



## FOREWORD

Vubwi District Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a district developmental framework which will run from 2020 to 2030. In line with Vision 2030 as highlighted in the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP), our District's IDP Vision leads us to an *“Agriculture-Driven and Prosperous Economy Offering Quality, Equitable, Efficient and Sustainable Environmental Socio-Economic Development by 2030”*.

The formulation of the IDP is a constitutional and legal requirement that compels all Local Authorities in Zambia to have one. Its formulation is provided for in the *Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015* which was enacted following the repeal of the *Town and Country Planning Act Cap 283* of the Laws of Zambia. In light of this, Vubwi District has prepared this document, which is the inaugural district IDP, it outlines the district development which will help us align our development goals to the national vision.

As Vubwi District leadership, we have committed ourselves to open communication with all stakeholders during the preparation and development of this IDP.

The main goal of this IDP is to create a diversified and sustained growth of the District economy, emphasizing on the social-economic transformation in all sectors. For the first time, the District developmental agenda has been put together, unlike in the past where departments worked in isolation.

The IDP has provided an opportunity to enter into an interactive relationship and mutual beneficial partnership with the people of Vubwi. This approach will foster systematic growth. It is also pleasing to note that this plan does not only respond to the 7NDP, but also the Smart Zambia Transformation Agenda 2064, we envisage stabilized District economy and growth necessary for a smart District.

This plan endeavors to deliver inclusive and equitably distributed development to the people of Vubwi District. As you may be aware, development eluded the people of Vubwi because prior to its creation, which was effected following the Presidential **Declaration Statutory Instrument No. 41 of 2012** by the late His Excellency President Michael Chilufya Sata on **26<sup>th</sup> March, 2012**, it fell under Chadiza District, which was too vast, such that places like Vubwi remained under-developed.

However, with the IDP in place, most of the challenges will now be addressed and ease the livelihood of our people. This will help us manage the abundant natural resources the District

has, and direct our efforts towards sustainable development. Therefore, this document represents the prevailing planning policy and legislative framework governing Integrated Development Planning processes in Zambia.

The IDP has outlined the District's development goals, strategies and priorities in clear terms, understandable both to us and our co-operating partners wishing to carryout developmental activities in the district. I therefore encourage all Departments, Line Ministries and other stakeholders to adhere to the developed outlines in this IDP, and support each other for the betterment of Vubwi District.

Cllr. Joshua Daka

**COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON  
VUBWI TOWN COUNCIL**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is the trigger for mutual accountability on the agreed priorities and allocation of resources to contribute to the long-term development of the District. It is therefore, one of the most critical plans in ensuring effectiveness and efficiency as well as citizen participation at a local government level. The Vubwi Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was prepared following the passing of resolution during the Second Ordinary Council meeting held on Tuesday, 19<sup>th</sup> July, 2018 under minute number **VTC/08/07/18** in accordance to part five of section 35 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No.3 of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia and the 7<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan (7NDP) which recognizes the IDP as the primary tool for the implementation of the Plan at local level. The IDP is the principal strategic planning instrument which gives an overall framework for development within the Local Authority area, guide and inform planning, budgeting, management and decision-making by all sectors in the Local Authority.

It places a greater emphasis on the integration of socio-economic and spatial planning. The plan also underpins the need for social cohesion, greater accountability of leaders in both public and private sector, citizens to be more active in their communities and for a capable and developmental state that is caring, effective and innovative. The IDP is a ten (10) year plan that clearly stipulates the vision, strategic objectives of the District and shall be evaluated every five (5) years in order to adjust to the changing socio-economic, infrastructural and environmental dynamics in communities.

The Vubwi IDP guides and informs all the planning and development activities and forms the basis of the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The MTEF budget will be informed by the IDP and linked to specific Service Delivery, Implementation Plan and Capital Investment Plan and a Monitoring and Evaluation system that is linked to the overall national development vision (Vision 2030).

The main outcome of this IDP is to develop a common programme to fight poverty and inequality and to foster a spirit of unity, active citizenry, growing and inclusive economy, need to build capacity, a capable and developmental state and responsibilities of leadership throughout society to work together to solve our problems.

At the local authority level, working with government departments, values such as transparency, professionalism, ethical behaviour, teamwork, competency and stewardship will be promoted to ensure successful implementation of the IDP.

Our ultimate goal of a sustainable, cost effective and affordable service rendering district depends on us working with each other, the community understanding the financial challenges we are facing and taking ownership for their communities. As Principal Officer, I would like to thank the community, Ward Development Committees (WDCs) and all stakeholders for their inputs during the IDP preparation. I also wish to thank the Council Chairperson and District Commissioner for their overview, support and enthusiasm. A special thank you to all the IDP team members and the technical staff as well as the IDP coordinating office for their dedicated efforts and perseverance. Together we will succeed.

Robert Mlauzi  
**COUNCIL SECRETARY**  
**VUBWI TOWN COUNCIL**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS FROM THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER**

The Vubwi District IDP was generated through a process of wide consultations with all stakeholders. It was born out of the government desire to create a roadmap for coordinated social and economic developmental activities. Additionally, the IDP seeks to address the existing gaps in the planning processes and the provision of possible strategic interventions that could ultimately translate into performance indicators.

The core objective of the IDP is to spur industrialisation and concurrently enhance agriculture productivity while taking care of environmental concerns of degradation and pollution.

With the tenacity coupled with resilience of the IDP team and unflinching support of all stakeholders, the district is poised for unprecedented growth and prosperity in the implementation years and beyond.

In this regard, let me hasten to applaud all the Heads of Government Departments who constitute the Vubwi District IDP team for their insights and valuable inputs from the initial process of formulation and eventual realisation of the plan. Further, I also wish to bestow my gratitude to His Royal Highness Chief Pembamoyo and the entire traditional leadership in Vubwi district for their wise counsel in the formulation stage of this document and for providing a conducive environment during consultative meetings in the communities around the district.

May I also acknowledge with thanks the numerous professional support from a cadre of diverse specialisation within the district. I have no cloud of doubt in my mind that your critical analysis and sincerity during the symposium contributed immensely in enabling the district to come up with this bankable document that will serve as a guide as we navigate the rough route to development.

My acknowledgement cannot end without paying special thanks to the World Bank via Zambia Integrated Forestry Landscape Project (ZIFLP) for the financial, material and moral support without which the formulation of this bankable document could not have been realised. Indeed, when we work together, we can achieve more. I salute you all.

Eneless Banda  
**DISTRICT COMMISSIONER**  
**VUBWI DISTRICT**

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## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

7NDP	Seventh National Development Plan
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CFM	Community Forest Management
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSO	Central Statistics Office
HIV	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
KFW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
MFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MLG	Ministry of Local Government
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoGE	Ministry of General Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NEP	National Energy Policy
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PSIR	Planning Survey and Issues Report
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
WDC	Ward Development Committee
ZESCO	Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation Limited
ZIFLP	Zambia Integrated Forestry Landscape Project

## **PART ONE: PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT**

### **1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

#### **1.1 Overview**

An Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a super plan for an area that gives an overall framework for development. It aims to co-ordinate the work of local and other spheres of government in a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in an area. An IDP aims at taking into account the existing conditions and problems and resources available for development. The plan should look at economic and social development for the area as a whole.

The Planning Survey and Issues Report (PSIR) aims to be a concise and user-friendly document that comprises the following eight sections:

Part 1 provides an introduction and overview to the document. It highlights the legal and legislative framework to the Integrated Development Plan. It identifies the Planning area and planning boundaries for the process of the Vubwi Integrated Development Plan.

Part 2 covers the Demographic Analysis. It focuses on population distribution and composition, population density, implication of population density, factors influencing population density, issues of fertility rate, issues of mortality and impact of population and demography on other sectors.

Part 3 gives an analysis of the existing plans, policies and documents. It further reviews empirical and spatial data for sectors within Vubwi District.

Part 4 describes the existing state of development in Vubwi District. It covers the economic environment of the project area. It also looks at trade and commerce, financial services, forestry resources, trading agricultural activities as well as tourism. This section also describes the social and community infrastructure looking at issues of education, housing, health, community development and law and order in the planning area.

Part 5 addresses issues on the Environment and Climate Change Analysis.

Part 6 covers issues relating to gender groups and vulnerable groups.

Part 7 gives a summary of the core problems affecting the IDP area.

## **1.2 Legal and Legislative Framework**

An Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a constitutional and legal process required of all Local Authorities in Zambia. Its formulation is provided for in the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 which was enacted following the repeal of the Town and Country Planning Act Cap 283 of the Laws of Zambia. Apart from legal compliance, there are many advantages and benefits to undertaking Integrated Development Planning. The Vubwi IDP has been prepared in terms of the Vision 2030, Seventh National Development Plan (2017-2021) and the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015, which is the principle spatial planning act.

The Vision 2030 outlines the desirable long-term paths of the socio-economic indicators to satisfy the people's aspirations, and articulates possible long-term alternative development policy scenarios at different points through the target year 2030. It will, therefore, be the basis for interface by all sectors and will provide direction for short- and medium-term plans. (GRZ, 2006). The Zambian people's vision is to become "A Prosperous Middle-Income Nation by the year 2030". By 2030, Zambians, aspire to live in a strong and dynamic middle-income industrial nation that provides opportunities for improving the well-being of all, embodying values of socio-economic justice, underpinned by the principles of: (i) gender responsive sustainable development; (ii) democracy; (iii) respect for human rights; (iv) good traditional and family values; (v) positive attitude towards work; (vi) peaceful coexistence and; (vii) private-public partnerships.

The Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP) is anchored on the integrated development approach, which is premised on recognising how closely connected the different aspects of sustainable development are. This interconnection between various sectors creates an important opportunity for a more coordinated approach to implementing development programmes of this Plan. The ultimate goal of the 7NDP is to create a diversified and resilient economy for sustained growth and socio-economic development. To effectively put into action, the inter-sectoral development approach, the 7NDP will thrive on the country's economic potential, competitiveness and comparative advantages that can easily be exploited to bring about the required development transformation. The 7NDP will create an environment to transition from Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) given that SDG domestication requires an integrated multi sectoral engagement because of integrated nature of the goals which links goals to one another.

