

KATETE DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2020-2030



Road Infrastructure



Market Shelter



Agriculture

***CUMA CATHU CIRI MUNTHAKA
(OUR WEALTH IS IN THE SOIL)***

FOREWORD

The Government of the Republic of Zambia through Integrated Development Planning aims to ensure that the people are healthy and productive to effectively contribute to making Zambia a prosperous middle income country by 2030. This aspiration is articulated in the Vision 2030, the 7th National Development Plan and other individual Ministries Strategic Plans.

To further improve the wellbeing of our people, Government through the Ministry of Local Government embarked on a transformation agenda using an integrated approach in addressing various national issues at District Level leaving nobody behind.

The Vision of Katete “An agriculture driven and competitive economy providing quality services to all by 2030” will contribute to the Country’s Vision 2030.

In order to overcome various challenges if we are to achieve our goals in integrated approach, we must scale up different workforces across the district, country and address the fragmentation that has characterised the development planning by mobilizing resources, improve the use of data in decision making and address the barriers that may impede development.

It is therefore; key that we embrace innovations that will allow us to reach all our people in order to improve quality of services and work more efficiently in order to achieve the Goal of reducing poverty through agriculture diversification and agro-processing reinforced by equal distribution of services and infrastructure development in Katete.

I therefore urge all the stakeholders to take keen interest in reading the document and fully utilize it as well as support District in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation including and not limited to mobilizing the required resources.

For the District to record success in the areas planned; there is need to apply concerted efforts, show dedication, transparency, accountability and consultative leadership and management throughout the process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Joseph Duma Makukula
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
KATETE DISTRICT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to appreciate the contributions of all Stakeholders in the District who were involved at various stages of developing this Integrated Development Plan.

I am particularly grateful for the participation of our “un sung heroes” the IDP team led by the District Planning Officer for Katete Town Council Mr. Sydney Chipili who was the IDP manager.

I am also greatly indebted to the Ward Development Committees, Civil Society Organizations, Faith Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organizations, Parastatals and the Two Constituency Offices for their valuable contributions to the development of our Integrated Development Plan.

In addition, I would like to profusely thank the World Bank for their financial support as we developed this document.

M.K Simbao
COUNCIL SECRETARY
KATETE TOWN COUNCIL

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) document that is a guide to the planned development of Katete district for the period 2020 to 2030. This document was prepared from a combination of various methods that included the collection and analysis of both primary and secondary data. The secondary data was from statistical documents, laws, government policies and planning documents. The primary data on the other hand was from public meetings at village and ward level as well as face to face interviews and workshops held for key stakeholders at the district level. The collected data was analysed using problem tree and visual analysis for statistical and spatial data. Issues identified from the public meetings in the field were subjected to scrutiny and summarization process by multi sectoral experts using problem tree analysis as well as pair wise ranking for prioritization. These steps taken led to there being five key issues identified as the overall challenges hindering the development of Katete district. The Integrated Development Plan preparation process followed the IDP Guidelines published by the Ministry of Local Government in January, 2019.

Low economic growth was identified as a challenge that has potential to affect all sectors in that limited access to finances and the lack of financial flow would contribute and fuel the other four key issues which are: Inadequate social infrastructure and provision; Environmental degradation; Poor and inadequate road infrastructure, public transport and communication networks as well as Uncoordinated spatial development.

In line with the above identified key issues, the vision for Katete district is: *“An agriculture driven and competitive economy providing quality services to all by 2030”* with the main goal towards achieving this being *“To reduce poverty through agriculture diversification and agro-processing reinforced by equal distribution of services and infrastructure development”*. The main goal has further been broken down into specific goals, activities and programmes with the resources needed having been identified. These the key implementers of this development plan will in turn include them in their annual work plans with the Local Authority and the District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) supervising them. This Integrated Development plan is being prepared also to align the district to the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP) as well as the Vision 2030 leading to Katete district being transformed into an agriculture driven competitive economy providing quality services in all the sectors.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME
CHAZ	CHURCHES ASSOCIATION OF ZAMBIA
CBD	CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
CCA	COMMUNITY CONSERVATION AREAS
CDC	CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL
CDF	CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND
CSO	CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
DEBS	DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD SECRETARY
DHIS	DISTRICT HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM
DHO	DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICE
DPP	DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL PLANNING
EWSC	EASTERN WATER AND SANITATION COMPANY
GHG	GREEN HOUSE GASES
GPI	GENDER PARITY INDEX
GRZ	GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
FNDP	FORUM FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
JICA	JAPAN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION AGENCY
HIV	HUMAN IMMUNE VIRUS
HMIS	HEALTH MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM
IDP	INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LA	LOCAL AUTHORITY
MOA	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
MOFL	MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK
MOH	MINISTRY OF HEALTH
MOGE	MINISTRY OF GENERAL EDUCATION
MLNR	MINISTRY OF LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ODF	OPEN DEFECATION FREE
7NDP	SEVENTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
RDA	ROAD DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
RWWS	RURAL WATER AND SANITATION
UNDER 5S	UNDER THE AGE OF FIVE YEARS
UNDP	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
USAID	UNITED STATES DEVELOPMENT AID
RSNDP	REVISED SIXTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
ZDA	ZAMBIA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
ZEMA	ZAMBIA ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AGENCY
ZICTA	ZAMBIA INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY AUTHORITY
ZIFLP	ZAMBIA INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE PROJECT
ZMK	ZAMBIAN KWACHA
ZNBC	ZAMBIA NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICES

7NDP

SEVENTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PART ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Katete is geographically endowed with proximity requirements such as markets, customers, suppliers, competitors, supporting industry and government, and exhibits potentials in achieving a dynamic economic development in the province. Considering Vision 2030 “Zambia as the middle income country by the year 2030”, Katete will no longer be a mere district, but rather take the mandate to participate in the future provincial economy.

Katete is among the 14 districts in Eastern Province, and it is central to providing most of the province’s change and thus growth is inevitable. The development pressures in improving social, environmental and economic conditions for all people and promoting sustainable development is increasingly becoming a challenge. The critical issues identified in Katete are transport and social service infrastructure, spatial development, Economy and Informal sector service provision in the environment. Therefore, it is important that an Integrated Development Plan for Katete is developed to guide development in the district and this is the major aim of this document.

An Integrated Development Plan is to provide the local authority and other development agencies with a tool to assist them in making development decisions, which ensures that land use management and future land development within a municipality is based on the principle of sustainable development decisions and practices. Based on the vision and objectives contained in the IDP of a municipality, and therefore, an Integrated Development Plan should be a reflection of what the Local Authority area will look like in the future. Henceforth, the Katete IDP will aim to achieve the following:

- Direct decision-making that may impact on the Local Authority area
- Direct development investment to areas that would ensure the most sustainable return of investment.
- Guide development in a spatially efficient way, ensuring linkage and alignment to provincial and national development policies and programmes.
- In response to specific trends and dynamics, direct investment to areas of greatest potential and to target areas of greatest need so as to promote economic growth and alleviate poverty.

- Ensure improved linkages within Katete and beyond its boundaries to stimulate effective and sustainable integrated development.
- Protect natural systems in Katete

The overall intention of the Katete Integrated Development Plan is to guide and manage urban growth, and to balance competing land use demands, by putting in place a long-term, logical development path that will shape the spatial form and structure of the district of Katete by 2030. In the context of climate change and resource depletion, the future growth path needs to underline the importance of sustainable future growth. The proposed development path must be flexible and adaptive, and therefore does not include fixed deadlines and timetables, as economic, environmental and social forces are unpredictable, and it is impossible to determine accurately how fast the Town will grow. The proposals set out below may take some time to realise, and will need to be reviewed from time to time to ensure that they remain relevant, realistic and informed by changing dynamics and local, national and global events.

1.1.BACKGROUND

Katete is one of the 14 districts in Eastern Province of the Republic of Zambia. The town is at the foot of the rocky hills which lies to its east including Mphangwe hill and Kanagrema hill. It is situated between longitudes 31.450 and 32.300 East and latitudes 13.800 and 14.450 South. Katete district shares boundary with Chadiza district in the southeast, Chipata city and Kasenengwa district in the northeast, Mambwe in the north, and Sinda district in southwest.

The Administrative Centre is approximately 500 km away from Lusaka the capital city of Zambia and 86 km away from Chipata the Provincial headquarters of the Eastern Province. The Great East road connects Katete district to the rest of the country. The district covers a land area of about 2,433 square kilometers.

Katete district lies on a plateau with an altitude of 800 to 1000 meters above sea level. There are isolated hills in the central and Eastern parts of the district. The most outstanding feature in the district is the Mphangwe hill, which is about 660m high and close to the district centre. Other hills include Mwandafisi, Chiulukile, Chilongamawe, Milanzi, Nchingilizya and Mwana-Mphangwe. In the north, the topography is generally uneven but without outstanding hills.

Figure 1 shows the location of Katete district in Eastern Province.

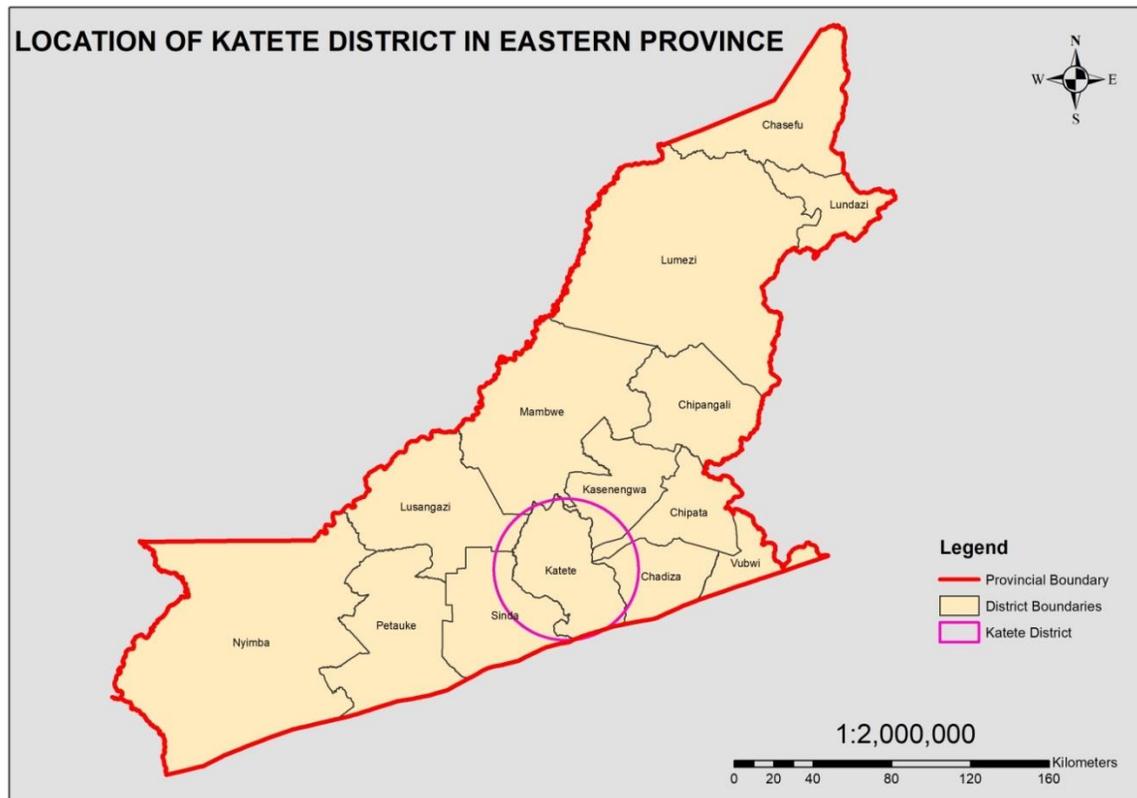


Figure 1: Location map for Katete district
 Source: Author, 2019

PART TWO – PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS

2.0 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

2.1 POPULATION DYNAMICS

2.1.1 Population distribution and composition

The population size for Katete District has been increasing from 160,985 in 2010 to 209,427 (CSO, 2020). Figure 2 gives an illustration of how the population is distributed by wards. The darker shade represents the largest population concentration in the District with populations ranging from approximately 10,763 to 24,171 while the population in the lowest populated areas ranges from 2,402 to 3,259. The difference in the two population ranges is very big. Mphangwe and Mkaika wards have the largest population and Chimwa has the least population in the District. This is attributed to the fact that Mphangwe and Mkaika wards are the most urbanized wards with necessary basic goods and services to attract large populations.

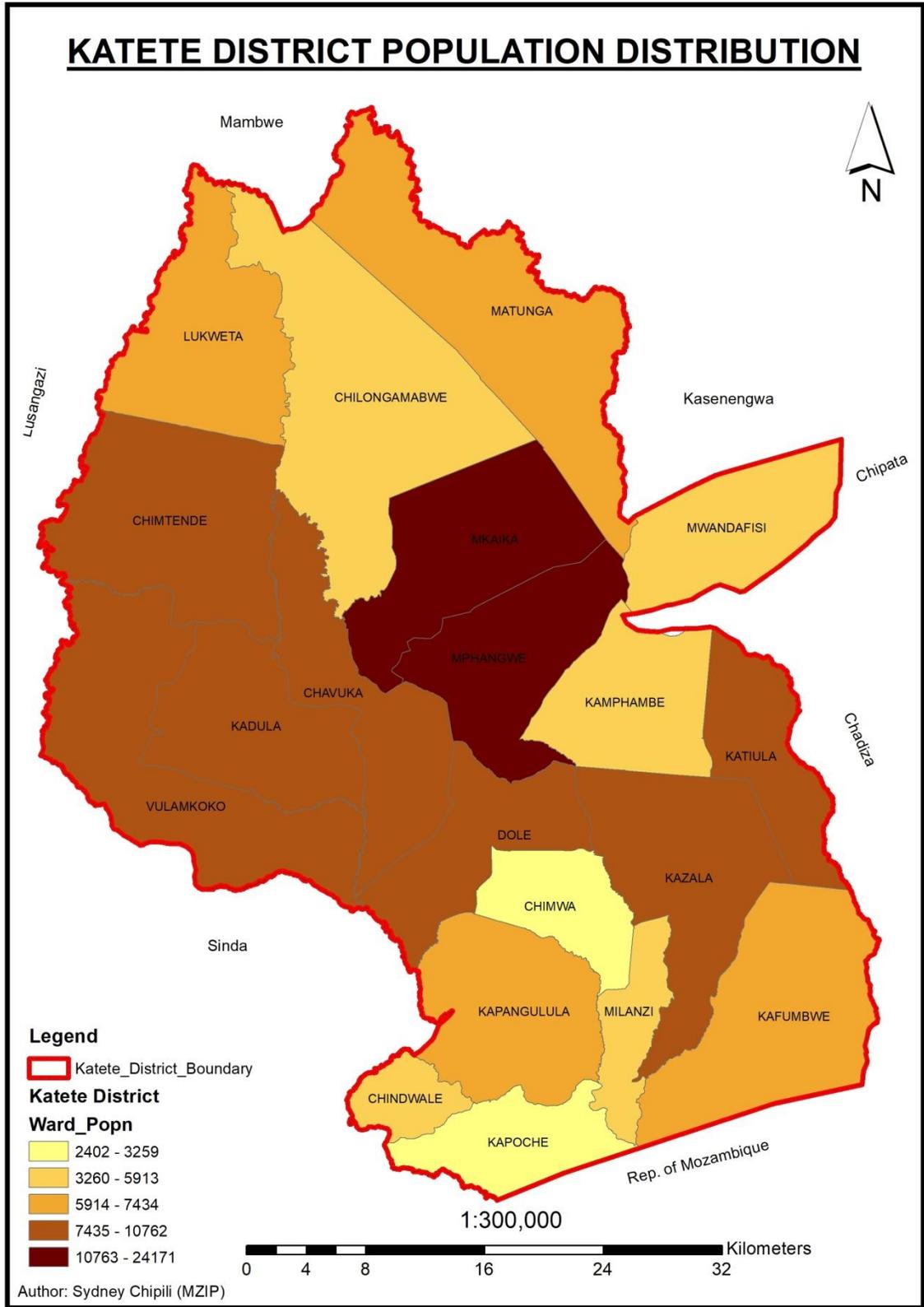


Figure 2: Population distribution
Source: CSO, 2020

It should be noted that there are more females than males in the District and the majority of the population is found in rural areas, which is about 89% of the total population (Figure 3). This definitely could explain why the seeming urban Katete Central in Mphangwe ward could have a lower population. This urban population distribution pattern is as a result of effects of emigration of people from both outside the District and from rural parts within the District, being attracted to employment and business opportunities created as a result of growing commercial activities. This trend implies that the region has potential of having human capital which can spearhead the development of the District, and that more people in the District live in rural areas indicating and demanding that much development initiatives and shares must be targeted to the rural population.

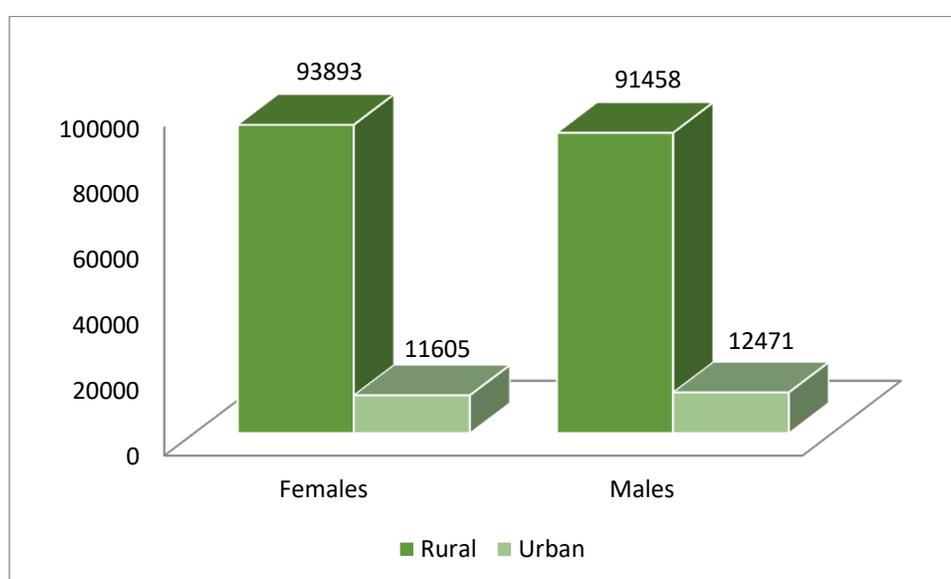


Figure 3: Urban/Rural Population Composition of Katete District by sex,
Source: CSO (2020)

Implications of a Large Female Population

The depictions of more females indicate that there must be a need of serious attention on women needs and empowerment programmes especially in economic and governance so that the dependence on men and vulnerability of women are reduced to negligible levels. Women are one of the vulnerable groups in societies especially in rural areas. Katete is spatially comprised of a large portion of a rural population hence its focus must be on policy implications regarding advancing gender equality, equity, and empowerment of women as key to population and development related programs.

Implication of a Rural Based Population in the District

Rural population constitutes 89% of the entire District population while urban population constitutes 11% of the entire population. This implies that more people in the District live in rural areas indicating and demanding that much development initiatives and shares must be targeted to the rural population. Applying W.W Rostow's model of development, clearly shows that the rural parts of the District corresponds to what Rostow described as 'Traditional Society' which is characterized by a subsistent, agricultural based economy, with intensive labor and low levels of trading, and a population that does not have a scientific perspective on the world and technology (Parr, 2001).

In view of the above, the rural population lacks opportunities and attributes that can make it urbanize and afford a well serviced urban life. Lack of attributes such as modern skills in agriculture, entrepreneur, and professional career attainment etc. force more people to live in the rural areas and practice labour intensive and subsistence income generating activities, which are predominantly agrarian and mostly unsustainable. In other words, people lack skills to gain employment and investment activities in urban areas cannot absorb them. To this effect, there is need to strategically plan for the rural majority so that they can sustainably lead their economy through active participation. Therefore, in order to economically transform the rural parts of the District there is need to develop agriculture by introducing mechanized systems, value addition, crop diversification and agro marketing systems. These innovations and others of this kind will, with no doubt, attract non agriculture but supporting economic activities and that would induce and promote economic diversification in the District.

2.1.2 Population Composition by Age Group and Sex

The age group structure in developing countries mostly depicts a pyramid shaped. Figure 4 indicates that there are more people between 0 and 24 years and fewer people between 25 and 80 years.

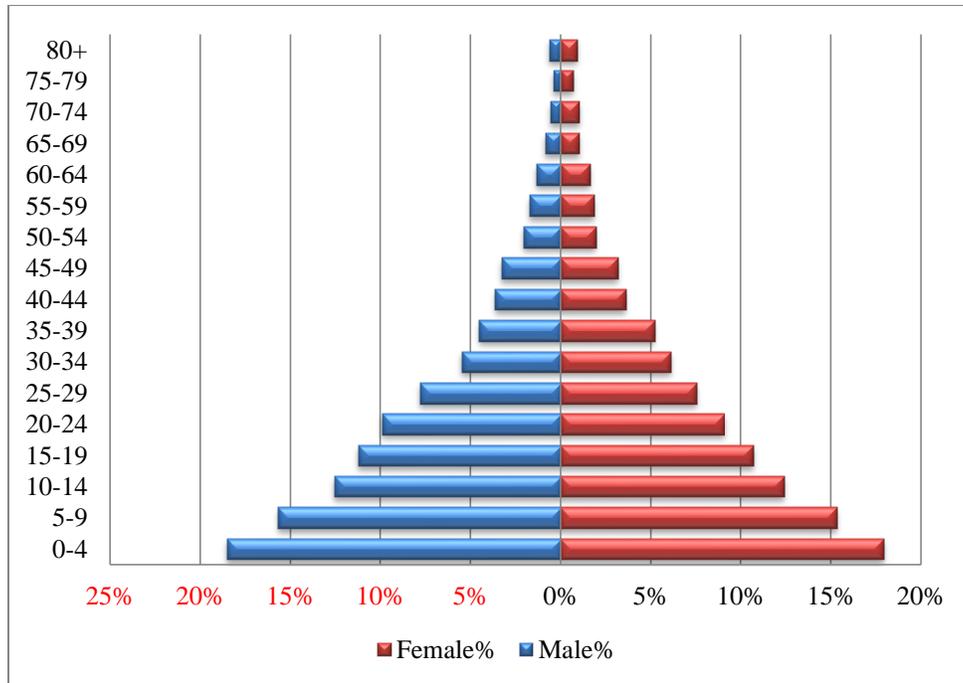


Figure 4: Katete District Population Pyramid
Source: CSO (2020)

Implications of a Pyramid Shaped Population Structure

The critical intuition is that mortality rate affects mostly the 30 to 80 years category, a category in which most of the productive people are. This implies that there are more single and double orphans in the District which in turn calls for provision of more and pragmatic social welfare and community development services. Education programmes on HIV/AIDS, family planning and public health hygiene have to be intensified in the District. In addition this suggests that there is need to provide more health care for the elderly.

2.1.3 Population Growth Rate

Population Growth Rate refers to the change in the size of the population as a proportion of the total population of an area (WPP, 2005). The purpose of population growth rate is to measure how fast the size of population is changing. However, rapid population growth, if unchecked, can place strain on a country’s capacity for handling a wide range of issues of economic, social and environmental significance, particularly when rapid population growth occurs in conjunction with poverty and lack of access to resources, or with unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, or in ecologically vulnerable zones (ibid).

One other important aspect of the Katete District population dynamics, to note is the growth rate. The population annual growth rate for the District had been rising from 2000 to 2019 at 2.4 to 2.67% between 2000 and 2019. Table 1 below shows that from 2010 to 2019 the population has been growing at a constant rate. This can be attributed to no major developments that have occurred to cause significant changes in population growth.

Table 1: Population Growth Rate, Density and Population Size

Description	1969-1980	1980-1990	1990-1999	1999-2000	2000-2009	2009-2010	2010-2019	2019-2020
Annual Growth rate			2.8	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.67
Population Size			143,952		189,250		160,985	209,427
Population Density					45.1		61.1	

Source: CSO (1995; 2004; 2014, 2020)

Drivers for High Population Growth in the District

The District experienced high population growth over the period between 2000 and 2010; a phenomena which can be attributed to fertility rate among women and in-migration rates being higher than the mortality rate.

Implications of Population Growth

In this regard, implications of population growth in Katete District were analysed with guidance by the theories of Malthusian, Coale-Hoover, and the Optimistic theories, Marxism and Population, Revisionist, Current Thinking.

Optimistic theories state that Population growth exerts a positive influence on economic development and that human ingenuity would create the technology to overcome any environmental constraints to development (Sachs, 1999). Katete District is sparsely populated especially in its rural parts implying that going by the optimistic theory the District is still under populated to have a capacity to drive its economic development. Hence fertility rates must be improved in the District so that population can rise to reasonable levels. This should also be

accompanied by the methods reducing the mortality rate and allow people's life expectancy to rise unlike what is depicted in figure 3 which shows that most people start dying after the age of 40 years.

Marxism theories, on the other hand, argue that a "Surplus population" is a creation of capitalism, and a necessary condition for its continuance. Capitalism requires a surplus of readily exploitable manpower" which it creates by expropriating land, and by displacing workers with machine (Sachs, 1999). This reveals a threat on what is practically happening in the District with the anticipated growth in population due to upcoming industries.

According to JHU and Bishai (2006), Coale and Hoover theory states that high population growth causes poor socio-economic development i.e. emergence of gigantic cities and shanty towns, pressures on government social institutions e.g. schools and hospitals and disruption of traditional family support systems, increase in crime rate. For example, world grain area per person reduced by 50% since 1950 due to rising population (ibid). Rapid population growth leads to an erosion and breakdown in customary laws and rules governing sustainable use and management of land and other common property resources. The District urban areas have been observed to have been experiencing growth of the shanty compounds around its peripheral areas such as Chibolya. This implies that there is need to be alert and plan for additional population in these areas as they need additional social services to cater for the additional population.

Hence the policy implications demands that governments should intervene to control population growth and distribution resulting from both international and internal migration from rural to urban areas to safe guard the carrying capacity of the environment within the District.

2.1.4 Population Density

Population density is defined as the total number of persons per square kilometer. Katete district has 2,433 square kilometers and before Sinda Constituency was removed from Katete it had 3,989 square kilometers. Katete's population per square kilometer has been increasing from 2000 to 2019. According to CSO (2019) the population density of Katete district has been rising from 45.1 in 2000 to 61.1 in 2010 and 66.1 in 2019.

The implication of the growth in population per square kilometer is to plan for adequate services for a growing population.

2.1.5 Fertility Rate

Fertility refers to the occurrence of live births among women in a population (CSO, 2012). Fertility remains one of the most important aspects of the population as it provides data to planners, government, non-governmental organizations, among others, to evidence based socio-economic planning, monitoring and evaluation for various current and future aspects of population development (CSO, 2014). One of the key dimensions of fertility rate is what is known as to Total Fertility Rate (TFR) which is the average number of live births a woman would have by the age of 50. In 2010 the TFR for Eastern Province was 6.6 so as that of Katete. The rural areas had a higher TFR compared to the urban areas at 7.0 and 4.8 respectively with rural women having the highest TFR at 7.1 (CSO, 2014).

2.1.6 Mortality

Crude Death Rate (CDR) gives a general indication of the levels of mortality in a population. Crude Death Rate is calculated for 12 month periods such as calendar years or fiscal years so as to eliminate the effect of seasonal or monthly variations on the comparability of the rates (Shryock et al., 1980). In 2010 CDR for Katete was at 13.9% compared to the 15.6% for the Province. Whilst males CDR in Katete district were at 15.2% and females were at 12.6% (CSO, 2014). In terms of life expectancy, Katete has 52 years of life expectancy compared to the Provincial 49 years.

The probability of dying is higher for males than females almost in all ages except at age groups 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 years. At age 10, there are improved survival prospects for both sexes. As mortality increases beyond age 30, the gap in the probability of dying between males and females increases and is even wider between the ages 45 to 60. This contributes to the lower life expectancy among males than females.

2.1.7 Migration

According to Katete immigration office, Katete mostly receive migrants from Malawi and they are males. These come for business, brick layering works and farming. In the past years Katete used to receive Indians and Egyptians but these have now become citizens after living in Zambia for more than 10 years. Others come with work permits and at the expiry of their permit they return to their country. Generally, migrations do not have a significant effect on the population increase of Katete.

2.1.8 Median Age

Median Age is the age that divides the population into two numerically equal groups i.e. half the population are younger than that age while half are older (CSO, 2014). A median age that is lower than 20 years shows a young population; that between 20 and 30 years indicates an intermediate population that is either becoming younger or ageing; while a population with a median age above 30 years is an old population (ibid). According to 2010 population Census, Katete has a median age of 15.8 years indicating that it is a young population implying that for planning purposes, priority issues should be employment, education, health, and housing demand forecasting.

The Katete District needs facilities and strategic empowerment schemes devised in such a way which enables youths to find decent income generating activities either through formal employment or self-employment. The region has huge potential in agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, forestry, and therefore the need to devise strategies that would give youths a wide range of employment opportunities in these sectors. These potential sectors can be promoted through the introduction of incentives to attract private sector involvement, provision of skill development centers.

2.1.9 Age Dependency Ratios

Age Dependency ratio is the ratio of population aged 0-14 age and persons aged 65 years and older, per 100 persons in the working age group of 15-64 years old. It shows the burden of dependency on the productive population (CSO, 2010). The overall age dependency ratio is at 111.4%, while the child's dependency ratio is at 105.7% and 5.7% for the aged.

The indication posed by an overall dependency ratio of 111.4% implies that productive people have a lot of pressure from the vulnerable people in the district. However there is more pressure from children than the aged. This means that in terms of planning strategically, areas should focus on more empowerment in income generating activities for the youths.

The 111.4% overall dependency ratio, on other hand, shows that a lot of people are vulnerable in the District especially the children. This also qualifies the need and justification for putting up child welfare support services and youth empowerment programmes. Pre-schools, play parks and skills training centers need to be strategically provided in these towns so that young aged groups can adequately be prepared from their early stages. This would prevent youthful population

from crossing into adulthood as poor-vulnerable citizen's thereby providing people with sustainable livelihood capabilities in the District and reducing dependency ratio and pressure on the current productive population. Other interventions must focus on prevention of early child marriages, defilements and child labour. Concentration must be on promotion of girl child education and their rights. This is in order to improve knowledge and empowerment levels of the most vulnerable that cover the largest portion of the District population. There is need to involve the Ministry of Gender in planning for strategies intended to uplift the welfare of women and girl children from the vulnerability.

2.1.10 Ethnicity and Language

Ethnicity is the tribal group that one identifies him/herself with. Ethnic group is a self-perceived conception of social group membership (CSO, 2014). In the District the commonly spoken languages of communication are Chewa, Nyanja, Nsenga, Ngoni, Kunda, Chikunda, Bemba, Tumbuka, and Senga. However, English is the official language.

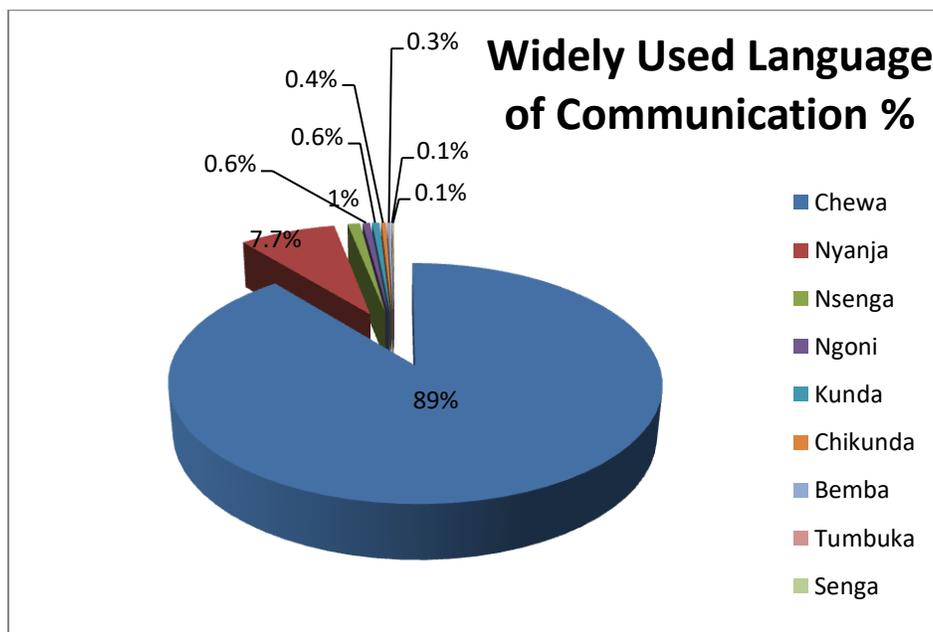


Figure 5: Language of Communication
Source: CSO, 2014

Ethnic groupings of people influences the way of life and economic activities in the area. Figure 5 showing a pie- chart, showing ethnicity affiliations in the District and the languages used. The figure above also implies that Chewa ethnic group are the majority in the District. According to the CSO (2014) analytical report reveals that the Chewa ethnic group were more in rural areas than urban centers.

2.1.11 Population Projection

The projection of the population is important as it to help to plan for the wellbeing of the human societies for the future. Population projection can provide an overview of the most basic characteristics of human societies in the future, in terms of the size and composition by age and sex (CSO, 2013). There are two basic methods used to make population projection, these are cohort component method and mathematical models (CSO, 2013). The cohort component model is the most accurate method of making population projections as it factors in all drivers of population change such as fertility, mortality and net migration. However, despite the cohort component approach being considered the best standard for population projections, it is less useful at lower administrative levels, for which data on demographic change may be unreliable or unavailable. Therefore, the cohort method is mostly used to make projections at national level. In order to do population projection at sub-national level, the use of mathematical table is appropriate (CSO, 2013).

