



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

JOINT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

FOR

PETAUKE/LUSANGAZI DISTRICTS

*“Improved Social and Economic Welfare Through Well-Coordinated
Climate Smart Investments and Sustainable Development By 2030.”*

**PLANNING SURVEY AND KEY ISSUES REPORT,
DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK AND IMPLEMENTATION
PLAN**

Prepared By: IDP Technical Team

PETAUKE / LUSANGAZI

TOWN COUNCILS

FOREWORD



The development of the Joint Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for both Petauke and Lusangazi Districts gives the critical opportunities for the people of Petauke and Lusangazi to define their own destinies in terms of development.



The participatory approach provided the platform for the people of the two districts to come up with pertinent issues, develop projects and programmes with the Implementation plan which will make the two districts develop in practical terms and at an accelerated rate.

We congratulate the IDP technical team, the leadership of both Petauke and Lusangazi districts for their serious commitment and dedication towards the development of this technical document.

With this document, Petauke and Lusangazi is competent to raise its own revenue and finances from both Local and International markets and be able to implement Capital projects responsive to the districts' needs.

We are so grateful and may God bless Petauke, Lusangazi districts and Zambia.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J. Lungu'.

JAMES O. LUNGU

Council Chairperson- Petauke District
District

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'W. Banda'.

WILLIAM BANDA

Council Chairperson- Lusangazi



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

With sincerity of hearts, we wish to take sincere acknowledgement of the following for their dedication and commitment during the



development of the Joint IDP for Petauke and Lusangazi Districts: -

1. The District Commissioners for Petauke and Lusangazi
2. The Petauke Town Council
3. The Lusangazi Town Council
4. The IDP Technical Team
5. The combined DDCC members for both Petauke and Lusangazi
6. Their Royal Highnesses which include Senior Chief Kalindawalo, Chief Mumbi, Chief Mwanjawanthu and Chief Nyamphande of Petauke and Chief Sandwe of Lusangazi.
7. The communities of both Petauke and Lusangazi
8. Petauke District Land Alliance

Lastly to the Zambia Integrated Forestry Landscape – Project (ZIFL-P) for providing funding for execution of this mammoth task. The two districts are grateful to the Project team’s dedication towards development of the districts.

Bishop Venture Kafula PhD
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LUSANGAZI

APPROVAL BY THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BCG	-	Baillus Calmette-Guerin
BCP	-	Bio Carbon Partners
CBD	-	Central Business District
CFMC	-	Community Forest Management Committees
CO	-	Clinical Officer
COVID	-	Corona Virus Disease
CRB	-	Community Resource Board
CSO	-	Central Statistical Office
DFO	-	District Forest Offices
EHT	-	Environmental Health Technologist
EWSC	-	Eastern Water and Sanitation Company
FANC	-	Focused Antenatal Care
FISP	-	Farmer Input Support Programme
FTC	-	Farmers Training Center
GBV	-	Gender Based Violence
GMA	-	Game Management Area
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HP	-	Health Posts
HQ	-	Head quarters
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	-	Integrated Development Plan
IGA	-	Income Generating Activities
LF	-	Local Forest
NCD	-	Non-Communicable Diseases
NF	-	National Forest
PLG	-	Petroleum Liquefied Gas
PSIR	-	Planning Survey and Issues Report
PV	-	Photo Voltaic
RHC	-	Rural Health Center
RTSA	-	Road Traffic Safety Agency

- SASSCAL - Southern African Science Service Centre for Climate Change and Adaptive Land Use
- SIDA - Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
- STI - Sexually Transmitted Infections
- TB - Tuberculosis
- URP - Urban and Regional Planning
- VIP - Ventilated Improved Latrines
- ZIFL-P - Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project
- ZMD - Zambian Meteorological Department

PART ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTIONS AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Legal Context

Petauke/Lusangazi Integrated Development Plan (IDP) has been developed in accordance with the Urban and Regional Planning (URP) Act No. 3 of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia. It is a requirement by the URP Act that all local authorities must have an IDP. The Act further prescribes that “An Integrated Development Plan shall be the principal planning instrument to guide and inform all planning and development in the area of the local authority and all planning decisions of the planning authority”. This is therefore a joint IDP prepared to guide future development in both Petauke and Lusangazi Districts.

1.2 Location

Petauke and Lusangazi Districts are among the fourteen districts in the Eastern Province of Zambia. Prior to Lusangazi being declared as a district in July 2018, Petauke had a coverage area of 7,186 square kilometers. Currently, Petauke District has a surface area of approximately 3,485 square kilometers^{km²} and lies between -14.2426 latitude & 31.3253 longitude, GPS coordinates 31°19' E and 14°14' S.

It is approximately 400 km east of Zambia's capital city - Lusaka. It shares district boundaries with Nyimba in the west, Lusangazi in the north, Sinda in the east and an international boundary with Mozambique on the south west.

Lusangazi District has 3,701 km² and lies between 13°30' latitude and 14°45' longitude, 31° west and 32° east. The District shares district boundaries with Petauke in the south and with Sinda and Mambwe in the north-east, as well as Serenje in Central Province in the north-west.

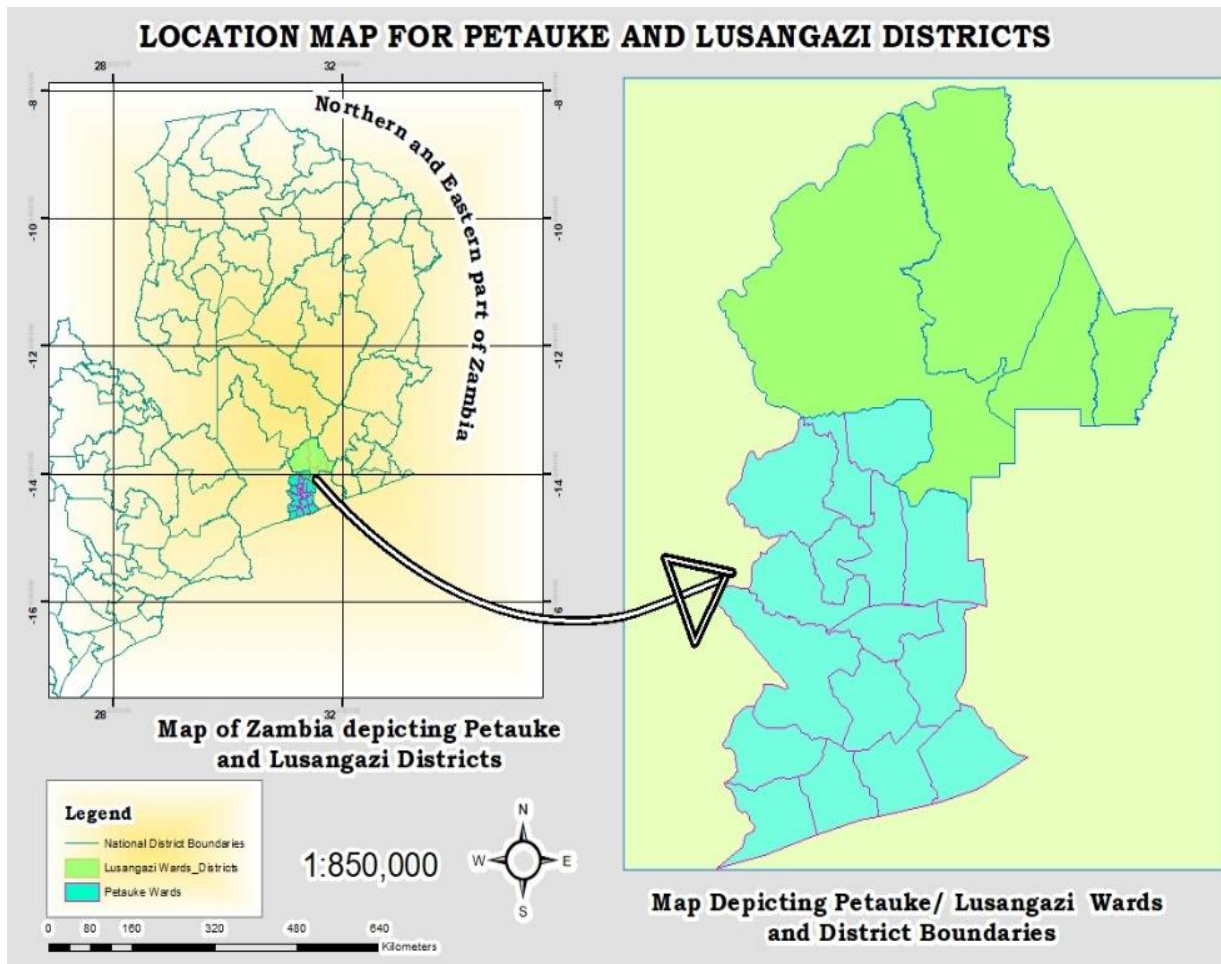


Figure 1.1: Location Map for the Petauke and Lusangazi Districts Source: Petauke /Lusangazi IDP Technical Team- 2019

1.3 Political Boundaries

- ***Petauke District***

The District has three constituencies namely; Kaumbwe, Petauke Central, and Msanzala. However, Msanzala is shared with Lusangazi district. Kaumbwe Constituency has five wards thus, Kaumbwe, Lusinde, Manjazi, Manyane and Kanyanga whereas Petauke Central constituency has seven wards namely; Mbala, Ongolwe, Kovyane, Nyika, Nsimbo, Msumbazi and Chilimanyama. Msanzala Constituency has part of its wards in Petauke namely; Nyakawise, Mateyo Mzeka, Lutwazi and Singozi (Petauke Strategic Plan: 2019).

▪ ***Lusangazi District***

The District has one constituency called Msanzala which is shared with Petauke District and has four wards namely; Mawanda, Chisangu, Ukwimi and Lusangazi respectively.

1.4 The Structure of the Joint IDP

The Joint IDP has three main parts, namely: Planning Survey and Issues Report (PSIR), Development Framework and Implementation Plan. Two implementation plans were developed for Petauke and Lusangazi, respectively.

PART TWO – PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

2.0 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

2.1 Population and Population Growth

According to the 2010 Census of Population and Housing, the population of Petauke stood at 307,889 with an average annual rate of population growth of 2.7 percent (CSO: 2010). With this rate of growth, the projected 2020 and 2030 population for Petauke and Lusangazi combined is expected to be 314,646 and 410,702, respectively.

Table 2.1: Average Annual Rate of Population Growth by District, Eastern Province, 2000-2010

District	2000 Census	2010 Census	Growth Rate (Percent)
<i>Province Total</i>	<i>1,231,283</i>	<i>1,592,661</i>	<i>2000-2010</i>
Chadiza	83,981	107,327	2.5
Chipata	367,539	455,783	2.2
Katete	189,250	243,849	2.6
Lundazi	236,833	323,870	3.2
Mambwe	47,376	68,918	3.8
Nyimba	70,425	85,025	1.9
Petauke	235,879	307,889	2.7

Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

For period 2000 to 2010, the population of Eastern Province grew at an average rate of 2.6 percent per annum as can be observed in *Table 2.1*. These population figures revealed that Mambwe District was the fastest growing district with an annual growth rate of 3.8 percent with Nyimba District having the least annual rate of population growth at 1.9 per annum. Petauke district was the third most populous district in eastern province after Chipata and Lundazi districts.

The implication of the population is that there will be a high number of young people who are at employment age by the year 2030. Therefore, there is need to increase the health and education infrastructure. There is need to take urgent steps in coming up with economic ventures or initiatives that can provide employment to the youths at local level such as the

promotion of mass production in the agriculture sector and up scaling skills development among others.

Table 2.2 shows population distribution by district, sex and urban/rural. At provincial level, 49.3percent (784,680) were males and 50.7 percent (807,981) were females. Further, there were more females than males in both urban and rural areas, 50.7 percent (705,761) females compared to 49.3 percent (686,577) males at provincial level. Petauke was the second most urbanized district with 29,728 living in urban area compared to 278, 161 in the rural area.

The indication above shows that the population has more females than males hence the need for development agenda which focuses more on education, economic opportunities and other social needs towards women. Considering that the population for the urban district is rising, there is need to take necessary steps in making provisions that respond to the needs that come with urban growth.

Table 2.2 Total Population by District, Sex, Urban/rural, Eastern Province, 2010.

District	Total Population			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Province Total	1,592,661	784,680	807,981	1,392,338	686,577	705,761	200,323	98,103	102,220
Chadiza	107,327	53,404	53,923	104,445	51,950	52,495	2,882	1,454	1,428
Chipata	455,783	224,934	230,849	339,156	167,781	171,375	116,627	57,153	59,474
Katete	243,849	119,995	123,854	222,390	109,546	112,844	21,459	10,449	11,010
Lundazi	323,870	158,379	165,491	307,968	150,691	157,277	15,902	7,688	8,214
Mambwe	323,870	34,253	34,665	62,859	31,227	31,632	6,059	3,026	3,033
Nyimba	323,870	41,992	43,033	77,359	38,254	39,105	7,666	3,738	3,928
Petauke	323,870	151,723	156,166	278,161	137,128	141,033	29,728	14,595	15,133

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing.

Considering the district boundary changes that happened when part of the wards for Petauke were hived off to be part of the new Sinda district in 2012, it was necessary that population projections for the district are adjusted to depict the current situation and enable correct planning for the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). Table 2 .3 therefore shows the present population projections by sex composition for the district without the five (5) wards that are new in Sinda.

Table: 2.3 Petauke/Lusangazi districts historical population projections by sex, 2010-2019

	<i>Base</i>		<i>Projection year</i>							
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>
Total	241,056	247,565	254,249	261,113	268,164	275,404	282,840	290,477	298,319	306,374
Male	118,804	122,012	125,306	128,689	132,164	135,732	139,397	143,161	147,026	150,996
Female	122,252	125,553	128,943	132,424	136,000	139,672	143,443	147,316	151,293	155,378

The projections as at 2019 show that in Petauke district, Nyika ward is the most populated ward (38, 130) followed by Chilimanyama at 22,907 whereas Nsimbo is the least with the projected population of 10, 763. The high population in Nyika can be attributed to the fact that that is where the district Township is located. In Lusangazi District, Mawanda is the most populated ward with Lusangazi ward being the least at 15,009 and 10, 943, respectively. Unlike Nyika, population in Mawanda is as a result of the mineral deposits found in the ward which has attracted a lot of settlements in Chikowa area of Mawanda ward where small scale mining activities take place. (Refer to annexure 1 for detailed breakdown of population per ward).

This rise in ward population will have positive and negative implications across all sectors of the economy and the environment. On the positive for instance, population growth provides numerous business opportunities as it leads to increase in demand for goods and services. This demand encourages business men to try their luck in making available their products and compete in the market. While as for the negative implications, there will be an increase in the unemployment level due to the increase in population. Furthermore, the rise in population will put more pressure on the demand for natural resources and as well contribute to environmental degradation

2.2 Population Characteristics

The population age structure as shown in figures 2.1 and 2.2 for 2011 and 2020 projections is expected to remain unchanged during the period. The broad base demonstrates the effects of high fertility whereas the narrowing in older ages, the continued effect of high adult mortality.

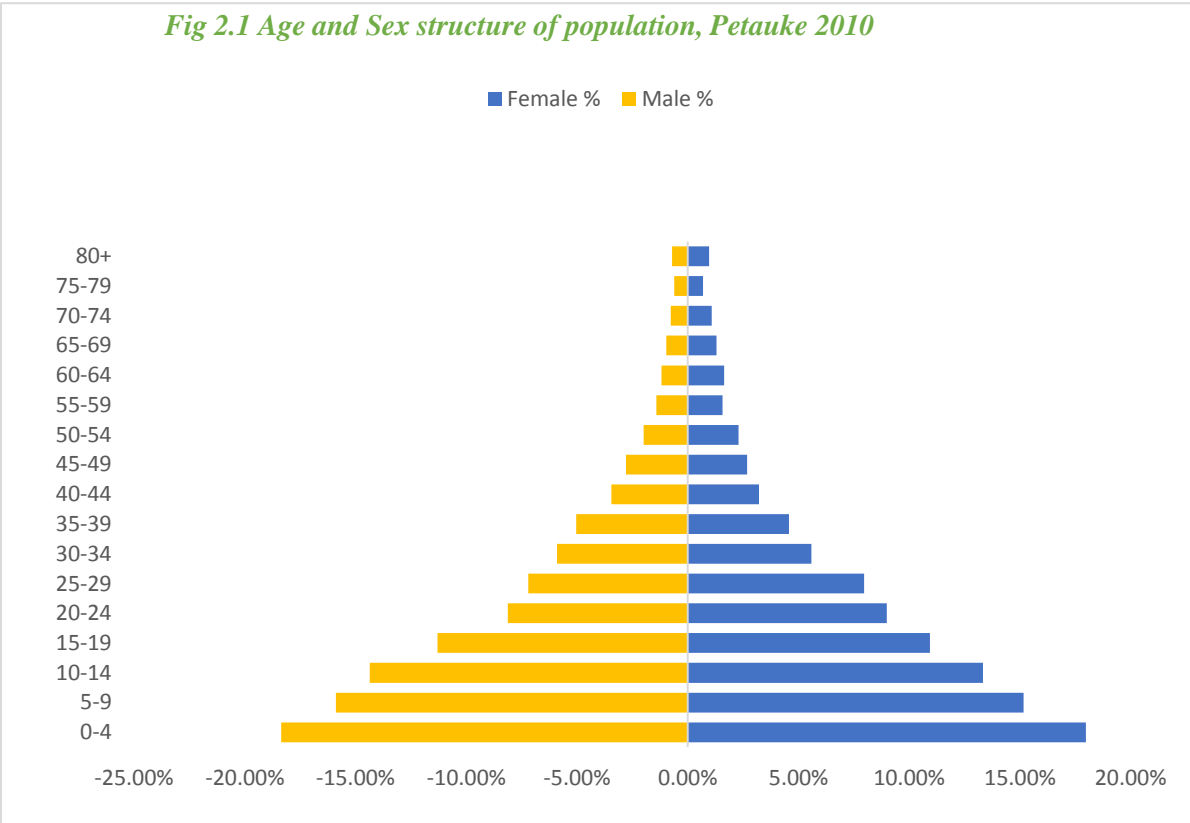
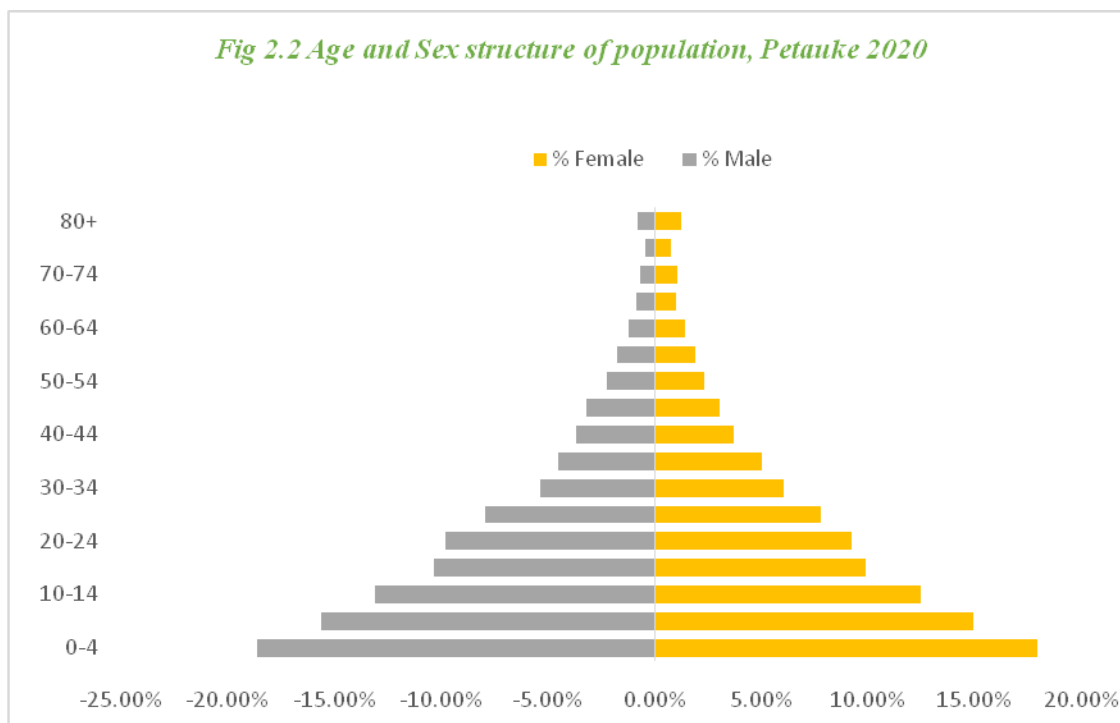


Fig 2.2 Age and Sex structure of population, Petauke 2020



Sour

ce: Zambia Population and demographic Projections, 2011-2035

The shape of the population pyramid indicates that the district has a growing population of whom most are in the dependent category of less than the age of twenty (20) years. It is therefore imperative that necessary steps are made in making provisions that respond to the needs of this growing population. Encouraging economic ventures or initiatives that can provide employment to the youths at local level such as the promotion of mass production in the agriculture sector, up scaling skills development and empowerment programs should be prioritized.

2.3 Projected Population and Likely Characteristics

The population projections for 2020 to 2030 for the two districts as presented into Table 2.3 shows that there will be more females than males. The number of people living in the two districts is expected to increase from 314,646 in 2020 to 410, 702 in 2030 representing an increase of 30.5 percent cumulatively. This anticipated rise in the population will have socio economic and environmental implications and therefore requires urgent attention with respect to resource mobilization and allocation. Further, the population has more females than males hence the need for development agenda which focuses more on education, health, economic opportunities and other social needs skewed towards women.

Table 2.4: Petauke/Lusangazi future population projections by sex composition, 2020-2030

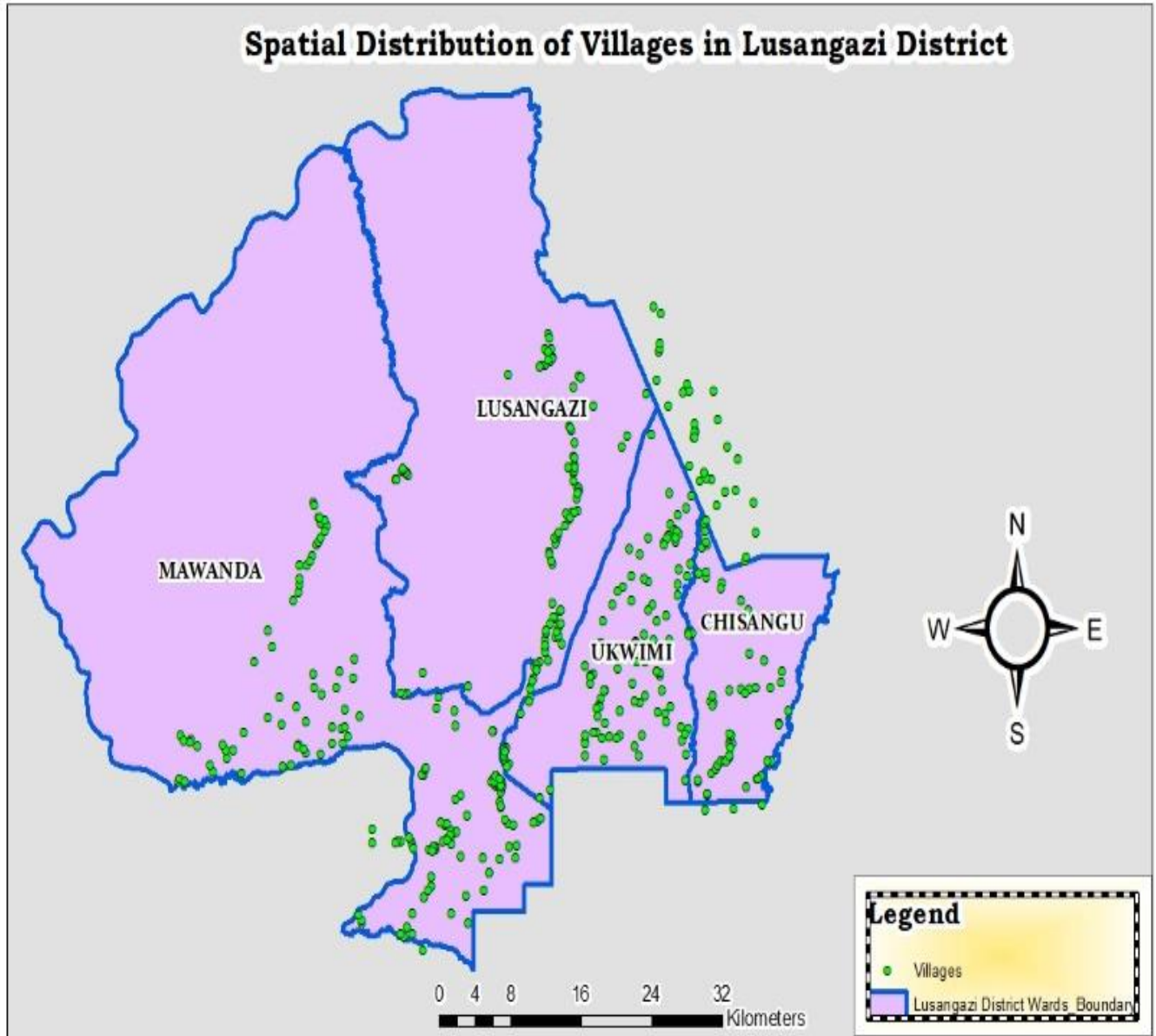
<i>Projection Year</i>											
	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2026</i>	<i>2027</i>	<i>2028</i>	<i>2029</i>	<i>2030</i>
Total	314,646	323,142	331,866	340,827	350,029	359,480	369,186	379,154	389,391	399,905	410,702
Male	155,073	159,260	163,560	167,976	172,511	177,169	181,953	186,865	191,911	197,092	202,414
Female	159,573	163,882	168,307	172,851	177,518	182,311	187,233	192,289	197,480	202,812	208,288

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

The settlements distribution pattern for Lusangazi is in form of linear settlements along roads and streams. This kind of settlement pattern affects the natural system of the streams. Therefore affecting the watershed and resulting in floods in the valley and droughts in the plateau areas of the district. The settlements are more concentrated on the Plateau part of the district than the valley part which covers Lusangazi and part of Mawanda ward.

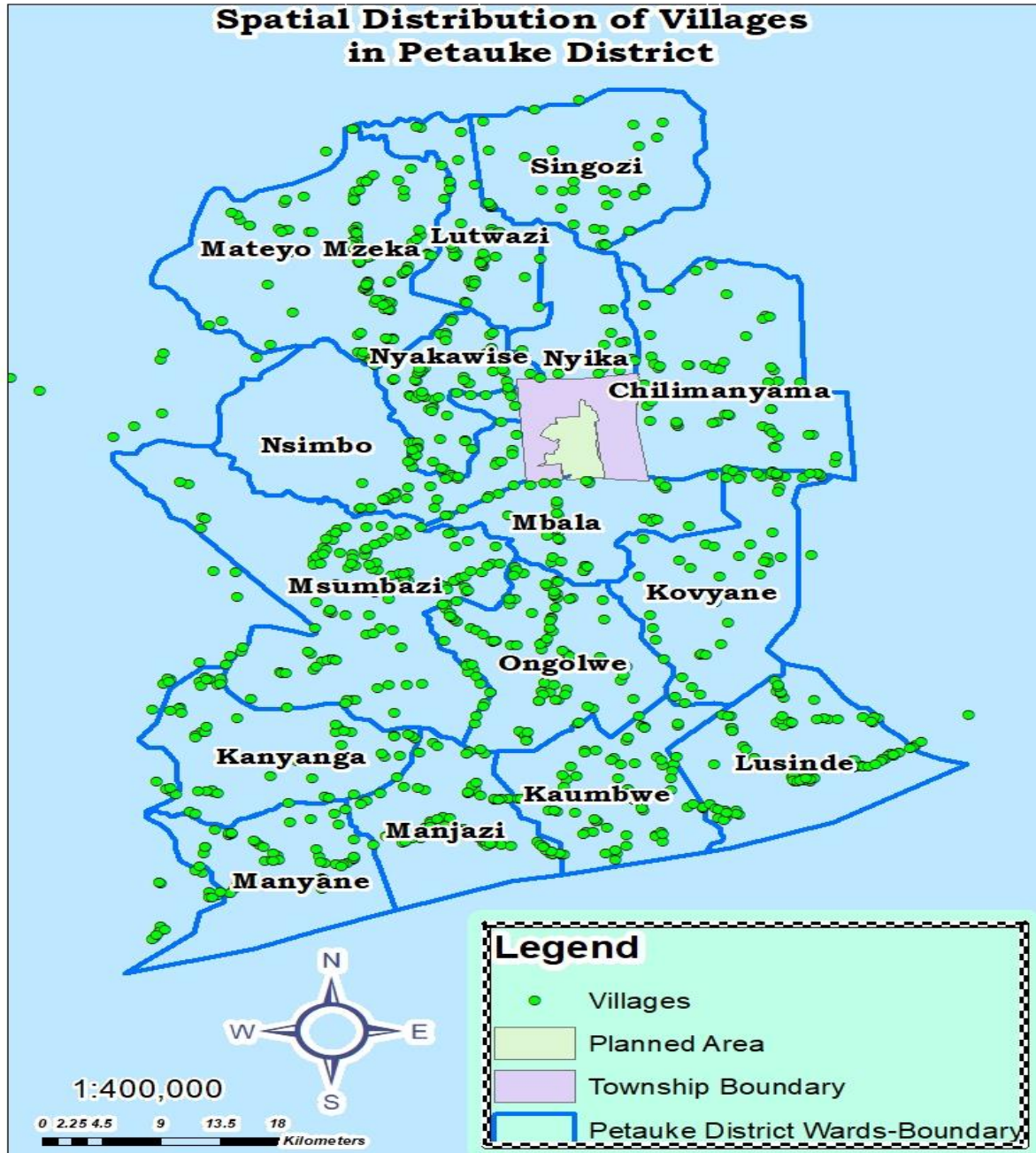
The existence of mineral deposits in the valley part of Mawanda ward has seen a steady increase in settlements in that area due to the small scale mining activities in the area.

Figure 2.3: Settlement Pattern for Lusangazi



Source: Petauke /Lusangazi IDP Technical Team- 2020

Figure 2.4 Pattern distribution of settlements in Petauke District



Source: Petauke /Lusangazi IDP Technical Team- 2020

The population of Petauke is evenly distributed across the district therefore it might cause serious pressure on land in the next decade as it is estimated that the population will double by that time. Currently, most of the land that is not occupied by human settlements is used for peasantry and traditional agricultural farming. Therefore, there is urgent need to change the conventional way of farming and start practicing Climate smart agriculture, which requires efficient use of land. Further, the increase in population will also put pressure on the already depleted forests.

3.0 SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS

3.1 HEALTH SECTOR

3.1.1 Policies and Plans Being and to be implemented at local level

The health services provision is guided by the National Health Policy (2012) and the National Health Strategic Plan (2017-2021) among other policies and plans available. In implementing national policies and plans at district level as well as community level, annual work plans are aligned to these documents.

District Priority Areas for Health 2019-2021

The following priority areas were selected based on the situation analysis and are in line with the current National Health Strategic Plan (2017-2021) and the Vision 2030.

Table 3.1 District Priority Areas for Health 2017-2021

S/N	Priority Intervention/System	Implications of policy documents on the IDP Area
1	Service Delivery	Support the development and implementation of primary health care services
2	Human Resource for health	Contribute to the implementation of annual performance appraisal systems at the district level Identify human resource gaps and make appropriate recommendations
3	Health Management Information and Research	Maintain 100% availability data collection and capturing tools timely to facilities Conduct monthly data reviews
4	Essential Drugs and Medical Supplies	- <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure 100% availability of essential medicines and medical supplies at facility level
5	Health Infrastructure	- <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lobby for creation of new facilities in all districts• Lobby for upgrading some of the facilities to higher levels (Zonal Health centers)

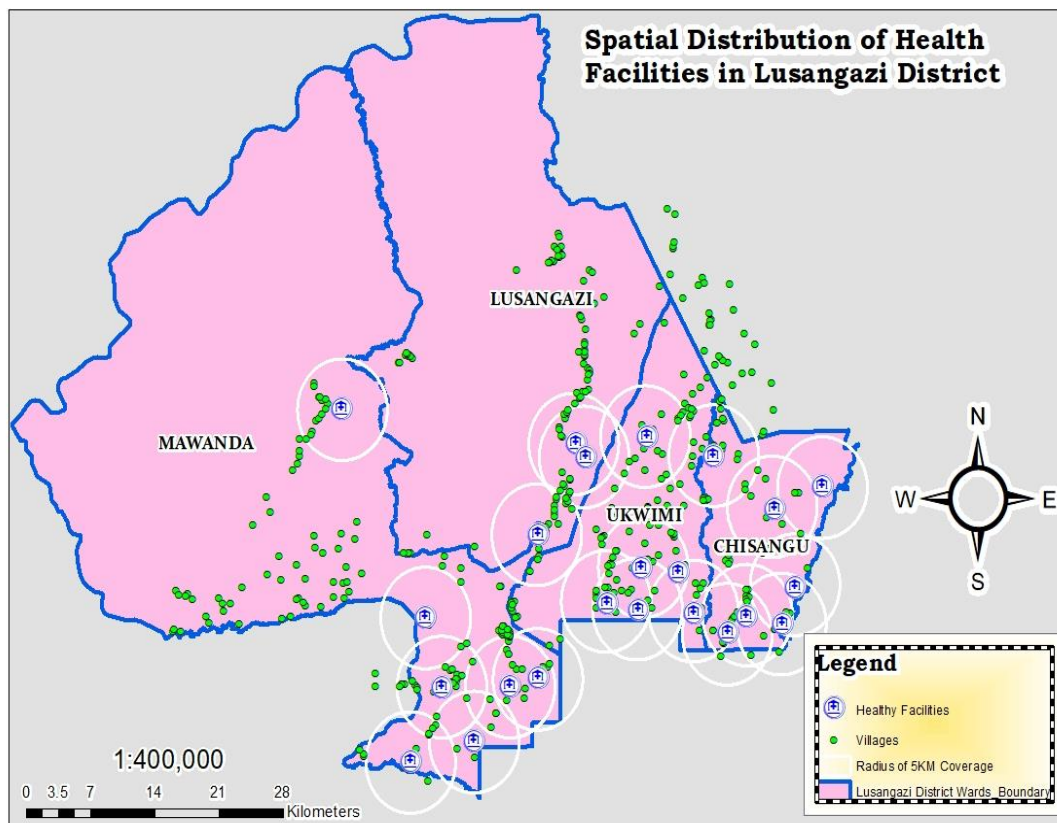
6	Equipment and transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and maintenance of Medical Equipment using the GRZ funds • Zoning the district into four sections for ease usage of the available ambulances and utility vehicles. • Lobby for more Ambulances and Utility vehicles for districts.
7	Financing	<p>-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of private sector participation, PPPs • Strengthen the system that incorporates partner budgets into the overall sector budget at various levels
8	Leadership & Governance	<p>-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance transparency and allocation of funding modalities • Develop and implement community governance and accountability structures

3.1.2 Existing State of Development

3.1.2.1 Availability of Services

In the IDP area there are of 47 Health Facilities. Of these, Petauke district has 34 Health Facilities which comprise 1 General Hospital, 2 level one Hospitals, 3 Urban Clinics, 16 Rural Health Centers (RHC) and 12 Health Posts (HP) and in Lusangazi district 14 Health Facilities consisting of nine RHCs and five HPs. With the service standard of One Rural Health Center per 5,000 people against the current of 10,000. By 2030 with the projected population of 410,702, the two districts will therefore require an additional of 40 RHCs bringing the total to 82 RHCs representing 95.2 percent increase.

