Leadership
The LA will increase the number of development control activities by 60% within 5 years	Hire 4No. Interns to support the Planning Department and carry out		4 Interns	4 Interns	4 Interns	4 Interns	4 Interns	

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	development control activities							
	Undertake development control activities twice a month	All 6 Chiefdoms ➤ Nsefu ➤ Malama ➤ Jumbe ➤ Msoro ➤ Mnkhanya ➤ Kakumbi	24 Days	24 Days	24 Days	24 Days	24 Days	

Table 51: Standard Housing Objective

28.0 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

28.1 Introduction

A number of scenarios for how future population and socio-economic growth might be distributed in the district have been developed, and the advantages and disadvantages of each were considered both by the Technical Committee and by the District Development Co-ordinating Committee. The following are the alternative development scenarios.

Commented [PP48]: Not necessary

28.2 Spatial Development Scenario No. 1 - Continuation of the existing growth pattern.

In recent years, development in the District has been focused on the Cropping area, spreading out along the road towards Masumba. This is where most commercial activities in the District are located. There has been some limited growth in Mambwe township, with little growth of other settlements. Under this scenario, the Planning Authority and District Council would allow the current pattern of development to continue.

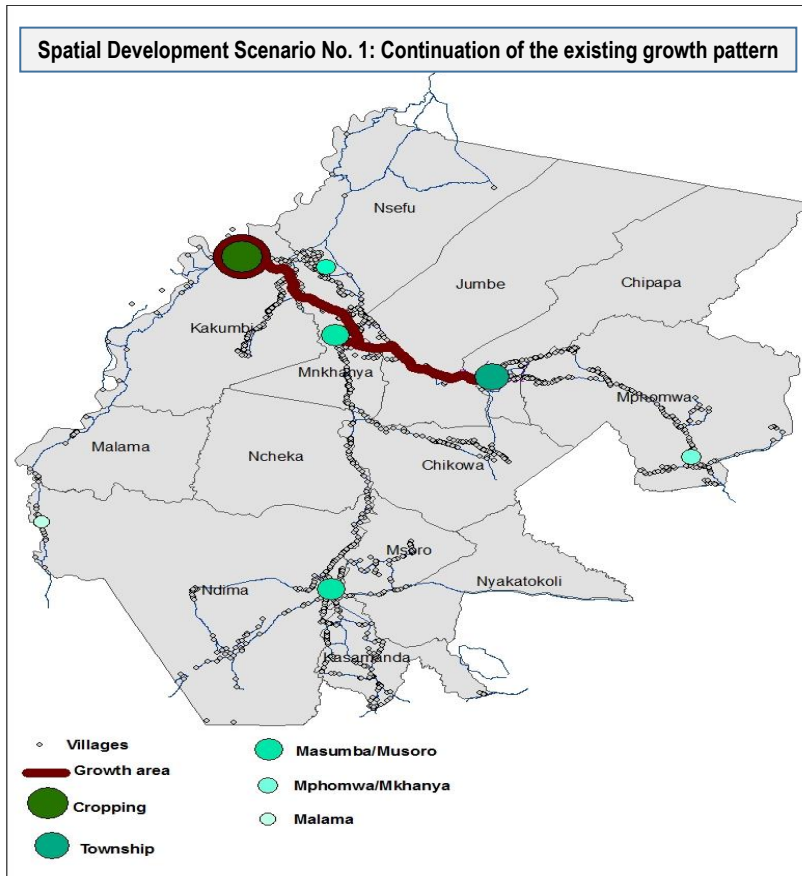


Figure 13: Spatial Development Scenario No. 1: Hierarchy of Settlements ; Source: Department of Physical Planning and Housing, 2013

Strengths

- This strategy will satisfy the demands of people and businesses to locate close to the national park.
- Continued development of Cropping has the potential to create synergy between commercial activities with resultant economic advantages.
- Focussing development in one area means that social and community services can be focussed which maximises access to services for more people.
- Focussing development in one area means that investment in infrastructure can be focussed which maximises access for more people.
- Focussing development in one area will limit development in other parts of the GMA which will help to preserve the natural environment.

Weaknesses

- Cropping is an unplanned area and continued development within this area will be uncontrolled. It will be difficult to ensure that public health standards in terms of building are adhered to.
- Expansion of the Cropping area will bring development closer to the national park, with increased danger of damage to this unique ecosystem.
- Unplanned settlement at the edge of the park has the potential to impact negatively on the environmental quality of the South Luangwa.
- Unplanned settlement at the edge of the park has the potential to increase human wildlife conflict.
- Unplanned settlement at the edge of the park has the potential to create a negative image of the area in terms of tourism.
- Cropping is customary land and obtaining land for the additional services required to provide for population growth will require negotiation with the Chiefs.
- Further unplanned development will compound the existing infrastructural and structural problems of the Cropping area.
- As Cropping continues to develop, it is likely to see an increased density of development. This will make the provision of infrastructure more difficult and costly.
- Existing development at the Cropping area is claimed to be negatively affecting natural resources in this area due to illegal off-take of wildlife and natural resources and noise. These problems will be exacerbated with the continued development of Cropping.
- This strategy does not agree with ZAWA's strategy as set out in the Draft Lupande Management Plan.

28.3 **Spatial Development Scenario No. 2: Focus development on Mambwe township limit further development of the Cropping area**

Focus development on Mambwe township and try to limit further development of the Cropping area. The Council and other stakeholders would adopt strategies which would seek to encourage development in Mambwe township, while also trying to limit growth in the Cropping area. Strategies to encourage growth in Mambwe might include the provision of additional social and physical infrastructure; and, the creation of additional plots. Strategies to limit development in the Cropping area might include planning agreements with the Chiefs to limit the allocation of plots in this area.

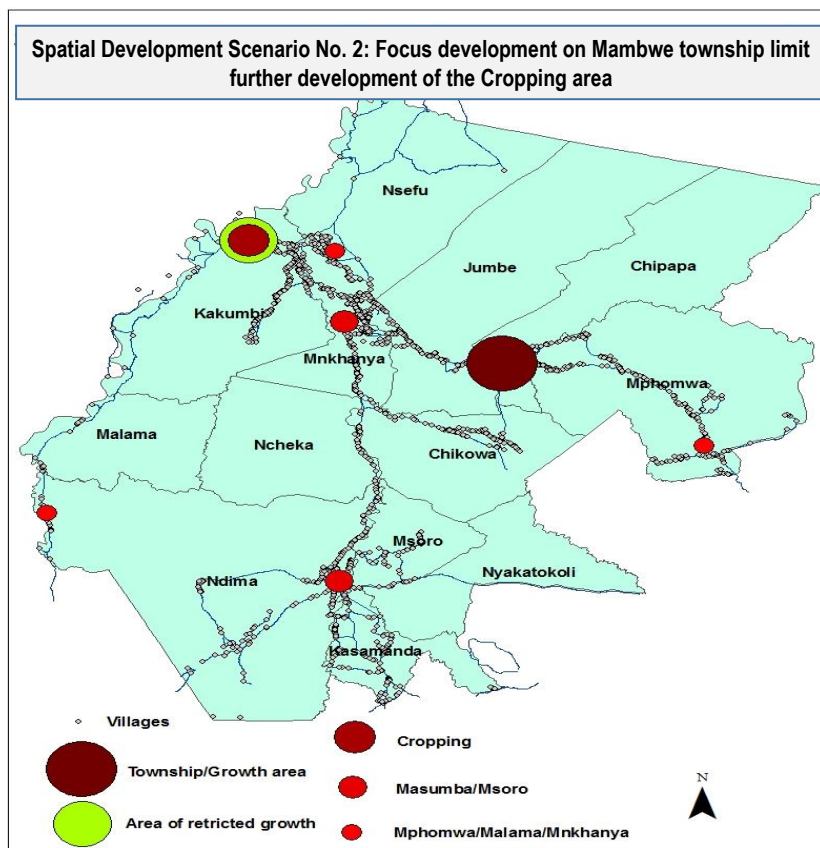


Figure 14: Scenario 2 -Promote growth of Mambwe Township

Strengths

- Mambwe is the only area of the District which is state land and which may be formally planned. This means that the Council and Planning Authority can impose a greater level of control on the form and nature of development to provide for improved quality of development.
- Focussing development on Mambwe (within state land) will mean that more people will have security of tenure.
- Mambwe township is the only area of the District which has piped water. There is, therefore, the greatest potential for increasing the numbers which has access to piped water by further developing Mambwe township.
- Mambwe is the area of the District which has the greatest potential for being linked to piped sewerage system, and, for electricity, etc. to be extended to more houses.
- Mambwe township is the administrative centre for the District. Development here would help co-ordination of activities and for government workers to access their jobs.
- Mambwe township is centrally located within the District and with the upgrading of the D104 road will be highly accessible.
- Chief Jumbe is willing to give land for township activities.
- Very little of the planning area of the township is planned or developed. There is considerable land available for future development.
- Development of Mambwe township would mean that more people would have security of tenure.
- Mambwe township has Kamoto Hospital and development of the township would mean that more people are close to the hospital.
- Development in Mambwe will help to reduce pressure close to the national park.
- This strategy agrees with ZAWA's strategy as set out in the Draft Lupande Management Plan.

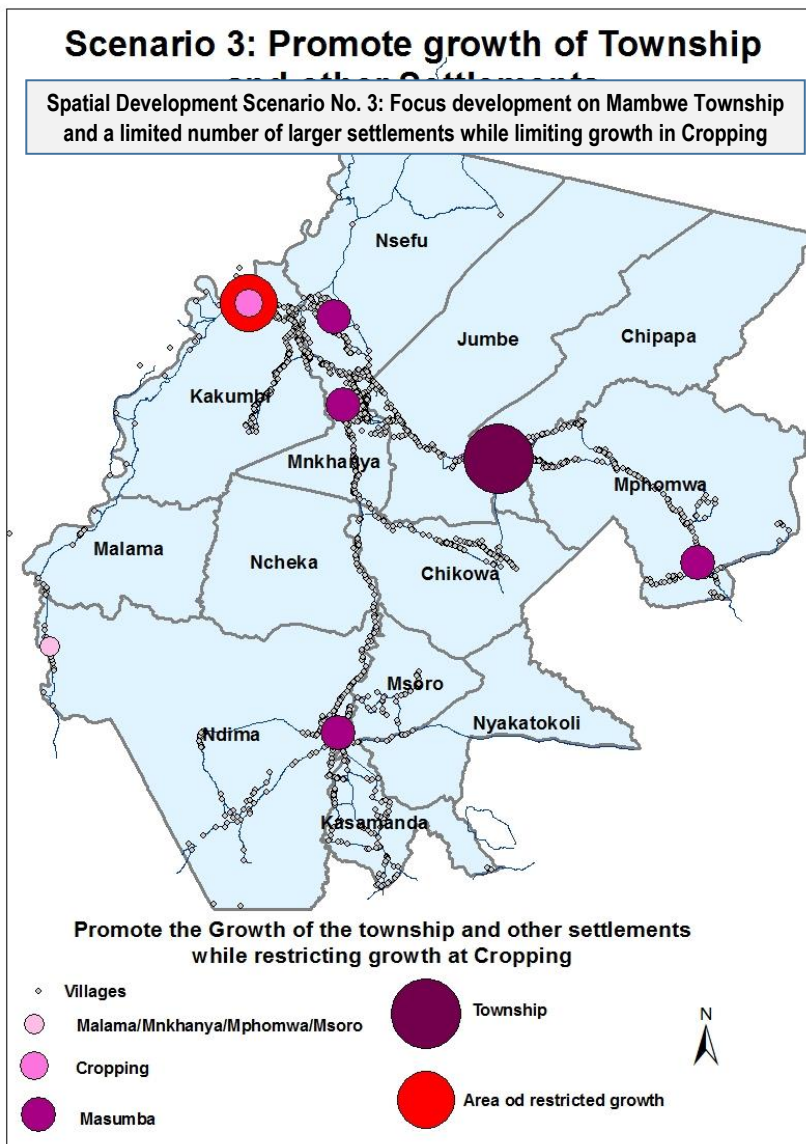
Weaknesses

- It will be difficult to limit development in the Cropping area without the support of the Chiefs. The Chiefs want development within their Chiefdoms. At the same time, there is little incentive for them to limit development in the Cropping area.
- The current demand for development is within the Cropping area, as this is where business and employment opportunities are. Attracting people to Mambwe township is likely to require the District Council adopting innovative strategies to encourage people to locate in Mambwe. This may include reducing the price paid for a plot, improving access to water and electricity within planned areas.

- If development is solely focused on Mambwe, there is potential for disagreement with other Chiefs who all desire development within their Chiefdoms and may continue to allocate plots in other areas, including Cropping. This has the potential to undermine this strategy.

28.4 **Spatial Development Scenario No. 3: Focus development on Mambwe Township and a limited number of larger settlements while limiting growth in Cropping area**

Focus development on Mambwe township and a limited number of larger settlements while at the same time limiting growth in Cropping. The Council and other stakeholders would adopt



strategies which would seek to encourage development in Mambwe township, and other identified settlements, while also trying to limit growth in the Cropping area.

Figure 15: Scenario 3- Promote Growth of Township and other Settlements

Strengths

- Mambwe is the only area of the District which is state land and which may be formally planned. This means that the Council and Planning Authority can impose a greater level of control on the form and nature of development to provide for improved quality of development.
- Mambwe township is the only area of the District which has piped water. There is, therefore, the greatest potential for increasing the numbers which has access to piped water by further developing Mambwe township.
- Mambwe is the area of the District which has the greatest potential for being linked to piped sewerage system, and, for electricity, etc. to be extended to more houses.
- Mambwe township is the administrative centre for the District and development of the township will mean that more people will be closer the administrative centre.
- It is easier to provide water supply and sanitation through well planned settlements.
- Development within planned settlements as opposed to dispersed rural settlements is less likely to result in human wildlife conflict.
- Development within planned settlements has the potential to minimise encroachment into the wildlife reserves.
- Very little of the planning area of the township is planned or development. There is considerable land potentially available for future development.
- Development of Mambwe township(state land) would mean that more people would have security of tenure.
- Mambwe township is the administrative centre for the District. Development here would help co-ordination of activities and for government workers to access their jobs.
- Mambwe township is centrally located within the District and with the upgrading of the D104 road will be highly accessible.
- Chief Jumbe is willing to give land for township activities.
- Very little of the planning area of the township is planned or developed. There is considerable land available for future development.

- Development of Mambwe township would mean that more people would have security of tenure.
- Mambwe township has Kamoto Hospital and development of the township would mean that more people are close to the hospital.
- Development in Mambwe and other settlements will help to reduce pressure close to the national park.
- This strategy agrees with the DNPW's strategy as set out in the Draft Lupande Management Plan.
- Developing the infrastructure and services of a number of smaller settlements has the potential to create smaller service and administrative centres dispersed throughout the District which can serve rural hinterlands. This has the advantage of making some services more accessible to people, especially those in rural areas.
- The provision of services to a dispersed population is more expensive. A strategy which seeks to focus development on a number of smaller settlements will reduce the dispersed nature of the population, and, therefore, help to make providing essential infrastructure more cost effective.
- Focussing development in Mambwe and other settlements has the potential to reduce human wildlife conflict. In particular, limiting the development of Cropping will reduce the potential for human wildlife conflict by moving people away from the boundary with the National Park.
- Building up Mambwe and other settlements has the potential to provide alternative areas for new settlements and may help to decongest the Cropping area and reduce the potential for damage to the Luangwa.
- It will be difficult to limit development in the Cropping area without the support of the Chiefs. In order to persuade the Chiefs to discontinue giving out land in the Cropping area, it may be necessary to adopt an innovative strategy. The Chiefs want development within their Chiefdoms. At this time, there is little incentive for them to limit development in the Cropping area. The potential for an alternative growth centres in their Chiefdom might help to persuade Chiefs to discontinue giving out land in the Cropping area.
- With the support of the Chiefs, plans can be prepared for the settlements, which will allow for the orderly development of these settlements.
- This strategy agrees with the strategy as set out in the Draft Lupande Management Plan.
- Development will be focussed away from the South Luangwa which is the focus for tourism related employment

Weakness

- Encouraging people to locate in settlements other than Cropping will require providing the infrastructure and services which they desire, and, which will influence their decision to locate.
- There is limited physical and social infrastructure available in settlements in the District outside of Cropping and Mambwe. Therefore, building up these settlements will require considerable investment of resources.
- Increased activity in smaller settlements coupled with the absence of infrastructure in has the potential to increase environmental degradation in the GMA.
- There is potential for increased poaching from isolated and uncontrolled settlements.
- Providing infrastructure and services to support development will require the concerted efforts of all stakeholders.
- The development of smaller settlements within the District will require the support of the Chiefs.
- These settlements are within customary land, and, therefore, development will continue to be unplanned and uncontrolled without the support of all of the Chiefs.

28.5 **Spatial Development Scenario No. 4 – Development of a Growth Node Adjoining the Airport**

There have been proposals for a growth node in the Mnkhanya Chiefdom. This area is proposed as a means of arresting further development at the Cropping area, and decongesting development along the east bank of the Luangwa River to promote environmental protection. The proposal is to concentrate growth around the airport which is located in Mnkhanya. This strategy would be supported by a complimentary strategy of limiting further development in the Cropping area.

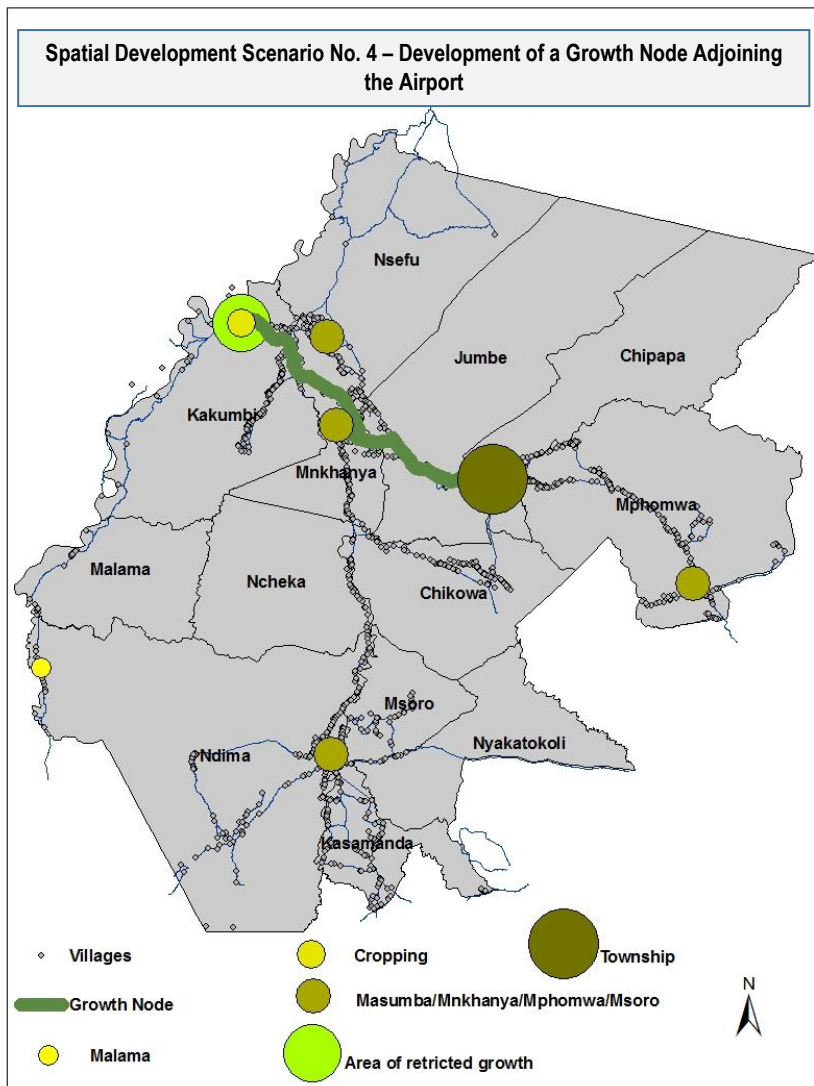


Figure 16: : Scenario 4- Development of a growth node adjoining the airport

Strengths

- Creating an alternative development area has the potential to encourage development away from the already congested area of Cropping.
- A development area near the airport will be away from the entrance to the national park which has the potential to address some of the environmental concerns.
- A development area near the airport will be away from the entrance to the national park with the potential to reduce human wildlife conflict.
- The area has some existing infrastructure upon which to build.
- The area is accessible with a good road.
- The airport is to be upgraded.
- A development area near the airport may be sufficiently close to the national park to satisfy the demands of people and businesses to locate close to the national park.
- This strategy agrees with that of ZAWA.
- It will be difficult to limit development in the Cropping area without the support of the Chiefs. The Chiefs want development within their Chiefdoms. At this time, there is little incentive for them to limit development in the Cropping area.
- This strategy only agrees in part with ZAWA's strategy as set out in the Draft Lupande Management Plan.

Weaknesses

- This strategy is focused on one area only and it does not propose or support development or development control elsewhere in the District.
- The development of commercial activity and services would continue to be focussed on the north-east of the District (and the area adjoining the national park). This would do little to improve access to services for the rural population.
- It will be difficult to limit development in the Cropping area without the support of the Chiefs. The Chiefs want development within their Chiefdoms. At this time, there is little incentive for them to limit development in the Cropping area.
- Land around the airport is customary land – making planning and provision of services difficult.
- Getting people to move from one Chiefdom to another may present a challenge.

- Focussing development on one area, and, is unlikely to garner the support of all Chiefs. The continued allocation of land in areas such as Cropping would undermine this strategy.
- The continued allocation of land within Cropping could eventually lead to a situation where the growth node and Cropping were effectively joined resulting in a de facto expansion of Cropping.
- In order to control development within a growth node, the support of the Chief would be required. A layout plan would be prepared and the Chief would agree to allocate plots in accordance with the layout plan.
- There is a danger that this area would eventually merge with Cropping.

28.6 **Development Scenario No. 5 – Strategy for development in the District as set out in the General Management Plan for Lupande Game Management Area 2010**

Most of part of the District lies within the Lupande Game Management Area. The General Management Plan for Lupande Game Management Area 2010 proposes five management zones in the District as follows:

- i) **Development Zone.** The purpose is to provide for human settlement and infrastructure development as well as farming and other life enhancement activities.
- ii) **Township Zone** (also referred to as Mambwe Township or the planning area in this document). The purpose is to provide coordinated residential and infrastructure development.
- iii) **Local Forest Zone.** The purpose is to provide for conservation and development of forest with a view to securing supplies of timber and other forest produce, protection against floods, erosion and desiccation and maintaining the flow of rivers.
- iv) **Conservation Limited Use Zone.** The purpose is to provide for conservation, consumptive tourism, and related infrastructure development while allowing sustainable utilisation of other natural resources.
- v) **Tourism Development Zone.** The purpose is to provide for consumptive and non-consumptive Tourism and related infrastructure development.