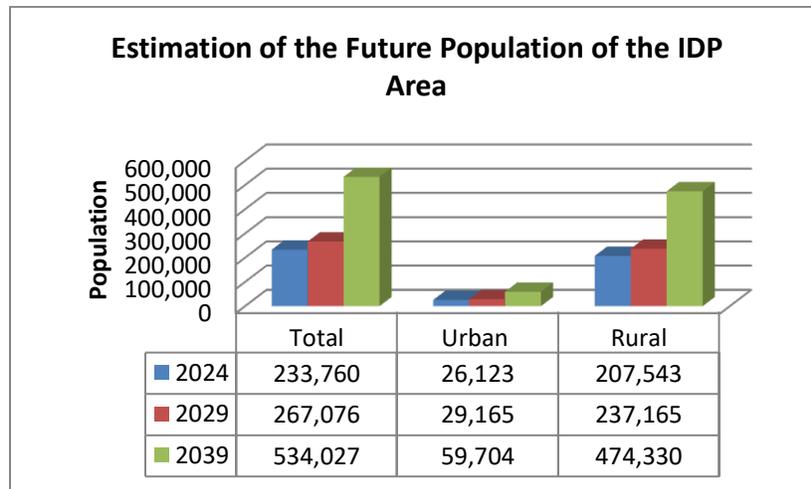


Figure 6: Population Projection to 2039

Source: Author, 2019

To be precise, in order to project population growth in the next 20 years in the District, a geometric model of population growth, which depicts exponential population growth, was used. The population in the region is expected to grow exponentially as the population shows a high population momentum due to a high number of young people in the District. Exponential growth occurs when the growth rate of the value of a mathematical function is proportional to the function's current value, resulting in its growth with time being an exponential function. Geometric progression of population is given by the formula:

$$P_n = P(1+r)^n$$

Where

P is the population in the base year,

P_n is the projected population

r is the growth rate, and

n is the projected year

Taking the year 2019 as the base year

If the base population is 204,606, and r = 2.67 and n = 20.

$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= 204,606(1+0.0267)^{20} \\ &= 204,606(1.0267) \\ &= 534,027 \end{aligned}$$

All things held constant, the population for the year 2039 will be **534,027** as indicated on Figure 6.

2.2 Spatial Analysis - The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Population Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution

Practices for the food production, land use pattern change, over utilization of natural resources, development of urban area, industrial development, and change in methods of utilization are few reasons which make more complex relationship between population and land use. Land on the basis of land use pattern are broadly categorized in the following ways; agricultural land, industrial land, institutional land, residential land, recreational land etc. increased population does not depend only on the size or density of the population, but on the ratio of population to available sustainable resources. It also depends on how resources are managed and distributed throughout the population. Population growth is one of the hazards and serious problem, which creates a great obstacle in the way of national development. The growth in human population is affecting the district land use pattern available for agriculture, forest land cover, nearby area of different type of water bodies. The rapid increase of human population is putting extraordinary pressure on our natural resources available e.g. land, water, ecosystem services etc.

With the increasing district population, land is being divided amongst every generation leading to large number of small plots which are economically unviable to cultivate. This is leading to loss of forest cover. As the population is increasing, there has been an increase in demand for residential land, thereby putting pressure on the environment as well as on social services. It is

evident within Katete urban areas that all open spaces that were left for recreational purposes have been turned into residential places.

In terms of population distribution, the district has started experiencing urban population growth which is spreading to other wards such Dole, Chimwa and Chavuka wards of which previously it was only restricted to Mphangwe Ward.

Conclusion

The demographic sector for Katete District offers opportunities and strengths yet it is faced with some weaknesses and threats. Among some of the opportunities on the sectors is the sparse population offers opportunities for in fill development for Katete, which has a high population density demanding infrastructure development such as housing and supporting services. In addition there is a high youth population in the district which offers the presence of man power. Further, the reducing fertility rate in turn reduces the pressure on basic services.

Among some of the demographic challenges Katete faces includes the high population of children below 19 making the dependency ratio high. The high rate of migration has also impacted negatively on the District due to increase in the HIV/AIDS prevalence and causes inequality between the rural and urban district population.

3.0 SOCIAL SERVICES

3.1 Health

3.1.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

Government's Vision 2030, Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP) 2017–2021, Sustainable Development Goals and the National Health Strategic plan were reviewed and the following priorities were identified;

- Construction of a district hospital
- Construction/rehabilitation and upgrading of rural health posts and health centres
- Recruitment of more trained staff
- Improved access to health especially maternal and HIV/AIDS services.

These policies are being implemented in Katete district through construction of various health facilities such as the Katiula Maternal Annex, and Mwaziputa, Kazakalowa and Mpono Health Posts.

3.1.2 Description of the Existing State of Development and key performance indicators

Availability of Services

A healthy population ensures sustainability of the District human capital base required for the sustainable development of the nation. The health sector in Zambia is liberalized and embraces diversity in ownership, including: public health sector, which includes health facilities and programmes under the Ministry of Health (MOH), and some government line ministries and departments; faith-based health sector, under the coordination of Churches Association Of Zambia (CHAZ); the private sector, including for and not for profit health services, owned by private investors and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); and traditional and alternative health service providers, which however operate informally and are not regulated or monitored by MOH (JICA, 2009).

Health care in the District is provided by government institutions, Community and Faith Based Organisations and traditional healers. Health service delivery facilities in the District fall into four categories, namely: Health Posts (HPs), Health Centres (HCs); and Level 2 general hospital. The Health department has 34 functional health institutions which serve Katete communities in different catchment areas as shown on Figure 8. These offer health services ranging from Health preventive and curative services, to prenatal and postnatal care and other advanced medical care services. Other services include nutrition clinics for underweight children, nutrition education, food preparation demonstrations and provision of food supplements.

Despite recording an improvement in the area of service delivery between 2006 and 2010, the health sector has continued to face challenges in most parts of the country (GRZ, 2008). The major health challenges in Katete District range from high disease burden, inadequate staff, inequitable distribution of health facilities and inadequate funding. Further, the sector has continued to face challenges in maintenance of infrastructure and inadequate human resources. These challenges are affecting the quality and coverage of health facilities and services in the District.

High poverty levels and poor access to safe water and sanitation remain serious factors affecting citizens in most rural Districts (UNDP, 2013). The poor environmental conditions, poor access to safe water and sanitation and high poverty levels have affected the health of the population in the district. The table... shows the top ten causes of morbidity in Katete district between 2016 and 2018.

Levels of morbidity

In order to effectively foster provision of health services in the district, it is important to identify the main causes of morbidity so as to have efficient and effective utilisation of resources. Table 2 tabulates the morbidity levels in the district.

Table 2: Top Ten Causes of Morbidity (Under 5s)

#	2016		2017		2018	
	Disease	Total/1000	Disease	Total/1000	Disease	Total/1000
1	Respiratory Infection (Non-Pneumonia)	1,190	Respiratory Infection (Non-Pneumonia)	309	Respiratory Infection(non-pneumonia)	319
2	Diarrhoea Non-Bloody	314	Diarrhoea (Non-Bloody)	75	Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	85
3	Malaria	223	Malaria	41	Malaria	48
4	Digestive Non-Infectious.	92	Skin Diseases (Not Infectious)	24	Digestive system: (not infectious)	28
5	Respiratory Infection (Pneumonia)	91	Digestive System (Not Infectious)	24	Skin Diseases (not infectious)	22
6	Skin Disease Non-Infections	87	Respiratory Infection (Pneumonia)	14	Trauma	18
7	Eye Disease Infectious	61	Eye Diseases	13	Respiratory Infection: pneumonia	12
8	Trauma other Injuries	47	Trauma (Other Injuries, Wounds)	12	Eye Disease Infectious	11
9	Nose	42	Muscular Skeletal and Connective Tissue (Not Trauma)	8	Pulmonary diseases (not infectious)	11

10	Throat	24	Ear Diseases	8	Muscular skeletal and connective tissue (not trauma)	10
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Source: HMIS 2016, 2017 & 2018.

The top 3 causes of mortality in the past 3 years have been respiratory infections (non-pneumonia, non-bloody diarrhea and malaria). This calls for the need for high-impact interventions to address the status quo as well as introspection into possible issues such as inaccurate data and wrongly coding diseases. The absolute figures for mortality in the district have been rising in the past 3 years. DHIS (2017-2019) reports that mortality in 2017 was 519, 568 in 2018 and 672 in 2019. It indicates an increase in mortality which entails putting more measures to have zero mortality. And Figure 7, 8 and 9 gives the cause of mortality in Katete for the same period.

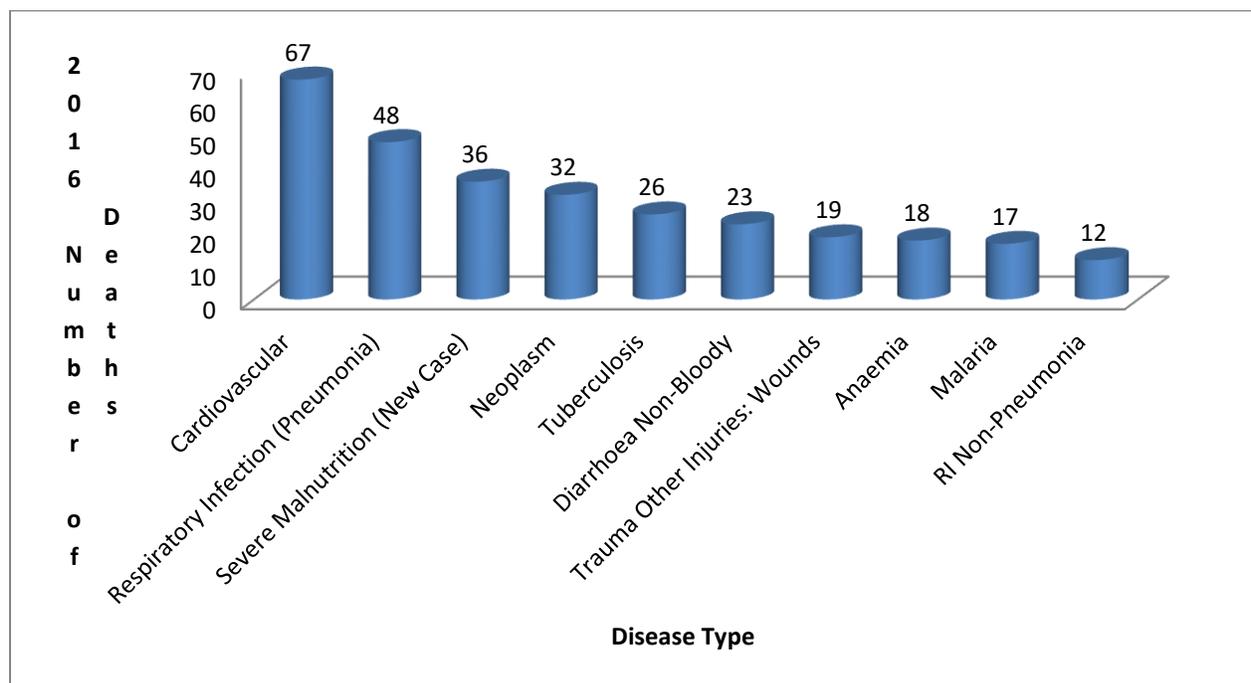


Figure 7: causes of mortality in 2016

Source: DHIS (2017-2019)

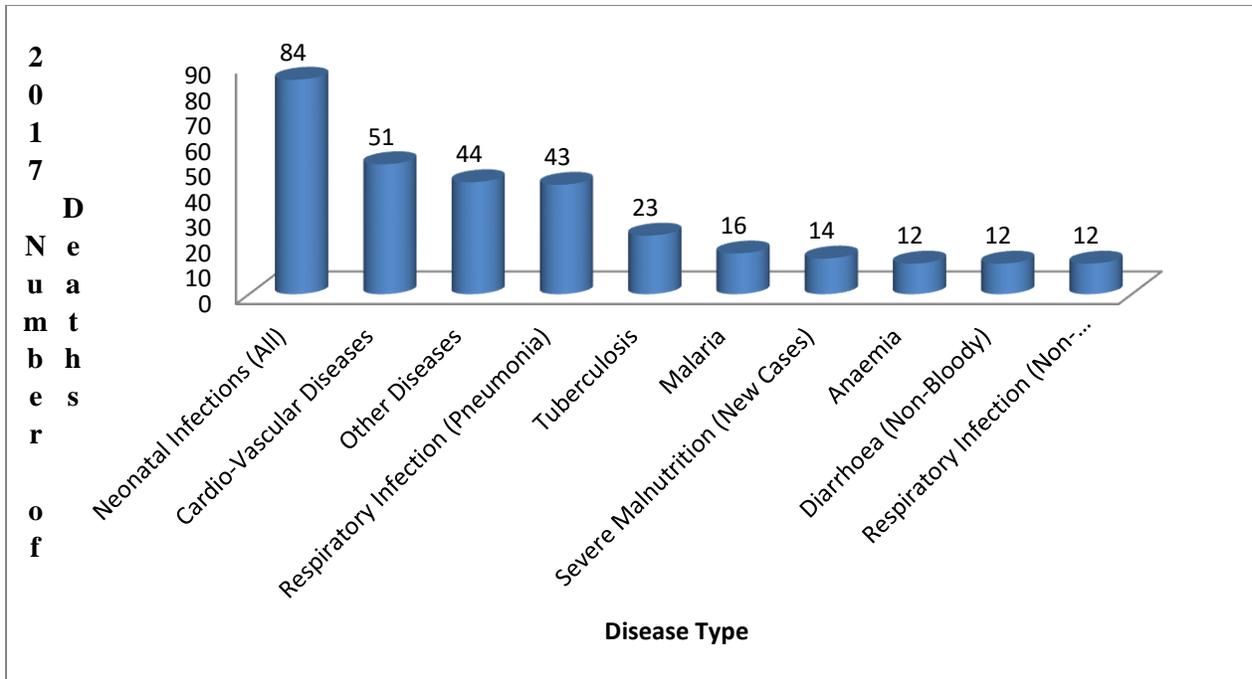


Figure 8: causes of mortality in 2017
Source: DHIS (2017-2019)

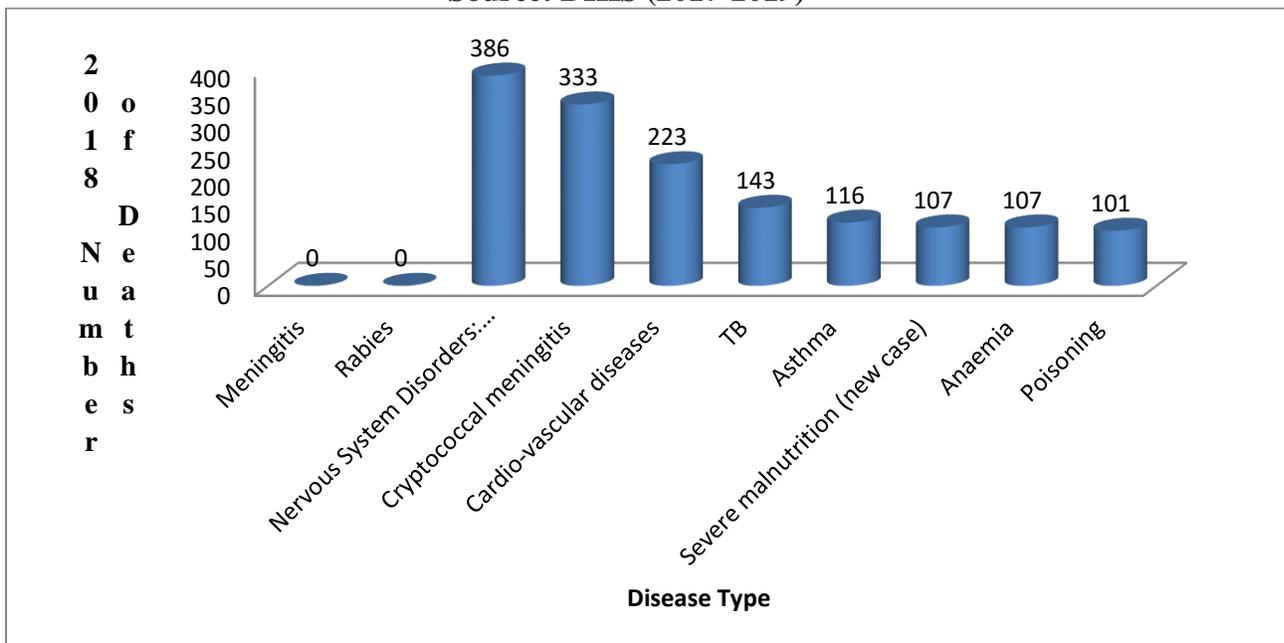


Figure 9: causes of mortality in 2018
Source: DHIS (2017-2019)

According to Figure 7, 8 and 9, neonatal infections (All) have been the top cause of mortality in all ages in 2017 due to HIV related conditions. Respiratory infection non-pneumonia was the second cause of mortality in the same period 2016 and 2017, whilst in 2018 neonatal infections (all) was the leading cause of Mortality and seconded by cardiovascular diseases. There is need

to plan interventions to address non-communicable diseases like cardiovascular diseases (HMIS 2016, 2017 and 2018).

It should be noted that meningitis has been the leading cause of mortality in the under 5 year's population whilst malnutrition was the first leading cause of mortality in 2017. Further, when it comes to Notifiable diseases (Table 8), the District recorded confirmed cholera cases and interventions were employed. An increase in the confirmed malaria cases has been a problem including number of dog bites from 2016 to 2018 revealed 274 cases with 3 suspected rabies cases. During this period it was revealed that the District did not experience out-breaks of cholera and dysentery. There is an improvement in the confirmation of malaria. This is as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Notifiable Diseases

Notifiable Disease	2016	2017	2018
AFP	5	3	2
Anthrax	0	0	0
Cholera	0	0	3
Dysentery	0	0	0
Measles (Suspected)	4	0	1
Meningitis	0	7	0
Neonatal Tetanus	0	0	0
Typhoid	0	0	0
Yellow Fever	0	0	0
Plague	0	0	0
Dog Bite	228	274	239
Rabies-Confirmed	0	0	0
Malaria-Confirmed	24,571	30598	56,939

Source: HMIS 2016, 2017 & 2018 IDSR Annual Report 2018.

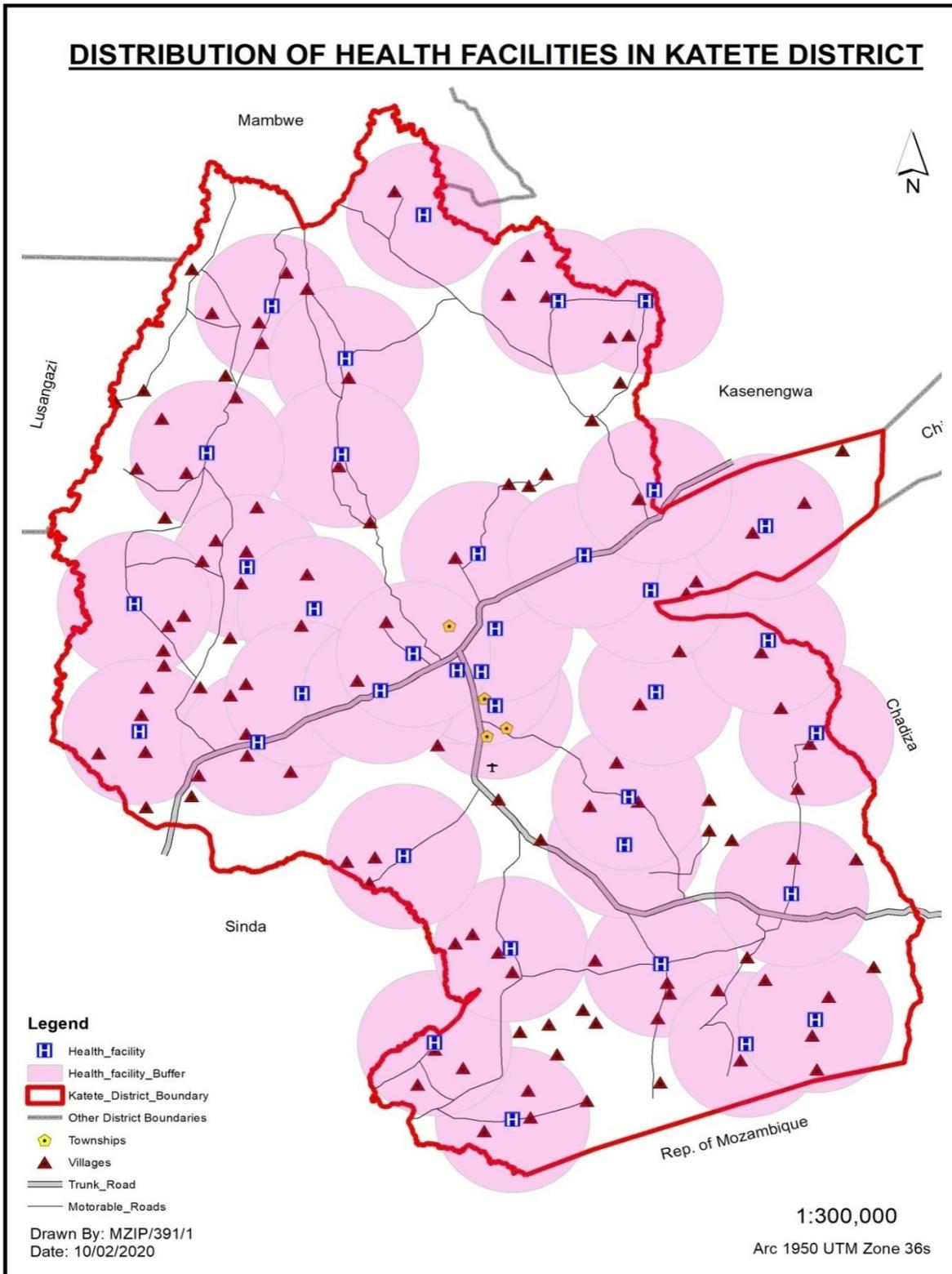


Figure 10: Map Showing Health Facilities
Source: Field data (2019)

Figure 10 shows the available health service facilities in Katete. The distribution of these facilities suggests that most population is within the catchment areas for the facility and what is needed is to consider upgrading some facilities in order to increase the number of people it serves if the projected population is to be served by 2030.

Quality of service provision and Key Performance Indicators

The district has a total of 201 staffs, in the health Centers and at the district health office, which is the center for the health service administration. The health institutions are categorized as indicated on Table 4.

Table 4: Categories of Health Institutions in Katete District

6.0 Health Service Provision		OWNERSHIP			Number Of Clinician	OPD and IPD Patients
		Government	Private	Mission		
Key Indicator: Clinician (Doctor, Nurse, Clinical Officer) to patient ratio. Per Capita Health Facility Attendance						
6.1	Health Posts	16	00	00	17	56,567
6.2	Health Centres	17	01	00	67	46,295
6.3	1 st Level Hospitals	00	00	00	N/A	N/A
6.4	2 nd Level Hospitals	00	00	01	N/A	34,081
6.5	3 rd Level Hospitals	00	00	00	N/A	N/A

Source: DHO (2019)

From Table 4 above it can be deduced that Health Facilities in Katete are insufficient because the catchment population for a Health Centre is 56,567 of the ideal should be 30,000-50,000. In the case of a health post in Katete it serves a population of 46,295 instead of 7000 in the ideal situation, this clearly shows a great deficit of health posts in the district.

The District has no District Hospital, but only a Second level Hospital (St Francis Hospital) that is not a government Hospital. It is jointly owned by United Church of Zambia and Catholics. However, plans to construct the District Hospital are in place and the site has already been identified and the ground breaking has been done. However, with the commencement of construction of the District Hospital, it is hoped that catchment population might be reduced to

acceptable standards. Nevertheless, Katete’s population is expected to grow up to 534,027 by 2039. This will demand for more health facilities in the District to serve this population and the time is now to start preparing for this infrastructure expansion. Therefore, table 5 shows how many Health Centres will be needed with the projected population for Katete by 2039 if existing ones are not upgraded.

Table 5: Number of Health Centers Needed in Katete District

Key Year	Population	Catchment Population Standard	Number of HC Needed Ideally	Actual Number of HC
2010	160,985	50,000	64	33
2039	534,027	50,000	120	64

Source: Field data, 2019

3.2.3 Issues arising from the public participation

- Lack of district hospital
- Inadequate health centers /posts
- Long distances to health facilities. Need for maternity wings and mortuaries in most designated health post.
- No sanitation facilities in health facilities. For example kamphambe,
- Lack / inadequate trained staff
- Inadequate drugs
- Lack of readily available ambulance

3.2.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

With the projected population, there will be need to construct more health facilities and recruit more medical personnel to meet the demand. The implication is that resources have to be planned now for this projected increase in population. The health centres that will be needed by 2039 are as indicated in Table 6.

Table 6: Number of Health Centers Needed in Katete District

Key Year	Population	Catchment Population Standard	Number of HC Needed Ideally	Actual Number of HC

2010	160,985	50,000	64	33
2039	534,027	50,000	120	64

Source: DHO, 2019

Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The following are some of the existing and proposed development programs

- Construction of a district hospital
- Increase in the number of health centres.
- Recruitment of more health staff
- Improved access to health services and care by the most vulnerable

Conclusion

The health sector for Katete District offers opportunities and strengths yet it is faced with some weaknesses and threats. Among some of the opportunities on the sectors is the availability of Community Based Health Volunteers, supportive Traditional Leadership, existence of Health Development Partners, communities willing to mobilize locally available building materials to have health facilities being constructed especially if it is the Constituency Development Fund being Used, availability of Community structures, and stronger partnerships with communities and other organizations such as CDC, USAID etc. in helping to deliver quality health services to all people of Katete.

Among some of the health challenges Katete faces includes the high poverty levels that makes it difficult for most people to access higher services, increased demand for health services due to increased population, poor road network that makes it hard to access the facilities, dilapidated health infrastructure, non-availability of Cold Chain Equipment in some Health Facilities, low Midwife/Clinical Officer per patient ratio and this affects service delivery, inconsistency funding from GRZ, inadequate Maternity Annexes and weak regulation of tradition and alternative health services.

3.2 Education

3.2.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

Among others, the following government policies were reviewed: Government Vision 2030, Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP) 2017–2021, Sustainable Development Goals and Education for all policy- 1992. The following priorities were identified from the reviewed documents;

- Increase the literacy rates .and work towards eliminating illiteracy by 2030
- Improve pupil/teacher ratio to 40:1 at basic school and 25:1 at High school by 2030
- Reduce the average distance to basic schools to 5 km radius to 75 percent of the potential learners by 2030
- Construct, rehabilitate and maintain appropriate infrastructure in secondary and primary schools, especially in rural areas
- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

Government is fully committed to ensure availability of education facilities and various schools have been constructed to realize these policies through the Constituency Development Fund,

3.2.2 Description of the Existing State of Development and key performance indicators

Availability of Services

The sector objective is to guide the provision of education for all Zambians so that they are able to pursue knowledge and skills, manifest excellence in performance and uprightness, defend democratic ideals and accept and value other persons on the basis of their personal worth and dignity irrespective of gender, religion, ethnic origin or any other discriminatory characteristic. Education is a key for eliminating illiteracy in society and an illiterate free society is able to fight poverty. Article 26 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that education is a human right and that elementary education in particular should be free and compulsory for all citizens. One of the goals of the Ministry of Education as contained in the Zambia National Policy on Education of May 1996 is to ensure that every child has access to

nine years of good quality education. Education and Skills Development plays a critical role in the socioeconomic development of the city region. It provides opportunities for growth, poverty reduction, employment, productivity and human development. The sector comprises all the providers of education and skills in the public, private and non-governmental organizations.

The education infrastructure includes classrooms, teachers' houses and toilets at schools. The general situation for Katete District is the inadequacy and the poor condition of the school infrastructure. This has negatively affected the provision of education services to the intended targets. Shortage of classrooms in the district is being compensated by the community schools being constructed by community members, but they are of substandard. These schools are built with temporary materials and grass thatched.

Another area of concern is the growing population in the township area and non-availability of land for construction of schools to match up with the growing population which if not addressed may result in children not having schools to go to due to over enrolment in the already existing schools in the town. Therefore it is important that the council reserves land for the construction of more schools in the township area to match up with the fast growing population of the town.

Katete is among the few districts in the country with an Agriculture and Marketing College which gives it an added advantage in super-heading skills training in sustainable agriculture. Table 7 tabulates the educational facilities that exist in the district as the IDP area.

Table 12: Category of schools in Katete

CATEGORY	PUBLIC SCHOOLS	COMMUNITY SCHOOLS	PRIVATE SCHOOLS
PRIMARY	58	38	18
SECONDARY	14	-	2
Totals	72	38	20

Source: (EMIS MOGE Katete DEBS (2019))

There are about 58% of primary schools in the District which are not distributed equally. The number of community schools is at 29% but secondary school is only 13% and this means the number of pupils who can access secondary school is greatly reduced as the cut off points at both grade 7 and grade 9 is high and as such less pupils get into secondary school and have the opportunity to finish school (Table 9).

The distribution of education facilities in the District is unequal as shown on Figure 11.

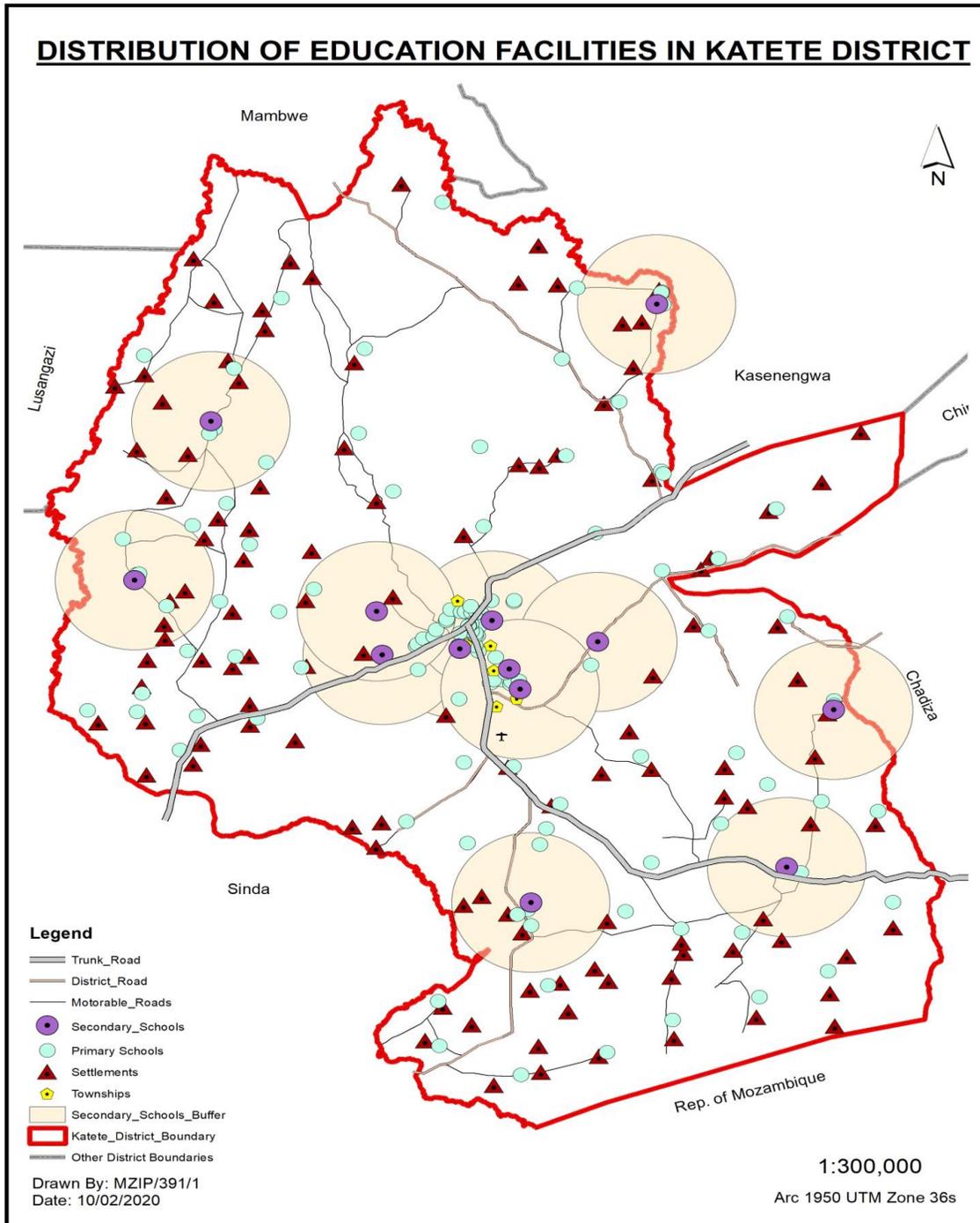


Figure 11: Distribution of schools in Katete
Source: Field Data (2019)

Quality of service provision and Key Performance Indicators

Katete District has literacy rate of 45.5 % that is the lowest in the Province. The low literacy level especially among female adults can be attributed to the following factors;

- ❖ Early marriages which made girls drop out of school during their formal school time.
- ❖ Early pregnancies lead to girl children dropping out from school.
- ❖ Culture and tradition gave preference to a boy child to go to school than the girl child
- ❖ Traditional practices during initiation ceremonies instructed girls beyond basic hygiene practices to their preparation for marriage.

One other reason can be attributed to having few secondary schools in the district hence the high illiteracy levels.

Youth literacy is one of the indicators used to assess the achievement of the universal primary education that is the population between the ages 15 to 24. Katete District has the lowest (64.8 percent) youth literacy as compared to Chipata (83.3 percent) which has the highest. When it comes to literacy rate for the adult population (15 years and older) Chipata District has the highest adult literacy rate at 74.7 percent while Katete District had the lowest adult literacy rate at 55.6 percent (CSO, 2014).

Gender Parity Index (GPI) shows the disparities in education and helps in addressing unequal access to education among females in developing countries. The GPI for rural areas was 0.92 while that of urban areas was 1.00 in Eastern Province. Katete District had the highest GPI of 0.99 while Lundazi District had the lowest at 0.87. This implies that there are fewer females than males, who are currently attending school in Katete (CSO, 2014).

These indicators reveal that there is need to invest in rural education, girl child education and the youth aged population in order to improve the literacy levels in the District.

The teacher pupil ratio for the IDP area is quite high standing at 1: 51 according to the District Education office compared the standard of 1: 35. This means that the quality of education is below the required standard as the district will require about 480 more teachers to be recruited. Whilst the ratio of furniture to pupils currently stands at 1: 5 when the required is supposed to be 1: 2. In some case, some schools don't actually have enough furniture as some pupils sit on the floor.