Other Legislations include:

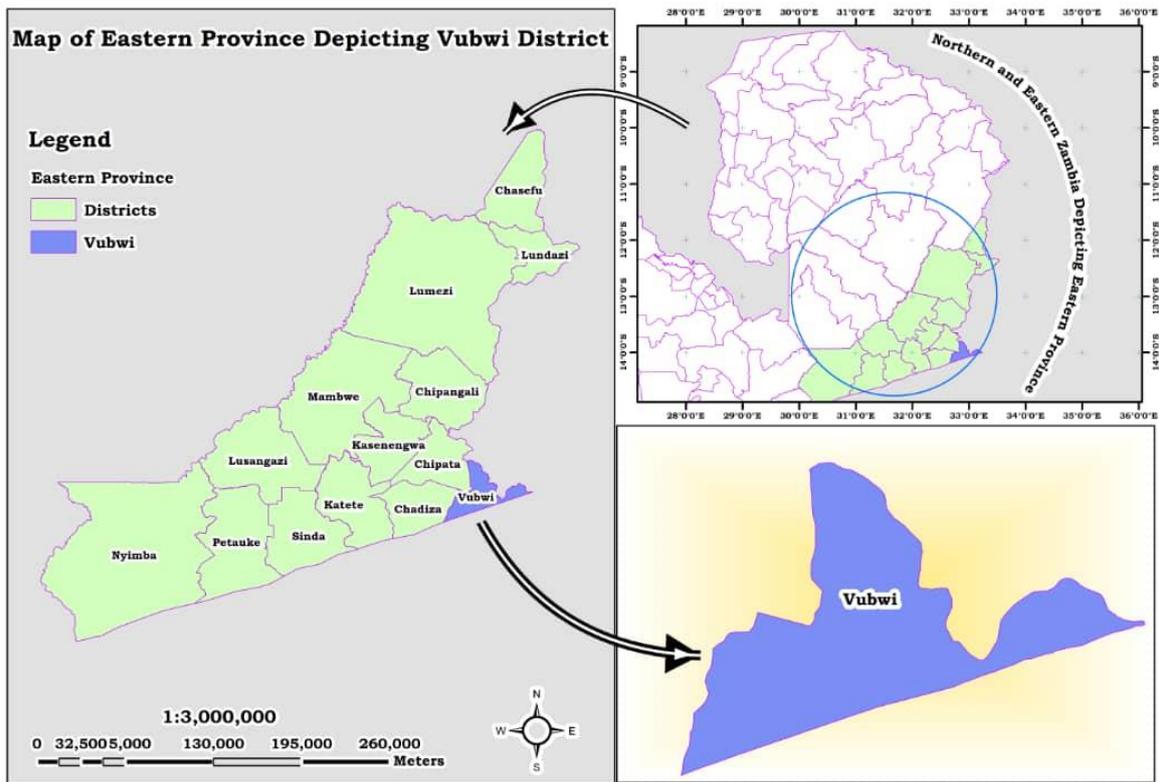
The Forest Act 2015 which provides for the establishment and declaration of National Forest, Local Forest, Joint Forest Management Areas, Botanical reserves, Private Forests and Community Forests; provide for the participation of local communities, local authorities, traditional institutions, Non Governmental Organisations and other stakeholders in sustainable forest management;

The Environment Management Act 2011 which provides for the integrated environmental management and the protection and conservation of the environment and sustainable management and use of the natural resources.

The Public Health Act Cap 295 of the laws of Zambia provides for the prevention and suppression of diseases and generally regulates all matters regarding public health in Zambia; and The Local Government Act 2019 provides for an integrated local government system; gives effect to the decentralization of functions, responsibilities and services at all levels of local government.

### **1.3 Location**

Vubwi is one of the 14 districts in the Eastern Province of Zambia. It has a surface area of approximately 920 square kilometers and lies between latitude -14.001 degrees south and longitude 32.90 degrees east. It is approximately 620 kms east of Zambia's capital city - Lusaka. It borders Malawi on the East, Chadiza District and Mozambique on the southern part and Chipata District on the West. It is situated about thirty-four (34) kilometers East of Chadiza District and about sixty-eight (68) Kilometers South of Chipata District.



*Figure 1: Location Map of Vubwi District.*  
 Source: Planning Department – Vubwi Town Council, 2019

## 1.4 Political Boundaries

Vubwi District has one constituency called Vubwi with eight (8) wards namely; Mbozi, Chimpanje, Vubwi, Mbande, Zozwe, Sindamisale, Mlawe and Chisiya.

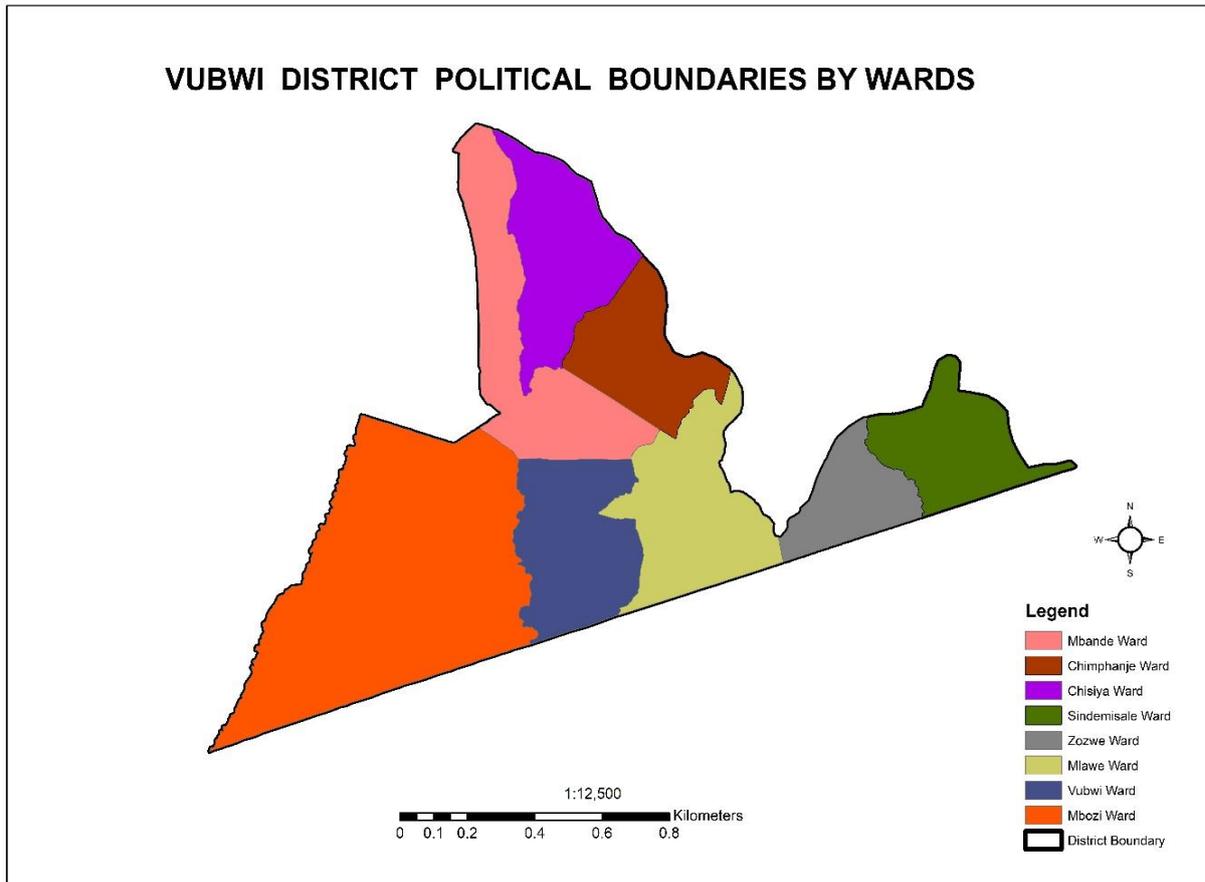


Figure 2: Location Map of Political Boundaries by Ward – Vubwi District.  
Source: Department of Planning (Vubwi Town Council), 2020

## **2.0 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS**

### **2.1 Introduction**

The analysis is centering on demographic and population dynamics, behaviors and trends with regard to different inter-censal periods. It took into account the population structure in terms of age, sex and compositions as well as their spatial distributions. The relationships between patterns and trends as well as the associated socio-economic implications on the District were also taken into account to determine and predict the underlying factors in the demographic behavior. The District growth rate and the impacts of migration, fertility and mortality on population composition and size were also analyzed in detail to anticipate, and project population sizes and associated social, environmental and economic implications thereof.

### **2.2 Population Projection Computation**

#### **2.2.1 Methodology and Meta data**

The mathematical methods were used to estimate the population projections for the stipulated years. In this case a formula was used to calculate current populations and growth rates to predict the future population. Such information is useful for government planning, services and businesses.

#### **2.2.2 Simple Equation for Population Projection**

A simple equation for population projection can be expressed as:

$$N_t = P e^{rt}$$

In this equation: ( $N_t$ ) is the number of people at a future date, and ( $P$ ) is equal to the present population. Next to ( $P$ ) is ( $e$ ), which is the natural logarithm base of 2.71828; ( $r$ ) represents the rate of increase divided by 100, and ( $t$ ) represents the time period.

#### **2.2.3 Base year and Growth Rate**

According to the 2000 Census and Population, Vubwi had a population of only approximately **18,933** compared to the 2010 population of **30,490**. The resultant growth rate in this case is 2.3% showing a positive historical growth over the period of 10 years.

## 2.2.4 Population Distribution and Composition

As of 2010 the population size for Vubwi District was 30,490. The population distribution and composition by Constituency, ward and sex are shown in Table 1. Of the total population, 50.3 percent (15,254) were males and 49.7 percent (15,236) were females.