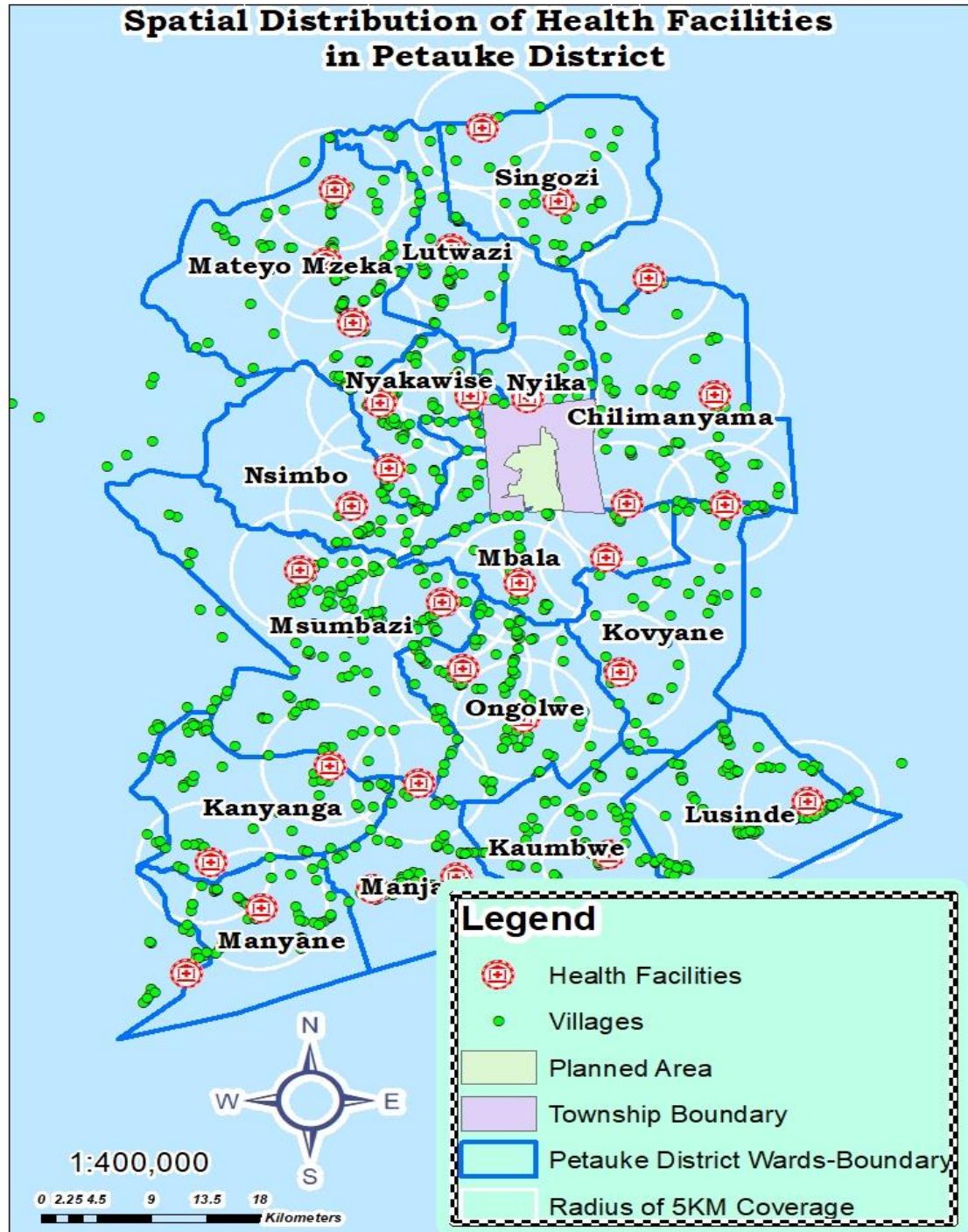
Figure 3.1: Distribution of Health Facilities in Relation to the Existing Settlements and the 5km Radius for Catchment Area- Lusangazi



Source: Petauke /Lusangazi IDP Technical Team- 2020

With The 5km radius catchment, it can be seen that over 50% of the population live within the required standard. It can be seen that the worst serviced wards are Mawanda and Lusangazi. On the other hand, the constituency that is underserved in terms of health facilities in Petauke is Kaumbwe Constituency as can be seen in figure 4.2 which shows the distribution of Health Facilities in Petauke.

Figure 3 .2: Distribution of Health Facilities in Relation to the Existing Settlements and the 5km Radius for Catchment Area- Petauke



Source: Petauke /Lusangazi IDP Technical Team - 2020

3.1.2.2 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performance

- **Quality of Service**

By standard, there should be a health facility every after 5kms. (National Health Policy 2012). Due to inadequate health facilities in the IDP area, the quality of service is compromised because health workers are overwhelmed by the number of people seeking health care, availability of drugs among other factors. In trying to attend to every client/patient some procedures are not followed as per standard.

- **Key Indicators of Performance**

Fully immunised and BCG was maintained above the national targets for the period 2016-2018 due to increased outreach activities with support from partners. Skilled deliveries and postnatal care visits were within target because more skilled staff were recruited and intensified community awareness on importance of facilities delivery. The coverage percentage of pregnant women receiving FANC increased from 39% in 2017 to 60% in 2018 due to increased supply of FANC logistics with support from SIDA and other cooperating partners. On average, the performance in most indicators is above the national targets. (District Annual Work Plan 2020-2022).

3.1.3 Issues Arising from the Public participation process

The following issues were brought during the public consultations:

- High mortality and morbidity rate
- Low health seeking behavior among the population
- Inadequate health/poor state of infrastructure
- Low skilled staffing levels
- Low availability of drugs
- Limited first level hospital services

Table 3.2: Community analysis of Health Facilities in Petauke/ Lusangazi

S/N	Ward	Constituency	District	Current Status	Desired Status by the Community
1	Kaumbwe	Kaumbwe	Petauke	1	3 Rural Health Centers 1 hospital
2	Ongolwe	Petauke Central	Petauke	2	4
3	Lusinde	Kaumbwe	Petauke	1	3
4	Mawanda	Msanzala	Lusangazi	4	8
5	Mbala	Petauke Central	Petauke	3	4 1 general hospital
6	Mateyo Mzeka	Petauke Central	Petauke	3	3
7	Chisangu	Msanzala	Lusangazi	1	3
8	Msumbazi	Petauke Central	Petauke	1	6
9	Singozi	Petauke Central	Petauke	2	3
10	Manyane	Kaumbwe	Petauke	4	4
11	Ukwimi	Msanzala	Lusangazi	6	8
12	Chilimanyama	Petauke Central	Petauke	2	2
13	Kovyane	Petauke Central	Petauke	2	4
14	Nyakawise	Petauke Central	Petauke	2	3
15	Manjazi	Kaumbwe	Petauke	2	4
16	Kanyanga	Kaumbwe	Petauke	2	3
17	Lutwazi	Msanzala	Petauke	1	2
18	Nyika	Petauke Central	Petauke	4	4 1 district hospital
19	Nsimbo	Petauke Central	Petauke	1	2
20	Lusangazi	Msanzala	Lusangazi	2	2
Total				46	76

3.1.4 Impact of Changes anticipated over the next 10 years

3.1.4.1 Population Change-Future demand of facilities

By 2030 with the projected population of 410,702, the two districts will therefore require an additional of 40 Rural Health Centers bringing the total to 82 Rural Health Centers representing 95.2 percent increase.

3.1.4.2 Proposed Investments and Development Programmes

Some of the major proposed development programmes during the IDP cycle include:

- Construction of Mini Hospitals at Nkwewankwewa & Mukwama by NMS Construction Limited of UK
- Construction of a Mini- Hospital at Mwanjawanthu
- Rehabilitation or upgrading of Nyamphande & Misolo HP to Mini Hospitals
- Construction of a district hospital in Lusangazi

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

The settlements are likely to be clustered around the existing health facilities owing to the desire to have easy access to health services. With the anticipated increase in the population for IDP area, there is an imminent pressure on land use particularly for likelihood.

3.1.6 *Environment and Climate Change Analysis*

3.1.6.1 *The Impact of Existing Trends on The Environment and Climate Change*

The observed trends such increased population clustered around fewer centres are likely to have negative effects of environment and contribute to climate change. Some of effects will include unsustainable agricultural practices, indiscriminate cutting of trees for charcoal and firewood.

3.1.6.2 *The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on The Sector*

Due to the negative effects of the observed trends (of increased population clustered around fewer centres) on environment and climate change, disease will increase.

3.1.7 *Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups*

Prevalence of stunting, high mortality rates and still births and other communicable and non-communicable related deaths are expected to rise due to reduced nutrition resulting from low agriculture productivity. Added to this is the reported surge in teen pregnancies, child and early marriages which results in pregnancy related.

3.1.8 *Covid-19 Issues and other unforeseen emergency diseases*

Covid-19 issues have made most of the developing and even the developed countries to have their economies deteriorated, worse in the developing countries where poverty has increased immensely. Covid-19 negatively affected the health service delivery through

withdrawal of health care providers from their routine duties and stress on the budget execution.

The Covid-19 situation has affected a lot of businesses especially those dealing in bars and night clubs, have been affected because of restrictions on their operating hours. This has a trickle-down effect because some people may lose jobs which in turn have an effect on their livelihoods.

Therefore, there is need to plan for unforeseen emergency diseases.

3.1.9 Summary of Sector

With the anticipated growth of the population, there must be need for huge investments in infrastructure and human capital to meet the increasing health needs of the people.

3.1.10 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified

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

3.2 EDUCATION SECTOR

3.2.1 Policies and Plans Being and to be implemented at local level

National Child Policy (2006)

Both the National Child Policy (2006) and Educating our future Policy (1996) stress the importance of educational for all children in primary, secondary and tertiary educational institutions

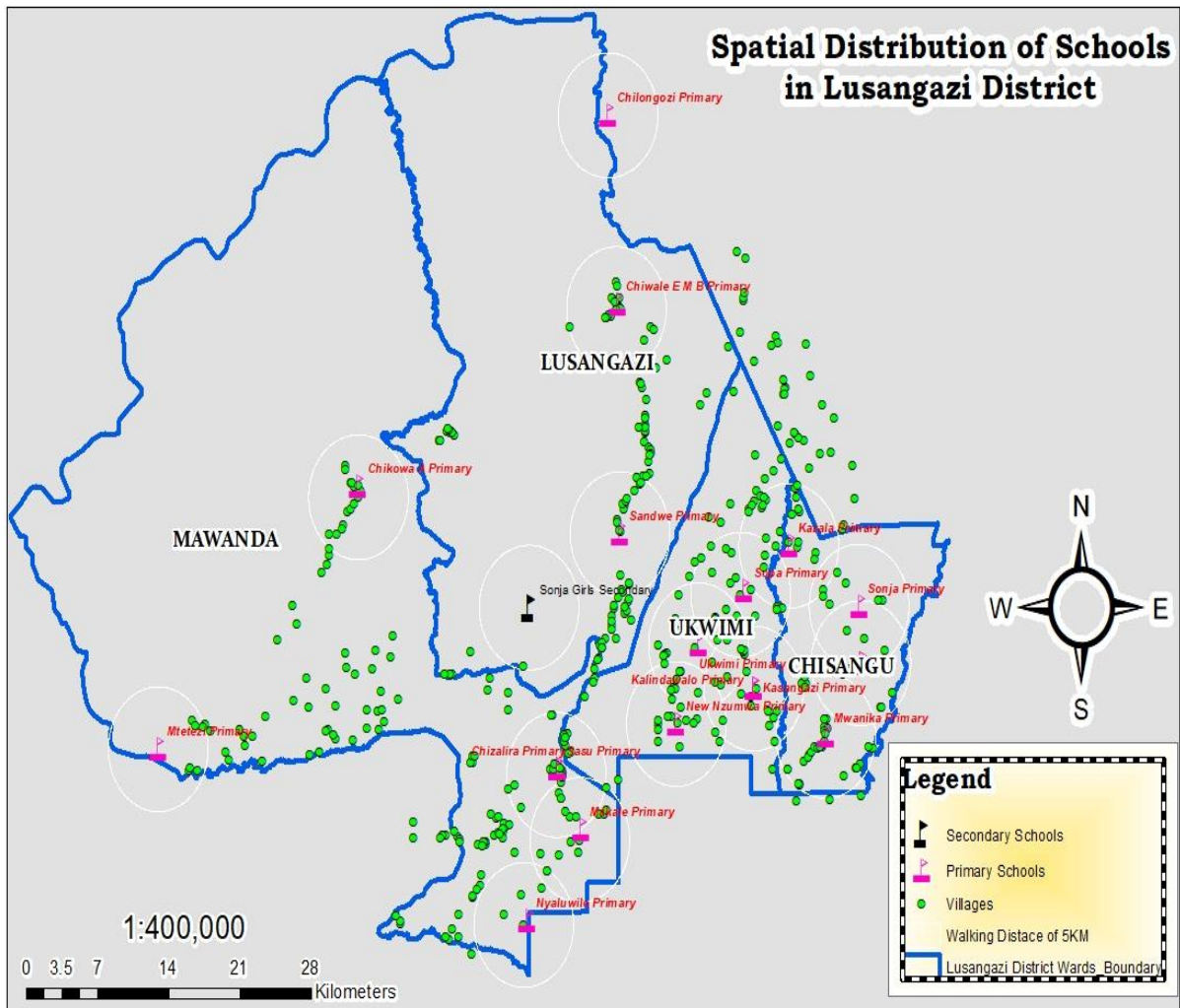
The government of the republic of Zambia introduced the re-entry policy (1997) that requires all schools to grant maternity leave and re-admit them to facilitate girls' education. While the policy is being implemented a number of girls tend to abuse the opportunity by falling pregnant even more than once.

3.2.2 Existing State of Development

3.2.2.1 Availability of Services

In terms of Secondary Schools, the IDP area has a total number of fifteen that is (three boarding; three Private and nine Day Schools) and 135 Primary Schools (100 Public schools and 35 Private and Community Schools). In terms of tertiary education, the district has 1 Private Nursing School, 1 private Teachers' Training College and a Trades School.

Figure 3.3: Distribution of schools in Lusangazi (2019)

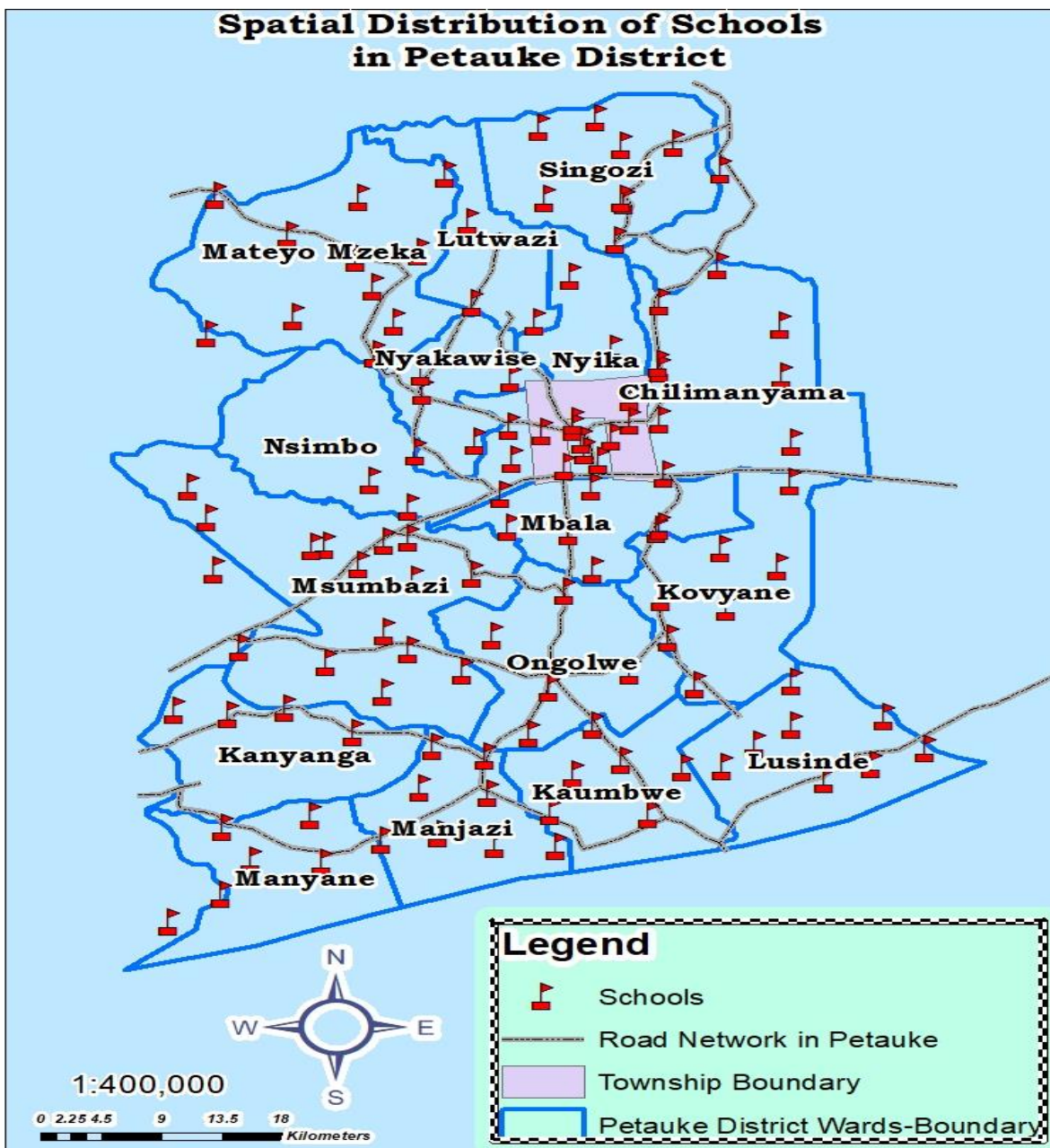


Source: Petauke /Lusangazi IDP Technical Team- 2020

Both Petauke and Lusangazi have a fair distribution of schools. However, like Health Facilities, Mawanda and Lusangazi are still disadvantaged. In terms of Secondary schools there is still need to invest in that area as these are sparsely distributed which results in most cases pupils to be doing weekly boarding.

About twenty percent (20%) of the primary schools in Petauke are located off the main feeder roads as can be seen in figure 3.4 which makes it difficult to access them especially during the rainy season.

Figure 3.4: Distribution of schools in Petauke 2019



Source: Petauke / Lusangazi IDP Technical Team- 2020

3.2.2.2 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performance

- **Quality of Service**

The education services have been compromised due to due to aged infrastructure, inadequate education facilities, high maintenance costs, and population increase. Further, schools are few to cater for the high population hence resulting into few spaces. This fact forces children to start school at

very old age. Over enrolment is a common feature at schools and this compromises the quality due to highly teacher-pupil ratio.

- **Key Indicators of Performance**

The national pass rate is 85%. Currently, Petauke and Lusangazi pass rate is above 85%. Drop-out rate stands at 0.02 and 0.03 for boys and girls respectively as at 2019. The other performance indicator is the Teacher-pupil ratio which is (1:25). However, the ratio in the IDP area is 1:66 and it's above the national standard of 1:25.

Implications

With the focus on the higher teacher- pupil ratio, the quality of education delivery is likely be compromised as there will be less teacher-pupil contact. The situation is likely to be worse for slow learners and for schools that are located in the outskirts

3.2.3 Issues Arising from the Public participation process

The following issues were advanced by the communities during the public consultations

- Low education seeking behavior among the population
 - Inadequate Education/poor state infrastructure
 - Low skilled staffing levels
 - Low availability of teaching aid
 - Limited Secondary and Tertiary education facilities
 - The average distance that children have to walk to school is twice the recommended national service standards for example in Lusangazi pupils from Ukwimi A have to travel 20km to Riverside
- High mortality rate due to children crossing rivers to get to school

Table 3.3: Community analysis of Education Facilities in Petauke/ Lusangazi

S/N	WARD	Primary schools	Desired status	Secondary school	Desired status
1	Kaumbwe	6	13	1	4
2	Ongolwe	7	9	1	12
3	Lusinde	7	1	0	1
4	Mawanda	6	6	1	2
5	Mbala	3	4	2	2
6	Mateyo Mzeka	7	6	0	3
7	Chisangu	7	7	3	4
8	Msumbazi	10	15	2	3
9	Singozi	7	1	1	2
10	Manyane	6	4	0	2
11	Ukwimi	6	10	0	2
12	Chilimanyama	7	13	1	3
13	Kovyane	8	9	0	2
14	Nyakawise	1	4	1	3
15	Manjazi	4	3	0	2
16	Kanyanga	2	3	0	1
17	Lutwazi	3	2	0	1
18	Nyika	8	4	3	3
19	Nsimbo	5	3	0	2
20	Lusangazi				
	Total	60	102	11	35

3.2.4 Impact of Changes anticipated over the next 10 years

3.2.4.1 Population Change-Future Demand of Facilities

Considering a service standard of one Primary School per 360 pupils against current situation of 750 pupils, 1, 140 Primary Schools would need to be constructed in Petauke and Lusangazi districts by 2030. Equally a service standard of 1 secondary school for 200 pupils against the current scenario of 1,000 pupils. This state of

affairs calls for dedicated efforts in ensuring substantial investments in the education sector.

In terms of Secondary Schools, the IDP area has a total number of 15 that is (three boarding; three Private and nine Day Schools) and 135 Primary Schools (100 Public schools and 35 Private and Community Schools). Considering a service standard of one Primary School per 360 pupils against current of 750 pupils, Petauke and Lusangazi districts are expected to have 1, 140 Primary Schools by 2030. Equally a service standard of one secondary school for 200 pupils against the current of 1,000 pupils. This state of affairs calls for dedicated efforts in ensuring substantial investments in the education sector.

3.2.4.2 Proposed Investments and Development Programmes

- Completion of Mumbi Boarding Secondary School
- Construction of Mwanjawanthu Boarding Secondary School
- Completion of Ng'ombe Nimatole Day Secondary School
- Construction of Edgar Chagwa Lungu Community School
- Construction of District Office blocks for Petauke and Lusangazi
- Construction of 2 Primary Schools within Petauke township
- Construction of one Day Secondary School within Petauke township
- Construction of staff houses both in Petauke and Lusangazi

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

The high teacher-pupil ratio compounded by limited school places is likely affect pupils' progression to the next levels which results in a number of them dropping out. The resultant effect of the forgoing scenario, will to lead increased pressure the available for agriculture related livelihoods

3.2.6 *Environment and Climate Change Analysis*

3.2.6.1 *The Impact of Existing Trends on The Environment and Climate*

The anticipated increased pressure on arable land is likely to degrade the soil fertility as the land is likely to be overused.

3.2.6.2 *The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector*

Reduced agricultural production will affect the viability of home-grown school feeding program thereby affecting the nutrition status of learners consequently

impact negatively on the concentration levels. Additionally, there will be reduction in time spent on school as some children would be expected to engage in some trade to help supplement family income.

3.2.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The limited classroom spaces are likely to delay/limit school enrolments thereby affecting progression. This will in turn contribute to high poverty levels among the school dropouts especially the females. This affected by the surge in teen pregnancies, child and early marriages in IDP area

3.2.8 Covid-19 Issues and other unforeseen emergency diseases

Covid-19 issues has resulted into high levels of teen pregnancies and early marriages in the IDP area. Therefore, this calls for serious interventions such as e-learning platforms should similar emergency diseases that would lead to closure of schools occur.

3.1.9 Summary of sector

The anticipated growth of the population, calls for huge investments in the education sector for the emancipation of the youths.

3.1.10 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified

Inadequate investments in education infrastructure, learning and teaching materials, research and human capital in the sector have been understood to be the underlying factors.

3.3 AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

3.3.1 *Policies and Plans Being and to Be Implemented at Local Level*

National Agriculture Policy 2012 emphasizes the importance of improving access to productive resources and services for small scale farmers especially women and young farmers. Through the Zambia Integrated Forestry and Landscaping Project the districts seek to promote smart agriculture, renewable energy and sustainable development in line policy stated above.

3.3.2 *Existing State of Development*

3.3.2.1 Availability of Services

Petauke and Lusangazi Districts are divided into four and one Agricultural Blocks respectively which are further divided into 29 and eighty Agricultural Camps respectively.

3.3.2.2 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performance

- **Quality of Service**

Lack of dams in most communities and seasonal streams has mostly contributed to low fish, livestock and agriculture production and productivity. Inadequate dip tanks and extension services are also underlying factors. The poor state of most roads and other infrastructure such as culverts and bridges also affect access to markets for agricultural produce. The non- graduation of people from FISP has resulted in only a few people benefiting from the program and this in a way has created a dependency syndrome. Low staffing levels in most camps has also contributed to compromised quality of services. Further, low investment in smart agriculture has as well compromised the quality of services.

- **Key Indicators of Performance**

The following are among the performance indicators:

- Yield per hectare
- Mono crop and crop diversification
- In-breed in case of livestock
- Disease control
- Fish production

3.3.3 *Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process*

- Inadequate dams in all chiefdoms

- Inadequate water for all season crop and livestock production
- Inadequate livestock, fisheries and veterinary services
- inadequate number of dip tanks
- lack of storage sheds for farm produce
- Non-graduation of farmers from FISP
- Lack of meat and crop processing centers
- Lack of livestock multiplication center
- Inadequate markets
- Inadequate fish ponds

3.3.4 Impact of Changes anticipated over the next 10 years

3.3.4.1 Population Change-Future demand of facilities

The recent camp demarcation will increase the total number of camps to Fifty- Six (56). This will reduce the camp officer to farmer ratio which is currently at 1: over 8000 to the standard 1: 400 and also reduced distances to be travelled to by farmer and camp officers to intensify field visits. While in terms of veterinary camps it is divided into six (6) camps.

3.3.4.2 Proposed Investments and Development Programmes

- Livestock multiplication center in Mwanjawanthu and Sandwe Chiefdoms
- Solar irrigation systems in all the Chiefdoms
- Wind energy project in Kalindawalo
- Meat processing plants in Petauke Urban
- Establishing milling plant in Petauke Urban

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

The anticipated high population growth will put pressure on the arable land as people will be likely to resort to unsustainable practice for their livelihood and this will eventually lead to land degradation.

3.3.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

3.3.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on The Environment and Climate

The anticipated high population growth will put pressure on the arable land as people will be likely to resort to unsustainable practice for their livelihood and this will eventually lead to land degradation.

3.3.6.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on The Sector

Droughts and floods have impacted the agricultural sector negatively. Such negative effects on the sector have led to reduced agricultural productivity and the increase in hunger and poverty.

3.3.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Low productivity, hunger and poverty have negatively impacted human life especially the women, youths and children and people living with disabilities.

3.3.8 Covid-19 Issues and other unforeseen emergency diseases

Covid-19 issues has negatively impacted the agricultural sector in that both the producers and the consumers had no capacity to sustain the supply and demand for food. Therefore, there is need to increase the production and the food reserve at household level for unseen diseases.

3.3.9 Summary of sector

The intensive subsistent farming is the mainstay of the IDP area which is 100% dependent on the rain fed farming. Therefore, there is an urgent need for serious investment in renewable energy, solar water irrigation systems, and livestock and fisheries technologies in order to have sustainable development.

3.3.10 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified

The major underlying factor identified in the sector include inadequate investments in agriculture, livestock and fisheries.

3.4 FORESTRY SECTOR

3.4.1 Policies and Plans Being and To Be Implemented at Local Level

Management of forest resources in a sustainable manner to maximize benefits to the Nation, especially forest dependent communities (Zambia National Forestry Policy 2015). Local plans mainly focus on:

- Attainment of Sustainable Forest Resources and Ecosystem Management
- Promotion of Forest Based Industries and Non-Wood Forest Products Development
- Engagement in Forestry Research and Development, Extension and Capacity Building
- Encouragement of Carbon Trading
- Mainstreaming Gender, HIV/AIDS and Persons with Special Needs in Sustainable Management of Forest Resources and Forest Industries Development

3.4.2 Existing State of Development

3.4.2.1 Availability of Services

Currently the IDP area has a total number of two National and eight Local Forest Reserves as seen in figure 3.5 and 3.6. In addition, there is one registered Community Forest under COMACO in Nyamphande and a Game Management Area (GMA) in Lusangazi. The forest reserves are managed by District Forest Offices (DFOs) in both Petauke and Lusangazi whilst the community forests are managed by Community Forest Management Committees (CFMCs). Some of the products from the forest include wood and non-wood products such as fruits, caterpillars, mushrooms and honey among others.

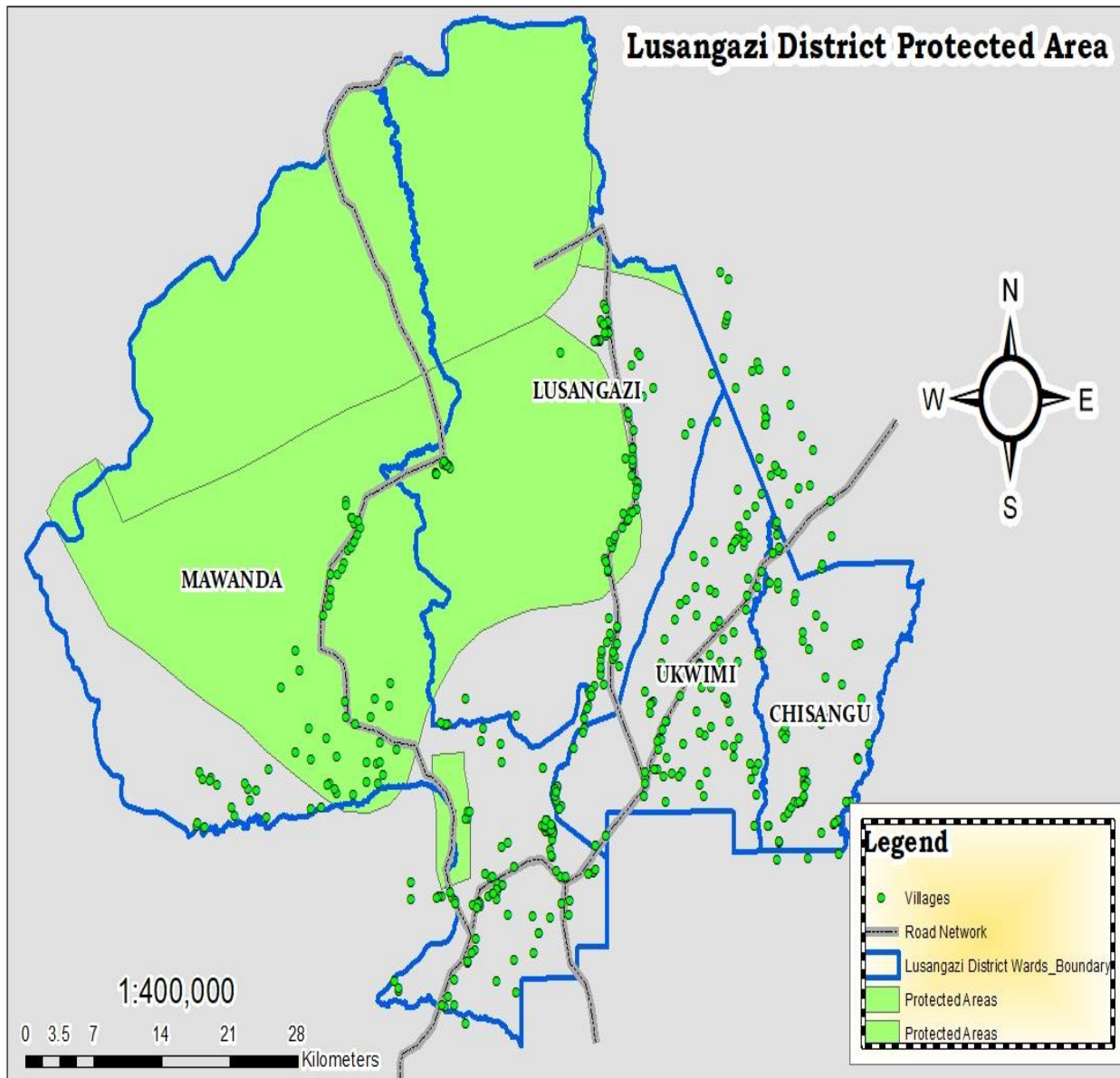
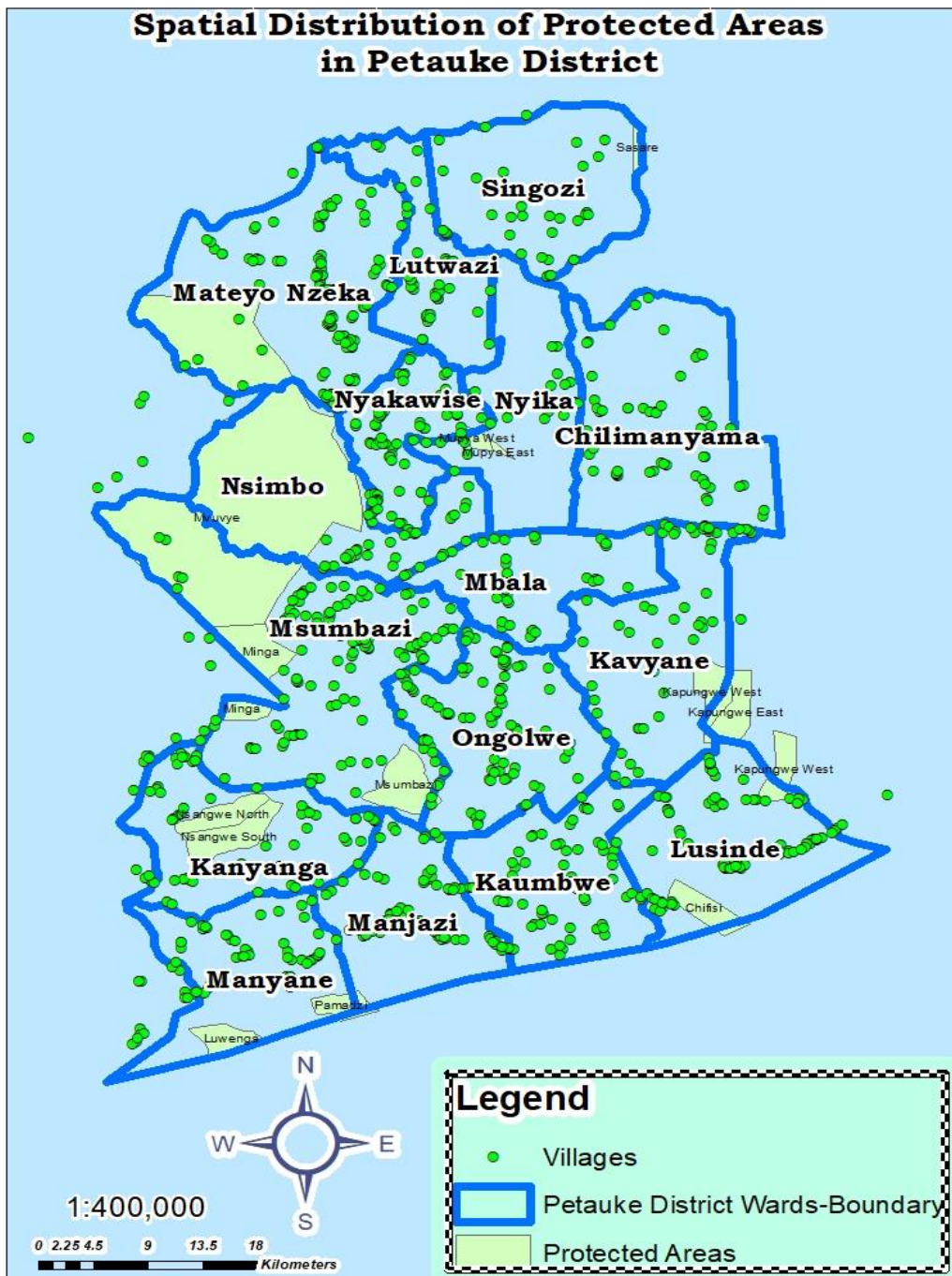


Figure 3.5: Distribution of Protected areas in Lusangazi (Source: Petauke/Lusangazi IDP Technical Team - 2020)

Figure 3.6: Distribution of Protected areas in Petauke Source: Petauke/Lusangazi IDP Technical Team – 2020

The IDP area like all districts in the province, has not been spared with deforestation. A forest assessment exercise undertaken in October 2018 under the ZIFL-P through forestry department reveals that all the forests in the district have been encroached with either settlements or agricultural fields as can be seen in table 3.4. Further other assessments conducted by the department of National Parks and Wildlife, Bio Carbon



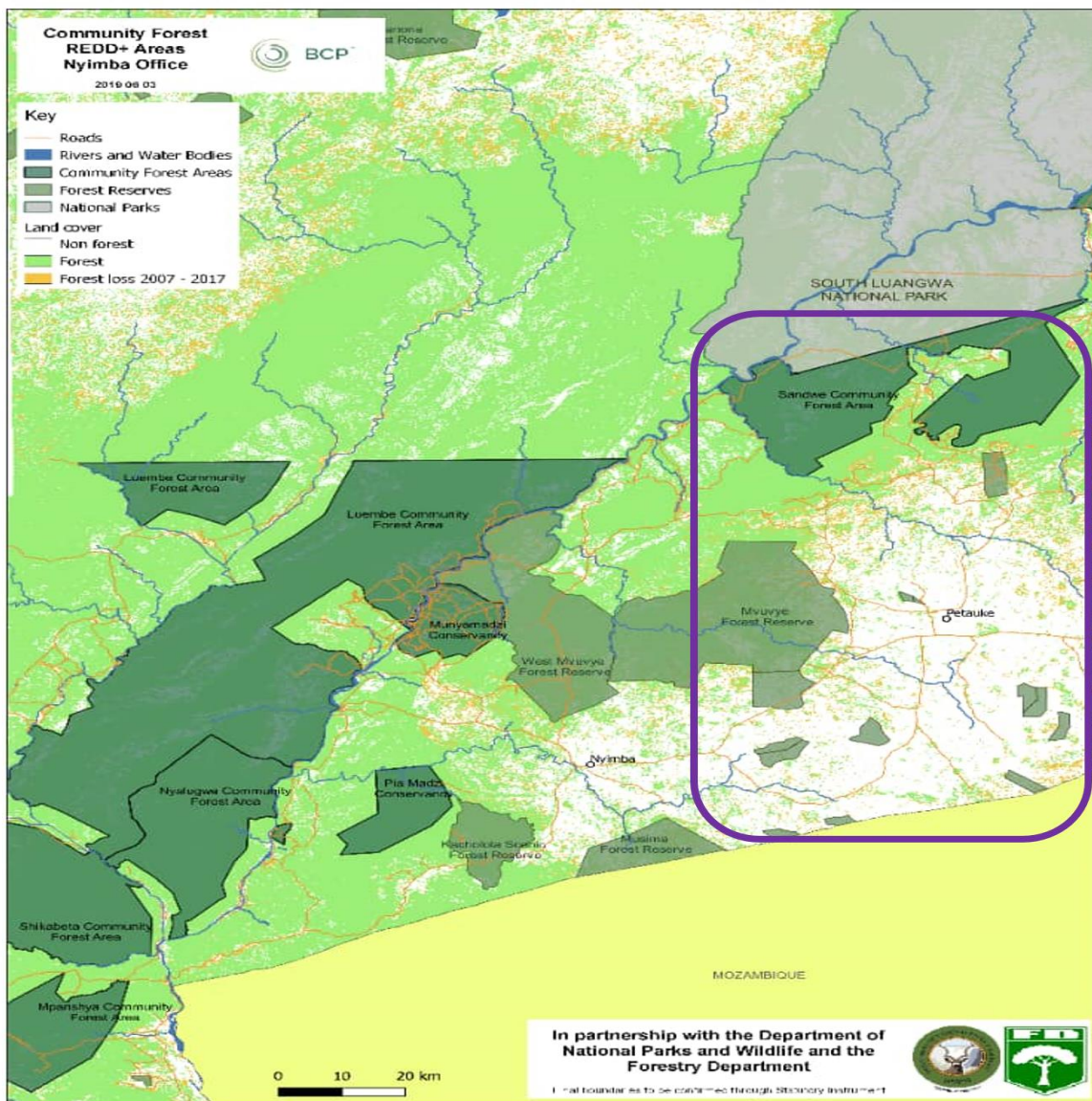
Partners and Forestry show the spatial detail of forest loss between 2007 and 2017 as shown in figure 3.4.