Strengths

- This strategy is supported by ZAWA.
- The strategy proposes limiting development in the Cropping area to tourism related development only.
- The strategy proposes that only planned settlements will be permitted in the development zone.
- The strategy allows for development to be located according to market demand (save for within the area of Cropping), i.e. it substantially follows the existing development pattern and the existing pattern of demand.

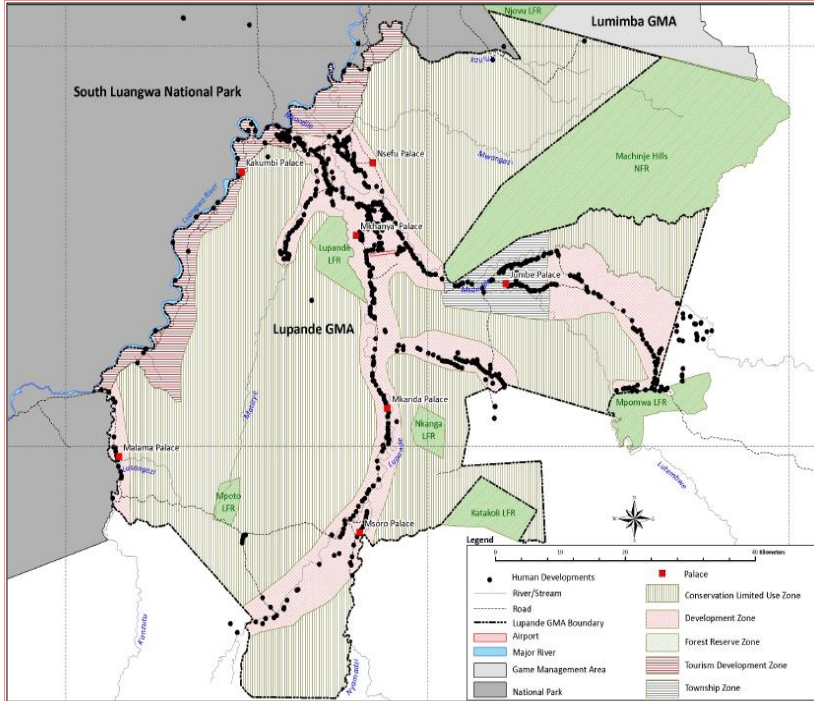


Figure 17: Management Zones within the Lupande Game Management Area.

Weaknesses

- The strategy is undefined and unfocussed and allows for the expansion of all existing development areas and settlements save for Cropping.
- The danger is that development will continue to be focussed to the east of the District. This could result in linear development along the D104 with the Cropping area effectively amalgamated with other settlements.
- Most of the existing settlement areas are prone to flooding.
- The strategy proposes that only planned settlements will be permitted in the development zone. This will be very difficult to control and achieve.

29.0 SELECTION OF THE PREFERRED DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO

29.1 The Selection Process

The preferred scenario was assessed based on whether its implementation would relate to the vision statement as follows;

- Does the scenario help to achieve the principle for the most number of people;
- Does the scenario help to achieve the principle for some people;

- Does the scenario help to achieve the principle for a limited number of people; and
- Does the scenario not help to achieve the principle.

29.2 **Ranking of the Spatial Development Scenarios**

The five spatial development scenarios were ranked based on the key issues identified as well as development principles that will contribute to the attainment of the long term vision of the district. The scenarios were ranked as shown in the table below:

Key Issue	Development Principle	Scenario 2			Scenario 3			Scenario 4			Scenario 5		
		Ranking Score	Score	Total	Ranking Score	Score	Total	Ranking Score	Score	Total	Ranking Score	Score	Total
Proliferation of unplanned settlements where infrastructure and services are limited	Promote planned settlements where population growth is matched by infrastructure and service provision	10	12	120	10	13	130	10	10	100	10	12	120
Land Tenure	Promote security of tenure.	1	11	11	1	12	12	1	5	5	1	10	10
No waste management system	Promote access to an efficient and effective waste management system.	2	11	22	2	10	20	2	6	12	2	9	18
Poor sanitation	Promote improved sanitation provision.	2	9	18	2	14	28	2	8	16	2	7	14
Limited availability of electricity and other sustainable sources of energy.	Promote access to electricity.	1	7	7	1	11	11	1	11	11	1	6	6
Poor quality roads	Prioritise quality road infrastructure development to improve accessibility.	11	10	110	11	14	154	11	9	99	11	8	88
Poor access to other social and community facilities	Maximise access to social and community services for all people.		7	0		14	0		9	0		9	0

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Limited economic development	Focus investment in critical infrastructure development to promote economic development and reduce poverty	7	8	56	7	14	98	7	8	56	7	11	77
Dependence on subsistence agriculture and lack of agricultural diversity leading to food insecurity	Promote crop diversification and sustainable farming methods		4	0		9	0		4	0		8	0
Limited quality and number of health facilities	Promote equitable, efficient and effective health service delivery.		7	0		11	0		10	0		10	0
Limited quality and number of education facilities	Promote access to quality education facilities.		8	0		12	0		6	0		10	0
The need to increase the benefits to the local economy from tourism.	Promote local participation in the tourism sector.		7	0		10	0		4	0		8	0
Flooding and drought.	Promote structural and non-structural measures to address flooding and drought.	2	2	4	2	8	16	2	4	8	2	5	10
Human Wildlife Conflict	Promote mitigation measures to avoid human wildlife conflict		10	0		11	0		7	0		15	0
Limited availability of safe water supply	Increase availability of safe water supply.	3	11	33	3	9	27	3	6	18	3	12	36
Conflicts between development and environmental protection	Promote environmentally friendly development.	2	10	20	2	11	22	2	7	14	2	16	32

leading to degradation of the GMA and National Park													
Total Score		134	401	41	183	518	41	114	339	41	156	411	

Table 52: Figure 18: Ranking of the Spatial Development Scenarios

29.3 **The Chosen Spatial Development Scenario**

The selected spatial development scenario chosen was scenario No. 3. As noted above, the IDP seeks to set out a strategy for the future development of the entire District and to take account of the fact that the population of the District is rural and dispersed. To this end, the development strategy selected for the District is one which seeks to focus future development on existing larger settlements with a view to creating well serviced towns which will improve access to services for the rural hinterlands.

This development strategy will seek to focus development on Mambwe township and a limited number of larger settlements, while at the same time limiting growth in Cropping. The Council and other stakeholders would adopt strategies which would seek to encourage development in Mambwe township, and other identified larger settlements. The selected scenario was further refined and the settlement strategy set out below represents the outcome for further discussions. The District Council does not have the powers to control the pattern of development in the District but, in conjunction with other stakeholders, can hope to influence the pattern of development. In the interim, the key settlement strategies of the Plan may be implemented with the co-operation of the customary leadership.

29.4 **Managing growth of Settlements in the district**

Settlement Hierarchy

Primary Settlements

- i) Mambwe Township
- ii) Airport area

Secondary Settlements

- i) Kakumbi Cropping area
- ii) Masumba
- iii) Ncheka
- iv) Msoro
- v) Chikowa
- vi) Kasamanda
- vii) Malama
- viii) Mphomwa
- ix) Nyakatokoli
- x) Nsefu

Commented [PP49]: Avoid listing

Settlement Strategy – Promoting Balanced Development

Strategic Policies

- SS POL 1 It is the policy of Mambwe District Council to promote a more balanced settlement pattern within the District by promoting development within identified settlements as a counterbalance to the development of Cropping/Mfuwe area. This strategy will help to create service nodes which will improve access to services for a rural and dispersed population.

SS POL 2 **Primary Settlements**

It is the policy of the District Council that the allocation of future household and population growth will be channelled first and foremost to Mambwe township and Masumba. The majority of the projected additional population and households will be allocated to these identified settlements. These settlements will in so far as practical be self-sufficient incorporating employment activities, sufficient retail services and social and community facilities.

The Planning Authority will prioritise the preparation of Local Area Plans for these settlements to ensure that residential plots are made readily available. The preparation of these LAPs must ensure that employment generating uses and the requisite social and physical infrastructure are included and developed contemporaneously with residential development. The Planning Authority and other government departments and stakeholders will prioritise the provision of key physical and social infrastructure in these centres to ensure that all necessary infrastructure is in place contemporaneously with the needs of the resultant residential communities. The development of higher order services and facilities should be focussed within these two settlements.

SS POL 3 **Secondary Settlements**

The LA will support the development of secondary settlements in the District.

These centres are envisaged as having an interacting and supporting role to larger towns and to act as service centres for rural hinterlands. It is critical that secondary settlements will be developed in a self-sufficient sustainable manner in the longer term. A lesser scale of additional population and households than for the primary settlements will be allocated to these identified settlements. The Planning Authority and other government departments will prioritise the provision of key physical and social infrastructure in these centres that will fulfil their roles as service centres.

The LA in liaison with the customary leadership will identify a settlement within the Kakumbi Chiefdom suitable to be designated as a secondary settlement. In this regard, any such settlement should be clearly separate from the extended Mfuwe/Cropping area and from Masumba.

Strategic Objectives

It is the objective of Mambwe District Council to;

- SS OBJ 1 Provide a comprehensive suite of Local Area Plans for primary and secondary settlements in District. In preparing Local Area Plans for the identified towns, the District Council will adhere to the strategic settlement policies and objectives set out above.

- SS OBJ 2 Prioritise the preparation of a local area plan for Masumba to provide for the future growth which is anticipated in this area following the establishment of the new District Hospital. In line with the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015, the LA will seek consent and approval from the traditional leadership in the preparation of a layout plan for the expansion of the settlement, to incorporate the site of the new District Hospital and to seek to obtain the agreement of the Chief that land will be allocated in accordance with the agreed layout plan.
- SS OBJ 3 The LA to speed up the process of land allocation as well as issuance of planning permission to develop plots so as to make them more attractive alternative to plots in customary land.

29.5 **Promotion of Green Growth through the chosen spatial development strategy.**

Green growth Concept.

Green growth means fostering economic growth and development while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which our well-being relies. Green growth strategies should be an integral part of the planning processes to ensure more sustainable and inclusive growth.

Enhancing productivity by creating incentives for greater efficiency in the use of natural resources, reducing wastage and energy consumption, unlocking opportunities for innovation and value creation and allocating resources to the highest value use.

Boosting investor confidence through greater predictability on how the Local Authority will deal with major environmental issues.

Green Growth strategies also aim at reducing risks of negative shocks to growth due to resource bottlenecks, as well as damaging and potentially irreversible environmental impacts. Given the centrality of natural assets in low-income countries, green growth policies can reduce vulnerability to environmental risks and increase the livelihood security of the poor.

How the chosen spatial development scenario promote Green Growth

The strategies to be adopted under the chosen spatial development scenario would seek to ensure that there is balance between economic growth and environmental protection in the district while conserving the natural resources on which our well being relies on. The main economic activities in the district being tourism and agriculture

The spatial development chosen will ensure that developments away from the South Luangwa National Park is less likely to result in human wildlife conflict. This will also ensure that the animal habitat is well protected on which the tourism industry in the district depends on.

By limiting further developments of settlements at cropping area, this has the potential to minimise encroachment into the protected areas and wildlife reserves. This strategy will contribute to the promotion of green growth.

Focussing development in Mambwe and other settlements has the potential to reduce human wildlife conflict. In particular, limiting the development of Cropping will reduce the potential for human wildlife conflict by moving people away from the boundary with the National Park.

STRENGTHS

- Mambwe Township (BOMA) is the only area of the District which is state land and which is formally planned. This means that the Council and Planning Authority can impose a greater level of control on the form and nature of development to provide for improved quality of development.
- Mambwe Township is one area in the District which is being serviced by Eastern Water and Sanitation Company. There is, therefore, the greatest potential for increasing the numbers which has access to piped water by further developing Mambwe township.
- Mambwe Township is one of the areas in the District which has the greatest potential for being linked to sewer system and to be extended to more houses because the area is planned for settlement.
- Mambwe township is the administrative centre for the District and its development will mean that more people will be closer to the administrative centre.
- It is easier to provide piped water and sanitation through well planned settlements.
- Development within planned settlements as opposed to dispersed rural settlements is less likely to result in human wildlife conflict.
- Development within planned settlements has the potential to minimize encroachment into the wildlife reserves.
- Very little development has been achieved in the planned township settlement, thus, there is considerable land potentially available for future development.
- Development of Mambwe Township (state land) would mean that more people would have security of tenure.
- Mambwe Township is the administrative centre for the District. Developing this area would help to enhance co-ordination of activities.
- Mambwe Township is centrally located and easily accessed by the upgraded D104 road from Chipata, the provincial headquarters.
- Mambwe Township encompasses the Central Business District.
- Mambwe Township has Kamoto Mission Hospital and development of the township would mean that more people are close to the referral hospital.
- Development of Mambwe Township and other larger settlements will help to reduce settlement pressure close to the national park. This strategy agrees with the Draft Lupande Game Management Area Plan.
- Developing the infrastructure and services of a number of settlements has the potential to create service and administrative centers dispersed throughout the District which can serve rural

hinterlands. This has the advantage of making some services more accessible to people, especially those in rural areas.

- The provision of services to a dispersed population is more expensive. A strategy which seeks to focus development on a number of strategic settlements will reduce the dispersed nature of the population, and, therefore, help to make providing essential infrastructure more cost effective.
- Focusing development in Mambwe Township and other strategic settlements has the potential to reduce human wildlife conflict. In particular, limiting the development of Cropping will reduce the potential for human wildlife conflict by moving people away from the boundary of the National Park.
- Developing Mambwe Township and other strategic settlements has the potential to provide alternative areas for new settlements and may help to decongest the Cropping area and reduce the potential for damage to the South Luangwa National Park.
- The Chief responsible for the cropping area is willing to uphold the principles of conservation and has always expressed willingness to work with the Government.
- Support from the Chiefs to plan for settlements allows orderly development of these settlements within Chiefdoms. This strategy will enable the implementation of the strategy as set out in the Draft Lupande Game Management Area Plan.

WEAKNESS

- Encouraging people to relocate to other settlements than Cropping will require providing the infrastructure and services which they desire, and, which will influence their decision to relocate.
- Currently there is limited infrastructure available in Mambwe Township. Therefore, building up these settlements will require considerable investment of resources.
- Increased activity in unplanned settlements has the potential to increase environmental degradation in the GMA.
- There is potential for increased poaching from isolated and uncontrolled settlements.

These settlements are within customary land, and, therefore, development will continue to be unplanned.

Commented [PP50]: Summarise using prose

1.1 Settlement Strategy – Managing Growth

The growth of the Cropping/Mfuwe settlement has occurred without any planning and with limited provision of matching service infrastructure. The continued unplanned expansion of this settlement will result in sub-standard living conditions, and, has the potential to impact negatively on the environmental quality of the South Luangwa National Park.

Strategic Policy

SS POL 1 the overall settlement policy of the Council will be to upgrade cropping/Mfuwe settlement with the aim of limiting its further unplanned growth. Residential and commercial development within this settlement will be restricted to small scale

infill development only. No industrial development will be permitted. This Objective must be considered in conjunction with TOUR DEV POL 1.

Strategic Objective

The settlement strategic objectives of the district council will be to;

SS OBJ 1 Prepare a Local Area Plan to facilitate the upgrading of this settlement. The District Council will utilise the new planning powers introduced in Urban and Regional Planning Act chapter 3 to prepare the Local Area Plan. The District Council will commence discussions with the customary leadership for the conversion of Cropping/Mfuwe and an appropriate buffer zone, from customary land to stateland and to allow for the designation of the settlement as a Statutory Improvement Area.

1.2 Settlement Strategy - Managing Tourism Generated Development

Tourism has significant potential for job creation within the District. Currently, tourism development is focussed on the Cropping/Mfuwe area. In fact, the primary impetus for the rapid expansion of this settlement has been the development of lodges. The development of a new road linking Mfuwe to Mpika has the potential to make the District more accessible as a tourism destination. However, without concerted effort on the part of all stakeholders new development will be focussed on the Cropping/Mfuwe area exacerbating the problems arising from unplanned and underserviced development.

Strategic Policy

TOUR DEV POL 1 The policy of the District Council is to promote the expansion of the tourism industry within the District but to limit the development of additional tourism facilities in the Mfuwe/Cropping area.

The Council to prohibit the development of any additional lodges, guesthouses, bushcamps, hotels or other forms of tourist accommodation within a zone measuring 25km of the entrance to the South Luangwa National Park, and 10km of the Luangwa River North and South of the entrance to the National Park.

Furthermore, the Council may refuse planning permission for the subdivision of land within a zone measuring 25km of the entrance to the south Luangwa National Park, and 10km of the Luangwa River north and south of the entrance to the national park. Expansion or extension of existing lodges, lodges, guesthouses, bushcamps, hotels or other forms of tourist accommodation within the said zone shall be considered, when an Environmental Impact Assessment has been approved by ZEMA. Any such EIA must consider the cumulative impact of the existing and proposed tourism development.

Strategic Objective

TOUR DEV OBJ 1 It is an objective of the District Council to work with ZAWA to identify a new zone within the national park and adjoining Game Management Area for the development of tourism facilities, as a means of providing a counter balance to the growth of Mfuwe/Cropping. The Council will support this strategy by prioritising investment in the road and water infrastructure necessary to facilitate development.

Commented [PP51]: ??? need to populate

PART FOUR - IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

30.0 INTRODUCTION

The Chapter sets out the implementation programme or the implementation strategy. It has five components that are cardinal in the implementation of this Integrated Development Plan. The components include: The Capital Investment Program, The Local Authority Financial Plan, Key Projects Implementation Plan, The programme for Local Area Plans and The Monitoring and review plan

31.0 REVENUE COLLECTION EFFICIENCY OF THE COUNCIL

31.1 MAMBWE DISTRICT REVENUE COLLECTION ASSESSMENT

The table below highlights the revenue efficiency of the Council for the previous three (3) years

	2017	2018	2019
Target Revenue	1,307,687.00	1,053,687.00	4,441,070.00
Actual collected revenue	817,959.00	1,484,414.00	2,515,042.00
Percentage	63%	140%	57%

31.2 MAMBWE DISTRICT REVENUE STREAMS (OWN SOURCE REVENUE)

1	Year:	2017			Performance Analysis
Revenue Type	Planned	Actual	% Collected	Variance	
Owners Rates	17,000	3,615	21	(13,385)	Lack of Valuation Roll
Local Taxes	45,000	39,801	88	(5,199)	Few did not Comply
Fees & Charges	1,046,610	319,414	30.5	423,040	Low levels of Compliance
Licences (Liquor)	18,500	6,600	36	1,400	Over budgeted (used out dated database)
Levies	305,000	203,143	67	(12,234)	Few did not comply
Permits	52,900	32,650	62	(11,650)	Few did not comply
Charges (Plots)	141,850	14,450	10	189,400	Most plots were not Serviced hence could not be offered to the public
Other Income	27,500	198,285	721	(128,285)	
Revenue Total	1,307,687	817,959	63	489,728	
2	Year:	2018			
Revenue Type	Planned	Actual	% Collected	Variance	
Owners Rates	5,000	2,454	49	2,545	Lack of Valuation Roll
Local Taxes	22,500	7,555	34	14,945	Low levels of Compliance
Fees & Charges	653,930	501,918	77	152,012	Few did not comply
Licences (Liquor)	8,000	6,750	84	1,250	Enforcement levels were strengthen
Levies	210,300	203,143	94	12,243	Enforcement levels were strengthen and led to good performance
Permits	57,000	32,650	57	(11,650)	Low levels of compliance
Charges (Plots)	108,500	14,450	13	(168,919)	Most plots were not Serviced hence could not be offered to the public
Other Income	27,500	157,077		(157,577)	
Revenue Total	1,053,687	1,641,491	156	(588,262)	
3	Year:	2019			
Revenue Type	Planned	Actual	% Collected	Variance	
Owners Rates	2,108,190	1,087,964	52	1,021,226	First year of valuation roll (Low level of compliance)
Local Taxes	15,000	24,250	162	(9,250)	Above target

Fees & Charges	1,042,380	433,435	42	608,945	Over budgeted
Licences (Liquor)	7,500	12,160	162	(4,660)	Above target
Levies	370,000	271,272	73	98,728	Few did not comply
Permits	112,000	280,095	116	(17,518)	Above target
Charges (Plots)	700,000	200,095	40	419,905	Under collected
Other Income	85,000	276,347		(191,348)	
Revenue Total	4,441,070	2,515,042	57	1,926,028	

31.3 ISSUES IMPEDING REVENUE COLLECTION

There are various issues impeding revenue collection efficiency for the Council. The following are some of the issues affecting the revenue collection efficiency for the Council;

- Technical and logistical challenges in collecting revenue such as inadequate transport
- Geographical setup of the district presents a challenge in collecting revenue because some businesses are sparsely located
- Peoples negative perception about the council towards payment of various statutory obligations
- External factors such as low literacy levels, street vending , political interference and resistance to change
- Availability of alternative sources of land from traditional leaders
- Low levels of income for the local people
- Outdated database of the various revenue sources

Commented [PP52]: I do not understand

31.4 STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESS FOR REVENUE COLLECTION

STRENGTHS

- Adequate and competent staffing levels in finance department for revenue collection
- Availability of monitoring tools (invoice books) to monitor revenue agents
- Availability of the Main Valuation Roll
- Availability of legal framework for revenue collection
- Availability of internal control measures

WEAKNESS

- Under-utilized electronic platforms for revenue collection
- Inadequate transport for revenue collection
- Lack of automated system for revenue collection
- Inadequate revenue collection points and agents
- Non utilization of sub district structures such as WDCs in revenue collection
- Lack of capacity building programs for revenue collection
- Revenue leakages

31.5 STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE REVENUE COLLECTION

S/N	Challenges	Strategies
1.	Transport and logistical challenges in collecting revenue	- Procurement of vehicles, motor bikes and bicycles specifically for revenue collection -Increase the utilization of electronic payment systems
2.	Demographic composition of the district presents a challenge in collecting revenue because some businesses are remotely located	Decentralization of revenue points

3.	Peoples negative perception about the council towards payment of various statutory obligations	-Sensitizing members of the community on the importance of paying statutory obligations Formulation of service charters
4.	External factors such as low literacy levels, street vending , political interference and resistance to change	Sensitizing members of the community on the importance of conducting business in designated areas such as markets
5.	Lengthy procedures in acquisition of land from the Local authority	-The Local authority to speed up the process of land allocation -The Local Authority to consider becoming a Planning authority to speed up the processes of development
6.	Use of manual systems in revenue collection which poses a challenge on timely updating of database for various revenue streams	-High investment in automated systems to enhance data management for revenue collection

32.0 REVENUE BASE FOR THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Local Revenues	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Local Taxes	1,766,484.00	1,736,484.00	1,736,484.00	1,736,484.00	1,736,484.00
Fees & Charges	949,080.00	2,673,421.00	1,186,350.00	1,198,213.50	1,482,937.50
Other Income	1,094,500.00	1,128,000.00	1,135,000.00	1,168,000.00	1,240,000.00
Total-Recurrent	3,810,064.00	5,537,905.00	4,057,834.00	4,102,697.50	4,459,421.50
National Support	2,020.00	2,021.00	2,022.00	2,023.00	2,024.00
LGEF (20 %)	-	-	-	-	-
CDF	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,500,000.00
Other Support	230,000.00	290,000.00	100,000.00	545,000.00	580,000.00
Total-Recurrent	1,830,000.00	1,890,000.00	1,700,000.00	2,545,000.00	3,080,000.00

Commented [PP53]: Why are local taxes projected to be constant?