3.2.3 Issues arising from the public participation

- Poor road infrastructure leading to schools
- Inadequate funding to schools and lack of sponsorship for the vulnerable and physically challenged

- Lack of early childhood development centre
- Lack of adult literacy programs in most wards
- Long distance to schools
- Inadequate infrastructure for classroom , accommodation
- Low teacher -pupil ratio hence the need for more staff
- Lack of material in schools

3.2.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

From the population analysis it is anticipated that the population of Katete will greatly increase and this will in turn increase the demand for education facilities. The anticipated changes will exert pressure on quality of education and services and education infrastructure as well as infrastructure development. Therefore it is important with anticipated changes there is need to plan for;

- More infrastructure development
- More staff recruitment to reduce on teacher –pupil ratio and hence improve quality of education
- Increase on more accommodation of staff
- Increase provision of infrastructure in schools

Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

- Increase access to basic and secondary education by constructing fifteen new schools per constituency
- Rehabilitating existing schools and staff houses.
- There will be need to upgrade basic schools to secondary schools
- Provision of lighting systems and learning materials for the various schools.
- Water and sanitation facilities will be provided to schools.
- OVC are being assisted with bursaries to attain secondary school education. The idea is to reduce the high illiteracy rates in the district.
- Recruitment of more staff
- Construction of skills centres

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be stated that the existence of trained staff gives hope of improving the literacy levels in the district although there are inadequate. What threatens the education sector is the inadequate and inconsistency funding especially with the abolishment of schools at primary level. Long distance to schools has led to a lot of drop outs and absenteeism among pupils. The quality of education has been affected much by the low teacher pupil ratio as one teacher is required to handle large crowds in classroom.

3.3 Water and Sanitation

3.3.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

Since the 1990s, the government of the republic of Zambia has been implementing reforms to improve the performance of water and sanitation sector in Zambia so as to increase water supply and sanitation coverage in the country. The water reform lead to the adoption of the 1994 water reform and the enactment of the water supply and sanitation act of 1997

During the formulation of the integrated development plan for Katete the Policies reviewed include: Constitution of Zambia, Government Vision 2030, National Water Policy (2010), Revised Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP) 2013–2016, National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (2011–2030), National Rural Water and Sanitation Programme (2016–2030), Sustainable Development Goals. The following were a priority from the reviewed documents and policies;

- Economic and Social Rights for water and Sanitation
- Sustainable water resources management and development
- Access to safe, potable water sources and improved sanitation
- Provision of clean, safe and reliable drinking water and adequate sanitation

Therefore, through Eastern Water and Sanitation Company (EWSC) the number of households connected to pipe water has increased and a number of boreholes have been drilled across the district so as people to have access to clean and safe water.

3.3.2 Description of the Existing State of Development and key performance indicators

Availability of Services

UNDP (2007) argues that close to a third of the population of Katete does not have access to safe drinking water. Eastern Water and Sanitation Company is responsible for piped water distribution to the entire district population, but only the township area is serviced.

In 2010, of the total population of 160,985 in Katete District and in 2016 the District had 951 connections to the water network system with a water production at an average of 11, 000m³ per month before the water from the dam was utilised. A supply hour was at 6 hours per day and billing was at an average of ZMK 40, 000.00 per month.

In 2019 the connections increased to 1, 914 connections with water production at an average of 30, 000m³ per month as at November 2019 after utilizing water from the dam. Supply hour is at 24 hours per day and billing is at an average of ZMK 250, 000.00 per month.

The local authority is responsible for provision of water and sanitation in rural areas. Residents of rural areas in Katete District who have access to safe drinking water receive their water supply either from protected shallow wells or bore holes. This is just a very small percentage of the population. The rest of the population receives water supply either from unprotected shallow wells or streams. Water provision and sanitation in rural areas is as shown in table 8.

Table 8: Water provision and sanitation in rural areas

Description	Status
Total number of hand pumps/ Total number of functional	593/556
Number of chiefdoms/ number ODF	3/0
Total number of schemes/ against the functional	
Trained masons/active	8/4
Total number of VWASHES/ number active	617/498

RWWS report, 2020

Quality of service provision and Key Performance Indicators

According to Katete District Council (2006), when the current levels of water supply are compared to the recommended standards of water consumption per person per day, then 91.96% and 99.19% of the rural and urban populations, respectively, are suffering from critical water deficits in the district. Moreover, 66% of the households in rural areas are without access to proper toilet facilities. The lack of proper toilets has made it difficult to eradicate issues of open

defecation which is one of the major causes of diarrheal disease in the rural areas of Katete. Improved population health cannot be achieved in the absence of adequate domestic water quantity and quality, and satisfactory sanitation facilities.

Katete District has no central sewer system. The town uses the soak-away system of sewage treatment and disposal. However, a few notable sanitary yards are eminent, even though the coverage is very low. Hence, there is need for major investments in sanitation (i.e., sewerage treatment and disposal). Most if not the entire population depends on onsite sanitation facilities due to the lack of sewer ponds. The issue needs to be addressed in order to address sanitation issues and prevent further pollution of the underground water resources.

3.3.3 Issues arising from the public participation

- No sanitation facilities in schools and health facilities
- Inadequate / lack of clean drinking water in schools and communities. need to extend EWASO connectivity to peri urban, areas like Chibolya, ibex and Soweto was identified by the community
- Diminishing water sources due to deforestation, and pollution.
- Uncoordinated planning for new residential by the Local Authority - improperly planned settlements which are difficult to service as most fall in customary hand.
- Lack of or inadequate clean drinking water facilities or sources

3.3.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Currently despite governments as well as donor effort to improve in the provision of adequate clean drinking water and sanitation, the existing situation in community leaves much to be desired. Despite efforts of improving the level of sanitation and water provision, there is still a large number of the population especially in the unplanned peri urban areas and the rural population who do not have access to clean drinking water or walk a great distance to have access.

With the anticipated increase in population, the demand for water and sanitation services is expected to escalate as well. This means there will be more demand for adequate water sources, increased and expansion in the connection to water sources and the need to improve the

sanitation conditions. Therefore there is need to plan for more water points and also the improvement in the sanitation levels so as to curb human life from disease.

Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Table 9: projects being implemented under Water and Sanitation Sector

PROGRAM ACTIVITY	status
Construction of new boreholes	8 achieved in baseline year
Rehabilitation of non-functional boreholes	9 achieved in baseline year
Establishment of more water schemes	Non
ODF certification	Non
Expansion of the EWSC water network	
Construction sewer system.	
More WASHE trainings	2 achieved

Source: Field data, 2019

Conclusion

The increase in population offers an opportunity to EWSC to expand and increase their revenue base and especially that willingness of external funders for network extension and some customers are willing for cost sharing to procure network materials. However, the greatest threat to provision of quality and adequate water supply is climate change, global warming, deforestation and pollution that cause contamination and diminishing of water sources. Further the unregulated drilling of boreholes and digging of wells contributes to diminishing of underground water. All rural population use pit latrines and this pollute underground aquifers.

3.4 Social Welfare

3.4.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

Some of the key national plans, policies and strategies that were considered in the preparation of the Katete IDP planning process are as tabulated in table 10.

Table 10: Key Government Plans and Policies

Plans/Policies	Programme	Key Strategies
Government Vision 2030	A nation that promotes and provides sustainable Security against deprivation and extreme vulnerability by 2030.	-Contribute to the security of all vulnerable IN KATETE by ensuring that incapacitated and low capacity households have sufficient livelihood security to meet basic needs, and are protected from the worst impacts of risks and shocks; -The sector aims at reducing households with children without adult caregivers by 2030; and

		-Attain a labour market free of child labour by 2030.
Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP) 2017–2021	Improve coverage and targeting of social protection programmes	-Social cash transfer enhancement; -Farmer input support programme enhancement; -Food security pack enhancement; -Home grown school feeding enhancement; -Public welfare assistance scheme enhancement;
Sustainable Development Goals	Goal 1: No poverty	- End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Source: MoF, 2005; 2016 and 2017

3.4.2 Description of the Existing State of Development and key performance indicators

Availability of Services

Social protection promotes equity by reducing income inequality. In the IDP area the following social protection programmes are being implemented:

Youth and Women Empowerment Funds

Having realised that women and youths are among the vulnerable groups in terms of poverty, the government has set aside youth and women empowerment funds to empower the two groups financially. The scheme requires women and youths to form clubs and cooperatives through which support is provided to enable them engage in viable activities. However, it was revealed that only few clubs and cooperatives access these funds annually. Furthermore some youths and women misuse the received funds due to lack of entrepreneurial skills.

Food Security Pack

Since agriculture is one of the basic economic activities in most parts of the country, the government has input in place this scheme specifically targeted at viable individuals and families that seek to engage in agricultural activities by giving them support in form of inputs in order to improve household and national food security. This scheme is very important in the District as agriculture is the basic economic activity.

In the 2019/2020 farming season Department Of Community Development- Katete was assigned a caseload of 301 food security pack for beneficiaries and only a few selected wards benefited, these are Vulamukoko, Mbang’ombe, Katete central, Kapangulula and Kafumbwe. This means that that not all vulnerable benefited from the pack due to the limited supplies. However, the study revealed that government delays to take farming inputs to beneficiaries in the District, thereby affecting productivity and household food security.

Social Protection Fund

This scheme seeks to help the vulnerable but viable individuals and families with some form of empowerment to engage in income generating activities. Clients under this category are helped once with a view of graduating from government assistance. This scheme exists in the District.

Early childhood development programme

The early childhood development (EDC) programme, programme is being undertaken countrywide with the aim of reducing illiteracy levels and provision of nurturing care to every child for an assured good start in life, the programmes also aims at supporting children especially the vulnerable to develop their full potential which support their transition, participation and achievement in school and social functioning in adult life. This programme is being undertaken in collaboration with education and community members.

Katete district with help from UNICEF has embarked on the project called integrated early childhood development centres project (MPHALA) whose objective is to strengthen the capacity of primary care givers and communities for nurturing care for children between 0-6 years. The project was launched in 3 wards and so far infrastructure for early childhood development centres has been set up. Table 11 gives more information on the project and areas of location.

Table 11: Ward with built up ECDC

WARD	NAME OF CENTRE/ AREAS	STATUS
Kapangulua	Kapangulula	98% complete
	Ngalamukani	98% Complete
Chimwa	Kolowa	98% complete
Chimtende	Gombeza	Complete

Infrastructure Department – Katete, 2020

3.4.3 Issues arising from the public participation

- Inadequate /lack of recreation facilities in the district.
- Village headmen above 60 years to be placed on social cash transfer
- Adult literacy to be strengthened through education sector and community development
- Establishment of community development centre in all areas where there not in existence:
- Lack of support/ empowerment to women and youth groups
- Decrease in the number of beneficiaries to Farmer Support Programme

- Increase support to the bursary scheme especially tertiary for the vulnerable in the district
- Increase in the funding for Social Cash Transfer and beneficiaries.

3.4.4 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

From the population analysis, it has been stipulate that the majority of the population currently is between the ages of 0-9 standing at 54.2, and then followed by the 10-19 age groups at 40.8%. A 10 years projected increase in the population implies that there will be an increase in demand for social services for individual in this age group especially services like education, health, social welfare. Therefore the critical call to plan for provision of more and pragmatic social welfare and community development services. Education programmes on HIV/AIDS, family planning and public health hygiene have to also be intensified in the District.

Conclusion

Despite the presence of cooperating partners such as UNICEF to improve social protection in the district, poor funding to the sector to effectively execute most of the programmes and low appreciation of new concepts of social protection continues to hinder the growth of this sector. Increasing poverty levels has made provision of social protection unachievable although civil society is playing a cardinal role in advocating for increased social protection coverage.

4.0 ECONOMY

4.1 Agriculture

The District has had an increase in the District Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Domestic Direct Investment (DDI). This has been evidence in the development of the District tourism industry, agriculture, trade and commerce, manufacturing, small scale mining, energy, informal trade, real estate development, to mention but a few. This section will look at various components that form the economy of Katete.

4.1.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

Government's vision for 2030 in growing the economy is to have an efficient, competitive, sustainable and export-led agriculture sector that assures food security and increased income. Its strategy is to;

- Increase agricultural productivity and land under cultivation by 2030;
- Increase exports of agricultural and agro-processed products by 2030;
- Preserve the agricultural resource base by 2030;
- Increase land under cultivation to 900,000 hectares by 2030;
- Increasing land under irrigation to 400,000 hectares by 2030;
- Increase agricultural machinery, tractors per 100 hectares to 2 by 2030;

The Seventh National Development Plan proposes for economic diversification and job creation through creation of decent, productive jobs and increased incomes; climate smart and organic agriculture, and sustainable forestry, sustainable construction.

Therefore at district level government is increasing productivity from 1.2 tonnes per Hectare to 2.2 tonnes per hectare. This is being done through practicing climate smart agriculture and Demo plots are dotted across the all district. This practice is also helping to preserve agricultural based resources. Katete District Agriculture Office does not encourage farmers to increase land under cultivation as doing so would lead to environmental degradation. Hence, they encourage farmers to increase productivity by growing crops such Soya Beans, Cow peas, Sun flower, Maize etc. and discourage the growing of Cotton and Tobacco, as these require cultivation of large pieces of land to get maximum profit. This is in line with the National Agriculture Policy that encourages use of efficient agricultural methods which are climate resilient.

Government through cooperating partners such as the World Bank under the Zambia Integrated Landscape Project will be implementing drip irrigation in Chieftainess Kawaza and Chief Mbang'ombe's areas. This is in a bid to increase the land under irrigation. Fifty (50) farmers from each Chiefdom are being engaged and given One Lima each for irrigation farming.

Mechanized farming has been the most difficult to implement. Government through Zambia National Farmers Union were selling tractors to farmers in the district and only three cooperatives managed to get and are Mzime, Chinkhombe and Vulamkoko. This is to give service to the farmers in these areas but they are not enough and it's been hard to service the tractors. NWK Ginnery introduced loans in form of tractors to women groups to farm 10 Ha each and increase to 50 Ha but this also failed to materialize.

4.1.2 Description of the Existing State of Development and key performance indicators

Availability and Quality of Service and Key Performance Indicators

Agriculture is the backbone of Katete District economic sector. It is identified as a core sector that enhances economic growth and job creation in the district and it is regarded as the major contributor to the economy. The district is endowed with abundant arable land and climatic conditions for production of a variety of crops. The district has an average of 42,645 farmers dominated by smallholders. Urban Agriculture comprising broiler and vegetable production forms part of agricultural activities in the district mainly practiced in urban Katete. Almost 95 percent of the population depends directly on agriculture for their livelihood (MOA, 2020). The most common field crops grown in the district are: Maize, Groundnuts, Sunflower, Cotton, Soybeans, groundnuts and Cowpeas. Common horticultural crops grown include Rape, Onion, Tomato, and Cabbage, Green pepper, Carrots and Egg plants. The district generally has a comparative advantage in fruit production due to suitable weather conditions. Fruits commonly grown include Bananas, Oranges, Mangoes and Lemons. Figure 12, shows production of some of the selected crops grown in Katete.

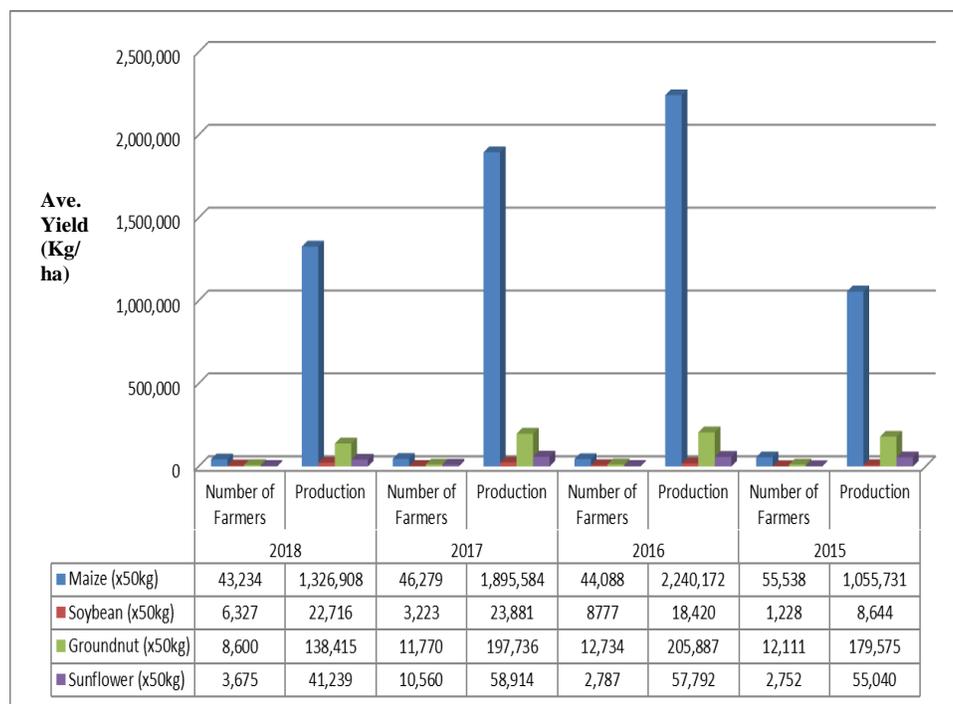


Figure 12: Crop Production for Selected Years

Source: MOA Administrative Crop Forecast

Generally agriculture activities have greatly been affected by changing climatic patterns such as low rainfall and increased temperatures. These changes have also contributed to emergence of new crop pests such as Fall and African army worms in Maize and Tuta absoluta in Tomato amongst other pests. As shown in Table 19, the district on average received 598.8 millimeters of rainfall in 47 rain days between 2014 and 2019.

Table 12: Five Year Rainfall Figures

S/No	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Average
Rainfall (mm)	433.9	270	707.9	760.4	821.6	598.8
Rain Days	41	38	51	52	53	47

Source: Katete Farmers Training Centre (2019)

The rainfall amounts were generally inadequate to support effective crop growth particularly for smallholder farmers with limited access to irrigation facilities. Furthermore, dependency on rain fed agriculture by small scale farmers has also significantly contributed to low crop production. In addition, low access to agricultural inputs, low extension to farmer ratio and inadequate infrastructure, lack of organized markets, lack of access to credit hampers increased productivity for small scale farmers.

4.1.3 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

- Inadequate extension officers
- Lack of accommodation and office space for extension officers
- Need to increase supply of farming inputs
- Establishment of more agriculture camps
- Need for a Grain market
- Construction of more FRA market (Shed)
- Lack of sensitization on modern farming trainings
- Lack of credit facilities

4.1.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

From the population analysis it is anticipated that the population of Katete will greatly increase and this will in turn increase the demand for agriculture services because it is the main livelihood

in the district. The anticipated changes will exert pressure on agricultural land as well as infrastructure development. Therefore it is important with anticipated changes there is need to plan for;

- Market for agricultural produce
- Introduction of large scale climate smart agriculture
- Construction of more storage sheds
- Establishment of more agriculture camps
- Recruit more extension officers

Existing and Proposed Investment and Development

In terms of existing investment and development programmes, there are two drip irrigation systems being constructed in Chief Mbang'ombe and Chieftainess Kawaza. Other development programme being implemented is the training of led farmers in practicing climate smart agriculture this is in order to improve productivity from 1.2 tonnes per hectare to 2.2 tonnes per hectare.

There are proposed establishment of out grower schemes (Farm Blocks) in various crops especially fruits. This is because the farmers have already potential in growing sunflower, soya beans, oranges, Avocado, water melons, and tomatoes, and the advantage is that a fruit processing plant is under construction in the district by the Industrial Development Corporation.

4.2 Livestock

4.2.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

Government's vision in livestock is to increase livestock population to 6,000,000 by 2030 and increase fish population to 300,000mt by 2030. This is being actualised in the district by training farmers in increasing production and productivity, animal food management, and good nutrition for livestock. Trainings are also being done in early disease detection and also expose farmers to other farmers who are doing well. These activities are also implemented to aquaculture farmers. The Zambia government through the Zambia Integrated Landscape Project is building capacity among farmers on to be resilient to the effects of climate on livestock. One activity being done is vaccination of chickens for Newcastle which is a common disease in the district. To increase the production of chickens and goats, there is a pass on program where farmers are registered and

given chickens and goats through cooperatives. And once the animals reach a certain level they are passed on to other farmers and the cycle continues.

4.2.2 Description of the Existing State of Development and key performance indicators

Availability and Quality of Service and Key Performance Indicators

Livestock production is another venture practiced by a significant proportion of farmers in the district. The major Livestock that are kept in the district include cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry. Rabbits, Donkeys and Guinea pigs are also kept on a smaller scale.

The current situation regarding animal production and management is as indicated in tables 13. The low levels of production are mainly due to limited grazing land, livestock diseases and poor management. However, the district has the potential to improve animal production for increased availability of meat and milk, increased income, draft power and other livestock by products.

Table 13: Average Livestock Production

Type of livestock	Population Average over 3years	Use of livestock
Cattle	65,160	Beef, Draft power, Milk, Hides, Manure
Sheep	1,093	Meat, Manure, wool
Goats	23,178	Meat, milk, Manure
Pigs	54,372	Meat, Manure
Chickens	130,091	Meat, Eggs, Manure

Source: MFL (2020)

However, the livestock population according to veterinary camps in Katete District is as shown in Figure 13, this gives a picture that shows that some parts of the district are not doing well with livestock.

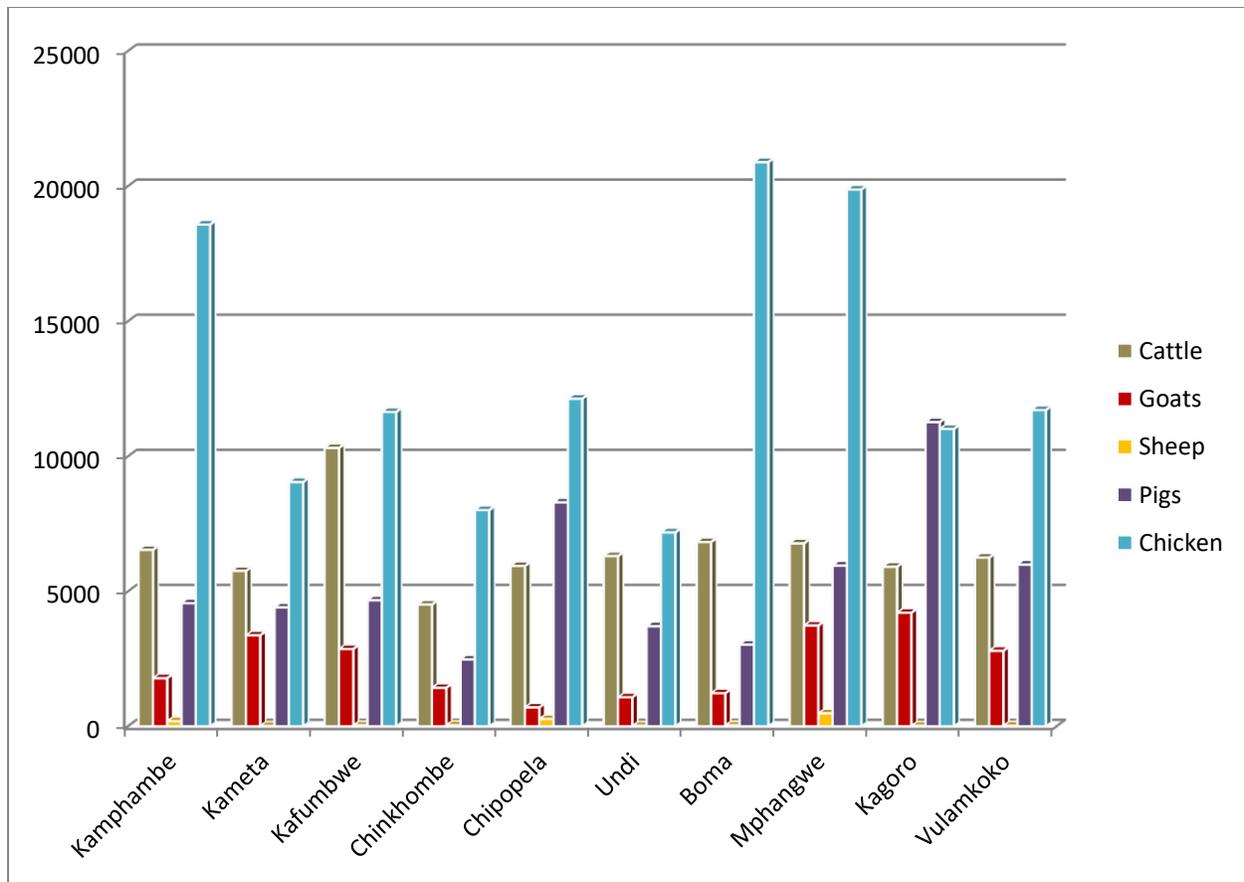


Figure 13: Livestock population

Source: Katete MFL (2019)

There are 9 veterinary camps in the district manned by Veterinary Assistants (VA) / Tsetse Control assistants (TCA). These carry out livestock extension services. Nevertheless, the number of extension officers distributed across the district is not enough to serve all the livestock farmers. This is because the veterinary camps are vast and they have more farmers than extension officers. According to the Seventh National Development Plan (2017) one camp officer can only serve 400 livestock farmers (1:400), and this is far from reality as the livestock farmers in these camps are a lot for one camp officer (Figure 14).

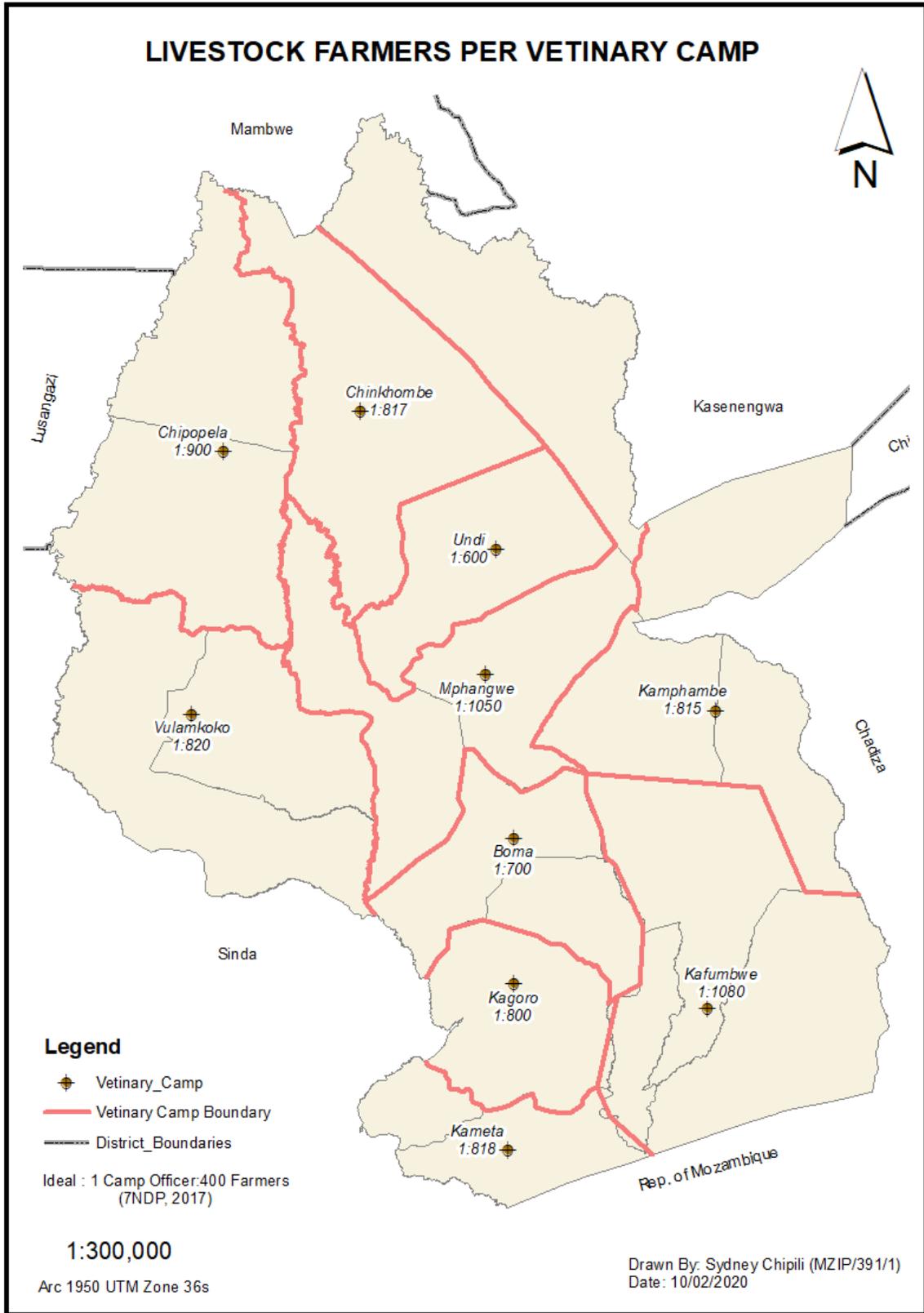


Figure 14: Veterinary camps and camp officer to livestock ratio
Source: Katete MFL (2019)

The number of livestock farmers is indicating that there is need to employ more camp officers and also create more veterinary camps especially for Kafumbwe, Mphangwe, Chipopela, Vulamkoko, Kamphambe, Kagoro, Chinkhombe and Kameta camps.

The major cattle diseases are East Coast Fever (ECF) and Anaplasmosis. Both ECF and Anaplasmosis are caused by a pathogen transmitted by ticks especially in the rainy season. African swine fever (ASF) is major disease in pigs while New Castle Disease (ND) is a major one in Poultry. The government mainly carries out disease control and prevention interventions.

There is great potential for aquaculture production in the district though very little has actually been exploited. There are 130 fish farmers and 135 fish ponds in Katete district. Only 61 are stocked with breams and 74 fishponds are not stocked. There are 60 dams in the district although only 10 have potential for fish farming. The rest are silted or non-operational due to disrepair. Katete has no perennial rivers and this point to the scarcity of fish in the district. Indeed it is not uncommon for Katete residents to buy fish from Luangwa, Lake Kariba, Kafue River, Beira in Mozambique and Lake Malawi respectively.

4.2.3 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

- Lack of multi-purpose dam
- Inadequate dip tanks
- Lack of knowledge in fish farming
- Need for training on how to breed animals
- Understaffing of veterinary camp officers
- Disease control is difficult
- Inadequate abattoirs
- Establishment of more camps

4.2.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The massive appetite of the growing urban populations for meat, milk and eggs will translates into environmental damage and disruption of traditional mixed farming. As the case of Katete where population pressure and poverty coincide, such as in pastoral areas poor management of livestock will degrade resources still further. These pressures call for new policies, institutions and markets and require the development and adaptation of new technologies to make livestock environmentally more benign.

In the next ten years, Katete's population is expected to increase by more than 75%. In addition to this growth in the number of people requiring food, rising incomes and increasing food demand will result in the need for important changes to ensure food security. With most population being undernourished with respect to energy intake, it is predicted that to meet the food demands of a population of over 500,000 people, food production will need to increase by 70%. Livestock production will inevitably play a contributory role in achieving this sustainable food security, influenced strongly by cultural predilections; meat demand per capita is expected to rise by almost 13%.

It is also anticipated that with good management of livestock, the increase in population will translate to increase in livestock production, which is an important factor in environmental degradation. Therefore this increase in livestock production will need to be harnessed well because large land areas may become degraded through overgrazing and deforestation because of ranching. Biodiversity will be affected by extensive as well as intensive livestock production. Water availability may also be affected by livestock. Where animal concentrations will be high land and water may be polluted through waste from animal production and processing. Livestock are an important source of gaseous emission, contributing to global warming and thus livestock management will be key to reducing these emissions.

Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

One of the major proposed investments under livestock in Katete is the establishment of a breeding centre. This should be able to produce livestock that can survive current environmental changes and resilient to livestock diseases.

4.3 Tourism

3.2.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

According to the Vision 2030, is for Zambia being a major tourism destination of choice with unique features by 2030 through; developing, rehabilitating and maintaining related infrastructure by 2030, diversify tourism products by 2030, and increase the participation of locals in the industry. However, there is no clear policy guidance on how government intends to do this at district level despite the district having great potential for tourism growth and contribute to the economy of the district and nation at large.

3.2.2 Description of the Existing State of Development and key performance indicators

Availability and Quality of Service and Key Performance Indicators

The district has great potential for tourism. This potential is enshrined in the rich cultural heritage of the local Chewa speaking people and the amazing geographical features that distinguishes it from other districts. The local culture is comprised of traditional songs, various traditional dances as well as art and craft. The ‘Gule wa Mkulu’ traditional dance is recognized by UNESCO as one of the significant traditional heritage features in Zambia. Annually, a traditional ceremony ‘Kulamba’ is held to celebrate the rich Chewa heritage which also acts as a huge tourist attraction. Significant geographical features include the Mphangwe and Nchingilizya hills as well as a number of springs. Mphangwe hill is the highest point in the district and as such contributes greatly to the nature of weather and rainfall. Nchingilizya hill on the other hand hosts various rock carvings that date decades of years ago.

However, little has been done to fully exploit these various resources to promote tourism in the district. Apart from the Kulamba traditional ceremony that is held in August every year and attracts people from Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia, no other activities are currently being conducted. This is largely because of poor access roads, lack of promotion and limited information about the heritage sites.

Massive tourism potential exists for the available tourist sites. For instance, Mphangwe hills can support various recreation activities such as mountain climbing. The various springs can support enterprises such as game ranching and crocodile farming.

Tourism attractions in the district can further be exploited by improvement of the road network such as the road linking Kathumba, Mtandaza to Sinda passing through Nchingilizya mountain rock paintings. Furthermore, the Katete-Msoro road to Mfuwe if improved upon can increase the number of tourists passing through Katete to access Mfuwe airport and the South Luangwa national park. Another potential area would be to create a cultural village at Undi Royal Palace. The cultural village would be a tourist attraction throughout the year as it would showcase the Chewa traditional heritage all in one place.

4.3.3 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

- Lack of access to tourist attraction areas

- Lack of investment in the sector

4.3.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Population increase will raise demand for tourism services, especially the higher level of infrastructure utilisation and possibly an expansion of supply. The existing facilities and infrastructure will be unable to meet this additional pressure. Therefore, this will require planning for more infrastructures especially during the Kulamba traditional ceremony.