Table 1: Total Population by Constituency, Ward and Sex, Vubwi 2010

Wards	Households	Population			Percentage of the Population	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mbozi	766	4,154	2,050	2,104	49.35	50.65
Vubwi	1,028	5,347	2,676	2,671	50.05	49.95
Mbande	633	3,214	1,609	1,606	50.06	49.97
Chisiya	806	2,450	1,235	1,215	50.41	49.59
Chimpanje	512	2,332	1,179	1,153	50.56	49.44
Mlawe	784	4,688	2,350	2,338	50.13	49.87
Zozwe	1,002	5,240	2,623	2,618	50.06	49.96
Sindemisale	682	3,065	1,534	1,531	50.04	49.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,893</b>	<b>30,490</b>	<b>15,254</b>	<b>15,236</b>	<b>50.03</b>	<b>49.97</b>

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

## 2.2.5 Population Composition by Age Group and Sex

The age group structure in developing countries is using pyramid shaped. This implies that there are more people between 0 and 29 years and fewer people between 30 and 65 years within the District. The age distribution is depicted in figure 3.

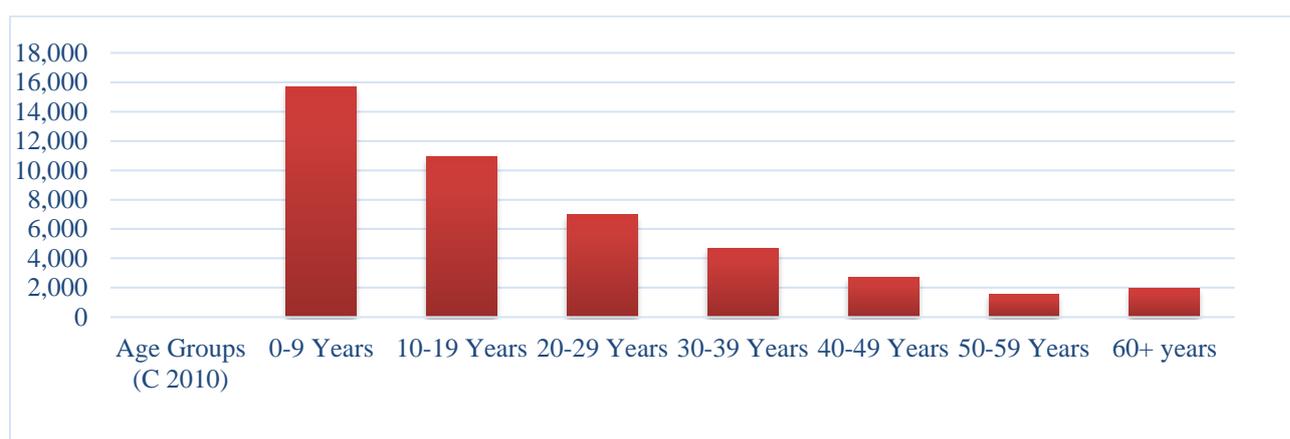


Figure 3: Population Composition by Age.  
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

## 2.3 Population Density

The District has a surface area of 920 square kilometers. Table 2 below shows trend for population density. Vubwi District is still sparsely populated with a population density of 31.5 persons per square kilometer in 2010. The most densely populated ward in Vubwi District was Zozwe Ward with a population density of 97 persons per square kilometer. Vubwi Ward was second with a population density of 51.9 persons per square kilometer. Mbozi was the least densely populated ward with a population density of 12.94 persons per square kilometer.

Table 2: Population Density by Ward, Vubwi, 2010

Ward	Land Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	2010 Population	2010 Population Density (Persons per Square Kilometer)
Mbozi	321	4,154	12.941
Vubwi	103	5,347	51.913
Mbande	123	3,214	26.130
Chisiya	99	2,450	24.747
Chimpanje	77	2,332	30.286
Mlawe	113	4,688	41.487
Zozwe	54	5,240	97.037
Sindemisale	78	3,065	39.295
<b>Vubwi Constituency</b>	968	30,490	31.498

Source: District Planning Unit Computations 2019

## 2.4 Trends in Population

### 2.4.1 Projected Population

The population density for the areas in the District is increasing in different proportions.

Table 3: Population and Household projections by Ward 2010, 2020 and 2025

Ward	2010		2020		2025	
	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population
Mbozi	766	4,154	964	5,230	1,082	5,865
Vubwi	1,028	5,347	1,294	6,732	1,452	7,550
Mbande	633	3,214	797	4,046	894	4,538
Chisiya	806	2,450	1,015	3,085	1,138	3,459
Chimpanje	512	2,332	645	2,936	723	3,293
Mlawe	784	4,688	987	5,902	1,107	6,619
Zozwe	1,002	5,240	1,262	6,597	1,415	7,399
Sindemisale	682	3,065	859	3,859	963	4,328
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,893</b>	30,490	7823	38,387	8,774	43,051

Source: District Planning Unit Population projections 2019

Table 4: Population and Household projections by Constituency, Ward, 2030, 2035 and 2040

Ward	2030		2035		2040	
	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population
Mbozi	1,213	6,580	1,361	7,382	1,527	8,283
Vubwi	1,628	8,470	1,827	9,502	2,050	10,662
Mbande	1,003	5,091	1,125	5,711	1,262	6,409
Chisiya	1,277	3,881	1,432	4,354	1,607	4,885
Chimpanje	811	3,694	910	4,144	1,021	4,650
Mlawe	1,242	7,426	1,393	8,331	1,563	9,348
Zozwe	1,587	8,300	1,781	9,311	1,998	10,449
Sindemisale	1,080	4,855	1,212	5,447	1,360	6,112
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,841</b>	<b>48,297</b>	<b>11,041</b>	<b>54,182</b>	<b>12,388</b>	<b>60,798</b>

Source: District Planning Unit Population projections 2019

### 2.4.2 Factors Influencing Population Distribution and Change

The factors influencing population distribution and change in the district are mainly physical factors such as climate, soil type and presence of mineral resources. This is so as agriculture and mining are major drivers of the economy in Vubwi district.

Population has been steadily increasing from 2012 when some mining activities started booming. Particularly, the declaration of Vubwi as a district highly influenced the increase of the population density in Vubwi Ward due to increased availability of services and other economic activities which were not there before the declaration. The trend implies that planning for the District must take into account providing spaces, services and other facilities that can support the extra population flocking into the area.

Population would move/disperse from one place and concentrate in another due to attraction of economic welfare of the new place as to offer. For example, population density for the Centre area within the District is increasing due to people migrating from places of less favorable economic areas to the areas with some mining activities. The demographic factors like changes in natural increase and migration. People sometimes tend to leave their origins due to dissatisfactions such as over-crowding in one place. On the other hand, people would want to join other human beings with common characteristics on a basis of socializing and safety. People move on basis of marriage; they relocate to places where they are appropriate accommodation or to a place where children can access education.

### 2.4.3 Implications of Increasing Population Density

The population is compact and this makes the provision of infrastructure and services more cost effective. Compact development makes service provision economical which in turn increases district revenue and neighbourhood focused return on investment.

## 2.5 Fertility and Mortality Rates

Fertility refers to the occurrence of live births among women in a population (CSO, 2012). Fertility remains one of the most important aspects of the population as it provides data to planners, government, non-governmental organizations, among others, to evidence based socio-economic planning, monitoring and evaluation for various current and future aspects of population development (CSO, 2014). One of the key dimensions of fertility rate is what is known as to Total Fertility Rate (TFR) which is the average number of live births a woman would have by the age of 50. In the case of Vubwi District the TFR has been dropping since 1990 from 7.0 to 6.3 in 2010. The trend is likely to continue as shown in other districts countrywide (CSO, 2012). This reduction also explains why the population growth has been reducing.

Table 5: Fertility Demographics by Health Facility in Vubwi District

Health Facility	Women of Child Bearing Age	Pregnancies Expected	Deliveries Expected	Live Births Expected
Chikoma	2,684	659	634	604
Chigwe	740	182	175	166
Manota	1,105	271	261	249
Mbande	1,313	322	310	295
Mchenjeza	635	156	150	143
Mlawe	1,221	300	289	275
Mzigawa	858	211	203	193
Sindemisale	1,918	471	453	431
Songeya	710	174	168	160
Matemba	532	131	126	120
Maumba	392	96	93	88
Likawe	326	80	77	73
<b>District Total</b>	<b>12,432</b>	<b>3,052</b>	<b>2,939</b>	<b>2,797</b>

Source: Vubwi District Health Office, 2018

### 2.5.1 Drivers of Declining Total Fertility Rate

As earlier mentioned, the TFR in the district has been declining since 1990 from 7.0 % to 6.3% in 2010 respectively. The probable causes of this decline are due to high use of contraceptives by most couples in the district, improved maternal and childhood medical care, and the age at which people are getting married in the district is increasing due to schooling and the prohibition of early marriages under the law. The re-entry educational policy manandates schools to allow girls in the school system who left school due to pregnancy. The Ministry of General Education has taken this move because education is a right regardless of a girls situation.

## 2.5.2 Implication of Declining Total Fertility Rate

The falling fertility rate is reducing the population growth rate in the district due to natural growth. This will have positive impact in the district, as it will reduce the dependency ratio which is quite high due to a high number of children in the region compared to people in the productive age groups. This will entail that people will have surplus funds to invest in capital projects rather than spending all their finances on a high number of children especially for social services. The government will also save enough money as the pre-natal and post-natal care currently is consuming a significant proportion of the funds in the national budgetary allocations. However, this declining fertility is also reducing the labour force that is needed to be employed; thus, industries will rely on migrations for man power.

## 2.5.3 Mortality

Mortality refers to the occurrence of deaths in a population and mortality data are useful in assessing the performance of national health programmes, including interventions aimed at disease control and prevention. Mortality statistics provide a foundation on which health policy is formulated, meaning it is critical to national planning. Crude Death Rate (CDR) gives a general indication of the levels of mortality in a population. The other indicators of mortality are shown in the tables 6 and 7 below.