Commented [PP54]: Are these figures as projected in the MTEF

33.0 CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

33.1 HEALTH, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE

S/NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE		TOTAL AMOUNT/ QUANTUM	Year and Estimated Cost				
							Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
PRIORITY PROJECT											
1	Construction of a district hospital	No.	1		Budget	30,000,000.00		30,000,000	0	0	0
					Target	30,000,000.00		1	NA	NA	NA
2	Construction of Health Centres	No.	8	1,000,000	Budget	8,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
					Target	5,600,000.00		3	2	2	1
3	Construction of Health Posts	No.	13	500,000	Budget	11,500,000.00		1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	2,000,000.00
					Target	4,550,000.00		3	3	3	4
4	Construction of Mothers Shelters	No.	6	500,000.00	Budget	3,000,000.00		1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
					Target	3,000,000.00		2	2	1	1
5	Construction of staff houses	No.	6	200,000.00	Budget	1,200,000.00		400,000.00	400,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
					Target	1,200,000.00		2	2	1	1

Table 53: Health, Community Development and Social Welfare

33.2 FORESTRY, AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

S/NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE		TOTAL AMOUNT / QUANTUM	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
PRIORITY PROJECTS											
1		No.	1	900,000.00	Budget	900,000.00	-	900,000.00			

	Procurement of forest protection operational equipment (5 ton truck)				Target	1		1			
	Procure 2 motorbikes	No.	2	150,000.00	Budget	300,00.00			300,00.00		
					Target	2			2		
	Procure 2 cameras	No.	2	20,000.00	Budget	40,000.00				40,000.00	
					Target	2				2	
	Procure 2 Hand held GPS devices	No.	2	15,000.00	Budget	30,000.00				30,000.00	
					Target	2				2	
2	Procure 10 camping tents	No.	10	5,000.00	Budget	50,000.00				50,000.00	
					Target		10				10

Commented [PP55]: For what?

Commented [PP56]: Is this a capital expense?

Table 54: Forestry

33.3 AGRICULTURE

S/NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE	TOTAL AMOUNT / QUANTUM	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
PRIORITY PROJECTS										
1	Construction of small holder low cost community irrigation facilities	No.	4	370,000.00	Budget	1,480,000	-	370,000.00	370,000.00	370,000.00
					Target	4		1	1	1
2	Establish Livestock service centers in	No.	3	750,000.00	Budget	2,250,000.00		750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00

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	Mphomwa, Kasamanda and Ncheke Wards			NA	Target	1	Feasibility and Design	1	1	1	
3	Construction of modern storage facilities in Mphomwa and Msoro central	No.	2	1,600,000.00	Budget	3,200,000.00	--	-	1,600,000.00		1,600,000.00
					Target				1		1
4	Rehabilitation of existing dip tanks in Chisengu, Chikowa and Lusandwa South	No.	3	70,000.00	Budget	210,000.00		70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	
					Target		3		1	1	1
5	Construction of new dip tanks in Msoro Central and Nyakatokoli wards	No	2	2,00,000.00	Budget	4,00,000			2,00,000.00	2,00,000.00	
					Target		2			1	1
OTHER PROJECTS											
6	Stocking of Chikowa dam with fish using fish cages	No	1	140,000.00	Budget	140,000.00		140,000.00			
					Target		1		1		
7	Construction of two abattoirs at Township and at Msoro	No	2	300,000.00	Budget	600,000.00			300,000.00	300,000.00	
					Target		2			1	1
8	Construction of 1 poultry house pens at FTC	No	1	100,000.00	Budget	100,000.00			100,000.00		
					Target		1			1	
9		No	1	2,000,000.00	Budget	2,000,000.00			2,000,000.00		

	Construction of Irrigation scheme at Chikowa				Target	1			100% complete		
10	Construction of 1 x 10 office block at the District	No	1	1,000,000.00	Budget	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00			
					Target	1		1			
11	Construction of camp houses	No.	13	300,000.00	Budget	3,900,000.00		1,200,000.00	900,000.00	900,000.00	900,000.00
					Target			4	3	3	3

Table 55: Agriculture

33.4 EDUCATION SECTOR

S/NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE		TOTAL AMOUNT/ QUANTUM (K)	Year and Estimated Cost (K)				
							Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
PRIORITY PROJECT											
1	Procurement of 2 utility vehicles	No.	2	900,000.00	Budget	1,800,000.00		900,000.00	900,000.00	0	0
					Target	2		1	NA	NA	NA
2	Procurement of office and school computers	Item	100	10,000.00	Budget	1,000,000.00		500,000.00	500,000.00	0	
					Target	100		50	50	NA	
3		No.	330	500,000.00	Budget	165,000,000.00	33,000,000.00	33,000,000.00	33,000,000.00	33,000,000.00	33,000,000.00

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	Construct 330 standard housing units for teachers				Target	330	66	66	66	66	66
4	Construct 331 standard classrooms	No.	331	450,000.00	Budget	148,950,000.00	29,700,000.00	29,700,000.00	29,700,000.00	29,700,000.00	30,150,000.00
					Target	331	66	66	66	66	67
5	Construct sanitary facilities in schools	No.	250	40,000.00	Budget	10,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
					Target	250	50	50	50	50	50
6	Drill boreholes in schools	No.	50	40,000.00	Budget	2,000,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
					Target	50	10	10	10	10	10

Table 56: Education sector

33.5 WATER, WASTE AND SEWERAGE MANAGEMENT

S/NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE	AMOUNT/ QUANTUM	AMOUNT(K)	Year and Estimated Cost				
							1	2	3	4	5
PRIORITY PROJECTS											
1	Provide water points (drill boreholes, wells, etc.	No.	100	50,000	Budget	5,000,000		3,000,000	3,000,000.		
					Target						
2	Construction of sewer networks and open sewer ponds	No.	1		Budget						
					Target						
3	Construction of Landfill at Jembe and Msoro	No.	2	900,000	Budget	1,800,000.00		800,000	1000,000		
					Target	2		1	1		
OTHER PROJECTS											
4	Construction of EWSC office infrastructure at township and Airport, and major settlements.	No.	3	500,000	Budget	1,500,000.00		1,500,000			
					Target			3			

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5	Construct mechanized water reticulation system for 3 Settlements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mnkhanya Airport Area ➤ Mfuwe Cropping Areas ➤ Msoro Central/Post Office area 	No.	3	250,000.00	Budget	750,000.00		250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	
					Target	3		1	1	1	

Table 57: Water, Waste And Sewerage Management

33.6 TOURISM

S/NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE		TOTAL AMOUNT/ QUANTUM	Year and Estimated Cost				
							Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
PRIORITY PROJECT											
1	Maintenance of staff houses.	No.	45	30,000.00	Budget	1,350,000.00		300,000.00	300,000.00	450,000.00	300,000.00
					Target	45		10	10	15	10
2	Building of New medium cost staff houses	No.	45	400,000.00	Budget	18,000,000.00		4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
					Target	45		10	10	15	10
3	Construct mechanized water reticulation system for staff houses	No.	10	250,000.00	Budget	2,500,000.00		1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00		
					Target	10		5	5		
4	Procuring of four (4) operational land cruiser 4x4 vehicles	Item	4	900,000	Budget	3,600,000.00		1,800,000.00		1,800,000.00	
					Target	4		2		2	

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5	Improve communication system	No.	1 communication tower, 9 base radios, 30 handset digital radios	Improve communication system	Budget	PRIVATE SECTOR FUNDING					
					Target						
6	Construction of Heritage and Cultural Centre	No.	1	1,000,000.00	Budget	1,000,000.00			1,000,000.00	0	0
					Target	1			NA	NA	NA

Table 58: Tourism

33.7 COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

S/NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE		TOTAL AMOUNT/ QUANTUM	Year and Estimated Cost				
							Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
PRIORITY PROJECT											
1	Agro/Food Processing Plant	No.	2		Budget	Private Sector Funding	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Target	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Hotels	No.	1		Budget	Private Sector Funding					
					Target	1					
OTHER PROJECTS											
2		No.	2		Budget	Private Sector Funding	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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	Establishment of banks -Construction of 2 bank buildings				Target	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Establishment of 2 filling stations at Township and Msoro-ERB fund for rural filling stations.	No.	2		Budget	Private Sector Funding	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Target	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Construction of Shopping mall at Township	No.	1		Budget	Private Sector Funding	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Target	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Construction of Warehouses and wholesales	No.	2		Budget	Private Sector Funding	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					Target	2					

Table 59: Commerce And Industry

33.8 HOUSING AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES

S/NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE	AMOUNT/ QUANTUM	AMOUNT(K)	Year and Estimated Cost				
							1	2	3	4	5
PRIORITY PROJECTS											
1	Construction of Housing units - low cost estates at Township	no	10	200,000	Budget	2,000,000	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
					Target	10	2	2	2	2	2
2	Construction of housing units - Medium cost estates	no	10	300,000.00	Budget	3,000,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00
					Target	10	2	2	2	2	2

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3	Construction of housing units- High cost estates.	no	10	400,000.00	Budget	4,000,000.00	800,000.00	800,000.00	800,000.00	800,000.00	800,000.00
					Target	10	2	2	2	2	2
4	Construction of Markets at Masumba, Kakumbi and Msoro	no	3	400,000.00	Budget	1,200,000.00		400,000	400,000	400,000	
					Target	3		1	1	1	
5	Erection of street lighting in township (along main road) and Masumba	km	12	30,000	Budget	360,000.00		360,000.00			
					Target	12 km		12 km covered			
6	Construction of drainage infrastructure in the township	item	1		Budget	600,000.00		600,000.00			
					Target	60 km		60km covered			
7	Construction of Recreation Facilities and parks	Item	2	500,000.00	Budget	1,000,000.00		500,000.00		500,000.00	
					Target	2		1		1	
8	Construction of Crematorium at Township and Msoro	Item	2	150,000.00	Budget	300,000.00	Private Sector Funding	150,000.00		150,000.00	
					Target	2		1		1	

Table 60: Housing And Municipal Services

33.9 ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

S/NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE		AMOUNT(K)	Year and Estimated Cost				
							1	2	3	4	5
1	Upgrade all Township roads to bituminous standard	km	15	3,000,000	Budget	45,000,000		30,000,000	15,000,000	0	0
					target	15Km		10km	5km	0	0
2	Rehabilitate Msoro - Malama	km	68	2,500,000	Budget	170,000,000		100,000,000.	70,000,000	0	0
					target	68KM		40Km	28Km	0	0
3	Rehabilitate Mambwe-Msoro via Chikowa 60Km (inclusive of bridges)	km	60	2,500,000	Budget	150,000,000		50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	
					Target	60		20	20	20	
4	Rehabilitate Masumba-Nsefu 16	km	16	2,500,000	Budget	40,000,000		40,000,000	0	0	0
					Target	16		16Km	0	0	0
5	Rehabilitate Masumba-Msoro(inclusive of bridges)	km	48	2,500,000	Budget	120,000,000		60,000,000	60,000,000	0	0
					Target	48		24Km	24km	0	0
6	Mfuwe-Malama road	km	68	2,500,000	Budget	170,000,000		42,500,000	42,500,000	42,500,000	42,500,000
					Target	68		17	17	17	17
7	Msoro- Chipata road via Nyakatokoli	km	35	2,500,000	Budget	87,500,000		0	0	43,750,000	43,750,000
					Target	35Km		0	0	17.5Km	17.5Km
8	Katemo Road (from Kalindawalo via Katemo to Msoro)	km	58	2,500,000	Budget	145,000,000	0		75,000,000	70,000,000	0
					Target	58	0		30	28	0
9	Upgrading of Msoro-Malama Via Sandwe to bituminous standard (link Zambia)	km	80	2,500,000	Budget	200,000,000		50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
					Target	80		20	20	20	20
10	Nkoko-Kasamanda	km	4	2,500,000	Budget	10,000,000	0	0	10,000,000	0	0
					Target	4Km	0	0	4Km	0	0
11	Chikowa-Nyakatokoli	km	53	2,500,000	Budget	132,500,000	0	0	44,170,000-	44,170,000-	44,170,000-
					Target	53	0	0	17.Km	17.Km	17.Km

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12	Mambwe Mpika road via Nabwalya	km	241	5,000,000	Budget	1,205,000.00	0	0	1,205,000.00	0	0
					Target	241	0	0	241	0	0
13	Mambwe Lumezi via Mwanya	Km	200	5,000,000	Budget	1,000,000.00	0	0	1,000,000.00	0	0
					Target	200	0	0	200	0	0
14		km									
	Mambwe Katete road via Chimutende	Km	50	2,500,000.00	Budget	125,000,000.00	0	0	125,000,000.00	0	0
					Target	50	0	0	50	0	0
15	Construction of bridges at Msandile River(span=25m), Lupande(span=50), Lusandwa River(span=30) and Msoro(span=30)	no	4	35,000,000	Budget	140,000,000	0	0	0	140,000,000	0
					Target	4	0	0	0	4	0
16	Construction of Bus Station at Township	No	1	14,000,000.00	Budget	14,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	14,000,000.00
					Target	1	0	0	0	0	1
17	Construction of Bus shelters at Masumba and cropping	no	2	500,000.00	Budget	1,000,000.00	0	0	0	500,000.00	500,000.00
					Target	2	0	0	0	1	1

Table 61: Road Infrastructure

33.10 JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE, SAFETY AND SECURITY

S/NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE		TOTAL AMOUNT/ QUANTUM	Year and Estimated Cost				
							Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
PRIORITY PROJECT											
1	Construction Of Modern Police Station	No.	1	30,000 000.00	Budget	30,000 000.00	0	30,000 000.00	0	0	0
					Target	1	0	1	NA	NA	NA
2	Construction Of Modern Police Posts At Mfuwe Cropping, Masumba, Mphomwa and Chisengu.	No.	4	800,000	Budget	3,200,000.00		800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
					Target			1	1	1	1
3	Construction Of Correctional Facility	No.	1	30,000 000.00	Budget	30,000 000.00			30,000 000.00		
					Target	1			1		
4	Gazzate Mambwe Police Station	No.	1		Budget	N/A	GOVT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
					Target						
5	Construction of Magistrate Court		1	2,000,000	Budget	2,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	0	0
					Target	1			1		

Table 62: Judicial Infrastructure, Safety and Security

33.11 COMMUNICATION AND POWER INFRASTRUCTURE

S/NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE		TOTAL/ AMOUNT(K)	Year and Estimated Cost				
							1	2	3	4	5
PRIORITY PROJECTS											
1	Procure and Install solar panels and	Number	20	30,000	Budget	600,000.00		150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00

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	other devices to Government institutions-Education				Target	20		5	5	5	5
2	Connect schools to the grid (REA)	Number	82	100,000.00	Budget	8,200,000.00		2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,100,000.00	2,100,000.00
						82		20	20	21	21
3	Procure and Install solar panels and other devices to Government institutions-Health	Number	10	30,000	Budget	300,000.00		60,000.00	60,000.00	120,000.00	60,000.00
					Target	10		2	2	4	2
OTHER PROJECTS											
4	Construction of Mobile Telecommunication Infrastructure in all the Chiefdoms	Number	10	NA	Budget	Private Sector Funding	-				
					Target	Construction of Mobile telecommunication Infrastructure in all the Chiefdoms.					
3	Construction of post office at Township	Number	1	500,000	Budget	500,000.00	-	200,000	200,000.00	100,000.	-
					Target	1	-	Design complete, land acquisition complete 25%	50% complete	100%complete	-

								construction complete			
4	Rehabilitation of post office at Msoro	number	1	200,000	Budget	200,000.00	-	-	-	200,000.00	-
					Target	1	-	-	-	100% Complete	-
6	Construct radio and TV infrastructure to cover entire district.	number	1		Budget	Private sector Funding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
					Target	1					
7	Construction of community radio station at township	number	1		Budget	Private Sector Funding					
					Target	1					
8	Construction of power Distribution networks in major settlements	Number	5		Budget	Private Sector Funding	-	-	-	-	-
					Target		5	-	-	-	-
9	Procure and Install solar panels and other devices to Government institutions- Agriculture	number	8	30,000	Budget	240,000		60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
					Target	8		2	2	2	2

Table 63: Communication And Power Infrastructure

33.12 LAND AND PLANNING ADMINISTRATION

S/NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	AMOUNT(K)		TOTAL AMOUNT (K)	Year and Estimated Cost				
							1	2	3	4	5
1	GIS equipment for the District Council	item	1	500,000.00	Budget	0		500,000.00		0	0
					Target	0		1		0	0
2	Preparation and review of layout Plans for secondary settlements.	no	4	60,000.00	Budget	240,000.00		120,000.00	120,000.00		0
					Target	4		2	2		0
3	Preparation and review of layout Plans for primary settlements.		2	60,000.00	Budget	120,000.00		120,000.00			
					Target	2		2			
4	Review and upgrading of land use and layout plans	no	3	150,000.00	Budget	150,000.00		150,000.00	0	0	0
					Target	3		3	0	0	0
5	Field reconnaissance Survey (3(2) Report	item	1	60,000.00	Budget	60,000.00		60,000.00	0	0	0
					Target	1		1	0	0	0
6	Preparation , Updating and production of land use, Tourist guide maps	item	1	50,000.00	Budget	50,000.00		50,000.00	0	0	0
					Target	1		1	0	0	0
7	Preparation, Updating and production of maps depicting natural heritage sites, flora	item	1	500,000.00	Budget	500,000.00		500,000.00	0	0	0
					Target	1		1		0	0

	and fauna, forest and national park areas.										
8	Preparation and updating of the main valuation roll	Item	1	600,000.00	Budget	600,000.00			600,000.00		
					Target	1			1		

34.0 RECURENT/OPERATIONAL COSTS

34.1 AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

S/NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE		TOTAL AMOUNT	Year and Estimated Cost				
							Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
PRIORITY PROJECT											
1	Production of radio programmes On the use of certified seeds	No.	2	4,750.00	Budget	9,500.00		9,500.00	0	0	0
					Target	2		2	0	0	0
2	Establishment of demonstrations plots on certified seeds	No.	52	3,500.00	Budget	260,000.00		45,500.00	58,500.00	71,500.00	84,500.00
					Target	52		13	13	13	13
3	Conduct Field Days 1 Field Day per Camp	No.	52	3,600.00	Budget	291,200.00		46,800.00	59,800.00	85,800.00	98,800.00
					Target	52		13	13	13	13
4	Conduct and set up demonstrations on Climate Smart Agricultural (CSA) practices	No.	52	7,100.00	Budget	446,200.00		92,300.00	105,300.00	118,300.00	130,300.00

Table 64: Planning and administration

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	1 Demo per Camp	No.			Target	52		13	13	13	13
5	Conduct training of small scale farmers and staff in irrigation management system	No.	4	30,000.00	Budget	30,000.00		6,000.00	7,000.00	8000.00	9000.00
					Target	4		1	1	1	1
6	Conducting of demonstrations on the use of agricultural machinery in selected agriculture blocks	No.	6		Budget	20,000.00		3,600.00	4,600.00	5,600.00	6,600
	2 demos per selected block				Target			2	2	2	2
7	Conduct training in food processing and Nutrition	No.	52	494,000.00	Budget	494,000.00		104,000.00	117,000.00	130,000.00	143,000
	1 training per agriculture camp				Target	52		13	13	13	13
8	Promoting cultivation and utilization of crops other than maize such as Rice, Soya beans, Groundnuts, Cassava etc	No.	52	218,000.00	Budget	218,000.00		45,500.00	58,000.00	71,500.00	84,500.00
	1 demo per agriculture camp				Target	52		13	13	13	13
9	Promoting on-farmer storage	No.	104	442,000.00	Target	442,000.00		91,000.00	104,000.00	117,000.00	130,000.00
	2 demonstrations on hermetic storage bins per camp					52		13	13	13	13

10	Conduct cooperative training and education				Budget	110,000.00		20,000.00	25,000.00	30,000.00	35,000
					Target	4		1	1	1	1

Table 65: Agriculture, Livestock And Fisheries

34.2 ROADS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

S/NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE		AMOUNT(K)	Year and Estimated Cost				
							1	2	3	4	5
1	Periodic maintenance of rural roads		50%	350,000.00	Budget	2,250,000.00	350,000.00	400,000.00	450,000.00	500,000.00	550,000.00
	Clearing road elements	target			50%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	
	Repairing road elements										
	creating protection measures										
2	Conduct water point verification exercise		20 times	30,000.00	Budget	120,000.00	30,000.00.	30,000.00.	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
					target	16 times	4 times	4 times	4 times	4 times	4 times
3	Conduct maintenance works on existing boreholes		80%	40,000.00	Budget	225,000.00	35,000.00	40,000	45,000.00	50,000.00	55,000.00
					Target	80%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%

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4	Formation and training VWASHE committees	16	10,000.00	Budget	70,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	14,000.00	16,000.00	18,000.00
				Target	80%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%

Table 66: Roads and Infrastructure

34.3 COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

S/NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE		TOTAL AMOUNT	Year and Estimated Cost				
							Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
1	Value addition	No.	8		Budget	K230,000		50,000	55,000	60,000	65,000
					Target	8		2	2	2	2
2	Cooperative training and education	No.	10		Budget	K132,000		30,000	32,000	34,000	36,000
					Target	8		2	2	2	1
3	Formation of financial cooperatives	No.	40		Budget	K52,000		10,000	12,000	14,000	16,000
					Target	40		10	10	10	10
4	Promotion of non-agriculture cooperatives in key sector	No.	100		Budget	K220,000	40,000	42,000	44,000	46,000	48,000
					Target	100	20	20	20	20	20
5		No.	35		Budget	K200,000	30,000	35,000	40,000	45,000	50,000

	Promotion of women and youth cooperatives participating in business and market linkages				Target	35	7	7	7	7	7
6	Entrepreneurship development	No.	12		Budget	K110,000		20,000	25,000	30,000	35,000
					Target	12		3	3	3	3