Table 3.4: Current Status of Local and National Forests in the IDP Planning Area

S/ N	LOCATION	NAME OF FOREST	CATEGORY	AREA (HA)	PERIMETER (KM)	STATUS (HA encroached)
1	Petauke	Mupya West	LF	308	7.3	About 261.8 HA has been cleared for agriculture fields and settlements
2	Petauke	Kapungwe West	LF	1348	17.4	About 808.8 HA encroached for agriculture fields
3	Petauke	Luwenga	LF	1303	15.6	About 390.9 HA encroached d for agriculture
4	Petauke	Msumbazi	LF	2,141	19.6	About 1,605.75 HA encroached for mostly
5	Petauke	Nsangwa North	LF	809	18.1	About 364.05 HA encroached for mostly agriculture fields and a
6	Petauke	Nsangwa South	LF	1,959	22.2	About 587.7 HA encroached with
7	Petauke	Mpamadzi	LF	791	13.2	About 276.85 HA encroached for agriculture
8	Lusangazi	Sasare	LF	2,600	26	About 1,300 HA encroached with fields, villages with scattered settlements and a clinic and a primary school which is serve as a polling
9	Petauke	Minga	NF	6,653	33.4	About 3,659.15 HA encroached with agricultural

S/N	LOCATION	NAME OF	CATEGORY	AREA (HA)	PERIMETER	STATUS (HA encroached)
10	Petauke	Mvuvye East	NF	35,937	132	About 14,375.8 HA encroached in some parts with fields, villages and scattered farms, a community school which serve as a polling station
PETAUKE/LUSANGAZI TOTAL				53,849	304.8	23,630.8

Figure 3.7: status of forest cover in the IDP area (Source: BCP)



3.4.2.2 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performance

- **Quality of Service**

Like other government sectors, officers are not adequate, limited transport, unprotected forests thereby resulting into extreme human encroachment and high deforestation.

- **Key Indicators of Performance**

- 53,849 HA (total) number of forestry hectares protected
- 30,218.2 HA prevented from encroachment.

3.4.3 Issues Arising from the Public participation process

- Limited land for agricultural activities
- Inadequate alternative energy source
- Lack of community forests in all the chiefdoms
- lack land use planning
- lack of income generating activities

3.4.4 Impact of Changes anticipated over the next 10 years

3.4.4.1 Population Change-Future demand of services

The future demand for land and forests products such as fire wood will double by 2030 due to the anticipated double population increase which largely depend on land for agriculture activities and fire wood for domestic use.

Proposed Investments and Development Programs

- Land planning for agricultural activities
- Promote alternative energy source for industrial and urban use
- Promote environmentally friendly cook stoves
- Creation of community forests in all the chiefdoms
- Creation of plantations and woodlots
- Establishment of api-culture facilities
- Promote sustainable forest management schemes

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

The anticipated high population growth will exert pressure on the available land leading to encroachments on protected areas in the quest for expanding settlements and farm land.

3.4.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

3.4.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on The Environment and Climate Change

There will be severe impacts of the existing trends on the environment and climate change. These include deforestation, droughts, scarcity of non-forest products which will further impact negatively the livelihood of the people.

3.4.6.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on The Sector

With the expected encroachments in the protected areas for both human settlements and agriculture activities will ultimately deplete the forest and non – wood forest resources thereby making the sector unable to contribute the national's GDP. Further, the attainment of Sustainable Forest Resources and Ecosystem Management will be threatened.

3.4.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

With the destruction of ecosystem in the protected areas, the availability and accessibility of non-wood forest resources will negatively be constrained. Women and youths are predominantly engaged extraction of these resources and therefore negatively impacted by their scarcity.

3.4.8 Covid-19 Issues and other unforeseen emergency diseases

Covid-19 impacted the growth of the sector. This therefore calls for investments in plant and machinery for timbers production, processing and marketing. Also, efforts to be made to harness the potential of the sector in the area of non-wood forest products

3.4.9 Summary of sector

The majority of people in the IDP area hugely dependant on timber, fire wood and charcoal production for their livelihoods, there urgently need to invest into alternative energy sources and embark on the reforestation and afforestation initiatives.

3.4.10 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified

The major underlying factor identified in the sector include inadequate investments in alternative energy sources and reforestation and afforestation initiatives. Lack of aggressive campaigns to sensitise the communities on the value of sustainable forest management.

3.5 WATER AND SANITATION

3.5.1 Policies and Plans Being and to be implemented at local level

National Water Policy (2010) aims to improve water resources management by establishing institutional coordination and by defining roles as well as responsibilities for various stakeholders. At district level, policy implementation is done through collaboration among key stakeholders which include the local authority, Eastern Water and Sewerage Company and Department of water resources development. In terms of sanitation, the Local Authority, Water and Sewerage Company and ministry of health take lead.

3.5.2 Existing State of Development

4.5.2.1 Availability of Services

The main provider of water in Petauke Township is Eastern Water and Sanitation Company (EWSC). The current water source for Petauke is groundwater which has four boreholes that were drilled and commissioned in 2012 at Farmers Training Center (FTC) area but the water levels have been reducing with time and currently one borehole is not operational. This situation has resulted in water shortage in Petauke which requires drilling and equipping of additional boreholes.

According to the EWSC Petauke, the total number of customers connected to EWSC in July 2018 was at 2,286 and 2,428 in 2020.

The Council is mandated to provide safe and clean water to the rural communities and currently the number of boreholes stand at 780 under Petauke. Out of these 641 are functioning with the remainder of 139 not functioning, whereas Lusangazi has a total of 265 (both functional and non- functional).

According to the Environmental Health Quarterly Report for quarter 3 of 2019 the sanitation coverage for the IDP area stands at seventy-four-point ninety-nine percent (74.99 %). Despite this fair percentage, the two districts do not have any sewerage system. People within the township mainly use septic tanks and soak-a-ways with a small percentage using Ventilated Improved Latrines (VIPs).

With EWSC only providing water to less than fifty percent (50%) of the population in urban and peri urban areas, individuals resort to drilling boreholes which in most cases fail to comply with the 30meter standard of proximity of latrines to boreholes.

This is usually defined as people have no control in terms of where their neighbor may place their latrines or septic tanks and soak –a- ways.

In rural areas of Petauke and Lusangazi, the common type of sanitation facilities are traditional latrines and VIPs. Some of these are not properly built and tend to collapse during rainy seasons. This also contributes to increased diarrhea cases recorded in rainy seasons.

3.5.2.2 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performance

- **Quality of Service**

According to the Environmental Health Quarterly Report for quarter 3 of 2019 the sanitation coverage for the IDP area stands at seventy-four-point ninety-nine percent (74.99 %). Despite this fair percentage, the two districts do not have any sewerage system. People within the township mainly use septic tanks and soak-away with a small percentage using Ventilated Improved Latrines (VIPs). With an estimated population of 39,838 people living in the urban area of the plan area by 2030, the demand for sanitation facilities will go up. If the current situation is not changed or not having a sewerage system, this district risks having ground water pollution from the latrines and soak-a-ways.

- **Key Indicators of Performance**

- Number of people with access to clean water
- Number of people with access to sanitary facilities

3.5.3 Issues Arising from the Public participation process

- Inadequate clean water and sanitation in both urban and rural areas of IDP areas
- Inadequate clean water for livestock
- Low coverage of water supply in Petauke urban

3.5.4 Impact of Changes anticipated over the next 10 years

3.5.4.1 Population Change-Future demand

According to the Environmental Health Quarterly Report for quarter 3 of 2019 the sanitation coverage for the IDP area stands at seventy-four-point ninety-nine percent (74.99 %). Despite this fair percentage, the two districts do not have any sewerage system. People within the township mainly use septic tanks and soak-a-ways with a small percentage using Ventilated Improved Latrines (VIPs). With an estimated population of 39,838 people living in the urban area of the plan area by 2030, the

demand for sanitation facilities will go up. If the current situation is not changed of not having a sewerage system, this district risks having ground water pollution from the latrines and soak-a-ways.

Given the projected population of about 410,702 from the baseline data of 2010 population which stood at 241,056, the two districts will need about 1, 642 individual boreholes if it is to achieve 100% coverage. This is premised on the MLG guidelines that provide that a single borehole can effectively cover a population of about 250 people.

With an estimated population of 39,838 people living in the urban area of the plan area by 2030, the demand for sanitation facilities will go up. If the current situation is not changed of not having a sewerage system, this district risks having ground water pollution from the latrines and soak-a-ways.

3.5.4.2 Proposed Investments and Development Programs

- Construction of a dam for Eastern Water and Sewerage Company
- Construction of centralized sewer system
- Construction of solar water systems in all wards
- Drilling of boreholes in all wards

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

The current scarcity of water might lead to serious degradation leading to low agricultural productivity and ill health resulting from water related diseases.

3.5.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

3.5.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on The Environment and Climate Change

The inadequate clean water and sanitation is likely to contribute ground water pollution as residents will resort mass utilization of latrines instead water borne sanitary facilities.

3.5.6.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on The Sector

The serious surface and ground water pollution resulting from the use of latrines, septic tanks are likely to constrain the sector's capacity to provide the much needed clean and safe water to communities.

3.5.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The non-availability and accessibility of water resources will negatively impact the workload for men, children and people living with disabilities

3.5.8 Covid-19 Issues and other unforeseen emergency diseases

Combating Covid-19 requires constant supply of clean and safe water leading to maximum drain on the utility companies

3.5.9 Summary of sector

The majority of people in the IDP do not have access to safe and clean water. This therefore calls for serious investments to expand the water reticulation infrastructure so as to meet the rapidly rise in water demand

3.5.10 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified

The major underlying factor identified in the sector include inadequate investments in water reticulation infrastructure for both rural and urban areas.

3.6 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

3.6.1 *Policies and Plans Being and to be implemented at local level*

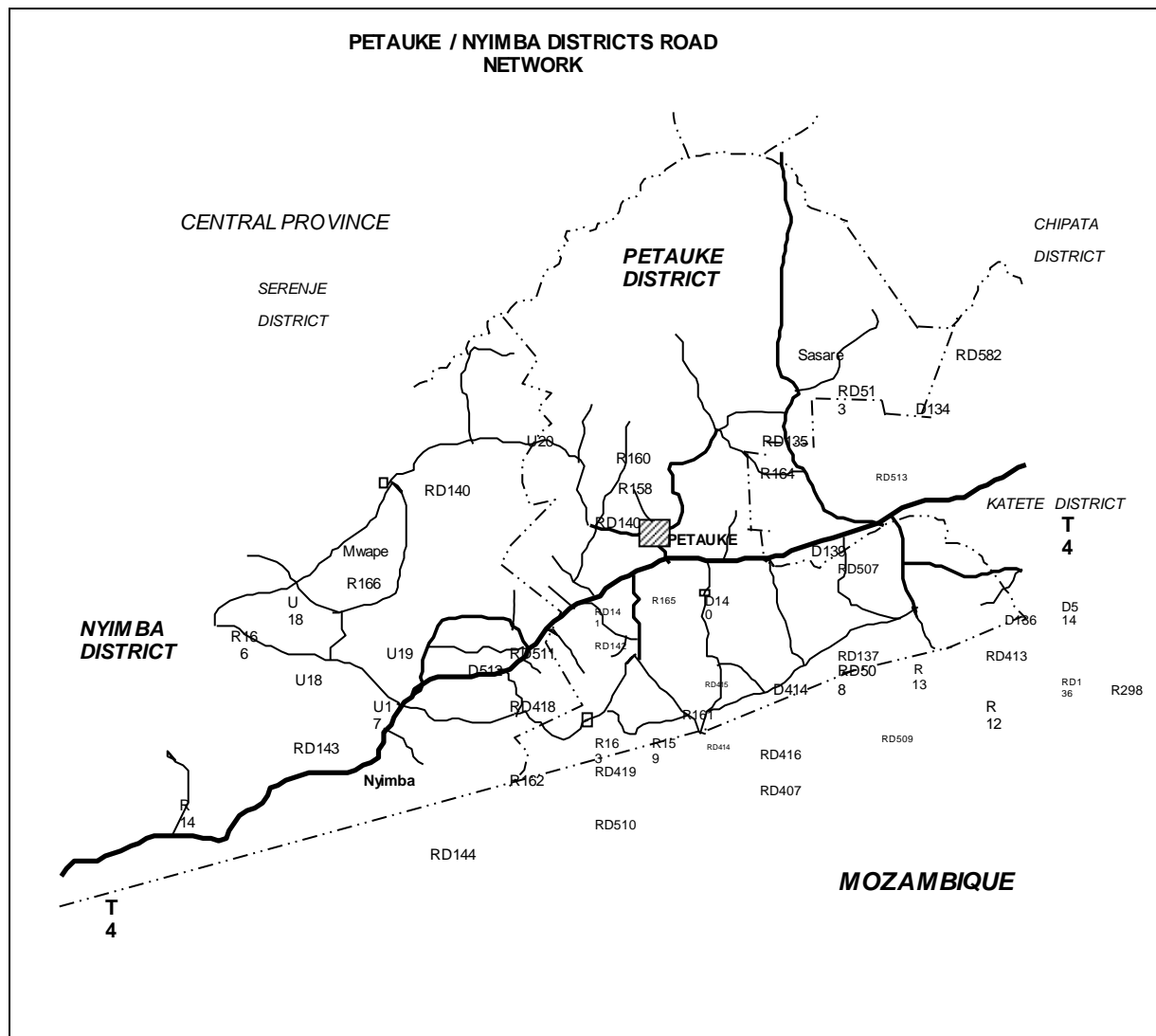
The National ***Transport Policy*** aims at enhancing the facilitatory role of the transport sector in social and economic development of the public and private sectors. It seeks to promote private sector involvement in infrastructure development and service provision under a regulated environment (***National Transport Policy, 2019***). At local level, this is implemented through police and RTSA.

Communication is guided by the Information and Communication Technology Policy (2006) which seeks to transform Zambia into an information and knowledge-based society and economy supported by consistent development of pervasive access to ICT by all citizens by 2030. At local level the office of the District Commissioner provides coordination and enabling environment for partners to participate in the communication sector.

3.6.2 *Existing State of Development*

3.6.2.1 *Availability of Services*

The plan area only has two tarred roads thus Great East road T4 trunk road and D138 district road that just ends at Petauke urban with few townships roads of approximately 10 kilometers. The IDP area has in excess of 1,200 km of feeder roads network, servicing all parts of the two districts.



Source: RDA

The Plan area has one public bus station which accommodates both local and distances routes and an airstrip located in Nyamphande Chiefdom which is about 10Km from Petauke CBD. The most common mode of public transport is by taxis, mini buses and open vans between Petauke town and Lusangazi and other settlements within the plan area. Locally, motorbikes and bicycles are usually used as other means of transportation.

In terms of communication, the plan area is serviced by 3 mobile service networks thus Zamtel, Airtel and MTN. Currently the post office located in Petauke CBD services both Lusangazi and Petauke districts. The area has one community radio station and one commercial radio station both located in Petauke. Further, the ZNBC radio 1 and 2 and Parliament radio signals are received in the area. With respect to

Television, the area receives ZNBC TV and private TV channels which include DSTV, Topstar, and Muvi TV.

3.6.2.2 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performance

- **Quality of Service**

The general condition of roads in the plan area ranges from fair to poor with majority of the feeder roads being in a poor state. Transport services are generally poor in the IDP area especially rural parts due to poor state of roads.

Currently the post office located in Petauke Urban services both Lusangazi and Petauke. As for the radio stations coverage is only accessible within Petauke hence the population in Lusangazi has no access. The current communication towers are inadequate to meet the information needs of the entire population in the plan area especially in Lusangazi. Following the standard ten-kilometer (10km) radius for access means that approximately sixty- five percent (65%) of the plan area is covered. If the current situation is left unattended to, people will continue having little or no access to communication services which ultimately affect information flow and consequently hinders commerce and socio-economic development.

- **Key Indicators of Performance**

- Number of roads in good condition
- Number of public transport available in specific routes
- Number of communication towers erected and in good condition

3.6.3 Issues Arising from the Public participation process

- Poor road Network and crossing points
- Poor communication network coverage
- Poor radio and TV station network coverage

3.6.4 Impact of Changes anticipated over the next 10 years

3.6.4.1 Population Change-Future demand of facilities

The need for improved roads, communication network and radio and TV station network will double due to the anticipated double increase of the population in the IDP area.

3.6.4.2 Proposed Investments and Development Programmes

- Upgrading of Kalindawalo, Mumbi-Mwanjwanthu road to high standard gravel funded by World Bank
- Upgrading of 118km Petauke-Chilongozi road to high standard gravel funded by GRZ
- Construction of post office in Lusangazi
Upgrading of mobile networks

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

The lack/ inadequate coverage of transport and communication services will negatively affect the land use and population distribution patterns, in that settlements will be skewed to areas with favorable transport and communication networks. Further, there will be intense land use and that will impact on the agriculture land use

3.6.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

3.6.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on The Environment and Climate Change

The lack/inadequate access to transport and communication services is likely to affect the information dissemination on the best practices on sustainable development across the population in the plan area

3.6.6.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on The Sector

The impact is very visible on the transport sector. Due to increased incidences of normal to above normal rainfall leading to increased flooding across the plan, will result in bridges and road networks being washed away and damaged respectively.

3.6.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The lack/inadequate access to transport and communication services will impact negatively the workload for men, children and people living with disabilities. Maternal and child mortality rates and crime are likely to increase with poor road network and transport services

3.6.8 Covid-19 Issues and other unforeseen emergency diseases

- Information dissemination regarding emergencies such Covid-19 is likely to delay and consequently affect rapid response. This therefore calls for more investments in transport and communication sector.

3.5.9 Summary of sector

- The IDP area generally lacks adequate transport and communication facilities thereby constraining speedy delivery of information, movements of goods and services within and outside the plan area

3.5.10 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified

Inadequate investments in transport and communication were identified as the major underlying factor

3.7 ENERGY SECTOR

3.7.1 Policies and Plans Being and to be implemented at local level

The **National Energy Policy (2019)** guided the energy sector in the development of the electricity generation, transmission and distribution capacity. The policy also promotes wind and solar energy. In the IDP area there is promotion of solar energy and areas of potential for wind energy have been identified for future projects to be implemented during the IDP period. The Local Area Plans prepared also take into consideration provision of way- leaves for power lines so that there is no conflict with the way structures are built.

3.7.2 Existing State of Development

3.7.2.1 Availability of Services

At least 5% of Petauke is electrified in the plan area. There are three petroleum stations that service both districts with one providing Petroleum Liquidified gas. IDP area is endowed with plenty of indigenous energy resources such as woodlands for wood fuel, hydropower, coal and renewable energy.

Petauke/Lusangazi currently rely mostly on hydro electro power, and charcoal which is produced by the rural communities and sold in the urban area, while in the rural areas predominately depend on fuel wood. However, there is potential for other renewable energy such as Photo Voltaic (PV) solar power, biomass and Petroleum Liquefied Gas (PLG). According to the socio-economic survey baseline survey ZILFP 2019 only 15.35% of the population uses solar power 20.8% uses wood fuel.

3.7.2.2 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performance

- **Quality of Service**

Currently, there is limited supply of hydro power to households and commercial utilities and this is concentrated only in urban areas.

- **Key Indicators of Performance**

- Number of households connected to national grid
- Number of public and commercial utilities connected to national grid

3.7.3 Issues Arising from the Public participation process

- Inadequate households connected to the national grid
- Inadequate of public and commercial utilities connected to national grid

3.7.4 Impact of Changes anticipated over the next 10 years

3.7.4.1 Population Change-Future demand of facilities

With the anticipated increase in population, there will be high demand for energy for households and commercial use

3.7.4.2 Proposed Investments and Development Programmes

- Connection of households to the national grid
- Setting up of solar power plant
- Setting up of bio gas and bio fuel

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

- The inadequate access to hydro energy has continued induce indiscriminate cutting of trees thereby negatively affecting land use

3.7.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

3.7.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on The Environment and Climate Change

Inadequate access to energy will have negative impacts such disturbed eco systems and unfavourable weather conditions resulting from rampant deforestation for charcoal and wood fuels

3.7.6.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on The Sector

Hydro energy generation and supply is highly constrained due to reduced rainfall, thereby slowing the growth of the economy.

3.7.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Inadequate access to energy will increase hardships/ workloadd for women, children and people living with disabilities.

3.7.8 Covid-19 Issues and other unforeseen emergency diseases

Constantly supply of hydro energy is much needed especially for patients that are on life support machines.

3.7.9 Summary of sector

The IDP area generally experiences reduced hours of power supply

3.5.10 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified

Low investments in hydro and other alternative energy sources have been identified as the major underlying factor

3.8. INDUSTRIALIZATION

3.8.1 Policies and Plans Being and to be implemented at local level

The **National Industrial Policy, 2018** sets out Government's approach to the industrial development of the country. It spells out guidelines that will inform the implementation of Government's industrial development agenda, with particular reference to the growth, diversification, upgrading and competitiveness of Zambia's manufacturing sector. In line with the industrialization policy, in the IDP area it is intended that investments be in the following:

- Meat processing plant
- Food and fruit processing plants
- Cannery industry;
- Fertilizer processing plant
- Milling plant
- Multi – purpose facility infrastructure in Petauke and Lusangazi.

3.8.2 Existing State of Development

3.8.2.1 Availability of Services

The industrialization potential of the IDP area is yet to be explored. Currently there is very low levels of industrial activities such breweries, and small-scale hammer mills.

3.8.2.2 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performance

- **Quality of Service**

. There is still very low investment in industrial development.

Key Indicators of Performance

- Number of functional industries in the IDP area

3.8.3 Issues Arising from the Public participation process

- Lack of investments in industrial development in the IDP area

3.8.4 Impact of Changes anticipated over the next 10 years

3.8.4.1 Population Change-Future demand of facilities

With the anticipated increase in population, there will be high demand for industrial development

3.8.4.2 Proposed Investments and Development Programmes

- Establishment of industries in the IDP area

- Establishment of industrial yards

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

- Due to lack/ low levels of industrialization, there are very few jobs being created and consequently make people resorting to basic forms for livelihood, which case is agriculture and deforestation

3.8.7.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

3.8.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on The Environment and Climate Change

With less jobs created through industrialisation, people resort intensive subsistence farming which leads to land degradation and reduced rainfall

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

Currently there is zero impact as the industrialisation is yet take off in the IDP area.

3.8.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Given the lack industrialisation, there are less job opportunities created to be accessed by women and people living with disabilities.

3.8.9 Summary of sector

Industrialisation has been slower than expected in most developing countries including Zambia and Petauke, hence there is need to redefine and change the approach for us to realise the dream of true industrialisation,

3.5.10 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified

Slow actualisation of the policy on industrialisation policy is identified as the major underlying factor.

3.9. MINING

3.9.1 Policies and Plans Being and to be implemented at local level

The ***Mineral Resources Development Policy (2013)*** provides the blueprint for achieving accelerated growth aimed at raising the standards of living of the people in Zambia. The policy focuses on contributing to the creation of a sustainable and orderly mining industry thereby contributing to the economic development of the country. In line with the policy the IDP will promote investment in gold and copper mining in Sandwe and Nyamphande Chiefdoms which is endowed with minerals.

3.9.2 Existing State of Development

3.9.2.1 Availability of Services

The mining activities are mainly at small scale and concentrated in Sandwe Chiefdom in Lusangazi district where informal mining of copper, gold, tourmaline, green aqua marine and marble.

3.9.2.2 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performance

- **Quality of Service**

Mostly mining is still at exploration level with small scale dotted across the area.

Key Indicators of Performance

- Number of mines in the IDP area

3.9.3 Issues Arising from the Public participation process

- Lack of mining investment

3.9.4 Impact of Changes anticipated over the next 10 years

3.9.4.1 Population Change-Future demand of facilities

With the anticipated increase in population, there will be need to create and grow the economy and therefore, expansion of mining activities beyond the traditional mining areas/towns

3.9.4.2 Proposed Investments and Development Programmes

- Promotion of mining investment

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

Given that the mining sector is still at its infancy, there is much impact on the land use. However, since there a lot of mining deposits, there is need to enhance the mining policy to safeguard the local interests.

3.9.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

3.9.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on The Environment and Climate Change

No much impact on the environment and climate change this far. There is however, need to make necessary provisions to prevent environmental damages once the mining sector gets to optimal operation in the IDP area.

3.9.6.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on The Sector

Considering that minimal impact of the existing trends on the environment, there is as well minimal impact on the sector.

3.9.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The needs of women, children and people living with disabilities requires consideration as the mining industry grows in the IDP.

3.9.9 Summary of sector

There is need for huge investment in the sector owing to its existing potential.

3.5.10 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified

Low investments in mining have been identified as the major underlying factor

3.10 TOURISM

3.10.1 Policies and Plans Being and to be implemented at local level

The Tourism policy provides a strategic framework for the sustainable development of tourism in Zambia so that the sector realizes its full potential. This policy spells out the roles of all players in the sector to facilitate close cooperation with line Ministries and Agency in Government, as well as a broad cross-section of stakeholders in the industry (*National Tourism Policy, 2015*). In the IDP area, investment in tourism is being promoted through hospitality industry and game tours.

3.10.2 Existing State of Development

3.10.2.1 Availability of Services

The tourism sector is mainly concentrated in Sandwe chiefdom Game Management Area (GMA) in Lusangazi district with two (2) hunting camps and one (1) Fly camp with main investor being Zambezi Portland Cement Limited. The company employs a total of thirty-five (35) employees per year.

Accordingly, it is important to exploit a variety of services under this sector not limited to lodging and conference facilities, hunting camps, game viewing, cultural sites, curves and hot springs, curios among others

3.10.2.2 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performance

- **Quality of Service**

There is a fair number of players in the hospitality industry that are providing a good service in Petauke and Lusangazi. However, huge investments are required to grow the industry to its full potential.

- **Key Indicators of Performance**

- Number of lodging facilities

3.10.3 Issues Arising from the Public participation process

Low investment in hospitality industry

3.10.4 Impact of Changes anticipated over the next 10 years

3.10.4.1 Population Change-Future demand of facilities

With the anticipated increase in population, there will be a corresponding demand for services provided by the hospitality industry

3.10.4.2 Proposed Investments and Development Programmes

- Promotion of investment in hospitality industry

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

Not much impact is expected on the land use and population patterns given that the hospitality industry has not fully developed

3.10.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

3.10.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on The Environment and Climate Change

Given the existing trends, not much impact is expected on environmental and climate change.

3.10.6.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on The Sector

- Very minimal impact is anticipated on the sector.

3.10.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Currently, the industry has seen more women employed than men, and therefore this is expected to be sustained.

3.10.8 Summary of sector

The sector has potential to contribute the socio economic development of the two districts. Promotion of a variety of services in the tourism sector is required.

3.10.9 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified

Low investment in the sector has been identified as the major underlying factor

4.0 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS

4.1. Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

4.1.1 Environmental Protection

Environmental protection of the natural resources in the IDP area plays a critical point in as far as sustainable development is concerned. The rise in human population poses a threat to the natural environment to such an extent that it creates a negative impact on the environment. Some of these which result from human activities include poor farming practices, industrialization, and construction of road network, overgrazing, deforestation, charcoal and unsustainable timber production, cropping on hillsides, cutting of logs to fence their gardens or homestead and use in the breweries, bush fires, illegal mining and other related activities.

This state of affairs demands that measures are taken to enhance environment protection. For instance, the Mvuyve forest in Petauke and the Sandwe Game Management Area in Lusangazi and the community managed forests, rivers, mountains and other notable natural resources need to be properly managed.

To optimize the natural resource management to reduce the rate of deforestation of trees there is need to promote such as intervention as:

- Strengthen local community participation and commitments, and private sector involvement at both communal and individual farmer level;
- Adopting investments in green energy such as the use of energy saving stoves, utilization of solar and wind energy, biogas production from the locally available materials;
- Controlled bush fires, use of natural pesticides;
- Making live fences to their gardens or homestead;
- Find alternative sources of energy other than wood particularly for breweries which more common in Nyamphande area of Petauke and in Lusangazi;
- Planting of trees both indigenous and exotic trees (planting of indigenous trees will help conserve the germplasm which is currently being lost as a result of indiscriminate cutting down of trees).
- Training of community members on how to raise tree nurseries and establishment of community woodlots.

4.1.2 Soil conditions, flooding and drought Issues

The large part of south of Petauke district (Mwanjawanthu and part of Mumbi Chiefdoms) has degraded soils while Nyamphande area has relatively good soils. In Lusangazi district the valley area of Sandwe and Chiwale which areas fall within the GMA is endowed with fertile soils whereas the plateau area has relatively good soils. It has been observed in both districts that poor farming practices have led to soil degradation.

Poor soils are hindering crop production, to improve soil fertility status, farmers are advised to adopt sustainable farming practices such as smart agriculture (i.e., embracing conservation agriculture crop rotation, contour farming, agro-forestry, organic farming - by use of locally available animal manure, improved fallow, compost manure, green manure and soil improving leguminous plants).

Additionally, deliberate programme of adopting good agronomical practices, soil sampling and testing to come up with a soil map will definitely improve food production in the two districts. Soil testing will help the farmers to apply the actual quantity of lime in improving in the case of the acidic soils as opposed to the current blanket recommendations offered to the farmers.

Further on, in Lusangazi district the valley area is prone to droughts and floods. In flood prone areas such as Chiwale and Chikowa, rice planting, fish farming, keeping geese and ducks would be suitable. On the other hand, the drought prone areas can be potential sites for growing climate resilient crops such as cassava, sorghum, millet and establishment of solar irrigation system.

4.1.3 Climate Change

By the year 2030, the population of both Petauke and Lusangazi will increase to over 410,702 people. Currently the people of Petauke are dependent on crops and wood fuel which will increase drastically. That will mean more pollution and more carbon for the forests to deal with, and by 2030 these forests being currently cut down will no longer be there to process the carbon dioxide.

Understanding the climate change impacts and assessing vulnerabilities across different sectors are the first steps to prepare effectively for future risks exposure to climate change. As such, there is a need to ensure that climate information is

produced, packaged and delivered to meet the varying needs of stakeholders in climate sensitive sectors.

The Zambian Meteorological Department (ZMD) is the primary weather observing institution and manages a network of 37 weather stations across the country, which is supplemented by other networks operated by institutions such as the ZESCO, and new initiatives such as the Southern African Science Service Centre for Climate Change and Adaptive Land Use (SASSCAL).