The anticipated growth in population in the next ten years will provide necessary labour for the sector which is critical if social economic development is to be achieved.

However, this growth in population is likely to negatively affect tourism as settlements are anticipated to develop in tourism attraction areas.

Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Tourism industry has seen little or no investment despite the district having potential to grow. Therefore, it is proposed that there be investment in cultural village to be located at Undi and be called the Kulamba Cultural village that should showcase traditional artefacts, traditional dances, and history of the Chewa people. This should run all year round unlike the traditional ceremony that comes once in a year.

Other investments proposed include what is known as the Mphangwe Hill Tourism Hub, and offer the following services; Mountain climbing, Mountain sliding, A walk to the mountain tip, Spring viewing, Crocodile farming, and Sport fishing.

4.4 Manufacturing, Trade and Commerce and mining

4.4.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

Zambia's vision is to have a technology based and export focused manufacturing sector, which is dynamic and competitive with effective entities that add value to the locally abundant natural resources by 2030. Government intends to this by; developing a fully integrated rural based agro-based and light-manufacturing by 2030, increase the share of general manufacturing contribution to GDP to 36.12 by 2030, and increase Manufactures exports as a share of merchandise exports

to 71 percent by 2030. Therefore, government through the Industrial Development Corporation to drive industrialization, rural development and job creation by ensuring state-owned enterprises are profit making. Government is constructing a fruit processing plant in Katete district known as the Eastern Tropical Fruits that will specialize in fruit processing and create over 600 jobs through the value chain that will contribute to the 3% projected economic growth rate by 2020. This is in line with the Seventh National Development Plan to diversify the economy and create jobs; and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to have decent work and economic growth.

Economic diversification and job creation is one of the main pillars of the Seventh National Development Plan. It proposes to do so by focusing on small-scale mining sectors as they are labour intensive. At district level, no plans have been drawn to tap the potential which lies in this sector despite illegal small scale mining taking place.

4.4.2 Description of the Existing State of Development and key performance indicators

Available and Quality of Service and Key Performance Indicators

Currently, the contribution of manufacturing industry to the district's economy is very minimal. The district has only a few manufacturing entities available with very low output. For instance, Louis Dreyfus Company (LDC) Katete ginnery processes cotton into lint for export. Katete District Women Development Association (KDWA) using crops grown by members processes Groundnuts and Sunflower into cooking oil while using the cake to formulate livestock feed. The KDWA are producing 1,400 litres of cooking oil per year.

The manufacturing sector still has potential to significantly contribute to Katete's economy. New prospects are emerging for resource-based particularly those linked to tourism especially in agro-industrial enterprise, Food, Beverages and wood processing. Support measures designed to aid manufacturing enterprises in non-traditional sectors are also being implemented. For example, the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) has started the construction a Fruit factory plant that will be producing various fruit juices (Field Data, 2019).

Trade and commerce is another important economic sector of the district. Trade is cross cutting and involves both internal and cross-border; formal and informal arrangements. Internal trade in Katete encompasses both formal and informal trading activities. Formal trading activities involve

mostly exchange of merchandize in retail and wholesale shops mostly located in the urban center and the central business district (CBD) as well as in gazetted markets. On the Other hand, the informal trading taking place within the district cannot be overlooked as it also contributes to the district economy through household income generation as well as local job creation. The informal sector trade in different things which include second hand clothes, groceries, vegetables, blankets, hardware, restaurants, beer and many other goods.

The presence of small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs) creates a fertile base for innovations if necessary skills are imparted as well as necessary machinery, equipment and other incentives are provided. There are also a number of financial institutions in the name of money transaction booths and micro-financial institutions that are mainly concentrated in the CBD. The greatest challenge is to link informal sector with the formal sector in order to improve the economy.

Challenges with Trade and Commerce

The major challenges to commerce, trade and manufacturing are high cost of doing business largely on account of poor physical infrastructure and high production costs, disruptions in power supply, low investments in Research and Development, obsolete technology, high cost of borrowing, limited standardization and quality assurance, and limited human capital and skills required to run the manufacturing industry on a sustainable basis (ECI, 2002).

Mining is mainly at small-scale level involving the extraction of Gold and Quarry. Most of the miners are limited by finances and lack adequate machinery to venture into this sector. Further, there is inadequate mineral exploration and resource survey in this area coupled with weak regulatory framework. The sector lacks people with adequate technical and managerial skills to develop it. Thus, the mining venture is not yet fully developed. There are precious stone-deposits at Kakula Hill in Kapoche ward where mining is currently taking place at a very small scale. Katete District Council has so far not yet benefited from these mining activities.

4.4.3 Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process

4.4.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Table 14: Impact of Population and Demography on Other Sectors

Sector	Impact
Institutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to enhance administrative and regulatory capacities of public

	institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand for additional institutional infrastructure
Manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market for goods and services • Supply of labour • Need for presence of economic regulatory institutions • Need for more land for fruit growing
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of labour and technical skills

Source: Author, 2019

Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The economic sector offers little existing investments and development programmes under government programmes apart from the current construction of the Eastern Tropical Fruit Processing Plant. Most developments taking place in the district are in form of small shopping complexes and lodges that are being done by private sectors. Under the manufacturing industry Kuchera Breweries Limited proposes to put up a brewery in the eastern part of the district and it will employ over 65 people. Nevertheless, the district has enormous investment potentials and some are as tabulated in Table 15

Table 15: proposed investment and development programmes

S/N	PROPOSED INVESTMENT	INVESTMENT POTENTIAL/ADVANTAGE
1.	Milling plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The district is the largest producer of Maize in the region ✓ The district is centrally located and it accessible by all other districts in the region making it easier for other district to supplement the raw materials and also market ✓ This will reduce on the cost of transporting the Maize to Lusaka and bringing it back as a finished product
2.	Stock Feed industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Raw materials are available in large quantities all year round ✓ This will allow all waste from the milling plant be turned into feed for livestock
3.	Oil processing plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Availability of raw materials and market
4.	Textile industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Raw materials are available ✓ LDC Katete Ginnery is in place who export cotton as a raw material
5.	Livestock Breeding Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Access roads, electricity and airport are available in Katete District

Source: Field data, 2019

5.0 Natural Resource and Environmental Management

5.1 Environment

Environment is a critical component in the ecosystem upon which man literally survives. It is important therefore that environmental aspects in the district that are susceptible to pollution, environmental degradation and human exploitation are preserved and conserved in order to ensure sustainable resource use and environmental protection to promote tourism and entrepreneurship that would yield economic benefits for the general population. This calls for full participation of all stakeholders in addressing these environmental challenges.

The main environmental pattern posing a threat to the district is the rate of deforestation in the hinterland and waste disposal at the core. Resource depletion in form of energy sources, construction works and agricultural activities are causing environmental challenges leading to depletion of natural forest areas,. These will ultimately affect the performance of the district in the long run. The proximity of the forest reserves to people's settlements and the increased demand for natural resources such as charcoal and wood has led to the deforestation of the reserves at an alarming rate. This has resulted in serious environmental problems, such as soil erosion, loss of soil fertility and changes to the microclimate (Hansen and Vaa, 2004).

5.1.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

The government's vision is to have a productive environment and well conserved natural resources for sustainable socioeconomic development by 2030. And the National Forestry Policy advocates for a sustainable forest resources and ecosystem management. Thus, government intends to do this by;

- Establish, implement and maintain ecosystem restoration mechanism;
- Establish criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management;
- 80 percent of waste collected and transported;
- 90 percent polluting industrial facilities comply with environmental legislation; and

The National Forestry Policy, 2014, the Forests Act, 2015 (specifically sections 29 to 35) and the regulations on Community Forest Management (CFM), 2018, combined with the Government Policy of promoting decentralization, provide the policy, legal and institutional basis for greater community involvement in forest management.

Government through Katete Town Council has engaged two franchise companies that are collecting waste in the CBD, markets and all planned settlements and transport the waste to the designated dumpsite recognised and regulated by Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA). Further, the Local Authority ensures that all industries being set up in the district comply with environmental legislation. Katete Forestry department through the Zambia Integrated Landscape Project are training farmers on how to restore forest cover.

5.1.2 Description of the Existing State of Development and Key Performance Indicators

Available and Quality of Service and Key Performance Indicators

The use of insecticides to clear pests off the crops and the lack of proper sanitation at most houses leads to the pollution of water in the region. It was found that over 90% of the households in the region are not connected to improved sanitation such as a proper sewer network as the district has no sewer treatment plant. About 90% of the households are in rural areas and they use pit latrines that pollutes under-ground water and soils.

There is massive land pollution mainly through indiscriminate waste disposal. The Katete Town Council in partnership with Two (2) franchise companies endeavors to collect solid waste from subscribers. The figure...shows the indiscriminate disposal by non-subscribers who dispose waste at night. Currently, waste management at the core has become a challenge in that the current dumpsite is located on the Southern side of the district, 10 Km from the CBD. The dumpsite is not fenced and there is no security. This allows for anyone to go and dump waste any time indiscriminately and there is no system to separate waste that goes to the dumpsite. The biggest market in the district at the Katete stores has grown and the generation of waste has increased making it hard for the garbage bay at the market to hold all waste from the market. The figure 15 shows waste overflowing from the garbage bay.



Figure 15: waste overflowing from the garbage bay
Source: Field data (2019)

The district has Nine (9) local forest reserves and One National Forest reserve (Katete National Forest) and Six (06) of the 10 Forest Reserves have been highly encroached with farms and settlements and four (04) with illegalities of tree cutting and theft being common. The total area of forest reserves goes up to 18,934 ha and over 50% of this has been lost, and 5 of these forest reserves are in Kawaza and Mbang’ombe chiefdoms. One of the most encroached forest reserves are Chiulukile East and West Local Forests and Songwe Area (Mphangwe Hills Local Forest) being the most affected by Indiscriminate cutting of trees around the source of Katete River. The Lunga Local forest in the Southern part has also not been spared from encroachments as the forest is dotted with settlements.

The hotspots, of deforestation and forest degradation in Katete district is in the northern part. This area is Chilongamawe, Matunga, Chinkhombe and Lukweta Wards under Chief Mbang’ombe’s chiefdom. The study done by Wathum et al (2016) on behalf of the World Bank

for the ZIFL-P indicates that 54,027 ha of forests were lost in the Eastern Province between 2000 and 2010, and 102,087 ha were lost between 2010 and 2014. This is equivalent to average annual deforestation rate of 0.2% in 2000-2010, and 0.9% in 2010-2014. It is an increasing rate/trend of deforestation – at both individual district and province levels. In terms of forest lost in Katete is as shown in Table 15.

Table 15: Forest lost in Katete

Locations	Forest area in 2000 (ha)	Forest area in 2010 (ha)	Forest area in 2014 (ha)	Defor- ested 2000- 2010 (ha)	Defor- ested 2010- 2014 (ha)	Annual def. rate 2000- 2010	Annual def. rate 2010- 2014
Katete district	86,428	81,870	77,288	-4,558	-4,582	-0.5%	-1.4%
Eastern Province	3,054,972	3,000,945	2,898,858	-54,027	-102,087	-0.2%	-0.9%

Drivers and agents of deforestation and forest degradation identified in the district

One of the major drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Katete District is agricultural expansion and charcoal burning. Small-scale farmers expand crop fields as a strategy to cope with low yields and crop failures due to erratic weather conditions.

Part-time and long-term charcoal producers: both groups cut trees and burn charcoal for additional income or daily needs. Where land is generally unsuitable for cultivation, long-term producers are uncommon. Part-time producers, who venture into charcoal production for additional income or when crops fail are predominant, e.g., in Chundamila village, Mbang’ombe chiefdom, charcoal production is reportedly triggered by low yields. Prominent charcoal production areas include Cholowa, Kagoro, and Mphangwe.

About 588 Ha of forest cover has been cleared for agriculture against contributing 10,036 Ha lost at the province. Whilst 1,282 Ha has been cleared for fuel wood extraction and 6,978 Ha is burnt annually. This calls for serious and immediate interventions to stop the continuous loss of forest cover.

Key underlying causes of degradation and forest degradation

- 1. Low yields on existing crop fields:** Farmers do not get enough yields from existing crop fields as fertility is low. Hence, they expand to new land (often forests), usually with the consent of the chief/Chieftainess and/or their advisors.
- 2. Poverty and lack of jobs:** because people have no other jobs, they resort to charcoal as a quick-return income generating activity.
- 3. Low capacity:** FD has no capacity to monitor harvesting activities including those it legally issued, in addition to illegal activities and general forest conditions. The FD is so poorly funded with its officials declaring that they had received only 4,000 ZMW (equivalent to about USD 400) from government since January 2016 to meet all operating costs. They have one motorcycle, and no vehicle for fieldwork, e.g., for monitoring patrols.
- 4. Population expansion:** demand for new land for agriculture and fuel wood are both driven a rapidly increasing population. Katete population growth rate is 2.6%.
- 5. Poverty:** because farmers are poor, they cannot afford inputs such as fertilizers in order to sustain yield on the same crop field or obtain sufficient yield on the small plot of land. Hence, the tendency to practice expansive cultivation that involves opening new/more land.
- 6. Weak tenure:** the belief that trees (forests) belong to God (or indeed to no one) exists among the communities. Also farmers clear the land allocated to them by chiefs/Chieftainess and/or their advisors as a means to secure their tenure; otherwise the chief/Chieftainess may withdraw it and give it to someone else.

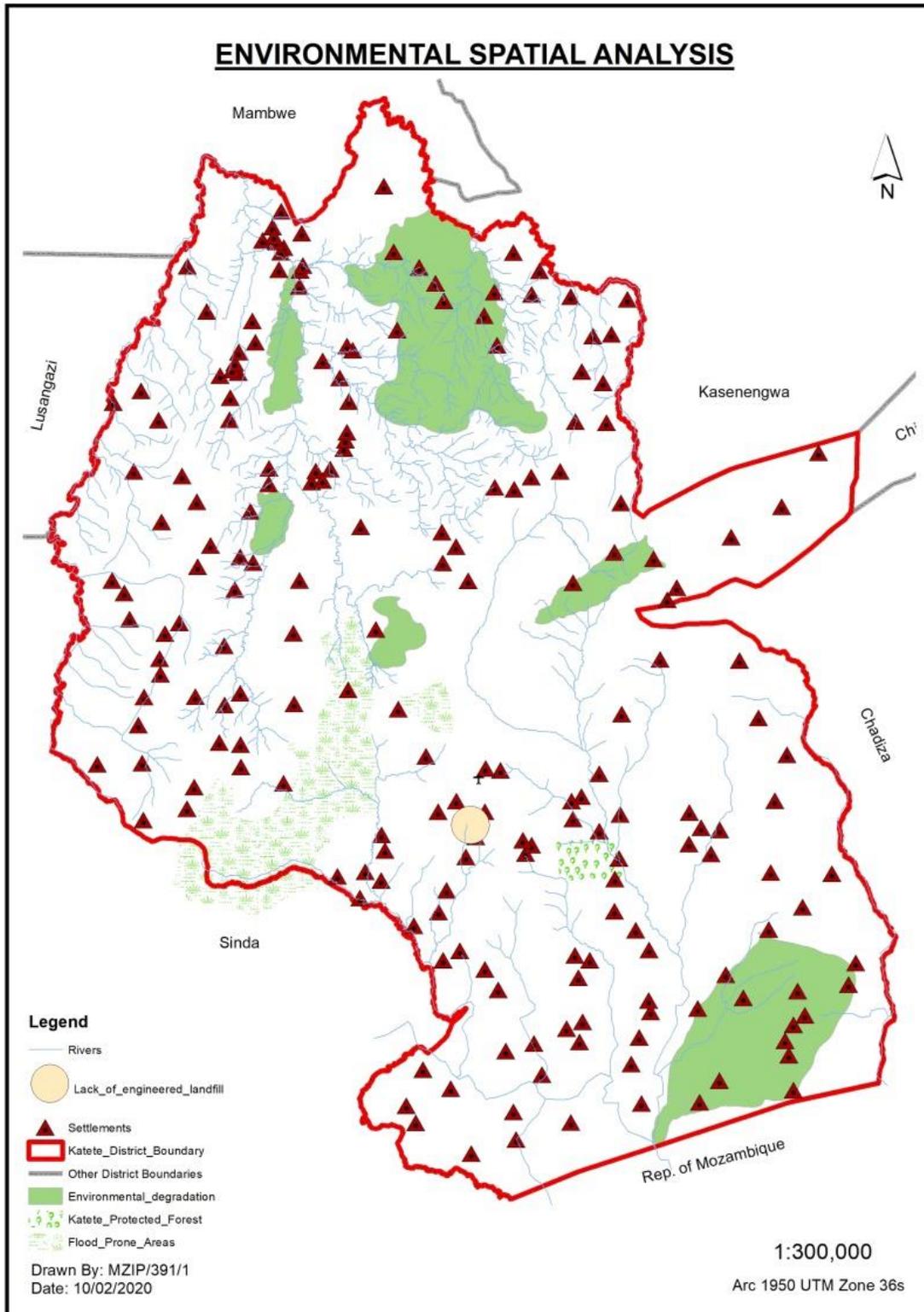


Figure 16: Natural resources
Source: Field data, 2019

The district has no perennial rivers but only seasonal ones, which run between the months of December to August. In Katete district there about 50 man-made dams and weirs most of them were constructed during the 1940s and 1950s. Due to age and lack of rehabilitation and maintenance, eight percent (80) of the dams have problems of siltation, linkages, overgrown vegetation and damaged walls and spillways. This has resulted in the dams being unable to hold enough water for livestock and human consumption and for various uses. Persistent droughts over the past years have also contributed to the difficulties associated with water availability in the district. The people in the district largely depend on wells and boreholes for their drinking water and in cases where these are not available, people especially women and girls have to walk long distances to streams to draw water. The most affected areas with water problems is Chief Kathumba's area in the South west of the district and also the Eastern part of the district under Chieftainess Kawaza's area with little or no streams nearby (Figure 16).

One other challenge with the environment especially Katete urban are floods that affect Chibolya that sits on a dambo area. Other areas affected by floods are Soweto and Chigaga year in and out. This is because these areas lack drainages and if left unchecked the problem will continue.

The district has no public green spaces available to act as the lungs of the district as well as recreation for the urban residents. Katete Town Council has however, provided for a few Open Spaces though not enough through the development plans but none has been developed. Generally, Katete lacks adequately developed open spaces, and sidewalks and recreation facilities for the average citizen.

5.1.3 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

- Need to Train people on forestry conservation
- Establishment of community forest management areas
- Empower the local authority with capacity to manage waste in the district
- Recruit more forestry officers
- Need for recreational facilities

5.1.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Table 16: Impact of Population increase on Environment

Sector	Impact
Natural Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental degradation from increased human activities• Capital investment in solid waste management as waste generation will increase• Loss of forest reserves through encroachments• Extension of settlements in flood prone areas

Source: Field data, 2019

Existing and Proposed Investment and Development

A healthy environment entails looking after it, and the district is implementing the Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project in the district with one particular focus on Community Forest Management. This is in accordance with the National Forestry Policy of 2014 and the regulations on Community Forest Management (CFM), 2018, Government Policy of promoting decentralization, that provide the policy, legal and institutional basis for greater community involvement in forest management.

Arising from the fact that The Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project (ZIFL-P) has identified agricultural expansion, unsustainable charcoal and wood production practices, unmanaged fires and uncontrolled livestock grazing as the immediate and major drivers of deforestation the project has embarked on sensitizing the communities and the general public through the district multi-sectoral teams on the importance of community involvement in the management of forest resources on a sustainable basis through identification of specific target areas and formation of community forest management groups to manage the resources in Kafumbwe ward which hosts the Lunga Local Forest.

COMACO has also established conservation areas in Chilongamawe and Matunga Wards in chief Mbang'ombe Chiefdom. These areas are referred to as COMACO's Community Conservation Areas (CCAs). This is the area that covers the entire Chiulukile East and West Local Forests, which has been affected massively by deforestation and encroachments.

Other project being undertaken is the assisted natural regeneration. People need trees which also need being looked after to sustain life in its various forms, without which the land slowly dies, and so the land's vitality is washed away by erosion, squeezed out by drought and crops are difficult to grow. Life becomes a daily struggle lived without meaningful purpose.

Assisted Natural Regeneration is the process of increasing the regeneration capacity of an area by planting additional seedlings while managing the already existing vegetation. This is usually applied in degraded forest lands where natural regeneration is insufficient to restore forest cover.

ZIFL-P through the Forestry Research provided training in Kafumbwe Ward in conjunction with the District Forestry Office staff so that the targeted farmers:

- Learn the theory of Assisted Natural Regeneration
- Apply it to collect seed, store and be able to use it to establish trees
- Be able to manage and protect at least one (1) hectare each
- Become forest stewards

This is where 50 farmers have been demarcated land of One (1) hectare each, implying that 50 Hectares is under regeneration. This will see increase in forest cover and assist curb the effects of climate change in the area.

The District Forestry Office has for a very long time lagged behind in term of service provision towards supply of services in relation to nursery tree seedlings due to a number of challenges such as lack of a continuous supply of water; lack of nursery fence for blocking stray animals; lack of transport for soil preparation and collection and lack of nursery inputs. However, 2019 the Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project (ZIFL-P) has come with support for nursery and plantation development and 25,000 polythene bags were put under nursery (Figure 17)



This is one other development that will recover the lost vegetation and reduce on the effects of the changing climate

Figure 17: Pot filling for nursery preparation in Kafumbwe

Source: Field data, 2019

There is a proposal to regularize Chibolya settlement that sits on the flooded prone area. This will see upgrading the settlement and put up good roads with drainages that will be taking the flooded waters in the area. Therefore, the Katete Town Council has resolved already to regularize Chibolya Settlement in order to deal with the flooding in the area.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be stated that despite Katete being endowed with natural resources, these resources are under a threat due to low levels of recruitment into forestry education both at top and community levels, and low levels of understanding available policy guidelines on forestry by traditional leadership and general public. These have led to encroachments on forest reserves, silting of rivers, drying of rivers, deforestation etc.

6.0 Infrastructure Development

6.1 Transport, Communication, Energy and Other Infrastructure

6.1.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP) 2017–2021 also Prioritises Road infrastructure development through upgrading and rehabilitating of roads and bridges. And the Road Development Agency Strategic Plan envisages road infrastructure improvement and its strategy is to upgrade 992 km of roads by 2021 which are disaggregated by:

- Trunk Roads: 100Km
- Main Roads: 126 km
- Districts Roads: 766 km

And also to review and implement the sustainable Road Infrastructure Programmes Develop and implement a comprehensive bridge construction and maintenance plan. Katete district has a share of 100 km of the district roads.

In terms communication, government’s policy is to have an information and knowledge-based society by 2030 and have ICT common infrastructure development. This shall be done by increasing connectivity to fibre optic (telecommunication infrastructure rollout) and other high capacity transmission technologies (networks); increase the access to phones per 100 people (tele-density) from 0.9 to 8 by 2015 and to 50 by 2030; and Increase access to ICT services such as Internet users from 35,000 in 2005 to 100,000 by 2015 and to 1,000,000 by 2030 and construction of communication towers. Katete district is a beneficiary of the installation of the fibre optic and a number of communication towers that have been constructed for farmers to access E-voucher services.

Government’s policies in the energy sector are as shown in Table 17;Energy is a key determinant of poverty and development, as it supports the provision of basic human needs (cooking, heating, lighting, etc.) and creates productive activities (manufacturing, industry, commerce, etc.). Accordingly, the new national energy policy (MEWD, 2005) for Zambia emphasized the integration of energy in all national development programmes. This policy seeks to improve energy accessibility and service delivery to households, small and medium scale entrepreneurs in both rural and urban areas of Zambia. In this regard there is specific focus on the exploitation and application of renewable energy technologies to enhance the socio-economic development of the country.

Table 17: Reviewed policy documents

Plans/Policies	Programme	Strategies
Government Vision 2030	Universal access to clean, reliable and affordable Energy. at the lowest total economic, financial, social and environmental cost consistent with national development goals by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abundant and reliable supply of affordable energy to both urban and rural areas; ▪ Increased renewable alternative sources of energy; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Export led energy industry; and ▪ Reduce the share of wood fuel to 40 percent by 2030.

	2030.	
Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP) 2017–2021	Energy Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitate hydropower development ▪ Promote the development and use of solar technology's) ▪ Promote the production of geothermal energy; and) Promote the use of biogas.
Sustainable Development Goals	Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Rural Electrification Authority Strategic Plan	Rural Electrification Project: Implementation Packages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To increase electrification levels in the Rural Areas from 3.0 to 8.0 per cent.
	Renewable and Alternative Energy Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote the development and use of solar technology systems; ▪ Promote the use of bio-gas for cooking, lighting and electricity.

Source: MoF, 2005, 2016 and 2017

6.1.2 Description of the Existing State of Development and Key Performance Indicators

Availability and Quality of Service and Key Performance Indicators

Transport systems in Katete district comprise road and air transport forming the backbone of the district’s socio-economic activities by enabling the movement of goods and services. Many people still do not have access to an existing and extensive formal road infrastructure, and live in areas that do not have reliable transport particularly rural areas of the district. Walking and cycling account for most of all human transport, with almost few of the population using road transport (International Labour Organisation, 2003). Katete uses more bicycles than any other district in the region to either transport goods or people. However the road infrastructure does not include walk ways and bike lane and it’s become a hazard for both pedestrians and cyclers. Biking has not been planned for and bicycles are all over the CBD making the town centre look dirty. Figure.....showing parked bicycles in the CBD from areas of operation. This clearly shows that there is need to plan for the use of bicycles in the district as it is one of the major form of transport used.

The roads in Katete are generally in bad states with only 30km of township roads that were worked on. Other roads are international roads and district roads that pass through the district. They comprise:

- Great east road – T4 total length of 90 km
- Mozambique road – T6 total length of 55 Km

➤ Chadiza road – D 126 total length of 40 Km

They consist of 2% of total road distance in the district of which the Mozambique and Chadiza roads are in a deplorable state and needs a face lift. Gravel roads cover 20 % of the road distance in Katete. The earth roads are approximately 78 % of the total road distance. Most of these roads are feeder roads and most of feeder roads in Katete District are in poor condition. Most of these roads require full rehabilitation to retain their original and acceptable condition. The poor state of most of these roads has made most of the areas in the district not easily accessible, especially in the rainy season. The lack of maintenance of feeder roads in the outlying areas in the district has led to the area being avoided by taxi operators and the transporters. Hence, people rely on bicycles and ox-carts. Haulage of goods within town is done using bicycles (refer to Figure 17).



Figure 18: Bikers waiting for customers at the bicycle rank
Source: Field data (2020)

Therefore, the feeder roads that need full rehabilitation are; in Matunga Ward the Walubwe – Matunga road and the Chamalaza – Magobo road; Chabvuka Ward the St Francis – St Johns; in Mphangwe Ward the rehabilitation of 15km road from old Council tarven to Matusa farm; the Vulamukoko turn off – Chimtende to Lukweta road; link Kadula and Chimtende Wards via Kafunkha – Chapita – Chimtende of about 10 km; Mkaika the Chisale – St Francis and Malata Turn Off to Kapoko School Roads; Chimtende the Nthambo Chimtende Road via Zemba (15km); the Mthipa – Kachebele road in Kafumbwe; the Chambuli (Mphangwe turnoff) – Chikondani from Umodzi to Chadiza road; Kamphambe needs road from Zimbabwe – Kalimeta – Katiula (about 15 km) and Mangani – Kalimeta roads (8 km); others are Kafumbwe, Katiula, Kalimeta to Chilingodi road.

Other road infrastructure needed are bridges at the following areas; Chamatone, a footbridge at Mponda, Lupande from Chimtende to the Boma, Chamumawa Bridge, Kafumbwe Bridge, Msadwe, Katete Bridge, WalilANJI bridge, Katiula river, Chobondo, Lupako, Lunga and Chisindiko on Katete river. Further, the urban areas need construction of drainages in the following areas, Chibolya, Soweto, Ibex, Chimwa, Mukubamba, Kalenga, Mtaya and Gibson. And need for maintenance of township roads. Figure..., illustrates the distribution of roads in the district.

In terms of communication towers, radio and television signals, the district has all the three (3) network providers, namely, Zamtel, Airtel and MTN. these networks are distributed across the entire district but not all of them are everywhere. According to Zambia Information, Communication and Technology Authority (ZICTA) the radius of one communication tower has to be 10 Km. However, this is not the case in Katete as the distribution of these towers is not even (figure 18) and this has left some parts the district with no mobile phone signal. This has also been contributed by angulating earth surface. The district has one community radio station (Mphangwe radio station) which covers the entire district. And the district also receives signals for Zambia National Broadcasting Services (ZNBC) radio one, two and four. ZNBC TV 1 and TV 2, and Diamond TV that are DSTV and Top Star are available in the district. This gives a picture that the district is over 90% covered with communication and information gets to the people and they are not left behind with current affairs. Figure 19 gives this illustration.

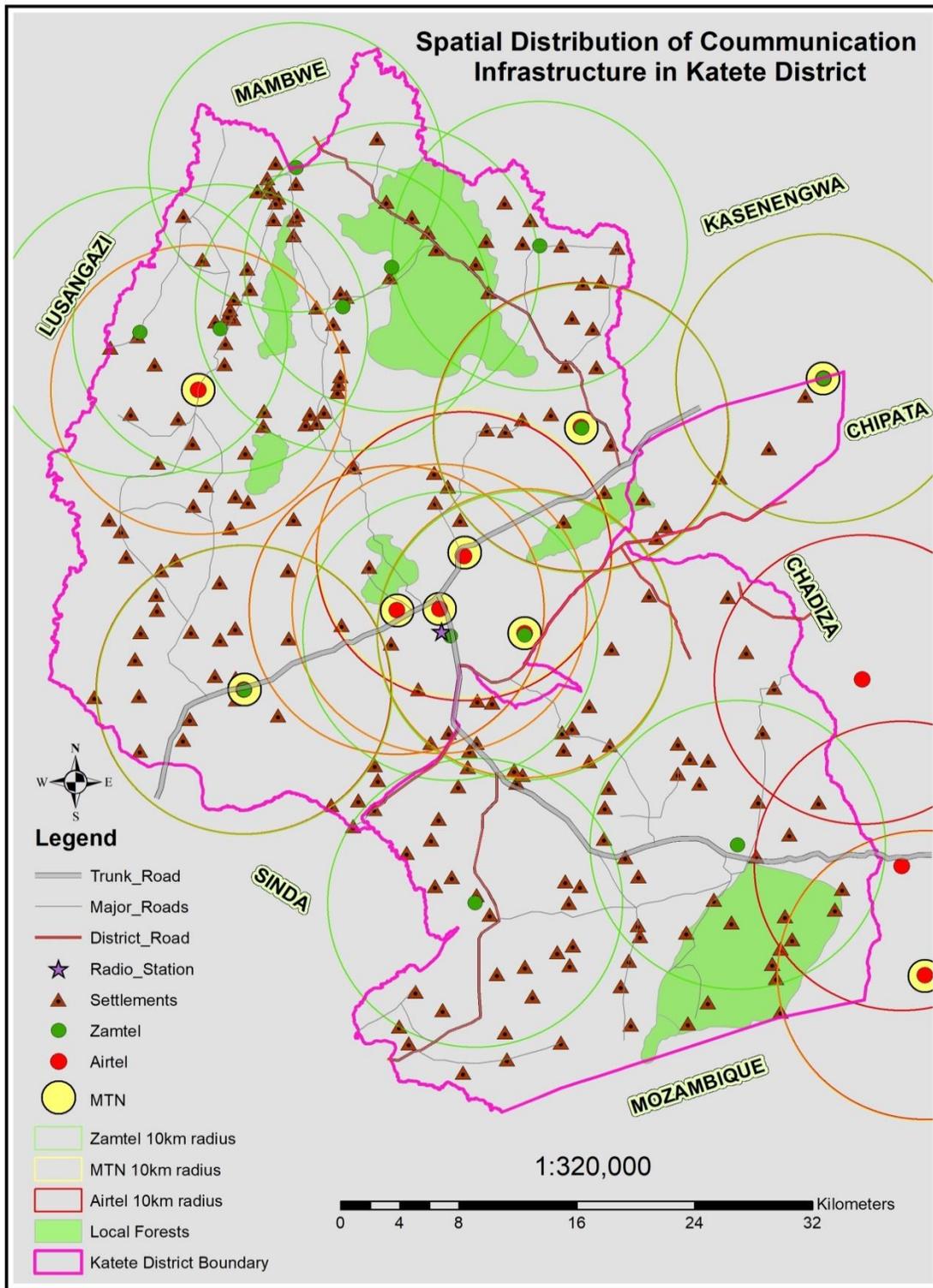


Figure 19: Communication infrastructure
Source: field data, 2019

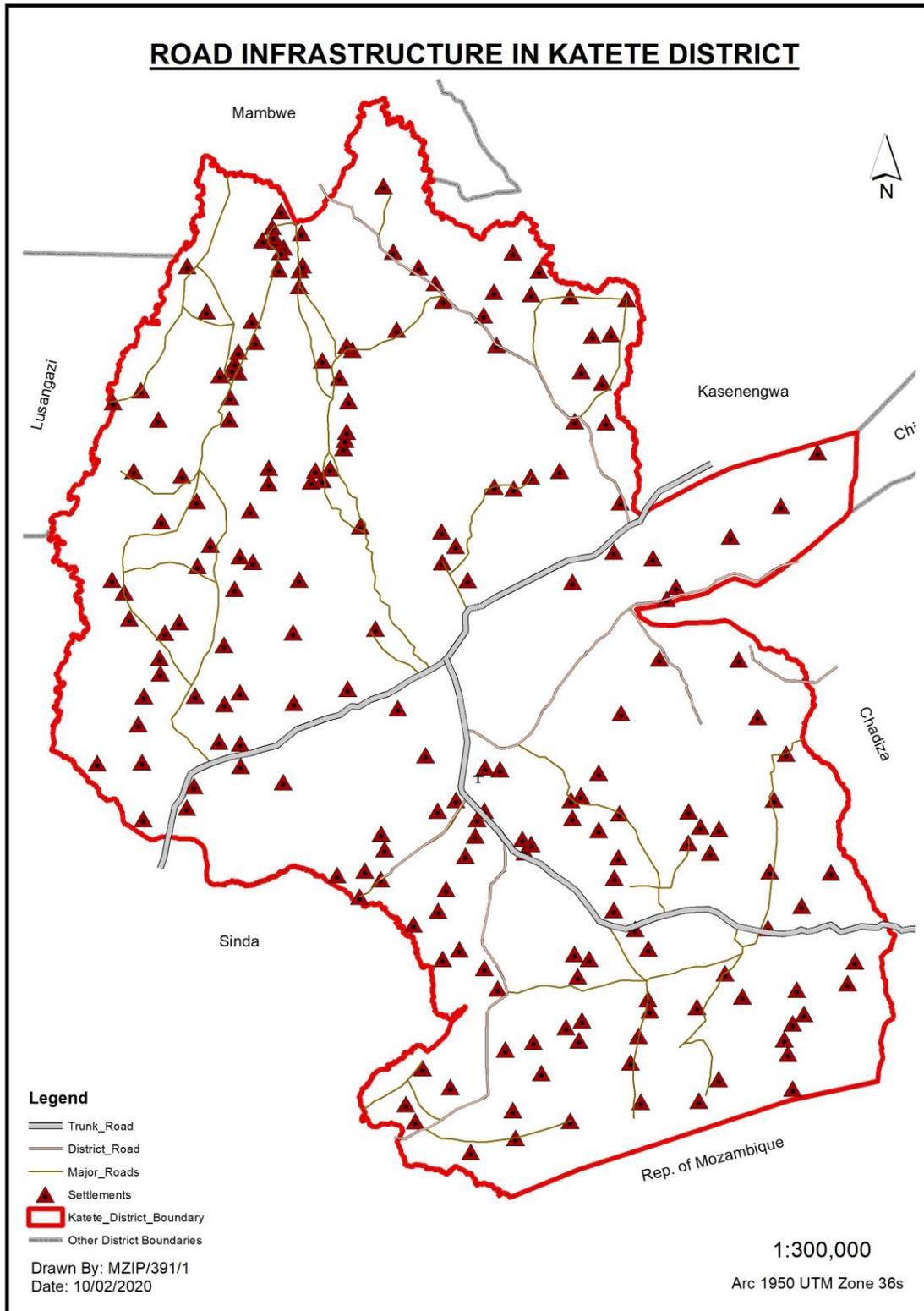


Figure 20: road infrastructure in Katete district
Source: Field data, 2019

Currently there are no local bus or minibus operators operating Katete district, but there appears to be a need for such a service to ensure safe, convenient, and efficient public transport. And to support this Katete Town Council is constructing a modern bus terminus that will accommodate all public transport operators. Although provision was made in the past for pedestrian walkways, these have deteriorated to such an extent that they are now unusable. The new township roads have no pedestrian facilities. Due to the exceptionally high volumes of pedestrian traffic, there is a need for pedestrian facilities and these should be incorporated into future planning for road infrastructure.