Table 67: Commerce and Industry

34.4 EDUCATION SECTOR

S/NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE		TOTAL AMOUNT	Year and Estimated Cost				
							Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
1	Supply and distribution of teaching and learning materials to schools	No.	16	110,000.00	Budget	1,760,000.00		110,000.00	120,000.00	130,000.00	140,000.00
					Target	16		4	4	4	4
2	Skills refresher training for teachers	No.	20	500,000.00	Budget	10,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
					Target	20	4	4	4	4	4
3	Conduct teacher monitoring	No.	20	25,000.00	Budget	500,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
					Target	20	4	4	4	4	4

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4	Inspection of schools	No.	20	25,000.00	Budget	500,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
					Target	20	4	4	4	4	4
5	Conduct exams	No.	5	220,000.00	Budget	1,100,000.00	220,000.00	220,000.00	240,000.00	260,000.00	280,000.00
					Target	5	1	1	1	1	1
6	Conduct skills trainings	No.	20	500,000.00	Budget	10,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
					Target	20	4	4	4	4	4
7	Conduct Sensitisation meetings	No.	90	50,000.00	Budget	4,500,000.00	900,000.00	900,000.00	900,000.00	900,000.00	900,000.00
					Target	90	18	18	18	18	18

Table 68: Education Sector

34.5 HEALTH

S/NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE		TOTAL AMOUNT/ QUANTUM	Year and Estimated Cost				
							Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
1	Conduct spraying of all households bi-annually		8	125,000	Budget	1,000,000.00		250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
					Target	1,000,000.00		2	2	2	2
2	Radio programmes		48	2000	Budget	96,000.00		24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
					Target	96,000.00		12	12	12	12

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	Distribution of brochures		48	4000	Budget	192,000.00		48,000.00	48,000.00	48,000.00	48,000.00
					Target	192,000.00		12	12	12	12
3	Social Behavior Change Communication		48	4000	Budget	192,000.00		48,000.00	48,000.00	48,000.00	48,000.00
					Target	192,000.00		12	12	12	12
4	Distribution of IEC materials				Budget						
					Target						
5	Medicines and Therapeutic Committee (MTC) meetings		48	5000	Budget	240,000		60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
					Target	240,000		12	12	12	12
6	MSL supply medical supplies.				Budget						
					Target			12	12	12	12
7	Distribution of drugs from DHO to health facilities.		48	8000	Budget	480,489.6		8,000	9,680	10,648	11,712.8
					Target	480,489.6		12	12	12	12
8	Procure drugs using 4% of monthly grant.		48		Budget	437,651		78,854.8	86,740.3	95,414.3	104,956
					Target	437,651		12	12	12	12

9	Distribute LLINs to all grade 1's and 4's				Budget						
					Target						

Table 69: Health

34.6 TOURISM

S/NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE		TOTAL AMOUNT/ QUANTUM	Year and Estimated Cost				
							Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
PRIORITY PROJECT											
1	Securing food rations	No. No.	5	149,000.00	Budget	745,000.00	149,000.00	149,000.00	149,000.00	149,000.00	149,000.00
					Target	5	1	1	1	1	1
2	Organize community outreach programs	No.	4	300,000.00	Budget	1,200,00.00		300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
					Target	4		1	1	1	1
3	Facilitate the formation of conservation clubs	No.	4	60,000.00	Budget	240,000.00		60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
					Target	4		1	1	1	1

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4	Engagement of traditional leaders to stop allocation of land in prohibited areas and possible relocation of illegal settlers	No	4	60,000.00	Budget	240,000.00		60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
					Target			1	1	1	1
5	Support alternative livelihood programs	No.	4	500,000.00	Budget	2,000,000.00		500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
					Target			1	1	1	1
6	Educate communities on the importance of engaging in profitable conservation activities such as REDD+ Programs	No	4	60,000.00	Budget	240,000.00		60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
					Target	1		1	1	1	1
7	Training of wildlife police officers	No.	400	7500	Budget	3,000,000.00			1,500,000.00		1,500,000.00
					Target				200		200
8	Training of In-service wildlife police officers	No.	40	7500	Budget	300,000.00		75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00
					Target			10	10	10	10
9	Educate and encourage communities to settle away from the wildlife corridors	No.	4	60,000.00	Budget	240,000.00		60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
					Target			1	1	1	1
10	Hold community educational meetings to Improve levels of human wildlife conflict literacy	No.	4	60,000.00	Budget			60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
					Target			1	1	1	1
11	Human wildlife conflict literacy	No.			Budget						
					Target						

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12	Improved human-wildlife conflict mitigation measures	No.	4	800,000.00	Budget	3,200,000.00		800,000.00	800,000.00	800,000.00	800,000.00
					Target	4		1	1	1	1
13	Undertake exchange visits	No.	4	500,000.00	Budget	2,000,000.00		500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
					Target	4		1	1	1	1
14	Conduct aerial and ground count surveys of the depleted areas.	No.	2	1,560,000.00	Budget	3,120,000.00			1,560,000.00		1,560,000.00
					Target	2			1		1
15	Conduct an Economic survey of the depleted areas.	No.	2	400,000.00	Budget	800,000.00			400,000.00		400,000.00
					Target	2			1		1
16	Relocate illegal settlers to alternative settlements.	No.	4	150,000.00	Budget	600,000.00		150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
					Target	4		1	1	1	1

Table 70: Tourism Development

34.7 FORESTRY

S/NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE		TOTAL AMOUNT	Year and Estimated Cost				
							Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
PRIORITY PROJECT											
1	Conduct Forest Patrols	No.	60	20,000.00	Budget	1,200,000.00		240,000.00	240,000.00	240,000.00	240,000.00
					Target	60		12	12	12	12
2	Planning for early burning	No.	5	100,000	Budget	500,000.00		100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
					Target	5		6	6	6	6

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3	Promote Energy efficient cook stove	No.	5	20,000.00	Budget	130,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	30,000.00	35,000.00	40,000.00
					Target	5	100	100	100	100	100
4	Conduct forest inventories	No.	10	150,000.00	Budget	1,500,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
					Target	10	10	10	10	10	10
5	Rehabilitation of degraded lands	No.	5	200,000.00	Budget	1,000,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
					Target	5	1	1	1	1	1
6	Account for Carbon in the forest (assessment of vegetation cover)	No.	5	25,000.00	Budget	125,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
					Target	5	1	1	1	1	1
7	Monitor the processing and marketing of forest products	No.	5	100,000.00	Budget	500,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
					Target	5	1	1	1	1	1
8	Encourage value addition of all forest products	No.	5	25,000.00	Budget	125,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
					Target	5	1	1	1	1	1
9	Conduct sensitization Meetings	No.	192	3,500.00	Budget	672,000.00	189,000.00	189,000.00	126,000.00	84,000.00	84,000.00
					Target	192	54	54	36	24	24

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10	Conduct Training workshops	No.	20	50,000.00	Budget	1,000,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
					Target	20	4	4	4	4	4
11	Conduct Exposure visits	No.	10	70,000.00	Budget	700,000.00	140,000.00	140,000.00	140,000.00	140,000.00	140,000.00
					Target	10	2	2	2	2	2
12	Conduct public awareness and dissemination to promote forest ecosystems, utilization and species conservation at all levels	No.	30	5,000.00	Budget	150,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
					Target	30	6	6	6	6	6
13	Trainings on value addition and market linkages	No.	30	10,000.00	Budget	300,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
					Target	30	6	6	6	6	6
14	Conduct Tree planting	No.	500,000	5.00	Budget	2,500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
					Target	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
15	Conduct assisted natural regeneration	No.	3000ha	1,000.00	Budget	3,000,000.00	200,000.00	400,000.00	600,000.00	800,000.00	1,000,000.00
					Target	3000	200	400	600	800	1000
16	Training in climate resilience	No.	20	15,000.00	Budget	300,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
					Target	20	4	4	4	4	4
17	Develop district level climate change	No.	1	60,000.00	Budget	60,000.00	60,000.00				
					Target	1	1				

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	adaptation and mitigation plans										
18	Promote Early warning systems (sensitisations and IEC material distribution)	No.	5	20,000.00	Budget	100,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
					Target	5	1	1	1	1	1
19	Climate risk assessments	No.	5	50,000.00	Budget	250,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
					Target	5	1	1	1	1	1
20	Promote Efficient charcoal production	No.	34	5,000.00	Budget	170,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00
					Target	34	8	8	8	6	4
21	Conduct Management planning	No.	10	5,000.00	Budget	50,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
					Target	10	2	2	2	2	2
22	Mapping of exploitation hotspots	No.	5	20,000.00	Budget	100,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
					Target	5	1	1	1	1	1
23	Conduct Capacity building trainings for staff	No.	60	30,000.00	Budget	1,800,000.00	360,000.00	360,000.00	360,000.00	360,000.00	360,000.00
					Target	60	12	12	12	12	12
24		No.	34	5,000.00	Budget	170,000.00	60,000.00	40,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00

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	Conduct Community mobilization and sensitisation meetings				Target	34	12	8		4	4
25	Conduct Trainings for stakeholders	No.	5	50,000.00	Budget	250,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
					Target	5	1	1	1	1	1
26	Conduct private sector engagement meetings	No.	5	50,000.00	Budget	250,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
					Target	5	1	1	1	1	1
27	Form Community Forest Management Groups	No.	6	120,000.00	Budget	720,000.00		240,000.00	240,000.00	240,000.00	
					Target	6		2	2	2	

Table 71: Forestry

34.8 STANDARD HOUSING

S/NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE		TOTAL AMOUNT	Year and Estimated Cost				
							Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
PRIORITY PROJECT											
1	Traditional Leadership engagement meetings in all 6 Chiefdoms	No.	6	7,000.00	Budget	42,000.00		42,000.00	0	0	0
					Target	6		6	0	0	0
2		No.	72	5,000.00	Budget	360,000.00		90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00

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	Community Sensitisations				Target	72		18	18	18	18
3	Formulation of pre-approved standard House Plan designs for customary areas	No.	52	3,600.00	Budget	291,200.00		46,800.00	59,800.00	85,800.00	98,800.00
					Target	52		13	13	13	13
4	Hire 4No. Interns (1 Architect, 2 Building Inspectors and 1 Town Planner) to support the Planning Department and carry out development control activities	No.	48	12,000.00	Budget	576,000.00		144,000.00	144,000.00	144,000.00	144,000.00
					Target	48		12	12	12	12
5	Undertake development control activities twice a month	No.	96	5,000.00	Budget	480,000.00		120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00
	6 activities per quarter				Target	96		24	24	24	24

Table 72: Housing Sector

34.9 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE

S/NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE		TOTAL AMOUNT	Year and Estimated Cost				
							Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
1	Formation of FSP committee	No.	3	12,000.00	Budget	36,000.00	12,000.00		12,000.00		12,000.00
					Target	39	13		13		13
2	Identification and selection of FSP beneficiaries	No.	3	12,000.00	Budget	36,000.00	12,000.00		12,000.00		12,000.00
					Target	900	300		300		300
3		N.	5	27,500.00	Budget	137,500.00	27,500.00	27,500.00	27,500.00	27,500.00	27,500.00

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	Receiving farming inputs by the district				Target	5	300	300	300	300	300
4	Distribution of Inputs to sub centers	No.	5	175,000.00	Budget	875,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00
					Target	5	900	900	900	900	900
5	Spot Checks	No.	5	30,240.00	Budget	151,200.00	30,240.00	30,240.00	30,240.00	30,240.00	30,240.00
					Target	5	300	300	300	300	300
6	Projection of crop harvest and actual harvest	No.	5	60,480.00	Budget	302,400.00	60,480.00	60,480.00	60,480.00	60,480.00	60,480.00
					Target	5	300	300	300	300	300
7	Recoveries/Pay backs	No.	5	5,000.00	Budget	25,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
					Target	5	300	300	300	300	300
8	Marketing of recoveries	No.	5	15,000.00	Budget	75,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
					Target	5	13	13	13	13	13
9	Banking of the recoveries	No.	5	3,000.00	Budget	15,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
					Target	5	13	13	13	13	13
10	Recruitment of learners	No.	5	5,000.00	Budget	25,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
					Target	5	790	1580	4780	18960	94800
11	Recruitment of instructors	No.	5	5,000.00	Budget	25,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
					Target	5	13	26	78	312	1560
12		No.	5	15,000.00	Budget	75,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00

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					Target	5	1	1	1	1	1
	Procurement of learning materials										
13	Payment of instructors	No.	1	229,500.00	Budget	229,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	9,000.00	36,000.00	180,000.00
					Target	5	1	1	1	1	1
14	Monitoring	No.	5	9,000.00	Budget	45,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
					Target	5	13	26	78	312	1560
15	Formation of women's groups	No.	5	40,000.00	Budget	200,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
					Target	5	960	1000	1200	1500	1700
16	Training in livelihood program	No.	5	40,000.00	Budget	200,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
					Target	5	100	250	290	290	300
17	Monitoring	No.	5	40,000.00	Budget	200,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
					Target	5	50	120	60	80	50
18	Identification of beneficiaries for village banking	No.	5	25,000.00	Budget	125,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
					Target	5	120	240	720	2880	14400
19	Training in Business skills	No.	5	15,000.00	Budget	75,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
					Target	5	13	26	78	312	1560
20	Disbursement of Funds	No.	5	15,000.00	Budget	75,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
					Target	5	13	26	78	312	1560
21	Monitoring	No.	5	15,000.00	Budget	75,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
					Target	5	13	26	78	312	1560
22	Sensitization of CWACs (GEWEL)	No.	5	7,500.00	Budget	37,500.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	8,000.00	8,500.00
					Target	65	13	13	13	13	13
23	Registration of beneficiaries (GEWEL)	No.	5	15,000.00	Budget	75,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
					Target	3,490	698	698	698	698	698
24	Rotary	No.	5	15,000.00	Budget	75,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
					Target	3,490	698	698	698	698	698
25	Validation	No.	5	15,000.00	Budget	75,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
					Target	3,490	698	698	698	698	698
26		No.	5	15,000.00	Budget	75,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00

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	Recruitment of Community based volunteers				Target	120	24	24	24	24	24
27	Training CBVs(10 days)	No.	5	40,000.00	Budget	200,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
					Target	121	23	24	25	24	25
28	Monitoring of Trainings	No.	5	7,500.00	Budget	37,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
					Target	121	23	24	25	24	25
29	Distribution	No.	5	15,000.00	Budget	75,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
					Target	3,490	698	698	698	698	698
30	Formation of Saving groups	No.	5	15,000.00	Budget	75,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
					Target	121	23	24	25	24	25
31	Saving groups monitoring	No.	5	4,500.00	Budget	22,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
					Target	5	1	1	1	1	1
32	Training in dietary diversification to groups, lactating mothers (1000 MCDs)	No.	5	10,000.00	Budget	50,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
					Target	112	224	672	2688	13440	112
33	Social Cash Transfer	No.	38,070	180.00	Budget	6,852,600.00	1,142,100.00	1,142,100.00	1,142,100.00	1,142,100.00	1,142,100.00
					Target	38,070	6,345	6,345	6,345	6,345	6,345

Table 73: Community Development and Social Services

34.10 SAFETY AND SECURITY

S/NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE		TOTAL AMOUNT	Year and Estimated Cost				
							Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
PRIORITY PROJECT											
1	Conduct workshops on Gender Based Violence	No.	10	50,000.00	Budget	K500,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
					Target	10	2	2	2	2	2
2		No.	120	4,750.00	Budget	K570,000.00	114,000.00	114,000.00	114,000.00	114,000.00	114,000.00

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	GBV and SGBV awareness radio programs				Target	120	24	24	24	24	24
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Table 74: Safety and Security

35.0 LOCAL AUTHORITY'S FINANCIAL PLAN

A 5 year financial plan for the Council demonstrating how the Council's capital and operational budgets reflect the priorities and objectives set down in the IDP, including the Council's expectation of specific funding allocations from government. This is tabulated in the table below:

Code	Details	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
		ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW

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1	REVENUE					
15	LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE					
1511	OWNERS RATES					
151101	Residential	216,483.85	216,483.85	216,483.85	216,483.85	216,483.85
151102	Industrial/commercial Mining/Plant	1,520,000.00	1,520,000.00	1,520,000.00	1,520,000.00	1,520,000.00
151103	Mining/ plant		-	-	-	-
		1,736,483.85	1,736,483.85	1,736,483.85	1,736,483.85	1,736,483.85
1512	LOCAL TAXES					
151201	Personal levy	30,000.00	33,000.00	36,300.00	39,930.00	43,923.00
151299	Grants from other sources		-			
		30,000.00	33,000.00	36,300.00	39,930.00	43,923.00
1520	FEES & CHARGES					
152001	Consent fees/Conversion	100,000.00	110,000.00	121,000.00	133,100.00	146,410.00
152002	Survey fees	20,000.00	22,000.00	24,200.00	26,620.00	29,282.00
152003	Building inspection fees		-	-	-	0.00
152004	Plan scrutiny fees	20,000.00	22,000.00	24,200.00	26,620.00	29,282.00
152005	Change of premise use	50,000.00	55,000.00	60,500.00	66,550.00	73,205.00
152007	Rental/ lease of council properties	12,000.00	13,200.00	14,520.00	15,972.00	17,569.20
152008	Application forms fees	70,000.00	77,000.00	84,700.00	93,170.00	102,487.00
152009	Rentals from houses	248,400.00	273,240.00	300,564.00	330,620.40	363,682.44

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152010	Sketch plan		-	-	-	0.00
152011	Search fees		-	-	-	0.00
152012	Notice board advert fees	300.00	330.00	363.00	399.30	439.23
152013	Market fees	2,880.00	3,168.00	3,484.80	3,833.28	4,216.61
152014	Parking fees		-	-	-	0.00
152016	Bus station fees		-	-	-	0.00
152017	Affidavit fees	2,000.00	2,200.00	2,420.00	2,662.00	2,928.20
152020	Hire of Halls	20,000.00	22,000.00	24,200.00	26,620.00	29,282.00
152025	Grave reservation		-	-	-	0.00
152033	Course fees		-	-	-	0.00
152038	Refuse disposal Library membership fees	20,000.00	22,000.00	24,200.00	26,620.00	29,282.00
152045	Notice of marriage fees	8,000.00	8,800.00	9,680.00	10,648.00	11,712.80
152046	Abattoir/meat inspection fees	500.00	550.00	605.00	665.50	732.05
152049	Vendor levies		-	-	-	0.00
152050	Farm Produce levy	120,000.00	132,000.00	145,200.00	159,720.00	175,692.00
152053	Communication mast levy Illegat parking of vehicles	90,000.00	99,000.00	108,900.00	119,790.00	131,769.00
152054	Illegal parking of vehicles		-	-	-	0.00
152061	Billboards and banners	40,000.00	44,000.00	48,400.00	53,240.00	58,564.00
152062	Lease of Council transport	50,000.00	55,000.00	60,500.00	66,550.00	73,205.00

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152063	Illegal vending fees		-	-	-	0.00
152066	Ground Rent		-	-	-	0.00
152067	Medical fees	35,000.00	38,500.00	42,350.00	46,585.00	51,243.50
152069	Change of ownership of plot	20,000.00	22,000.00	24,200.00	26,620.00	29,282.00
152099	Other fees and charges eg(Interview fees/Sale of tender document, extension of hours, Commissioner of Oath)	20,000.00	22,000.00	24,200.00	26,620.00	29,282.00
		949,080.00	1,043,988.00	1,148,386.80	1,263,225.48	1,389,548.03
1530	LICENCES					
153001	Liquor licence	5,000.00	5,500.00	6,050.00	6,655.00	7,320.50
153002	Firearm and ammunition licence	2,500.00	2,750.00	3,025.00	3,327.50	3,660.25
153055	Occupancy licence					
153099	Other licences					
		7,500.00	8,250.00	9,075.00	9,982.50	10,980.75
1540	LEVIES					
154002	Birds levy					
154004	Pole levy	20,000.00	22,000.00	24,200.00	26,620.00	29,282.00
154010	Manufacturers licence Retail licence		-			
154011	Retail licence		-			
154012	Wholesale licence		-			
154013	Occupancy licence		-			

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154015	Hawkers licence		-			
154016	Peddlers licence		-			
154017	Stall licence		-			
154018	Petroleum licence		-			
154051	Opaque Beer Levy		-			
154099	Miscellaneous levies (Business Levy)	400,000.00	440,000.00	484,000.00	532,400.00	585,640.00
		420,000.00	462,000.00	508,200.00	559,020.00	614,922.00
1550	PERMITS					
155001	Health/Inspection Permits	8,000.00	8,800.00	9,680.00	10,648.00	11,712.80
155007	Nursery, pre-school permits	10,000.00	11,000.00	12,100.00	13,310.00	14,641.00
155008	Burial permits and grave sites	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,210.00	1,331.00	1,464.10
155009	Fire Certificate	90,000.00	99,000.00	108,900.00	119,790.00	131,769.00
155010	Extension of business hours permits	8,000.00	8,800.00	9,680.00	10,648.00	11,712.80
155099	Other perimits					
		117,000.00	128,700.00	141,570.00	155,727.00	171,299.70
1560	CHARGES					
156003	Premium Plot- Residential	400,000.00	440,000.00	484,000.00	532,400.00	585,640.00
156004	Premium Plot - Commercial	60,000.00	66,000.00	72,600.00	79,860.00	87,846.00
156099	Other charges(Pre-school)					
		460,000.00	506,000.00	556,600.00	612,260.00	673,486.00

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1570	OTHER INCOME					
157001	Interest on investments					
157099	Other income	90,000.00	99,000.00	108,900.00	119,790.00	131,769.00
		90,000.00	99,000.00	108,900.00	119,790.00	131,769.00
	TOTAL LOCAL REVENUE	3,810,063.85	4,017,421.85	4,245,515.65	4,496,418.83	4,772,412.33
1580	NATIONAL SUPPORT					
158001	Grant in lieu of rates	100,000.00	110,000.00	121,000.00	133,100.00	146,410.00
158003	Recurrent grant - LGEF	8,448,000.00	9,292,800.00	10,222,080.00	11,244,288.00	12,368,716.80
158007	Special grant	-				
158099	Other grants					
		8,548,000.00	9,402,800.00	10,343,080.00	11,377,388.00	12,515,126.80
1590	LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FUND					
	Constituency Development Fund	1,600,000.00	1,760,000.00	1,936,000.00	2,129,600.00	2,342,560.00
	Ward Development Fund	130,000.00	143,000.00	157,300.00	173,030.00	190,333.00
		1,730,000.00	1,903,000.00	2,093,300.00	2,302,630.00	2,532,893.00
	TOTAL REVENUE	14,088,063.85	15,323,221.85	16,681,895.65	18,176,436.83	19,820,432.13
2	EXPENDITURE					
21	PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS					
2113	SALALRIES- LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES					