A number of observing stations contributing to one of the blended satellite-station rainfall datasets for Zambia has shown a rapid decline over the past 40 years. Considering the fairly wide-ranging climate across Zambia, a sample of less than 20 stations is far from adequate to accurately describe its climate

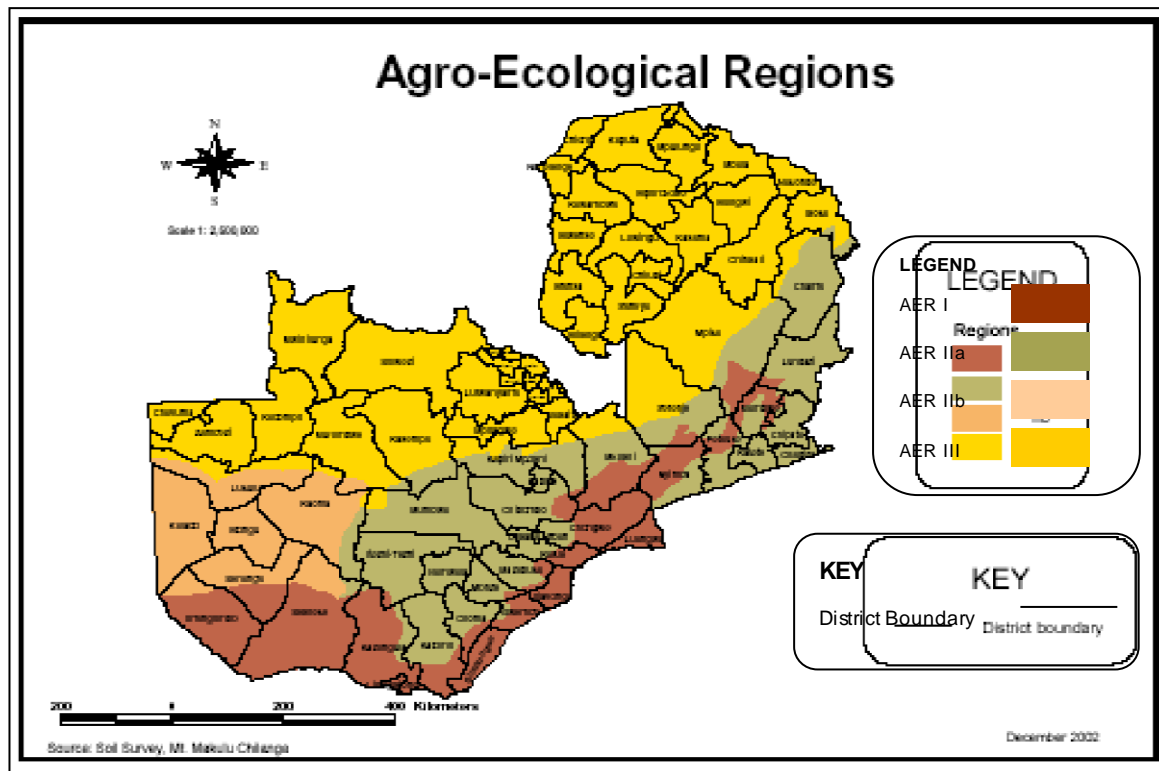


Figure 4.1: Map Showing the Agro- Ecological Regions (Source: Meteorological Department- 2020)

4.2 THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES ON THE SECTORS

Sector	Impact
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The nutrition status of the human population will be threatened owing to anticipated reduction in food production arising from impact of climate change on agriculture, fisheries and livestock. ▪ High demand for health services provision
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Viability of home-grown school feeding program will be threatened ▪ Reduced in time spent on school as some children would be expected to engage in some trade to help supplement family income ▪ Reduction in literacy levels
Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor soil fertility and poor farming methods ▪ Reduced food crop, livestock and fish production ▪ Reduced income levels as most if not all population depend agriculture for livelihood ▪ Reduced food and nutrition security
Land and Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Life support system - source of wild fruits, mushroom, fuel wood, medicine, honey and other forest products will be diminished ▪ Loss of livelihood (income opportunities and generate carbon benefits will be lost. ▪ Encroachment on the forests which result in reduction on the hectarage of forests ▪ Increased rate of deforestation ▪ High demand for opening of land for settlements and agriculture purposes arising to increase in population

Transport and Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rising frequency in flash floods likely to cause damage to road infrastructure network ▪ Huge investments in communication infrastructure to support the production, packaging and delivered of climate change related information
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced supply of hydro energy and wood fuel
Tourism and wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rising in poaching as source of income due reduced economic opportunities ▪ Human Wildlife Conflict continue to be management problem especially in the GMA.
Water Development and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High demand for water and sanitation facilities ▪ Low water supply arising from poor yield from boreholes and drilling up of boreholes ▪ Possible contamination of ground water as people in township will continue to use septic tanks and soak-a ways and latrines.

The two districts still continue to face rise in the social vices such as Gender Based Violence, child labour and juvenile delinquency, divorce cases, street kids, alcohol and drug abuse and family destruction

5.0 SUMMARY OF CORE PROBLEMS FOR PETAUKE & LUSANGAZI IDP

In summary, the core issues identified in the two districts were as follows:

CORE ISSUES	SECTOR
East Coast Fever and other tick-borne diseases	Livestock
Low livestock production	Livestock
Low agriculture production and productivity	Agriculture
Low beneficiaries on FISP	Agriculture
Low fish production	Livestock & Fisheries
Inadequate water for agriculture purposes(agro/livestock/fisheries)	Agriculture, livestock & fisheries
Deforestation	Forestry
Inadequate empowerment programs	Crosscutting
Inadequate processing plants	Agro-Industry
Inadequate communication network	Communication
Inadequate access to safe drinking water supply	Water and Sanitation
Lack of centralized sewerage infrastructure	Water and Sanitation
Inadequate health infrastructure and human resource	Health
Inadequate school infrastructure, skills training facilities and human resource	Education
Poor road infrastructure	Road Infrastructure
Inadequate housing units	Housing
Lack solid waste management system	Solid waste
Inadequate of access to hydro and solar energy for domestic and commercial use	Energy
Animal human conflict	Wildlife
Low investments in tourism	Tourism
High rates of teenage pregnancy and early marriage	Traditional Affairs
High unemployment	Youth
Under developed airstrip	Transport
Inadequate Transport infrastructure	Transport

PART THREE - DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The section focuses on putting into perspective the framework that responsive to the issues raised by the s communities of both Petauke and Lusangazi districts.

6.0 Vision for the Long-Term Development of the District

6.1 Vision

Improved Social and Economic Welfare through Well-Coordinated Climate Smart Investments and Sustainable Development by 2030.

6.2 Goal

To develop a climate smart Integrated Development Plan (IDP) which is responsive to social, economic and environmental needs of people of Petauke and Lusangazi districts.

6.3 Policies to Direct Development

Development in the two districts is envisaged to be directed by the following policies:

6.3.1 Global Policy Framework

- **Sustainable Development Goals** – countries are called upon to ensure a balance exists with regards to economic, political, social and environmental efforts required that these global agreed goals are achieved with underpinning principle of leaving no one behind. Am other goals, Goal Number 11 which focuses on building ‘*Sustainable Cities and Communities- i.e. making cities and human settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable*’ is anticipated to influence development programmes and projects particularly to be implemented through IDP.
- **New Urban Agenda** – *with a shared vision of cities for all, referring to the equal use and enjoyment of cities and human settlements, seeking to promote inclusivity and ensure that all inhabitants, of present and future generations, without discrimination of any kind, are able to inhabit and produce just, safe, healthy, accessible, affordable, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements to foster prosperity and quality of life for all.*” The Joint IDP is therefore aligned to

the New Urban Agenda as a key instrument for enabling national, subnational and local governments and all relevant stakeholders to achieve sustainable urban development.

- **The African Union Agenda 2063** – a collective vision and roadmap for the African continent for the next fifty years. The Agenda 2063 aspires to among others: A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development. The development of the joint IDP therefore provides an opportunity for speeding up actions on the agenda.

6.3.2 National Policy Framework

- **Vision 2030** – with the goal of transforming the country into of a prosperous Middle-Income Nation by 2030 will be the lead policy document to direct development in the two respective districts.
- **7th National Development Plan** – with the goal to create a diversified and resilient economy for sustained growth and socio-economic transformation driven, among others, by agriculture, tourism, manufacturing and mining.
- **The National Decentralization Policy (2013)** – the Policy sets out a number of strategies and measures through which the vision and objectives of policy are to be achieved and will therefore be a reference material.
- **Health Sector** - The health services provision will continue to be guided by the National Health Policy (2012) among other policies and plans available.
- **Education Sector** – Both the National Child Policy (2006) and Educating our future Policy (1996) stress the importance of educational for all children in primary, secondary and tertiary educational institutions and therefore will remain the key policy documents for the sector.
- **Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries** – the National Agriculture Policy 2012 which emphasizes the importance of improving access to productive resources and services for small scale farmers especially women and young farmers and value addition will continue to guide development in the sector.
- **Forestry** - Zambia National Forestry Policy 2015 espouses sustainable management of forest resources to maximize benefits to the Nation, especially forest dependent communities with focus on: attainment of Sustainable Forest

Resources and Ecosystem Management, promotion of forest-based industries and Non-wood forest products development, carbon trading among other areas.

- **Water and Sanitation** - National Water Policy (2010) is the key policy document in the sector.
- **Transport** – The National Transport Policy 2019 is expected to enhance the facilitation role of the *transport* sector in social and economic development of the public and private sectors.
- **Communication** - The Information and Communication Technology Policy of 2006 will facilitate the transformation of Zambia into an information and knowledge-based society and economy supported by consistent development of universal access to ICT by all citizens by 2030.
- **Energy**- The National Energy Policy (2019), will guide the development in the two districts.
- **Industrialization** - The National Industrial Policy (2018) will guide the pace of industrialization development in the two districts.
- **Mining** -The Mineral Resources Development Policy (2013) will guide the development in the two districts.

- **Tourism Sector** – the National Tourism Policy, 2015 will be guiding policy document in the implementation of the IDP for the sustainable development of tourism in the two districts.

6.4 Development Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies

It is envisaged that by the year 2030, the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) will meet the following development objectives and Strategies;

3.3.1 Development Objectives and Development Strategies

S/N	Development Objectives	Developmental Strategies
1	To increase and diversify agriculture, livestock and fisheries production and productivity through proven technological innovations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversification of agricultural, livestock and fisheries production and utilization of modern technology. • Creation of crop demo plots and crop field schools. • Introduce intensive and commercial farming using smart investments. • Introduce sustainable and environmentally sound agricultural practices. • Strengthening emergency preparedness through timely early warning and efficient crop focusing and maintenance of strategic food reserves • Conduct continuous sensitization meetings to farmers on good /best agriculture best practices.
2	To promote the conservation of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of eco-friendly forests/fruit plantations and nurseries, Agro forestry, and conservation of forest reserves. • Involvement of the community in the Conservation of wildlife through the promotion of community resource boards (CRB) • Promoting sustainable forest management
3	To develop infrastructure in the key sectors of the economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop infrastructure in the key sectors of the economy such as Roads, Housing, Health, Education, Transport, Communication and sports and recreation for youth development • Promotion of public private partnerships in the creation of

		infrastructure
4	To construct eco-friendly water and sanitation infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of solar powered water systems across the two districts • Rehabilitation and expansion of water reticulation system and setting up of sewerage systems across the two districts • Construction and rehabilitation of borehole for domestic use • Discourage the proliferation of septic tanks and soak-away Development of solid waste management systems
5	To increase the number of beneficiaries on social protection programmes and enhance the quality of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of alternative livelihoods for the people through the design of locally initiated income generating activities. • Expansion of social protection programme • Promotion of entrepreneurship skills training programmes
6	To increase the supply of wood and non-wood forestry products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish intensive exotic forest plantations across Petauke/Lusangazi districts. • Identify degraded land for the afforestation. • Establishment apiaries and environmentally friendly bee keeping technologies • Promotion of business ventures in other non-wood forestry products besides bee keeping
7	To promote co-existence between human and wildlife.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish systems of co-existence between human and wildlife. • Promotion of measures which keep away wildlife from crops which include the construction of chilly and bee-hive fences. • Discourage creation of settlements in protected areas such as game management

8	To promote investment in climate smart energy sources for domestic and commercial use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of solar energy, wind, bio-fuel and bio gas for domestic and commercial use.
9	To create sustainable alternative livelihood and empowerment programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of gender equality in resource allocation and access to agriculture, livestock & fisheries services and land focusing more on women and young Establish diversified empowerment systems for women and youths • Design of locally initiated income generating activities • Expansion of existing empowerment fund schemes
10	To prevent and control pests, crop and livestock diseases of national economic importance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and development • Construction and rehabilitation of dip tanks. • Establish systems of prevention and control of pests, crop and livestock diseases of national economic importance • Strengthening surveillance of pests, crop and livestock diseases • Promote establishment of diagnostic laboratories at district level
11	To promote real estate development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote construct affordable and accessible housing units using local, GRZ funds and partners. • Construction of shopping mall • Construction of offices spaces
12	To promote spatial planning for climate smart investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and implement spatial plans for climate smart investments.
13	To have a highly motivated and disciplined workforce for enhanced service delivery and ensure that respective organizational objectives are met.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate for highly motivated and disciplined workforce • Ensure the establishments of government departments and institutions are well staffed.

14	To stimulate the growth of the tourism and hospitality sector	Promote the establishment hotels, lodges, ranches, safaris and curio business
15	To stimulate value chains products and access to markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of value chain industries. • Establish linkages to market of products • Identification of bulking industries • Creation of out grower schemes for identified value chains
16	To increase accessibility to water for agricultural and industrial use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of solar powered water systems across the two districts. • Construction and rehabilitation of dams for agriculture and industrial use.

3.3.2 Community and District Priorities

In order to respond to the developmental objectives and strategies, the following projects were identified and prioritized through a highly participatory process to be in the IDP.

3.3.2.1 Kalindawalo Chiefdom (Petauke Central Constituency)

S/N	IDENTIFIED PROJECT	LOCATION OF PROJECT			RESOURCE AVAILABLE	PRIORITY RANKING
		VILLAGE	WARD	CHIEFDOM		
1	Construction/Rehabilitation of Roads and Bridges	All Gazetted Roads (T4/Merwe Clinic Rd 10kms, Sitambuli/Chisasa Rd 12kms, Orobino/Osward Rd 10kms)	All wards	Kalindawalo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand 	1

2	Construction/Rehabilitation of Dams (Irrigation Schemes).	<i>Selected villages</i>	All wards	Kalindawalo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Streams • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand • defunct dams 	2
3	Development of Livestock Multiplication Centres	Kovyane Ward	Kovyane	Kalindawalo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land – 10 hectares • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand • Livestock Farmers 	3
4	Creation of Fruit Plantations (Orchards, Banana, etc...)	One site per ward	All Wards	Kalindawalo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Labour • Streams 	4
5	Creation of Community Forests	One site per ward (Chitimba area in Kovyane Chimutowe village in Nyika Madzi-Atuwa Village)	All Wards	Kalindawalo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Existing unprotected forests in some wards • Unskilled Labour 	5
6	Drilling of solar powered of Boreholes	Villages with critical shortage of water	All Wards	Kalindawalo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand 	6
7	Construction and Upgrading of Health Centers.	<i>Selected villages</i>	All Wards	Kalindawalo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand 	7

8	Construction of Schools, Literacy Centres and Upgrading of Schools	<i>Selected villages</i>	All Wards	Kalindawalo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Unskilled Labour Crushed stones River/Building Sand 	8
9	Connection of Public Institutions to the National Grid and establishment of Solar Systems.	All public facilities	All wards	Kalindawalo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Existing ZESCO power lines. 	9
10	Aquaculture Development (Construction of Fish Ponds and Fingerling Hatcheries).	One site per ward	All Wards	Kalindawalo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Unskilled Labour Crushed stones River/Building Sand 	10
11	Construction of Skills Training Centres	One site	Mbala	Kalindawalo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Unskilled Labour Crushed stones River/Building Sand 	11

3.3.2.2 Mumbi Chieftdom (Petauke Central Constituency)

S/N	IDENTIFIED PROJECT	LOCATION OF PROJECT			RESOURCE AVAILABLE	PRIORITY RANKING
		VILLAGE	WARD	CHIEFDOM		
1	Rehabilitation/Construction of Roads & Culverts	All Gazetted Roads Petauke/Mumbi - Nyalukomba/Minga Stop Mumbi/Chikumba Mumbi/Mung'ongo Malowe/Mnyeche Mung'ongo/Kasonde Madzi/Ngoli Minga/Mungomba Minga/Kanjoka Chisoyo/Mumbi	Ongolwe & Msumbazi	Mumbi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Unskilled Labour Crushed stones River/Building Sand Gravel 	1

2	Construction/Rehabilitation of Dams (irrigation Schemes)	Molika, Mumbi, Mng'ong'o, Kamelavapya, Njemi, Milimbo, Kaluba, Kasonde, Fulu	All Wards	Mumbi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Streams • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand • Defunct dams 	2
3	Drilling of Boreholes.	Villages with critical shortage of water	All Wards	Mumbi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand 	3
4	Development of Livestock Multiplication Centres	Minga Stop	Msumbazi	Mumbi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land – 10 hectares • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand • Livestock farmers 	4
		Mumbi HQs	Ongolwe			
5	Construction of Health Centres	Mondola Chisoyo Ching'ombe	Ongolwe	Mumbi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land – 5 hectares • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand 	5
		Mng'omba Ngoli	Msumbazi			
6	Construction of police posts	Mumbi HQs	Ongolwe	Mumbi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand 	6
		Minga Stop	Msumbazi			
7	Construction of Agriculture Staff Houses (Extension Services Enhancement)	M'nyeche	Msumbazi	Mumbi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand 	7
		Mumbi B	Ongolwe			

8	Creation of Community Forests	In the two wards	Ongolwe Msumbazi	Mumbi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Existing unprotected forests in some wards • Unskilled Labour 	8
9	Construction of Storage Sheds.	Mondola	Ongolwe	Mumbi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand 	9
		Mumbi				
		Chumbe				
		Mng'omba	Msumbazi			
		Minga Stop				
Mtumbata						
10	Construction of Skills Training Centres	Mumbi	Ongolwe	Mumbi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand 	10
		Minga Stop	Msumbazi			

The proposed projects identified in Petauke Central are summarized in form of a map below:

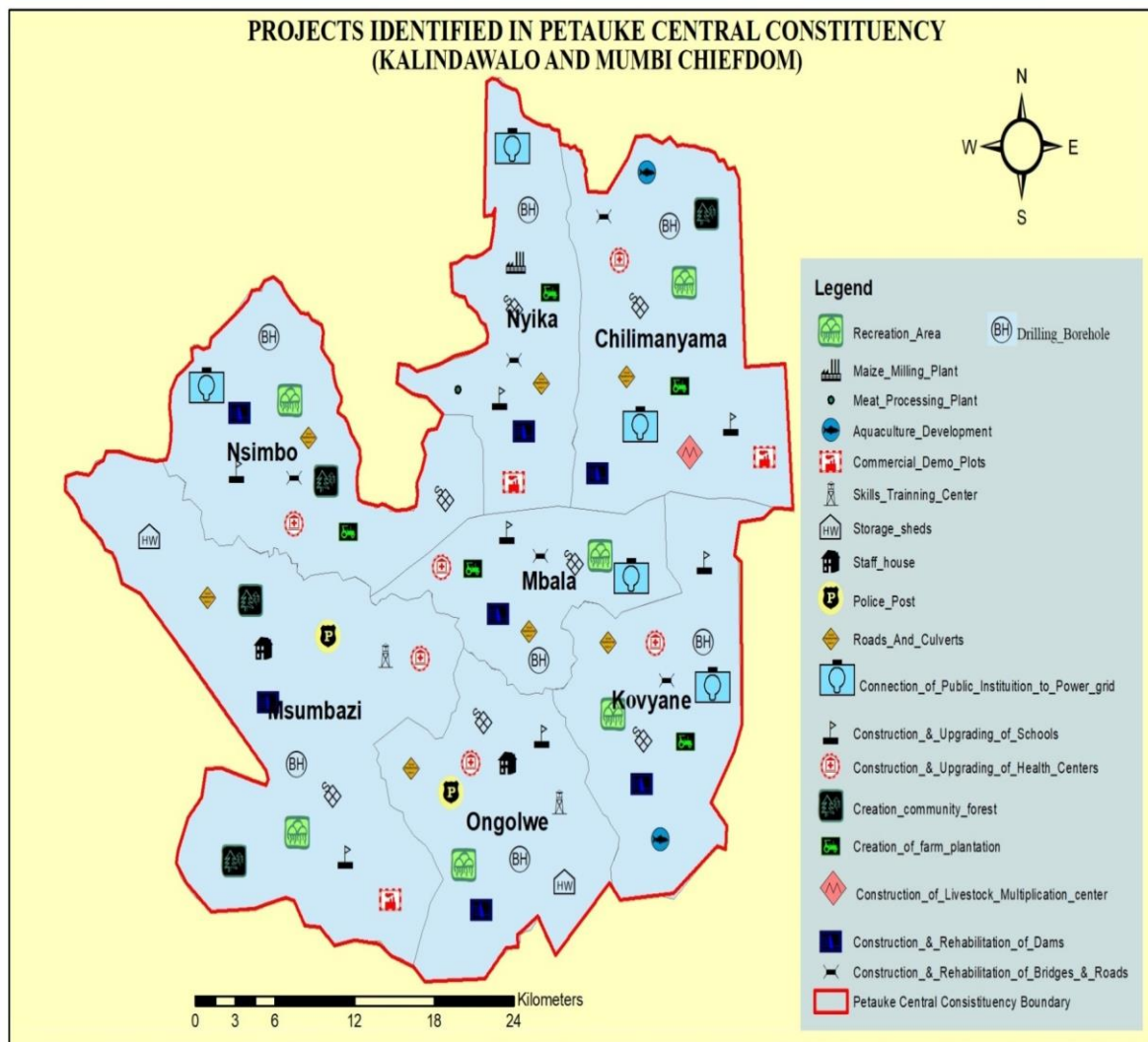


Figure 4.1: Map of proposed projects for Petauke Central (Source: Petauke / Lusangazi IDP Technical Team- 2020)

3.3.2.3 Mwanjawanthu Chiefdom (Kaumbwe Constituency)

S/N	IDENTIFIED PROJECT	LOCATION OF PROJECT			RESOURCES AVAILABLE	PRIORITY RANKING
		VILLAGE	WARD	CHIEFDOM		
1	Drilling of solar powered boreholes for Water Reticulation	Sanjama, Mankhungwe, Chizanda, Kaselo, Gideon, M`manga, Zumaire, Mulindang`ombe, Makwinza, Sing`omba, Tongomala, Msinkhu, Thayo, Manyane settlement, Nyakachonko,	Manyane, Kanyanga, Kaumbwe, Lusinde and Manjazi.	Mwanjawanthu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour • River/Building Sand • Burnt Bricks 	1
2	Construction/Rehabilitation of Dams (irrigation Schemes)	Pilimbila, Mnado, Matonje, Kayebe, Kaweza, Kasusu, Kaselo, Kalonga, Mulala, Nyakulumuna, Kalumbwa, Nyandwane, Lwatizi	All wards	Mwanjawanthu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Streams • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand 	2
3	Construction/Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads and Culverts	Njanjande/Mtilizi Kasero/Mtumbata Muzizi/Kayebe Mankhungwe/ Chiozanda Sanjama/Makoza/ Mankhungwe Muzizi/Kayebe Mankhungwe/	All wards	Mwanjawanthu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand 	3

		Chiozanda Mtukuzi/ Kalindawalo				
4	Construction of Mini Hospitals, Health Posts and Staff Houses.	Lusinde, Lunene, Mankhungwe, Pilimbila, Chizanda, Minanga, Chikumba, Wankhala & Zumaire	All wards	Mwanjawanthu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand • Burnt Bricks Land • Stones • Gravel 	4
5	Livestock Multiplication Centres	One in each ward	All wards	Mwanjawanthu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land – 10 hectares • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand 	5
6	Bee – Keeping Production	Sanjama, Julius Mazombwe, Sing’omba, Mulindang’ombe, Chitelele, Makwinza, Zumaire	Manyane Kaumbwe	Mwanjawanthu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour • Small Forests 	6
7	Construction of Dip-Tanks / Spray Races	One in each ward	All wards	Mwanjawanthu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crashed Stones • Sand • Land • Livestock Farmers. 	7
8	Creation of Community Forests	Sanjama, Julius, Mazombwe, Sing’omba, Mulindang’ombe, Chitelele, Makwinza,	All wards	Mwanjawanthu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Existing unprotected forests in some wards • Unskilled Labour 	8

		Zumaire, Kangongwa, Kanjase, Jeke				
9	Connection of Public Institutions to the National Grid and establishment of Solar Systems.	All public facilities	All wards	Mwanjawanthu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Existing ZESCO powerlines. • Houses/Villages 	9
10	Construction of Staff Houses, Schools /Upgrading of Schools	Various schools	All the wards.	Mwanjawanthu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand • Burnt Bricks 	10
11	Food and fruit Processing/ Value Addition	Kaumbwe	Kaumbwe	Mwanjawanthu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abundant agriculture produces • Land 	11
12	Construction of Storage Sheds.	Various	all wards	Mwanjawanthu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand 	12
13	Construction of Skills Training Centres	Kaumbwe	Kaumbwe	Mwanjawanthu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand 	13

The proposed projects identified in Kaumbwe Constituency are summarized in form of a map below:

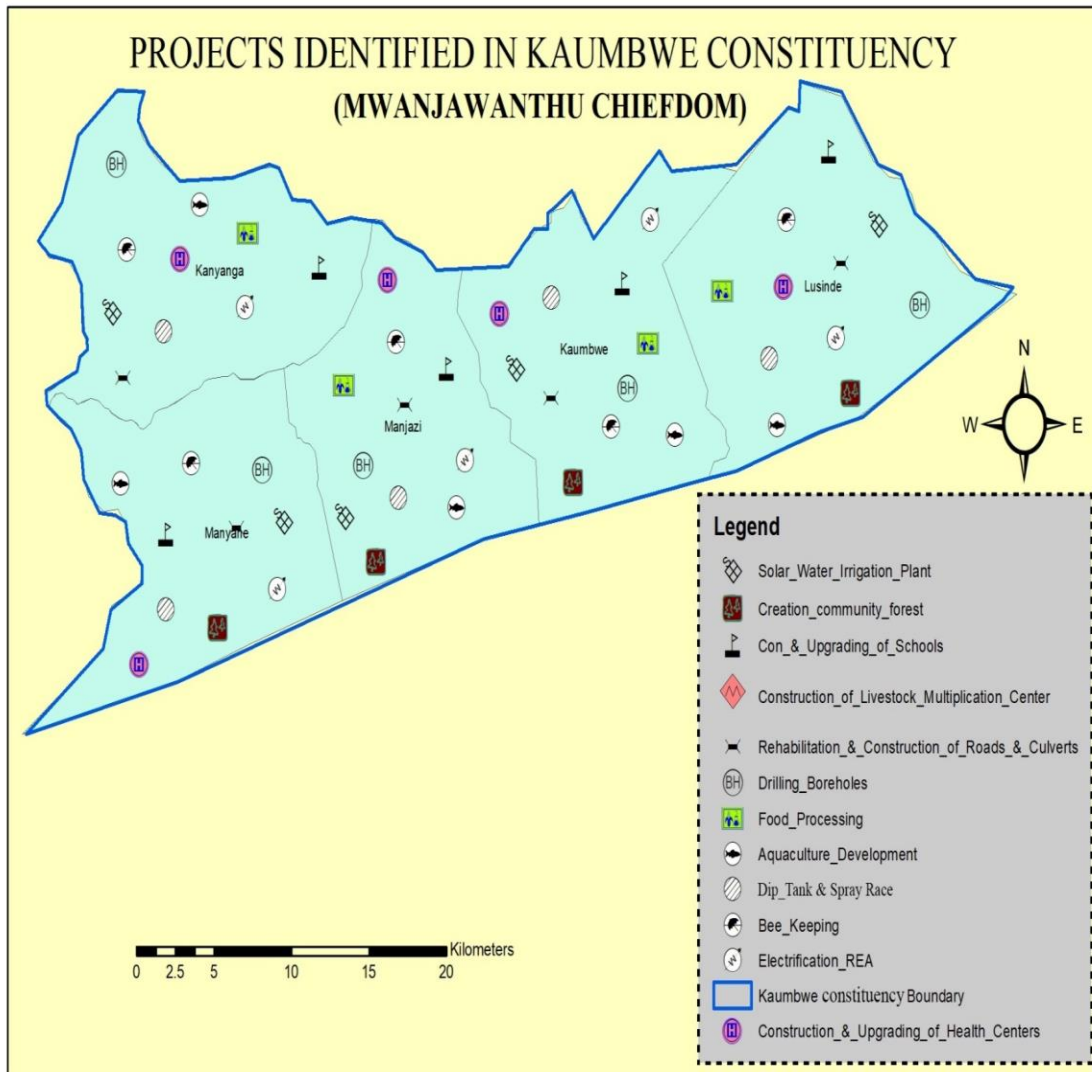


Figure 4.2: Map of proposed projects for Kaumbwe (Source: Petauke / Lusangazi IDP Technical Team- 2020)

3.3.2.4 Nyamphande Chiefdom (Msanzala Constituency)

S N	IDENTIFIED PROJECT	LOCATION OF PROJECT			RESOURCES AVAILABLE	PRIORITY RANKING
		VILLAGE	WARD	CHIEF DOM		
1	Solar Powered Water Irrigation System	Kalonga, Kakwiya, Kawezya, Nyakachonka, Nsamba, Chirwa, Lutwazi, Chipungu, Chaingo, Manzi, Kapyela, Simwenda, Nathan, Kapanda, Nyamphande & Nyamia B, Chirwa, Kalama, Chingolo, Weluzani, Chiwoza, &Ngalawa	Mateyo-Mzeka, Lutwazi, Nyakawise & Singozi	Nyamph ande	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour • Water sources 	1
2	Drilling of Solar Powered Boreholes	Kalama, Chingolo, Weluzani, Chiwoza, Ngalawa, Milembo, Chikuse, Chikungwa, Chisenga, Yobe, Nsokolole, Katayeni, Isaki, Nyamphande	All Wards	Nyamph ande	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour • River/Building Sand • Burnt Bricks 	2
3	Rehabilitation/Construction of Roads & Culverts	All Gazetted Roads	All Wards	Nyamph ande	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand 	3
4	Creation of Community Forests	Misolo, Mkonda, Chonjo, Malengo, Katonda, Lupinda, Mwanza, Kapyela, Matonga, Milembo, Mwandindi	All Wards	Nyamph ande	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Existing unprotected forests in some wards • Unskilled Labour 	4
5	Livestock Multiplication Centre/ Dip tanks	Chikuse, Nyamphande, Chivumbo Section, Nsenya	All Wards	Nyamph ande	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land – 10 hectares • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand 	5

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock farmers 	
6	Aquaculture Development (Construction of Fish Ponds and Fingerling Hatcheries).	Nsenya, Chilandu, Nyamphande, Mwambula	All Wards	Nyamphande	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand 	6
7	Creation of Farm Plantations (Orchards, Banana, Garlic, etc...)	Chiwa, Malengo, Nathan, Kawanga	All Wards	Nyamphande	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Labour • Streams 	7
8	Construction and Upgrading of Schools and housing	Misolo, Nsamba, Nsenya, Ray, Mkonda, Mwambula, Nyamphondolo, Mwanza, Chipungu, Sasu, Kasuma, Muzenje & Chikuse	All Wards	Nyamphande	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand • Burnt Bricks 	8
9	Commercial Demo Plots for Agriculture	Misolo, Chikwela	Mateyo-Mzeka & Singozi	Nyamphande	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour 	9
10	Construction/Rehabilitation of Dams (irrigation Schemes)	Mkhoti, Chikokwe, Nyamphande, Nsenya, Malengo, Chiwa, Misolo, Chingolo, Nsamba, Nyakachonkho, Mkkonda	Nyakawise Mateyo Mzeka	Nyamphande	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Streams • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand 	10
11	Establishment of financial institutions/agencies	Selected villages	Nyakawise	Nyamphande	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for services 	11

1 2	Construction of Storage Sheds.	Selected villages	All wards	Nyamph ande	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand 	12
1 3	Construction of Skills Training Centres	selected village	Lutwazi	Nyamph ande	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand 	13
1 4	Establishment of Community Resource Boards (CRB) for enhanced wildlife management	Selected Villages	Mateyo Mzeka Singozi	Nyamph ande	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of wildlife 	14

3.3.2.5 Sandwe Chiefdom (Msanzala Constituency)

SN	IDENTIFIED PROJECT	LOCATION OF PROJECT			RESOURCES AVAILABLE	PRIORITY RANKING
		VILLAGE	WARD	CHIEFDOM		
1	Construction/Rehabilitation of Roads and Culverts	Chilongozi road Mawanda/ Chizalira Ukwimi/Chingolo. Makale/Matulino Chiloba/Chikuse Riverside/Matizye Kampila/Sinda Mwanika/Sindikani	All wards	Sandwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand 	1

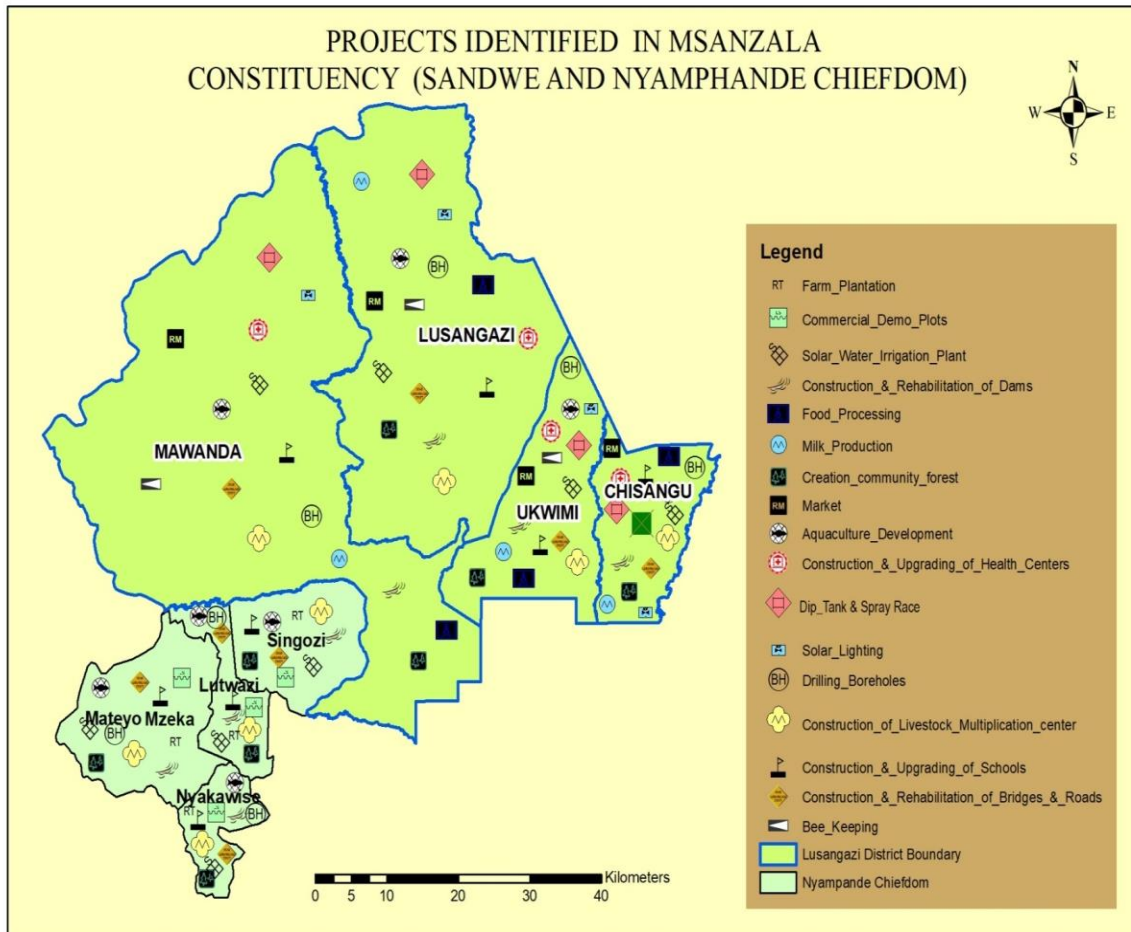
2	Drilling of solar powered Boreholes.	Kapopo, Chiwole, Samuel, Chilengu, Chimutowe, Mwelwa, Kasangazi, Lusandwa, Masili, Sopa, Chilongozi, Mwanika, Salazani, Haugen Sch., Sambila, Mangolo Com. Sch., Sindikani.	All wards	Sandwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour • River/Building Sand • Burnt Bricks 	2
3	Construction of Mini Hospitals, Health Posts & Staff Houses.	Lumbuka, Mileka, Chiwale, Sandwe, Mwanika, Chimukwamba, Matizye, Mudonsa, Songovwa, Chitindi	All wards	Sandwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand • Burnt Bricks 	3
4	Creation of Community Forests	Sandwe, Chiwale, Mileka, Lumbuka, Mwanika, Muchilwa, Chimunda, Nyombwe, Chikapu, Chilongozi, Masili & Matizye	All wards	Sandwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Existing unprotected forests • Unskilled Labour 	4
5	Development of Livestock Multiplication Centres	Sopa, Songovwa, Kasangazi, Sichilima, Gamaliele & Kampila.	Ukwimi, Chisangu & Mawanda.	Sandwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land – 10 hectares • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones 	5
6	Bee – Keeping Production	Mwelwa, Chiwole, Mulira, Chilengu, Chikapu, Chilongozi,	All wards	Sandwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled 	6