Table 6: Top Ten Causes of Mortality (All Ages)

No.	2016		2017		2018	
	Disease	Deaths/1000 Adm	Disease	Deaths/1000 Adm	Disease	Deaths/1000 Adm
1	Diarrhea (non-bloody)	333	Malaria	2	0	0
2	Malaria	17	0	0	0	0

Source: District Health Office 2016 – 2018

Malaria and diarrhoea non-bloody were the major cause of mortality in 2016 and 2017 respectively. The reduction in the case fatality in the district is as a result of improved case management due to an increase in human resource for health. In addition, the district implemented a robust and efficient referral system where most of the complicated cases were referred to either Mwami or Chipata central Hospitals.

Table 7: Top Ten Causes of Mortality (Under 5s)

No.	2016		2017		2018	
	Disease	Deaths/1000 Adm	Deaths/1000 Adm	Deaths/1000 Adm	Disease	Deaths/1000 Adm
1	Anaemia	125	0	0	0	0
2	Malaria	11	0	0	0	0

Source: District Health Office 2016 – 2018

The district did not record any death in under 5 in 2017 and 2018. The reduction in the case fatality in the district is as a result of improved case management due to an increase in human resource for health.

#### **2.5.4 Drivers of Reducing Mortality**

The drop may be attributed to an increase in health facilities, increased uptake of family planning and increased number of births delivered within hospital settings. Reducing mortality in the District is due to general modernization changes in society economic, educational, and social improvements, modern awareness, women's empowerment, rising aspirations, and better access to services that lead to declines in both mortality and fertility levels. But most importantly, for fertility levels to decline, women and couples must have good means to control their fertility, in addition to motivation.

#### **2.5.5 Implications of Reducing Mortality**

Reducing mortality causes the fertility of the population (the number of children per woman) to decrease. The long-term effect of this is will be to reduce population growth. When children survive in greater numbers, parents decide to have smaller families. The inference is that reduced child mortality will somewhat automatically produce a corresponding and largely compensatory reduction in fertility levels, with little appreciable overall impact on population growth. For instance, the death of an infant will lead to a cessation of breastfeeding meaning that the mother is able to fall pregnant again sooner than if the child had survived. Further, if a large family size is desired for cultural or economic reasons, parents may take into account high levels of mortality by having more children in order to ensure that they reach their desired family size. If mortality is high, then parents will choose to have more children to try to increase the odds that at least some of them reach adulthood. However, if mortality is lowered, parents will have more confidence that their children will reach adulthood. Therefore, they will have less of an incentive to conceive more children (Gates Foundation Annual Letter, 2014).

## 2.6 Migration

Migration is one of the three components of population change, complementing fertility (births) and mortality (deaths). It is the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary of the country for the purpose of establishing a new residence. Migration can either be internal or international. People migrate for different reasons and these may vary from place to place. The three types of migration that occur in the district are; rural to urban, urban to rural and rural to rural migrations.

According to the 2015 Living Condition Monitoring Survey (LCMS) conducted by the Central Statistical Office, Eastern Province with 46.1 percent had the highest proportion of households that moved from one rural area to another. Based on this survey the reasons for migration which on average which apply at district level are as follows:

- a) Transfer of head of household from area to another
- b) Decided to resettle
- c) Acquired own/different accommodation
- d) To seek work/ business
- e) School
- f) Death of parent/guardian
- g) Previous household could not afford to
- h) keep him/her
- i) To start work/ business
- j) New household
- k) Got married
- l) Found new agricultural land
- m) Back from school/studies
- n) Sick
- o) Retrenchment
- p) Retirement

## 2.7 Impact of Population and Demography on Other Sectors

Table 8: Impact of Population and Demography on other Sectors

Sector	Impact
Natural Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Environmental degradation from increased human activities</li> <li>➤ Capital investment in solid waste management</li> </ul>
Land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Demands on land to be reserved for social amenities and activities (health, education, community, entertainment, recreation, sport and cemeteries)</li> <li>➤ Re-location of unplanned settlements and developments</li> </ul>
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Demand for infrastructure (e.g. transport, water and sanitation, electricity and telecommunications)</li> <li>➤ Location of infrastructural services</li> <li>➤ Capital investment in provision of infrastructure (e.g. transport, water and sanitation, electricity and telecommunications)</li> </ul>
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Increased demand for housing development</li> </ul>
Institutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Need to enhance administrative and regulatory capacities of public institutions</li> <li>➤ Increased demand for additional institutional infrastructure</li> </ul>
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Market for goods and services</li> <li>➤ Supply of labour</li> <li>➤ Need for presence of economic regulatory institutions</li> </ul>
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Supply of labour and technical skills</li> </ul>

*Source: IDP Team-Vubwi District 2019*

## 3.0 EXISTING PLANS, POLICIES, AND DOCUMENTS

This section provides key elements of the various existing plans, policies and strategies at the national level for each key sector in the district. Some of the plans relevant to the preparation of the IDP planning process include the Vision 2030, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), The 7<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan (7NDP) and Zambia National Health Strategic Plan (2017 - 2021) among others.

### 3.1 Vision 2030

The National Long-Term Vision 2030 (Vision 2030) is Zambia's first ever written long-term plan, expressing Zambians' aspirations by the year 2030. It articulates possible long-term alternative development policy scenarios at different points which would contribute to the attainment of the desirable social economic indicators by the year 2030. This plan shall give direction to the IDP in prioritizing programmes that are anchored on the national vision. In this vein, IDP will not only focus on the present opportunities and challenges but those that are linked to actualizing goal of Zambia

becoming a middle income and prosperous nation by the year 2030. In this context, key sectors being agriculture, health, water, sanitation, communication education, and energy.

### **3.2 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

The Integrated Sustainable Development Goals Model (SDGM) enables policy makers and planning officials at all levels of governance to achieve SDGs and test their likely impacts before adopting them. An integrated analysis is required to successfully address complex development issues that balance social, economic, and environmental development. By bringing together the three dimensions of sustainable development into one framework, the SDG Model enables broad, cross-cutting sector and long-term analyses of the impacts of alternative policies. Therefore, the SDGs are very cardinal in the preparation of the IDP.

### **3.3 Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP)**

This national plan is aimed at accelerating development efforts towards the vision 2030 (“Zambia being a middle-income earning country by 2030”) without leaving anyone behind through the following key strategic pillars: To diversify and make economic growth inclusive; To reduce poverty and vulnerability; To reduce developmental inequalities; To enhance human development; and to create a conducive governance environment for a diversified and inclusive economy. This plan has a huge bearing on the preparation of the Vubwi IDP in that it is the “mother” of all development plans in the country and as such any plan to be embarked on has to conform to it. Further an IDP is an implementing tool of the Seventh National Development plan at district level.

## **4.0 ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT**

### **4.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at District Level**

The National Agriculture Policy 2012 - 2030 has prioritised agricultural diversification. It encompasses key facets of the agriculture sector namely; support to agricultural research and extension services, sustainable resource use, promotion of irrigation, food and cash crop production, agro-processing, agricultural marketing and trade, livestock and fisheries development. At District level, agricultural prospects of prioritising agricultural diversification have not yet been fully realised despite having the favourable climate conditions and fertile land due to the districts’ lack of water resources such as dams for irrigation purposes and fish farming industry, poor network coverage making internet connectivity difficult, poor road infrastructure, low officer to farmer ratio which and lack of farmer training centre for agricultural skills development.

## 4.2 Status of the Economic Environment

### 4.2.1 Introduction

This section covers the status quo of the economic environment in Vubwi district. The economic status of the project area is considered fundamental to the planning process. The purpose of this section is to bring out issues that are critical to the Integrated Development Planning in the project area.

### 4.2.2 Labour Force Participation

On average, Vubwi has a high labour force participation rate with majority of the working population being youthful. Majority of the population in the labour force is actively seeking employment. (Refer to Table 9 for figure and source).

### 4.2.3 Employment and Unemployment

Low employment levels and low-income levels predominate in Vubwi District. In order to improve opportunities for employment, and, to increase income levels, it is necessary to generate additional significant economic activity, and, to diversify the existing economic base which is dependent upon agriculture. (Refer to Table 9 for figure and source).

### 4.2.4 Employment Status

The District's employment status ranges from full-time to part time employees. Seasonal employment is high due to the agrarian economy of the district. Seasonal employment is also commonly found in the agricultural and construction sectors. Seasonal employment such as contraction sectors which depends on funding. Agriculture is the main industry in the District. The major forms of agriculture are cultivation of crops, rearing of livestock, aquaculture and apiculture. Mining is also done in the district although on a small scale.

Table 9: Labour force and Employment status in Vubwi District

Description	Provincial Statistics			Actual/Vubwi Statistics		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Distribution of Labour Force Population	176,274	100,009	276,283	19,586	11,112	30,698
Distribution of Employed Persons	94,695	99,466	194,162	10,522	11,052	21,574
Distribution of Unemployed Persons	10,111	3,904	14,015	1,123	434	1,557
Employment rate (%)	53.72	99.46	70.28	53.71	99.5	71
Unemployment rate (%)	5.73	3.9	9.63	5.8	9.5	15.3

Source: CSO, 2017.

#### 4.2.5 Educational Attainment

The education attainment for the population of the District ranges from primary, secondary, and tertiary. According to the 2010 Central Statistical Office Population and Housing Census, the percentage of pupils who completed primary school on average stood at 35.61 % . The percentage for those who completed secondary school was 40.3 % with percentage of those that completed tertiary being the least standing at 17.8 % . Table 10 below shows the educational attainment in Vubwi District.

Table 10: Educational Attainment in Vubwi District by Ward

Ward	Population (Defacto)	Number of Households	Percent Completed Primary School	Percent Completed Secondary School	Percent Completed Tertiary
Mbozi	4,029	799	26.2	4.1	1.8
Vubwi	3,709	708	33.8	7.3	3.7
Mbande	3,214	633	27.4	4.0	1.8
Chisiya	4,008	806	35.0	6.1	2.9
Chimphanje	2,497	512	31.7	5.2	1.9
Mlawe	3,859	784	29.7	4.3	1.6
Zozwe	5,011	1,002	26.0	5.5	2.6
Sindemisale	3,065	682	25.1	3.8	1.5
Total	29,392	5,926	35.61	40.3	17.8

Source: 2010 Central Statistical Office Population and Housing Census

#### 4.2.6 Enabling Environment

The main types of businesses located in the area are agro business that provide agro chemicals and seeds, restaurants, bars and retail shops for groceries and marketeers selling fruits and vegetables.