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211320	Salaries Div I	2,813,836.00	3,095,219.60	3,404,741.56	3,745,215.72	4,119,737.29
211330	Salaries Div II	1,943,481.00	2,137,829.10	2,351,612.01	2,586,773.21	2,845,450.53
211340	Salaries Div III	1,092,625.00	1,201,887.50	1,322,076.25	1,454,283.88	1,599,712.26
211350	Salaries contractual					-
		5,849,942.00	6,434,936.20	7,078,429.82	7,786,272.80	8,564,900.08
2120	WAGES					-
212010	Wages - Div IV	312,715.00	343,986.50	378,385.15	416,223.67	457,846.03
	Wages – part time	9,000.00	9,900.00	10,890.00	11,979.00	13,176.90
		321,715.00	353,886.50	389,275.15	428,202.67	471,022.93
2130	ALLOWANCES					
213110	Flexible allowances					
213150	Extra duty allowance					
213165	Non private practice allowance					
213201	Cash in Lieu of Leave Div i-iv					
213212	Overtime					
213227	Responsibility allowance					
213233	Shift allowance					
213236	Meal allowance	50,000.00	55,000.00	60,500.00	66,550.00	73,205.00
213247	Long service bonus					
213249	Travelling on leave	20,000.00	22,000.00	24,200.00	26,620.00	29,282.00
213267	Transport allowance					
213271	Housing allowance					

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213275	Contract gratuity					
213279	Education allowance					
213299	Other allow.(settling-in allowance/ shifting staff/sitting)	250,000.00	275,000.00	302,500.00	332,750.00	366,025.00
		320,000.00	352,000.00	387,200.00	425,920.00	468,512.00
2141	PERSONNEL RELATED COSTS- HOUSING COSTS					
214125	Medical costs	-				
		-	-			0.00
2142	STATUTORY CONTRIBUTIONS					
214210	NAPSA	399,032.12	438,935.33	482,828.87	531,111.75	584,222.93
214225	Local Authorities superannuation fund	133,413.24	146,754.56	161,430.02	177,573.02	195,330.32
214230	Funeral assistance scheme	35,197.89	38,717.68	42,589.45	46,848.39	51,533.23
	Zambia United Local Authorities Workers Union	79,188.17	87,106.99	95,817.69	105,399.45	115,939.40
	Zambia Revenue Authority					
		646,831.42	711,514.56	782,666.02	860,932.62	947,025.88
22	USE OF GOODS AND SERVICES					
2210	OFFICE COSTS					
1	Office costs					
10	Office materials	100,000.00	110,000.00	121,000.00	133,100.00	146,410.00
221020	Telephone, fax, telex, Radio (Charges)	20,000.00	22,000.00	24,200.00	26,620.00	29,282.00
221030	Internet charges	7,000.00	7,700.00	8,470.00	9,317.00	10,248.70
221040	Postal charges					
221050	Computer and peripheral costs					

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221080	Data processing services	2,000.00	2,200.00	2,420.00	2,662.00	2,928.20
221090	Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Information, Documents	5,000.00	5,500.00	6,050.00	6,655.00	7,320.50
		-				
		134,000.00	147,400.00	162,140.00	178,354.00	196,189.40
2220	BUILDING REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE COSTS					
0	Building, Repairs and maintenance costs	25,000.00	27,500.00	30,250.00	33,275.00	36,602.50
222010	Rentals for buildings					
222020	Water and sanitation	30,000.00	33,000.00	36,300.00	39,930.00	43,923.00
222030	Electricity charges	20,000.00	22,000.00	24,200.00	26,620.00	29,282.00
222040	Building maintenance	20,440.00	22,484.00	24,732.40	27,205.64	29,926.20
222050	Office furniture and fittings					
222060	Insurance for buildings	-				
222099	Other costs					
		95,440.00	104,984.00	115,482.40	127,030.64	139,733.70
2230	PLANT, MACHINERY & VEHICLE RUNNING COSTS					
223010	Petrol, Oil and Lubricants	100,000.00	110,000.00	121,000.00	133,100.00	146,410.00
223020	Servicing (other consumables)	35,000.00	38,500.00	42,350.00	46,585.00	51,243.50
223030	Spare Parts	25,000.00	27,500.00	30,250.00	33,275.00	36,602.50
223040	Tires	25,000.00	27,500.00	30,250.00	33,275.00	36,602.50
223050	Repairs	50,000.00	55,000.00	60,500.00	66,550.00	73,205.00

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223060	Insurance	40,000.00	44,000.00	48,400.00	53,240.00	58,564.00
223070	Licences and Taxes					
223080	Toll fees	4,000.00	4,400.00	4,840.00	5,324.00	5,856.40
223090	Parking fees					
		279,000.00	306,900.00	337,590.00	371,349.00	408,483.90
2240	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS					0.00
224060	Boards councils and committees	576,000.00	633,600.00	696,960.00	766,656.00	843,321.60
224099	Other admin costs	50,000.00	55,000.00	60,500.00	66,550.00	73,205.00
		626,000.00	688,600.00	757,460.00	833,206.00	916,526.60
2250	REQUISITS					
225001	Hand tools and equipment	13,450.00	14,795.00	16,274.50	17,901.95	19,692.15
225005	Protective wear, clothing	40,000.00	44,000.00	48,400.00	53,240.00	58,564.00
225010	Drugs, vaccines					
225025	Road maintenance					
226048	Water treatment chemicals	15,000.00	16,500.00	18,150.00	19,965.00	21,961.50
226099	Boreholes Pumps other reticulation materials	80,000.00	88,000.00	96,800.00	106,480.00	117,128.00
	Other Purchases	15,000.00	16,500.00	18,150.00	19,965.00	21,961.50
		163,450.00	179,795.00	197,774.50	217,551.95	239,307.15
2260	SERVICES					
226003	Audit fees	81,000.00	89,100.00	98,010.00	107,811.00	118,592.10
226004	Accounts and audit services					

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226005	Printing	15,000.00	16,500.00	18,150.00	19,965.00	21,961.50
226008	Advertising and publicity	25,000.00	27,500.00	30,250.00	33,275.00	36,602.50
226015	Traditional ceremonies	20,000.00	22,000.00	24,200.00	26,620.00	29,282.00
226018	Official entertainment	24,000.00	26,400.00	29,040.00	31,944.00	35,138.40
226020	Public function and ceremonies	45,000.00	49,500.00	54,450.00	59,895.00	65,884.50
226026	State functions	50,000.00	55,000.00	60,500.00	66,550.00	73,205.00
226033	Board, Council and committee expenses	350,000.00	385,000.00	423,500.00	465,850.00	512,435.00
226035	Hire of motor vehicles	10,000.00	11,000.00	12,100.00	13,310.00	14,641.00
226043	Relief, Repatriation and burial of destitutes	5,000.00	5,500.00	6,050.00	6,655.00	7,320.50
226053	Sports and recreation	50,000.00	55,000.00	60,500.00	66,550.00	73,205.00
226054	Land Demarcation and Survey	40,000.00	44,000.00	48,400.00	53,240.00	58,564.00
226056	Bush clearing and grass cutting	28,500.00	31,350.00	34,485.00	37,933.50	41,726.85
226059	Valuation of Properties	15,000.00	16,500.00	18,150.00	19,965.00	21,961.50
226060	Labour day expenses and awards	18,180.00	19,998.00	21,997.80	24,197.58	26,617.34
226067	Creation and maintenance of parks	15,000.00	16,500.00	18,150.00	19,965.00	21,961.50
226070	Cycle maintenance-gravelling, Resealing and General	250,000.00	275,000.00	302,500.00	332,750.00	366,025.00
226071	Waste and Refuse Collection	45,000.00	49,500.00	54,450.00	59,895.00	65,884.50
226072	Creation of Dump site	50,000.00	55,000.00	60,500.00	66,550.00	73,205.00
226074	Establishment and maintenance of street lights	-		-		

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226078	Conference, seminars and Workshops	20,000.00	22,000.00	24,200.00	26,620.00	29,282.00
226079	Public Libraries and community centres	-		-		
226083	Bank Charges	30,000.00	33,000.00	36,300.00	39,930.00	43,923.00
226088	Drainage system	10,000.00	11,000.00	12,100.00	13,310.00	14,641.00
226089	Market facilities	18,200.00	20,020.00	22,022.00	24,224.20	26,646.62
226090	Bus Terminus and Stations	-	-	-		-
226094	Nurseries and Kindergartens	30,000.00	33,000.00	36,300.00	39,930.00	43,923.00
226099	Other Services(CDF & UNCIEF)	1,600,000.00	1,760,000.00	1,936,000.00	2,129,600.00	2,342,560.00
226099	Provision of fire services	5,600.00	6,160.00	6,776.00	7,453.60	8,198.96
		2,850,480.00	3,135,528.00	3,449,080.80	3,793,988.88	4,173,387.77
2270	TRAVEL EXPENSES					
2271	TRAVEL EXPENSES WITHIN ZAMBIA					
227110	Road, Rail and Air Fares	50,000.00	55,000.00	60,500.00	66,550.00	73,205.00
227120	Accommodation Charges				-	
227130	Allowances	399,000.00	438,900.00	482,790.00	531,069.00	584,175.90
227140	Kilometer Allowance				-	
227150	Petrol, Oil and lubricants	150,000.00	165,000.00	181,500.00	199,650.00	219,615.00
227160	Airport Charges					
227170	Visas					

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		599,000.00	658,900.00	724,790.00	797,269.00	876,995.90
2272	TRAVEL EXPENSES OUTSIDE ZAMBIA					
227230	Travel allowances- foreign					
		-				
2281	SHORT TERM STAFF TRAINING- LOCAL					
228120	Training and education charges	40,000.00	44,000.00	48,400.00	53,240.00	58,564.00
228130	Workshop, seminars and conferences	30,000.00	33,000.00	36,300.00	39,930.00	43,923.00
		70,000.00	77,000.00	84,700.00	93,170.00	102,487.00
2283	LONG TERM TRAINING- LOCAL					
228310	Training Allowances	-				
228320	Training and education charges	-				
228330	Workshops, Seminars and conferences	-				
228340	Road, Rail and Air fares	-				
228350	Other Expenses	-				
		-	-			
2285	REGISTRATION AND SUBSRIPTION					
228520	Subscription- non Professional	-				
228530	Registration (professional bodies)	-				
228550	Subscription- (Professional bodies)	30,000.00	33,000.00	36,300.00	39,930.00	43,923.00

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		30,000.00	33,000.00	36,300.00	39,930.00	43,923.00
2287	OTHER EXPENSES					
	Other expenses(Borrowings)					
		-	-			
2290	LEGAL COSTS					
	Legal fees	33,240.00	36,564.00	40,220.40	44,242.44	48,666.68
		33,240.00	36,564.00	40,220.40	44,242.44	48,666.68
2310	CONSUMPTION OF FIXED ASSETS					
231020	Depre. On Freehold property					
231030	Depre. On plant and machinery					
		-	-			
2410	FINANCIAL CHARGES					
241030	Interest on loans					
241040	Interest on other debts					
		-	-			
2510	SOCIAL BENEFITS					
251020	Burial benefit					
		-	-			
2610	GRANTS					
2620	GRANTS TO HOUSEHOLDS					
262015	Other social benefits					
		-	-			
	TOTAL RECURRENT CHARGES					

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3119	INTANGIBLE ASSETS					
311950	Computer software					
		-	-			
3111	TANGIBLE ASSETS					
311101	Residential buildings, Office & Industrial Buildings	33,240.00	36,564.00	40,220.40	44,242.44	48,666.68
311103	Fixtures & Fittings	33,240.00	36,564.00	40,220.40	44,242.44	48,666.68
		66,480.00	73,128.00	80,440.80	88,484.88	97,333.37
3112	PLANT AND EQUIPMENT					
311201	Earth moving machinery	600,000.00	660,000.00	726,000.00	798,600.00	878,460.00
311205	Electrical					
311299	Other machinery					
		600,000.00	660,000.00	726,000.00	798,600.00	878,460.00
3113	OFFICE EQUIPMENT					
311301	Computer & Peripheral equipment	54,700.00	60,170.00	66,187.00	72,805.70	80,086.27
	Office Equipment	-				
	Office furniture	30,000.00	33,000.00	36,300.00	39,930.00	43,923.00
		84,700.00	93,170.00	102,487.00	112,735.70	124,009.27
3117	MOTOR VEHICLES					
311704	Motor Vehicles < 3500kg					
311705	Motor Vehicles < 16000kg					
311706	Motor Vehicles > 16000kg					
311798	Other specialized vehicles					

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		-				
4	LIABILITIES					
41	Current Liabilities(Payable within one year)					
	Staff Creditors	50,000.00	55,000.00	60,500.00	66,550.00	73,205.00
	Terminal benefits	129,306.00	142,236.60	156,460.26	172,106.29	189,316.91
	Long Service bonus	35,583.25	39,141.58	43,055.73	47,361.31	52,097.44
	Leave travel benefits	49,376.18	54,313.80	59,745.18	65,719.70	72,291.67
	Retirement Package	200,000.00	220,000.00	242,000.00	266,200.00	292,820.00
	Estate of the Deceased					
		464,265.43	510,691.97	561,761.17	617,937.29	679,731.02
	Domestic Creditors					
	Supply of goods and services	50,000.00	55,000.00	60,500.00	66,550.00	73,205.00
	Zambia Revenue Authority	70,000.00	77,000.00	84,700.00	93,170.00	102,487.00
	NAPSA	30,000.00	33,000.00	36,300.00	39,930.00	43,923.00
	ZULAWU	-				
	Local Govt Association of Zambia					
	Councilors	50,000.00	55,000.00	60,500.00	66,550.00	73,205.00
	LASF	20,000.00	22,000.00	24,200.00	26,620.00	29,282.00
	Other Deductions					
		220,000.00	242,000.00	266,200.00	292,820.00	322,102.00

	TOTAL ASSETS				
	GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE	13,454,543.85	14,799,998.24	16,279,998.06	17,907,997.86
	Increase / (Decrease) in cash for the period				
	Cash at the beginning of the period				
	Cash at the end of the period				

36.0 PROGRAMME FOR THE PREPARATION OF LOCAL AREA PLANS AND OTHER DETAILED PLANNING ACTIVITIES

In order to effectively implement the Integrated Development Plan, detailed Local Area Plans and Sector Plans need to be specified and prepared. This part highlights the list of the local area plans proposed (both local and sectoral plans), the areas to be covered and the envisaged timetable for preparation of these plans. This section considers local area plans for settlements such as the Mambwe Township, Cropping area, Masumba, and Msoro.

Table 32: Programme for Local area plans and Sector Plans

No.	Name of Plan	Period of Preparation	Responsible institution
1	Mambwe Township Local Area Plan - Township Extension	January 2021 to June 2021	EPPA/LA
2	Masumba Local Area Plan	January 2021 to June 2021	EPPA/LA
3	Kakumbi Local Area Plan	July 2021 to December 2021	EPPA/LA
4	Mnkhanya-Airport Local Area Plan	July 2021 to December 2021	EPPA/LA
5	Chikowa Local Area Plan	January 2022 to June 2022	EPPA/LA
6	Msoro Local Area Plan	January 2022 to June 2022	EPPA/LA
7	Tourism Development Plan	July 2021 to December 2021	DNPW/LA
8	Disaster management and Mitigation Plan	January 2021 to July 2021	DMMU
9	Revision of Solid Waste Management Plan	July 2021 to December 2021	LA/EWSC
10	Environmental Management plan	July 2021 to December 2021	DNPW/LA

Source: Department of Physical Planning and Housing.

In addition to the local area plans illustrated in the table above there will be further need to develop sector plans such as the Tourism Development plan, the Disaster Management and Mitigation plan and the Environmental Management Plan.

37.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN, INCLUDING KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The importance of the Monitoring and Review plan in the implementation of the IDP cannot be over emphasised. This is because the plan sets out the measurability of the IDP's success or failure. The plan has three (3) main components which include the Monitoring & Evaluation Framework, the Monitoring & Evaluation indicators and the Monitoring & Evaluation Calendar.

37.1 The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (Institutional Arrangement and Resources for M&E)

The institutional arrangement of the monitoring and evaluation is one of the most important components in the implementation of the plan. There are four levels of institutions in the framework that are used. These are National, Provincial, District and Ward level. At the national level the monitoring of the IDP program fits in the revised Seventh National Development Plan. At Provincial level, the Provincial Planning Authority and PDCC will monitor the implementation of the IDP. At the district level, a Planning Sub-Committee consisting of a multi-sectoral team from the district Council, Private sector and Civil Society Organizations will monitor the implementation of the IDP. The District Planning Unit will be the secretariat to the Planning Sub-Committee. In addition, the Planning Unit, which is also the secretariat to the DDCC shall prepare quarterly reports highlighting the progress on the implementation of the IDP and submit them to DDCC and to the Ordinary Council. At Ward level, the monitoring team will comprise members of the Ward Development Committee in townships and their reports will be submitted to the council through the office of the District Planning Officer.

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Fig: 17 - Institutional Arrangement

The financial resources for the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation shall be 10% of the total project costs. The resources shall be held by the Local Authority, but shall be distributed between the scale of program funding and resources for M&E by the Provincial, District and Ward Monitoring Committees. This includes costs related to data collection and information dissemination.

37.2 **Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators**

Each project and/or activity will be monitored and evaluated against the set out indicators in tabular form. The figure below summarizes the types of indicators and the means of verification.

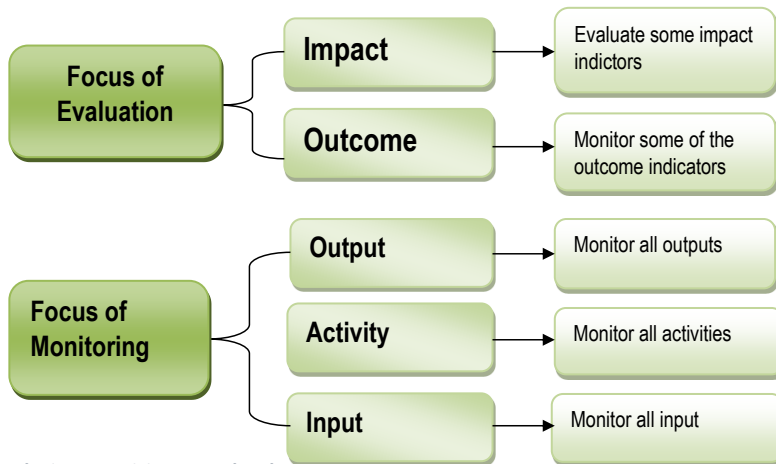


Figure 18: Types of indicators and the means of verification

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The table summarizes the verifiable indicators per sector

37.2.1 HEALTH, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE

								Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Objective	The LA will work hand in hand with Ministry of Health and other stakeholders to ensure that the high incidence rate of malaria is reduced from 750 per 1000 to 0 per 1000 population within 5 years									
Strategy	Programme	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
The LA in conjunction with the ministry of health and other stakeholders will provide adequate medical supplies in all health centers within 5 years	Pharmaceutical Services	-MTC meetings -MSL supply medical supplies. -Distribution of drugs from DHO to health facilities. -Procure drugs using 4% of monthly grant.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	% of medical supplies % of MTC meetings held % of grant used to procure drugs	MoH/MSL/DHO/LA	Annual
The LA in conjunction with the ministry of health and other cooperating partners will conduct a mass distribution of LLINs to the whole population	Malaria Elimination	-Distribute LLINs to all under 5 children and pregnant women.	100%.	100%.	100%.	100%.	100%.	% of LLINs distributed to pregnant women and U5	LA/DHO/ Cooperating partners	Annual

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in the district for every 3 years.										
The LA in conjunction with the ministry of health and other stake holders will conduct continuous distribution of LLINs through antenatal care, under five, pupils in Grades one and four.	Malaria Elimination	-Distribute LLINs to all grade 1's and 4's	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	% of grades 1's and 4's given LLINs	LA/DHO/ Cooperating partners	Annual
The LA in conjunction with the ministry of health and other stake holders will conduct training of 400 CBVs and 100 supervisors in integrated community case management within 5 years.	Malaria Elimination	Train 80 CBVs and 20 supervisors (20%)	Train 80 CBVs and 20 supervisors	Train 80 CBVs and 20 supervisors	Train 80 CBVs and 20 supervisors	Train 80 CBVs and 20 supervisors	Train 80 CBVs and 20 supervisors	Number of CBVs Trained Number of Supervisors Trained	LA/DHO/ Cooperating partners.	Annual
The LA in conjunction with the ministry of health and other stake holders will construct 25 health care posts, 7 health centers and 1(one) district hospital and solicit for recruitment of health staff within 5 years	-Infrastructure Development -Human Resources for Health	Construct District Hospital Construct health posts	5 2	1 5 2	5 5 1	5 5 1	5 5 1	Number of District Hospital constructed Number of Health Posts constructed Number of health Centres constructed Number of Health Workers constructed	MoH/LA/ Cooperating partners	

		Construct Health Centers	50	50	50	50	50			
		Employ health care workers								
The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders will conduct indoor residue spraying IRS twice a year in all households within 5 years.	Malaria Elimination	Conduct spraying of all households bi-annually	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	% of households sprayed	LA/MoH/ Cooperating partners	Bi-annual
The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders will enhance provision of health education through social behavioral change and communication within 5 years.	Health Education	Radio programmes	24	24	24	24	24	Number of Radio programmes	LA/MoH/DHO/ Cooperating partners	
		Distribution of brochures	12	12	12	12	12	Number of brochures distributed		
		Social Behavior Change Communication	48	48	48	48	48	Number of Social Behavior Change sessions conducted		
		IEC materials	48	48	48	48	48	Number of IEC materials distributed		

Table 75: Verifiable indicators - Health sector.