		Masili & Matizye			Labour • Small Forests	
7	Construction of Dip-Tank / Spray Races	Mwelwa, Chilengu, Chinkhuni, Chiwale, Samuel & Sandwe	All wards	Sandwe	• Crashed Stones • Sand • Land • Livestock Farmers.	7
8	Food and fruit Processing / Value Addition	Ukwimi	Ukwimi	Sandwe	• Abundant agriculture produces • Land	8
9	Milk Production and processing.	Mwelwa	Mawanda	Sandwe	• . Land • . Livestock Farmers	9
10	Solar Lighting	Chiwale Mudonsa Songovwa Masili	All wards	Sandwe	• Human Resource • Land • Houses/Villages	10
11	Construction of staff houses, schools /upgrading of schools	Chiwale, Mileka, Lumbuka, Chinkhombe, Mwanika, Salazani, Mangolo, Ukwimi, Mudonsa, Nkhumba, Matizye	All wards	Sandwe	• Land • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand • Burnt Bricks	11
12	Construction of Market	Sandwe	Lusangazi	Sandwe	• Bricks, Sand, Labour	12

13	Construction of Fish Ponds and Fingerling Hatcheries	Chitindi, Mzumwa & Sopa	Mawanda Ukwimi	Sandwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • Wetlands • River/Building Sand 	13
14	Construction/Rehabilitation of Dams (irrigation Schemes)	Kachewere Mzumwa Sopa	Mawanda Ukwima	Sandwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Streams • Unskilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand • Defunct dams 	14

The proposed projects identified in Msanzala Constituency are summarized in form of a map below:

Figure 4.3: Map of proposed projects for Msanzala (Source: Petauke / Lusangazi IDP Technical Team- 2020)



3.3.3 PETAUKE DISTRICT PROJECTS

S/N	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	AVAILABLE RESOURCES
1	Livestock Multiplication Centre - Small livestock - Cattle etc	Nyika ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Livestock farmers • Skilled personnel
2	Fisheries hatchery	Nyika ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Fish farmers • Skilled personnel • Streams/dams
3	Development of Agro-processing industries - Milling plants, - Cooking oil, - Peanut, - Animal feed production, - Food /fruit processing, - Meat processing, - Feedlots - Tomato processing - Cold storage facilities - Hide and skin processing - Fertiliser processing plant	Petauke urban/other surrounding areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Farm produce • Livestock • Available market
4	Apiculture - Production - Processing - Packaging	Nyamphande	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Forests • Available market
5	Fruit plantation - Mango - Banana etc	All wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Seasonal fruits • Livestock • Available market • Good soils
6	Expansion and improvement of Communication network coverage	All wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Existing towers • Existing market/ high demand for services
7	Road network	All wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Skilled Labour

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raw materials (Crushed stones, River, Building Sand, etc)
8	Rehabilitation and expansion of Water reticulation system	CBD and all wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • High demand for services
9	Staff Houses/Housing development	CBD and all wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • High demand for housing services
1	District Administration Block	CBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • High demand for an administration block • Skilled personnel
1	Stadium – Sport infrastructure	CBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • High demand for sports infrastructure • Skilled personnel • Existing sports clubs
1	Recreation centres and Resource centres	Petauke urban/Kawere/Chiefdom HQs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • High demand for recreation facilities
1	Markets	All wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • High demand
1	Police stations	Msumbazi, Kaumbwe, Ongolwe, Nyakawise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • High demand for recreation facilities • Skilled personnel
1	Development of Sewerage system	CBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • High demand for services
1	Development of shopping malls (Major/mini)	Petauke urban/ Minga stop/Chiefdom HQs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • High demand for services • Huge population
1	Integrated Commercial farm	Nyamphande	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arable Land • Good soils
1	Development of an airstrip	Nyamphande	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land
1	Promote the growth of hospitality industry	Across the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Huge market • Tourist attractions
2	Establishment of a university	Petauke urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • High demand for services

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing secondary schools
2	Establishment of financial institutions and mobile money facilities	Petauke urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land High demand for financial services
2	Solid waste management-development of engineered landfill	Petauke District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land
2	Construction of ultra-modern bus station	Petauke urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Technical Personnel High Demand for the services
2	Construction of abattoir	Petauke district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land High demand for the services
2	Mining and quarrying business	Nyamphande, Mwanjawanthu/ Kalindawalo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineral deposits such as Graphite and Malachite and Blue aquamarine and Green tourmaline
2	Public Car Parks	Petauke Urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land
2	Construction of tracking bays	Petauke Urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land
2	Development of Local Area Plans, Re-planning and upgrading of settlements	Petauke district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land
2	Setting of bio gas and bio fuel plant	Petauke Urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for alternative renewal energy
3	Construction of markets	All Chiefdoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of commodities/traders

3.3.4 LUSANGAZI DISTRICT PROJECTS

S/N	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	AVAILABLE RESOURCES
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1.	Solar powered irrigation systems	All wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Skilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand
2.	Construction and upgrading of health facilities and housing	Ukwimi ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • High demand for health facilities and housing • Existing health facilities • Skilled personnel
3.	Construction and rehabilitation of bridges and roads	All wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Skilled Labour • Raw materials (Crushed stones, River, Building Sand, etc)
4.	Construction and upgrading of schools and housing	All wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • High demand for schools and housing • Existing school facilities • Skilled personnel
5.	Construction and upgrading of markets	All wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • High demand
6.	Construction and upgrading of dams	All wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Streams • skilled Labour • Crushed stones • River/Building Sand • Defunct dams
7.	Construction of administration offices	Ukwimi ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Skilled personnel
8.	Creation of community forests	Chisangu and Ukwimi ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Receptive communities • Existing unprotected forests
9.	Development of Agro-processing industries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Milling plants, - Cooking oil, - Peanut, - Animal feed production, - Food/fruit processing, 	Ukwimi /other surrounding areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Farm produce • Livestock • Available market

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meat processing, - Feedlots - Hide and skin processing 		
10	Development of tourism and hospitality industry	Across the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Huge market • Tourist attractions • Upcoming mining activities
11	Establishment of a university	Lusangazi urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • High demand for services • Existing secondary schools
12	Creation of commercial farming blocks	Ukwimi ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arable Land • Good soils • Streams
13	Establishment of financial institutions	Across the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • High demand for financial services
14	Solid waste management-development of environmental dump site	Lusangazi district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land •
15	Construction of modern bus station	Lusangazi urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Technical Personnel • High Demand for the services
16	Construction of abattoir	Lusangazi district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • High demand for the services
17	Public Car Parks	Lusangazi Urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land
18	Re-planning and upgrading of settlements	Lusangazi district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land
19	Mining and quarrying business	Lusangazi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineral deposits
20	Recreation centres and Resource centres	Lusangazi Urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • High demand for recreation facilities
21	Police stations	All wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • High demand for recreation facilities • Skilled personnel
22	Post Office	Lusangazi Urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Skilled personnel • High demand

23	Training and technical colleges	Lusangazi Urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Skilled personnel
24	Housing Units	Lusangazi Urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land
25	Electricity Supply	All wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for power
26	Water Supply	All wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for water
27	Cemetery	Lusangazi Urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land
28	Sewerage Disposal	Lusangazi Urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land
29	Setting of bio gas and bio fuel plant	Lusangazi Urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for alternative renewal energy
30	Construction of abattoir	Lusangazi district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • High demand for the services
31	Establishment of Community Resource Boards (CRB) for enhanced wildlife management	All wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of wildlife

3.3.5 Objective project matrix

Table 3.3.6 Development Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies – Summarized for the two districts

<i>Objective 1</i>								
<i>To increase and diversify agriculture, livestock and fisheries production and productivity through proven technological innovations.</i>								
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept .
Diversification of agricultural, livestock and fisheries production through utilization of modern technology.	Development of Livestock Multiplication Centres and construction of Dip-Tanks / Spray Races	Kovyane/ Ongolwe/ Nyika/Msumbazi wards/ All wards in Mwanjawanthu/ Nyamphande/ Sandwe chiefdoms	Business proposal development	Resource mobilisation	5 LMCs construction 6 Dip tanks/ spray races	5 LMCs construction 6 Dip tanks/ spray races		MFL
	Construction of Storage Sheds	All chiefdoms (Kalindawalo, Mwanjawanthu, Nyamphande, Mumbi and Sandwe)	Business proposal development	5 sheds	9 sheds		3 sheds	MoA
	Aquaculture Development (Construction of Fish Ponds and Fingerling Hatcheries)	All wards in Kalindawalo/Nyamphande/ Mwanjawanthu/ Mumbi chiefdoms/ Mawanda, Ukwimi in Sandwe chiefdom	Business proposal development	30 fish ponds, 5 fingerling Hatcheries	15 fish ponds, 2 fingerling hatcheries	10 fish ponds		MFL
	Construction/Rehabilitation of Dams (Irrigation Schemes including solar powered one).	All wards in Kalindawalo, Mwanjawanthu chiefdoms/ All wards under Lusangazi	Business proposal development	5 solar irrigation schemes developed	3 dams rehabilitated 2 construction of	3 solar irrigation schemes developed	3 dams rehabilitated 1 construction of	MoA/MWDS EP

					dams commenced		dams commenced	
	Construction of an abattoir	Petauke/ Lusangazi Urban	Business proposal development		1 in Lusangazi	1Petauke		MLG/MFL
	Fertilizer processing plant	Petauke Urban	Business proposal development	commence the construction	completion			MoA/MCTI
	Diary production and processing	Mawanda in Sandwe chiefdom	Business proposal development	Commence establishment of dairy farms and milk processing	completion			MFL/MLG
	Development of agro processing industries such as Milling Plants, cooking oil, peanut, animal feed, meat processing, feedlots, tomato processing, cold storage facilities, hide and skin processing	Petauke/ Lusangazi Urban and surrounding areas	3 Business proposal development	5 Business proposal development	commence the development of 5 processing units	completion and operationalisation		MoA/MLF/MLG
	Integrated commercial farm	Nyamphande chiefdom	Business proposal development	commence development	completion			MoA/MFL/MLG

			ment					
	Creation of commercial farming blocks	Ukwimi	Business proposal development	commerce development	completion			MoA/MFL/MLG
Objective 2								
<i>To promote the conservation of natural resources</i>								
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept
Creation of eco-friendly forests/fruit plantations and nurseries, Agro forestry, and conservation of forest reserves.	Creation of Community Forests	All wards in Kalindawalo, Mwanjawanthu, Nyamphande, Mumbi and Sandwe chiefdoms	Business proposal development	10 CF	15CF	10CF		MLNR/MLG
	Creation of farm Plantations (Orchards, fruits, Banana, etc...)	All wards in Petauke Districts/Ukwimi in Sandwe chiefdom		Business proposal development	5 farm plantation			MoA/MLG
	Food and fruit processing plants	Kaumbwe in Mwanjawanthu chiefdom, Ukwimi in Sandwe chiefdom		Business proposal development	2 processing plants	operationalisation		MoA/MLG
Involvement of the community in the Conservation of wildlife through the promotion of community resource boards (CRB)	Promotion of management of wildlife through community resource boards (CRB)	Mateyo Mzeka, Singozi wards/All wards in Lusangazi District	Creation of CRBs	Creation of CRBs				DWLNP

<i>Objective 3</i>		<i>To develop infrastructure in the key sectors of the economy</i>						
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept
Develop infrastructure in the key sectors of the economy such as Roads, Housing, Health, Education, Transport, Communication and youth development	Construction/Rehabilitation of Roads and Bridges	All wards in Kalindawalo/ Mumbi/ Mwanjawanthu/Nyamphande/Sandwe Chiefdoms	5 bridges/ 200 km of roads	7 bridges/ 300 km of roads	10 bridges/300 km of roads	5 bridges/200 km of roads	5 bridges/200 km of roads	MHID/MLG
	Construction of Mini Hospitals, Health Posts and Staff Houses.	All wards in Kalindawalo/ Mumbi/ Mwanjawanthu/ Nyamphande/ Sandwe/ Chiefdoms	3 Mini hospital, 7 health posts /10 staff houses	1 mini hospital/ 10 health/ 20 staff house	10 health/ 20 staff house			MoH/MoF
	Construction and upgrading of Schools and Literacy Centres	All wards in Kalindawalo/ Mumbi/ Mwanjawanthu/ Nyamphande/ Sandwe Chiefdoms	8 schools	8 schools/ 2 literacy centres	10 schools	5 schools		MoGE/MoF
	Construction of Police Posts	Ongolwe, Msumbazi, Nyakawise wards/ all wards in Lusangazi	2 police posts	2 police post	3 police post			MHA
	Construction of Staff Houses for Public workers	Across Petauke/ Lusangazi districts	2	3	3			MHID/MoWS
	Construction of decent markets	All Chiefdoms in Petauke and Lusangazi districts	Business proposal development	3	3	2	1	MLG
	Expansion and improvement of	Petauke/Lusangazi districts	Business	Installation of	Installation			MCT

	communication network coverage		proposal development	more network towers	of more network towers			
	Development of Nyamphande airstrip	Nyamphande Chiefdom	Business proposal development	Implementation	Implementation			MCT/MLG
	Development of sport complex	Petauke CBD	Business proposal development	Resource mobilisation	Commence the development	completion		MYSCD/MLG
	Construction of recreation and resources centres	Kawere, Minga, Mawanda, Petauke and Lusangazi Urban/ & all Chiefdom Headquarters	Business proposal development	Resource mobilisation	2	3	2	MYSCD/MLG
	Establishment of University	Petauke Urban/Lusangazi Urban	Business proposal development	Resource mobilisation		Commence the development	completion	MHED
	Construction of ultra-modern bus stations	Petauke/ Lusangazi Urban	Business proposal development & Resource mobilisation		Commence the development	completion		MLG
	Mining and quarrying	Mwanjawanthu/Kalindawalo						

	business	chiefdom/ Sandwe							
	Construction of tracking bay	Petauke /Lusangazi Urban	Business proposal development	1					MLG
	Public Car Parks	Petauke /Lusangazi Urban				1			MLG
	Establishments of financial institutions	Nyakawise ward/Petauke /Lusangazi Urban		Development of a strategy	Implementation				MLG
	Post Office	Lusangazi				1			MCT/MLG
	Improvement/ establishment of a cemetery	Petauke/Lusangazi	Development of a strategy	Implementation of strategy					MLG
Objective 4									
<i>To construct eco-friendly water and sanitation infrastructure.</i>									
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept	
Development of solar powered water systems across Petauke and Lusangazi districts	Drilling of solar powered boreholes	All wards in Kalindawalo/ Mumbi/ Mwanjwanthu/ Nyamphande/ Sandwe Chiefdoms	Business proposal development	20	20	20	10	MLG/MWDS EP	
Construction and rehabilitation of borehole for domestic use	Drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes for domestic use	All wards in Kalindawalo/ Mumbi/ Mwanjwanthu/ Nyamphande/ Sandwe Chiefdoms	Development of strategy	Implementation	Implementation	Implementation	Implementation	MLG	
Rehabilitation and	Development of Sewerage system	Petauke/Lusangazi Urban	Feasibility study	Business proposal	Resource	Commence	Continue	MWDSEP/MLG/ EWSC	

expansion of water reticulation system and setting up of sewerage systems across the two districts	Rehabilitation and expansion of Water reticulation system	Petauke/ Lusangazi Urban	Feasibility study	Business proposal development	Commence the development	Continue with the development		MWDSEP/MLG/ EWSC
Development of solid waste management systems	Development of engineered landfill	Petauke	Feasibility study	Business proposal development	Commence the development	Continue with the development		MLG
	Development of environmental dumpsite	Lusangazi district	Feasibility study	Business proposal development	establishment			MLG
Objective 5								
<i>To increase the number of beneficiaries on social protection programmes and enhance the quality of life</i>								
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept .
Creation of alternative livelihoods for the people through the design of locally initiated income generating activities.	Development of Livestock Multiplication Centres and construction of Dip-Tanks / Spray Races	Kovyane/ Ongolwe/ Nyika/Msumbazi wards/ All wards in Mwanjawanthu/ Nyamphande/ Sandwe chiefdoms	Business proposal development	Resource mobilisation	5 LMCs construction 6 Dip tanks/ spray races	5 LMCs construction 6 Dip tanks/ spray races		MFL/MCDS
	Aquaculture	All wards in	Business	30 fish	15 fish	10 fish		MFL/MCDS

	Development (Construction of Fish Ponds and Fingerling Hatcheries)	Kalindawalo/Nyamphande/ Mwanjawanthu/ Mumbi chiefdoms/ Mawanda, Ukwimi in Sandwe chiefdom	s proposal development	ponds, 5 fingerling Hatcheries	ponds, 2 fingerling hatcheries	ponds			S
	Creation of farm Plantations (Orchards, fruits, Banana, etc...)	All wards in Petauke Districts/Ukwimi in Sandwe chiefdom		Business proposal development	5 farm plantation				MoA/MLG/ MCDSS
	Bee keeping production, processing and packaging	Manyane/ Kaumbwe of Mwanjawanthu /selected wards in Nyamphande/ all ward in Sandwe	Business proposal development	Implementation	implementation	implementation	implementation	implementation	MLNR/MCDSS/MLG
Promotion of entrepreneurship skills training programmes	Establishment of skills training centres	Mbala ward under Kalindawalo/Ongolwe & Msumbazi wards under Mumbi/Kaumbwe ward under Mwanjawanthu/Lutwazi under Nyamphande	Business proposal development	2	3	3			MCDSS/MLG
Objective 6									
<i>To increase the supply of wood and non-wood forestry products.</i>									
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept	
Establish intensive exotic forest plantations across Petauke/ Lusangazi districts.	Creation of Community Forests	All wards in Kalindawalo, Mwanjawanthu, Nyamphande, Mumbi and Sandwe chiefdoms	Business proposal development	10 CF	15CF	10CF		MLNR/MLG	
Establishment and apiaries	Bee keeping production, processing and packaging	Manyane/ Kaumbwe of Mwanjawanthu /selected wards in	Business	Implementation	implementation	implementation	implementation	MLNR/MLG	

environmentally friendly bee keeping technologies		Nyamphande/ all ward in Sandwe	proposal development		ion	ion	ion	
Promotion of business ventures in other non-wood forestry products besides bee keeping	Creation of farm Plantations (Orchards, fruits, Banana, etc...)	All wards in Petauke Districts/Ukwimi in Sandwe chiefdom		Business proposal development	5 farm plantation			MoA/ MLNR /MLG
Objective 7								
<i>To promote co-existence between human and wildlife.</i>								
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept .
Establish systems of co-existence between human and wildlife.	Establishment of Community Resource Boards (CRB) for enhanced wildlife management	Mateyo Mzeka & Singozi wards under Nyamphande Chiefdom/All wards in Sandwe Chiefdom	Creation of CRBs	Creation of CRBs				DWLNP
Objective 8								
<i>To promote investment in climate smart energy sources for domestic and commercial use</i>								
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept .
Establishment of solar energy, wind, bio-fuel and bio gas for domestic and commercial use.	Connection of Public Institutions to the National Grid and establishment of Solar Systems.	All wards in Kalindawalo, Mwanjawanthu and Sandwe chiefdoms		Strategy developed	implementation	implementation	implementation	District Administration/ ZESCO
	Setting of bio gas and bio fuel plant	Petauke Urban/ Lusangazi Urban		Feasibility Study				ME/MFL

<i>Objective 9</i>	<i>To create sustainable alternative livelihood and empowerment programs.</i>							
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept
Promotion of gender equality in resource allocation and access to agriculture, livestock & fisheries services and land focusing more on women and young	Implementation of gender equality measures in resource allocation and access to agriculture, livestock & fisheries services and land	All wards in Kalindawalo, Mwanjawanthu, Nyamphande, Mumbi and Sandwe chiefdoms	Ensure more women and youths access to services	Ensure more women and youths access to services	Ensure more women and youths access to services	Ensure more women and youths access to services	Ensure more women and youths access to services	MoA, MFL/MLG
Establish diversified empowerment systems for women and youths/ Design of locally initiated income generating activities	Aquaculture Development (Construction of Fish Ponds and Fingerling Hatcheries)	All wards in Kalindawalo/Nyamphande chiefdoms/ Mawanda, Ukwimi in Sandwe chiefdom	Business proposal development	30 fish ponds, 5 fingerling Hatcheries	15 fish ponds, 2 fingerling hatcheries	10 fish ponds		MFL/MCDSS
	Creation of farm Plantations (Orchards, fruits, Banana, etc...)	All wards in Petauke Districts/Ukwimi in Sandwe chiefdom		Business proposal development	5 farm plantation			MoA/MLG/MCDSS
	Bee keeping production, processing and packaging	Manyane/ Kaumbwe of Mwanjawanthu /selected wards in Nyamphande/ all ward in Sandwe	Business proposal development	Implementation	implementation	implementation	implementation	MLNR/MCDSS/MLG
<i>Objective 10</i>	<i>To prevent and control pests, crop and livestock diseases of national economic importance.</i>							
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept.

Research and Development	Construction and rehabilitation of dip tanks and spray races.	Kovyane/ Ongolwe/ Nyika/Msumbazi wards/ All wards in Mwanjawanthu/ Nyamphande/ Sandwe chiefdoms	Business proposal development	Resource mobilisation	5 LMCs construction 6 Dip tanks/spray races	5 LMCs construction 6 Dip tanks/spray races			MFL
	Establishment of diagnostic laboratory	Petauke Urban		Feasibility study		Implementation			MoA/MFL
Strengthening surveillance of pests, crop and livestock diseases	Establish systems of prevention and control of pests, crop and livestock diseases of national economic importance	All wards in Kalindawalo, Mwanjawanthu, Nyamphande, Mumbi and Sandwe chiefdoms	Systems strengthening	Systems strengthening	Systems strengthening	Systems strengthening	Systems strengthening	Systems strengthening	MoA/MFL
Objective 11									
<i>To promote real estate development.</i>									
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept.	
Promote construct affordable and accessible housing units using local, GRZ funds and partners	Construct affordable housing units	CBD and selected areas of Petauke and Lusangazi districts	Feasibility studies	Proposal development & Resource mobilisation				MLG	
Construction of shopping mall and offices spaces	Construction of District Administration Blocks	Petauke/Lusangazi			Commence	completion		District Administration	
	Construction of Development of shopping malls	Petauke Urban, Minga stop and around chiefdom headquarters	Strategy Development		implementation	Implementation		MLG	

<i>Objective 12</i>		<i>To promote spatial planning for climate smart investments</i>						
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept.
Establish and implement spatial plans for climate smart investments.	Development of Local Area Plans, Re-planning and upgrading of settlements	Petauke and Lusangazi	Development of settlement upgrading strategy	2 LAPs per chiefdom developed/ 4 PLUP	Implementation of the LAP/PLUP	Review of LAPs// PLUP		MLG
<i>Objective 13</i>		<i>To have a highly motivated and disciplined workforce for enhanced service delivery and ensure that respective organizational objectives are met.</i>						
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept.
Advocate for highly motivated and disciplined workforce	Advocate for highly motivated and disciplined workforce	Petauke/Lusangazi districts	Make recommendation for improved staff welfare	Make recommendation for improved staff welfare	Make recommendation for improved staff welfare	Make recommendation for improved staff welfare	Make recommendation for improved staff welfare	MSA
Ensure the establishments of government departments and institutions are well staffed.	Ensure the establishments of government departments and institutions are well staffed.	Petauke/Lusangazi districts	lobby for adequate staffing levels	lobby for adequate staffing levels	lobby for adequate staffing levels	lobby for adequate staffing levels	lobby for adequate staffing levels	MSA

Objective 14								
To stimulate the growth of the tourism and hospitality sector								
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency/Dept.
Promote the establishment hotels, lodges, ranches, safaris and curio business	Creation the conditions for stimulating the growth of the sector	Across petauke and Lusangazi districts		Develop strategy	Implement the strategy	Implement the strategy	Implement the strategy	DDCC

6.5 Spatial Development Framework

6.5.1 Alternative Spatial Development Scenarios That Might Be Able to Address the Identified Issues and Deliver the Local Authority's Objectives

The purpose of designing a spatial development strategy is to be a guiding tool for spatial or land use management. The Spatial Development Strategy will guide decisions in the IDP area that involve the use and development of land, or planning for future use and development of land. These decisions include:

- Land use management decisions on applications for change of land use, such as rezoning and subdivision applications;
- Decisions on where services and infrastructure should be located.
- Guidance for developers as to appropriate locations and forms of development.

The Figures below show the development scenarios for Petauke and Lusangazi District respectively;

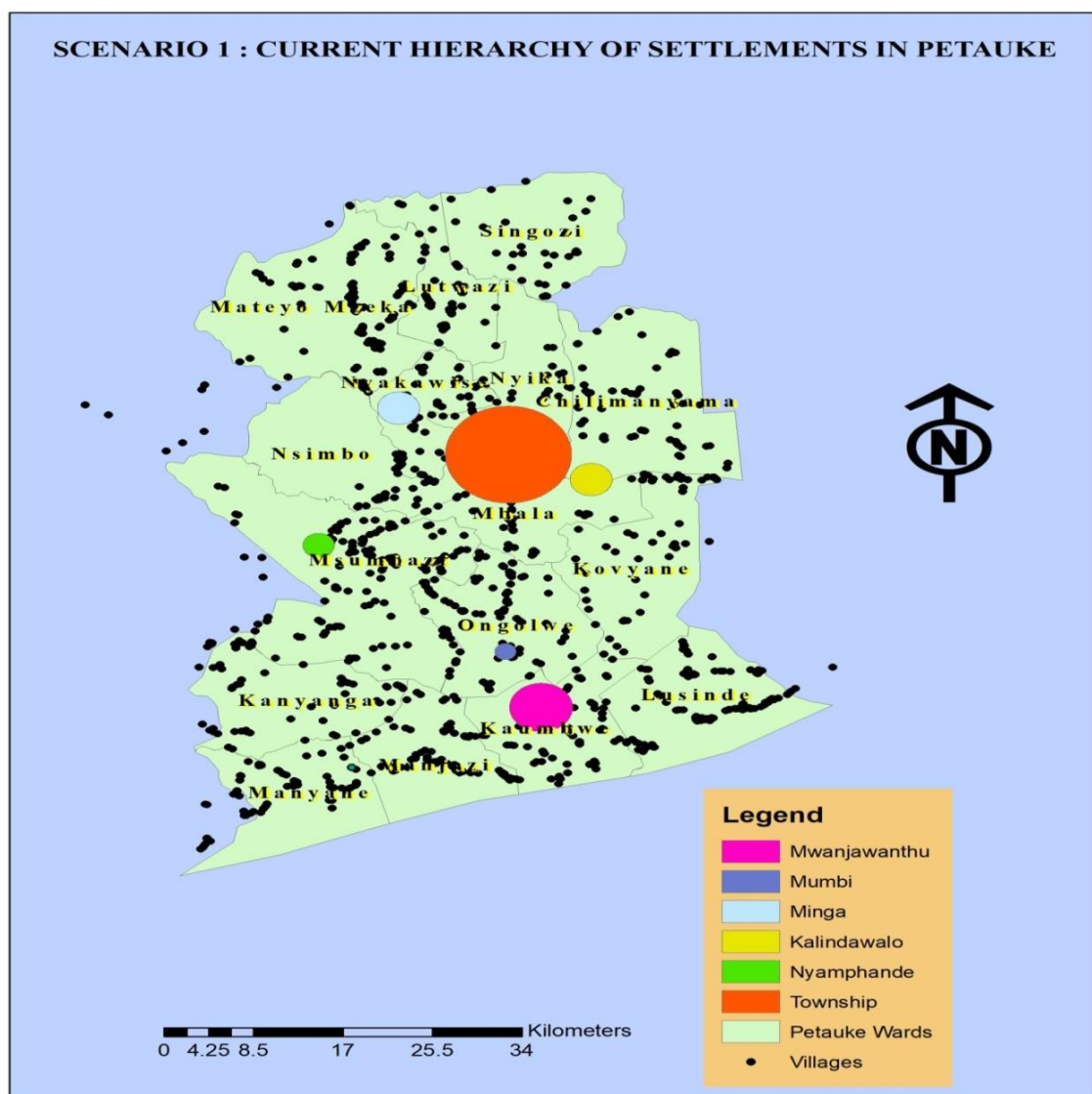
6.5.1.1: Scenarios for Petauke District

Scenario 1: (Existing Situation)

This scenario shows the current settlement pattern (hierarchy of settlements) in Petauke, as depicted in the map below. From the map in figure 6.1, it can be seen that the township has more settlements compared to any other area whilst Mumbi sub center has the least settlements. The settlements are spread along the roads with more concentrations in small centers (sub centers). Currently Petauke has five (5) growth centers namely (Kalindawalo, Mumbi, Mwanjawanthu, Minga and Nyamphande) besides the township, where there are population concentrations. It should be noted that the settlements were selected based on the trading activities and infrastructure development.

The ‘existing’ scenario means that the growth of the district will be in the identified sub centers as depicted in the map. This kind of growth implies that there will be pressure on some natural resources such as forests especially in Nyamphande and Minga area where there are encroachments in these National Forests (Minga and Mvuyve).

Figure 6.1: Current Settlement Pattern (Hierarchy of Settlements) in Petauke (Source: Petauke/Lusangazi IDP Technical Team- 2020)

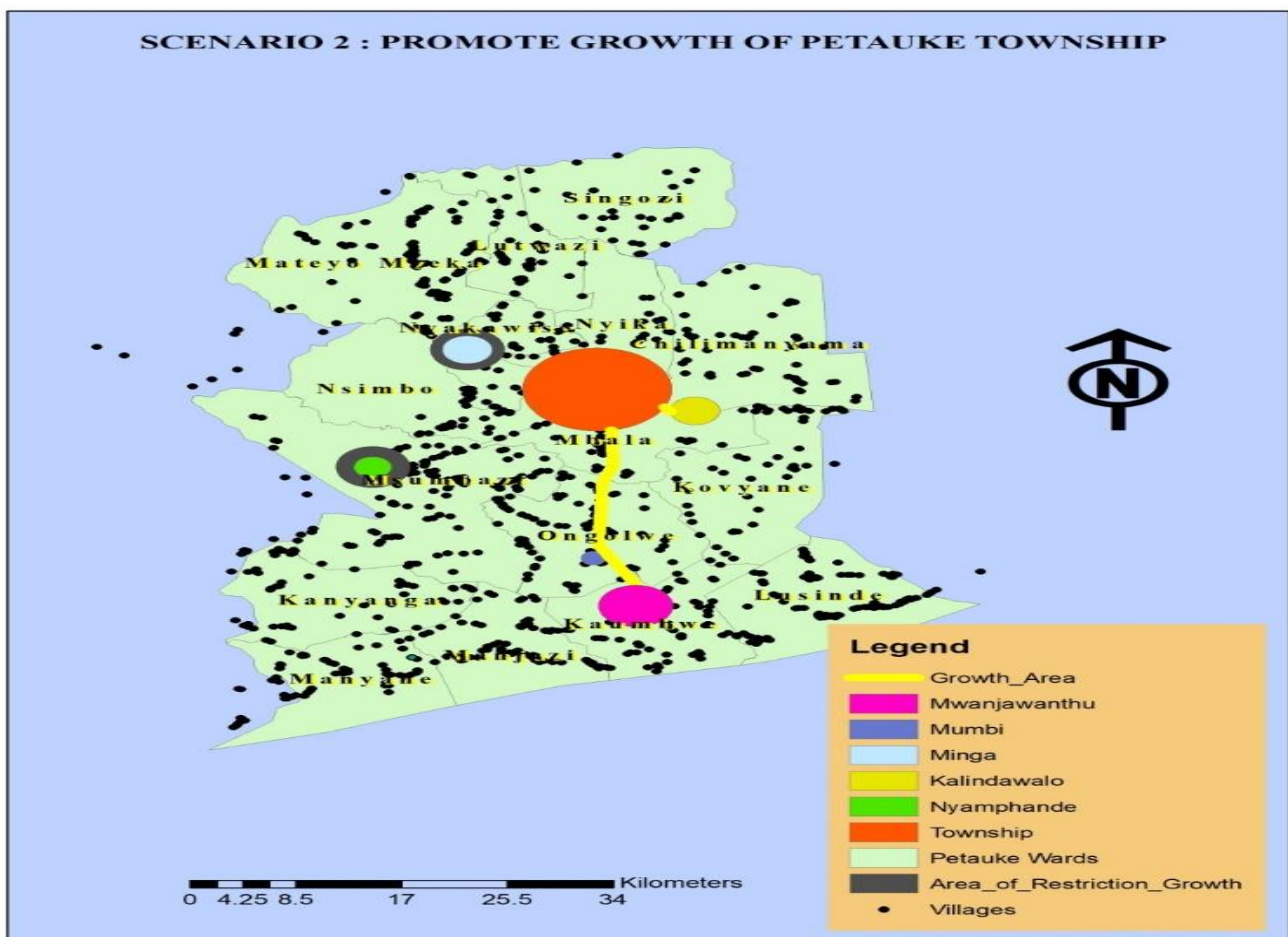


Scenario 2: Promote Growth of Petauke Township

Scenario 2 proposes promotion of growth within and out of the Petauke Township. The aim is to promote a well-planned and sustainable development within the township boundary, as there is high demand of land. This is evidenced from the recent extension of the township boundary from twenty –three square kilometers (23km²) to one hundred and three square kilometers (103km²) which was done in 2014. The Council went a step further to prepare a Local Area Plan (LAP) for the extended township in 2018.