Katete has an airstrip that is not used on a regular basis, but it receives at least one flight in each month, mostly used by medical personnel that come to work at St Francis Mission Hospital. The maintenance of the airstrip is under the Local Government's jurisdiction. However, it has to be stated that the airstrip needs a lot of improvements in order to start receiving bigger aircrafts and on a regular basis. In addition there have been a lot of encroachments on the airstrip's land by surrounding people who have been using the land for farming.

The source of supply of electricity to Katete District is a hydropower station at Luswashi dam. Meanwhile in 2005 electricity demand for Katete District stood at 2.5MW. There has been a deficit in terms of capacity which if not connected, will increase with the passage of time, jeopardizing development. It is estimated that the district's demand for electricity is growing at a rate of 4 per cent per annum. It was thus projected that this demand will rise from 2.5MW in 2005 to 4.65MW in 2010 and it has been projected to rise up to 6.89MW in 2030. There is therefore an urgent need for some intervention measures in order to ensure adequate and reliable electricity supply to the district. Therefore, SOLERA Limited has set up 10 x 10 Two (2) solar plants at Undi and Lupando villages and people can now have access to electricity and improve their livelihoods.

The data on energy consumption patterns in Katete does not exist. However, some data exists on domestic energy consumption patterns in Eastern province and this may serve to provide a proximate indication of the energy situation in Katete district. It is quite clear that about 95% of the households depend on wood fuel (firewood and charcoal) for their cooking needs. Only about 5% use electricity for cooking. Kerosene is not very popular as a cooking fuel and coal is not an option for cooking in Eastern province. It is evident that for their lighting needs, 70% of the

households depend on petroleum products which include kerosene (61.3%) and diesel (8.7%). The other lighting options include candles, electricity and mere open fire using firewood. It is also noteworthy that 1.5% (4,350 households) of the households simply uses nothing for lighting their domiciles (Kasali, 2007).

There is need for modern and improved Markets in the district to enhance the economy of the people and allow for wealth creation in the district. The Market structures in the district have deteriorated over the years notably the Boma Market. Currently, there is a Market shelter under contraction at Katete Stores Market to enhance trade in the area. However, the market has grown and the shelter is not adequate to carter for every marketer both at the old and new markets.

6.1.3 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

- Rehabilitation of feeder roads
- Construction of bridges
- Maintenance of township roads
- Installation of street lights in all townships
- Provision of non-motorised transport
- Installation of communication mast in areas with no or poor network
- Construction of a modern bus terminus
- Improving the market infrastructure

6.1.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Table 18: Impact of Population increase on Environment

Sector	Impact
Transport Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for infrastructure will increase (markets, transport, electricity and telecommunications) • Location of infrastructural services- need for land • Capital investment in provision of infrastructure (transport, markets, electricity and telecommunications)

Source: Field data, 2019

Existing and Proposed Investment and Development

Road infrastructure in Katete district has received 100 km of district roads to be rehabilitated. Among these roads will include; Rd 125 via Kalimeta and Katiula to T6 at Kafumbwe (40 km), Chimtende to Lupande road (22 km), D125 (Tikondane) to T4 via Umodzi (15 km), Katete T4 to Kazungulile D598 (23 km), T411 to T6 via Vulamkoko, and T6 to D583 (Chinzule School) via Mzime. Government will also be implementing the Rural Road Connectivity Project in Katete, which will see a number of roads receiving a facelift. ZESCO is also rehabilitating the Mthetezi – Msoro road. This is to make the Msoro ZESCO substation more accessible and this greatly benefited the people of Matunga and Chilongamawe where this road passes. In addition, Katete Town Council has council has constructed a Bridge at Mthetezi river in Matunga using the Local Government Equalization Fund.

The Plan's objective under the energy sector is to increase supply of and access to modern, affordable, reliable and sustainable energy services so as to enhance socio-economic growth and reduce poverty in the district. This objective is expected to be achieved by implementing the following:

1. Expansion of the hydropower capacity from the current 4.7MW to 6.89MW by 2030
2. Promoting the rural electrification of farming blocks and settlement schemes
3. Electrification of schools, health centres and clinics
4. Promoting the utilization of improved woodstoves and the establishment of woodlots in the communities
5. Provision of solar panels to institutions, farmer groups and interested community members, and;
6. Promoting the production of biofuels from Jatropha, Sugarcane and Sorghum.

Mphepo Power Limited intends to set a Wind Power Plant in Matunga Ward known as the Mphepo Power Wind Project. The site has been identified in the area and weather data is been collected. Further, the Rural Electrification Authority intends to connect Chindwale and Kapoche Wards under Chief Kathumba's area. These wards have never been connected to power.

It is plainly clear from the above-mentioned strategies that Katete district is quite progressive in its intentions to exploit renewable energy technologies for purposes of improving the welfare and wellbeing of its citizens.

Government has funded the construction of a modern market shelter at Katete Stores market. This is in order to expand the existing market shelter which is inadequate for all the marketeers.

6.2 Housing and settlement

6.2.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

Table 19: Reviewed policy documents

Review of Policies and Plans	Key Government Priorities
Seventh national development plan (7NDP)	Access to decent housing increased Informal settlements in urban and peri-urban areas formalised and upgraded Access to decent housing in rural areas increase
National housing policy-1996	'shelter for all', by the year 2010
Urban and regional planning act and regulations	promote the spatial, aesthetic, economic and social development of urban and rural areas in the best interest of the community

Source: Field data, 2019

6.2.2 Description of the Existing State of Development and Key Performance Indicators

Availability and Quality of Service and Key Performance Indicators

The District has in the past Two decades seen an increase in the demand for housing accommodation due to increase in population and rural development. This has also led to an increase in the demand for land in the District especially in Katete urban area for housing accommodation, commercial development and Industrial development. Figure 21 illustrates the growth of the urban area in Katete. According to satellite images, Time Series Analysis showed that in 2003 the built environment at Katete Stores (CBD) only covered 173 Ha (1,732m²) of land, whilst in 2019 it covered 1,637 Ha (16,377,531m²). For Katete Boma, the built environment in 2003 covered 346 Ha (3,465,514m²) and 849 Ha (8,497,801m²) in 2019.

This clearly shows how the built environment has grown and it can be seen that in 2003 they were more built structures at the Boma area than the stores area as compared to in 2019. This can be deduced from the rehabilitation of the Great East Road that has stimulated growth at the CBD and most people want to build around the CBD for easy access to services. The implication is that it will be imperative to plan adequate for this growth around the CBD area and along the Great East Road as these are gateways to the district.

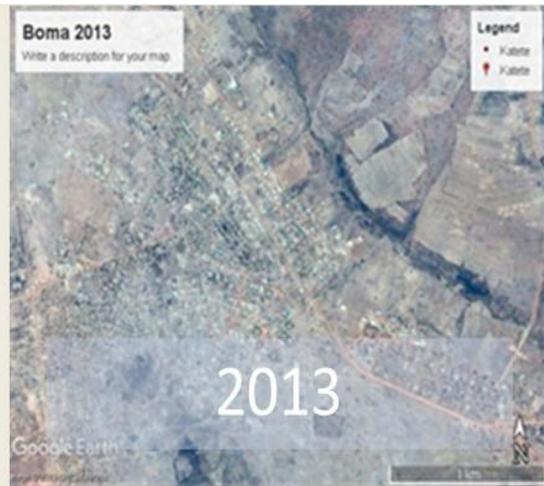




Figure 21: Growth of Katete urban area (upper shows Katete Boma area and below Katete stores)

Source: Google imagery (2019)

However, land under the local authority has finished and the growth of the urban areas has slowed because the remaining land is traditional leadership. This makes it hard for the town to grow as the local authority has to ask for land from the chiefs for any coming developments.

The district has dispersed and clustered settlements. There is only one clustered settlement in the district which is the planned area. However, there are Centres of Growth that are currently transforming into nucleated settlements such as Kafumbwe, Kafunka, Mpoto, Gaveni, Kagoro and Vulamukoko due to the areas being connected to power. However, these growth centers are not linked, thus growing independent.

The urban form for the planned area of Katete is characterized by dispersed, uncontrolled and uncoordinated developments and low density population, which have been attributed to the unprecedented improvement in economic activity.

The increase in population has continued to exert pressure on the existing services coupled with inadequate capacity by the local authority to control urban development. Unlike planned settlements, informal settlements accommodate the greatest share of the population even when they lack municipal services. As such the council intends to employ infill and densification strategies to improve the level of service delivery to the general citizenry. Currently, physical development is spreading in all areas of the town owing to increased activities. There is increased, institutional housing, commercial and administrative facilities, private housing development and road infrastructure. In terms of housing, new townships have been established such as Kaunda Square, LDF, FRA and Chibolya areas.

These unplanned areas have given the local authorities and planning authority challenges to plan and develop these areas. For example setting up infrastructure is difficult. This is because of narrow spaces which cannot support the infrastructure without involving demolition and issues of compensation especially in Chibolya Township.

Katete district is also characterized by a linear settlement pattern which emerges along the main T4 and T6 roads that is the Great East and the Mozambique Roads, respectively. Essentially Katete Urban can actually be said to concentrate along these roads. The reasons are that communities that locate along the road take advantage of market opportunities. Populations are growing larger along this T4 road and trade is growing. It is along this road were most of the

urban built-up area is expected to emerge especially after the construction of the Great East road. Most of the land is customary land, meaning the traditional powers dictate the pace and nature of land use. This has limited the expansion of the town as the local authority no longer has land for expansion. It is not prohibited for people to sell even as near to the road as possible. Important reflection as to the nature of urban development, which will characterize the built environment along this stretch needs to be engaged. This also entails that most of the parts of this district are in rural areas. It should be noted that For Katete district the function of the settlements is mainly agriculture, manufacturing and trade. However, the growing population is putting pressure on the current social services, infrastructure, including housing, energy, education, health and the local roads network, making it imperative to re-plan the town, especially the Central Business District (CBD).

7.0 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS

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

Zambia is one of the fast growing urbanized countries in the region and this growth has come with its effects on the environment and climate. Among other activities that are changing the environment and climate include; Rapid population growth, Rapid industrialization, Increased use of fossil fuel for transport and industry, Deforestation for agriculture and Unplanned urbanization. Katete district is no exemption from these activities, for instance, the district's population has been growing at 2.6% for the past two decades that has put more pressure on land for settlements, agriculture and social services. Most farmers in Katete practice the type of farming that requires cutting down of trees on a large scale and use of fertilizers. This has caused a lot of soil erosion by losing the fertile top soil, pollution of soils and killing of important organisms in the soils necessary for nitrification. The cutting down of trees has led to loss of carbon sinks that should reduce the Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and subsequently reduce on the effects of global warming.

In addition, over 85% of the district population depends on charcoal and firewood as a source of energy. This has led to massive cutting down of trees and leading to drying up of streams. This is evident in the district because most streams are not perennial and only run during the rainy

season. This activity also increases the amounts of carbon released in the atmosphere and causing climate change.

The effects of industrial activities on the environment and climate cannot be understated. The tropical Eastern Fruit Factory is under construction in the district, this entails that there will be increased growing of fruits and cultivation of land in the district. This will seriously affect the environment if measures to recover the lost vegetation are not put in place. Breweries are increasing and most of them have not embraced efficient energy technologies. This requires strict adherence to environmental regulations.

Population growth has led to mushrooming of unplanned settlements such as Chibolya, Luangwa, Soweto and Ibex townships. This makes it difficult for provision of services such as water and sanitation services, electricity, roads, education and health facilities. This calls for immediate interventions as other settlements have developed in flood prone areas with no plan for drainages.

7.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sectors

Climate change is not only a serious threat to the planet and to people; climate change is also threatening the global economy. This problem needs public-private sector collaboration to change the way we produce goods to other methods that guarantee and drive the development of sustainable economic growth. As well as its serious impact on the environment and people, climate change is one of the biggest threats to economic stability.

7.2.1 Impact on agriculture

Agriculture is a major source of GHGs which contribute to the greenhouse effect and climate change. However, the changing climate is having far reaching impacts on agricultural production, which are likely to challenge food security in the future.

Heat waves make us less able to work and reduce productivity. Droughts shrink harvests, further complicating the arduous task of feeding the district population, which is expected to reach 534,027 by 2039. For instance, the district on average received 598.8 millimeters of rainfall in 47 rain days between 2014 and 2019, instead of receiving an average of between 600 – 800 mm with a growing season of 80 – 120 days. The implication is that the crops had to endure frequent dry spells and consequently affecting crop yield.

Analysis of crop sensitivity to climate shocks shows that maize will be among the most negatively affected crops with significant yield reductions due to anticipated future climate patterns. This has implications for policy and requires the country to implement policies and programs that support smallholder farmers to diversify into other crops such as cotton, cassava, and sunflower, which are anticipated to be less affected by future climate variability and change. In terms of adaptation, smallholder farmers are likely to move away from the current cropping pattern of growing more land to local maize, to growing more hybrid maize and other drought tolerant crops such as cotton, sunflower, and cassava. However, these strategies will only partially mitigate the effects of climate variability and change. Therefore, this requires larger-scale adaptation measures such as heat-tolerant seed varieties, agricultural investments in research and extension, and policies to reduce risks for smallholder farmers and enhance their adaptive capacities.

Droughts have threatened pasture and feed supplies. Droughts have also reduced the amount of quality forage available to grazing livestock. Some areas such as Kangolo could experience longer, more intense droughts, resulting from higher summer temperatures and reduced precipitation. For animals that rely on grain, changes in crop production due to drought have also become a problem.

Climate change has increased the prevalence of parasites and diseases that affect livestock such as East Coast Fever (ECF) and Anaplasmosis that has become more common in Katete.

Potential changes in veterinary practices, including an increase in the use of parasiticides and other animal health treatments, are likely to be adopted to maintain livestock health in response to climate-induced changes in pests, parasites, and microbes. This could increase the risk of pesticides entering the food chain or lead to evolution of pesticide resistance, with subsequent implications for the safety, distribution, and consumption of livestock and aquaculture products.

Changes in temperature and seasons have affected the timing of reproduction and migration. Many steps within an aquatic animal's lifecycle are controlled by temperature and the changing of the seasons. Many aquatic species can find colder areas of streams. Nevertheless, moving into new areas may put these species into competition with other species over food and other resources.

7.2.2 Impact on food security

Climate change is likely to contribute substantially to food insecurity in the future, by increasing food prices, and reducing food production. Food may become more expensive as climate change mitigation efforts increase energy prices. Water required for food production may become scarcer due to increased crop water use and drought. Competition for land may increase as certain areas become climatically unsuitable for production. In addition, extreme weather events, associated with climate change may cause sudden reductions in agricultural productivity, leading to rapid price increases (Wheeler and Von Braun, 2013).

7.2.3 Impact on Infrastructure

Climate change has the potential to destroy the built environment. For instance in 2019, Kapoche Bridge in Chindwale Ward was washed away by heavy rains that the area has ever received, leaving the people of Kapoche and Chindwale Ward cut off from the rest of the District. The implication of such events increases the cost of maintenance and also spending on rehabilitations and new constructions that were not planned. The District has also experienced blown offs on social infrastructure such health posts and schools due to strong winds. Among these infrastructure include, Magobo health post in Chilongamawe Ward, Nthambo Primary School in Lukweta Ward and Kagoro health post in Kapangulula Ward.

The implication of climate change and a stressed environment is increasing the cost on infrastructure to build more resilient buildings that should withstand the effects of the changing climate.

7.2.4 Impact on Human Health

Potential effects of climate change on human health have been inferred from correlation of health conditions with weather variables or seasonality. Effects on human health, however, could occur through (1) the direct impacts of temperature (heat stress and cardio- and cerebrovascular conditions related to both summer and winter temperature extremes coupled, perhaps, with increased relative humidity); (2) climate-related chronic, contagious, allergic, and vector-borne diseases (e.g. influenza (Corona Virus Disease – COVID-19) and pneumonia, linked to the winter seasons; asthma and hay fever, linked to plants or fungi whose ranges and life cycles are strongly affected by climate and weather; and mosquito and tick-borne diseases, such as encephalitis and Lyme disease); (3) premature birth, which has an adverse effect on human

reproduction; and (4) pulmonary conditions such as bronchitis and asthma related to urban and rural smog that may increase with climate change (Raloff 1989).

Therefore, the World Bank is warning: if we don't do something immediately, climate change could push 100 million more people into poverty by 2030. To build a more resilient, beneficial growth model for people we must accelerate structural transformation in five key economic sectors: Clean energy systems, Smarter urban developments (More compact, connected and coordinated planned areas by 2039 and stimulate economic growth by improving access to work and housing), Sustainable land use (A switch to more sustainable farming methods combined with strict forestry protection could generate economic benefits), Smart water management, and efficient waste management system (could improve the district economic activity and reduce waste and pollution).

8.0 ISSUES ARISING RELATING TO GENDER GROUPS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

Despite Zambia generally experiencing growth in its economy over the past years, with its GDP increasing by 5% (CSO, 2015), a large number of Zambians continue to live in poverty. According to CSO’s living conditions monitoring survey report (2015) it was deduced that Eastern Province is one of the poor provinces ranking at number four (4).

8.1 Policies and Plans Being Implemented At A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

Because of the existing high poverty levels, Policies, programs and strategies at local level have been implemented in order to reduce incidences of poverty. The following are some of the notable policies and programs that have been put in place at national, provincial level that were identified as key policies that can be implemented at local level and implemented in the IDP document.

Table 20: Reviewed policy documents

Plans/Policies	Programme	Key Strategies
Government Vision 2030	A nation that promotes and provides sustainable security against deprivation and extreme vulnerability by 2030.	-Contribute to the security of all vulnerable IN KATETE by ensuring that incapacitated and low capacity households have sufficient livelihood security to meet basic needs, and are protected from the worst impacts of risks and shocks; -The sector aims at reducing households with children

		without adult caregivers by 2030; and -Attain a labour market free of child labour by 2030.
Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP) 2017–2021	Improve coverage and targeting of social protection programmes	-
Sustainable Development Goals	Goal 1: No poverty	- End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Source: Field data, 2019

8.2 Existing development and key performance indicators

The majority of the poverty prevails in the rural areas of Zambia where the poor are the most affected the ranking of incidences of poverty in Katete stands at 81% for Mkaika and 91% for Milanzi constituencies (CSO, 2015). This shows us that the Katete is one of districts with a high number of poor people. The table 21 tabulates the levels of deprivation in the country categorized by constitutes and wards. It also shows that Katete’s Milanzi constituency is a deprived constituency.

Table 21: levels of deprivation in the country categorized by constitutes and wards

Province	Constituency Name	New Ward Name	Percent Deprived (Poor)	Population Deprived (Poor)	Population
WESTERN	SHANG'OMBO	STATE RANCH	0.998	3,023	3,029
CENTRAL	MUCHINGA	KABANSA	0.996	803	806
LUAPULA	MILENGE	NSUNGA	0.99	3,414	3,458
CENTRAL	CHITAMBO	LUOMBWA	0.98	2,343	2,379
WESTERN	LUKULU WEST	KAKWACHA	0.98	646	658
EASTERN	MILANZI	KAPOCHE	0.98	3,944	4,023
NORTHERN	KAPUTA	LUBENDWE	0.98	2,026	2,070
CENTRAL	MUCHINGA	CHISOMO	0.98	2,476	2,531
NORTHERN	CHILUBI	BUMBA	0.98	3,101	3,175
MUCHINGA	CHAMA NORTH	CHISUNGA	0.98	277	284

Source: CSO, 2018

Early child marriages

According to District Action Plan against Ending Early Child Marriages - 2016, Zambia has one of the highest rates of child marriages in eastern and southern Africa with 31% of women aged 20-24 married before the age of 18. Katete district like many districts in Zambia has issues of early child marriages where children are married off before the age of 18.

Katete has been rated as one of the districts with early child marriage in especially in Milanzi constituency of the district. Any effort to curb this vice should take into consideration the complexities of the factors that drive the community to succumb this harmful practice. The vice has been found to be a crosscutting issue as it does not happen in isolation and is perpetuated by a lot of complex issues. According to the analysis conducted, among the factors identified include: Poverty, Absence or limited access to and uptake of sexual and reproductive health services, rural and urban disparities, lack of education and employment opportunities, adverse notions of safety and social security, peer pressure and poor supervision by parents.

The IDP therefore brings out this vice to help effective and efficient eradication of the practice through combined efforts and planning in the various affected sectors.

8.3 SUMMARY OF GENDER ISSUES

- Early childhood marriage which has greatly contributed to illiteracy levels and poverty
- Boy Child cattle herding. The issue was raised during the meeting as it has contributed to late enrolment in schools and high illiteracy especially among the boy child
- Lack of adult literacy programmes in some wards
- Lack of early childhood development centres (ECDC) in villages.
- Inadequate/Lack of access to FSP especially under community development which targets the vulnerable
- Lack of community skills centre to empower the villages e.g. dole need a centre within the community as the only one which exists is at the Boma which is far
- Lack of sponsorship to further education especially tertiary for the vulnerable
- Gender Based Violence
- lack of sponsorship for the vulnerable

9.0 SUMMARY – CORE PROBLEMS

Arising from the situation analysis given in the forgoing sections, the key issues for Katete district are as follows;

9.1 Inadequate social infrastructure and provision

- i) shortage of human resource
- ii) poor road network to social services
- iii) inadequate infrastructure i.e. schools and health facilities
- iv) inadequate funding to community development services
- v) lack of tertiary institutions to support the development of sectors
- vi) Limited entrepreneurial skills
- vii) high illiteracy levels
- viii) high mortality levels
- ix) inadequate modernised transport for health facilities
- x) insufficient or non-availability of treatment chemicals
- xi) low appreciation of new concepts of social protection

9.2 Low economic growth

- i) Slow adoption rate to improved technology
- ii) Lack of investment in tourism sector
- iii) Low production and productivity
- iv) Low value addition to agricultural produce
- v) Lack of technology and innovation in manufacturing activities
- vi) Poor infrastructure to support the economy
- vii) Limited skilled man power
- viii) Lack of adequate markets and credit
- ix) Low extension officer to farmer ratio
- x) Lack of integration of the formal and informal sector
- xi) Lack of investment in key sectors of the economy

9.3 Environmental degradation

- i) Land pollution and degradation
- ii) Deforestation

- iii) Encroachment in the forest reserves
- iv) Lack of Community and individual Forests
- v) Flooding
- vi) Lack of alternative energy sources
- vii) Lack of waste management system

9.4 Poor and inadequate road infrastructure, public transport and communication networks

- i) Inadequate and poor road network
- ii) Lack of formal public transport system
- iii) Lack of electricity for rural areas

9.5 Uncoordinated spatial development

- i) Lack of linkage among growth centres
- ii) Lack of land for expansion
- iii) Lack of planning in customary areas

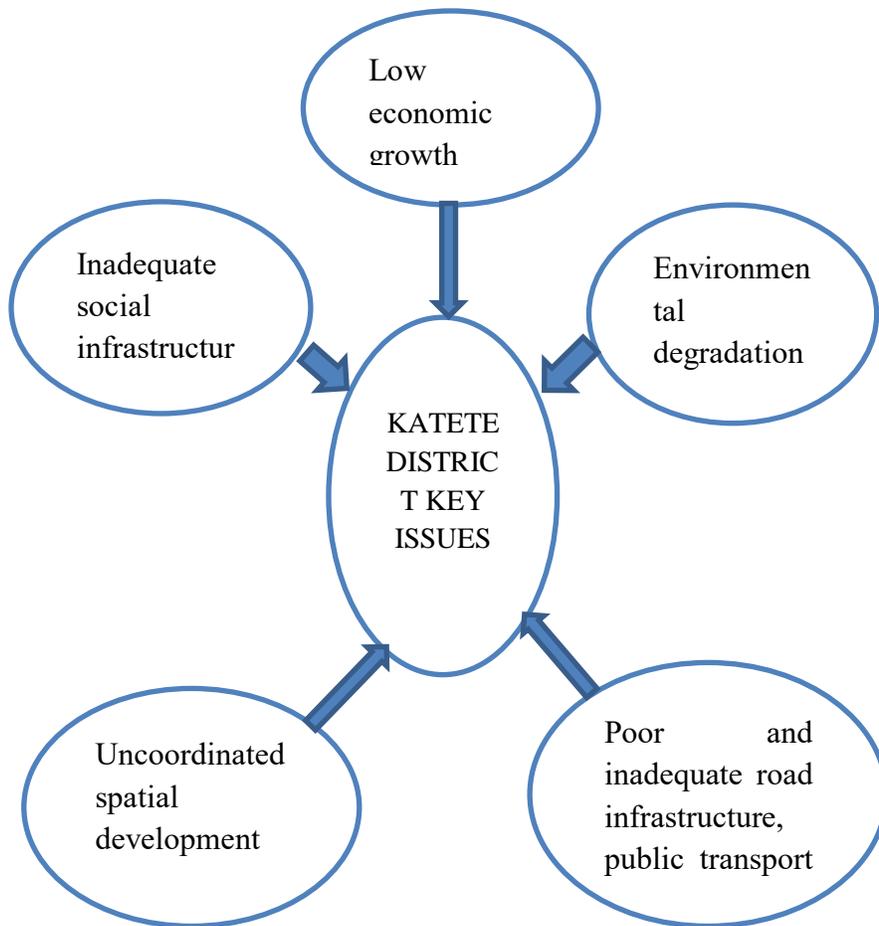


Figure 22: Problem Framing
Source: Field data

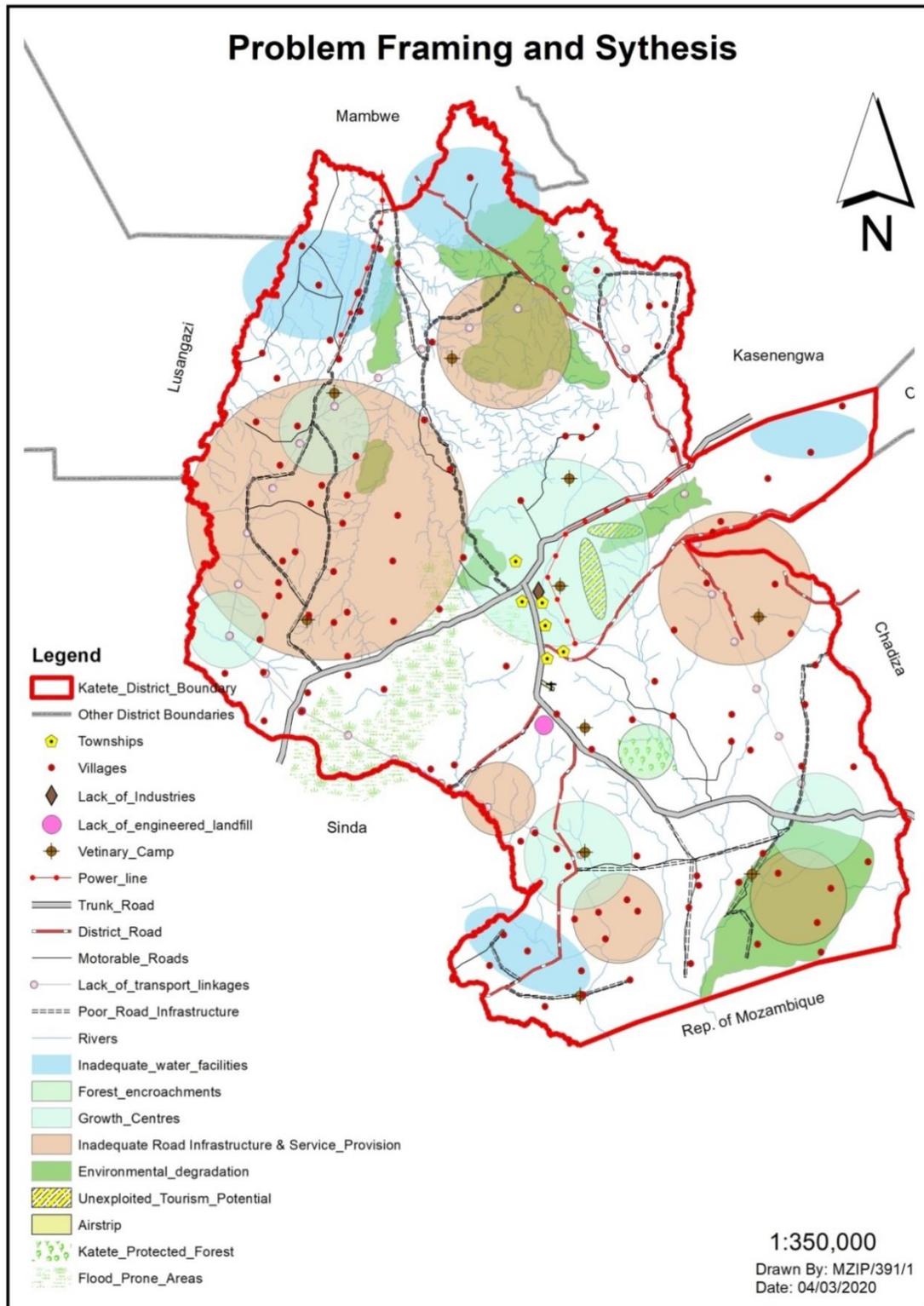


Figure 23: Key Issues Map
 Source: Field Data

PART THREE

10.0 DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The second stage in the integrated development planning process is to set out the Development Framework for the IDP area. The development framework will set out the vision of the IDP area, development objectives, priorities and strategies. It will define Objectives and Strategies to support implementation of the Spatial Development Framework. The role and purpose of the SDF is therefore to support and create an enabling environment where these objectives can be achieved, while at the same time ensuring that proposals made are in line with relevant policies and legislation. In effect, the SDF will guide all decisions of the local authority that involve the current or future use and development of land, including infrastructure development.