The businesses in the District view the Council as being supportive due to the number of infrastructural programs being undertaken such as the construction of market shelters, maintenance of the feeder roads and culverts in strategic locations.

The agencies that support MSMEs and business development in the district are as follows;

- a) Good nature agro (provision of agriculture inputs to farmers and market)
- b) Micro finance
- c) PLAN
- d) Diaconia
- e) Caritas

These agencies mentioned usually help low income earning individuals and some usually help women. Therefore, the medium and large income earning individuals require such things as; lending institutions, such as banks which are lacking in the District.

#### **4.2.7 Sectors of The Economy**

Commercial activities in Vubwi are mainly trading in agricultural products such as cattle, goats, pigs, maize, soya beans, groundnuts and agro chemicals like seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. Most agricultural products grown in the district have a high potential on the international market. The maize and soya beans are mainly exported to Malawi and Mozambique. There is also small-scale gold panning taking place in the district.

### **5.0 AGRICULTURE**

#### **5.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be implemented at District level**

##### **5.1.1 National Agriculture Policy (2012 – 2030)**

This policy is meant to provide recommendations and action areas to enable agro-business to produce and commercialise in an environment with clear rules that are predictable and stable, with the government focusing on facilitating, supporting and providing incentives for productive activities.

##### **Status of Agriculture**

Agriculture is the mainstay of Vubwi District's economy. Major crops grown in the District include maize, groundnuts, soya beans and sunflower. Livestock reared includes cattle, pigs, goats and chickens. The fish industry has not been exploited in the district.

Comparative advantages in the Agriculture Sector in the district include:

- a) There is available arable land for agricultural production.
- b) Favorable climatic conditions.
- c) There is available labour resource.
- d) There is available market due to proximity to neighboring countries (Malawi and Mozambique) and districts (Chipata and Chadiza).

Table 11: Preliminary Crop Production for the 2017/2018 Agriculture Season

Crop	Area Planted (Ha)	Number of growers			Estimated Production (50 Kg)
		Male	Female	Total	
Maize	32,501	8,382	9,002	18,020	900,040 x 50kg
Sunflower	11,205	6,617	3,405	10,022	123,255 x 50kg
Groundnuts	12,861	5,137	4,039	9,176	411,552 x 30 kg
Soya beans	12,009	5,866	3,915	9,781	126,095 x 50kg
Mixed beans	2,412	1,983	1,247	3,230	19296 x 50kg
Cotton (kg)	5,983	3,104	1,604	4,708	4,487,025kg
Burley Tobacco	1,658	1,024	532	1,556	1,326,400kg
Virginia Tobacco	117	146	49	195	93,600kg
Paddy rice	35	84	56	140	630 x 50kg
Sweet Potatoes (Kg)	842	2,554	2,102	4,656	33680 x 50kg
Cassava	121	440	228	668	217,800kg

Source: DACO/MAL/Vubwi, 2018

### 5.1.2 Status of Agriculture Camps

For agricultural extension provision purposes, the district is divided into two (2) Agricultural Blocks which are further sub-divided into 17 Agricultural camps. Out of these, 9 are manned while 8 are not. 11 of these camps are located in Zozwe ward of which 6 are manned and 5 are not. The other 6 are located in Vubwi ward of which 3 are manned while 3 are not. Plans are under way to start operationalize the three proposed blocks and nine proposed camps in the District. Refer to Figure 4 for the distribution of Agriculture Infrastructure in Vubwi District.



Table 12: Agricultural Block Profiles

Camp Name	No of Zones	No of Villages	No of Households	Total population	No of Farmers			No of Study Groups	Commodities Studied
					M	F	Total		
<b>Chigwe</b>		28	1385	2831	677	492	1169	11	Co-operative formation/Crop production
<b>Mbozi</b>	08	40	809	3,955	443	366	809	17	Field crop management/Vegetable management
<b>Zozwe</b>		14	1474	2485	681	973	1474	09	Crop production/Small Livestock management/Bee-Keeping/Conservation Farming.
<b>Vubwi</b>	8	24	520	3120	962	700	1662	28	Conservation Farming/Vegetable production.
<b>Mbande</b>	8	25	404	1518	361	383	744	19	Conservation Farming/Vegetable production.
<b>Sekani</b>		23	1600	2829	710	890	1600	13	Small Livestock management/Vegetable management
<b>Chikoka</b>		21	1066	3,288	518	548	1066	14	Conservation Farming/Vegetable production.
<b>Sindemisale</b>		22	1180	2,732	737	443	1,180	11	Savings/Conservation farming/Co-operatives management.
<b>Kachile</b>		16	1038	2274	504	534	1038	09	Conservation Farming/Vegetable production
<b>Nsole</b>		10	984	2614	577	407	984	12	Conservation Farming/Vegetable production
<b>Total</b>		<b>223</b>	<b>10460</b>	<b>56,511</b>	<b>6170</b>	<b>5736</b>	<b>11,726</b>	<b>143</b>	

Source: DACO/MAL/Vubwi, 2019

### **5.1.3 Small and Medium Scale Farming**

This is the category of farmers who cultivate less than 5 hectares. Those in the medium scale category manage to sell part of their produce. It covers most of the farmers in the District whose livelihood is drawn from agriculture (crop and livestock production). The District has 20,000 small scale farm households of which 7,000 are female headed whereas 13,000 are male headed. The majority of the population in the District are small and medium scale farmers. The main crops produced by these farmers include maize, groundnuts, sorghum, sun flower, tobacco and cotton. On the other hand, some of the farmers keep chickens, goats, pigs and cattle.

### **5.1.4 Commercial Farming**

Currently, Vubwi District has only two commercial farmers and only one is so active as he is involved in fish farming, bee keeping, plantations establishment of marcademia and other agriculture crops like tobacco, maize. Otherwise the District has potential for commercial farming in Maumba and Matemba areas.

### **5.1.5 Equipment and Facilities**

Vubwi District lacks the necessary equipment to carry out its operations under **National Agriculture Information Services (NAIS)**. Radio cassettes have to be acquired and distributed to the various groups as soon as possible.

- The Department of Agriculture has shortage of staff and relying on Dept of Agri Business to assist in carrying out activities for the Department.
- The district has a shortage of accommodation at both District and Camp level.
- The district has only one motor vehicle to execute activities.
- It was a challenge to carry on some activities due to erratic and inadequate funding
- Poor Network coverage making internet connectivity difficult
- Poor road infrastructure
- Low Officer to farmer ratio 11:20,0000
- Frozen Positions
- Lack of Farmer Training Center.
- Dilapidated house in Sekani Camp of Zozwe Block.

### **5.1.6 Livestock**

The main livestock in the district comprises mainly cattle, poultry, goats, pigs and sheep. The sector is predominantly traditional and is characterised by low production and productivity; long generation interval and high mortality. The major challenge has been the poor nutrition

during the dry season when available pasture is not only inadequate but also highly lignified to meet the animal's nutrient requirements. This coupled with lack of supplementation of animals results in a significant number of animals losing body condition. Other challenges include, i.e. disease incidences, inadequate livestock infrastructure and lack of a source of improved livestock breeds. Table 13 and 14 show the cattle population and livestock population in the district respectively.

Table 13: Cattle Population in the District

Camp	Cattle				Total
	Calves	Steers	Heifers	Cows	
Sindemisale	378	234	324	871	
Chikoka	298	145	231	5644	
Mlawe	243	89	121	498	
Zozwe	178	1101	134	398	
Vubwi	341	67	321	756	
Mbozi	121	123	271	399	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1559</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>1402</b>	<b>3486</b>	

Source: MFL/Vubwi, 2018.

Table 14: Livestock Population in the District

Camp	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Chickens	Ducks	Geese	Dogs
Sindemisale	1520	261	1234	16832	56	3	566
Chikoka	894	23	743	13789	54	0	288
Mlawe	689	48	451	8542	167	0	178
Zozwe	734	38	872	13,211	71	0	198
Vubwi	1801	32	1543	21673	18	0	921
Mbozi	731	0	1237	14121	27	0	222
<b>Total</b>	<b>6369</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>6080</b>	<b>88168</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2373</b>

Source: MFL/Vubwi, 2018.

### 5.1.7 Extension Services

Livestock extension is one of the activities meant to enhance increased livestock production and productivity among small scale farmers in the district. It helps small holder farmers have knowledge in the animal husbandry. However, effective delivery of extension services is dependent on among other things availability of funds, extension staff and transport. Among these factors which affected extension services in the district, lack of extension staff of livestock development was the major hindrance. Despite these challenges the Department of Livestock development provides livestock extension which include; farmers sensitization, farmer training, east coast fever immunizations, monitoring of LDAHP groups, farmer trainings, backstopping's, cattle spraying, livestock demos, livestock visits, ecto-parasite

control and other disease treatments, departmental meetings, foot and mouth disease treatments which has become one of the major challenges to livestock farmers in the district.

## 5.2 Fisheries

The fish industry has not been exploited in the district. There are a number of streams such as Vubwi stream in the district that usually dry up during the dry season. However, Government of the Republic of Zambia through the Water Affairs Department is planning to put up dams in the district to facilitate for fish farming. The potential for fish farming is very high in the district due to availability of many perennial streams and good soils for pond construction. Table 15 shows the below shows the fisheries statistics in the wards.

Table 15: Fisheries Statistics

Vet Camp	Number of Fish Farmers	Number of Fish Ponds	Number of Operational Ponds	Number of Non-Operational Ponds	Number of Dams
	4	8	3	5	1
Vubwi	1	2	1	1	0
Zozwe	17	31	22	9	0
Mbande	8	10	6	4	0
Mbozi	2	5	1	4	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: MFL/Vubwi, 2018.