37.2.2 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE

								Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Objective	The LA will work hand in hand with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare and other key stakeholders to reduce poverty by 40% within 5 years							% reduction of people living in poverty	MCDSS ZSA	Annual
Strategy	Programme	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
The LA with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and stake holders will provide 100% bursary to all pupils and students in need within 5 years	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	Education Support	100	100	100	100	100	Number of beneficiaries supported	Social Welfare	Annual
The LA will work hand in hand with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and other key stakeholders to increase access to social safety nets by 40% within 5 years										

	Social Cash Transfer	Bi monthly cash payment	6,345	6,345	6,345	6,345	6,345	% of beneficiaries supported	Social Welfare	Monthly
	Food Security Pack Program	-Formation of FSP committee	13 committees	Carry on	13 committees	Carry on	13 committees	Number of committees formed	Department of Community Development	Annual
		-Identification of FSP beneficiaries	300 beneficiaries	Carry on	300 beneficiaries	Carry on	300 beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries identified	Department of Community Development	Annual
		-Selection of FSP beneficiaries	300	Carry on	300	Carry on	300	Number of beneficiaries selected	Department of Community Development	Annual
		-Receiving farming inputs by the district	300urea	300 urea 600	300 urea	300 urea 600	300 urea 600	% of farming inputs received	Department of Community Development	Annual

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		comp D 600 SEED S	Comp D SEED S	Comp D SEED s	SEEDS	Comp D SEEDS			
	-Distribution of Inputs to sub centers	300 urea Comp D 600 SEED S	300 urea Comp D 600 SEED S	300 urea Comp D 600 SEED S	300 urea Comp D SEEDS	300 urea Comp d seeds	Number of inputs distributed	Department of Community Development	Annual
	Conduct Spot Checks	300 benefi ciaries	300 benefi ciaries	300 benefi ciaries	300 beneficia ries	300 benefici aries	Number of beneficiaries visited	Department of Community Development	Annual
	Conduct Projection of crop harvest	300 benefi ciaries	300 benefi ciaries	300 benefi ciaries	300 beneficia ries	300 benefici aries	Number of beneficiaries visited	Department of Community Development	Annual
	-Actual harvest	300 benefi ciaries	300 benefi ciaries	300 benefi ciaries	300 beneficia ries	300 benefici aries	% of actual harvest per beneficiary	Department of Community Development	Annual
	-Recoveries/Pay backs	300 benefi ciaries	300 benefi ciaries	300 benefi ciaries	300 beneficia ries	300 benefici aries	Number of beneficiaries paid	Department of Community Development	Annual

		Marketing of recoveries	13 fsp committees	13 fsp committees	13 fsp committees	13 fsp committees	13 fsp committees	Number of bags sold	Department of Community Development	Annual	
		Banking of the recoveries	13 fsp committees	13 fsp committees	13 fsp committees	13 fsp committees	13 fsp committees	Amount of money deposited	Department of Community Development	Annual	
The LA with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and stake holders will ensure all livelihood programs include a component on skills training within 5 years.	Functional literacy program	-Recruitment of learners	790	1580	4780	tes	18960	Number of learners recruited	Department of Community Development	Annual	
		-Recruitment of instructors	13	26	78	312	1560	Number of instructors recruited	Department of Community Development	Annual	
		-Procurement of learning materials	Books, chalk, board	Books, chalk,	Books, chalk	Books, chalk	Books, chalk	Books, chalk	Number of learning materials procured	Department of Community Development	Annual
		-Payment of instructors	1500	3000	9000	36000	180000	Number of instructors paid	Department of Community Development	Annual	
		-Monitoring of adult literacy centres	13	26	78	312	1560	Number of literacy centers monitored.	Department of Community Development	Annual	

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	Women Empowerment program	-Formation of women's groups	960	1000	1200	1500	1700	Number of women/s groups formed	Department of Community Development	Annual
		-Training in livelihood program	100 meetings	250 meetings	290 meetings	290 meetings	300 meetings	Number of Trainings conducted	Department of Community Development	Annual
		-Monitoring	50	120	60	80	50	Number of monitoring activities conducted	Department of Community Development	Quarterly
The LA with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and other key Stakeholders will enhance the access to all vulnerable groups to credit financial inclusion for livelihood and empowerment programs within 5 years	Village Banking program	-Identification of beneficiaries	120	240	720	2880	14400	Number of beneficiaries identified	Department of Community Development	Annual
		-Training in Business skills	13 meetings	26 meetings	78 meetings	312 meetings	1560 meetings	Number of trainings conducted	Department of Community Development	Annual
		Disbursement of Funds	13 contact sessions	26 contact sessions	78 contact sessions	312 contact sessions	1560 contact sessions	Number of Village Banks supported	Department of community development	Annual

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		-Monitoring	13 contact sessions	26 contact sessions	78 contact sessions	312 contact sessions	1560 contact sessions	Number of village banks beneficiaries visited	Department of community development	Quarterly
		-Recoveries	39 contact sessions	78 contact sessions	234 contact sessions	936 contact sessions	4680 contact sessions	Amount of money recovered	Department of community development	Annual
		-Banking of recoveries	39	78	234	936	4680	Amount of money deposited	Department of community development	Annual
The LA with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and other key stakeholders will promote and support all inclusive community based group savings within 5 years	Girls Education Women Empowerment Livelihood (GEWEL)	-Sensitization of CWACs	48 meetings	48 meetings	48 meetings	48 meetings	48 meetings	Number of sensitisations meetings held	Department of community development	Annual

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		-Registration of beneficiaries	698	698	698	698	698	Number of beneficiaries registered	Depart of Community Development	Annual
		-Rotary	698	698	698	698	698	Number of beneficiaries picked	Depart of Community Development	Annual
		-Validation	698	698	698	698	698	Number beneficiaries verified	Depart of Community Development	Annual
		-Recruitment of Community based volunteers	24	24	24	24	24	Number of CBVs recruited	Depart of Community Development	Annual
		Training CBVs(10 days)	23	24	25	24	25	Number of CBVs trained	Depart of Community Development	Annual
		-Training of beneficiaries by CBVs(21 days)	-	-	-	-	-	Number of beneficiaries trained-	Depart of Community Development	Annual
		Monitoring of Trainings	23	24	25	24	25	Number of saving groups monitored	Depart of Community Development	Quarterly

		-Distribution of Phones/Simcards	698	698	698	698	698	Number of phones and sim cards distributed	Depart of Community Development	Annual
		-Approving funds	698	698	698	698	698	Amount of funds approved	Depart of Community Development	Annual
		-Formation of Saving groups	23	24	25	24	25	Number of saving groups formed	Depart of Community Development	Annual
		-Saving groups monitoring	23	24	25	24	25	Number of saving groups monitored	Depart of Community Development	Quarterly

Table 76: Verifiable indicators- Community Development and social welfare sector

37.2.3 FORESTRY, AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

								Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Objective	The LA will work with Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and other key stakeholders To establish a coordinated response to inadequate forest conservation activities within 5 years							% increase in forest cover	Forestry Department	Annual
Strategy	Programme	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
	Sustainable forest resources	Conduct Forest Patrols	12 patrols	12 patrols	12 patrols	12 patrols	12 patrols	Number of forest patrols conducted	Forestry Department	Monthly

Monitoring on the usage of the district natural resources	and ecosystem management								
	Planning for early burning	6 forest reserves, plus all CFMGs	6 forest reserves, plus all CFMGs	6 forest reserves, plus all CFMGs	6 forest reserves, plus all CFMGs	6 forest reserves, plus all CFMGs	% reduction in late fire occurrences	Forestry Department	Annual
	Promote energy efficient cook stove (community sensitisations meetings and distribution of stoves)	100 cook stoves	100 cook stoves	100 cook stoves	100 cook stoves	100 cook stoves	Number of cook stoves distributed/constructed	Forestry Department	Monthly
	Conduct Forest inventories	Two forest inventories done	Two forest inventories done	Two forest inventories done	Two forest inventories done	Two forest inventories done	Number of forest inventories done	Forestry Department	Bi-Annual

		Rehabilitation of degraded lands	One area identified each year	One area identified each year	One area identified each year	One area identified each year	One area identified each year	Hectarege degraded rehabilitated of land	Forestry Department	Annual
Production, Processing and Marketing of Forest Products and Carbon Trading		Account for Carbon in the forest (assessment of vegetation cover)	All year	All year	All year	All year	All year	% increase in vegetation cover	Forestry Department	Annual
		Monitor the processing and marketing of forest products	All forest products	All forest products	All forest products	All forest products	All forest products	Number of marketed forest products	Forestry Department	Annual
		Encourage value addition	All forest products	All forest products	All forest products	All forest products	All forest products	Number of products processed	Forestry Department	Annual

Community sensitization on the importance of conserving our natural resources through the engagement of various stakeholders i.e. traditional leadership, private firms etc.	Forest Extension	Conduct sensitization Meetings	54 meetings	54 meetings	36 meetings	24 meetings	24 meetings	Number of meetings conducted	Forestry Department	Monthly
		Conduct Training workshops	4 trainings	4 trainings	4 trainings	4 trainings	4 trainings	Number of workshops conducted	Forestry Department	Quarterly
		Conduct Exposure visits	2 Exposure visits	2 Exposure visits	2 Exposure visits	2 Exposure visits	2 Exposure visits	Number of exposure visits conducted	Forestry Department	Bi-annual
		Conduct public awareness and dissemination to promote forest ecosystems, utilization and species conservation at all levels	6 awareness programs	6 awareness programs	6 awareness programs	6 awareness programs	6 awareness programs	Number of awareness meetings conducted	Forestry Department	Quarterly

Increase on resource mobilization from various forest products and services	Forest Based Enterprises	Community mobilization	6 groups	6 groups	6 groups	6 groups	6 groups	Number of groups mobilised and trained	Forestry Department	Annual
		Trainings on value addition and market linkages	6 groups	6 groups	6 groups	6 groups	6 groups		Forestry Department	
Climate change policies providing and ensuring that the implementation of present and future initiatives can achieve sustainable development.	Climate change adaptation and mitigation	Conduct Tree planting	100,000 plants	100,000 plants	100,000 plants	100,000 plants	100,000 plants	Number of seedlings planted	Forestry Department	Annual
		Conduct assisted natural regeneration	200ha	400ha	600ha	800ha	1000ha	Total hectarege recovered	Forestry Department	Annual
		Training in climate resilience	4 trainings	4 trainings	4 trainings	4 trainings	4 trainings	Number of trainings conducted	Forestry Department	Annual

Climate Change policies to be incorporated fully into the district developmental plans.	Mainstreaming Climate change in District Development plans	Develop district level climate change adaptation and mitigation plans	1	-	-	-	-	District plan developed	Forestry Department	Annual
		Promote Early warning systems (sensitisations and IEC material distribution)	Radio program, booklets etc	Radio program, booklets etc	Radio program, booklets etc	Radio program, booklets etc	Radio program, booklets etc	Number of sensitisation program conducted Number of IEC material disseminated	Forestry Department	Annual
		Climate risk assessments	1 per year	1 per year	1 per year	1 per year	1 per year	Number of assessments conducted	Forestry Department	Annual
Promoting sustainable utilization of natural resources	Sustainable Natural Resources Management	Promote Efficient charcoal production	8 Sensitization Meetings	8 Sensitization Meetings	8 Sensitization Meetings	6 Sensitization Meetings	4 Sensitization Meetings	Number of sensitisation meetings conducted	Forestry Department	Quarterly

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		Conduct Management planning	2 management plans	2 management plans	2 management plans	2 management plans	2 management plans	Number of management plans developed	Forestry Department	Bi-annual
		Mapping of exploitation hotspots	1 per year	1 per year	1 per year	1 per year	1 per year	Number of exploitation hotspots	Forestry Department	Annual
Ensure adequate protection of forests	Forest Protection	Conduct Capacity building trainings for staff	12 trainings	12 trainings	12 trainings	12 trainings	12 trainings	Number of trainings conducted	Forestry Department	Quarterly
		Procurement of forest protection operational equipment (5 ton truck, 2 motorbikes, 2 cameras, Hand held GPS devices and 10 camping tents)		5 ton truck	2 motorbikes	2 Hand held GPS devices, 2 cameras	10 camping tents	Number of operational equipment procured	Forestry Department	Annual
Establishment of community and private forest for the preservation of both	Community Engagement	Conduct Community mobilization and	12 community	8 community	6 community Meeting	4 community	4 community	Number of community meetings conducted	Forestry Department	Annual

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flora and fauna in the district.	sensitisations meetings	Meeting	Meeting		Meeting	Meeting			
	Conduct Trainings	1 training of stakeholders 50,000	1 training of stakeholders	1 training of stakeholders	1 training of stakeholders	1 training of stakeholders	Number of trainings conducted	Forestry Department	Annual
	Conduct private sector engagement meetings	1 each quarter	1 each quarter	1 each quarter	1 each quarter	1 each quarter	Number of meetings conducted	Forestry Department	Annual
	Form Community Forest Management Groups		2 Groups formed	2 Groups formed	2 Groups formed		Number of CFMGs formed	Forestry Department	Annual

Table 77: Verifiable indicators- Forest sector

37.2.4 AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK

								Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Objective 1:	The LA in Conjunction with the department of Agriculture will increase agricultural production and productivity							% Increase in Agricultural production and productivity	Ministry of Agriculture	Yearly
Strategies	Programme	Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
-the LA in conjunction with the ministry of agriculture will promote the use of improved and certified seeds.	Use of certified and improved seeds	production of radio programmes On the use of certified seeds		2 radio programmes				Number of radio programmes conducted	Ministry of Agriculture	Bi-annual
	Field demonstrations	Establishment of demonstrations plots on certified seeds		1 demonstration per Camp	1 demonstration per Camp	1 demonstration per Camp	1 demonstration per Camp	Number of Demo plots established	Ministry of Agriculture	Annual
	Field days	Conduct Field Days		1 Field Day per ward	1 Field Day per ward	1 Field Day per ward	1 Field Day per ward	Number of field days conducted	Ministry of Agriculture	Annual
-the LA in conjunction with the ministry of agriculture and other stake holders will ensure that all farmers Implement climate smart agricultural practices in all the 13 wards.	Climate Smart Agriculture	Conduct and set up demonstrations on Climate Smart Agricultural (CSA) practices		1 Demo per ward	1 Demo per ward	1 Demo per ward	1 Demo per ward	Number of Demo plots established	Ministry of Agriculture	Annual

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-The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture will promote investment in appropriate, affordable and cost effective irrigation technologies and infrastructure and establishment of irrigation schemes for small scale farmers	Irrigation scheme	Construction of small holder low cost community irrigation facilities		1 irrigation facility developed per year	1 irrigation facility developed per year	1 irrigation facility developed per year	1 irrigation facility developed per year	Number of Irrigation facilities constructed	Ministry of Agriculture	Annual
	Irrigation management	Conduct training of small scale farmers and staff in irrigation management system		50 Small Scale Farmers per year	50 Small Scale Farmers per year	50 Small Scale Farmers per year	50 Small Scale Farmers per year	Number of Farmers trained	Ministry of Agriculture	Annual
-the LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock will promote livestock production and disease control services	Rehabilitation and construction of dip tanks	Rehabilitation of existing dip tanks and Construction of new ones in Msoro, Mphomwa, Kasamanda, Tsokhalankhunku, Chikowa wards		Rehabilitate 2 dip tanks and construct 1 per year	Rehabilitate 2 dip tanks and construct 1 per year	Rehabilitate 2 dip tanks and construct 1 per year	Rehabilitate 2 dip tanks and construct 1 per year	Number of Dip tanks rehabilitated Number of Dip tanks constructed	Ministry of Agriculture	Annual
	Establish Livestock service centers	Establish Livestock service centers in Mphomwa Kasamanda wards, Ncheke Ward		1 LSC per three years			1 LSC per three years	Number of Livestock service Centres established	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	Annual
-the LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock will promote stocking and restocking of ponds and dams with fish	Fish stocking	Stocking of Chikowa dam with fingerlings using cages		1 Year			1 year	Number of cages stocked	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	Annual

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-the LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture will promote farm power and mechanization	Agriculture farm power and mechanization	Conducting of demonstrations on the use of agricultural machinery in selected agriculture blocks		2 demos per selected block	2 demos per selected block	2 demos per selected block	2 demos per selected block	Number of demonstrations conducted	Ministry of Agriculture	Annual
OBJECTIVE 2:	The LA in conjunction with the department of agriculture will improve food and nutrition security									
-the LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture will promote diversification of agricultural production and utilization	Promotion Food processing and nutrition	Conduct training in food processing and Nutrition		1 training per agriculture camp	1 training per agriculture camp	1 training per agriculture camp	1 training per agriculture camp	Number trainings conducted	Ministry of Agriculture	Annual
	Crop diversification	Promoting cultivation and utilization of crops other than maize such as Rice, Soya beans, Groundnuts, Cassava etc		3 demos and field days per agriculture camp	3 demos and field days per agriculture camp	3 demos and field days per agriculture camp	3 demos and field days per agriculture camp	Number of Demonstrations setup Number other crops established in Demos	Ministry of Agriculture	Annual
	on-farm storage	Promoting on-farmer storage		5 demonstrations on hermetic storage bins per camp	5 demonstrations on hermetic storage bins per camp	5 demonstrations on hermetic storage bins per camp	5 demonstrations on hermetic storage bins per camp	Number of Demonstrations setup	Ministry of Agriculture	Quarterly
	Infrastructure development	Construction of modern storage facilities in Mphomwa and Msoro central			1 construction of 250 metric		1 construction of 250 metric	Number of storage facilities constructed	Ministry of Agriculture	Annual

					tones capacity in Msoro		tones capacity in Mphomwa			
OBJECTIVE 3:	The LA in conjunction with the department of agriculture will improve the efficiency of agricultural Input and Output markets									
-the LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture will strengthen the capacity of farmer groups and cooperatives in production, marketing and processing	Agriculture Production, marketing and processing	Conduct baseline survey on status of cooperatives in all 3 agricultural blocks		1 survey	1 survey	1 survey	1 survey	Number of cooperatives surveyed	Ministry of Agriculture	Annual
		Conduct cooperative training and education		2 trainings per agriculture camp	2 trainings per agriculture camp	2 trainings per agriculture camp	2 trainings per agriculture camp	Number of cooperatives trained	Ministry of Agriculture	Annual
		Identify and facilitate the establishment of value addition ventures based on district comparative advantage			1 value addition venture per block	1 value addition venture per block	1 value addition venture per block	Number of value addition ventures established	Ministry of Agriculture	Annual

Table 78: Verifiable indicators- Agriculture, Livestock and fisheries sector

37.2.5 EDUCATION SECTOR

								Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Objective	The LA with the Ministry of General Education and other key stakeholders will work hand in hand to attain a high quality education standard by 2030.							% increase of learner performance at all levels.	MOGE	Annual
Strategy	Programme	Activities	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target			

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			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
The LA with the Ministry of General Education will solicit for recruitment and deployment of 500 teachers within 5(five) years.	Teacher recruitment and deployment improvement	To lobby for recruitment and deployment of teachers to schools of need.	100	100	100	100	100	Number of teachers recruited and deployed	LA MOGE	Annual
The LA with the Ministry of General Education and other key stakeholders will provide adequate teaching and learning requisites within five years	Curriculum and materials development	Supply and distribution of teaching and learning materials to schools Skills training for teachers	4	4	4	4	4	Number of learning and teaching materials distributed	LA MOGE	Quarterly
The LA with the Ministry of General Education will improve education standards to 80% in all schools	Education standard improvement	Conduct teacher monitoring	4 monitoring activities per year	4 monitoring activities per year	4 monitoring activities per year	4 monitoring activities per year	4 monitoring activities per year	Number of teachers monitored	LA MOGE	Quarterly

		Inspection of schools	4 inspections per year	4 inspections per year	4 inspections per year	4 inspections per year	4 inspections per year	Number of schools inspected	LA MOGE	quarterly
		Conduct exams	1	1	1	1	1		Number of exams conducted	LA MOGE
		Procurement of utility vehicles		1	1			Number of vehicles procured		LA MOGE
		Procurement of office and school computers		40	20	20	20		Number of computers procured	LA MOGE
The LA with the Ministry of General Education and other key stakeholders will construct 330 standard housing units for	Infrastructure development	Construct standard housing units for teachers	66	66	66	66	66	Number housing units constructed		LA MOGE

teachers within five years.										
The LA with the Ministry of General Education and other key stakeholders will construct 331 standard classrooms within 5 year	Infrastructure development	Construct standard classrooms	66	66	66	66	67	Number classrooms constructed	LA MOGE	Annual
The LA with the Ministry of General Education and other key stakeholders will increase and expand access to quality non formal skills Programmes by 60% within 5 years.	Technology and skills enhancement	Conduct skills trainings						Number of trainings conducted Number of teachers trained	LA MOGE	Quarterly
		Procurement of equipment						Number of equipment procured	LA MOGE	Annual
The LA with Ministry of General Education and other stakeholders will construct 250 sanitation facilities in schools within 5 years	Infrastructure development	Construct sanitary facilities in schools	50	50	50	50	50	Number of sanitary facilities constructed	LA MOGE	Annual

The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of General Education with other stake holders will enhance provision of health Education through social behavioral change and communication in all schools within 5 years	Awareness creation	Conduct Sensitisation meetings and trainings	18	18	18	18	18	Number of sensitisations meetings conducted % increase of people sensitized	LA MOGE	Annual
The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of General Education will provide 50 water points in 50 different schools within 5 years.	Infrastructure development	Drill boreholes in schools	10	10	10	10	10	Number of boreholes drilled	LA MOGE	Annual

Table 79: Verifiable indicators- Education sector

37.2.6 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

								Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Objective	The LA in conjunction with the CU will ensure 80% supply of Clean and safe urban and rural water within 5 years							% of households supplied with clean and safe water	LA and CU	Yearly
Strategy	Programme	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
The LA in conjunction with the RWSSP to	Water Point verification	Conduct water point verification exercise		All 13 wards				No. of water Points verified	LA and CU	Yearly

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increase the number of rural households with access to a water point to 80% within 5 years.	Maintenance of existing Boreholes	Conduct maintenance works on existing boreholes		20%	20%	20%	20%	No. of Boreholes maintained	LA	Yearly
	Drilling of Boreholes	Formation and training VWASHE committees Borehole drilling	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	No. of Boreholes drilled Number of VWASHE committees formed	LA	Yearly
The LA in conjunction with the CU will increase the number of urban households with access to a piped water source to 80% within 5 years.	Layout preparation for informal settlements	4 informal settlements layout preparation ➤ Manondo ➤ Kamalizya ➤ Kazipalil ➤ Kamoto	1 Plan Kamoto	1 Plan Manondo	1 Plan Kamalizya	1 Plan Kazipali		No. of Layout Plans approved	LA	Yearly
	Layout Plan for piped water network	Prepare layout plan for 4 informal settlements ➤ Manondo ➤ Kamalizya ➤ Kazipalile ➤ Kamoto	1 Plan Kamoto	1 Plan Manondo	1 Plan Kamalizya	1 Plan Kazipali		No. of Layout plans for piped water network approved	LA EWSC	Yearly
	Preparation of the BOQs for expansion of	Prepare 4 BOQs ➤ Kamoto ➤ Manondo	1 Plan Kamoto	1 Plan Manondo	1 Plan Kamalizya	1 Plan Kazipali		No. of BOQs prepared and approved	LA EWSC	Yearly

	the water network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kamalizya ➤ Kazipalile 								
	Standalone Mechanized Water reticulation System	Construct mechanized water reticulation system for 3 Settlements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mnkhanya Airport Area ➤ Mfuwe Cropping Areas ➤ Msoro Central/Post Office area 	Mnkhan ya Airport Area	Mfuwe Cropping Areas	Msoro Central/Post Office area			No. of mechanized water reticulation system constructed	LA EWSC	Yearly