10.1 Long term vision

An agriculture driven and competitive economy providing quality services to all by 2030

10.1.1 Development Policies

The following development policies will guide the preparation of the development framework for Katete District for the period 2020–2030;

Principle of Competitive economy

Principle of Balanced and Sustainable urban and rural development (inclusiveness)

Principle of integrated planning

Principle of Efficiency

10.2 Development Objectives, Priorities and Strategies

The main development goal of the Katete IDP 2020–2030 is to:

To reduce poverty through agriculture diversification and agro-processing reinforced by equal distribution of services and infrastructure development

In order to realise the overall goal of the IDP, the following development objectives have been set:

IDP Development Objective By 2030	Alignment With 7NDP & Vision 2030
1. To improve economic growth	economic diversification and job creation
2. To improve health service provision	To enhance human development;

3. To increase social infrastructure and service provision	To enhance human development To reduce poverty and vulnerability
4. To improve transport and communication infrastructure	To reduce developmental inequalities; To reduce poverty and vulnerability
5. To promote efficient use of natural resources and ensure environmental sustainability	To have a productive environment and well conserved natural resources for sustainable socioeconomic development
6. To promote coordinated spatial development	To create a conducive governance environment for a diversified and inclusive economy

10.3 Developmental Priorities

- a) Construction of Health and education facilities, community development centres, police station, recreational facilities
- b) Upgrade schools and health centres
- c) Construction of road infrastructure
- d) Construction of a modern bus terminus
- e) Improving market infrastructure
- f) Recruitment of skilled personnel in all sectors
- g) Improve sanitation
- h) Establish sewerage network
- i) Ensure water supply
- j) Protect the environment

10.4 Development Strategies

The IDP has six (6) development objectives as follows:

10.4.1 To improve economic growth

- i) MOA and MOFL to transfer appropriate technology to 60 % farmers in all wards by 2026
- ii) MOA and MOFL to increase productivity of major crops and livestock by 25% in the next five years through building capacity
- iii) MOA to promote diversification from maize to other potential crops with comparative advantage by 2020
- iv) MOFL to increase production of cattle, goats, pigs and chickens by 20% by 2030
- v) MOLF will enhance livestock early warning management system to prevent livestock disease outbreaks by 2025

- vi) MOLF will develop the capacity of fish farmers in climate smart aquaculture production practices by 2026
- vii) MOA, MOLF and cooperating partners to increase access to credit facilities to 70% of the district population (Farmers)
- viii) MOA to strengthen the identified of value chains and farm producer groups in order to establish viable out grower schemes by 2025
- ix) Traditional leadership to provide 100 hectares of land for establishment of an economic zone in the next five years
- x) LA and ZDA to sensitize investors to invest in potential sectors such as mining, manufacturing and tourism within the period of two to three years.
- xi) LA authority to improve market infrastructure

10.4.2 To improve health service provision

- i) MOH to build capacity in all health staff and Community Based Volunteers on Early Childhood Development skills by 2022
- ii) MOH and LA to upgrade 50% of health facilities according to the level of care and standard of operation by 2030.
- iii) MOH and LA to upgrade 50% of health facilities according to the level of care and standard of operation by 2030.
- iv) MOH and LA to construct 30 new health facilities by 2030
- v) MOH to reduce Malaria incidence rate from 256/1000 to 100/1000 by 2021
- vi) MOH to achieve 90,90,90 targets by 2030 in HIV/AIDs

10.4.3 To increase social infrastructure and service provision

- i) LA and MoGE to upgrade 50% of community and primary schools by 2030
- ii) LA and MoGE construction of 40 new teachers' staff houses in rural schools by 2030.
- iii) LA to establish recreation facilities in all the wards by 2030
- iv) Construction of a modern police station in the district
- v) Establish 4 new police posts in the growth centres
- vi) LA to drill and equip 50 boreholes within the next five years
- vii) LA to ensure an efficient drainage system in the townships by 2030.
- viii) LA and EWSC to expand water reticulation system to all urban households in the district by 2030

- ix) LA to capacity build communities for maintenance of bore holes
- x) LA to ensure that households in all wards have a sanitary facility through DWASHE committees
- xi) LA and MoGE to ensure households have knowledge on good hygiene practices through increase of adult literacy from 55.6% to 80%

10.4.4 To improve transport and communication infrastructure

- i) LA and RDA to ensure 200km of feeder roads are rehabilitated and upgraded to all-weather gravel by 2025.
- ii) LA to open up of feeder roads in outlying areas by 2025
- iii) LA to upgrade 50km of township roads to bituminous standard by 2030
- iv) LA to install street lighting along 60 % of the township roads by 2030
- v) LA and RDA to provide of non-motorized transport infrastructure in the next 5 years
- vi) Construction of a Ring – road from Mozambique road to Great East road by-passing the CBD by 2025
- vii) Ensure establishment of communication towers and boosters according to guidelines/standard in the next 5 years.
- viii) Establish efficient internet connectivity in the district in the next five years.
- ix) LA to construct a modern bus terminus

10.4.5 To promote efficient use of natural resources and ensure environmental sustainability

- i) LA, MLNR and partners to promote interventions that reduce the production of greenhouse gases by 2025
- ii) MLNR to strengthen the institutional capacity of the forestry department to ensure sustainable timber harvest and natural resource management
- iii) Strengthen the capacity of the Local Authority in waste management by 2025.
- iv) LA to increase awareness of the community in waste management practices
- v) Department of Forestry to ensure establishment of 500 hectares of community managed forests by 2025

10.4.6 To promote coordinated spatial development

- i) LA to promote citizen participation in Land Use planning
- ii) LA to ensure all Wards have Local Area Plans by 2024

- iii) Strengthen planning coordination with traditional leaders
- iv) Traditional leadership to provide Land for expansion of the town within two years
- v) LA to raise awareness with the traditional leadership on the relationship between Land tenure and investment within two years
- vi) LA and DPP to carry out development control for coordinated infrastructure development

10.5 Spatial Development Framework

The Katete IDP will have 3 strategic drivers

- i) A competitive economy through value addition and inter-connectivity
- ii) A resilient and inclusive growth
- iii) Improving Social Infrastructure and Service Provision is key to human development

10.5.1 Scenario 1: A resilient and inclusive growth

The district views urban resilience as a core factor in achieving its strategic objectives to promote efficient use of natural resources and ensure environmental sustainability and promote coordinated spatial development. Building resilience forms part of Goal 11, of the UN SDGs, namely making cities “inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”. Therefore, Katete is committed to building resilience to urban challenges that leave households vulnerable to social, environmental and economic shocks.

Katete’s environment, including its natural resources, landscapes, ecosystems and green infrastructure, forms the basis of the district’s economy and plays a crucial role in building resilience. Natural resources include the provision of basic resources such as water and renewable energy (sun and wind), but also ecological services such as air and water purification, flood prevention and mitigation, the recharge of aquifers, soil production, absorption of waste and pollution, pollination, and carbon sequestration. The district recognises that Katete’s natural resources are increasingly at risk of depletion and degradation, and action needs to be taken to ensure their proper management and, therefore, their continued availability.

Therefore, the IDP proposes to enhance establishment of the zone of green economy in Matunga Ward where wind power will be produced. Further, they will be protection of natural resources especially local forests in Chilongamawe, Kafumbwe, Chimwa and Mphangwe wards.

To promote inclusive growth, the development scenario aims at connecting all rural growth areas to the urban centre and ensures all wards have Local Area Plans regardless of their domain

locality. This will promote rural urban development. It also aims at ensuring that unplanned settlements are upgraded through in-situ upgrading. This is shown in figure 24

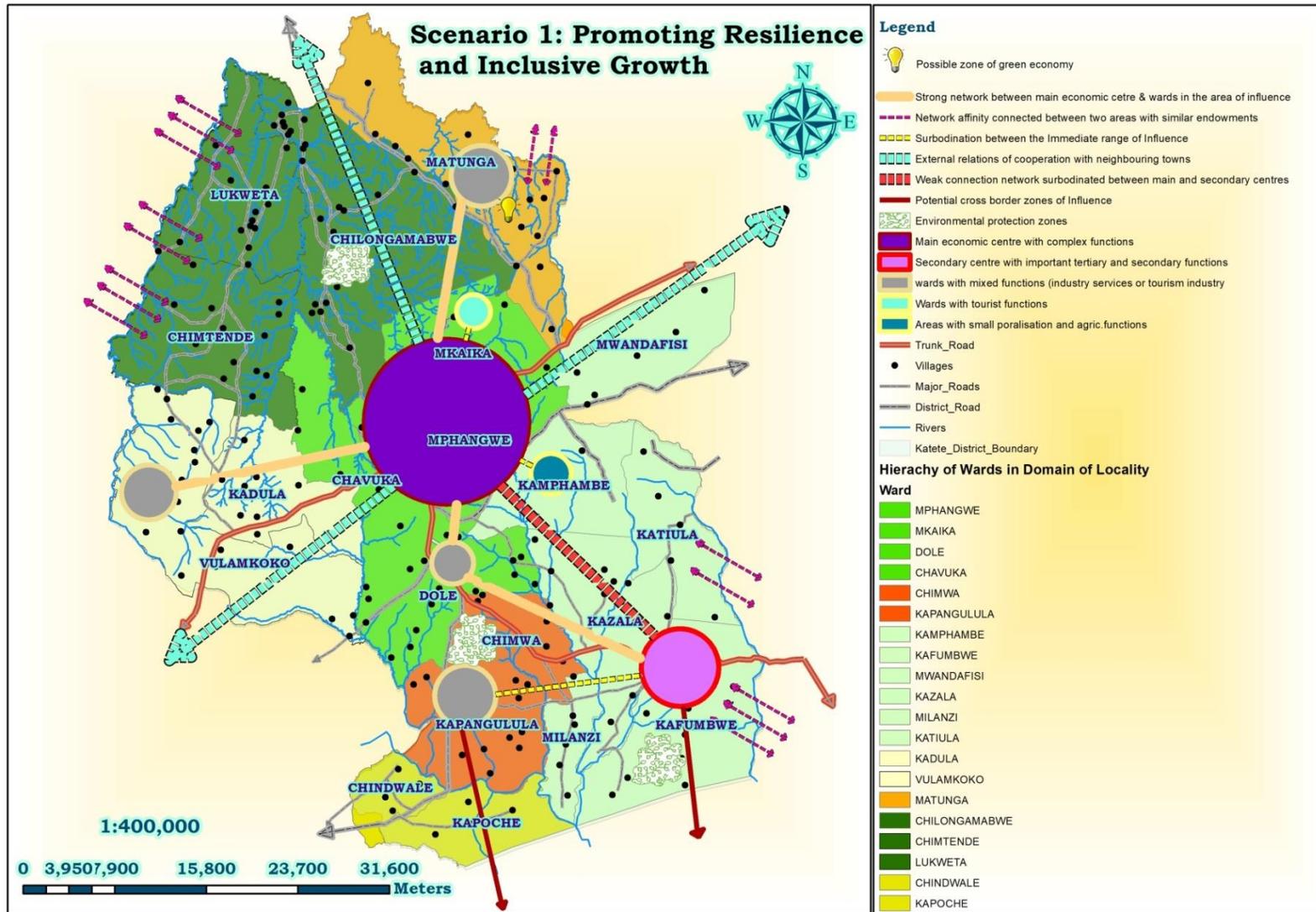


Figure 24: Scenario 1
Source: field data, 2020

10.5.2 Scenario 2: A competitive economy through value addition and inter-connectivity

Katete is already known for production of fruits and other agricultural products and is increasingly regarded as an attractive emerging market investment destination in fruit processing. This is evident in the construction of the Eastern Tropical Fruit Processing Plant in Katete. Yet, more work needs to be done for Katete to reach its potential as a forward-looking, competitive business district. The challenge is to make use of the district's agriculture successes to grow its investment offering, while at the same time opening up new opportunities for investment in high-growth and high-value industries, and in the creation of new small- and medium-sized enterprises. A vibrant, growing, sustainable and inclusive local economy significantly contributes to new job opportunities. Making the case for Katete as a competitive investment and business destination is not only important for local businesses and residents, but for Zambia as a whole, as cities and towns contribute disproportionately to national income and employment creation.

Based on the core issues raised during the public consultation, this development scenario has the aim of promoting the competitive and comparative advantage of Katete district through the promotion of the agricultural zones through the use of concepts such as growth areas, areas with Special Development need for action, competitive nodes and competitive corridors around the value addition regions of the district while promoting local economic development and trade between Katete and the other districts in the province. Trade between Katete and other districts within Eastern Province and Zambia is critical to the viability of the manufacturing sector.

Therefore, Katete will promote cooperation processes within and among the regions with special development need for action as well as with outside areas. These areas include, Kafumbwe, Kapangulula, Vulamkoko, Chimtende and Matunga. These areas are fast growing and are referred to us nodes of competitiveness because they will be linked to the main economic area (Mphangwe ward which is the most urbanized area in the district) and supply raw materials for processing in the emerging fruit factory plant. These five (5) wards have been proposed for the development of competitive nodes due to their resource potentials and population trends.

Mphangwe ward will be the main economic area (Growth area) as it hosts the upcoming Eastern Tropical Fruit Processing Plant. This will add value to the fruits being produced in the district. Other value chains identified are soya beans, sunflower, maize, cattle and goats. These will have

to be processed in Katete in order to enhance economic competitiveness and create jobs for the locals.

Two (2) competitive/development corridors are proposed in Katete south along T6 (Mozambique Road) as a development corridor for agriculture related value chains, and along the T4 (Great East Road) as a tourism, renewable energy and agriculture development corridor.

The key drivers to the development scenario include:

- i) Connected transport systems and infrastructure linking the main economic area to the competitive nodes. Road infrastructure linking Katete CBD and Kamphambe ward where most out grower schemes for fruit plantations are located will be critical in promoting material flows. There will be need to rehabilitate the T6 road that leads to Chanida border. The T6 Transportation Corridor must be developed as an important corridor and linkage to Mozambique. Create a ring road to be used as bypass road from T6 to T4. This entails that the movement will be designed to ensure that all truckers from Mozambique use the ring road. Construction of the ring road will move the district out of congestion especially around the Central Business District (CBD) and avoid other traffic conflicts.
- ii) Increased food production to satisfy demand for food in the growing population attracted by the fruit industry in the district. By 2030, the population of Katete will have increased by more than 75% and urban food systems will be critical. Another factor that will result in high demand for food is increased number of tourists visiting Katete as a destination once the Chewa cultural village and Mphepo wind power plant are established and fully operational.
- iii) Technological advancements will be critical to driving change in the agricultural sector to mitigate against the effects of climate change. Agriculture will not only rely on information on climate but the ability to grow crops that are drought resistant and also highly resistant to attack from pests. This will also be critical for prevention of livestock diseases.
- iv) Strengthen and use the potentials in rural and less favored areas within the district will be key to enhancing economic competitiveness.

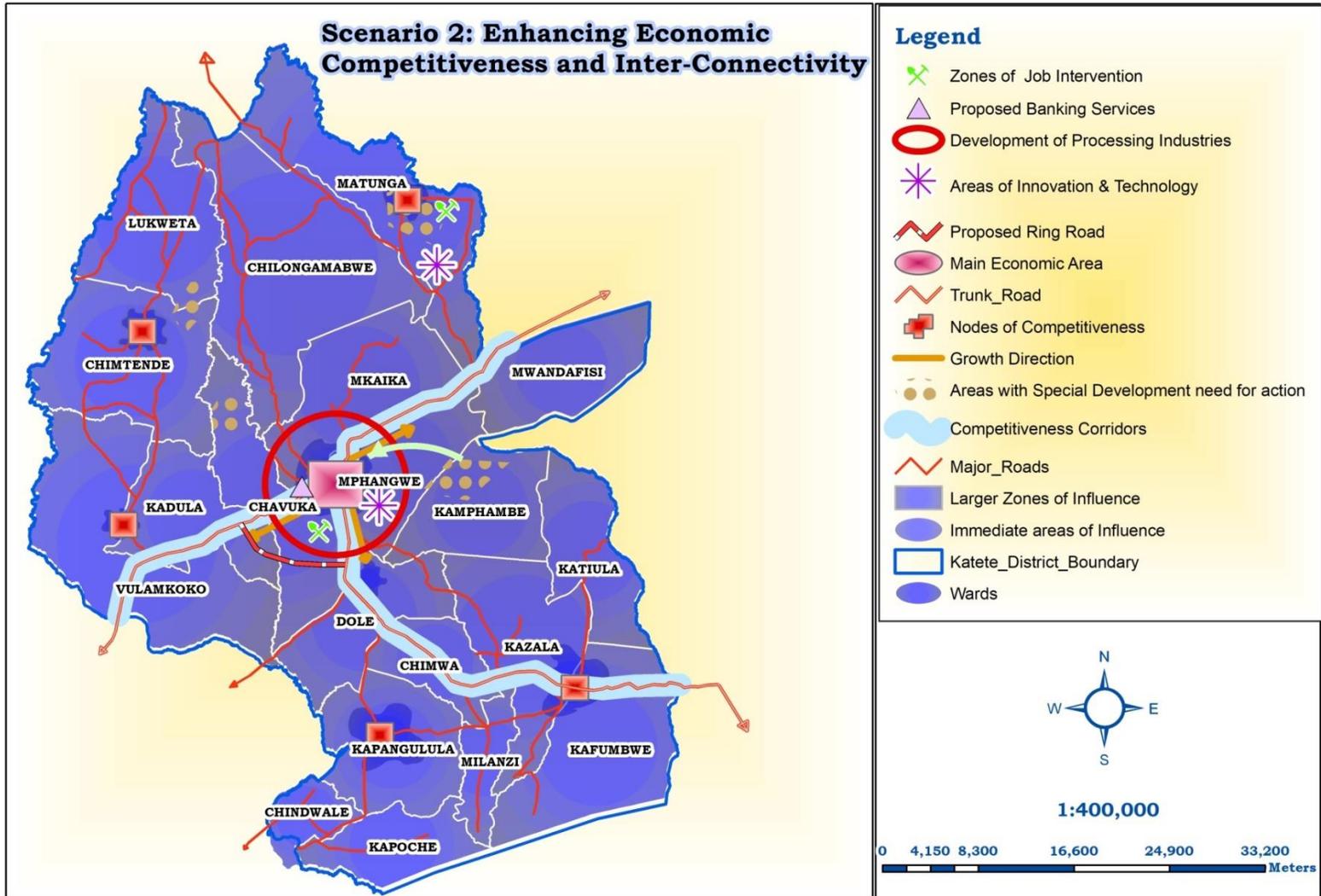


Figure 25: Scenario 2
Source: field data, 2020

10.5.3 Scenario 3: Improving Social Infrastructure and Service Provision is key to human development

The provision of public services and infrastructures for basic needs is to be ensured in all wards to guarantee equivalent living conditions. This includes above all the accessibility of the relevant facilities and services for all population groups. To reach this objective, a spatial and settlement pattern is to be established which provides the basis for a safe, efficient and cost-effective infrastructure. Particularly in predominantly rural wards with special demographic challenges the sustainability of facilities and public services is currently at risk.

The development scenario aims to increase access to Basic Services such as education, health, water and sanitation and social protection. In order to ensure that all citizens cover short distances to access social services the central places system to control the decisions on where to locate public institutions will be used. This will cluster social infrastructure and services in order to increase accessibility of these services.

The cooperation among wards across local authority boundaries with the intention to foster the development of wards is to be supported and civic engagement is to be mobilized. The objective here is in particular to raise the degree of utilization of public service facilities and to reduce their maintenance costs.

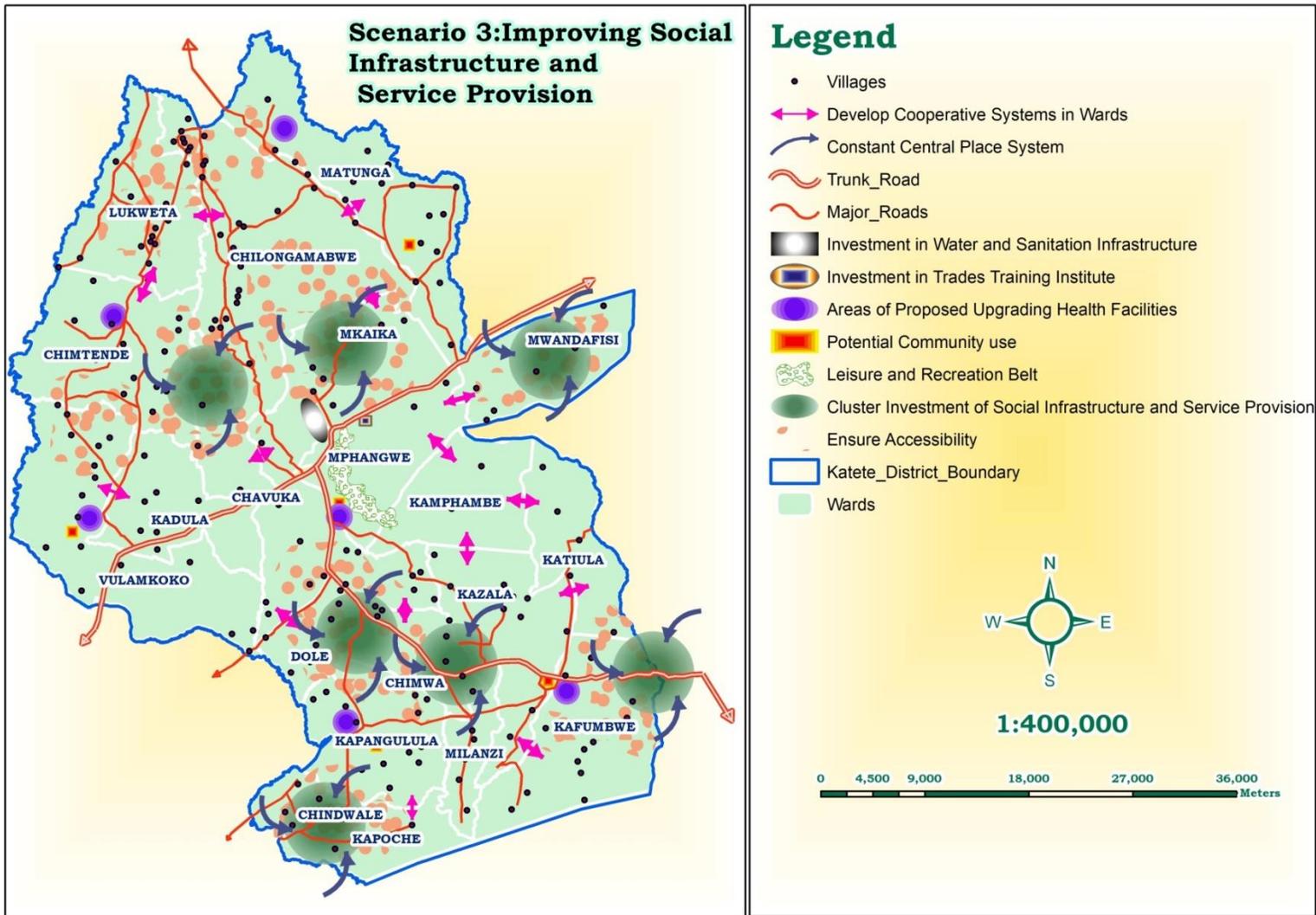


Figure 26: Scenario 3
Source: field data, 2020

10.5.4 Selection of Scenarios

The criteria for the selection of the best scenario is based on the following factors:- Environmental protection, potential to create jobs, contribution to Local economic development and national economy, promotion of rural urban growth, encourage innovation and technology, demographic trends and social economic factors and infrastructure development, **Scenario 2 was selected as the best alternative.** This development spatial strategy was selected as it aids to realise the vision of the district through integration and creating a competing economy that is based on adding value to the local resources. It takes into account the potential resources each area possesses and uses it as a competitive and comparative advantage. This ensures that there is rural urban development. Further, under this development strategy, the growth of the manufacturing industry will bring about technological advancements that will increase food production and subsequently create jobs for the local people.

10.6 Land Use Policies and Proposals

The IDP recommends that all the Wards prepare Local Area Plans (LAPs) to prevent the growth of unplanned settlements, protection of environmental zones, development of areas under customary tenure, protection of regional and intersect resources in the district and to also manage the uncoordinated developments resulting from the frequent changes in land use, subdivisions and conversions from customary land to leasehold.

10.6.1 Environmental, Social and Economic Aspects of Development

In order to protect, maintain and improve the environmental, social and economic aspects of development, the IDP shall ensure that:

- i) All settlements to be planned in order to promote livability
- ii) Promote non-motorised transport infrastructure
- iii) Promote Infill development that respects the size, scale, and use of existing and historic development patterns, as this will promote economic diversity and real estate vitality while respecting neighborhood character
- iv) Provide for public facilities closer to the people
- v) Encourage local businesses to partner with the local authority in waste management
- vi) Promote investment in manufacturing
- vii) Provide skills training facilities for vulnerable groups
- viii) Maintain the quality of the water in the Katete River

10.6.2 Protection Zones, Environmental Sensitivity, Cultural and Historical Importance

The following Land use planning policies and proposals will be developed for protection zones, areas of environmental sensitivity or cultural and historical importance or areas of importance for disaster management purposes;

- i) Prohibit all agricultural activities along river banks and hills
- ii) Encourage community managed forests for forest regeneration
- iii) Promote planting of trees along river banks and hills that have river sources
- iv) Ensure mapping of historical and cultural sites such as grave yards (Undi grave site) and dambwes

10.6.3 Protection of National and Regional Interests

The following Land use planning policies and proposals shall be developed and implemented for the protection of national and regional interests:

- i) Ensure T4 and T6 are well maintained for continued access
- ii) Protect the Nsadzu river for the lower riparian rights of the people of Mozambique

10.6.4 Informal Settlements

The following Land use planning policies and proposals will apply to informal settlements.

- i) Provide for widening of accessible roads
- ii) Improve access to health and education infrastructure
- iii) Ensure access to safe and clean drinking water is provided
- iv) Improve the health and safety of community services
- v) Promote law and order
- vi) Promote good hygiene practices
- vii) Restrict expansion of housing developments to current settlement boundaries
- viii) Ensure that building regulations for housing and other developments are followed

10.6.5 Areas under Traditional Authorities

The following Land use planning policies and proposals shall apply to areas under the jurisdiction of traditional authorities;

- i) Enter into planning agreements for any upcoming development
- ii) Update allocation maps for traditional leaders
- iii) Lobby for preparation of land use maps for areas under customary tenure

PART FOUR

11.0 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

The Implementation Programme WILL comprise of four elements:

- I. A capital investment programme indicating the major programmes and investments required to implement the development framework with the agency responsible for delivery;
- II. A local authority's financial plan providing a budget projection for the first five years after the adoption of the plan and indicating the manner in, and extent to, which the capital and operational budgets of the local authority reflect the priorities and objectives of the integrated development plan, including the local authority's expectation of specific funding allocations from the Government;
- III. A programme for the preparation of local area plans and other detailed planning activities to assist in the implementation of the integrated development plans; and
- IV. Proposals for monitoring and review of the integrated development plan, including key performance indicators.

11.1 Programmes 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. Local Area plans for the IDP shall be developed from 2021 onwards as follows:

Table 22: Programmes for Preparation of Local Area Plans and Other Detailed Activities

No.	Name of Plan	Period of Preparation	Responsible institution
1	Urban Renewal (Upgrading of Chibolya settlement)	2021 to 2022	EPPA/LA
2	Mbang'ombe Central Village (IBEX) Local Area Plan	Jane 2021 to December 2021	EPPA/LA
3	Kagoro Local Area Plan	January 2021 to July 2021	EPPA/LA
4	Cropping Local Area Plans (Kamphambe)	2021 to 2022	EPPA/LA
5	Waste Management Plan	January 2021 to July 2021	LA
6	Environmental Management plan	January 2022 to December	LA/Forest

		2022	Department
7	Linking growth areas	2022 to 2025	LA

11.2 CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

The Capital Investment Plan be for a period of five years only and will be directly related to the priorities, objectives and strategies identified in the IDP. The Capital Investment Plan will, however, expand to include investment in physical infrastructure and services which are identified as priorities for Katete district. The capital investment is as tabulated in the tables below;

Objective	To improve economic growth				
Strategies	Programme/Activities	Input	Cost (ZMW)	Proposed source of funding	Source of information
MOA and MOFL to transfer appropriate technology to 60 % farmers in all wards by 2026	Conduct sensitizations through field days, agricultural shows and training of lead farmers in all wards, Conduct farmer trainings in water efficient irrigation, Conduct farmer trainings in climate smart farm mechanization	Human resource, stationary, plant and equipment	2,400,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	MOA and MOFL
MOA and MOFL to increase productivity of major crops and livestock by 25% in the next five years through building capacity	Conduct trainings in climate smart agricultural practices.	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	1,200,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	MOA and MOFL
	Conduct trainings in good climate smart animal husbandry practices and control of livestock diseases, Conduct trial demonstrations in drought resistant crops	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	700,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	MOA and MOFL
MOA to promote diversification from maize to other potential crops with comparative advantage by 2025	Conduct sensitizations through field days, agricultural shows and training lead farmers in all wards	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	500,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	MOA
	Conduct exposure tours for farmers	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	300,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	MOA
MOFL to increase production of cattle, goats, pigs and chickens by 20% by 2030	Conduct trainings in good animal husbandry practices and control of livestock diseases, 20,000 animals distributed in the small livestock restocking programme	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	800,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	MOFL
MOLF will enhance livestock early warning management system to prevent livestock disease outbreaks by 2025	routine surveillance of livestock for pests and diseases, Train more than 80% livestock farmers in early warning management system, Broadcasting of Weather Forecast Reports through extension officers	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	500,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	MOFL

MOLF will develop the capacity of fish farmers in climate smart aquaculture production practices by 2026	Conduct farmer trainings in climate smart aquaculture Conduct farmer training in climate smart fish and disease prevention and management	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	360,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	MOFL
MOA, MOLF and cooperating partners to increase access to credit facilities to 70% of the district population (Farmers)	Link farmers to credit service providers lobby for easing of credit conditions	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	120,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	MOA and MOFL
MOA to strengthen the identified value chains and form producer groups in order to establish viable out grower schemes by 2025	Identification of value chains & formation of producer groups Sensitization of livestock farmers on value chain market linkages	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	500,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	MOA and MOFL
Traditional leadership to provide 100 hectares of land for establishment of an economic zone in the next five years	Dialogue between traditional leaders & local authority	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	120,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA
	Preparation of layout plans, numbering and surveying	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	150,000.00	GRZ and Katete Council	LA
LA and ZDA to sensitize investors to invest in potential sectors such as mining, manufacturing and tourism within the period of two to three years.	Dialogue between ZDA, potential investors, traditional leaders & local authority	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	120,000.00	GRZ and Katete Council	LA and ZDA
Develop tourism infrastructure	Establish a cultural village at Gawa Undi's palace Setting up of cultural centers at all the three chiefs palaces To map and document historical and cultural sites in the district	Equipment and Human Resource	3,000,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA and MOCTA
The LA to secure land in strategic locations of the district for tourism	lobby chiefs for land	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	90,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA

development and tourism value chains					
The LA will promote the participation of local people in tourism marketing through campaigns and events	Conduct annual tourism events in the district to show case local tourism opportunities Establish art markets in the district to sell local tourism products	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	750,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA
The LA to improve market infrastructure	Rehabilitate market infrastructure at Katete stores market through engaging all stakeholders	Equipment, Human Resource and Building materials	5,000,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA

Objective	To improve health service provision				
Strategies	Programmes/Activities	Input	Cost (ZMW)	Proposed source of funding	Source of information
MOH to build capacity in all health staff and Community Based Volunteers on Early Childhood Development skills by 2022	capacity building of 250 community based volunteers in ECD skills	Stationery, human resource and transport	100,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	MOH
MOH and LA to upgrade 50% of health facilities according to the level of care and standard of operation by 2030.	Upgrading of 16 Health facilities from health post to health centre	Equipment and Human Resource	10,400,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	MOH
MOH and LA to provide adequate accommodation for health staff in 50% of the facilities by 2030.	To construct 15 staff houses for health workers	Equipment, Human Resource and Building materials	7,500,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	MOH
MOH and LA to construct 30 new health facilities by 2030	Construction of 15 new health centres	Equipment and Human Resource, building materials, drilling equipment,	52,500,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	MOH

MOH to reduce Malaria incidence rate from 256/1000 to 100/1000 by 2021	Indoor residual spraying carried out in all wards ITN distributed to children, pregnant women and the aged in all wards	Spraying materials, human and resource and transport	100,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	MOH
MOH to achieve 90,90,90 targets by 2030 in HIV/AIDs	Community sensitization on test and treat in all the wards	Stationary, human and resource and transport	50,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	MOH

Objective	To increase social infrastructure and service provision				
Strategies	Programme/activities	Input	Cost (ZMW)	Proposed source of funding	Source of information
LA and MoGE to upgrade 50% of community and primary schools by 2030	identification of schools to upgrade, Upgrading from community school to primary schools and primary to secondary school construction of classroom blocks	Human resource, stationary building materials, plant and equipment	8,800,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	DEBs
LA and MoGE construction of 40 new teachers' staff houses in rural schools by 2030.	identification of schools that need construction of staff accommodation Construction of staff accommodation at 20 schools	Human resource, stationary, building materials plant and equipment	6,800,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	DEBs
LA to establish recreation facilities in all the wards by 2030	Engage the private sector through PPPs, Involve civil society partners to improve the recreational spaces and delivery to the youth, Strengthen community participation in the provision of recreation services, Construct sports facilities in all the wards	Human resource, stationary, plant and equipment, allowances	1,000,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA and MCDSS

	designing a plan		100,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	
Construction of a modern police station in the district	Identification of land designing the plan construction of a 1no. Police station	Human resource, stationary, plant and equipment	10,000,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA and MoHA
Establish 4 new police posts in the growth centres	Identification of land, construction of 4no. Police posts	Human resource, stationary, plant and equipment	4,800,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA and MoHA
LA to drill and equip 50 boreholes within the next five years	Engage the private sector through PPPs Engage NGOs to drill boreholes in areas/wards they operate Engage CDF committees to allocate funds towards drilling of boreholes	Stationary, transport, fuel, drilling equipment, allowances	2,250,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA
LA to ensure an efficient drainage system in the townships by 2030.	construction of drainages in unserved areas like Mbang'ombe Central village, Chibolya and Soweto	Human resource, stationary, plant and equipment		GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA
LA and EWSC to expand water reticulation system to all urban households in the district by 2030	engage EWSC to supply water to unserved areas like Mbang'ombe Central village, Chibolya, Soweto	Human resource, stationary, plant and equipment	2,300,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA and EWSC
LA to capacity build communities for maintenance of bore holes	Train Pump menders in all communities	Human resource, stationary, Indian mark II pumpset, pump installation tools	200,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA
LA to ensure that households in all wards have a sanitary facility through DWASHE committees	Sensitization in the communities, Train DWASHE committees and WDCs, Construction of the latrines	Human resource, stationary, building materials	550,000	GRZ and Katete Council	LA

LA and MoGE to ensure households have knowledge on good hygiene practices through increase of adult literacy from 55.6% to 80%	conduct Adult Literacy classes	Human resource, stationary, transport, fuel	100,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	DEBs and MCDSS
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Objective	To improve transport and communication infrastructure				
Strategies	Programmes/activities	Input	Cost (ZMW)	Proposed source of funding	Source of information
LA and RDA to ensure 200km of feeder roads are rehabilitated and upgraded to all-weather gravel by 2025.	rehabilitation and upgrading of 200km of climate resilient feeder roads	Human resource, stationary, quarry, gravel, binders, reinforcement bars, precast concrete pipes, plant and equipment etc.	180,000,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA and RDA
LA to open up of feeder roads in outlying areas by 2025	construction of 300km of Feeder roads in outlying areas of social service centres	Human resource, stationary, quarry, binders, reinforcement bars, precast concrete pipes plant and equipment etc.	270,000,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA, MLG and RDA
LA to upgrade 50km of township roads to bituminous standard by 2030	upgrade of 50km township roads to bituminous standard to include walk ways, cycle lanes, bicycle parking lots, street Naming, drainage system	Human resource, stationary, quarry, binders, reinforcement bars, precast concrete pipes plant and equipment etc.	350,000,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA and RDA
LA to install street lighting along 60 % of the township roads by 2030	Installation of solar street lights	Human resource, stationary, plant and equipment	60,000,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA
Construction of a Ring – road from Mozambique road to Great East road by-passing the CBD by 2025	Construct 10 km ring road	Human resource, stationary, plant and equipment	60,000,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA and RDA

Ensure establishment of communication towers and boosters according to guidelines/standard in the next 5 years.	Installation of 5 new communication towers	Human resource, stationary, plant and equipment		GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA and ZICTA
Establish efficient internet connectivity in the district in the next five years.	Engage ZICTA to install internet cables in all government departments, Encourage the hospitality industry to install internet connectivity at their lodges	Human resource, stationary, plant and equipment	40,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA and ZICTA
LA to construct a modern bus terminus	Construct of a bus terminus	Human resource, stationary, plant and equipment	15,000,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA

Objective	To promote efficient use of natural resources and ensure environmental sustainability				
Strategies	Programme/activities	Input	Cost (ZMW)	Proposed source of funding	Source of information
LA, MLNR and partners to promote interventions that reduce the production of greenhouse gases by 2025	Train farmers in climate smart agriculture Afforestation and reforestation Sensitize communities on the use of clean energy one day each week	Human resource, stationary, plant and equipment	50,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	Forestry
MLNR to strengthen the institutional capacity of the forestry department to ensure sustainable timber harvest and natural resource management	To recruit trained man power and train staff	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	40,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	Forestry Dept
	Planting trees along river banks and hills	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	100,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	Forestry Dept

To strengthen the capacity of the Local Authority in waste management by 2025.	Construction of an engineered dumpsite	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	1,200,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA
	Construction of garbage bays Engage more PPP in waste collection Purchase of waste collection equipment	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	350,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA
LA to increase awareness of the community in waste management practices	Carry out sensitization one day each week	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	40,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA
Department of Forestry to ensure establishment of 500 hectares of community managed forests by 2025	Lobby traditional leaders for 10 hectares of land for creation of tree nurseries, Plant and distribute 50,000 tree seedlings to all wards, Lobby traditional leaders for land for creation of community forests, Conduct sensitization meetings on good forest management practices at ward level in priority wards	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	100,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	Forestry Dept
The LA in collaboration with Forestry department to promote fruit tree planting as a business by 2025	Establish 10no. Fruit Tree nurseries for fruit trees seedlings in at least 4 varieties, Plant and distribute 30,000 fruit tree seedlings to households	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	150,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA and Forestry dept

Objective	To promote coordinated spatial development				
Strategies	Programmes/Activities	Input	Cost (ZMW)	Proposed source of funding	Source of information
LA to promote citizen participation in Land Use planning	conduct sensitization to ensure citizen participation in land use planning	Human resource, stationary, plant and equipment	50,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA

LA to ensure all Wards have Local Area Plans by	preparation of local plans	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	100,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA
The Local Authority will strengthen Local planning in coordination with traditional leaders	engage the chiefs on planning agreements	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	40,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA
Traditional leadership to provide Land for expansion of the town within two years	hold meetings with chiefs on extension of boundary	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	40,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA
LA and DPP to carry out development control for coordinated infrastructure development	inspect all plots	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	50,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA
LA to raise awareness with the traditional leadership on the relationship between Land tenure and investment within two years	Hold meetings with chiefs on investments in the district	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	40,000	GRZ/Donor/Katete Council	LA

11.3 FINANCIAL PLAN

Similarly, the financial plan will be for a period of five years and directly related to priorities, objectives and strategies identified in the IDP. Financial planning helps you determine your short and long-term financial goals and create a balanced plan to meet those goals. The purpose of the Financial Plan is to ensure that recurrent expenses for the implementation of the IDP are budgeted for. The expected output is a financial plan setting out the recurrent expenses for the implementation of strategies and programmes. The financial plan communicates exclusively to functions of and services provided by the Katete Town Council.