## 6.0 FORESTRY

### 6.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be implemented at District level

#### 6.1.1 National Forest Policy (2014)

The policy is aimed at providing guidance on the management of forests in a sustainable manner. Since one of the key objectives of the IDP is to ensure environmental protection, the significance of this policy cannot be over-emphasized.

#### 6.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development

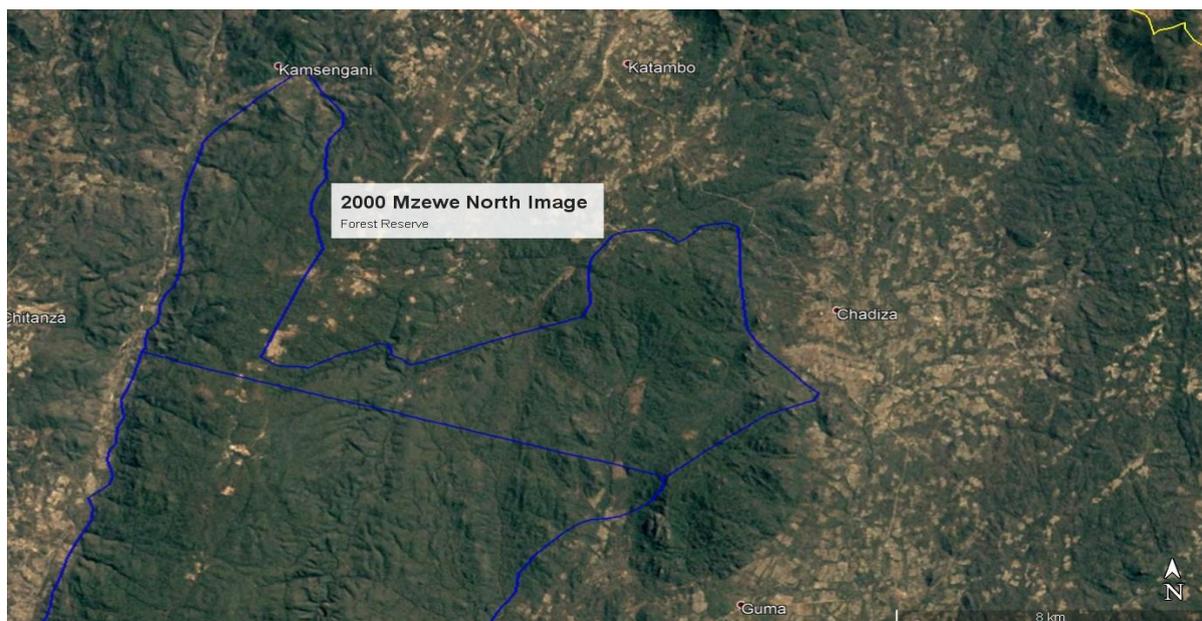
Vubwi District has two National Forest Reserves. These are important to the protection of land and as an economic resource. Forests in the District suffer from the ill effects of urban settlement and agricultural practices. Table 16 shows the Forest reserves and the level of encroachment.

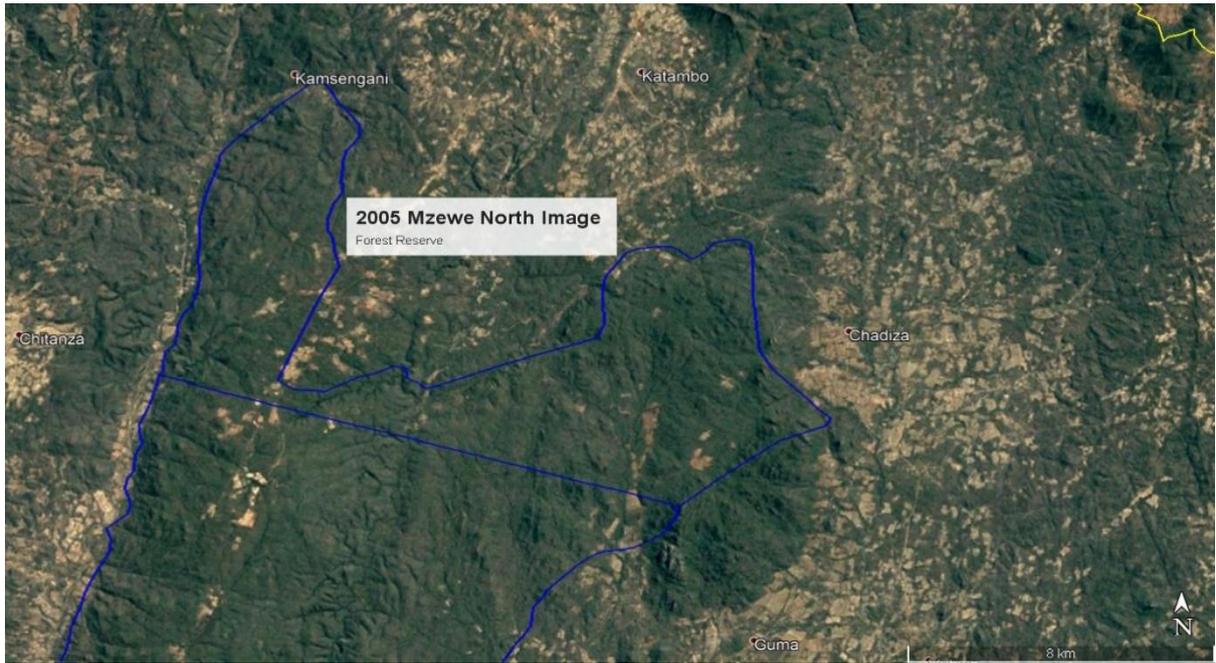
Table 16: Forest reserves in the District and Hectarage

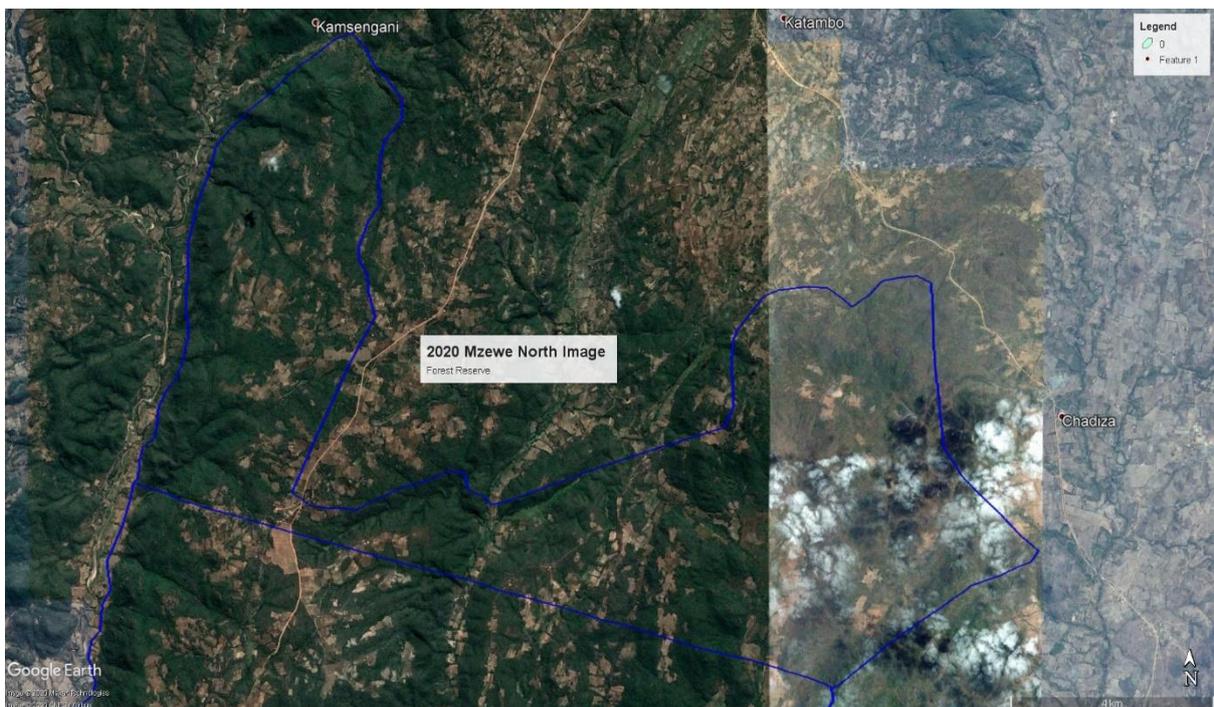
No.	Name of the Reserve	Hectares (ha)	Total Hectares	Current Encroachment Status (Hectares)
1.	Mzewe North National Forest No.164	7,553.8	7,553.8	944.225
2.	Mzewe South National Forest No.143	21,092.6	21,092.6	5,252.0574
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>28,645.6</b>	<b>6,196.2824</b>

Source: DFO, Vubwi 2019

The satellite images below show the level of encroachment in the Mzewe North National Forest No. 164 from the period 1995 to 2020.