In this scenario, the township growth is promoted towards Kalindawalo area along the great east road, where there is the Newly Built Kalindawalo General Hospital. As a way to promote development towards the new Hospital, the Council has allocated some plots to potential developers in Kawere area near the new Hospital. Further, growth is also promoted towards Mumbi area adjacent to the township area as there are more settlements along the road and some trading activities taking place. On the other hand, there is restriction of growth of some settlements in Minga and Nyamphande area, since some of the settlements have started to encroach in the forest reserve area namely Minga and Mvuyve National forests respectively. If these areas are left to grow at the rate at which they are currently doing, the National resource risk being depleted by encroachments.

Figure 6.2: Promote Growth of Petauke Township (Source: Petauke/Lusangazi IDP Technical Team- 2020)



Scenario 3: Promote Growth of Petauke Township and Other Settlements in the Sub Centers

The third scenario aims at promoting growth of the township and other settlements with the exception of Minga and Nyamphande in the next ten years of the IDP document. The promotion of these growths will be encompassed with upgrading of the settlements and creating the Local Area Plan (LAP) in all the settlements as a way to promote sustainable development. This will ensure that the IDP accommodates all other plans that are currently under implementation. The coordinated growth approach in these sub-centers will entail that planning agreements have to be made to have these areas planned for so that development is guided.

**SCENARIO 3 : PROMOTE GROWTH OF
PETAUKE TOWNSHIP AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS**

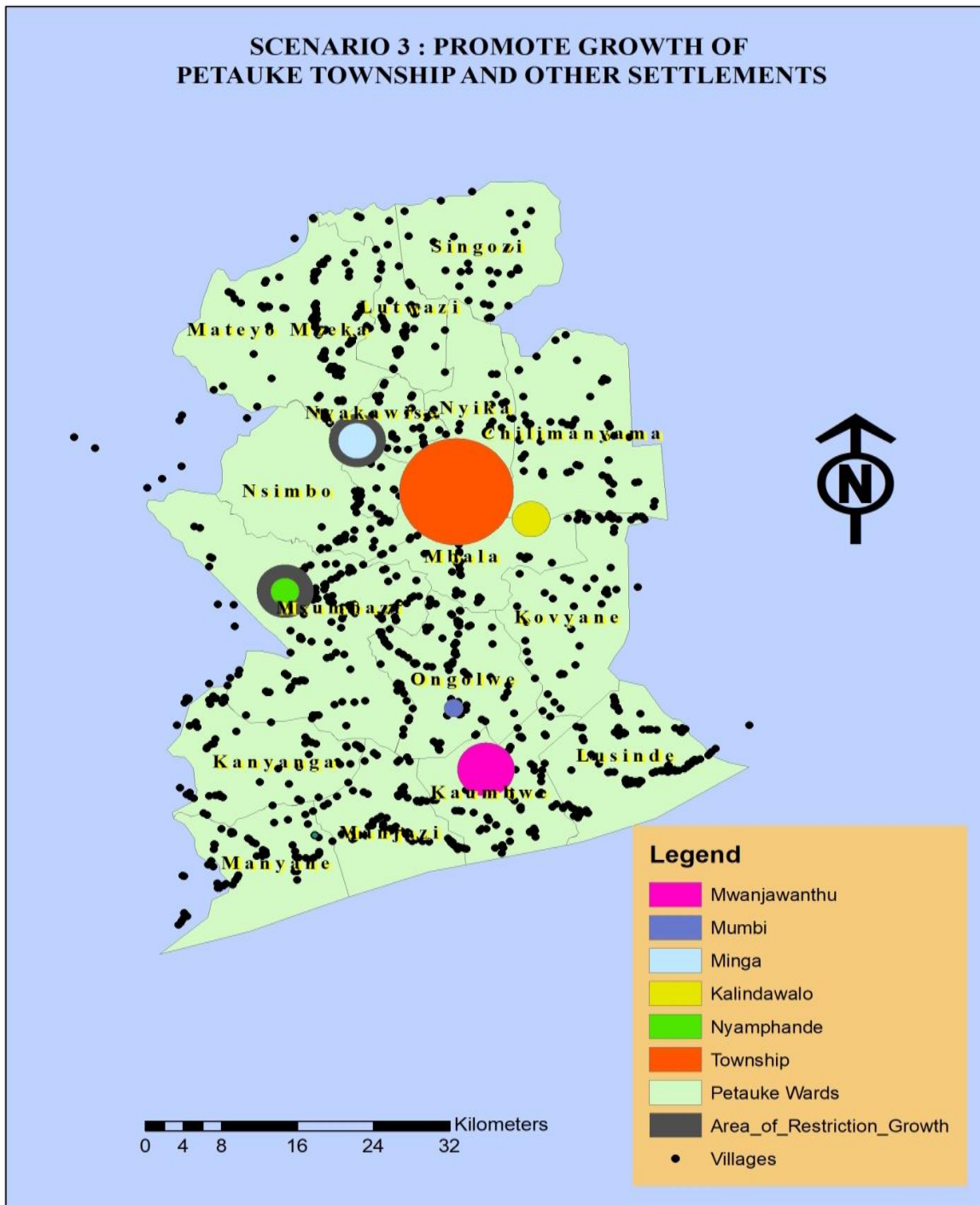
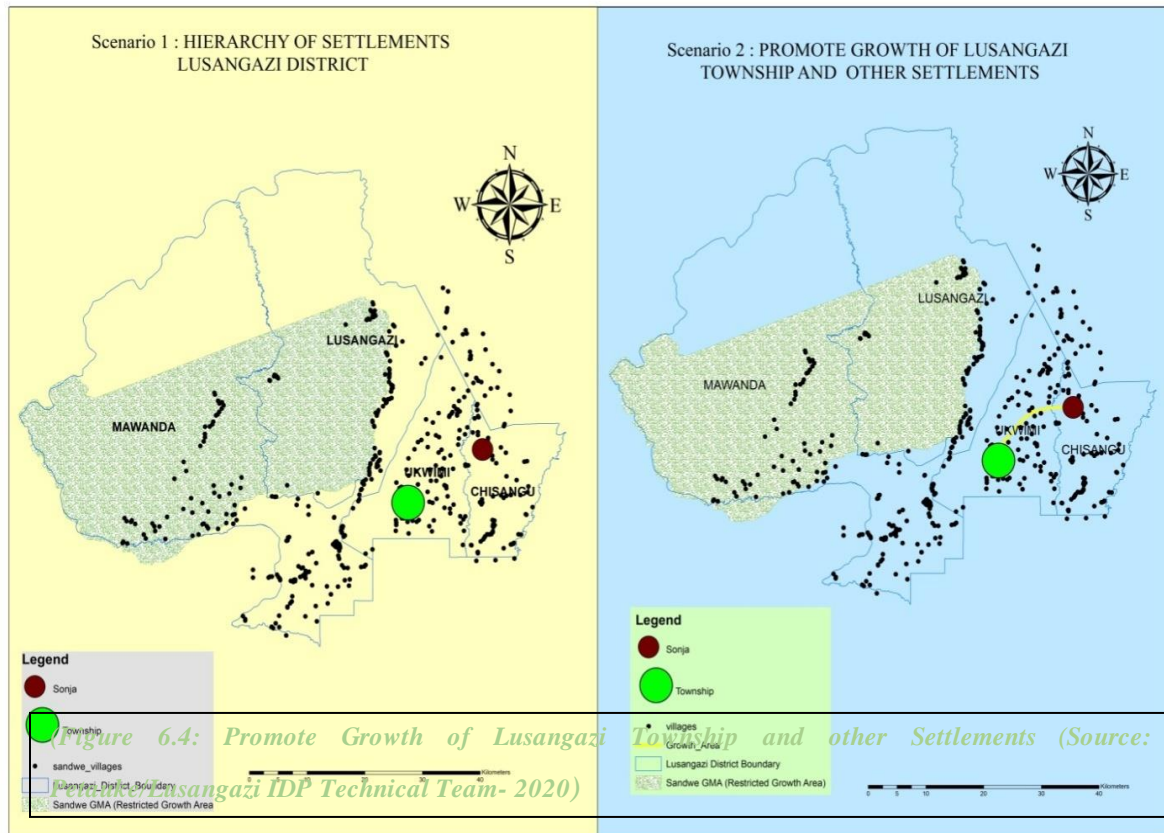


Figure 6.3: Promote Growth of Petauke Township and Other Settlements (Source: Petauke/Lusangazi IDP Technical Team- 2020)

6. 5.1.2: Scenarios for Lusangazi District

Scenario 1 and 2: Promote Growth of Lusangazi Township and Established Settlements

Lusangazi is a newly created District and has approximately 45% of land covered with the Game Management Area (GMA). Just like Petauke Districts most of its settlement are linear and dispersed. The newly created township which is located in Ukwimi ward is expected to grow in the next ten years as the Council has already prepared the Local Area Plan of the new



defined township boundary as a way to promote planned and sustainable developments. Scenario 1 shows the current state of settlement pattern in Lusangazi.

In scenario 2, it is proposed that growth will be promoted towards Sonja area in Chisangu ward which is also a trading place and has a few infrastructures. On the other hand, the IDP intends to restrict development within the GMA regardless of it being a mining area for the District so that there is a balance between growth of the district and protection of natural resources.

6. 5.2: Chosen Spatial Development Scenario

After analyzing the proposed spatial development scenarios, the following were the preferred by stakeholders with their justification.

6.5.2.1 Preferred development scenario for Petauke and the various infrastructure /services to be provided if the objectives of the IDP have to be met.

The preferred development strategy for Petauke is Scenario 3 which promotes growth of the township whilst growing the concentrated centers or sub-centers of Kalindawalo, Mumbi, Mwanjawanthu, Minga and Nyamphande with restrictions of growth around the Mvuyve and Minga national forests that are found in Nyamphande and Minga areas respectively. The restriction of growth in these two areas will ensure protection of these national resources. The types of projects proposed in these two areas will be those that will not exacerbate the problem of deforestation.

The implementation of this preferred scenario will not only provide the basic and key infrastructure to the people living in and visiting the township but also those in the outskirts of the district which will ensure the flow of investment thereby enhancing development in all areas of the district.

This development scenario best suits what the IDP aims to achieve which is ‘Improved social and economic welfare through well-coordinated climate smart investments and sustainable development by 2030’.

The preferred scenario encompasses the 5 year LAP for the township and provides for improving the sub centers through planning agreements with the traditional leadership.

PREFERRED SCENARIO 3 : PROMOTE GROWTH OF PETAUKE TOWNSHIP AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS

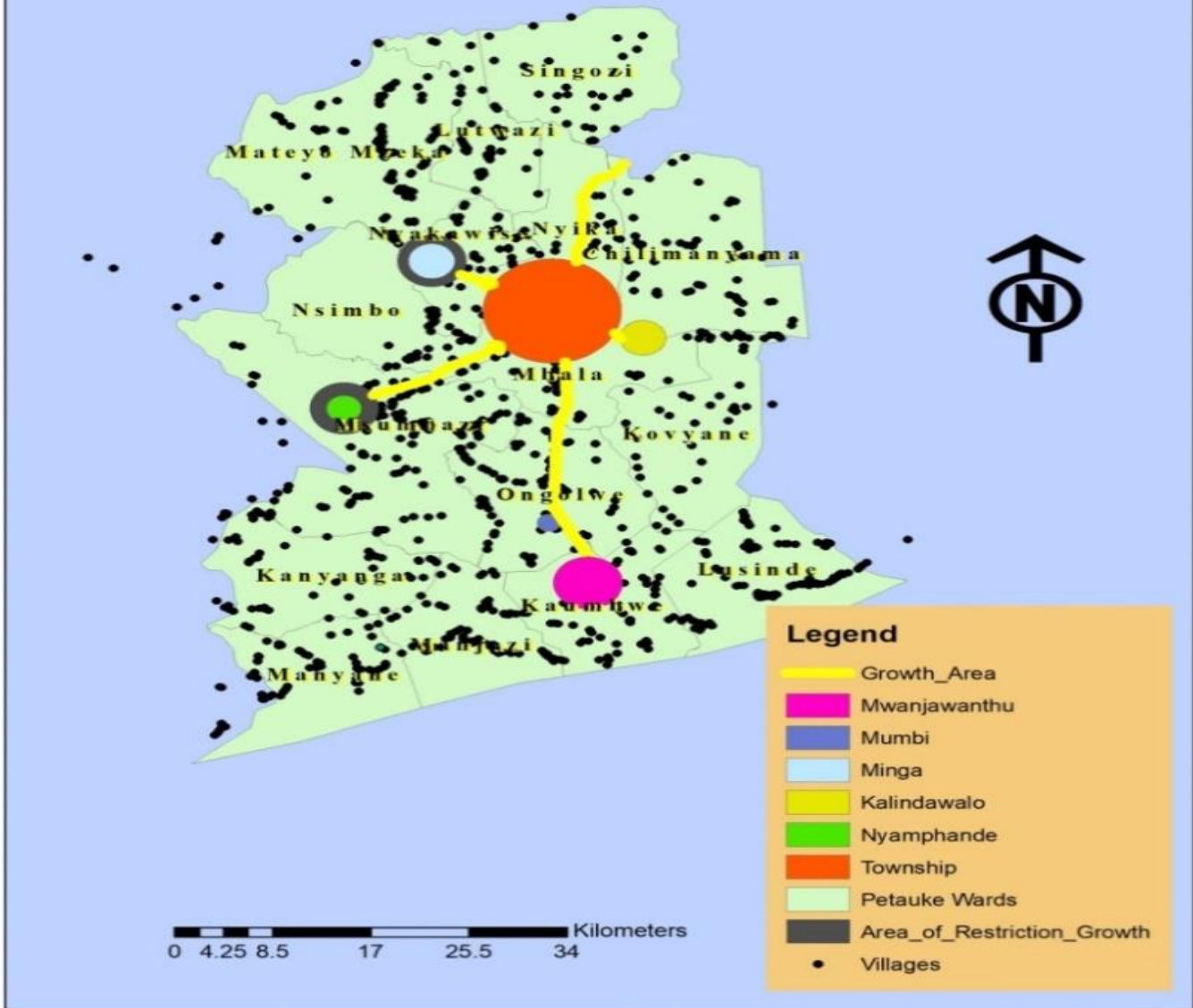
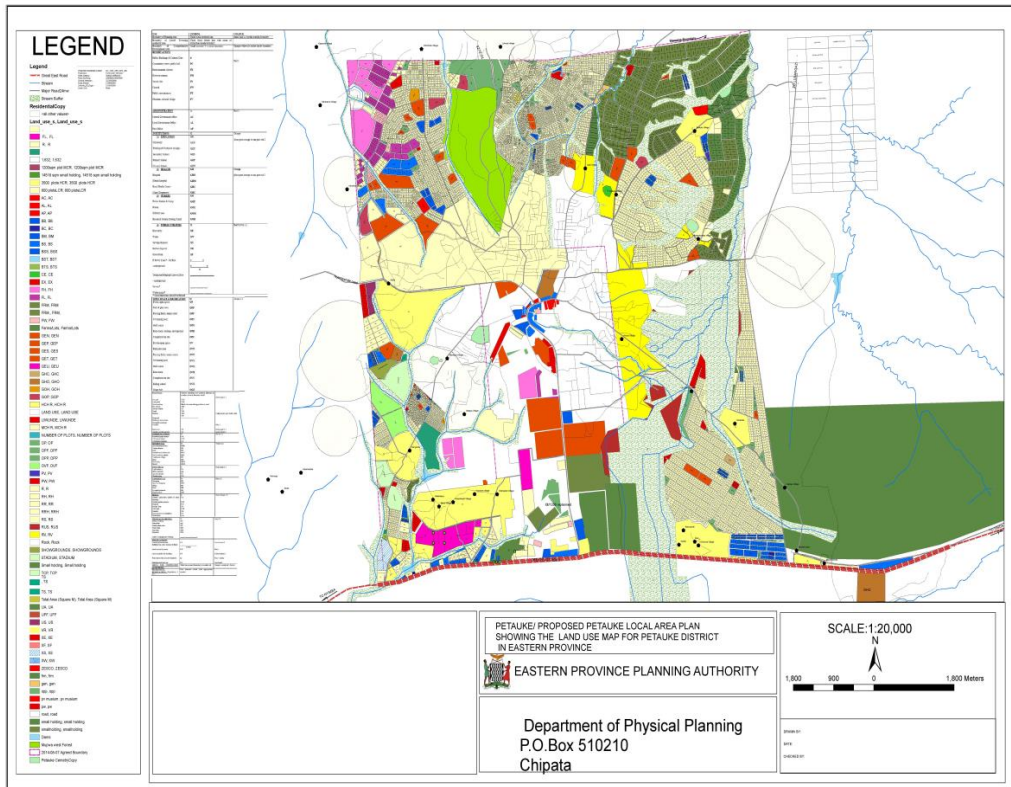


Figure 6.5: Preferred Development Scenario for Petauke (Source: Petauke/Lusangazi IDP Technical Team- 2020)



Figure

re 6.6: Proposed LAP for Petauke Township

Alive to the other factors that influence development, the Council will come up with strategies that will encourage development in these areas.

6.5.2.2 Preferred development scenario for Lusangazi and the various infrastructure /services to be provided if the objectives of the IDP have to be met

Lusangazi only had two scenarios, one depicting the current status and the other one indicating the preferred development scenario. Stakeholders felt that it was necessary to maintain the current proposed development for Lusangazi as outlined in the maps in figure 6.7 and 6.8.

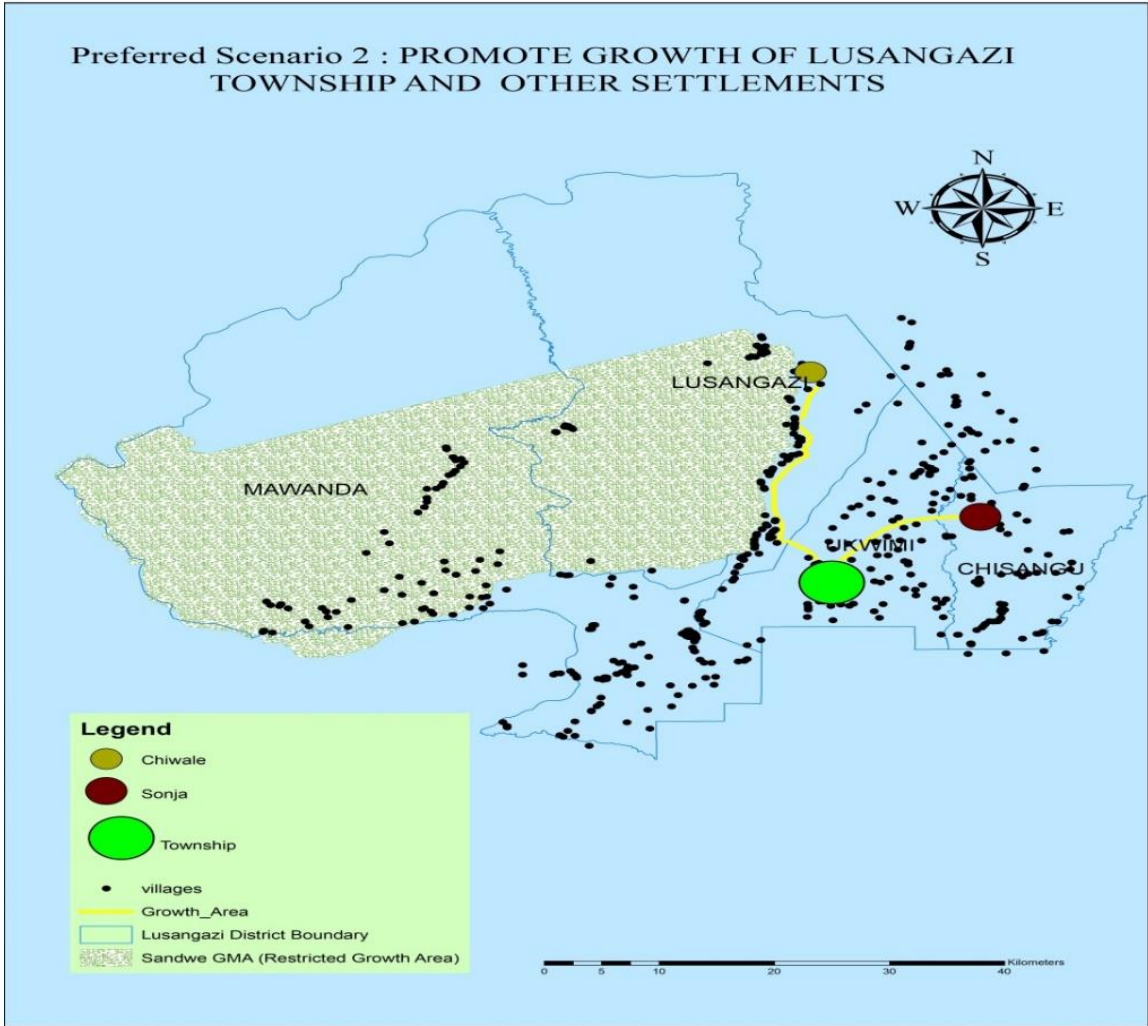


Figure 6.7: Preferred Development Scenario for Lusangazi (Source: Petauke/Lusangazi IDP Technical Team- 2020)

The development scenario targets to provide growth of the district from the current township which is located in Ukwimi towards Sonja which is in Chisangu ward. This development ensures that there is no congestion in areas in the GMA as this area is towards the South Luangwa National Park which borders with the district.

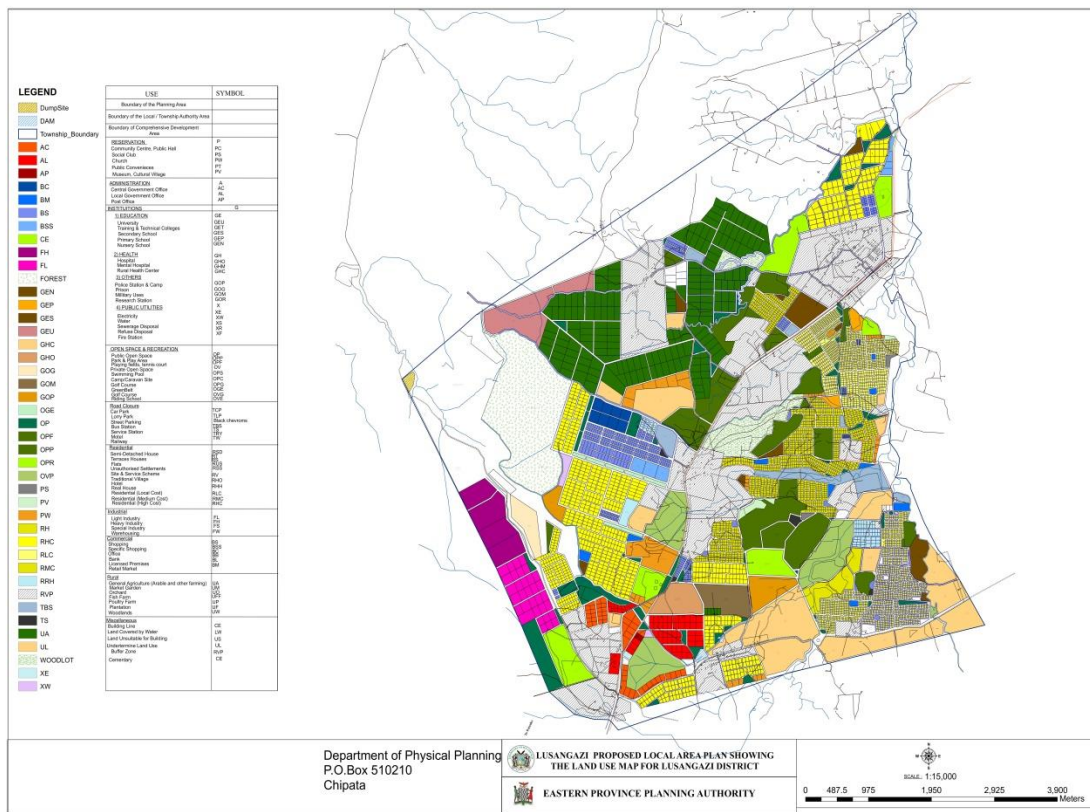


Figure 6.8: Proposed LAP for Lusangazi Township

6.5.3 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals to Improve, Maintain or Protect the Environmental, Social and Economic Aspects of Development

The Urban and Regional Planning (URP) Act of 2015 states that natural resources which includes water bodies and forests, shall be protected, enhanced and, where appropriate, developed as part of the planning function to enhance the beauty and environmental sustainability of the areas. Petauke Town Council and the devolved ministries will ensure that the policy is followed by creating by-laws that will restrict the encroachment of the forest reserve area namely Minga and Mvuvye forest reserve. The Council will also in the period of ten years engage with the traditional leaders and the community of Minga and Nyamphande in coming up with the local area plan which will encourage development to head towards the direction of Petauke township.

This also applies to Lusangazi District, where the Lusangazi Town Council and Devolved ministries of the district will ensure that the Sandwe Game Management Area (GMA) is protected to avoid unnecessary encroachment by carrying out sensitization to the community, creating by laws and upgrading informal settlement in the GMA. The council will work hand in hand also with the Traditional leaders and the community. However, Since Lusangazi is a

New District and intends to promote sustainable development in the township boundary, where the council has already created a Local Area Plan on which development will be focused on, in the period of ten years.

6.5.4 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals for Specific Protection Zones, Areas of Environmental Sensitivity or Cultural and Historical Importance or Areas of Importance for Disaster Management Purposes;

In general, both districts will use the URP Act of 2015 as a guiding tool in all plans and development as the Act clearly states that the integrated development plan shall be the principal planning instrument to guide and inform all planning and development in the area of the local authority and all planning decisions of a Planning Authority. The current existing Local Area Plans for Petauke and Lusangazi District have clearly indicated priorities and therefore will seek to promote and protect through implementation of PLUP policies and proposals for specific protection zones, areas of environmental sensitivity or cultural areas for disaster management purposes such as Protection of ecologically sensitive areas, heritage and cultural sites;

6.5.5 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals for the Protection of National and Regional Interests, Policies and Guidelines

To ensure that the development and plans are sustainable and are aligning with the National and Regional interests, policies and guidelines, the IDP will use the URP Act 2015 that clearly gives out the guidelines to be followed in coming up with an IDP in relation to land use. The URP Act 2015 states the strategic policies for determining the general direction and trends of spatial development and planning, also includes the general policies relating to land uses at province level, and also incorporates planning guidelines for Regional Development Plans, Integrated Development Plans, Local Area Plans and Sectorial Plans.

6.5.6 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals for Informal Settlements with a Description of Improvement Inputs or Other Management Responses Required and the Appropriate Building and Land Use Controls to Be Applied in Those Areas

The Joint IDP has identified areas that will be re-planned within the township of Petauke and Lusangazi District. According to the URP Act 2015, the councils of both districts are responsible for the activity. The Act further states that a planning authority may, declare an area of land within its area of jurisdiction an Improvement Area, and may declare that the whole or part of the land comprised in the Improvement Area shall cease to be part of an Improvement Area. The re-planning will include carrying out the construction and

maintenance of roads, pathways, waterworks, drainage, sewerage and other works for public amenity as it may consider necessary or desirable. The cost of re-planning and improving the informal will be catered for by the council, in return the council will issue to any person residing in those re planned area an occupancy license in respect of any piece or parcel of land in such form, subject to such conditions and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed. Now according to the URP Act 2015, an occupancy license shall; be valid for a period of thirty years, be registered in such manner as may be prescribed. The holder of an occupancy license shall have such rights and obligations in respect of the piece or parcel of land to which the license relates and in respect of any dwelling or other building erected thereon as may be prescribed. The Act further adds that any building to be erected in the re-planned area will be approved by the local authority in whose jurisdiction the land is situated. Lusangazi Town Council is currently not a planning authority; this implies that the approval of the re planned areas will be done by the Eastern Provincial Planning Authority. Whereas, Petauke Town Council is a planning authority, hence approval of the re-planning of the area will be approved by the council itself.

Both the local authorities are will work together with non-governmental organizations who intend to assist in re-planning of the informal areas, where a memorandum of understanding will be created between both parties.

6.5.7 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals for Areas under the Jurisdiction of Traditional Authorities and Proposed Policies and Proposals for Those Areas

In the period of ten years both Petauke and Lusangazi Town council will ensure that in areas where there are informal settlements will be upgraded and local area plans will be created especially for those areas that have been identified on the scenarios. These processes will be undertaken as stipulated in the URP Act of 2015. With the creation of the Local Area Plans, there will be surety that the use of planning policies and proposals for specific protection zones, areas of environmental sensitivity or cultural and historical importance or areas of importance for disaster management are taken into consideration.

PART FOUR - IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

This chapter outlines the implementation plan for the Joint IDP. The plan has been segmented into two parts that is Implementation plan for Petauke and Lusangazi Town Councils respectively.

7.1 PETAUKE TOWN COUNCIL

Introduction

This section provides the implementation systems and procedures for Petauke Town Council. It starts with a presentation on the council's revenue collection efficiency for the past three years which is followed up with revenue base projections for the first five years of the implementation of the IDP. The Financial plan, Capital Investment Programme, program for the preparation of LAPs and lastly the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan are outlined in subsequence sections.

7.1.1 Petauke Financial Plan

It is important to mention that from the analysis, cash flow projections are quiet low as compared to projected expenditure; therefore, there is urgent need for Capital investment to raise the Revenue of Petauke Town Council.

Petauke Financial Historical Data:

PETAUKE TOWN COUNCIL SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017					
ACCOUNT CODE	DETAILS	APPROVED BUDGET 2017	ACTUAL	PERFORMANCE %	BALANCE
151	Local taxes	790,902.06	356,806.94	45.11	434,095.12
152	Fees and Charges	3,997,280.94	870,497.92	21.78	3,126,783.02
153	Licences	19,410.00	19,830.00	102.16	420.00
154	Levies	342,693.00	341,699.21	99.71	993.79
155	Permits	173,800.00	314,051.00	180.70	140,251.00
156	Charges	3,440,000.00	777,709.25	22.61	2,662,290.75
157	Other Incomes	1,075,000.00	459,100.00	42.71	615,900.00
	GRAND TOTAL INCOME	9,839,086.00	3,139,694.32	31.91	6,699,391.68

PETAUKE TOWN COUNCIL SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2018					
ACCOUNT CODE	DETAILS	APPROVED BUDGET 2018	ACTUAL	PERFORMANCE %	BALANCE
151	Local taxes	729,402.06	705,295.08	96.69	24,106.98
152	Fees and Charges	3,470,881.75	777,430.55	22.40	2,693,451.20
153	Licences	4,200.00	28,730.00	684.05	24,530.00
154	Levies	437,993.00	539,046.00	123.07	101,053.00
155	Permits	4,642,476.81	2,050,501.63	44.17	2,591,975.18
156	Charges	1,715,000.00	1,577,480.00	91.98	137,520.00
157	Other Incomes	972,000.00	6,323.00	0.65	965,677.00
	GRAND TOTAL INCOME	11,971,953.62	5,684,806.26	47.48	6,287,147.36

PETAUKE TOWN COUNCIL SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2019					
ACCOUNT CODE	DETAILS	APPROVED BUDGET 2019	ACTUAL	PERFORMANCE %	BALANCE
151	Local taxes	958,865.00	395,318.32	41.23	563,546.68
152	Fees and Charges	3,601,090.96	9,987.50	0.28	3,591,103.46
153	Licences	44,058.00	1,597,537.53	3,625.99	1,553,479.53
154	Levies	449,372.00	55,142.00	12.27	394,230.00
155	Permits	803,420.00	480,277.00	59.78	323,143.00
156	Charges	3,507,500.00	436,125.00	12.43	3,071,375.00
157	Other Incomes	100,000.00	1,068,847.19	1,068.85	968,847.19
	GRAND TOTAL INCOME	9,464,305.96	4,043,234.54	42.72	5,421,071.42

PETAUKE TOWN COUNCIL SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS AS AT 30TH JUNE 2020					
ACCOUNT CODE	DETAILS	APPROVED BUDGET 2020	ACTUAL	PERFORMANCE %	BALANCE
151	Local taxes	958,865.00	188,059.79	19.61	770,805.21
152	Fees and Charges	3,601,090.96	595,528.00	16.54	3,005,562.96
153	Licences	44,058.00	3,504.00	7.95	40,554.00
154	Levies	449,372.00	250,781.00	55.81	198,591.00
155	Permits	803,420.00	140,408.00	17.48	663,012.00
156	Charges	3,507,500.00	549,250.00	15.66	2,958,250.00
157	Other Incomes	100,000.00	80,000.00	80.00	20,000.00
	GRAND TOTAL INCOME	9,464,305.96	1,807,530.79	19.10	7,656,775.17

From the Data above in 2017 Revenue collection efficiency was at 31.9% and in 2018 Revenue collection efficiency was at 47.5% and in 2019 Revenue collection efficiency was at 42.7%, therefore this entails that the Council is in serious financial deficit thereby hampering the operations of the Local Authority.

7.1.2 Petauke Financial Projections: 2021 to 2025

PETAUKE TOWN COUNCIL						
INCOME PROJECTION FOR THE NEXT 5 YEARS						
ACCT CODE	DETAILS	PROJECTION FOR 2021	PROJECTION FOR 2022	PROJECTION FOR 2023	PROJECTION FOR 2024	PROJECTION FOR 2025
151	Local taxes	1,072,517.45	1,198,944.72	1,285,857.69	1,503,243.35	1,685,664.99
152	Fees and Charges	3,817,608.80	3,986,896.00	4,270,533.75	4,514,960.96	4,945,553.17
153	Licenses.	49,058.00	52,762.00	55,650.00	58,504.00	60,600.00
154	Levies	542,732.00	584,369.00	619,510.00	710,652.00	714,702.00
155	Permits	863,759.00	963,109.00	1,072,585.00	1,129,760.00	1,173,722.00
156	Charges	3,100,000.00	3,500,000.00	4,300,000.00	4,400,000.00	4,450,000.00
157	Other Incomes	144,000.00	168,000.00	192,000.00	216,000.00	240,000.00
	GRAND TOTAL INCOME	9,589,675.25	10,454,080.72	11,796,136.44	12,533,120.31	13,270,242.16

The above Financial projection gives the future financial picture of Petauke Town Council from the available sources of revenue.

7.1.3 The Petauke Financial Plan 2021 to 2025

S/N	REVENUE SOURCES	YEARS AND AMOUNTS				
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	Local Revenue	9,589,675.25	10,454,080.72	11,796,136.44	12,533,120.31	13,270,242.16
2	Capital Projects Revenue	36,352,884.45	120,029,326.68	150,543,990.02	160,315,985.03	180,973,977.55
3	Private, Public Partnership	6,083,242.94	7,699,891.53	8,439,869.84	10,327,843.81	12,860,628.19
4	Debt Financing	0	5,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
5	Equalization Fund	845,314.59	845,314.59	845,314.59	845,314.59	845,314.59
	TOTALS	52,871,117.23	144,028,613.52	174,625,310.89	186,022,263.74	208,950,162.49

7.1.4 Petauke Capital Investment Programme

KEY PROJECTS

The following tables present the capital investment programme. It defines the identified projects that community members in Petauke district proposed that once implemented will address the issues highlighted in the Planning Survey and Issues Report. For detailed programme refer to annexure 4.