Revenue Collection Efficiency of the Katete Town Council

Assessment of current and potential revenue streams

	2019	2018	2017
Budgeted (ZMK)	4,156,898.49	4,758,624.01	3,844,680.00
Collected (ZMK)	1,992,827.66	1,804,086.29	1,736,720.42
Efficiency (%)	48%	38%	45%

**There has been an increase in revenues collected in the past three (3) years despite not collecting over the budget due to the issues set below.

Issues Impeding Revenue Collection

1. Poor harvest resulting in low collection of revenues especially grain levies.
2. Resistance/non-compliance by locals to pay certain levies.
3. Lack of knowledge by residents about paying certain levies including property rates
4. Un-captured properties as they are in customary land

Strategies for Addressing the Issues

1. Forming task forces in revenue collection activities as a way of ensuring compliance.
2. More sensitization on the importance of being compliant.
3. Negotiations with traditional leaders concerning land matters

Types of Sources of Revenue

1. Own Sources of Revenue (OSR)

A major component of the KTC's revenue streams is the **Own Sources of Revenue (OSR)**. The different revenue streams identified include:

- a) Lease of Council properties
- b) Sale of Council land
- c) Property rates and taxes
- d) Levies and fees for various services
- e) Funding from various sponsors and well-wishers

2. External Sources of Revenues for Implementation

- i. Grant in lieu of rates
- ii. Local Government Equalization Fund
- iii. Constituency Development Fund (CDF)
- iv. Central Government grants
- v. Donor agency funding

Assessment of the Revenue Base 2021 -2025 (Financial Plan)

The implementation of the IDP objectives, strategies and priority projects requires an assessment of the expected and potential revenue base for the planning period. Table below highlights this assessment;

Revenue and Expenditure Projections for the Five Year Period from 2021 To 2025

REVENUE						
DETAILS OF INCOME	APPROVED					
	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES
REVENUES	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES	ZMK	ZMK	ZMK	ZMK	ZMK	ZMK
LOCAL TAXES/RATES						
Owners' Rates						
Residential	522,398.21	328,868.95	367,675.49	397,089.52	428,856.69	463,165.22
Industrial/commercial	117,500.00	98,767.61	110,422.19	119,255.96	128,796.44	139,100.16
Sub-Total	639,898.21	427,636.56	478,097.67	516,345.49	557,653.13	602,265.38
Local taxes						
Personal Levy	60,000.00	55,440.00	61,981.92	66,940.47	72,295.71	78,079.37
Sub-Total	60,000.00	55,440.00	61,981.92	66,940.47	72,295.71	78,079.37
Fees & charges						
Building inspection fees	100,000.00	99,800.00	111,576.40	120,502.51	130,142.71	140,554.13
Plan scrutiny fees	43,700.00	41,400.00	46,285.20	49,988.02	53,987.06	58,306.02
Change of premise use	52,500.00	25,000.00	27,950.00	30,186.00	32,600.88	35,208.95
Rental/lease of council properties	160,800.00	90,000.00	100,620.00	108,669.60	117,363.17	126,752.22
Application form fees	158,750.00	158,000.00	176,644.00	190,775.52	206,037.56	222,520.57
Rentals from Houses	18,000.00	98,400.00	110,011.20	118,812.10	128,317.06	138,582.43
Search Fees	2,200.00	800.00	894.40	965.95	1,043.23	1,126.69
Market fees	383,250.00	268,128.00	299,767.10	323,748.47	349,648.35	377,620.22
Parking Fees	237,250.00	212,940.00	238,066.92	257,112.27	277,681.26	299,895.76

Bus station/ Loading fees	91,250.00	52,920.00	59,164.56	63,897.72	69,009.54	74,530.31
Affidavit fees	15,000.00	41,940.00	46,888.92	50,640.03	54,691.24	59,066.54
Hire of halls	15,000.00	10,000.00	11,180.00	12,074.40	13,040.35	14,083.58
Toilet fees (Refuse disposal)	128,880.00	122,400.00	136,843.20	147,790.66	159,613.91	172,383.02
Notice of marriage fees	63,500.00	41,500.00	46,397.00	50,108.76	54,117.46	58,446.86
Abattoir/Meat Inspection fees	223,200.00	60,480.00	67,616.64	73,025.97	78,868.05	85,177.49
Farm Produce Levy	450,000.00	423,000.00	472,914.00	510,747.12	551,606.89	595,735.44
Communication mast levy	75,000.00	145,000.00	162,110.00	175,078.80	189,085.10	204,211.91
Repairs of cars/garage/car wash levies	9,000.00	11,620.00	12,991.16	14,030.45	15,152.89	16,365.12
Land records	25,000.00	-	-	-	-	-
Billboards and Banners	85,150.00	60,976.32	68,171.53	73,625.25	79,515.27	85,876.50
Lease of council transport	46,020.00	255,500.00	285,649.00	308,500.92	333,180.99	359,835.47
Penalties	-	69,300.00	77,477.40	83,675.59	90,369.64	97,599.21
Ground Rent	10,200.00	28,650.00	32,030.70	34,593.16	37,360.61	40,349.46
Change of ownership of plot	450,000.00	278,600.00	311,474.80	336,392.78	363,304.21	392,368.54
Other fees and Charges	224,620.00	355,570.00	397,527.26	429,329.44	463,675.80	500,769.86
Sub-Total	3,068,270.00	2,951,924.32	3,300,251.40	3,564,271.51	3,849,413.23	4,157,366.29
Licenses						
Liquor licenses	58,250.00	73,350.00	82,005.30	88,565.72	95,650.98	103,303.06
Firearm and ammunitions	8,500.00	16,250.00	18,167.50	19,620.90	21,190.57	22,885.82
Dog license	18,000.00	18,000.00	20,124.00	21,733.92	23,472.63	25,350.44
Occupancy Licences	80,000.00	375,000.00	419,250.00	452,790.00	489,013.20	528,134.26
Sub-Total	164,750.00	482,600.00	539,546.80	582,710.54	629,327.39	679,673.58
Levies						

Livestock levy	72,000.00	41,920.00	46,866.56	50,615.88	54,665.16	59,038.37
Bird levy	600.00	600.00	670.80	724.46	782.42	845.01
Pole levy	8,125.00	1,200.00	1,341.60	1,448.93	1,564.84	1,690.03
Quarry levy	10,000.00	13,000.00	14,534.00	15,696.72	16,952.46	18,308.65
Business Levies	363,310.00	420,710.00	470,353.78	507,982.08	548,620.65	592,510.30
Miscellaneous levies	164,575.00	65,300.00	73,005.40	78,845.83	85,153.50	91,965.78
Sub-Total	618,610.00	542,730.00	606,772.14	655,313.91	707,739.02	764,358.15
Permits						
Health permits	110,000.00	125,500.00	140,309.00	151,533.72	163,656.42	176,748.93
Permit for Opaque beer	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,708.00	7,244.64	7,824.21	8,450.15
Herbalist permit	750.00	740.00	827.32	893.51	964.99	1,042.18
Nursery, preschool permits	6,300.00	4,000.00	4,472.00	4,829.76	5,216.14	5,633.43
Burial Permits	12,000.00	9,600.00	10,732.80	11,591.42	12,518.74	13,520.24
Fire Certificates	237,675.00	247,675.00	276,900.65	299,052.70	322,976.92	348,815.07
Public permits (Social gathering etc.)	4,000.00	24,000.00	26,832.00	28,978.56	31,296.84	33,800.59
Other permits	66,350.04	71,800.00	80,272.40	86,694.19	93,629.73	101,120.11
Sub-Total	443,075.04	489,315.00	547,054.17	590,818.50	638,083.98	689,130.70
Charges						
Premium Plots - Residential	255,000.00	250,000.00	279,500.00	301,860.00	326,008.80	352,089.50
Premium Plots - Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	255,000.00	250,000.00	279,500.00	301,860.00	326,008.80	352,089.50
Other incomes						
Profit from council ventures	107,859.75	95,631.25	106,915.74	115,469.00	124,706.52	134,683.04

Other Income	158,990.80	90,000.00	100,620.00	108,669.60	117,363.17	126,752.22
Sub-Total	266,850.55	185,631.25	207,535.74	224,138.60	242,069.68	261,435.26
National Support (grants)						
Grant in lieu of Rates	-	100,000.00	111,800.00	120,744.00	130,403.52	140,835.80
Recurrent grants	9,810,615.60	9,810,615.60	10,968,268.24	11,845,729.70	12,793,388.08	13,816,859.12
Other grants			-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	9,810,615.60	9,910,615.60	11,080,068.24	11,966,473.70	12,923,791.60	13,957,694.92
Local Development Fund						
Constituency Development Fund	3,200,000.00	3,200,000.00	3,200,000.00	3,200,000.00	3,456,000.00	3,732,480.00
	3,200,000.00	3,200,000.00	3,200,000.00	3,200,000.00	3,456,000.00	3,732,480.00
Grand Total	18,527,069.40	18,495,892.73	20,300,808.08	21,668,872.72	23,402,382.54	25,274,573.14

EXPENDITURE						
DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE	APPROVED					
	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Personal Emoluments	ZMK	ZMK	ZMK	ZMK	ZMK	ZMK
Salaries						
Salaries - Local Government Service						

Management scale	159,387.51	159,387.51	178,195.24	192,450.86	207,846.92	224,474.68
Salaries Division I	1,644,924.58	1,720,756.26	1,923,805.50	2,077,709.93	2,243,926.73	2,423,440.87
Salaries Division II	1,073,895.80	1,303,804.33	1,457,653.24	1,574,265.49	1,700,206.73	1,836,223.27
Salaries Division III	1,971,104.25	2,136,479.82	2,388,584.44	2,579,671.19	2,786,044.89	3,008,928.48
Sub-Total	4,849,312.14	5,320,427.91	5,948,238.41	6,424,097.48	6,938,025.28	7,493,067.30
Wages						
Wages - Division IV	1,013,044.95	1,367,198.30	1,528,527.70	1,650,809.91	1,782,874.71	1,925,504.68
Sub-Total	1,013,044.95	1,367,198.30	1,528,527.70	1,650,809.91	1,782,874.71	1,925,504.68
Fixed allowances						
Meal Allowance	2,400.00	4,900.00	5,478.20	5,916.46	6,389.77	6,900.95
Travel on Leave/holiday allowance	24,000.00	22,000.00	24,596.00	26,563.68	28,688.77	30,983.88
Other Allowances	-		-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	26,400.00	26,900.00	30,074.20	32,480.14	35,078.55	37,884.83
Personnel related costs						
Housing costs						
Setting Allowance		90,322.04	100,980.04	109,058.44	117,783.12	127,205.77

Sub-Total	-	90,322.04	100,980.04	109,058.44	117,783.12	127,205.77
Statutory Contributions						
National Pension Scheme Authority	584,539.00	570,417.87	637,727.17	688,745.35	743,844.97	803,352.57
Local Authorities Superannuation Fund	218,358.00	216,889.73	242,482.72	261,881.33	282,831.84	305,458.39
Zambia Revenue Authority	846,261.03	762,917.30	852,941.54	921,176.87	994,871.02	1,074,460.70
Funeral Insurance Scheme	45,136.49	44,072.49	49,273.05	53,214.89	57,472.08	62,069.85
Medical Scheme	90,272.98	88,144.98	98,546.09	106,429.78	114,944.16	124,139.69
Sub-Total	1,784,567.50	1,682,442.37	1,880,970.57	2,031,448.22	2,193,964.07	2,369,481.20
Contributions to Trade Unions						
Zambia United Local Authorities Workers Union	60,136.20	50,291.53	56,225.94	60,724.01	65,581.93	70,828.49
Firesuc		10,712.20	11,976.24	12,934.34	13,969.09	15,086.61
Sub-Total	60,136.20	61,003.73	68,202.17	73,658.35	79,551.02	85,915.10
Use of Goods & Services						
Office costs						
Office material	203,703.00	155,740.00	174,117.32	188,046.71	203,090.44	219,337.68
Telephones	9,600.00	15,000.00	16,770.00	18,111.60	19,560.53	21,125.37
Internet Services	72,000.00	6,000.00	6,708.00	7,244.64	7,824.21	8,450.15
Postal Charges						

	-	10,507.00	11,746.83	12,686.57	13,701.50	14,797.62
Computer & Peripheral Costs	49,300.00	17,350.00	19,397.30	20,949.08	22,625.01	24,435.01
Maintenance of Office Equipment	-	11,500.00	12,857.00	13,885.56	14,996.40	16,196.12
Machine Spare Parts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Books & periodicals	22,200.00	6,572.44	7,347.99	7,935.83	8,570.69	9,256.35
Insurance	-	11,240.00	12,566.32	13,571.63	14,657.36	15,829.94
Sub-Total	356,803.00	233,909.44	261,510.75	282,431.61	305,026.14	329,428.23
Buildings, repair & maintenance						
Water & sanitation charges	6,000.00	30,972.00	34,626.70	37,396.83	40,388.58	43,619.66
Electricity charges	50,400.00	96,000.00	107,328.00	115,914.24	125,187.38	135,202.37
Building maintenance (maintenance, consumables, cleaning)	244,418.50	110,710.00	123,773.78	133,675.68	144,369.74	155,919.32
Repairs- Furniture & Fittings	127,626.00		-	-	-	-
Insurance of Buildings	-	14,850.00	16,602.30	17,930.48	19,364.92	20,914.12
Security & Care taking Charges	22,635.00		-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	451,079.50	252,532.00	282,330.78	304,917.24	329,310.62	355,655.47
Plant, machinery, vehicle running and maintenance costs						
Petrol, oil and lubricants	133,940.00	225,040.00	251,594.72	271,722.30	293,460.08	316,936.89

Servicing (other consumables)	207,700.00	299,513.38	334,855.96	361,644.44	390,575.99	421,822.07
Insurance	48,000.00	76,694.18	85,744.09	92,603.62	100,011.91	108,012.86
Tall fees	-	7,000.00	7,826.00	8,452.08	9,128.25	9,858.51
Sub-Total	389,640.00	608,247.56	680,020.77	734,422.43	793,176.23	856,630.33
Other administrative operating costs						
Meal allowance	-	8,000.00	8,944.00	9,659.52	10,432.28	11,266.86
Repatriation allowance	-	10,000.00	11,180.00	12,074.40	13,040.35	14,083.58
Boards Councils & Committee's' allowances	38,000.00	225,625.00	252,248.75	272,428.65	294,222.94	317,760.78
Enhance District Co-ordination & Implementation	-		-	-	-	-
Other costs (Councilors' monthly allowance)	828,000.00	621,000.00	694,278.00	749,820.24	809,805.86	874,590.33
Sub-Total	866,000.00	864,625.00	966,650.75	1,043,982.81	1,127,501.43	1,217,701.55
Requisites						
Hand tools and equipment	9,420.00	-	-	-	-	-
Protective wear, clothing & uniforms	49,200.00	68,295.00	76,353.81	82,462.11	89,059.08	96,183.81
					-	-
Sub-Total	58,620.00	68,295.00	76,353.81	82,462.11	89,059.08	96,183.81
Services						

Consultancy, studies, fees, Technical assistance Short	-		-	-	-	-
Audit Fees	40,000.00	41,000.00	45,838.00	49,505.04	53,465.44	57,742.68
Advertising & publicity	7,530.00	32,244.00	36,048.79	38,932.70	42,047.31	45,411.10
Official Entertainment	-	7,740.00	8,653.32	9,345.59	10,093.23	10,900.69
Public functions & ceremonies	92,860.00	98,260.00	109,854.68	118,643.05	128,134.50	138,385.26
Shows and Exhibits	-	55,390.00	61,926.02	66,880.10	72,230.51	78,008.95
State Functions	-	17,320.00	19,363.76	20,912.86	22,585.89	24,392.76
Boards, Council & Committee expenses	463,294.11	68,990.00	77,130.82	83,301.29	89,965.39	97,162.62
Relief, Repatriation & Burial of Destitute	-	24,432.00	27,314.98	29,500.17	31,860.19	34,409.00
Staff Welfare & Recreation	114,900.00	43,093.24	48,178.24	52,032.50	56,195.10	60,690.71
Land Demarcation & Survey	85,440.00	23,020.00	25,736.36	27,795.27	30,018.89	32,420.40
Bush Clearing & grass cutting	170,034.00	149,358.00	166,982.24	180,340.82	194,768.09	210,349.54
Creation & Maintenance of Cemeteries	-	127,960.00	143,059.28	154,504.02	166,864.34	180,213.49
Valuation of properties	200,000.00		-	-	-	-
Labour day expenses and awards	46,880.00	34,900.00	39,018.20	42,139.66	45,510.83	49,151.69
Provision of Fire Services	60,365.00	50,329.00	56,267.82	60,769.25	65,630.79	70,881.25
Waste and Refuse collection	211,840.00	145,364.00	162,516.95	175,518.31	189,559.77	204,724.55
Creation & Maintenance of Dump Site	-	189,013.25	211,316.81	228,222.16	246,479.93	266,198.33
Maintenance of Street Lights	56,960.00		-	-	-	-
Conferences, Seminars & Workshops						

	204,800.00		-	-	-	-
Servicing of Plots	-		-	-	-	-
Bank Charges	36,000.00	34,275.84	38,320.39	41,386.02	44,696.90	48,272.65
Rural water supply & Sanitation (World hand washing day)	52,135.00	32,512.23	36,348.67	39,256.57	42,397.09	45,788.86
Market facilities			-	-	-	-
Bridges and culverts	-		-	-	-	-
Other services	-		-	-	-	-
Payroll Management (Preparation of Payroll)	-	8,400.00	9,391.20	10,142.50	10,953.90	11,830.21
HIV/AIDS/STIS/TB	-	17,815.00	19,917.17	21,510.54	23,231.39	25,089.90
Inspection of Trading Premises	32,580.00	20,000.00	22,360.00	24,148.80	26,080.70	28,167.16
Control of Dogs	26,580.00	35,080.00	39,219.44	42,357.00	45,745.55	49,405.20
Epidemic Preparedness	13,120.00		-	-	-	-
Council Strategic Plan	82,250.00		-	-	-	-
Naming of Streets	-	52,000.00	58,136.00	62,786.88	67,809.83	73,234.62
Constituency Development Fund Committee	39,522.00		-	-	-	-
Ward Development Committees	103,000.00	17,170.00	19,196.06	20,731.74	22,390.28	24,181.51
Land development and upgrade of Chibolya	16,630.00		-	-	-	-
Support to HIV/AIDS & OVCs	19,055.00		-	-	-	-
Keep Zambia Clean Programme	8,160.00	34,560.00	38,638.08	41,729.13	45,067.46	48,672.85
Local Government Week	41,675.00	41,655.00	46,570.29	50,295.91	54,319.59	58,665.15

Empowering Vulnerable affected women with Tailoring Skills	28,260.00		-	-	-	-
Traditional						
World Water/toilet/hand washing Day	-		-	-	-	-
African Day of Decentralization	-		-	-	-	-
World Malaria Day	-		-	-	-	-
World Environment Day	3,980.00		-	-	-	-
formation of a cultural dancing group	4,400.00		-	-	-	-
Updating of Data base on Roads, Bridges and Culverts	1,790.00		-	-	-	-
Gender	12,360.00	12,355.00	13,812.89	14,917.92	16,111.35	17,400.26
CDF -Planning /Social Economic Planning	-	17,280.00	19,319.04	20,864.56	22,533.73	24,336.43
Eastern Expo	80,000.00		-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	2,356,400.11	1,431,516.56	1,600,435.51	1,728,470.36	1,866,747.98	2,016,087.82
Travel Expenses						
Travel Expenses within Zambia						
Road, Rail and Air Fairs	-	25,080.00	28,039.44	30,282.60	32,705.20	35,321.62
Allowances DSA	50,500.00	50,400.00	56,347.20	60,854.98	65,723.37	70,981.24
Sub-Total	50,500.00	75,480.00	84,386.64	91,137.57	98,428.58	106,302.86
Training						

Short term training & staff development within						
Within Zambia (≤ 6 months)						
Subsistence allowance - Training	50,400.00	25,600.00	28,620.80	30,910.46	33,383.30	36,053.97
Training and Education Charges (Staff Development)	68,900.00		-	-	-	-
Workshops, Seminars & Conferences	-	152,000.00	169,936.00	183,530.88	198,213.35	214,070.42
Rail, road& air fairs	21,000.00	12,800.00	14,310.40	15,455.23	16,691.65	18,026.98
Other Expenses -Capacity building	62,020.00	53,720.00	60,058.96	64,863.68	70,052.77	75,656.99
Sub-Total	202,320.00	244,120.00	272,926.16	294,760.25	318,341.07	343,808.36
Registration & subscriptions (Professional bodies)						
LGAZ	18,500.00	30,000.00	33,540.00	36,223.20	39,121.06	42,250.74
Subscriptions (Website hosting, & Payroll)	57,250.00		-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	75,750.00	30,000.00	33,540.00	36,223.20	39,121.06	42,250.74
Medical costs						
Medical charges within Zambia	12,000.00		-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	12,000.00	-	-	-	-	-
Legal Costs						

Witness Fees	-	10,000.00	11,180.00	12,074.40	13,040.35	14,083.58
Legal fees	20,000.00	16,000.00	17,888.00	19,319.04	20,864.56	22,533.73
Sub-Total	20,000.00	26,000.00	29,068.00	31,393.44	33,904.92	36,617.31
Assets						
Non - Financial Assets						
Fixed assets						
Buildings and structures						
CDF Projects for 2020	3,200,000.00	3,200,000.00	3,200,000.00	3,200,000.00	3,456,000.00	3,732,480.00
Maintenance of Council Chamber/Accounts	-	507,958.50	567,897.60	613,329.41	662,395.76	715,387.43
Maintenance of Motel Staff Houses	-	87,350.00	97,657.30	105,469.88	113,907.47	123,020.07
Rehabilitation of Motel Chalets (5)	-	300,612.00	336,084.22	362,970.95	392,008.63	423,369.32
Converting of Existing Street Lights to Solar	-	450,000.00	503,100.00	543,348.00	586,815.84	633,761.11
Construction of Kavulamungu Bridge	900,000.00	651,750.00	728,656.50	786,949.02	849,904.94	917,897.34
Construction of Chairman's Parlor	400,000.00		-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation of Civic Centre	184,000.00		-	-	-	-
Office Furniture	80,000.00		-	-	-	-
Purchase of A Genset	47,626.00		-	-	-	-
Differential GPS	265,000.00		-	-	-	-
Construction of bus terminus						
Sub-Total	5,076,626.00	5,197,670.50	5,433,395.62	5,612,067.27	6,061,032.65	6,545,915.26

Plant, Machinery and Equipment						
Loose Tools	-	19,502.32	21,803.59	23,547.88	25,431.71	27,466.25
Sub-Total	-	19,502.32	21,803.59	23,547.88	25,431.71	27,466.25
Office equipment						
Computers, Peripherals, equipment	-	55,000.00	61,490.00	66,409.20	71,721.94	77,459.69
others Other Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	-	55,000.00	61,490.00	66,409.20	71,721.94	77,459.69
Other Assets						
Office Furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles & Motor Cycles					-	-
Motor Vehicles <=3500kg	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of Back & Front Loader	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

Liabilities						
Creditors						
Suppliers of goods & services	24,000.00	9,000.00	10,062.00	10,866.96	11,736.32	12,675.22
Zambia Revenue Authority	180,000.00	120,000.00	134,160.00	144,892.80	156,484.22	169,002.96
NAPSA	120,000.00	60,000.00	67,080.00	72,446.40	78,242.11	84,501.48
LASF	120,000.00	120,000.00	134,160.00	144,892.80	156,484.22	169,002.96
Sub-Total	444,000.00	309,000.00	345,462.00	373,098.96	402,946.88	435,182.63
Staff creditors						
Housing Allowances	24,000.00		-	-	-	-
Terminal Benefits	284,950.00	200,000.00	223,600.00	241,488.00	260,807.04	281,671.60
Long Service Bonus	24,000.00	63,000.00	70,434.00	76,068.72	82,154.22	88,726.56
Leave Travel Benefits	24,000.00	30,000.00	33,540.00	36,223.20	39,121.06	42,250.74
Settling In Allowance	24,000.00	60,000.00	67,080.00	72,446.40	78,242.11	84,501.48
Compensation	24,000.00	20,000.00	22,360.00	24,148.80	26,080.70	28,167.16
Councillors Arrears	28,920.00	158,700.00	177,426.60	191,620.73	206,950.39	223,506.42
Sub-Total	433,870.00	531,700.00	594,440.60	641,995.85	693,355.52	748,823.96
GRAND TOTAL	18,527,069.40	18,495,892.74	20,300,808.08	21,668,872.73	23,402,382.54	25,274,573.15

11.4 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

Institutional Arrangement

The institutional arrangement of the monitoring and evaluation is one of the most important components in the implementation of the plan. There will be four levels of institutional arrangements to monitor and evaluate the implementation of IDP. At the national level the monitoring of the IDP program will fit in the Seventh National Development Plan. All operations of the Local authority will be governed by the Local Government Act of 2019 of the Laws of Zambia. At Provincial level, the Provincial Planning Authority will monitor the implementation of the IDP.

At district level, the District Commissioner and Council Secretary will be responsible for providing policy guidance on the implementation of the IDP. The Heads of all devolved departments will report to the Council through Council standing committees on the progress made towards the IDP set targets and preparation of annual work plans. In the same way, all non-devolved departments will report to the District Commissioner. The report of the Non-devolved departments will also be shared with the Council Secretary for consolidation into a single district report and shared with various external stakeholders. The Council Chairperson being the head of the Council will provide high level strategic and political leadership to the implementation of the IDP supported by the standing committees. Both the office of the Council Chairperson and District Commissioner will be responsible for resource mobilisation; engagement of stakeholders; convening stakeholder bi-annual reviews; and holding consultations with stakeholders and cooperating partners.

In addition, they shall be established a Planning Advisory Committee (PAC) that will comprise of a multi-sectoral team from the Local Authority, Private sector and Civil Society organizations who will monitor the implementation of the IDP. The Planning department of the Town Council shall be the secretariat to the Planning Advisory Committee who are the secretariat to the DDCC, shall prepare quarterly reports stressing the progress on the implementation of the IDP and submit them to DDCC and in turn to the full council. At Ward level, monitoring and evaluation will be done through the Ward Development Committees. These committees will submit quarterly reports to the Council through the Planning Department.

The following section tabulates key output indicators that will be measured by the plan for various sectors.