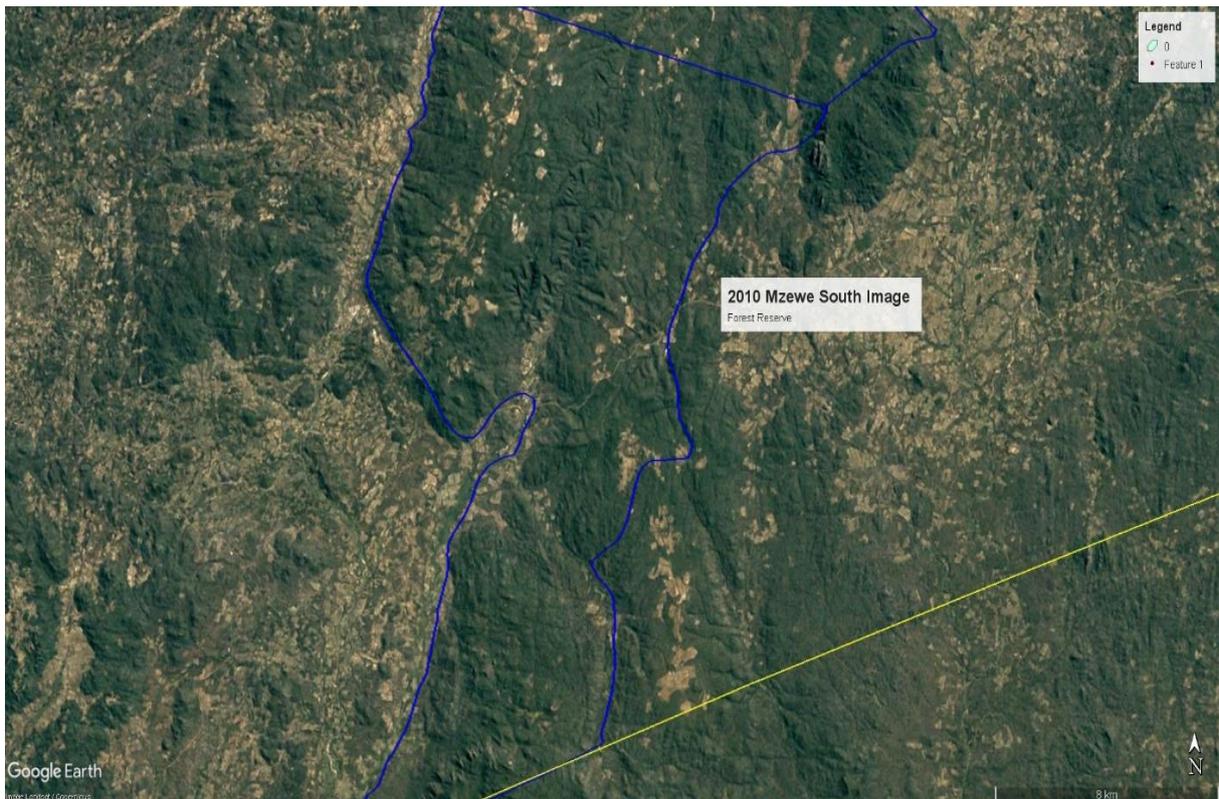
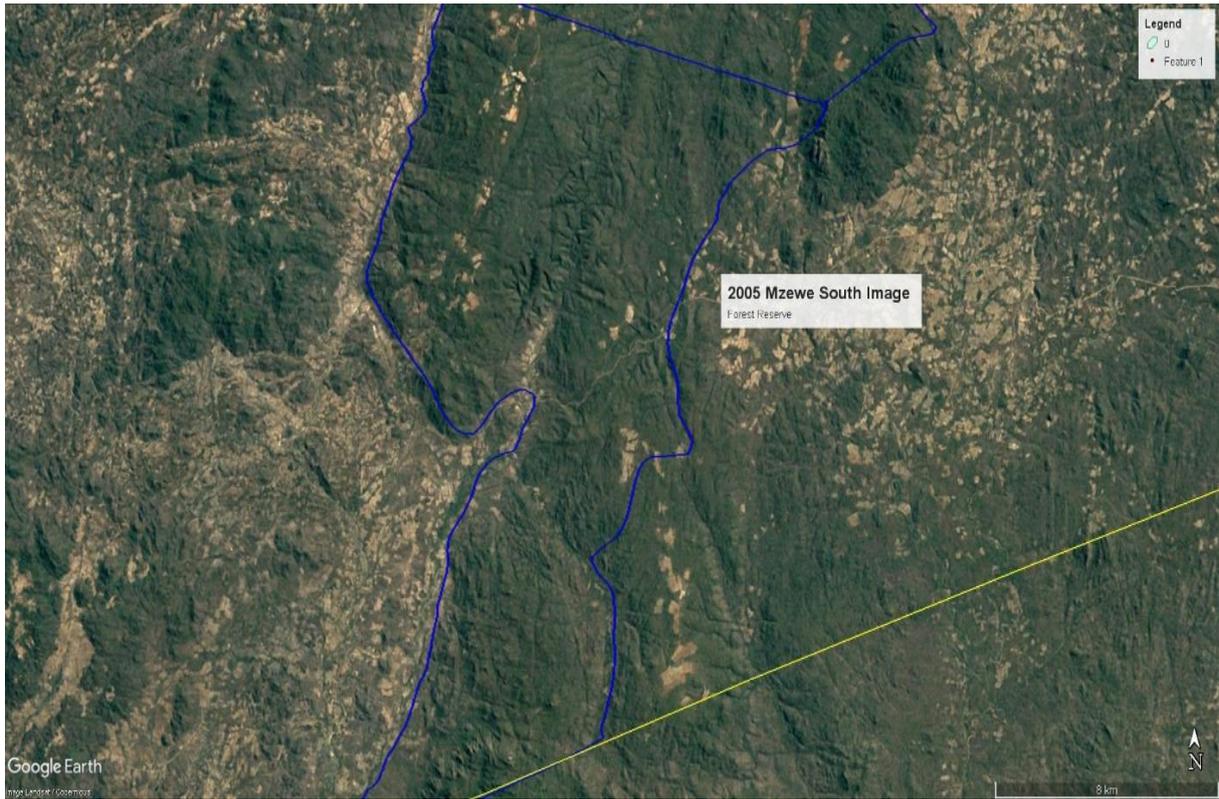


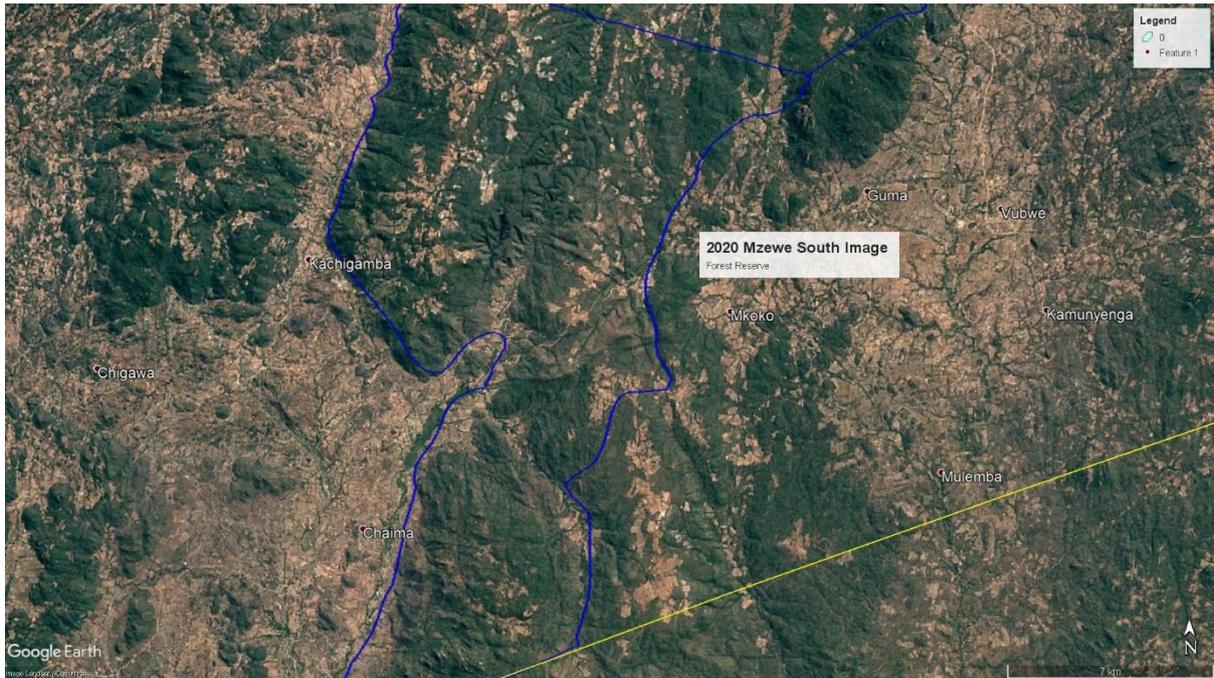


From the images above it can be seen that there have been a great change in the forest cover from the period 1995 to 2020 where the levels of encroachment keep on increasing significantly in the Mzewe North Forest reserve thereby resulting into 944.225 hectares of forest cover been lost to human activities.

The satellite images below show the level of encroachment in the Mzewe South National Forest No. 143 from the period 1995 to 2020.







From the images above it can be seen that there have been a great change in the forest cover from the period 1995 to 2020 where the levels of encroachment keep on increasing significantly in the Mzewe South Forest reserve thereby resulting into 5,252.0574 hectares of forest cover been lost to human activities.

These reserves are specifically under protection and no activity is allowed inside these gazetted areas unless with a license as required by law. Figure 5 shows the distribution of the two national forest reserves in Vubwi District.

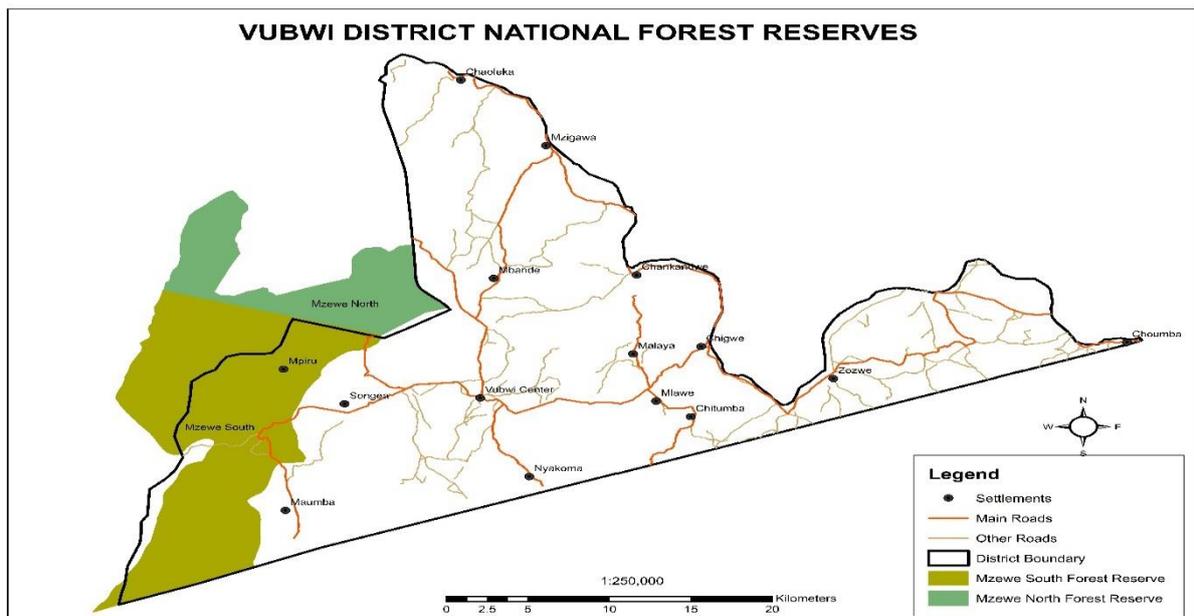


Figure 5: Distribution of National Forest Reserves – Vubwi District.  
 Source: Department of Planning (Vubwi Town Council), 2020

Almost the entire population in the district depend on the forest resources - for cooking (firewood and charcoal); poles for construction purposes and grass for thatching. Besides that, forests in the district acts as catchment areas which need protection if we are to protect ground water, rivers and streams. These resources contributed significantly to people's livelihood through beekeeping and timber production in most communities in the district - hence the need for proper protection and management. The district has enough resources though, of late the rate deforestation has continued to increase due to increasing numbers of unemployed who have been cutting trees for charcoal production and firewood which is sold into Malawi, where demand of the produce /products is high.