Table 80: Verifiable indicators- Water supply sector

37.2.7 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

								Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Objective	The LA will establish a functional and operational Dumpsite in the District.							Functional and Operational Dumpsite	LA	Annual
Strategy	Programme	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
The LA will establish a functional and operational Dumpsite to manage 80% of	Establishment of a Municipal Landfill/ Dumpsite	Establish a Municipal land fill	Already exist in Jumbeward					No. of Municipal Landfill/ Dumpsite established	LA	Annual

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Solid Waste in the District within 3 Years.	Updating/ reviewing the District Solid Waste management Plan	Update the District Solid Waste Management Plan	1 Plan update					No. of plans updated	LA	
The LA will ensure that 80% of households have knowledge on ways of managing solid waste in all 13 wards within 5 years	Community Sensitizations on Solid Waste Management as well as radio announcements	Conduct Community Sensitizations	All 13 wards	All wards	All wards	All wards	All wards	No. of sensitization held	LA ZANIS	Quarterly
The LA will ensure that 80% of urban households have waste receptacles installed on their premises within 5 years to discourage indiscriminate waste.	Physical monitoring to ensure compliance (Recurrent)	3 conduct monitoring activities	13 wards	13 wards	13 wards	13 wards	13 wards	No. Urban households with waste receptacles	LA	Bi-Annual
The LA will ensure that 80% of business owners have waste receptacles installed on their premises within 2 years to discourage indiscriminate waste disposal.	Physical monitoring to ensure compliance	4 conduct physical monitoring activities		All wards	All wards			No. of shops with waste receptacles	LA	Bi-Annual

The LA will franchise with a Private Company to ensure adequate and efficient Collection, processing, transportation and disposal of Solid waste within 5 years	Preparation of Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) including Terms of References (ToR's) for the franchise	5 repare (MOU)		1				No. of signed and approved memorandum of understanding	LA	Annual
	Solid waste management	6 anagement of waste (Collection, processing, transportation and disposal of Solid waste)	7 3 wards	8 3 wards	9 3 wards	10 3 wards	11 3 wards	LA		
The LA will ensure that the dumpsite is protected and fenced appropriately to prevent scavenging of solid waste	Fencing of the Dumpsite Premises	12 onstruction of a fence	3.1.13	3.1.14 omplete Perimeter fence 15	16	17	18	Fenced dump site	LA	Annual

Table 81: Verifiable indicators- Solid Waste Management sector

37.2.8 TOURISM AND WILDLIFE DEVELOPMENT

		Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Objective	The LA will work in conjunction with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife to reinforce current anti-poaching facilities and provision of incentives to Wildlife police officers by 2025	% increase in anti-poaching facilities and incentives	DNPW	Annual

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Strategy	Programme	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
The LA with DNPW and other stakeholders to source for external funding to help construct and rehabilitate houses for officers and sink boreholes in wildlife camps by 2025.	Maintenance of staff houses.	Funds Mobilization		100%	100%	100%	100%	% of Funds mobilized	LA, DNPW,	Annual
		Actual maintenance		20%	20%	40%	20%	% of houses maintained	LA, DNPW	Annual
	Building of 45 New staff houses	Funds mobilization		100%	100%	100%	100%	% of Funds mobilized	LA, DNPW,	Annual
		Actual construction		10	10	15	10	Number of houses constructed	LA, DNPW	Annual
	Construct 10 mechanized water reticulation systems	Actual construction		5	5			Number of water reticulation systems constructed	LA, DNPW	Annual
- The LA with DNPW and other stakeholders to procure field operational equipment's (vehicles, uniforms, GPS handsets, improved Night	Procuring of four (4) operational land cruiser 4x4 vehicles	Funds mobilization		100%		100%		% of Funds mobilized	LA, DNPW	Annual
		Actual procuring		2		2		Number of vehicles procured	LA, DNPW	Annual

visions, speed boat, binoculars, cameras) to carry out ant- poaching activities.										
3.1.19 The LA with DNPW and other stakeholders to provide adequate food rations and promote incentives for officers.	Securing food rations	Procure food rations		100%	100%	100%	100%	% of food rations procured	LA, DNPW	Monthly
The LA to work with other stakeholders to improve communication system (base radio, Handset Digital Radios, Satellite Phones, etc) on anti-poaching operations.	Improve communication system	Procure more digital handsets, sate lite phones		20 handset digital radios 5 satellite phones	5 handset digital radios 2 satellite phones		-	Number of digital hand set radios procured Number of base radios procured Number of satellite phones procured	LA, DNPW	Annual

Table 82: Verifiable indicators- Department of National Parks and Wildlife

								Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Objective	The LA will work in conjunction with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife to Increase Community Awareness on Poaching and its negative effects.							% increase in community awareness	LA, DNPW	Annual
Strategy	Programme	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
The LA in conjunction with DNPW and other stakeholders to strengthen community conservation outreach awareness programmes using different platforms (Drama, public announcements, local radio stations, contact meetings).	Organize community outreach programs	Form and train drama groups		7	-	-	-	Number of drama groups trained	LA, DNPW	Annual
		Public contact meetings		24	24	24	24	Number of Meetings conducted	LA, DNPW	Bi-annual
		Public announcements (AV)		2	4	4	4	Number of announcements made	LA, DNPW	Bi-annual
		Local radio programmes		4	6	6	6	Number of radio programs held	LA, DNPW	Bi-annual
The LA with other stakeholders (Education, DNPW, Forest, COMACO, Biocarbon partners) to promote conservation clubs in schools	Facilitate the formation of conservation clubs	Strategic Meeting with partners		1	1	1	1	Number of meetings held	LA, DNPW	Annual
		Actual formation of conservation clubs		24 schools	24 schools	24 schools	24 schools	Number of conservation clubs formed	LA, DNPW	Annual

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Table 83: Verifiable indicators- Department of National Parks and Wildlife

								Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Objective	The LA will work in conjunction with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife To Increase Man Power to Conduct Anti-Poaching Patrols.							% increase in anti-poaching patrols deployment	DNPW, DJOC	Annual
Strategy	Programme	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
- The LA with DNPW and other stakeholders to source for external funding to train and employ more Wildlife Police Officers to intensify the field and ant-poaching patrols.	Training of more wildlife police officers	Source for funds			70 – 80%		70 – 80%	% of funds mobilized	LA, DNPW	Annual
		Actual training			200		200	Number of WPOs trained	DNPW, DJOC	Annual
	Deploy newly trained wildlife police officers	Engage PEMIC			180		180	Number of WPOs deployed	LA, DNPW	Annual

Table 84: Verifiable indicators- Department of National Parks and Wildlife

								Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Objective	The LA will work in conjunction with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife to discourage and stop community members on encroachment and promote alternative livelihood programs							% of encroachment incidences reduced	LA, DNPW	Annual
Strategy	Programme	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			

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- The LA with DNPW and other stakeholders to continue engaging traditional leaders to help stop allocation of land in prohibited areas and possible relocation of illegal settlers.	Engagement of traditional leaders	Hold meetings with traditional leaders		12 meetings	12 meetings	12 meetings	12 meetings	Number of meetings conducted	LA, DNPW, FD	Annual
		Educate communities on district Land use planning		20 meetings	20 meetings	20 meetings	20 meetings	Number of meetings conducted	LA, DNPW, FD	Annual
		Relocate illegal settlers		90%	90%	90%	90%	% of illegal settlers relocated	LA, DNPW, FD	Annual
- The LA with DNPW and other stakeholders to promote and strengthen the engagement of the community members in alternative livelihood programs such as (Fish farming, poultry, beekeeping, gardening, carpentry, goat rearing).	Support alternative livelihood programs	Intensify livelihood trainings.		40%	50%	50%	50%	% increase in livelihood trainings	LA, DNPW, FD	Annual
		Distribution of materials		40%	50%	50%	50%	% of livelihood materials distributed % of households adopting alternative livelihood skills	LA,DNPW,CO MACO	Annual

Table 85: Verifiable indicators- Department of National Parks and Wildlife

		Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Objective	The LA will work in conjunction with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife to encourage communities to partner with other stakeholders in management and sustainable utilization of natural resources.	% increase in sustainable	LA, DNPW	Annual

								utilization of natural resources		
Strategy	Programme	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
The LA will work in conjunction with DNPW in sensitizing the communities on the benefits of partnering with stakeholders implementing REDD+ programmes	Educate communities on the importance of engaging in profitable conservation activities such as REDD+ Programs	Hold sensitization meetings		20	20	20	20	Number of meetings conducted	LA, DNPW	Annual
		Train CRBs/VAGs in business and financial Management.		2	2	2	2	Number of CRBs trained Number of VAGs trained	LA, DNPW	Annual

Table 86: Verifiable indicators- Department of National Parks and Wildlife

								Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Objective	The LA will work in conjunction with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife To train more wildlife police officers in human wildlife conflict management							% reduction in human wildlife conflict cases	LA, DNPW	Annual
Strategy	Programme	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
The LA with DNPW and other stakeholders to train more in-service wildlife police officers on human wildlife conflict management.	Training of In-service wildlife police officers	Mobilization of funds and other resources		100%	100%	100%	100%	% of resources mobilized	LA, DNPW	Annual
		Actual Refresher training		10	10	10	10	Number of officers trained	LA, DNPW	Annual

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The LA will work in conjunction with DNPW and tradition leaders to encourage people to settle in areas away from animal corridors.	Educate and encourage communities to settle away from the wildlife corridors	Identify and map animal corridors		50-60%	70%	70%	70%	% of animal corridors identified and mapped	LA, DNPW	Annual
		Conduct community meetings		20	20	20	20	Number of meetings conducted	LA, DNPW	Annual

Table 87: Verifiable indicators- Department of National Parks and Wildlife

								Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Objective	The LA will work in conjunction with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife To adopt and design effective learning tools on human wildlife conflict.							% of human wildlife conflict literacy learning tools developed and adopted	LA, DNPW	Annual
Strategy	Programme	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
The LA with DNPW and other stakeholders to continue the sensitization meetings with the local communities to co-exist with humans and wild animals.	Improve levels of human wildlife conflict literacy	Hold community educational meetings		20	20	20	20	Number of meetings conducted	LA, DNPW	Annual

<p>The LA will work in conjunction with DNPW to encourage innovative human wildlife conflict mitigation measures such as chilli fencing, solar fence, chilli blasting and improved agricultural systems -</p>	<p>Improved human-wildlife conflict mitigation measures</p>	<p>Train communities on improved HWC technologies</p>		<p>70-85%</p>	<p>70-85%</p>	<p>70-85%</p>	<p>70-85%</p>	<p>% of communities trained</p>	<p>LA, DNPW</p>	<p>Annual</p>
		<p>Source HWC Mitigation measures materials</p>		<p>70-85%</p>	<p>70-85%</p>	<p>70-85%</p>	<p>70-85%</p>	<p>% of HWC mitigation measures materials sourced</p>	<p>LA, DNPW</p>	<p>Annual</p>
<p>The LA in conjunction with other stakeholders to organize and conduct an exchange visit on Human Wildlife Conflict Management to neighboring countries such as Namibia who have performed</p>	<p>Undertake exchange visits</p>	<p>Organize resources</p>		<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>% of resources mobilised</p>	<p>LA, DNPW</p>	<p>Annual</p>
		<p>Travel to Namibia and other countries</p>		<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Number of exchange visits conducted</p>	<p>LA, DNPW</p>	<p>Annual</p>

well in Southern Africa.										
								Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Objective	The LA will work in conjunction with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife To Improve wildlife population in depleted areas.							% increase in wildlife sightings	LA, DNPW	Annual
Strategy	Programme	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
The LA in conjunction with other stakeholders will unlock the economic potential of wildlife and performance with effective integration by implementing ecosystem and landscape Management Approach.	Implementation of Ecosystem and Landscape management.	Conduct aerial and ground count surveys of the depleted areas.		1(Ground)	1(Aerial)	1(Ground)		Number of surveys conducted	LA, DNPW	Annual
		Conduct an Economic survey of the depleted areas.		1	1		1	Number of surveys conducted	LA, DNPW	Annual

The LA with DNPW and other stakeholders to discourage encroachment in wildlife habitat areas and animal corridors.	Stop and Discourage Encroachment	Relocate illegal settlers to alternative settlements.		90%	90%	90%	90%	% of illegal settlers relocated	LA, DNPW	Annual
The LA with DNPW to increase patrols to depleted areas	Increase and Intensify Patrols	Deploy and station officers in the depleted areas		20	20			Number of officers deployed	LA, DNPW	Annual

Table 88: Verifiable indicators- Department of National Parks and Wildlife

37.2.9 COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

								Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Objective	The LA working in conjunction with MCTI will promote small industries (value chains) and job creation.							% increase in small industries and jobs created	LA, MCTI	Annual
Strategy	Programme	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
The LA will engage the MCTI to	Localized production of product content of priority products	Support value chain linkages in priority product	2 trainings	2 trainings	2 trainings	2 trainings	2 trainings	Number of trainings conducted	LA, MCTI	Annual

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promote value chains and job creation	Capacity development	Develop tailor made business development services and packages	2 workshops	2 workshops	2 workshops	2 workshops	2 workshops	Number of business development services developed	LA, MCTI	Annual
	Procure utility vehicle	Actual procurement		1				Number of vehicles procured	LA, MCTI	Annual
The LA will work with MCTI to support Cooperative development for 20 groups	Cooperative development	Capacity building of cooperatives		10	20	30	50	Number of cooperatives with capacity built	LA, MCTI	Annual
		Establish financial cooperatives		5	10	20	40	Number of financial cooperatives established	LA, MCTI	Annual
		Facilitate diversification of cooperatives in key sectors	20 cooperatives	40 cooperatives	60 cooperatives	80 cooperatives	100 cooperatives	Proportion of cooperatives diversified in key sectors	LA, MCTI	Annual

Table 89: Verifiable indicators- Commerce and Industry

		Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
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Objective	The LA working in conjunction with MCTI will facilitate the development and promotion of entrepreneurial skills to contribute to employment creation.							% of new enterprises established	LA, MCTI	Annual
Strategy	Programme	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
The LA working with MCTI will facilitate growth of SMEs	Credit schemes established and operational	Number of businesses owned by men, women and youth supported with credit packages.	2	65	78	91	100	Number of businesses supported	LA, MCTI	Annual
	Business and market linkages promoted	Promotion of women and youth participating in business and market linkages	5 women groups trained	5 women groups trained	5 women groups trained	5 women groups trained	5 women groups trained	Number of groups participating in business and market linkages	LA, MCTI	Annual
			2 youth groups trained	2 youth groups trained	2 youth groups trained	2 youth groups trained	2 youth groups trained	Number of groups participating in business and market linkages	LA, MCTI	Annual
	Entrepreneurship development	Conduct Entrepreneurship training	3 trainings	30 trainings	10 trainings	10 trainings	10 trainings	Number of trainings conducted	LA, MCTI	Annual

Table 90: Verifiable indicators- Commerce and Industry

37.2.10 HOUSING AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES

								Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Objective	The LA in conjunction with the traditional leaders will improve the standard of housing units in both state and customary Land by 42% within 5 years.							% improvement in standard of housing units	LA	Annual
Strategy	Programme	Location (By Priority)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
The LA to engage traditional leaders on the need to follow the required standards for housing developments	Traditional Leadership engagement meetings	All 6 Chiefdoms ➤ Nsefu ➤ Malama ➤ Jumbe ➤ Msoro ➤ Mnkhanya ➤ Kakumbi	-	All 6 Chiefdoms				Number of engagement meetings conducted	LA MOCTA	Annual
The LA in conjunction with the traditional leaders will sensitise the communities on the need to construct housing units following the required standards by 42% within 5 years	Community Sensitisations	All 6 Chiefdoms ➤ Nsefu ➤ Malama ➤ Jumbe ➤ Msoro ➤ Mnkhanya ➤ Kakumbi	-	3 meetings per/year in each Chiefdom	3 meetings per/year in each Chiefdom	3 meetings per/year in each Chiefdom	3 meetings per/year in each Chiefdom	Number of community senseitization meetings conducted	LA MOCTA	Annual
The LA in conjunction with the Traditional leaders will ensure that the construction of new housing units meets the required standards and	Formulation of pre-approved standard House Plan designs for customary areas	All 6 Chiefdoms ➤ Nsefu ➤ Malama ➤ Jumbe ➤ Msoro ➤ Mnkhanya ➤ Kakumbi	-	Standard House Plans formulated	-	-	-	Number of house plans formulated	LA	Annual

regulations by 80% within 5 years										
The LA will increase the number of development control activities by 60% within 5 years	Hire 4No. Interns (1 Architect, 2 Building Inspectors and 1 Town Planner) to support the Planning Department and carry out development control activities			4 Interns	4 Interns	4 Interns	4 Interns	Number of Interns Hired	LA	Annual
	Undertake development control activities twice a month	All 6 Chiefdoms ➤ Nsefu ➤ Malama ➤ Jumbe ➤ Msoro ➤ Mnkhanya ➤ Kakumbi		1 development control activities per chiefdom in a quarter (6 activities)	1 development control activities per chiefdom in a quarter (6 activities)	1 development control activities per chiefdom in a quarter (6 activities)	1 development control activities per chiefdom in a quarter (6 activities)	Number of development control activities undertaken	LA	Quarterly

Table 91: Verifiable indicators- Standard Housing

37.2.11 ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

		Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Objective	The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development will maintain a good road network system in the district within 5 years.	% of roads maintained	LA and RDA	Yearly

Strategy	Programme	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development will ensure maintenance of the existing roads by 50% within 5 years.	Assessment and road condition survey works	Conduct physical surveillance of existing roads	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	No. of roads assessed	LA	Yearly
	Periodic maintenance of rural roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing road elements • Repairing road elements • creating protection measures 	10%	10%			10%	10%	LA	Yearly
The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development will construct engineered gravel roads by 30% within 5 years	Feasibility studies for construction of new roads	Collection of information on available resources Carry out Cost estimates Carry out cost benefit analysis		1				No. of feasibility studies done	LA	Yearly
	Construction of engineered gravel roads	Preparation and construction of road bed		8%	8%	8%	6%	No. roads constructed	LA	Yearly

		Construction of various layers								
		Construct Proper drainages								

Table 92: Verifiable indicators- Road Infrastructure

37.2.12 JUDICIARY, SAFETY AND SECURITY

							Indicator	Source of information	Frequency	
Objective	The LA in conjunction with Law enforcement agencies will work hand in hand to achieve a 90% reduction in incidences of crime and other offences within 10 years						% reduction in incidences of crime and other offences.	Home Affairs	Quarterly	
Strategy	Programme	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Law Enforcement Agencies will Establish and strengthen mechanism for the protection of victims and survivors of GBV for the next five years.	Gender Based Violence	Conduct workshops on Gender Based Violence	2	2	2	2	2	Number of workshops conducted	LA Home Affairs Gender Committee	Bi-annually

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	GBV and SGBV awareness	Radio programmes	24	24	24	24	24	LA Home Affairs Gender Committee NGOs		
The LA in conjunction with Ministry of Home Affairs will enhance 100% in-service training for security service provider officers within 5 years.	In- service trainings	Conduct refresher courses	1	1	1	1	1	Number of refresher courses conducted	LA Home Affairs	Annual
The LA will engage Ministry of home of affairs to facilitate gazzation of Mambwe Police Station from a status of Police Post.	Gazzation of Mambwe Police Station	Lobby the Ministry of Home Affairs to gazette Mambwe Police Station		1				Mambwe Police station gazzated	LA Home Affairs	Annual

The LA will engage Ministry of Home affairs to increase staffing levels of security officers to 60 from the current 29 and construct more police posts in the district.	Police recruitment and deployment	Lobby the Ministry of Home Affairs to recruit and deploy	6	6	6	6	7	Number of officers deployed	LA Home Affairs	Annual
	Infrastructure Development	Construct modern Police facilities		1 police station and 1 police Post	1 police Post	1 police post	1 police Post	Number of Police facilities constructed	LA, Home Affairs	Annual
		Construction of Correctional Facility		Construct 1 correctional facility at the Township					Number of Correctional Facilities constructed	LA Home Affairs

Table 93: Verifiable indicators- Judiciary, Safety and Security

37.2.13 LAND AND PLANNING ADMINISTRATION

								Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Objective	The LA in conjunction with the traditional leaders and other stakeholders to establish a well planned District within 5 years.								LA	Annual
Strategy	Programme	Activities	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5		LA	Annual
The LA in conjunction with the traditional leaders and other stakeholders will ensure that Mambwe residents live in sustainably planned settlements within 5 years.	Residents live in sustainably planned settlements	Procure GIS equipment for the Town Council		2				Number of GIS equipment procured	LA	Annual
		Preparation and review layout Plans for major settlements.		2	2			Number of layout plans prepared	LA	Annual
								Number of approved layout plans	LA	Annual
								Number of implemented layout plans.	LA	Annual
		Review and upgrading of land use and layout plans		3				Number of layout plan upgraded	LA	Annual
		Field reconnaissance Survey (3(2) Report		1				Field reconnaissance Survey 3(2) report done	LA	Annual
Preparation , Updating and production of land use, Tourist guide maps		1				Updated tourism map	LA	Annual		

		Preparation, Updating and production of maps depicting natural heritage sites, flora and fauna, forest and national park areas.			1			Number of maps prepared	LA	Annual
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Table 94: Verifiable indicators - Land and Planning Administration

PART FIVE - CONCLUSION

38.0 CONCLUSION

Mambwe, unique in its location and economy remains important to the tourism industry in Eastern Province and the country as a whole. It is a powerhouse of tourism for the Province as it hosts the Lupande Game Management Reserve and the entrance to the South Luangwa National Park. This provides the economic base of the district. The need to grow the tourism industry but conserve the environment that encourage tourism remains a challenge.

One of the biggest challenges being the human wildlife conflict that causes a number of deaths and crop destruction every year. This has a lot to do with settlement pattern in the district. The need to deal with the settlement patterns cannot be over-emphasized in this regard. It is therefore important that the settlement strategies set out in this document are adhered to, failure to which these challenges will continue. The conflicts have the potential to reduce the animal population through poaching and destruction of the animal habitat.

The location of the district also makes it prone to natural disaster such as floods and drought. Being a valley, the district experiences flash-floods as water is collected from higher ground into the valley. This leads to food insecurity. The district has for a long time been dependent on relief food. This has been exacerbated by wildlife destruction of fields. The need to implement strategies and programs to alleviate the hunger situation in the district is one of the top priorities.