PETAUKE TOWN COUNCIL ESTIMATE BUDGETS

KALINDAWALO CHIEFDOM (PETAUKE CENTRAL CONSTITUENCY)

S/N	IDENTIFIED PROJECT	LOCATION OF PROJECT	Amounts in ZWK
		WARD	
1	Construction/Rehabilitation of Roads and Bridges	Mbala, Kovyane, Chilimanyama, Nyika, Nsimbo	250,000,000.00
2	Develop Irrigation Schemes	All wards	3,500,000.00
3	Construction of Livestock Multiplication Centre	Kovyane	2,500,000.00
4	Develop Plantations	All Wards	1,500,000.00
5	Creation of Community Forests	All Wards	1,000,000.00
6	Drilling of Boreholes	All Wards	12,500,000.00
7	Construction and Upgrading of Health Centers.	All Wards	2,200,000.00
8	Construct and Upgrading of Schools	All Wards	50,000,000.00
9	Connection of Public Institutions to The National Grid and Solar Systems	All wards	10,000,000.00
10	Aquaculture Development (Construction of Fish Ponds and Fingerling Hatcheries).	All Wards	1,900,000.00
11	Construction of a Dam		2,500,000.00
	TOTAL		337,600,000.00

MUMBI CHIEFDOM (PETAUKE CENTRAL CONSTITUENCY)

S/N	IDENTIFIED PROJECT	LOCATION OF PROJECT	AMOUNTS IN ZWK
		WARD	
1	Construct Roads & Culverts	Ongolwe & Msumbazi	100,000,000.00
2	Construct irrigation Schemes	All Wards	2,200,000.00
3	Drilling of Boreholes	All Wards	17,500,000.00
4	Construction of Livestock Multiplication Centres	Msumbazi and Ongolwe	1,200,000.00
5	Construction of Health Centres	Ongolwe and Msumbazi	1,500,000.00
6	Construction of Police post	Ongolwe and Msumbazi	1,300,000.00
7	Construct of Staff Houses	Msumbazi and ongolwe	25,000,000.00
8	Creation of Community Forests	All wards	500,000.00
9	Construct Storage Sheds under Food Reserve Agency (FRA)	Ongolwe and Msumbazi	6,000,000.00
10	Construct Skills Training Centres	Ongolwe and Msumbazi	2,100,000.00
	TOTAL		157,000,000.00

NYAMPHANDE CHIEFDOM (MSANZALA CONSTITUENCY)

S/N	IDENTIFIED PROJECT	LOCATION OF PROJECT	AMOUNTS IN ZWK
		WARD	
1	Solar Water Irrigation System	Mateyo-Mzeka, Lutwazi, Nyakawise & Singozi	3,200,000.00
2	Drilling of Boreholes	All Wards	10,000,000.00
3	Rehabilitation/Construction of Roads & Culverts	All Wards	200,000,000.00
4	Creation of Community Forests	All Wards	700,000.00
5	Livestock Multiplication Centre	All Wards	1,100,000.00
6	Aquaculture Development (Construction of Fish Ponds and Fingerling Hatcheries).	All Wards	1,300,000.00
7	Creation of Plantations	All Wards	1,050,000.00
8	Construction and Upgrading of Schools	All Wards	60,000,000.00
9	Commercial Demo Plots for Agriculture	Mateyo-Mzeka & Singozi	500,000.00
10	Construction/Rehabilitation of Dams (irrigation Schemes)	Nyakawise	1,600,000.00
	TOTAL		279,450,000.00

Mwanjawanthu Chiefdom (Kaumbwe Constituency)

S/N	IDENTIFIED PROJECT	LOCATION OF PROJECT	AMOUNTS IN ZWK
		WARD	
1	Construct of Feeder Roads and Culverts	All wards	250,000,000.00
2	Electrification of Public Institutions	All wards	10,000,000.00
3	Drilling of Boreholes for Water Reticulation	Manyane, Kanyanga, Kaumbwe, Lusinde and Manjazi	12,500,000.00
4	Bee – Keeping Production	Manyane, Kaumbwe	600,000.00
5	Livestock Multiplication Centres	All wards	1,000,000.00
6	Dip-Tanks / Spray Races	All wards	1,200,000.00
7	Construction of Schools Staff Houses/Upgrading of School	Manjazi and Lusinde.	15,000,000.00
8	Construction of Mini Hospitals, Health Posts and Staff Houses.	All wards	500,000,000.00
9	Creation of Community Forests	All wards	700,000.00
10	Food Processing / Value Addition	Kaumbwe	1,000,000.00
11	Aquaculture Development	Kaumbwe	1,100,000.00
12	Construction Dams and irrigation Schemes	All wards	2,400,000.00
	TOTAL		795,500,000.00

PETAUKE DISTRICT PROJECTS

S/N	IDENTIFIED PROJECT	LOCATION OF PROJECT	AMOUNTS IN ZWK
		PETAUKE DISTRICT	
1	Development of 500 housing units	CBD and all wards	400,000,000.00
2	Development of Integrated Commercial Farm	Nyamphande	10,500,000.00
3	Construction of 2 Shopping Malls (Kawere)	Petauke urban/ Minga stop/Chiefdom HQs	200,000,000.00
4	Construction of Water and sewerage system	CBD	30,000,000.00
5	Construction of a recreation and a Resource centres	Petauke urban/Kawere/Chiefdom HQs	10,000,000.00
6	Livestock Multiplication Centre	Nyika ward	1,900,000.00
7	Fisheries hatchery	Nyika ward	1,500,000.00

8	Feed production plant	Petauke urban	2,200,000.00
9	Mini milling plant – CBD	Petauke urban	25,000,000.00
10	Apiculture (production, processing and packing)	Nyampande	2,500,000.00
11	Fruit and Banana plantation	Petauke urban/other surrounding areas	2,800,000.00
12	Mango processing plant	Petauke urban/other surrounding areas	25,000,000.00
13	Meat processing plant and Abattoir	Petauke urban/other surrounding areas	25,000,000.00
14	Expansion and improvement of network coverage	All wards	10,000,000.00
15	Road network	All wards	300,000,000.00
16	Industrial Solar Water reticulation	CBD and all wards	10,000,000.00
17	Development of Environmental friendly Dump Site(Solid waste Management)	Petauke district	3,300,000.00
18	District Administration Block	CBD	8,500,000.00
19	Stadium – Sport infrastructure	CBD	10,000,000.00
20	Markets	All wards	2,950,000.00
21	Main Market and ultra-modern Bus station	Petauke urban	7,500,000.00
22	Police station	Kawere, Msumbazi, Kaumbwe, Ongolwe, Nyakawise	3,900,000.00
23	Warehouse	Petauke urban	2,800,000.00
24	Development of an airstrip	Nyampande	7,400,000.00
25	Establishment of a University	Petauke urban	10,500,000.00
26	Construction of Public Car Parks	Petauke urban	2,500,000.00
27	Construction of Trucking Bays	Petauke urban	4,000,000.00
28	Development of Local Area Plans- Re-planning and Upgrading of Settlements	Petauke district	2,000,000.00
29	Development of Commercial weighbridge	Petauke urban	1,000,000.00
	TOTALS		466,650,000.00
	GRAND TOTAL		2,036,500,000.00

7.1.5 PROGRAMME FOR THE PREPARATION OF LOCAL AREA PLANS AND OTHER DETAILED PLANNING ACTIVITIES IN PETAUKE

For the IDP objective to be realized there will be need to come up with Local Area Plans (LAPs) that indicate in detail the proposed developments in the identified areas. The preparation of the LAPs will not only be limited to the township but will encompass customary areas where the Council will go into planning agreements with the Traditional Leadership. The success of LAPs in the customary areas will be entirely dependent on the willingness by the Chiefs to have these plans made. With the support that Petauke districts have received so far from the traditional leadership, it is envisaged that these LAPs will be a success. In addition, the LAPs will not be implemented in isolation but will take into consideration other plans such as Waste Management Plans, Environmental Management Plans and Disaster Management and Mitigation Plans.

The LAPs for the proposed settlements and the detailed proposed planning activities are highlighted in the following tables: -

7.1.5.1 Proposed Local Area Plans for Petauke

NO.	NAME OF PLAN	PERIOD OF PREPARATION	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION
1	Petauke Township Local Area Plan	January 2024 to June 2024	PPA / EPPA
2	Nyamphande Local Area Plan	January 2021 to June 2021	PPA / EPPA
3	Minga Local Area Plan	July 2021 to December 2021	PPA / EPPA
4	Kalindawalo Local Area Plan	January 2022 to June 2022	PPA / EPPA
5	Mumbi Local Area Plan	July 2022 to December 2022	PPA / EPPA
6	Mwanjawanthu Local Area Plan	January 2023 to June 2023	PPA / EPPA
7	Participatory Land Use Plans	March 2021 to September 2021	PPA/EPPA
OTHER PLANS			
1	Waste Management Plan	January 2021 to June 2021	LAs/EWSC
2	Environmental Management Plan	July 2021 to December 2021	DNPW/LA
3	Disaster Risk Mitigation And Management Plan	January 2022 to June 2022	DMMU/LAs

7.1.5.2 Detailed Planning Activities

The following table highlights the detailed planning activities that will be involved in the preparation of the Local Area Plans.

NO.	ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION
1.	Spatial data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detail picking of all salient features and amenities within the planning area and neighboring areas.
2.	Socio-economic survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administering structured questionnaires within the planning area and neighboring areas.
3.	In-depth- Interviews with service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting interviews with various service providers; ZESCO, Eastern Water and Sewerage Company, Zambia Police, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Land Alliance and others. Collection and analysis of sector plans and

		<p>reports from various institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of necessary spatial data from various institutions.
4.	Plotting of spatial data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plotting of spatial data and entry using Arc Map
5.	Entry and analysis of socio economic data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data entry and analysis using SPSS • Narrative and content analysis of data collected through in-depth interviews with service providers
6.	Preparation of base map Sieve map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of base map
7.	Preparation of draft layout plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of layout plan
8.	Preparation of draft Planning Survey and Issues Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Planning Survey and Issues Report using the analyzed spatial and socio-economic data
9.	Preparation of draft Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Spatial Development Framework: summary of issues, problems, framing, SWOT Analysis, Vision, Objectives, Strategies, projects and programmes.
10.	Preparation of a draft Implementation Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of an implementation program which stipulates key implementation and funding institutions/ agencies
11.	Presentation of Zero drafts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of Base Map, Sieve Map, draft Land-use Plan, Planning Survey and Issues Report, SDF, and Implementation programme
12.	Preparation of Layout plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Land-use plan
13.	Preparation of second drafts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation and presentation of second drafts: Base map, Sieve map, draft Layout plan, Land-use plan, Planning Survey and Issues Report, SDF, and Implementation Programme
14.	Preparation of final documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of final documents
15.	Printing of final documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Printing of maps and reports

.1.6 Petauke District Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Including Key Performance Indicators

The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan shows how Petauke Projects will be implemented, monitored and evaluated. It's clear that projects will be evaluated on monthly, quarterly, annually and in some cases biannually. Further information sharing and dissemination will be done and will project the platform for planning of the project implementation in the following year.

<i>Objective 17.1</i>		<i>To increase and diversify agriculture, livestock and fisheries production and productivity through proven technological innovations.</i>								
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Diversification of agricultural, livestock and fisheries production through utilization of modern technology.	Development of Livestock Multiplication Centres and construction of Dip-Tanks / Spray Races	Kovyane/ Ongolwe/ Nyika/Msumbazi wards/ All wards in Mwanjawanthu/ Nyamphande	Business proposal development	Resource mobilisation	4 LMCs construction 4 Dip tanks/ spray races	3LMCs construction 3 Dip tanks/ spray races		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Multiplication Centers built & operationalized • number of dip tank/spray races constructed & operationalised 	MFL	Yearly
	Construction of Storage Sheds	All chiefdoms (Kalindawalo, Mwanjawanthu, Nyamphandeand Mumbi	Business proposal development	4 sheds	5 sheds		3 sheds	Number of Storage sheds constructed	MoA	Yearly
	Aquaculture Development (Construction of Fish Ponds and Fingerling Hatcheries)	All wards in Kalindawalo/Nyamphande/ Mwanjawanthu/ Mumbi chiefdoms	Business proposal development	20 fish ponds, 3 fingerling Hatcheries	10 fish ponds, 1fingerling hatcheries	10 fish ponds		Number of fish ponds and fingerling hatcheries built	MFL	Yearly

	Construction/Rehabilitation of Dams (Irrigation Schemes including solar powered one).	All wards in Kalindawalo, Mwanjwanthu, Mumbi, Nyamphande chiefdoms	Business proposal development	4 solar irrigation schemes developed	3 dams rehabilitated 2 construction of dams commenced	3 solar irrigation schemes developed	3 dams rehabilitated 1 construction of dams commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of rehabilitated Dams Number of dams constructed 	MoA/MWDSEP	Yearly
	Construction of an abattoir	Petauke Urban	Business proposal development		1			Number of functional abattoirs constructed	MLG/MFL	Yearly
	Fertilizer processing plant	Petauke Urban	Business proposal development	commence the construction	completion			Fertilizer plant constructed and operationalized	MoA/MCTI	Yearly
	Development of agro processing industries such as Milling Plants, cooking oil, peanut, animal feed, meat processing, feedlots, tomato processing, cold storage facilities, hide and skin processing	Petauke Urban and surrounding areas	3 Business proposal development	5 Business proposal development	commence the development of 5 processing units	completion and operationalisation		Number of Agro processing plants operationalised	MoA/MLF/MLG	Yearly
	Integrated commercial farm	Nyamphande chiefdom	Business	commence	completion			Number of commercial farms set up	MoA/MFL/ML	Yearly

			proposal development	development					G	
<i>Objective 2</i>										
<i>To promote the conservation of natural resources</i>										
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Creation of eco-friendly forests/fruit plantations and nurseries, Agro forestry, and conservation of forest reserves.	Creation of Community Forests	All wards in Kalindawalo, Mwanjawanthu, Nyamphande, Mumbi	Business proposal development	10 CF	10CF	5CF		Number of Community Forest created and functional	MLNR/MLG	Monthly
	Creation of farm Plantations (Orchards, fruits, Banana, etc...)	All wards in Petauke Districts		Business proposal development	3farm plantation	2 farm plantation		Number of Plantation created	MoA/MLG	yearly
	Food and fruit processing plants	Kaumbwe in Mwanjawanthu chiefdom		Business proposal development	1 processing plants	operationalisation		Number of Plantation created	MoA/MLG	Yearly
Involvement of the community in the Conservation of wildlife through the promotion of community resource boards	Promotion of management of wildlife through community resource boards (CRB)	Mateyo Mzeka, Singozi wards	5 CRB Created	3 CRBs Created				Number of CRBs formed	DWLNP	Quarterly

(CRB)										
<i>Objective 3</i>										
<i>To develop infrastructure in the key sectors of the economy</i>										
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Develop infrastructure in the key sectors of the economy such as Roads, Housing, Health, Education, Transport, Communication and youth development	Construction/Rehabilitation of Roads and Bridges	All wards in Kalindawalo/ Mumbi/ Mwanjawanthu/Nyamphande	4 bridges/ 100 km of roads	bridges/ 200 km of roads	6 bridges/ 300 km of roads	4 bridges 150200 km of roads	4 bridges /200 km of roads	Kilometer of feeder road rehabilitated, road opened and number of bridges rehabilitated and constructed	MHID/M LG	Yearly
	Construction of Mini Hospitals, Health Posts and Staff Houses.	All wards in Kalindawalo/ Mumbi/ Mwanjawanthu/ Nyamphande	3 Mini hospital, 7 health posts /10 staff houses	1 mini hospital/ 10 health/ 20 staff house	10 health/ 20 staff houses			Number of Health facilities built number of staff houses built	MoH/Mo F	Yearly
	Construction and upgrading of Schools and Literacy Centres	All wards in Kalindawalo/ Mumbi/ Mwanjawanthu/ Nyamphande	8 schools	8 schools/ 2 literacy centres	10 schools	5 schools		Number of classroom blocks built Number of schools upgraded Number of school renovated	MoGE/MoF	Monthly
	Construction of Police Posts	Ongolwe, Msumbazi, Nyakawise wards	1 police posts	2 police post	1 police post			Number of Police Post constructed and operationalised	MHA	Yearly

	Construction of Staff Houses for Public workers	Across Petauke district	2	3	3			Number of Houses built	MHID/MoWS	Yearly
	Construction of decent markets	All Chiefdoms in Petauke	Business proposal development	2	2	2	1	Number of Markets Constructed	MLG	Yearly
	Expansion and improvement of communication network coverage	Petauke districts	Business proposal development	Installation of more network towers	Installation of more network towers			Number of Network Towers Erected	MCT	Yearly
	Development of Nyamphande airstrip	Nyamphande Chiefdom	Business proposal development	Implementation	Implementation			Airstrip redeveloped and secured	MCT/MLG	Yearly
	Development of sports complex	Petauke CBD	Business proposal development	Resource mobilisation	Commence the development	completion		Number of Sports Facilities established	MYSCD/MLG	Yearly
	Construction of recreation and resources centres	Kawere, Minga, , Petauke Urban/ & all Chiefdom Headquarters	Business proposal development	Resource mobilisation	2	3	2	Number of Recreation Centres built	MYSCD/MLG	Yearly
	Establishment of University	Petauke Urban	Business proposal development	Resource mobilisation		Commence the development	completion	Number of Universities Constructed	MHED	Yearly
	Construction of ultra-modern bus	Petauke	Business		Commence the	Construction	completion	Number of Bus Stations	MLG	Yearly

	stations		proposal development & Resource mobilisation		development					
	Mining and quarrying business	Mwanjawanthu/Kalindawalo chiefdom/Sandwe							Number of Mines Inspections conducted	Monthly
	Construction of tracking bay	Petauke Urban	Business proposal development	1					Number of Truck Bays Constructed	MLG Yearly
	Public Car Parks	Petauke Urban				1			Number of Car Parks Constructed	MLG yearly
	Establishments of financial institutions	Nyakawise ward/Petauke /Lusangazi Urban		Development of a strategy	Implementation				Number of Banks Constructed	MLG Yearly
	Improvement of a cemetery	Petauke	Development of a strategy	Implementation of strategy					strategy developed	MLG quarterly
Objective 4										
<i>To construct eco-friendly water and sanitation infrastructure.</i>										
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Development of solar powered	Drilling of solar powered	All wards in Kalindawalo/	Business	20	20	20	10	Number of Solar Powered Boreholes	MLG/MWDSEP	Bi-annual

water systems across Petauke and Lusangazi districts	boreholes	Mumbi/ Mwanjwanthu/ Nyamphande	proposal development						Drilled and installed		
Construction and rehabilitation of borehole for domestic use	Drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes for domestic use	All wards in Kalindawalo/ Mumbi/ Mwanjwanthu/ Nyamphande	Development of strategy	Implementation of strategy	Implementation of strategy	Implementation of strategy	Implementation of strategy	Implementation of strategy	strategy developed/ Number of Boreholes Drilled and Rehabilitated	MLG	Yearly
Rehabilitation and expansion of water reticulation system and setting up of sewerage systems across the two districts	Development of Sewerage system	Petauke Urban	Feasibility study	Business proposal development	Resource mobilisation	Commence the development	Continue with the development	Continue with the development	Sewerage system put in place	MWDSE P/MLG/ EWSC	Yearly
	Rehabilitation and expansion of Water reticulation system	Petauke Urban	Feasibility study	Business proposal development	Commence the development	Continue with the development	Continue with the development	Continue with the development	Number of Rehabilitations and Dams Constructed	MWDSE P/MLG/ EWSC	
Development of solid waste management systems	Development of engineered landfill	Petauke	Feasibility study	Business proposal development	Commence the development	Continue with the development	Continue with the development	Continue with the development	Engineered landfill developed	MLG	Yearly
Objective 5											
<i>To increase the number of beneficiaries on social protection programmes and enhance the quality of life</i>											
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency	
Creation of	Development of	Kovyane/ Ongolwe/	Business	Resource	4 LMCs	3LMCs		• Number of	MFL/MC	Yearly	

alternative livelihoods for the people through the design of locally initiated income generating activities.	Livestock Multiplication Centres and construction of Dip-Tanks / Spray Races	Nyika/Msumbazi wards/ All wards in Mwanjwanthu/ Nyamphande/	s proposal development	e mobilisation	construction 4 Dip tanks/ spray races	construction 3 Dip tanks/ spray races		Multiplication Centers built & operationalized number of dip tank/spray races constructed & operationalised	DSS	
	Aquaculture Development (Construction of Fish Ponds and Fingerling Hatcheries)	All wards in Kalindawalo/Nyamphande/ Mwanjwanthu/ Mumbi chiefdoms	Business proposal development	20 fish ponds, 3 fingerling Hatcheries	10 fish ponds, 1fingerling hatcheries	10 fish ponds		Number of fish ponds and fingerling hatcheries built	MFL/MC DSS	Yearly
	Creation of farm Plantations (Orchards, fruits, Banana, etc...)	All wards in Petauke Districts		Business proposal development	2 farm plantation			Number of farm plantations Created and operationalized	MoA/MLG/MCDS S	
	Bee keeping production, processing and packaging	Manyane/ Kaumbwe of Mwanjwanthu /selected wards in Nyamphande	Business proposal development	Implementation	implem ntation	implem entation	implem entation	Number of farm Hives put and kgs of Honey collected	MLNR/ MCDSS/ MLG	Quarterly
Promotion of entrepreneurship skills training programmes	Establishment of skills training centres	Mbala ward under Kalindawalo/Ongolwe & Msumbazi wards under Mumbi/Kaumbwe ward under Mwanjwanthu/Lutwazi under Nyamphande	Business proposal development	2	2	2		Number of skills centres constructed	MCDSS/ MLG	yearly

<i>Objective 6</i>	<i>To increase the supply of wood and non-wood forestry products.</i>									
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Establish intensive exotic forest plantations across Petauke/Lusangazi districts.	Creation of Community Forests	All wards in Kalindawalo, Mwanjawanthu, Nyamphande, Mumbi	Business proposal development	10 CF	10CF	5CF		Number of Community Forest created and functional	MLNR/MLG	quarterly
Establishment of apiaries and environmentally friendly bee keeping technologies	Bee keeping production, processing and packaging	Manyane/ Kaumbwe of Mwanjawanthu /selected wards in Nyamphande/ all ward in Sandwe	Business proposal development	Implementation	implem ntation	implem entation	implem entation	kgs of Honey Processed and Packaged	MLNR/MLG	Yearly
Promotion of business ventures in other non-wood forestry products besides bee keeping	Creation of farm Plantations (Orchards, fruits, Banana, etc...)	All wards in Petauke Districts	Creation of farm Plantations (Orchards, fruits, Banana, etc...)	All wards in Petauke Districts		Busine ss propos al develo pment	2 farm plantati on	Number of farm plantations Created and operationalized	MoA/MLNR/MLG	quarterly
<i>Objective 7</i>	<i>To promote co-existence between human and wildlife.</i>									
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Informat	Frequency

									ion	
Establish systems of co-existence between human and wildlife.	Establishment of Community Resource Boards (CRB) for enhanced wildlife management	Mateyo Mzeka, Singozi wards	5 CRB Created	3 CRBs Created					Number of CRBs formed	DWLNP Monthly
Objective 8										
<i>To promote investment in climate smart energy sources for domestic and commercial use</i>										
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Establishment of solar energy, wind, bio-fuel and bio gas for domestic and commercial use.	Connection of Public Institutions to the National Grid and establishment of Solar Systems.	All wards in Kalindawalo, Mwanjawanthu and Sandwe chiefdoms		Strategy developed	implem entation	implem entation	implem entation	Number of solar energy, wind, bio-fuel and bio gas for domestic and commercial use.	District Administration/ ZESCO	Yearly
	Setting of bio gas and bio fuel plant	Petauke Urban/ Lusangazi Urban		Feasibility Study				Number of bio gas and fuel plant set up	ME/MFL	Yearly
Objective 9										
<i>To create sustainable alternative livelihood and empowerment programs.</i>										
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Promotion of gender equality in resource allocation and access to	Implementation of gender equality measures in resource allocation and access to	All wards in Kalindawalo, Mwanjawanthu, Nyamphande, Mumbi	Ensure more women and youths access	Ensure more women and youths access	Ensure more women and youths access	Ensure more women and youths access	Ensure more women and youths access	Number of programmes mainstreaming gender in resources allocation and disbursement	MoA, MFL/MLG	Monthly

agriculture, livestock & fisheries services and land focusing more on women and young	agriculture, livestock & fisheries services and land		to services	to services	to services	to services	to services			
Establish diversified empowerment systems for women and youths/	Aquaculture Development (Construction of Fish Ponds and Fingerling Hatcheries)	All wards in Kalindawalo/Nyamphande chiefdoms	Business proposal development	20 fish ponds, 3 fingerling Hatcheries	10 fish ponds, 1 fingerling hatcheries	10 fish ponds		Number of fish ponds and fingerling hatcheries built	MFL/MC DSS	Monthly
Design of locally initiated income generating activities	Creation of farm Plantations (Orchards, fruits, Banana, etc...)	All wards in Petauke	Creation of farm Plantations (Orchards, fruits, Banana, etc...)	All wards in Petauke Districts		Business proposal development	2 farm plantation	Number of farm plantations Created and operationalized	MoA/MLG/MCDS S	Yearly
	Bee keeping production, processing and packaging	Manyane/ Kaumbwe of Mwanjawanthu /selected wards in Nyamphande	Business proposal development	Implementation	implementation	implementation	implementation	kgs of Honey Processed and Packaged	MLNR/MCDSS/MLG	Yearly
Objective 10										
<i>To prevent and control pests, crop and livestock diseases of national economic importance.</i>										
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency

Research and Development	Construction and rehabilitation of dip tanks and spray races.	Kovyane/ Ongolwe/ Nyika/Msumbazi wards/ All wards in Mwanjwanthu/ Nyamphande	Business proposal development	Resource mobilisation	4 LMCs construction 4 Dip tanks/spray races	3LMCs construction 3 Dip tanks/spray races			• Number of Multiplication Centers built & operationalized number of dip tank/spray races constructed & operationalised	MFL	Monthly
	Establishment of diagnostic laboratory	Petauke Urban		Feasibility study		Implementation			Number of Laboratory constructed	MoA/MFL	Yearly
Strengthening surveillance of pests, crop and livestock diseases	Establish systems of prevention and control of pests, crop and livestock diseases of national economic importance	All wards in Kalindawalo, Mwanjwanthu, Nyamphande, Mumbi chiefdoms	Systems strengthening	Systems strengthening	Systems strengthening	Systems strengthening	Systems strengthening	frequency of surveillance	MoA/MFL	Monthly	
<i>Objective 11</i>											
<i>To promote real estate development.</i>											
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency	
Promote construct affordable and accessible housing units	Construct affordable housing units	CBD and selected areas of Petauke	Feasibility studies	Proposal development & Resource mobilisation				Number of houses constructed	MLG	Yearly	

using local, GRZ funds and partners				tion							
Construction of shopping mall and offices spaces	Construction of District Administration Blocks	Petauke			Comme nce	comple tion			Number of Administration Blocks constructed	District Admirati on	Yearly
	Construction of Development of shopping malls	Petauke Urban, Minga stop and around chiefdom headquarters	Strategy Develop ment		impleme ntation	Imple mentati on			Number of Shopping malls constructed	MLG	yearly
<i>Objective 12</i>											
<i>To promote spatial planning for climate smart investments</i>											
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Informat ion	Frequency	
Establish and implement spatial plans for climate smart investments.	Development of Local Area Plans, Re-planning and upgrading of settlements	Petauke	Develop ment of settleme nt upgrading strategy	2 LAPs per chiefdo m develop ed/ 4 PLUP	Implem entation of the LAP/PL UP	Review of LAPs// PLUP		Number of Local area Plans developed number of settlements upgraded	MLG	Monthly/ quarterly/ye arly	
<i>Objective 13</i>											
<i>To have a highly motivated and disciplined workforce for enhanced service delivery and ensure that respective organizational objectives are met.</i>											
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Informat ion	Frequency	
Advocate for highly motivated	Advocate for highly motivated	Petauke	Make recomm	Make recomm	Make recomm	Make recom	Make recom	Number of Institution Appraisals Done	MSA	quarterly	

and disciplined workforce	and disciplined workforce		endation for improved staff welfare	endation for improved staff welfare	endation for improved staff welfare	mendat ion for improv ed staff welfare	mendat ion for improv ed staff welfare			
Ensure the establishments of government departments and institutions are well staffed.	Ensure the establishments of government departments and institutions are well staffed.	Petauke	lobby for adequate staffing levels	lobby for adequate staffing levels	lobby for adequate staffing levels	lobby for adequate staffing levels	lobby for adequate staffing levels	Number of Headcounts Conducted	MSA	Yearly
Objective 14										
To stimulate the growth of the tourism and hospitality sector										
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Promote the establishment hotels, lodges, ranches, safaris and curio business	Creation the conditions for stimulating the growth of the sector	Across petauke districts		Develop strategy	Implement the strategy	Implement the strategy	Implement the strategy	Number of Stakeholders Meetings Conducted	DDCC	quarterly

7.2 LUSANGAZI TOWN COUNCIL

Introduction

This section provides the implementation systems and procedures for Lusangazi Town Council. It starts with a presentation on the council's revenue collection efficiency for the past three years which is followed up with revenue base projections for the first five years of the implementation of the IDP. The Financial Plan, Capital Investment Programme, program for the preparation of LAPs and lastly the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan are outlined in subsequent sections.

7.2.1 Petauke Financial Plan

The financial status of Lusangazi Town Council gives a historical perspective, current status and the future financial projection. It is important to mention that Lusangazi town is a new district with high potential of strong revenue base, what is needed is to promote capital investments in the area of infrastructure agriculture, afforestation, mining and wildlife.

Historical Financial Data for Lusangazi

1	Year:		2018	
Revenue Type	Planned	Actual	% Collected	Variance
Owners Rates				
Local Taxes				
Fees & Charges	35,000.00	5,091.00	14.55	30,209.00
Licenses (Liquor)		1,100.00	-	(1,100.00)
Levies	27,500.00	3,580.00	13.02	26,200.00
Permits	-	-	-	-
Charges (plots)				
Other Income	-	5,300.00	-	(5,300.00)
Locally Generated Revenue	62,500.00	15,071.00	24.11	47,429.00
2	Year:		2019	
Revenue Type	Planned	Actual	% Collected	Variance
Owners Rates	-	-	-	-
Local Taxes	2,550.00	1,185.00	46.47	1,365.00
Fees & Charges	224,100.00	61,247.00	27.33	162,853.00
Licenses	39,810.00	30,980.00	77.82	8,830.00
Levies	83,580.00	74,465.00	89.09	9,115.00
Permits	61,100.00	5,622.00	9.20	55,478.00
Charges	-	-	-	-
Other Income	-	86,777.00	-	(86,777.00)
Locally Generated Revenue Total	411,140.00	260,276.00	63.31	150,864.00

From the above data, 2018 revenue collection efficiency was 24.11% and in 2019 revenue collection efficiency was 63.31%, therefore this entails that the council has still low revenue therefore highly needs capital investments in all social and economic factors.

7.2.2 Revenue Projections for the next 5 years

	Year: 2021-2025				
Revenue Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Owners Rates	-	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500
Local Taxes	4,050.00	4,680.00	5,310.00	5,940.00	6,585.00
Fees & Charges	303,675.00	307,225.00	324,498.00	345,725	373,175
Licenses	13,250.00	13,250.00	13,750.00	13,750.00	14,250.00
Levies	127,550.00	127,980.00	128,300.00	128,740	129,090
Permits	44,500.00	44,500.00	44,500.00	44,500	44,500
Charges (plots)	750,000	1,000,000	1,250,000	1,500,000	1,750,000
Other Income	15,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	30,000.00	35,000.00
Locally Generated Revenue Total	1,258,025	1,518,635	1,792,858	2,070,655	2,355,100

The above financial projection defines the financial future of Lusangazi town council from the available source of revenue.

7.2.3 Lusangazi Financial Plan 2021-2025

Revenue Sources	YEAR AND AMOUNT				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Local revenue	1,258,025	1,518,813	1,791,358	2,068,655	2,325,600
Capital project revenue	1,100,000	1,320,000	1,584,000	1,900,800	2,280,960
Private public partnership	2,100,000	2,520,000	3,024,000	3,628,800	4,354,560
Debt Financial		1,000,000	1,200,000	1,440,000	1,728,000
Equalisation	572,480.00	572,480	572,480	572,480	

					572,480
Total	5,030,519	6,931,293	8,171,838	9,610,735	11,261,600

7.2.4 Lusangazi Capital Investment Programme

Key projects

The following tables defines the identified projects that community members in Sandwe Chiefdom proposed that once implemented will address the issues highlighted in the Planning Survey and Issues Report. For detailed programme refer to annexure 5.

SANDWE CHIEFDOM (MSANZALA CONSTITUENCY)

S/N	IDENTIFIED PROJECTS	LOCATION OF PROJECT	AMOUNT IN ZMK
		WARD	
1	Solar Lighting and irrigation	All wards	K2,200,000.00
2	Construction/Rehabilitation of Dams (irrigation Schemes)	Mawanda	K3,500,000.00
3	Construction/Rehabilitation Roads and Culverts	All wards)	K4,300,000.00
4	Bee – Keeping Production	All wards	K2,500,000.00
5	Livestock Multiplication Centres	Ukwimi, Mawanda and Chisangu	K1,900,000.00
6	Dip-Tank/ Spray Races	All wards	K2,200,000.00
7	Construction of Schools Staff Houses/Upgrading of Chink home to Secondary School	All Wards	K1,800,000.00
8	Drilling of Boreholes for Water Reticulation	All wards	K2,300,000.00
9	Construction of Mini Hospitals, Health Posts & Staff Houses.	All ward	K6,800,000.00
10	Construction of Market	Lusangazi	K2,500,000.00
11	Creation of Community Forests	All wards	K800,000.00
12	Milk Production and processing	Mawanda	K1,200,000.00
13	Food Processing / Value Addition	Ukwimi	K1,000,000.00
14	Aquaculture Development (Construction of Fish Ponds and Fingerling Hatcheries).	Mawanda and Ukwimi	K1,100,000.00
	TOTAL		K34,100,000.00

Lusangazi Financial Plan

LUSANGAZI DISTRICT PROJECTS

SN	IDENTIFIED PROJECT	LOCATION OF THE PROJECT	AMOUNT IN ZMK
		District	
1	Solar water irrigation plant	All wards	K2,200,000.00
2	Construction and upgrading of health centers and housing	All wards	K5,000,000.00
3	Construction and rehabilitation of bridges and roads	All wards	K4,000,000.00
4	Construction and upgrading of schools and housing	All wards	K3,000,000.00
5	Construction and Upgrading of markets	All wards	K2,000,000.00
6	Construction and upgrading of dams	All wards	K3,000,000.00
7	Construction of administration offices	Ukwimi ward	K2,500,000.00
8	Creation of community forests	Chisangu, Ukwimi & Mawanda wards	K1,600,000.00
9	Development of Agro- processing industries	Ukwimi/other surrounding areas	K1,500,000.00
10	Creation of modern bus station	Lusangazi urban	K6,000,000.00
11	Establishments of Financial Institutions	Across the District	K2,500,000.00
12	Development of tourism and hospitality industry	Across the district	K3,000,000.00
13	Establishment of a University	Lusangazi urban	K5,000,000.00
14	Solid waste management –Development of environmental friendly dump site	District	K3,000,000.00
15	Construction of abattoir	District	K2,000,000.00
16	Public car park	Lusangazi urban	K2,500,000.00
17	Construction of tracking bays	Lusangazi urban	K1,500,000.00
18	Development of Local Area Plans- Re-planning and Upgrading of Settlements	District	K3,000,000.00
19	Mining and quarrying business	Lusangazi & Mawanda	K1,500,000.00
20	Creation of commercial farming blocks	Ukwimi ward	K1,500,000.00
21	Construction of Post office	CBD	K2,500,000.00
22	Upgrading Training and Technical college	CBD	2,500,000.00
23	Police station and camp	Lusangazi urban	KK1,800,000.00
24	Construction of Fire Station	Lusangazi urban	K1,500,000.00

25	Connection of households and public facilities to the national grid Electricity	District	K2,000,000.00
26	Establishment of water supply system	Lusangazi urban	K5,000,000.00
27	Sewerage system development	Lusangazi urban	K2,000,000.00
28	Public open space-Recreation centers	District	K1,500,000.00
29	Housing units(50)	Lusangazi urban	K10,000,000.00
30	Cemetery	Lusangazi urban	K1,000,000.00
	TOTAL		K76,400,000.00

7.2.5 PROGRAMME FOR THE PREPARATION OF LOCAL AREA PLANS AND OTHER DETAILED PLANNING ACTIVITIES IN LUSANGAZI DISTRICT

For the IDP objective to be realized there will be need to come up with Local Area Plans (LAPs) that indicate in detail the proposed developments in the identified areas. The preparation of the LAPs will not only be limited to the township but will encompass customary areas where the Council will go into planning agreements with the Traditional Leadership. The success of LAPs in the customary areas will be entirely dependent on the willingness by the Chief to have these plans made. With the support that Lusangazi district have received so far from the traditional leadership, it is envisaged that these LAPs will be a success. In addition, the LAPs will not be implemented in isolation but will take into consideration other plans such as Waste Management Plans, Environmental Management Plans and Disaster Management and Mitigation Plans.