ECONOMY							Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Objective	To improve economic growth								
Strategies	Programme/Activity	Y1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5			
MOA and MOFL to transfer appropriate technology to 60 % farmers in all wards by 2026	Conduct sensitizations through field days, agricultural shows and training of lead farmers in all wards Conduct farmer trainings in water efficient irrigation Conduct farmer trainings in climate smart farm mechanization	20	22	22	22	22	No of field days, agricultural shows and trainings held	MOA	Quarterly
MOA and MOFL to increase productivity of major crops and livestock by 25% in the next five years through building capacity	Conduct trainings in climate smart agricultural practices.	20	22	22	22	22	No of trainings held	MOA	Quarterly
	Conduct trainings in good climate smart animal husbandly practices and control of livestock diseases Conduct trial demonstrations in drought resistant crops	20	22	22	22	22	No of trainings held No of trial demonstrations carried out	MOA and MOFL	Quarterly
MOA to promote diversification from maize to other potential crops with comparative advantage by 2025	Conduct sensitizations through field days, agricultural shows and training lead farmers in all wards	20	22	22	22	22	No of field days, agricultural shows and trainings held	MOA	Quarterly
	Conduct exposure tours for farmers	20	22	22	22	22	No of exposure tours held	MOA	Quarterly
MOFL to increase production of cattle, goats, pigs and chickens by 20% by 2030	Conduct trainings in good animal husbandly practices and control of livestock diseases 20,000 animals distributed in the small livestock restocking programme	20	22	22	22	22	No of trainings conducted	MOFL	Quarterly

MOLF will enhance livestock early warning management system to prevent livestock disease outbreaks by 2025	Routine surveillance of livestock for pests and diseases Train more than 80% livestock farmers in early warning management system Broadcasting of Weather Forecast Reports through extension officers	20	22	22	22	22	No of Livestock Farmers trained	MOFL	Quarterly
MOLF will develop the capacity of fish farmers in climate smart aquaculture production practices by 2026	Conduct farmer trainings in climate smart aquaculture Conduct farmer training in climate smart fish disease prevention and management	20	22	22	22	22	No of Fish Farmers trained	MOFL	Quarterly
MOA, MOLF and cooperating partners to increase access to credit facilities to 70% of the district population (Farmers)	Link farmers to credit service providers lobby for easing of credit conditions	20	22	22	22	22	No of farmers easily accessing credit facilities	MOA	Quarterly
MOA to strengthen the identified of value chains and form producer groups in order to establish viable out grower schemes by 2025	Identification of value chains & formation of producer groups Sensitization of livestock farmers on value chain market linkages	20	22	22	22	22	No of producer groups formed	MOA	Quarterly
Traditional leadership to provide 100 hectares of land for establishment of an economic zone in the next five years	Dialogue between traditional leaders & local authority	20	22	22	22	22	No of dialogue sessions held	Local Authority	Quarterly
	Preparation of layout plans, numbering and surveying	20	22	22	22	22	No of layout plans produced, land surveyed and numbered	Local Authority	Quarterly
LA and ZDA to sensitize investors to invest in potential sectors such as mining, manufacturing and tourism within the period of two to three years.	Dialogue between ZDA, potential investors, traditional leaders & local authority	20	22	22	22	22	No of dialogue sessions held	Local Authority	half yearly

Develop tourism infrastructure	Establish a cultural village at Gawa Undi's palace Setting up of cultural centers at all the three chiefs palaces To map and document historical and cultural sites in the district	20	22	22	22	22	No of cultural villages established	MOCTA	half yearly
The LA to secure land in strategic locations of the district for tourism development and tourism value chains	lobby chiefs for land	20	22	22	22	22	KM of Land set aside for tourism development	Local Authority	half yearly
The LA will promote the participation of local people in tourism marketing through campaigns and events	Conduct annual tourism events in the district to show case local tourism opportunities Establish art markets in the district to sell local tourism products	20	22	22	22	22	No of art markets established in the wards No of tourism events held	Local Authority	Annually

HEALTH							Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Objective	To improve health service provision								
Strategies	Programme/Activity	Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5			
MOH to build capacity in all health staff and Community Based Volunteers on Early Childhood Development skills by 2022	Capacity building of 250 community based volunteers in ECD skills	50 CBHVs 36 health staff	50 CBHVs	50 CBHVs	50 CBHVs	50 CBHVs	No of staff trained	MOH	Quarterly
MOH and LA to upgrade 50% of health facilities according to the level of care and standard of operation by 2030.	Upgrading of 16 Health facilities from health post to health centre	3	3	3	3	3	No of facilities upgraded	MOH	Half yearly
MOH and LA to provide adequate accommodation for health staff in 50% of the facilities by 2039.	To construct 15 staff houses for health workers	6	6	6	6	6	No of staff houses constructed	MOH	Half yearly

MOH and LA to construct 30 new health facilities by 2030	Construction of 15 new health centres	4	3	2	2	2	No of health centres constructed	MOH	Annually
MOH to reduce Malaria incidence rate from 256/1000 to 100/1000 by 2021	Indoor residual spraying carried out in all wards ITN distributed to children, pregnant women and the aged in all wards	20	22	22	22	22	No of people testing positive for malaria	MOH	Quarterly
MOH to achieve 90,90,90 targets by 2030 in HIV/AIDS	Community sensitizations on test and treat in all the wards	20	22	22	22	22	No of people tested positive and enrolled on treatment	MOH	Quarterly

SOCIAL SERVICES							Indicator	Source of information	Frequen cy
Objective	To increase social infrastructure and service provision								
Strategies	Programme/Activity	Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5			
LA and MoGE to upgrade 50% of community and primary schools by 2030	identification of schools to upgrade Upgrading from community school to primary schools and primary to secondary school construction of classroom blocks	4	4	4	4	4	No of schools upgraded	DEBs	Half yearly
LA and MoGE construction of 40 new teachers' staff houses in rural schools by 2030.	identification of schools that need construction of staff accommodation Construction of staff accommodation at 20 schools	8	8	8	8	8	No of staff accommodation at 20 schools constructed	DEBs	Half yearly

LA to establish recreation facilities in all the wards by 2030	engaging communities through PPPs to improve the recreational spaces and delivery the youth Strengthen community participation in the provision of recreation services Construct sports facilities in all the wards	Engage the private sector Involve civil society partners to improve the recreational spaces and delivery the youth Strengthen community participation in the provision of recreation services Construct sports facilities in all the wards	4	5	4	5	4	No recreation facilities established	LA and MCDSS	Quarterly
	designing a plan		1	0	0	0	0	Plan designed	LA and MCDSS	Quarterly
Construction of a modern police station in the district	Identification of land designing the plan construction of a 1 no. Police station		0	1	0	0	0	Police station constructed	LA and MoHA	Annually
Establish 4 new police posts in the growth centres	Identification of land construction of 4 no. Police posts		0	1	1	1	1	No of Police posts constructed	LA and MoHA	Half yearly
LA to drill and equip 50 boreholes within the next five years	Engage the private sector through PPPs Engage NGOs to drill boreholes in areas/wards they operate Engage CDF committees to allocate funds towards drilling of boreholes		10	10	10	10	10	No of boreholes drilled and equipped	Local Authority	Quarterly
LA and EWSC to expand water reticulation system to all urban households in the district by 2030	engage EWSC to supply water to unserviced areas like Mbang'ombe Central village, Chibolya, Soweto		300 Households	No of new households serviced	Local Authority	Quarterly				
LA to capacity build communities for maintenance of bore holes	Train Pump menders in all communities		20 wards	22 wards	22 wards	22 wards	22 wards	No of pump menders trained	Local Authority	Quarterly
LA to ensure that households in all wards have a sanitary facility	Sensitization in the communities Train DWASHE committees and WDCs		20 wards	22 wards	22 wards	22 wards	22 wards	No of sensitiation meetings held	Local Authority	Quarterly

through committees	DWASHE	Construction of the latrines	20 wards	22 wards	22 wards	22 wards	22 wards	No of pit latrines constructed	Local Authority	Quarterly
LA and MoGE to ensure households have knowledge on good hygiene practices through increase of adult literacy from 55.6% to 80%		conduct Adult Literacy classes	20 wards	22 wards	22 wards	22 wards	22 wards	Proportion of increase of adult literacy levels	Local Authority	Annually

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION							Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Objective	To improve transport and communication infrastructure								
Strategies	Programme/Activity	Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5			
LA and RDA to ensure 200km of feeder roads are rehabilitated and upgraded to all-weather gravel by 2025.	rehabilitation and upgrading of 200km of climate resilient feeder roads	20km	50km	50km	40km	40km	KM of roads upgraded to all weather gravel	Local Authority and RDA	Quarterly
LA to open up of feeder roads in outlying areas by 2025	opening up of climate resilient feeder roads	10km	10km	20km	20km	20km	KM of climate resilient roads opened up	Local Authority, MLG and RDA	Quarterly
LA to upgrade 50km of township roads to bituminous standard by 2030	upgrade of 50km township roads to bituminous	5km	10km	10km	10km	25km	KM of township roads upgraded to bituminous standard with drainages	Local Authority and RDA	Half yearly
	Construction of drainages	KDC	mounta in view, Soweto	Kaunda square and LDF	Mbang'o mbe Central village	Chibolya	KM of township roads with drainages constructed	Local Authority and RDA	Half yearly
LA to install street lighting along 60 % of the township roads by	Installation of solar street lights	10%	15%	15%	10%	10%	KM of roads with solar lights installed	Local Authority	Quarterly

2030									
LA and RDA to provide for non-motorized transport infrastructure in the next 5 years	Construction of walkways	4km	4km	4km	4km	4km	KM of NMT infrastructure constructed	Local Authority	Quarterly
	Construction of bike lanes provision of bicycle parking spots	1	2	2	3	4	No of bicycle parking spots created	Local Authority	Quarterly
Construction of a Ring – road from Mozambique road to Great East road by-passing the CBD by 2025	construct 10 km ring road	2km	2km	2km	2km	2km	KM of ring road constructed	Local Authority and RDA	Half yearly
Ensure establishment of communication towers and boosters according to guidelines/standard in the next 5 years.	Installation of 5 new communication towers	1	1	1	1	1	No of new communication towers constructed	Local Authority and ZICTA	Half yearly
Establish efficient internet connectivity in the district in the next five years.	engage ZICTA to install internet cables in all government departments across the wards encourage the hospitality industry to install internet connectivity at their lodges	20	22	22	22	22	No of wards connected to internet	Local Authority and ZICTA	Half yearly

ENVIRONMENT							Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Objective	To promote efficient use of natural resources and ensure environmental sustainability								
Strategies	Programme/Activity	Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5			
LA, MLNR and partners to promote interventions that reduce the	Train farmers in climate smart agriculture Afforestation and	4	4	4	4	4	No of training sessions held	Forestry Dept	Quarterly

production of greenhouse gases by 2025	reforestation									
	Sensitize communities on the use of clean energy one day each week	52 days	52 days	52 days	52 days	52 days	No of sensitization meetings held	Forestry Dept	Quarterly	
MLNR to strengthen the institutional capacity of the forestry department to ensure sustainable timber harvest and natural resource management	To recruit trained manpower and train staff	1 staff	1 staff	1 staff	1 staff	staff	No of trained staff recruited and retained	Forestry Dept	Half yearly	
	Planting trees along river banks and hills	20 Ha	20 Ha	20 Ha			No of trees planted on river banks and hills	Forestry Dept	Half yearly	
To strengthen the capacity of the Local Authority in waste management by 2025.	Construction of an engineered dumpsite	Construction of a guard house	Drilling of a borehole	Installation of a weigh bridge	Install waste separating equipment		Engineered dumpsite constructed	Local Authority	Annually	
	Construction of garbage bays Engage more PPP in waste collection Purchase of waste collection equipment	2	2	2	2	2	No of PPP engaged in waste collection Waste collection equipment purchased	Local Authority	Quarterly	
LA to increase awareness of the community in waste management practices	Carry out sensitization one day each week	52 days	52 days	52 days	52 days	52 days	No of sensitization meetings held	Local Authority	Quarterly	

Department of Forestry to ensure establishment of 500 hectares of community managed forests by 2025	Lobby traditional leaders for 10 hectares of land for creation of tree nurseries Plant and distribute 50,000 tree seedlings to all wards Lobby traditional leaders for land for creation of community forests Conduct sensitization meetings on good forest management practices at ward level in priority wards	20	22	22	22	22	No of Community forests established No of tree seedlings planted in all the wards	Forestry Dept	Quarterly
The LA in collaboration with Forestry department to promote fruit tree planting as a business by 2025	Establish 10no. Fruit Tree nurseries for fruit trees seedlings in at least 4 varieties Plant and distribute 30,000 fruit tree seedlings to households	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	No of fruit tree nurseries established No of fruit tree seedlings distributed to households	LA and Forestry dept.	Quarterly

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT							Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Objective	To improve transport and communication infrastructure								
Strategies	Programme/Activity	Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5			
LA to promote citizen participation in Land Use planning	conduct sensitizations to ensure citizen participation in land use planning	1	1	1	1	1	No of sensitization s meetings held	Local Authority	Quarterly
LA to ensure all Wards have Local Area Plans by	preparation of local plans	20	22	22	22	22	Local area plans prepared for each ward	Local Authority	Quarterly

The Local Authority will strengthen Local planning in coordination with traditional leaders	engage the chiefs on planning agreements	1 meeting	No of engagement meetings held	Local Authority	Quarterly				
Traditional leadership to provide Land for expansion of the town within two years	hold a meeting with chiefs on extension of boundary	1 meeting	1 meeting				No of meetings held	Local Authority	Quarterly
LA and DPP to carry out development control for coordinated infrastructure development	inspect all plots	200 plots	200 plots	200 plots	200 plots	200 plots	No of plots inspected	Local Authority	Quarterly
LA to raise awareness with the traditional leadership on the relationship between Land tenure and investment within two years	Hold 2 meetings with each chief on investments in the district	3	6	6			No of meetings held	Local Authority	Quarterly

11.4.1 Factors that is Likely to Affect the Implementation Plan

The National Development Plans

This IDP will run from 2020-2030 and it's been aligned to the 7NDP development pillar that has been running from 2017 to 2021. The implication is that in 2022 going forward will have a new National development plan that may contain different investment priorities and subsequently affect funding of projects/programmes outlined in this IDP.

Human Resource Retention

It is difficult to maintain/return human resource in Local Authorities and they are key stakeholders in the process of implementing the IDP. The exiting of key personnel creates a vacuum and loss in terms of institutional memory and mostly the project information.

The Dual Land Tenure System

The existence of a dual land tenure system has made it hard to expand the town as most of the land is under traditional leadership who are reluctant to release land. This affects development and the Local Authority has no more land for investment to come in the district.

Budgetary constraints

The delays in funding and inadequate funding can impact on the implementation of projects identified in the IDP.

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National Comprehensive Immunization Strategy

Integrated Reproductive Health Policy

HIV/AIDS/TB/LEP//STI National Policy

Health Services Provision Policy

National Nutrition Guidelines

National Human Resources for Health Strategic Plan 2018-2024

Integrated Reproductive Health Policy

HIV/AIDS/TB/LEP./STI National Policy

Health Services Provision Policy

Health Strategic Plan 2017-2021

Environmental Health and Food Safety Policy

Child protection policy

National Agriculture Policy- 2016

APPENDICES

1. RESOURCE POTENTIAL FOR ALL SECTORS

ECONOMIC SECTOR

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL	TOTAL CAPACITY	CURRENT UTILIZATION	SPARE CAPACITY	POTENTIAL LIMITING FACTORS
Low adoption of technology & innovation in production	Availability of technology service providers Willingness of farmers to learn	15 service providers	7 Service providers	Increase the service providers by 8.	High illiteracy levels. Negative mindset of farmers.
Dependency on rain fed Agriculture	Availability of seasonal streams.	Runs 4 months in a year.	Limited use mostly for domestic purposes	Should be able to irrigate 300 ha	Inadequate Irrigation infrastructure e.g. Weir dams
	Availability of irrigation equipment.				
	Availability of underground water		Bucket method of irrigation		
Limited access to land for expansion	Willingness to engage in Agriculture activities.	194,640 ha	80 % Utilisation, Others used for Cultural sites.	Should be able to access 100% of arable Land.	The land tenure system.
Inadequate extension services	Availability of skilled extension staff	1 Extension officer: 400 farmers	1 Extension officer: 2000 Farmers	Re-demarcate Agriculture and Vet camps.	Lack of periodic review of Agriculture and Veterinary camps.
Low investment in manufacturing & processing	Availability of raw material and human resource	3 tons/ha of Maize, 1.5 tones/ha of soya beans and 1.5 tones/ha of groundnuts	2.25 tons/ha of Maize, 0.85 tones/ha of soya beans and 0.9 tones/ha of groundnuts	0.75 tons/ha of Maize, 0.65 tones/ha of soya beans and 0.6 tones/ha of groundnuts	Rain fed dependence of agriculture.
					Unsustainable farming practices
Traditional land tenure system limits investment	Availability of customary Land	243,300 ha of Land	4,866 ha of Land	238,434 ha of Land	Cultural set up.

Limited access to credit	Availability of micro finance institutions	10 micro financing institutions	7 micro financing institutions	3 micro finance institutions	Inadequate infrastructure, collateral and high interest rates
Economy is Dependent on the agricultural sector	Economic activities in mining & hospitality	Can be rolled out to all wards	80% of economic activities are centered on agricultural sector	Potential for 100% financing	Inadequate knowledge on the potential of other sectors

INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL	TOTAL CAPACITY	CURRENT UTILIZATION	SPARE CAPACITY	POTENTIAL LIMITING FACTORS
Poor road network	Availability of Human resource and equipment	High unemployment rate	Potential for 100% funding	Potential for 100% funding	Inadequate funding
Lack of or washed away Bridges & Culverts	Availability of skilled & unskilled labor	52.784 % of population are in the productive age group	Potential for 100% funding	Potential for 100% funding	Inadequate funding
	Availability of CDF & NRF (RDA) funds				Inadequate equipment
Inadequate staff & office accommodation	Availability of land to where to build	100% accommodation of staff and office space	40 - 60% of staff accommodated	40 - 60% of staff need accommodation	Inadequate funding
	Availability of upfront materials & skilled man power				
Inadequate communication towers	Existence of mobile service providers in the district	195,000 adult population	60% utilization of mobile service providers	40% utilization potential of mobile service providers	Limited access to mobile networks in some areas of the district
	Availability of network users				
Inadequate electricity coverage in outskirts	Potential for wind, biogas & solar energy	Total number of households in the district	20% of households access electricity	80% households to be connected	Inadequate investment in other alternative sources of energy

	District is connected to the national grid which provides potential for expansion	100% funding	100 funding	100% funding	Connection fees are high for hydro electricity
Inadequate & dilapidated dams & weirs	Presence of seasonal streams	90 dams & weirs	6 dams & weirs currently operational	84 dams & weirs	Inadequate investment
	Availability of land to where to build				Poor management & maintenance
	Availability of upfront materials & skilled man power				Siltation

SOCIAL SECTOR

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL	TOTAL CAPACITY	CURRENT UTILIZATION	SPARE CAPACITY	POTENTIAL LIMITING FACTORS
High illiteracy levels	skilled labour to teach	2604 teachers	1058 teachers	increase in recruitment of teachers / recruitment of volunteer teachers	lack of treasury authority
	traditional leaders to address cultural norms and values	3 chiefs	traditional leaders through induna are willing		Reaching out to the grassroots
	land for construction of more schools	land available in all the 20 wards	limited to active growth centres	more land to build more schools and trade centres	Limited finances to build more schools
Food insecurity among the poor	Land			maximise utilised land	lack of capacity to cultivate larger portion
	Labour	52.784% of the population is in productive age range	less than 50 % is actively involved in production	over 50% is unproductive	inadequate access to agricultural inputs

inadequate entrepreneurship skills	The presence of skills training centres	Three skills training centres	3 skills are currently enrolling	Able to enroll more students	Distances from the training centres , Lack of finances to pay for tuitions Lack of boarding facilities.
inadequate police posts	land	land is available for construction	4 police post located in the CBDs	potential to get funding to build more	lack of man power and inadequate funds
lack of adequate social facilities	land	ability to have re-creation centres	nothing	potential for funding	most lies in traditional land Lack of funds

ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL	TOTAL CAPACITY	CURRENT UTILIZATION	SPARE CAPACITY	POTENTIAL LIMITING FACTORS
Deforestation	There is enough wind and sun for alternative source of energy.	Higher capacity able to produce over 750 Mega Watts of power.	Limited use for domestic purposes and non for industrial	Should be able to allow 1000 ha of forest cover under natural regeneration.	Limited financial resources and cultural issues.
	There is availability of land to grow solid Bamboos.	Able to plant over 500 ha	5 ha	Should be able to contribute to the mitigation of climate change.	
	There is availability of technical support and human resource.	Support in nursery /community forest establishment	Only 2 communities are engaged in Kafumbwe ward.	Potential for 100% engagement of all communities in the district	Bad Community attitudes
	Availability of co-operating partners				
	Availability of financing opportunity				

In adequate waste management system.	Availability of technical support and human resource.	2 ha	Less than 1 ha is being utilised.	Should be able to improve aesthetics.	Limited financial resources
	There is available land for modern dump site.			Should be able to contribute to economic growth of the district	
	Availability of institutional capacity.				
Silting of rivers and dams	Local community engagement.	Existence of the department of Forestry and water development dept.	Only limited to supervise areas closer to the townships.	Should be able to save all rivers and dams in the district.	In adequate personnel and financial resources

SOCIAL SECTOR

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL	TOTAL CAPACITY	CURRENT UTILIZATION	SPARE CAPACITY	POTENTIAL LIMITING FACTORS
High illiteracy levels	skilled labour to teach	2604 teachers	1058 teachers	increase in recruitment of teachers / recruitment of volunteer teachers	lack of treasury authority
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inadequate entrepreneurship skills	The presence of skills training centres	Three skills training centres	3 skills are currently enrolling	Able to enroll more students	Distances from the training centres , Lack of finances to pay for tuitions Lack of boarding facilities.
inadequate police posts	land	land is available for construction	4 police post located in the CBDs	potential to get funding to build more	lack of man power and inadequate funds
lack of adequate social facilities	land	ability to have re-creation centres	nothing	potential for funding	most lies in traditional land Lack of funds

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	There is availability of land to grow solid Bamboos.	Able to plant over 500 ha	5 ha	Should be able to contribute to the mitigation of climate change.	
	There is availability of technical support and human resource.	Support in nursery /community forest establishment	Only 2 communities are engaged in Kafumbwe ward.	Potential for 100% engagement of all communities in the district	Bad Community attitudes
	Availability of co-operating partners				
	Availability of financing opportunity				

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	There is available land for modern dump site.			Should be able to contribute to economic growth of the district	
	Availability of institutional capacity.				
Silting of rivers and dams	Local community engagement.	Existence of the department of Forestry and water development dept.	Only limited to supervise areas closer to the townships.	Should be able to save all rivers and dams in the district.	In adequate personnel and financial resources

HEALTH SECTOR

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL	TOTAL CAPACITY	CURRENT UTILIZATION	SPARE CAPACITY	POTENTIAL LIMITING FACTORS
inadequate health services	skilled labour deliver health services				lack of treasury authority
	land	land available in all the 20 wards	limited to active growth centres	more land to build more health facilities	Reaching out to the grassroots

WATER AND SANITATION

	DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL	TOTAL CAPACITY	CURRENT UTILIZATION	SPARE CAPACITY	POTENTIAL LIMITING FACTORS
Inadequate clean and safe drinking water	availability of clean underground and surface water	stream are seasonal and water dries up during rainy season	Katete river dam	more dam can be constructed	Open defecation practices, lack of sanitary facilities in villages
	Availability of skills and upfront materials				bad traditional practices
Limited accessibility to water reticulation system in	Already connected areas				

urban area	Presence of EWSC	the entire township is planned and can be connected	% are connected	% yet to be connected	the use of shallow wells
Poor hygiene practices	The presence of technocrats to undertake the necessary sensitization				Traditional practices and culture

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL	TOTAL CAPACITY	CURRENT UTILIZATION	SPARE CAPACITY	POTENTIAL LIMITING FACTORS
lack of efficient road network	available raw materials and skilled and unskilled manpower	100% funding	100 funding	100% funding	Lack of funds
Lack of large coverage of network	land	100% funding	101 funding	100% funding	mountainous landscape inaccessibility and long distance to the outskirts

SPARTIAL DEVELOPMENT

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL	TOTAL CAPACITY	CURRENT UTILIZATION	SPARE CAPACITY	POTENTIAL LIMITING FACTORS
uncoordinated development	skilled manpower to conduct sensitizations	100% funding	100% funding	100% funding	lack of adherence by citizens
lack of linkages in growth centres	available markets	road network can be expanded		100% funding	
inadequate land for expansion	lack of land for extension of township boundary	land available	state land already taken up/offered	traditional land is available	,most land lie under traditional leadership

2. PROGRAMME IDENTIFICATION FOR ALL SECTORS

ECONOMIC SECTOR								
OBJECTIVE STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	TARGET YEAR 1	TARGET YEAR 2	TARGET YEAR 3	TARGET YEAR 4	TARGET YEAR 5	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT
The Ministries of Agriculture as well as Fisheries & Livestock to facilitate transfer of appropriate technology to 60 % farmers all wards by 2026	Conduct sensitizations through field days, agricultural shows and training of lead farmers in all wards	All wards	20	22	22	22	22	Ministries of Agriculture Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock
The Ministries of Agriculture as well as Fisheries & Livestock to facilitate increase in the productivity of major crops and livestock by 25% in the next five years	Conduct trainings in climate smart agricultural practices.	All wards	20	22	22	22	22	Ministries of Agriculture Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock
	Conduct trainings in good animal husbandly practices and control of livestock diseases	All wards	20	22	22	22	22	

The Ministry of Agriculture to promote diversification from maize to soya beans, groundnuts, fruits, sweet potatoes, legumes, vegetables and other potential crops with comparative advantage by 2020	Conduct sensitizations through field days, agricultural shows and training lead farmers in all wards	All wards	20	22	22	22	22	Ministries of Agriculture
	Conduct exposure tours for farmers	All wards	20	22	22	22	22	Ministries of Agriculture
The Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock to facilitate increase in the production of cattle, goats, pigs and chickens by 20% by 2030	Conduct trainings in good animal husbandly practices and control of livestock diseases	All wards	20	22	22	22	22	Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock
The Ministries of Agriculture as well as Fisheries & Livestock to facilitate increase in access to credit facilities to 70% of the district population (Farmers) by increasing	Link farmers to credit service providers	All wards	20	22	22	22	22	Ministries of Agriculture Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock

credit base and easing of credit conditions								
The Ministries of Agriculture as well as Fisheries & Livestock to strengthen the identified value chains and form producer groups in order to establish viable out grower schemes by 2025	Identification of value chains & formation of producer groups	All wards	20	22	22	22	22	Ministries of Agriculture Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock
The Local authority to engage the traditional leadership to provide 100 hectares of land for establishment of an economic zone in the next five years	Dialogue between traditional leaders & local authority	Matunga ward	1	1				Local authority & traditional leadership
	Preparation of plans for the economic zone							
The Local Authority to engage Zambia Development Agency to sensitize investors to invest in potential sectors such as mining,	Dialogue between ZDA, potential investors, traditional leaders & local authority	Chimtende, Mphangwe, Mkaika, Kamphambe, Chimwa, Kafumbwe	2 wards (Kamphambe, Chimwa)	1 ward	1 ward	1 ward	1 ward	Local Authority

manufacturing and tourism within the period of two to three years.								
MOLF will develop the capacity of fish farmers in climate smart aquaculture production practices by 2026	build capacity of fish farmers	All wards	4 Wards	4 Wards	4 Wards	4 Wards	4 Wards	Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock
MOA, MOLF and cooperating partners to increase access to credit facilities to 70% of the district population (Farmers)	make credit facilities accessible to farmers	All wards	4 Wards	4 Wards	4 Wards	4 Wards	4 Wards	Ministries of Agriculture Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock
LA authority to improve market infrastructure	improve market infrastructure	Katete Stores Market	1	1	1			Local Authority

HEALTH SECTOR								
OBJECTIVE STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	TARGET YEAR 1	TARGET YEAR 2	TARGET YEAR 3	TARGET YEAR 4	TARGET YEAR 5	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT
The District Health Office to build capacity in all health staff and Community Based Volunteers on Early Childhood Development skills by 2022.	capacity building of community based volunteers in ECD skills	All 36 health Centres and 250 community based volunteers	50 CBHVs 36 health staff	50 CBHVs	50 CBHVs	50 CBHVs	50 CBHVs	Ministry of Health
The District Health Office to engage Ministry of Health and partners to upgrade 50% of health facilities according to the level of care and standard of operation by 2030.	Upgrading from health post to health centre	Magobo, Mzunza, Mwaziputa. Mwandafisi, Kalimeta, Mbinga, Lunga, Chidwale, Kakula, Makwenda, Lupando, Lupande, Lukweta, Kwenje and Mphangwe	3	3	3	3	3	Ministry of Health
The District Health Office to engage Ministry of Health and partners to provide adequate accommodation for health staff in 50% of the facilities by 2030.	Construction of staff accommodation	Magobo, Mzunza, Mwaziputa. Mwandafisi, Kalimeta, Mbinga, Lunga, Chidwale, Kakula, Makwenda, Lupando, Lupande, Lukweta,	6	6	6	6	6	Ministry of Health

		Kwenje and Mphangwe						
The District Health Office to engage Ministry of Health and partners to construct 30 new health facilities in order to attain universal health coverage by 2030.	Construction of new health centres	Bombwe, Mkumbaleza, Mtsanya, Lukweta school, Kholowa, Kalumbi, Azeleguze, Mkwangazi, Chimwala, Hiegine, Kazulabowa, Chikwanda, Kazala	4	3	2	2	2	Ministry of Health

SOCIAL SECTOR								
OBJECTIVE STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	TARGET YEAR 1	TARGET YEAR 2	TARGET YEAR 3	TARGET YEAR 4	TARGET YEAR 5	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT
The District Education Office to engage Ministry of General Education and partners to upgrade 50% of community and primary schools according to grade one applicants and the general enrolments by 2039.	Upgrading from community school to primary schools and primary to secondary school.	chibondo, Chasamba, zatosse, Mkale, Mnyaula, Mkhazika, Gileya, Chamikhango, Kaseka, chamboo, chavisikwa, kalowe, kamasa, Zakonkha, Kanyebele, Nkhunga, Mtayamakoko, Mlemeka, kayandama and kapako	4	4	4	4	4	Ministry of General Education

The District Education Office to engage Ministry of General Education and partners to construct 40 new teachers' staff houses in order to attain education for all by 2039.	Construction of staff accommodation	chibondo, Chasamba, zatoso, Mkale, Mnyaula, Mkhazika, Gileya, Chamikhango, Kaseka, chamboo, chavisikwa, kalowe, kamaso, Zakonkha, Kanyelele, Nkhunga, Mtayamakoko, Mlemeka, kayandama and kapako	8	8	8	8	8	Ministry of General Education
LA to establish recreation facilities in all the wards by 2030	establishing recreation facilities	All wards	4	4	4	4	4	Local authority
Construction of a modern police station in the district	Construction of a modern police station	Mphangwe Ward			1			Ministry of Home Affairs
Establish 4 new police posts in the growth centres	Construction of 4no. police posts	Kafumbwe, Vulamkoko, Mphangwe, Chabvuka		1	1	1	1	Local authority

WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR								
OBJECTIVE STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	TARGET YEAR 1	TARGET YEAR 2	TARGET YEAR 3	TARGET YEAR 4	TARGET YEAR 5	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT
The Local Authority and partners to drill and equip 50 boreholes within five years according to guidelines	Drill and equip boreholes	all wards	10	10	10	10	10	Local Authority
The Local Authority to engage partners to expand water reticulation system to all households in the district by 2030	EWSC to supply Unserved areas like Mbang'ombe Central village, Chibolya, Soweto	Mbang'ombe Central Village, Mountain View, KDC, Chibolya, Boma	300 Household	300 households	300 households	300 households	300 households	Local Authority
	EWSC to connect all households in already serviced areas like KDC, LDF and Mountain View	LDF, KDC, MOUNTAIN VIEW KAUNDA SQUARE	200 households	Local Authority				
the local authority to build capacity in communities in maintenance of bore holes	Train Pump menders in all communities	all wards	20 wards	22 wards	22 wards	22 wards	22 wards	Local Authority
The Local Authority to ensure that households in all wards have a sanitary facility through DWASHE	Sensitiation in the communities	all wards	20 wards	22 wards	23 wards	22 wards	22 wards	Local Authority
	Construction of the latrines	all wards	20 wards	22 wards	24 wards	22 wards	22 wards	Local Authority

committees								
The Local Authority in conjunction with partners (the DEBs, Community Development) to ensure households have knowledge on good hygiene practices through increase of adult literacy from 55.6% to 80%	Adult Literacy classes	all wards	20 wards	22 wards	25 wards	22 wards	22 wards	Local Authority

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION SECTOR								
OBJECTIVE STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	TARGET YEAR 1	TARGET YEAR 2	TARGET YEAR 3	TARGET YEAR 4	TARGET YEAR 5	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT
The Local Authority to work with RDA in ensuring 200km of feeder roads are rehabilitated and upgraded to all-weather gravel by 2025.	rehabilitation and upgrading of 200km of feeder roads	kagoro road , mthipa road, chilongamawe, magobo,kamphambe -boma ,matunga roads	20km	50km	50km	40km	40km	Local Authority
Local Authority to work with RDA to open up feeder roads in outlying areas by 2025.	opening up of more 80 feeder roads of feeder roads	All wards	10km	10km	20km	20km	20km	Local Authority

Local Authority to work with cooperating partners to upgrade 50km of township roads to bituminous standard by 2030.	upgrade of 50km township roads to bituminous	within the Council Township	5km	10km	10km	10km	25km	Local Authority
The Local authority to work with partners to ensure an efficient drainage system in the townships by 2030.	build an efficient drainage system	within the Council Township	KDC	mountain view	kaunda square	kaunda square and LDF	Chibolya	Local Authority
Local Authority to work with partners to put up street lighting along 60 % of the township roads by 2030.	Put up street lighting on 60% of township roads	within the Council Township	10%	15%	15%	10%	10%	Local Authority
The Local Authority to work with partners to construct non-motorized transport infrastructure in the next 5 years.	construct 20KM Of non-motorised transport infrastructure	within the Council Township	4km	4km	4km	4km	4km	Local Authority
The Local Authority and RDA to establish a Ring – road from Mozambique road to Great East road by-passing the CBD by 2025.	construct 1o km ring road	Chibolya Luangwa	2km	2km	2km	2km	2km	Local Authority

The Local Authority to ensure establishment of communication towers and boosters according to guidelines/standard in the next 5 years.	construction of 5 towers	All areas in wards without connectivity	1	1	1	1	1	Local Authority
Local Authority working with service providers to establish efficient internet connectivity in the district in the next five years.	Construct internet cable	The Township and Sub-centres	20	22	22	22	22	Local Authority
Local Authority to construct a modern bus terminus	Construction of 1no. Bus terminus	Katete bus station			1			Local Authority and KfW

ENVIRONMENT SECTOR								
OBJECTIVE STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	TARGET YEAR 1	TARGET YEAR 2	TARGET YEAR 3	TARGET YEAR 4	TARGET YEAR 5	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT
The Local Authority together with other cooperating partners to promote interventions that reduce the production of greenhouse gases by 2025	Train farmers in climate smart agriculture	All wards	4	4	4	4	4	MOA, Partners, Local Authority
	Afforestation and reforestation	Kafumbwe, Kapangulula, Chilongamawe, Chimwa and Kazala	20 Ha	MoLNR, Partners, Local Authority				

	Sensitize communities on the use of clean energy one day each week	All wards	52 days	52 days	52 days	52 days	52 days	Local Authority and Dept of Forestry
The MoLNR to strengthen the institutional capacity of the forestry department to ensure sustainable timber harvest and natural resource management	To recruit trained man power	Forestry dept-katete	1 staff	1 staff	1 staff	1 staff	staff	MoLNR
	To train staff	Forestry officers	2 staff					MoLNR
	Planting trees along river banks and hills	Katete river, Mthetezi river and Chamatanta river	20 Ha	20 Ha	20 Ha			Local Authority and Dept of Forestry
To strengthen the capacity of the Local Authority in waste management by 2025.	Construction of an engineered dumpsite	Dole ward	Construction of a guard house	Drilling of a borehole	Installation of a weigh bridge	Install waste separating equipment		Local Authority
	Construction of garbage bays	All markets in the district	2	2	2	2	2	Local Authority
	Engage more PPP in waste collection	the township		2 companies				Local Authority
	Purchase of waste collection equipment		1 front end loader	-	1 skip truck			Local Authority
The Local Authority to increase awareness of the community in waste management practices	Carry out sensitization one day each week	All wards	52 days	52 days	52 days	52 days	52 days	Local Authority

The Local Authority and Forest department to ensure establishment of 500 hectares of community managed forests by 2025	Identifying and training of communities	Kafumbwe, Chimwa, Kapoche, Kamphambe	100	100	100	100	100	Local Authority, and FD
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SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT								
OBJECTIVE STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	LOCATION (BY PRIORITY)	TARGET YEAR 1	TARGET YEAR 2	TARGET YEAR 3	TARGET YEAR 4	TARGET YEAR 5	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT
The Local Authority will promote citizen participation in land use planning	conduct sensitisations to ensure citizen participation in land use planning	township/ state land	1	1	1	1	1	Local Authority
The Local Authority to ensure all townships have Local Area plans by 2025	preparation of local plans	township/ state land	1 plan	Local Authority				
The Local Authority will strengthen Local planning in coordination with traditional leaders	engage the chiefs on planning agreements	customary areas	1 meeting held	Local Authority				
The Local Authority and traditional leadership to provide Local Authority with land for expansion of the town within two years	hold a meeting with chiefs on extension of boundary	customary areas	1 meeting	1 meeting				Local Authority
LA to raise awareness with the traditional leadership on the relationship between Land tenure and investment within two years	hold meetings with chiefs	All chiefdoms	1 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting			Local Authority

The Local Authority to carry out development control for coordinated infrastructure development	inspect all plots	township/ state land	200 plots	Local Authority				
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