In order "To Be A Prosperous District Through Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Inclusive Socio-Economic Development, Environmental Protection And Provision Of Quality Infrastructure And Social Services By 2030", it is important that Government, implementing agencies and other stakeholders adhere to the programs in the implementation plan. Implementation of programs outside the implementation plan would not add to the achievement of the set out strategies.

39.0 APPENDICES

Appendix I: Power Supply Sources for various Schools in Mambwe

S/No	NAME OF SCHOOL	TYPE OF POWER
1	CHABWERA COMMUNITY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
2	CHADUKA PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
3	CHALIMBANA COMMUNITY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
4	CHAMBO'BO PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
5	CHAMITUMBA COMMUNITY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
6	CHANJOBVU COMMUNITY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
7	CHAPUSA COMMUNITY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
8	CHIBVUNDULA COMMUNITY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
9	CHIGOMBE PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
10	CHIKOWA PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
11	CHIKOWA SECONDARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
12	CHILONGOZI PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
13	CHIMULAMBE PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
14	CHINJOBVU COMMUNITY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
15	CHIPAKO DAY SECONDARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
16	CHIPAKO PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
17	CHISENGU DAY SEC	NO SOURCE OF POWER
18	CHISENGU PRIMARY	HYDRO POWER
19	CHITEMPHA PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
20	CHITENGA COMMUNTIY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
21	CHITILILA COMMUNITY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
22	CHIUTIKA PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
23	CHIVYOLOLO PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
24	CHIWAWATALA PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
25	CHOMBE PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
26	CHULU COMMUNITY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
27	HAMBIDZI COMMUNITY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
28	HOLY HILL PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
29	JUMBE PRIMARY	HYDRO POWER
30	JUMBE SECONDARY	HYDRO POWER
31	KABILA PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
32	KAKUMBI PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
33	KALENGO PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
34	KAMBWIRI PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
35	KAMOTO PRIMARY	HYDRO POWER
36	KAMPHASA PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
37	KAMUWAWA PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
38	KAMWANJIRI PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
39	KANAMVULA COMMUNITY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
40	KAPILINSONGOLA	NO SOURCE OF POWER
41	KAPITA PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER

42	KASAMANDA DAY SECONDARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
43	KASAMANDA PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
44	KASIMBO COMMUNITY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
45	KASINGA PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
46	KATAPILA PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
47	KATEMO PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
48	KAUNGO PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
49	KAUNGWE COMMUNITY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
50	KAWAZA PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
51	LUTEMBWE PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
52	MALANGA PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
53	MALIMBA PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
54	MAMBWE COUNCIL PRE - SCHOOL	HYDRO POWER
55	MAMBWE SEC SCH	HYDRO POWER
56	MAMUNEM TRUST	HYDRO POWER
57	MATIZI COMMUNITY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
58	MATULA DAY SEC	HYDRO POWER
59	MATULA PRIMARY	HYDRO POWER
60	MAUTO COMMUNITY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
61	MBULYENJI PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
62	MDIMA PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
63	MFUWE DAY SEC	HYDRO POWER
64	MFUWE PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
65	MKHUVULO PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
66	MKONKHA COMMUNITY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
67	MNKHANYA PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
68	MPHANDIKA PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
69	MPHATA PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
70	MPHOMWA PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
71	MSORO COMMUNITY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
72	MSORO PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
73	MSORO SECONDARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
74	MWANDAKWISANO PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
75	MWASIYA MBUMBA	NO SOURCE OF POWER
76	NCHEKA PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
77	NKHUZYENI PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
78	NSEFU DAY SECONDARY	HYDRO POWER
79	NSEFU PRIMARY	HYDRO POWER
80	NYAWA COMMUNITY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
81	PENDWE PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
82	RUMASE CHRISTAIN SCH	HYDRO POWER
83	ST.FRANCIS PRIMARY	HYDRO POWER
84	ST.LUKE'S SEC	HYDRO POWER
85	TAFIKA PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
86	UMODZI COMMUNITY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
87	UYOBA PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER

88	VINZA PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
89	VIZIMUMBA 'B' DAY SECONDARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
90	WAZAZA PRIMARY	NO SOURCE OF POWER
91	YOSEFE DAY SECONDARY SCH	NO SOURCE OF POWER
92	YOSEFE PRIMARY	HYDRO POWER
93	BRIGHT FUTURE PRE-SCHOOL	HYDRO POWER

Appendix II: List of Participants for IDP preparation

S/N	NAME	INSTITUTION	DESIGNATION
1.0	Mrs Caroline Mwanza	District Administration	District Commissioner
2.0	Mr. Henry Siwakwi	Council	Council Secretary
3.0	Mr. Godfrey Mumba	District Administration	District Administrative Officer (Ag)
4.0	Mr. Frank Mazani	Council	Deputy Council Secretary
5.0	Mr. Kennedy Phiri	Council	District Planning Officer
6.0	Mr. Niza Ndawa	Council	Director of Works
7.0	Mr. Musyani Mugala	Council	District Treasurer
8.0	Ms. Janet Mulilo	Council	Social Economic Planner
9.0	Mr. Henry Mutambo	Council	Health Education Officer
10.	Miss Catherine Satulo	Council	Assistant Planning Officer
11.	Mr. Gershom Simutowe	Council	Health Inspector
12.	Mr. Felix Satela	Council	Valuation Officer
13.	Mr. Edson Kambole	Council	Deputy Council Treasurer
14.	Mrs. Mbalose Mwanza	Council	District Accountant
15.	Mr. Boston Mwiya	Council	Assistant Committee Clerk
16.	Mr. Fortune Musonda	Council	Assistant Committee Clerk
17.	Miss Penelope Nyirenda	Council	Buildings Inspector
18.	Mr. Patson Musonda	Council	Internal Auditor
19.	Mr. Sandy Msimuko	Council	Assistant Accountant
20.	Miss Lenganji Nalomba	Council	District Treasurer
21.	Miss Staphel M'tonga	Council	Typist
22.	Mrs. Esther Muchombo	Council	Public Administration Officer
23.	Mr. Victor Kamalungu	Health	Assistant Procurement Officer
24.	Mr. Richard Lubafu	Education	Planner
25.	Mr. Mathias Zimba	Education	Statistician
26.	Mr. Curtis Shamano	Health	Planner
27.	Mr. Steborn Goma	Health	Clinical Care Officer
28.	Mr. Charles Mumba	Forestry	Senior Extension Assistant
29.	Mr. Shadrick Chinyanta	Office of the President	Intelligence Officer
30.	Mr. Edwin Mwewa	MOCTA	Traditional Affairs Officer
31.	Mr. Chimuka Mcheema	Agriculture	Administrative Officer
32.	Mr. Linos Musunga	Council	Town Planner
33.	Mr. Kennedy Kaputo	Agriculture	DACO
34.	Mr. Lazarous Lungu	Community Development	Assistant Community Development Officer
35.	Mr. Wellington Chazya	Bio - Carbon Partners	Community Officer
36.	Miss Silvia Chalikosa	Community Development	Community Development Officer
37.	Mrs. Sinyala Nyirongo Chipasha	DNPW	Planner
38.	Mr. Robert Chilembo	DNPW	Research Technician
39.	Miss Racheal Lungu	Community Development	Assistant Community Development Officer

40.	Mr. Charles Tambe	ZESCO	Manager
41.	Ms. Musamaria Banda	PAF	District Coordinator
42.	Ms. Mable Phiri	ADRA	District Coordinator
43.	Mr. Lazarous Miti	Min. of Commerce and Industry	DCDO

Appendix III: Planning Standards and Planning needs for the IDP area

The following sub-sections contain the assessed and estimated planning needs for major sectors in Mambwe based on likely population projections and current planning standards in unit and hecterage wherever applicable. The examined needs include the existing and estimated ones. The base year used in this regard is 2020, which constitutes the year for determining the existing needs.

39.1 Housing Needs

Table 95 illustrates the number of dwelling units as existing in Mambwe in 2020 and as projected to 2025, 2030, and 2035. The housing unit needs include Government and private sector housing units. As is the case in all Zambia towns at present, 60% of Mambwe's population live in informal settlements where the majority of low-income groups of the towns population reside. In the absence of a viable private sector housing development, the Government, the Council and the parastatals, such as the National Housing Authority and the Zambia Building Society, will have to provide not only serviced plots but also be involved in the production of at least care houses for the poor if the Mambwe housing needs are to be met as estimated in the table.

(a) Housing Unit needs**Table 95: HOUSING NEEDS BASED ON POPULATION PROJECTIONS**

	2020	2025	2030	2035
Population	99,981	120,121	143,332	171,951
Number of Households for above population	16,664	20,020	23,889	28,659
Number of existing Houses				
Number of Estimated Housing needs				

Table 95: Housing needs based on population projection

Note: The above estimates are for all types of housing as per zone physical counting.

(b) Housing Needs in Hactarage

Table 96 : shows the expected Mambwe Population Growth together with the estimated No. of Households, existing housing hecterage and estimated hecterage required.

Table 96: HOUSING HECTERAGE NEEDS BASED ON POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Population size/year	2020	2025	2030	2035
Population	99,981	120,121	143,332	171,951
Number of Households for above population	16,664	20,020	23,889	28,659

Table 96: Housing Hecterage based on population projections

The hecterage in the above table is based on the assumption that new residential zoning / development of Mambwe Town is distributed at 50% low cost housing, 30% medium cost and 20% high cost on the Development / Planning Standards as shown in **Table 97**.

Table 97: Number of units per Hectare in Residential Zones

Residential Zoning	Plot Sizes	Dwelling Units/Ha	Estimated hactarage needed	Possible Locations	Appropriate
Low Cost	200m ² – 285m ²	35 - 50	237	Urban periphery, outlying lands, areas immediately or adjacent to public transport hubs atleast 2km from the CBD	
Medium Cost	286m ² – 666m ²	15 - 35	333	Urban periphery, outlying lands, areas immediately or adjacent to public transport hubs atleast 2km from the CBD	
High Cost	667m ² – 2000m ²	5 - 15	667	Urban periphery, outlying lands, areas immediately or adjacent to public transport hubs atleast 2km from the CBD	

Table 97: Number of units per hectarage in residential zones

39.2 Commercial Building needs

(a) Commercial Building Unit (shop) needs

Table 98 : shows the numbers of shop needed in Mambwe from 2020 to 2035. The estimates of the number of shops in Mambwe are based on the current planning standards of one shop per 30 families (households)

Table 98: COMMERCIAL BUILDING NEEDS IN MAMBWE BASED ON POPULATION PROJECTIONS AND PLANNING STANDARDS

Population size/year	2020	2025	2030	2035
Population	99,981	120,121	143,332	171,951
Number of Households	16,664	20,020	23,889	28,659
Number of shops needed for above population	555	667	796	955

Table 98: Commercial needs in mambwe based on population projections and planning Standards

In addition to the estimated shopping units, Mambwe will need bus station.

(b) Central Business Hactarage needs

The land use planning standards for the Central Business area are as shown below:

LAND USE	STANDARDS AND CATCHMENT	COMMENTS
Shopping (BS)	Rural area settlement : total = 160-360m ² /1,000pop (260m ² average) dispersed as: (a) Central area 80 – 180m ² /1,000pop(i,e one shop) (b) Dispersed 80- 180m ² /1,000pop	Standard relates to retail space not plot size
Parking (Shops)	3/1,000m ² floor space	
Retail Market (BM)	14 stalls / 1,000 pop ie 25m ² /1,000	1km catchment
Parking (Markets)	1/300m ² floor space	
Office (BC)	400m ² /10,000 pop	
Parking (Offices)	1/100m ² floor space	
Licensed Premises	2000m ² / 3,000pop (plots to be 1,000 – 2,000m ²)	

Petrol Filling Station (TS)	1,000 – 1,500m ² site/20,000 pop	
Post Office (AP)	Sub office 300m ² / 10,000 pop	
Parking Licensed Premises	1/40m ² public floor space ¾ bedrooms 1/5 staff	
Small Workshops	10 x 25 m ² / 4,000 pop	Adjacent market area
Industry/warehousing wholesale premises	1 car / 10 employees 1 lorry /1,000m ² (min 3)	Lorry spaces= 46 m ² Additional provision for offices where appropriate

With the above planning standards and unit needs projected in **Table 98**, we present **Table 99** which gives the commercial hectareage needed for the CBD.

Table 99: COMMERCIAL BUILDING NEED BASED ON POPULATION PROJECTIONS

	2020	2025	2030	2035
Population	99,981	120,121	143,332	171,951
Number of Households	16,664	20,020	23,889	28,659
Number of shops needed for above population	555	667	796	955
Estimated Shopping Hectarage	3.60	4.32	5.16	6.19

Table 99: Commercial hectareage needed for the CBD

39.3 Administration Building Needs

(a) Administration Building Unit needs

Additional office floor space requirements are estimated on the assumption that 500 Government employees will need office accommodation in Mambwe by 2030 to reach the prevailing standards.

(b) Administration Building Hectarage needs

The land area required for administrative functions in Mambwe by the year 2030 is estimated at approximately 7ha on the assumption of 75 employees per ha for the estimated 500 Government employees working in office building.

39.4 Educational needs in Mambwe 2020 – 2035

(a) Educational unit needs

The educational requirements as stated by the stakeholders in Mambwe for the planned period is as follows:

Rehabilitation and expansion of existing basic and high schools

Construction of additional basic and high schools

Construction of one public library and one teacher's resource centre.

(b) Educational Hectarage needs

Educational hectareage requirements are drawn from the planning standard shown below:

LAND USE	STANDARDS AND CATCHMENT	AND	HA/POPULATION	HECTARAGE NEEDED			
				2020	2025	2030	2035

			Pop: 99,981	Pop: 120,121	Pop: 143,332	Pop: 171,951
Nursery school (GEN)	0.5ha: with GEP 200 pupils /4,000 population average 25 pupils/school	0.125/1,000	12.5	15	18	22
Primary school (GEP)	1 stream: 280 pupils (1,500 pop): 1.2ha 2 stream: 560 pupils (3,000 pop): 1.8ha 3 stream: 840 pupils (5,400 pop): 2.4ha 4 stream: 1120 pupils (6,000 pop) 3.0ha	At 4 stream (ideal target) 0.5/1,000	50	60	72	86
Secondary school (GED)	4/2 streams (4 x grade 1,2,3 x Grades 4,5) for 20,000 pop Building required when 3-4% of pop = 620 – 820 pupils with 520 min	5/20,000	25	30	36	43
Parking (school)	1/classroom (plus “set down” area)					

Population size/year	2020	2025	2030	2035
Population	99,981	120,121	143,332	171,951
Hectarage	87.5	105	126	151

450ha will be allocated to tertiary institutions i.e 1 University, 1 college, Vocational skills training institute. Thus a total hectarage of 450 will be required for this sector by the year 2030.

39.5 Health Building Needs

(a) Health Building Unit Needs

The health building unit need in Mambwe as stated by the stakeholders for the planned period is as follows:

Construction of a District Hospital at Masumba

Construction and rehabilitation /upgrading of existing health centres.

(b) Health Building Hectarage Needs

Land area for the District hospital and clinics is derived from the planning standard below

LAND USE	STANDARDS AND CATCHMENTS	HA/POPULATION	COMMENTS
Health Sub Centre - or Clinic (GHC)	600-800m ² /1,000pop	0.06-0.08/1,000	Housing outside site: 15km radius catchment
HOSPITAL (GHO)	Mk.I (District) 1/50,000 pop; Mk.II (Prov,H,Q) 1/100,000 pop; MK. III 1/20,000 pop General 1/300,000 pop;		
Parking (health)	1 space/5beds + space /1 staff		

	2020	2025	2030	2035
Population	99,981	120,121	143,332	171,951
Hectarage	8	10	11.5	14

50ha have been allocated for a district hospital. Thus a total hectarage of 61.5 will be required by the year 2030.

39.6 Industrial needs in Mambwe

(a) Industrial unit needs in Mambwe

The needs for industrial units in Mambwe for the planned period were spelt out as follows:

Declaration of Mambwe as a low/tax holiday investment destination

Provision of site for a Technical/Industrial training centre

Development of local processing industrial sites.

(b) Industrial Hectarage needs in Mambwe

Industrial land needs of 10ha for the year 2030 have been estimated based on planning standards as shown below:

LAND USE	STANDARS AND CATCHMENTS	COMMENTS
SERVICE INDUSTRY Small workshops Large workshops (fl)	10 x 25m ² /4,000pop 5 x 4000m ² /1,000pop	Adjacent market area
OTHER INDUSTRY (General or Special) Specific works as requested	50% expansion nearby +50% land reservation elsewhere for "spin – off" 1 car/10 employees 1 lorry/1,000m (min 3)	Lorry spaces = 46m ² Additional provision for offices were appropriate
Parking (industry)		

	2020	2025	2030	2035
Population	99,981	120,121	143,332	171,951
Hectarage	200	240	287	344

Thus a total hectarage of 287 will be required for this sector by the year 2030.

39.7 Local Street Unit needs in Mambwe 2020-2030

(a) Local Street Unit needs in Mambwe 2020-2030

These are indicated as follows:

Table 100: priority urban roads in Mambwe

The local street needs in Mambwe for the planning period were provided by the Mambwe town council as shown in **table 100**. These give a total length of 969km. These are existing roads which need upgrading, rehabilitation and periodic maintenance.

No	Name of the Road	Road Number	Length of the Road (km)	Status	Remarks
1.	Chipata-Mfuwe	D 104	130	Good	Bituminous standard
2.	Jumbe-Msoro	RD113	60	Poor	Cuts across three rivers which require the construction of bridges on Lupande & Lusanganzi Rivers.
3.	Masumba-Nsefu	R261	16	Poor	Stretch from Masumba Health Centre to the Chief Nsefu's palace.
4.	Masumba-Ncheka	R 258	25	Poor	Stretch from Masumba WCS to the junction of Mfuwe Airport and SLNP road. Heavily eroded and impassable during raining season.
5.	Mfuwe-Malama road	-	70	Poor	Stretch from SLAMU HQ to Chief Malama's palace. Passes alongside Luangwa river banks. There are numerous river crossings which are impassable in the raining season.
6.	Msoro-Msekela T-off via Nyakatokoli	D123	92	Poor	Never maintained since initial construction
7.	Mfuwe-Katemo-Chanzola Road	R260	50	Poor	Stretch from the junction of Chanzola and Jumbe-Msoro road the Mfuwe Airport road.
8.	Msoro-Katete Road	D598	60	Poor	Stretch for Msoro post office to Great East road at Mtetezi junction Not rehabilitated since construction.
9	Mambwe-Nabwalya Road		250	Poor	Connects Eastern and Muchinga Provinces through Mpika
10	Mambwe-Chambobo		147	Poor	Connects Mambwe boma to Chambobo Health Post via Chikowa
11	Mfuwe-Chichele		30	Poor	Need to be rehabilitated
12	Msoro-Malama Via Pendwe	-	-	poor	To be rehabilitated
13	Nkoko-Kasamanda	-	4	Poor	To be rehabilitated
14	Jumbe-Nyakatokoli	-	35	Poor	To be rehabilitated

Table 100: Priority urban roads in mambwe

Source: Works Department, Mambwe Town Council

39.8 Utilities Needs in Mambwe

(a) Water and Sewer Supply Unit needs in Mambwe

The needs in the water supply sector in Mambwe were spelt out by the stakeholders as follow:

Rehabilitation and expansion of the existing water reticulation system

Construction of a sewer treatment plant and associated collection network.

(b) Water and Sewer Supply Unit needs in Mambwe

LAND USE	STANDARDS AND CATCHMENTS	COMMENTS
Water Supply	200 litres /day / person	
Sewerage	200 litres /day / person	
Lateral or house sewer	1:40	Minimum
Terminal Length	1:80	Minimum
Normal lengths	1:100	Minimum

A total of 12 hectares will be required for construction of an oxidation ponds sewer treatment plant and new waterworks.

39.9 Electricity Needs

(a) Electricity Unit Needs

Expansion of power supply and distribution to cover the entire Planning Area by the year 2030.

(b) Electricity Unit Needs

Hectarage needs for Electricity demands have been estimated alongside water –protected areas and road reserve needs.

39.10 Social Facilities Unit Needs

(a) Social Facilities Unit Needs

Construction of radio and television transmitter stations

Rehabilitation and construction of post offices

Enhance social amenities.

(b) Social Facilities Hectarage needs

The hecterage needs for public and social facilities are obtained from the planning standards given below.

LAND USE	STANDARDS AND CATCHMENTS	AND	HA/POPULATION	COMMENTS
Community HALL (ps)	1,500 -2,500m ² /10,000pop (3,000m ² if sports facilities)		0.06 – 0.08/1,000	Housing outside site: 15km radius catchment
Place of Workshop (PW)	1,000 - 1,500m ² /3000pop			At each shopping centre and bus station
Public Convenience (PT)	0,04ha/1,000pop			Suitably located land reservation

Entertainment (theatre, cinema, social clubs) (PE)	0.5ha/300,000pop		Suitably located land reservation
Open air cinema (PE)			

	2020	2025	2030	2035
Population	99,981	120,121	143,332	171,951
Hectarage	8	9.6	11.5	14

Total hectarage from the above is projected at 11.5 by the year 2030.

39.11 Open Spaces and Recreational Facilities Needs

(a) Open Spaces and Recreational Facilities Unit Needs

This comprises Parks, Open space, green areas, cemetery, recreation and tourism.

(b) Open Spaces and Recreational Facilities Land Needs

Planning standard for Open Space Facilities are given below:

LAND USE	STANDARDS CATCHMENTS	AND	HA/POPULATION	COMMENTS
"Tot Lot"	0.1ha/1,000pop	Serving 100m radius	0.1ha/1,000	Ideally to serve 25 houses
Children's Playground (OPP)	Sites totaling 0.5ha/1,000pop		0.5ha/1,000	
Playfields, Tennis Courts etc.(OPF)	To serve 200m radius		2.0ha/10,000	Including informal football pitch areas 1 football Pitch/5,000pop
Parks (OP)	2.0ha/10,000pop: 1km radius			
Swimming Pools (OPS)	0.1ha/1,000 pop			Less specific requests
Golf Course (OPG)	0.75ha site/30 -50,000pop			This acts as land reserve within town
Private Park or Play Area (OVP)	60ha site (18 hole) 30ha site (8 hole)			Demand likely once community exceeds 10,000 pop
Race Track/Stadium/Show Ground (OPR)	0.05ha/1,000pop		1ha/1,000	
CEMETERY Crematorium (CE) "Gardens" (AU)	50ha/1,000pop			Site away from residential areas
	0.25ha/1,000pop			

Population size/year	2020	2025	2030	2035
Population	99,981	120,121	143,332	171,951
Hectarage	285	342	345	411

Note: this does not include Race Track/Stadium/Show Ground (OPR)