The LAPs for the proposed settlements and the detailed proposed planning activities are highlighted in the following tables: -

7.2.5.1 Proposed Local Area Plans for Lusangazi

NO.	NAME OF PLAN	PERIOD OF PREPARATION	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION
1	Participatory Land Use Plans	March 2021 to September 2021	EPPA/LA
2	Lusangazi Township Local Area Plan	July 2023 to December 2023	EPPA/LA
3	Chisangu Local Area Plan	January 2024 to July 2024	EPPA/LA
OTHER PLANS			
1	Waste Management Plan	January 2021 to June 2021	LAs/EWSC
2	Environmental Management	July 2021 to December 2021	DNPW/LA

	Plan		
3	Disaster Risk Mitigation And Management Plan	January 2022 to June 2022	DMMU/LAs

7.2.5.2 Detailed Planning Activities

The following table highlights the detailed planning activities that will be involved in the preparation of the Local Area Plans.

NO.	ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION
1.	Spatial data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detail picking of all salient features and amenities within the planning area and neighboring areas.
2.	Socio-economic survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administering structured questionnaires within the planning area and neighboring areas.
3.	In-depth- Interviews with service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting interviews with various service providers; ZESCO, Eastern Water and Sewerage Company, Zambia Police, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Land Alliance and others. Collection and analysis of sector plans and reports from various institutions. Collection of necessary spatial data from various institutions.
4.	Plotting of spatial data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plotting of spatial data and entry using Arc Map
5.	Entry and analysis of socio economic data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data entry and analysis using SPSS Narrative and content analysis of data collected through in-depth interviews with service providers
6.	Preparation of base map Sieve map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of base map
7.	Preparation of draft layout plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of layout plan
8.	Preparation of draft Planning Survey and Issues Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of Planning Survey and Issues Report using the analyzed spatial and socio-economic data
9.	Preparation of draft Spatial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of Spatial Development Framework: summary of issues, problems,

	Development Framework (SDF)	framing, SWOT Analysis, Vision, Objectives, Strategies, projects and programmes.
10.	Preparation of a draft Implementation Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of an implementation program which stipulates key implementation and funding institutions/ agencies
11.	Presentation of Zero drafts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of Base Map, Sieve Map, draft Land-use Plan, Planning Survey and Issues Report, SDF, and Implementation programme
12.	Preparation of Layout plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Land-use plan
13.	Preparation of second drafts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation and presentation of second drafts: Base map, Sieve map, draft Layout plan, Land-use plan, Planning Survey and Issues Report, SDF, and Implementation Programme
14.	Preparation of final documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of final documents
15.	Printing of final documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Printing of maps and reports

Lusangazi Petauke District Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Including Key Performance Indicators

The Monitoring and Evaluation tables shows how the Lusangazi Projects will be implemented, monitored and evaluated. It's clear that projects will be evaluated on monthly, quarterly, annually and in some cases biannually. Further information sharing and dissemination will be done and will project the platform for planning of the project implementation in the following year.

<i>Objective 1</i>		<i>To increase and diversify agriculture, livestock and fisheries production and productivity through proven technological innovations.</i>								
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Diversification of agricultural, livestock and fisheries production through utilization of modern technology.	Development of Livestock Multiplication Centres and construction of Dip-Tanks / Spray Races	All wards in Sandwe chiefdom	Business proposal development	Resource mobilisation	LMCs construction 2 Dip tanks/ spray races	2 LMCs construction 2 Dip tanks/ spray races		Number of Multiplication Centers built and number of dip tank constructed	MFL	Yearly
	Construction of Storage Sheds	Sandwe chiefdom	Business proposal development	2 sheds	2 sheds		2 sheds	Number of Storage sheds constructed	MoA	Yearly
	Aquaculture Development (Construction of Fish Ponds and Fingerling Hatcheries)	Mawanda, Ukwimi in Sandwe chiefdom	Business proposal development	15 fish ponds, 5 fingerling Hatcheries	8 fish ponds, 2 fingerling hatcheries	10 fish ponds		Number of fish ponds and fingerling built	MFL	Yearly
	Construction/Rehabilitation of	All wards	Business	2 solar irrigatio	3 dams rehabilit	3 solar irrigati	2 dams rehabili	Number of rehabilitated Dams and	MoA/MWDSEP	Yearly

	Dams (Irrigation Schemes including solar powered one).		proposal development	ns schemes developed	ated 2 construction of dams commenced	ons schemes developed	tated 1 construction of dams commenced	constructed		
	Construction of an abattoir	Lusangazi Urban	Business proposal development		1			How many abattoirs constructed and are functional	MLG/MFL	Yearly
	Diary production and processing	Mawanda in Sandwe chiefdom	Business proposal development	Commence establishment of dairy farms and milk processing	completion			Diary production and processing plant built	MFL/MLG	Yearly
	Development of agro processing industries such as Milling Plants, cooking oil, peanut, animal feed, meat processing, feedlots, tomato processing, cold storage facilities, hide and skin processing	Lusangazi Urban and surrounding areas	3 Business proposal development	5 Business proposal development	commence the development of 2 processing units	completion and operationalisation		Number of Agro processing plants built	MoA/MFL/MLG	Yearly

	Creation of commercial farming blocks	Ukwimi	Business proposal development	commerce development	completion				Number of farm blocks created	MoA/MFL/MLG	Yearly
<i>Objective 2</i>											
<i>To promote the conservation of natural resources</i>											
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency	
Creation of eco-friendly forests/fruit plantations and nurseries, Agro forestry, and conservation of forest reserves.	Creation of Community Forests	All wards	Business proposal development	10 CF	10CF	5CF		Number of Community Forest created	MLNR/MLG	monthly	
	Creation of farm Plantations (Orchards, fruits, Banana, etc...)	Ukwimi		Business proposal development	2 farm plantation			Number of Plantation created	MoA/MLG	yearly	
	Food and fruit processing plants	Ukwimi		Business proposal development	1processing plants	operationalisation		Number of Plantation created	MoA/MLG	Yearly	
Involvement of the community in the Conservation of wildlife through the promotion of community	Promotion of management of wildlife through community resource boards (CRB)	All wards	7Creation of CRBs	7Creation of CRBs				Number of meetings held	DWLNP	monthly	

resource boards (CRB)										
<i>Objective 3</i>										
<i>To develop infrastructure in the key sectors of the economy</i>										
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Develop infrastructure in the key sectors of the economy such as Roads, Housing, Health, Education, Transport, Communication and youth development	Construction/Rehabilitation of Roads and Bridges	All wards in Sandwe Chiefdom	4 bridges/100 km of roads	bridges/200 km of roads	7 bridges/300 km of roads	54bridges/1500 km of roads	4 bridges/200 km of roads	Kilometer of feeder road rehabilitated, road opened and number of bridges rehabilitated and constructed	MHID/M LG	Quarterly
	Construction of Mini Hospitals, Health Posts and Staff Houses.	All wards in Sandwe	1 Mini hospital, 4 health posts /10 staff houses	1 mini hospital/5health/20 staff house	5 health/20 staff house			Number of Health facilities built	MoH/MoF	Yearly
	Construction and upgrading of Schools and Literacy Centres	Sandwe Chiefdoms	5 schools	5schools /2 literacy centres	10 schools	5 schools		Number of classroom blocks built and renovated	MoGE/MoF	Monthly
	Construction of Police Posts	all wards in Lusangazi	1 police posts	2 police post	1 police post			Number of Police Post created	MHA	Yearly
	Construction of Staff Houses for	Across Petauke/ Lusangazi districts	2	3	3			Number of Houses built	MHID/MoWS	Yearly

	Public workers									
	Construction of decent markets	All wards	Business proposal development	2	1	2	1	Number of Markets Constructed	MLG	yearly
	Expansion and improvement of communication network coverage	Lusangazi districts	Business proposal development	Installation of more network towers	Installation of more network towers			Number of Network Towers Erected	MCT	Yearly
	Construction of recreation and resources centres	Lusangazi Urban & Sandwe Headquarters	Business proposal development	Resource mobilisation	1	1	2	Number of Recreation Centres built	MYSCD/MLG	Yearly
	Establishment of University	Lusangazi Urban	Business proposal development	Resource mobilisation		Commence the development	completion	Number of University Constructed	MHED	Yearly
	Construction of ultra-modern bus stations	Lusangazi Urban	Business proposal development & Resource mobilisation		Commence the development	completion		Number of Bus Stations created	MLG	Yearly
	Mining and quarrying business	Sandwe						Number of Mines Inspections conducted		Monthly
	Construction of tracking bay	Lusangazi Urban	Business	1				Number of Truck Bays Constructed	MLG	Monthly

			proposal development								
	Public Car Parks	Lusangazi Urban				1			Number of Car Parks Constructed	MLG	Monthly
	Establishments of financial institutions	/Lusangazi Urban		Development of a strategy	Implementation				Number of Banks Constructed	MLG	Yearly
	Post Office	Lusangazi				1			Number of Post offices built	MCT/MLG	Yearly
	Improvement/establishment of a cemetery	Lusangazi	Development of a strategy	Implementation of strategy					Number of Cemeteries Created	MLG	monthly
Objective 4											
<i>To construct eco-friendly water and sanitation infrastructure.</i>											
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency	
Development of solar powered water systems across Petauke and Lusangazi districts	Drilling of solar powered boreholes	All wards in Sandwe Chiefdom	Business proposal development	20	20	20	10	Number of Solar Powered Boreholes Drilled	MLG/MWDSEP	Bi-annual	
Construction and rehabilitation of borehole for domestic use	Drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes for domestic use	All wards in Sandwe Chiefdom	Development of strategy	Implementation	Implementation	Implementation	Implementation	Number of Boreholes Drilled and Rehabilitated	MLG	Yearly	

Rehabilitation and expansion of water reticulation system and setting up of sewerage systems across the two districts	Development of Sewerage system	Lusangazi Urban	Feasibility study	Business proposal development	Resource mobilisation	Commence the development	Continue with the development	Number Sewer Ponds Constructed	MWDSE P/MLG/EWSC	Yearly
	Rehabilitation and expansion of Water reticulation system	Lusangazi Urban	Feasibility study	Business proposal development	Commence the development	Continue with the development		Number of Rehabilitations and Dams Constructed	MWDSE P/MLG/EWSC	
	Development of environmental dumpsite	Lusangazi district	Feasibility study	Business proposal development	establishment			Number of Dump Sites Created	MLG	Monthly
<i>Objective 5</i>										
<i>To increase the number of beneficiaries on social protection programmes and enhance the quality of life</i>										
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Creation of alternative livelihoods for the people through the design of locally initiated income generating activities.	Development of Livestock Multiplication Centres and construction of Dip-Tanks / Spray Races	All wards in Sandwe Chiefdom	Business proposal development	Resource mobilisation	LMCs construction 2 Dip tanks/ spray races	2 LMCs construction 2 Dip tanks/ spray races		Number of Multiplication Centers built and number of dip tank constructed	MFL/MC DSS	Yearly
	Aquaculture Development (Construction of Fish Ponds and Fingerling	Mawanda, Ukwimi in Sandwe chiefdom	Business proposal development	15 fish ponds, 5 fingerling	8 fish ponds, 2 fingerling	10 fish ponds		Number of fish ponds and fingerling built	MFL/MC DSS	Monthly

	Hatcheries)			Hatcheries	hatcheries					
	Creation of farm Plantations (Orchards, fruits, Banana, etc...)	Ukwimi		Business proposal development	2 farm plantation				Number of Plantation created	MoA/MLG/MCDS S
	Bee keeping production, processing and packaging	all ward in Sandwe	Business proposal development	Implementation	implementation	implementation	implementation		Number of Hives put and amount of Honey collected	MLNR/MCDSS/MLG Monthly
<i>Objective 6</i>										
<i>To increase the supply of wood and non-wood forestry products.</i>										
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Establish intensive exotic forest plantations across Petauke/Lusangazi districts.	Creation of Community Forests	Creation of Community Forests	All wards	Business proposal development	10 CF	10CF	5CF		MLNR/MLG	Monthly
Establishment of apiaries and environmentally friendly bee keeping technologies	Bee keeping production, processing and packaging	all wards	Business proposal development	Implementation	implementation	implementation	implementation	Amount of Honey Processed and Packaged	MLNR/MLG	Yearly
Promotion of	Creation of farm	Ukwimi		Business	2 farm			Number of Plantation	MoA/	Monthly

business ventures in other non-wood forestry products besides bee keeping	Plantations (Orchards, fruits, Banana, etc...)			s proposal development	plantation				created	MLNR /MLG	
<i>Objective 7</i>											
<i>To promote co-existence between human and wildlife.</i>											
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency	
Establish systems of co- existence between human and wildlife.	Establishment of Community Resource Boards (CRB) for enhanced wildlife management	/All wards in Sandwe Chiefdom	All wards	7Creatio n of CRBs	7Creatio n of CRBs				DWLNP	Monthly	
<i>Objective 8</i>											
<i>To promote investment in climate smart energy sources for domestic and commercial use</i>											
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency	
Establishment of solar energy, wind, bio-fuel and bio gas for domestic and commercial use.	Connection of Public Institutions to the National Grid and establishment of Solar Systems.	All wards in Sandwe chiefdoms		Strategy develop ed	impleme ntation	implem entatio n	implem entatio n	Number of solar energy, wind, bio-fuel and bio gas for domestic and commercial use.	District Administ ration/ ZESCO	Yearly	
	Setting of bio gas and bio fuel plant	Lusangazi Urban		Feasibili ty Study				Number of bio gas and fuel plant set up	ME/MFL	Yearly	

<i>Objective 9</i>		<i>To create sustainable alternative livelihood and empowerment programs.</i>								
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Promotion of gender equality in resource allocation and access to agriculture, livestock & fisheries services and land focusing more on women and young	Implementation of gender equality measures in resource allocation and access to agriculture, livestock & fisheries services and land	All wards in Sandwe chiefdoms	Ensure more women and youths access to services	Ensure more women and youths access to services	Ensure more women and youths access to services	Ensure more women and youths access to services	Ensure more women and youths access to services	Number of resources allocated to Gender, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	MoA, MFL/MLG	Monthly
Establish diversified empowerment systems for women and youths/	Aquaculture Development (Construction of Fish Ponds and Fingerling Hatcheries)	Mawanda, Ukwimi in Sandwe chiefdom	Business proposal development	15 fish ponds, 5 fingerling Hatcheries	8 fish ponds, 2 fingerling hatcheries	10 fish ponds		Number of fish ponds and fingerling built	MFL/MC DSS	Monthly
Design of locally initiated income generating activities	Creation of farm Plantations (Orchards, fruits, Banana, etc...)	Ukwimi		Business proposal development	2 farm plantation			Number of Plantation created	MoA/MLG/MC DSS	Yearly
	Bee keeping production, processing and packaging	all ward in Sandwe	Business proposal develop	Implementation	implementation	implementation	implementation	Amount of Honey Processed and Packaged	MLNR/MCDSS/MLG	Yearly

			ment							
<i>Objective 10</i>										
<i>To prevent and control pests, crop and livestock diseases of national economic importance.</i>										
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Research and Development	Construction and rehabilitation of dip tanks and spray races.	Sandwe chiefdom	Business proposal development	Resource mobilisation	LMCs construction 2 Dip tanks/ spray races	2 LMCs construction 2 Dip tanks/ spray races		Number of Multiplication Centers built and number of dip tank constructed	MFL	Monthly
Strengthening surveillance of pests, crop and livestock diseases	Establish systems of prevention and control of pests, crop and livestock diseases of national economic importance	All wards in Sandwe chiefdom	Systems strengthening	Systems strengthening	Systems strengthening	Systems strengthening	Systems strengthening	Number of Research Conducted	MoA/MFL	Monthly
<i>Objective 11</i>										
<i>To promote real estate development.</i>										
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Promote construction of	Construct affordable housing units	Lusangazi districts	Feasibility studies	Proposal development &				Number of houses constructed	MLG	Yearly

affordable and accessible housing units using local, GRZ funds and partners				Resource mobilisation							
Construction of shopping mall and office spaces	Construction of District Administration Blocks	Lusangazi			Commence	completion			Number of Administration Blocks constructed	District Administration	Yearly
<i>Objective 12</i>											
<i>To promote spatial planning for climate smart investments</i>											
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency	
Establish and implement spatial plans for climate smart investments.	Development of Local Area Plans, Re-planning and upgrading of settlements	Lusangazi	Development of settlement upgrading strategy	2 LAPs per chiefdom developed/ 1 PLUP	Implementation of the LAP/PLUP	Review of LAPs// PLUP		Number of Local area Plans developed	MLG	Monthly	
<i>Objective 13</i>											
<i>To have a highly motivated and disciplined workforce for enhanced service delivery and ensure that respective organizational objectives are met.</i>											
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency	
Advocate for highly motivated	Advocate for highly motivated and disciplined	Lusangazi district	Make recommendation	Make recommendation	Make recommendation	Make recommendation	Make recommendation	Number of Institution Appraisals Done	MSA	Monthly	

and disciplined workforce	workforce		for improved staff welfare	for improved staff welfare	for improved staff welfare	ion for improved staff welfare	ion for improved staff welfare			
Ensure the establishments of government departments and institutions are well staffed.	Ensure the establishments of government departments and institutions are well staffed.	Lusangazi district	lobby for adequate staffing levels	lobby for adequate staffing levels	lobby for adequate staffing levels	lobby for adequate staffing levels	lobby for adequate staffing levels	Number of Headcounts Conducted	MSA	Yearly
Objective 14										
To stimulate the growth of the tourism and hospitality sector										
Strategies	Projects	Location (by priority)	Target Year 1	Target year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Promote the establishment hotels, lodges, ranches, safaris and curio business	Creation the conditions for stimulating the growth of the sector	Across Lusangazi districts		Develop strategy	Implement the strategy	Implement the strategy	Implement the strategy	Number of Stakeholders Meetings Conducted	DDCC	Monthly

PART FIVE- CONCLUSION

The development of the Integrated Development Plan for both Petauke and Lusangazi was solely done by a committed IDP technical team which constituted technocrats from both Petauke and Lusangazi Districts respectively.

The IDP technical team followed the guidelines on the development of the IDP at three stage levels thus, the Planning Survey and Issues Report, Development Framework and Implementation Plan.

1. Planning Survey and Issues Report

The development of the Planning Survey and Issues Report started with the overall planning, desk analysis and review of available data and then going into the communities to collect vital data on the challenges communities go through. The key issues were analyzed by the IDP technical team and came up with solid issues and challenges faced by the communities of Petauke and Lusangazi.

2. Development Framework

After the key issues were analyzed by the IDP technical team, the team again went back to the communities of Petauke and Lusangazi and together with the communities analyzed the key issues which came from different communities. Then the IDP technical team together with communities strategically developed projects and activities which are responsive to the key issues and challenges of the communities, through a highly consultative and participatory process. Further the communities with support from the IDP technical team ranked the key projects according to priority needs of respective communities.

3. Implementation Plan

Finally, the IDP technical team analyzed and converted the specific key projects into practical implementable activities and programs and developed the financial plan on the sources of revenues and expenditures that is responsive to the key projects of Petauke and Lusangazi Districts respectively. Further, the strategic Monitoring and Evaluation Plan with

key performance indicators developed. Additionally, it is important to mention that the culture of work is heavily affected by COVID 19 which entails new ways of doing business.

In conclusion the Joint IDP was developed through a consultative and participatory process, technically analyzed by the IDP technical team and responds to the needs of both Petauke and Lusangazi Districts. Therefore, it is hoped this document will be used for the purpose for which it was developed.

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ANNEXURES:

Annexure1:Petauke/Lusangazi wards historical population projections, 2010-2019

Wards	Projection Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Petauke District										
Kaumbwe	17,326	17,794	18,274	18,768	19,274	19,795	20,329	20,878	21,442	22,021
Lusinde	11,243	11,547	11,858	12,178	12,507	12,845	13,192	13,548	13,914	14,289
Manjazi	9,131	9,378	9,631	9,891	10,158	10,432	10,714	11,003	11,300	11,605
Manyane	15,646	16,068	16,502	16,948	17,405	17,875	18,358	18,854	19,363	19,886
Msumbazi	16,964	17,422	17,892	18,376	18,872	19,381	19,904	20,442	20,994	21,561
Ongolwe	16,133	16,569	17,016	17,475	17,947	18,432	18,929	19,441	19,965	20,504
Kovyane	12,307	12,639	12,981	13,331	13,691	14,061	14,440	14,830	15,231	15,642
Mbala	11,533	11,844	12,164	12,493	12,830	13,176	13,532	13,897	14,273	14,658
Nsimbo	8,468	8,697	8,931	9,173	9,420	9,675	9,936	10,204	10,480	10,763
Nyika	38,001	39,027	40,081	41,163	42,274	43,416	44,588	45,792	47,028	48,298
Chilimanyama	18,023	18,510	19,009	19,523	20,050	20,591	21,147	21,718	22,304	22,907
Singozi	12,802	13,148	13,503	13,867	14,242	14,626	15,021	15,427	15,843	16,271
Mateyo Mzeka	10,111	10,384	10,664	10,952	11,248	11,552	11,864	12,184	12,513	12,851
Nyakawise	10,788	11,079	11,378	11,686	12,001	12,325	12,658	13,000	13,351	13,711
Lusangazi District										
Mawanda	11,809	12,128	12,455	12,792	13,137	13,492	13,856	14,230	14,614	15,009

Lusangazi	2,216	2,276	2,337	2,400	2,465	2,532	2,600	2,670	2,742	2,816
Ukwimi	9,945	10,214	10,489	10,772	11,063	11,362	11,669	11,984	12,307	12,640
Chisangu	8,610	8,842	9,081	9,326	9,578	9,837	10,102	10,375	10,655	10,943

** Four bottom wards forms Lusangazi District

Annexure 2:Petauke/Lusangazi wards future population projections, 2020-2030

Wards	Projection Year										
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Petauke District											
Kaumbwe	22,615	23,226	23,853	24,497	25,158	25,838	26,535	27,252	27,988	28,743	29,519
Lusinde	14,675	15,072	15,478	15,896	16,326	16,766	17,219	17,684	18,161	18,652	19,155
Manjazi	11,919	12,240	12,571	12,910	13,259	13,617	13,984	14,362	14,750	15,148	15,557
Manyane	20,422	20,974	21,540	22,122	22,719	23,332	23,962	24,609	25,274	25,956	26,657
Msumbazi	22,143	22,741	23,355	23,985	24,633	25,298	25,981	26,682	27,403	28,143	28,903
Ongolwe	21,058	21,627	22,211	22,810	23,426	24,059	24,708	25,375	26,061	26,764	27,487
Kovyane	16,064	16,498	16,943	17,401	17,871	18,353	18,849	19,358	19,880	20,417	20,968
Mbala	15,054	15,460	15,878	16,306	16,747	17,199	17,663	18,140	18,630	19,133	19,649
Nsimbo	11,053	11,352	11,658	11,973	12,296	12,628	12,969	13,319	13,679	14,048	14,427
Nyika	49,602	50,941	52,317	53,729	55,180	56,670	58,200	59,771	61,385	63,043	64,745
Chilimanyama	23,525	24,160	24,813	25,483	26,171	26,877	27,603	28,348	29,114	29,900	30,707
Singozi	16,710	17,161	17,625	18,101	18,589	19,091	19,607	20,136	20,680	21,238	21,812
Mateyo Mzeka	13,198	13,554	13,920	14,296	14,682	15,078	15,485	15,903	16,333	16,774	17,227
Nyakawise	14,081	14,462	14,852	15,253	15,665	16,088	16,522	16,968	17,426	17,897	18,380
Lusangazi District											
Mawanda	15,414	15,830	16,258	16,697	17,147	17,610	18,086	18,574	19,076	19,591	20,120
Lusangazi	2,893	2,971	3,051	3,133	3,218	3,305	3,394	3,486	3,580	3,676	3,776
Ukwimi	12,981	13,332	13,691	14,061	14,441	14,831	15,231	15,642	16,065	16,498	16,944
Chisangu	11,238	11,542	11,854	12,174	12,502	12,840	13,187	13,543	13,908	14,284	14,669

Annexure 3: List of IDP Technical Team for Petauke/Lusangazi

SN	NAME	POSITION	DEPARTMENT	DISTRICT
1.	Mr. Gift m. Hajongola	Technical Team Chairperson(District Administrative Officer)	District Administration	Petauke
2.	Ms. Sibeso Muimui	Secretariat	Petauke Town Council	Petauke
3.	Mr. Mazala Mazala	Planner	District Health Office	Petauke
4.	Mr. Mwaba Lubasi	District Agricultural Coordinator	Ministry of Agriculture	Petauke
5.	Mr. Geoffrey Mkandawire	Forestry Technologist	Department of Forestry	Lusangazi
6.	Mr. Fred Mandumbwa	District Chiefs and Traditional Affairs Officer	Department of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs	Petauke
7.	Ms. Chileshe Mwaba	Planner	Ministry of Education	Petauke
8.	Mrs. Margaret N. Mwanza	Assistant Community Development Officer	Department Of Community Development	Petauke
9.	Ms. Gloria Nyirenda	District Social Welfare Officer	Department Of Social Welfare	Petauke
10.	Mr. Innocent Mwansa	Secretariat	Petauke Town Council	Petauke
11.	Mr. Patrick Nyirenda	Professional Assistant	Petauke Constituency Office	Petauke
12.	Mr. William Tembo	National Registration Officer	Department of national registration	Petauke
13.	Mr. James Sikazindu	District fisheries and Livestock Coordinator	Department of fisheries and livestock	Petauke
14.	Mr. Imangolwa Likando	Park Ranger	Department of National Parks and Wildlife	Petauke
15.	Mr. Matthews Sichivula	Quantity surveyor	Petauke Town Council	Petauke
16.	Ms. Twaambo Kapalangwe	Secretariat	Lusangazi Town Council	Lusangazi
17.	Mr. Wezzie Phiri K,	Secretariat	Lusangazi Town Council	Lusangazi
18.	Mr. Friday Sikombe	District Agricultural Coordinator	Ministry of Agriculture	Lusangazi
19.	Mr. Ristone Njobvu	District Social Welfare Officer	Department Of Social Welfare	Lusangazi
20.	Ms. Naomi Zulu	Planner	Ministry of Education	Lusangazi

Annexure 4: Capital Investment Program by chiefdom/ constituency in Petauke

KALINDAWALO CHIEFDOM (PETAUKE CENTRAL CONSTITUENCY)

S/N	IDENTIFIED PROJECT	LOCATION OF PROJECT	IMPLEMENTATION YEARS										
			WARD	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1	Construction/Rehabilitation of Roads and Bridges	Mbala, Kovyane, Chilimanyama, Nyika, Nsimbo											
2	Develop Irrigation Schemes	All wards											
3	Construction of Livestock Multiplication Centre	Kovyane											
4	Develop Plantations	All Wards											
5	Creation of Community Forests and managing.	All Wards											
6	Drilling of Boreholes	All Wards											
7	Construction and Upgrading of Health Centers.	All Wards											
8	Construct and Upgrading of Schools	All Wards											
9	Connection of Public Institutions to The National Grid and Solar Systems	All wards											
10	Aquaculture Development (Construction of Fish Ponds and Fingerling Hatcheries).	All Wards											
11	Construction of a Dam	Nyika ward.											

MUMBI CHIEFDOM (PETAUKE CENTRAL CONSTITUENCY)

S/N	IDENTIFIED PROJECT	LOCATION OF PROJECT	IMPLEMENTATION YEAR										
			WARD	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1	Construct Roads & Culverts	Ongolwe & Msumbazi											
2	Construct irrigation Schemes	All Wards											
3	Drilling of Boreholes	All Wards											
4	Construction of Livestock Multiplication Centres.	Msumbazi and Ongolwe											
5	Construction of Health Centres	Ongolwe and Msumbazi											
6	Construction of Police posts	Ongolwe and Msumbazi											
7	Construct of Staff Houses	Msumbazi and ongolwe											
8	Creation of Community Forests	All wards											
9	Construct Storage Sheds under Food Reserve Agency (FRA)	Ongolwe and Msumbazi											
10	Construct Skills Training Centres	Ongolwe and Msumbazi											

NYAMPHANDE CHIEFDOM (MSANZALA CONSTITUENCY)

S/N	IDENTIFIED PROJECT	LOCATION OF PROJECT	IMPLEMENTATION YEAR										
			WARD	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1	Solar powered Water Irrigation System	Mateyo-Mzeka, Lutwazi, Nyakawise & Singozi											
2	Drilling of Boreholes	All Wards											
3	Rehabilitation/Construction of Roads & Culverts	All Wards											
4	Creation of Community Forests	All Wards											
5	Livestock Multiplication Centre	Mateyo-Mzeka.											
6	Aquaculture Development (Construction of Fish Ponds and Fingerling Hatcheries).	All Wards											
7	Creation of Plantations	All Wards											
8	Construction and Upgrading of Schools	All Wards											
9	Commercial Demo Plots for Agriculture	Mateyo-Mzeka & Singozi											
10	Construction/Rehabilitation of Dams (irrigation Schemes)	Nyakawise											

Mwanjawanthu Chieftdom (Kaumbwe Constituency)

S/N	IDENTIFIED PROJECT	LOCATION OF PROJECT	IMPLEMENTATION YEAR										
			WARD	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1	Construct of Feeder Roads and Culverts	All wards											
2	Electrification of Public Institutions	All wards											
3	Drilling of Boreholes for Water Reticulation	Manyane, Kanyanga, Kaumbwe, Lusinde and Manjazi											
4	Bee – Keeping Production	Manyane, Kaumbwe											
5	Livestock Multiplication Centres	Kaumbwe.											
6	Dip-Tanks / Spray Races	All wards											
7	Construction of Schools Staff Houses/Upgrading of School	Manjazi and Lusinde.											
8	Construction of Mini Hospitals, Health Posts and Staff Houses.	All wards											
9	Creation of Community Forests	All wards											
10	Food Processing / Value Addition	Kaumbwe											
11	Aquaculture Development	Kaumbwe											
12	Construction Dams and irrigation Schemes	Lusinde.											

PETAUKE DISTRICT PROJECTS

S/N	IDENTIFIED PROJECT	LOCATION OF PROJECT	IMPLEMENTATION YEAR										
			Petauke District	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1	Development of 500 housing units												
2	Development of Integrated Commercial Farm												
3	Construction of 2 Shopping Malls (Kawere)												

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4	Construction of Water and sewerage system													
5	Construction of a recreation and a Resource Centre													
6	Livestock Multiplication Centre													
7	Fisheries hatchery													
8	Feed production plant – location CBD													
9	Mini milling plant –CBD													
10	Apiculture (production, processing and packing)													
11	Fruit and Banana plantation													
12	Mango processing plant													
13	Meat processing plant													
14	Network towers													
15	Road network													
16	Industrial Solar Water reticulation – CBD													
17	Construction of Environmental dump site (Solid waste management)													
18	District Administration Block – CBD													
19	Stadium – Sport infrastructure – CBD													
20	Recreation and Resource centre – CBD													
21	Markets – all wards													
22	Police station – all wards													
23	Commercial farm – Nyamphande													
24	Airstrip upgrading – Nyamphande													
25	Establishment of a University													
26	Construction of Public Car Parks													
27	Construction of Trucking Bays													
28	Re-planning and Upgrading of Settlements													
29	Development of Commercial weighbridge													

Annexure 5: Capital Investment Program by chiefdom/ constituency in Lusangazi
SANDWE CHIEFDOM (MSANZALA CONSTITUENCY)

ISN	IDENTIFIED PROJECT	LOCATION OF PROJECT	IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD										
			2020 -2030										
		WARD	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
1	Solar water irrigation plan	All wards											
2	Construction/Rehabilitation of Dams (irrigation Schemes)	Mawanda ward											
3	Construction/Rehabilitation Roads and Culverts	All wards)											
4	Bee – Keeping Production	All wards											
5	Livestock Multiplication Centres	Ukwimi and Mawanda and Chisangu wards											
6	Dip-Tank / Spray Races	All wards											
7	Construction of Schools Staff	All wards											

	Houses/Upgrading to primary and Secondary Schools												
8	Drilling of Boreholes for Water Reticulation	All wards											
9	Construction of Mini Hospitals, Health Posts & Staff Houses.	All wards											
10	Construction of Market	Lusangazi											
11	Creation of Community Forests	All wards											
12	Milk Production and processing	Mawanda											
13	Food Processing / Value Addition	Ukwimi											
14	Aquaculture Development (Construction of Fish Ponds and Fingerling Hatcheries).	Ukwimi and Mawanda											

LUSANGAZIDISTRICT PROJECTS

SN	IDENTIFIED PROJECT	LOCATION OF THE PROJECT	IMPLEMENTATION YEAR 2020-2030										
			District	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1	Solar water irrigation plant	District											
2	Construction and upgrading of health centres	District											
3	Construction and rehabilitation of bridges and roads	District											
4	Construction and upgrading of schools	District											
5	Upgrading of markets	District											
6	Construction and upgrading of dams	District											
7	Construction of administration offices	District											
8	Creation of community forest	District											
9	Creation of community Agro- processing industries	District											
10	Development of tourism and hospitality	District											
11	Establishment of a University	District											
12	Creation of commercial farming blocks	District											
13	Establishment of financial institution	District											
14	Solid waste management- development of environment dump site	District											
15	Construction of modern bus station	District											
16	Construction of Abattoir	District											
17	Public car park	Lusangazi Urban											

18	Construction of tracking bays	Lusangazi Urban											
19	Development of Local Area Plan -Re-planning and upgrading of settlements	District											
20	Mining and quarrying business	District											
21	Post office	Lusangazi urban											
22	Upgrading Training and Technical college	Lusangazi Urban											
23	Police station and camp	Lusangazi Urban											
24	Fire Station	Lusangazi urban											
25	Connection of household electricity to the national grid	Lusangazi											
26	Establishment of water supply system	Lusangazi urban											
27	Sewerage system	District											
28	Public open space-RECREATION CENTER	District											
29	Housing units (50)	District											
30	Cemetery	District											