The forestry sector offers great potential for investment opportunities. Sustainable use of the forestry resources would contribute greatly to the livelihoods of the local population. The forest reserves are managed purely to meet national interests (i.e. prevention of ecological disasters such as massive soil erosion, sedimentation and drying up of rivers that may be caused by excessive water runoff; and provide biodiversity and watershed protection; research and education; general environmental protection). No felling of trees for commercial purposes maybe allowed in national forests, except for removal of overgrown trees with signs of die-back, highly crooked and deformed, diseased and or dead. National forests are mainly and functionally categorized as protection (conservation) forests managed for environmental stability. However, such protected forest areas maybe allocated for production as and when need arises.

Currently, these forest reserves are in a dynamic state due to external pressure factors. Some forest reserves may be slightly encroached (*10 to 39% disturbance*) which the district forest reserves fall in this category with Mzewe South forest reserve standing at 12.5% and Mzewe North forest reserve at 24.9; others are moderately encroached (*40 to 59% disturbance*); heavily encroached (*60 to 89% disturbance*) and or depleted (*above 90% disturbance*), but by law they are still forest reserves, not until and only when their protection status is either altered through an excision and or completely degazetted. However, the reasons for encroachment in forest reserves across the country are many, and may differ from one province to another or from district to district, but mainly the following reasons may apply:

- High poverty levels and low household incomes
- Illegal harvesting of forest products (both wood and non-wood)
- Land demand and clearing for agriculture and settlement expansion

- Land demand for developmental projects (infrastructure development i.e. road, lee-way and dam construction)
- Inadequate land use planning (not comprehensive and integrated)
- Other reasons relate to land tenure and cultural set ups
- Inadequate extension service (i.e. inadequate information to win the political will in our decision makers)

## 7.0 Mining

Vubwi District is one of the districts in the province where prospecting for minerals is taking place. There are traces of Gold mining in the district. Specifically, gold mining is currently being done at Vubwi Centre along the banks of Vubwi river and also at Chithumba in Mlawe Ward. Figure 6 shows the distribution of mining activities in Vubwi district.

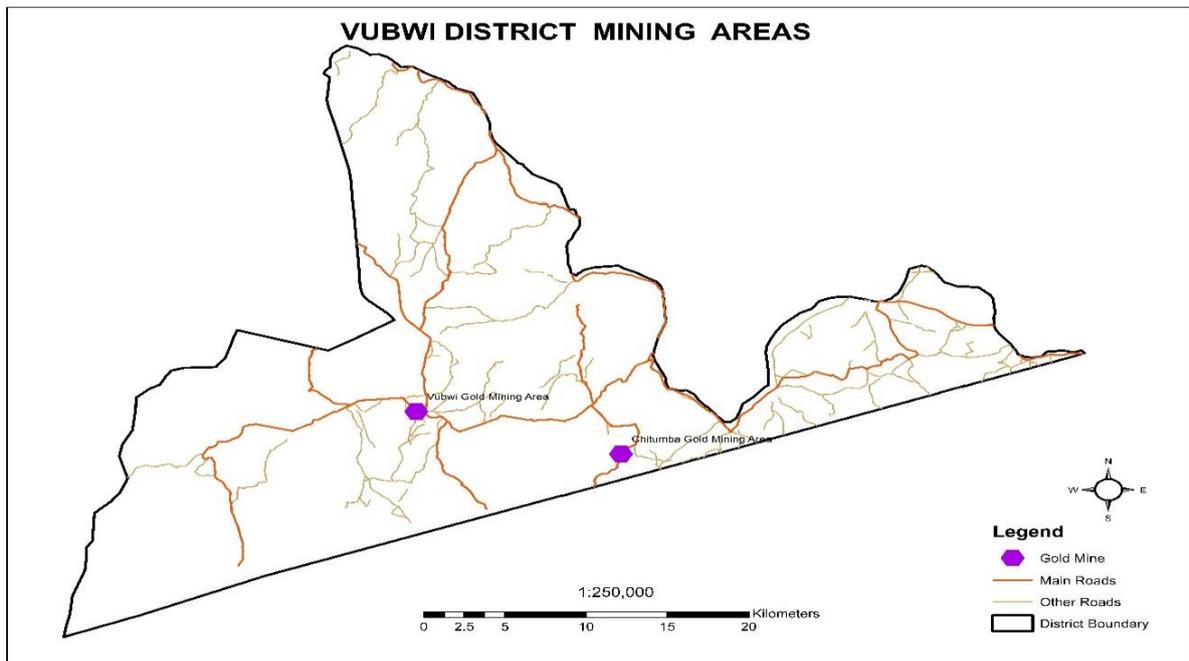


Figure 6: *Distribution of Mining Areas – Vubwi District.*  
 Source: *Department of Planning (Vubwi Town Council), 2020*

### 7.1.1 Measures Put in By the Government to Promote Mining

ZCCM Investment Holdings plans to open a company that will supervise the mining of gold across the country. The move will ensure the country benefits from gold deposits dotted in over 21 districts -so far identified - of which Vubwi district is among. The ZCCM IH will also partner with another company in gold. The investments company will be setting up buying points for gold from small-scale miners after their formalization which is underway as part of curbing smuggling.

Vubwi District will be a beneficiary of the procured artisanal gold washing plant by ZCCM IH and a smelting kit worth one million Kwacha meant to improve production as part of building capacity among small scale producers, whom it will buy gold from. Particularly these investments will be located in Vubwi (Vubwi Centre) and Mlawe (Chithumba) wards. These investments will in the short run increase the income levels of the citizens, in the long run, this is expected to increase the population growth of the areas through the increased TFR and immigration. This is also expected to increase the demand of social services in these same areas.

### 7.1.2 Mining Investment Opportunities

Vubwi district is so blessed with a lot of mineral resources which are largely under exploited. The district has a huge potential for commercial mining of alluvial gold which is being panned in areas like Chithumba as well as Vubwi CBD panning site on a smaller scale.

It is important to state that mining in the district has however remained a “pick and shovel” industry, despite its high profits. The proceeds of these activities are mostly sold informally with no revenues for the government.

This is a sector where investors can come to invest so that the mining can be done in a sustainable manner where there can be profit maximization. This can lead to wealth creation among local people as well as increased revenue for the government in terms of royalties. This investment opportunity currently remains under tapped and it is available for huge investment. Figure 7 and 8 shows gold panning activities at Chithumba and Vubwi stream.



*Gold panning activities along Vubwi stream at Vubwi CBD panning site*

*Figure 7: Gold Panning Activities along Vubwi Stream (Vubwi CBD)  
Source: Field Data (2019)*



*Gold panning activities in Chithumba area of Mlawe ward in Vubwi*

Figure 8: Gold Panning Activities in Chithumba area of Mlawe  
Source: Field Data (2019)

The other surveyed mineral deposits include: Platinum, Zinc, Iron, Copper, Cobalt, Uranium, Silver, Lead and Manganese. Most of these resources remain untapped, and mostly available for investment opportunities.

## **8.0 MANUFACTURING AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES**

### **8.1 Manufacturing**

Vubwi District has a very weak industrial base. There are no major companies that are involved in Agro-processing in the district. However, there are few individuals doing cooking oil extraction and maize milling on a small scale. There are several other small and medium scale industries such as Metal Fabrication, Carpentry, Brick moulding.

### **8.2 Commerce and Trade**

Apart from the agricultural products, the goods and services supplied in the district are consumed within the district and also across the border in Malawi and Mozambique. The goods traded in the district are mostly agricultural products and livestock. In terms of agricultural products, the demand for food is quite high due to the mining activities in the district and across the border market. Prices of agriculture goods get to quadruple when sold to the Malawi market. However, this not beneficial to the Council for generation of local revenue due to porous borders. To alleviate this challenge, the Council has started working in partnership with WDCs to enhance revenue collection through grain barriers. The market for livestock is not organised and most of the transactions are not recorded.

### **8.3 Tourism**

Tourism has not been exploited in the district. With the diversity of culture and captivating scenic views, there is a lot that can be done to kick start the tourism potential of Vubwi District. The region is also rich in colourful traditional ceremonies, dances and handcrafts, warm and welcoming people, artists and artisans and fantastic climatic conditions (Vubwi Investment Plan, 2019). Access to potential features is however limited due to poor road connectivity.

### **8.4 Business Environment**

According to a business enabling environment survey that was conducted by the IDP team, representatives of the local businesses made the following recommendations to improve the business enabling environment;

- a) Development of the following infrastructure projects;
  - Road network (Vubwi - Chadiza road, Vubwi – Chipata road and Vubwi - Zozwe road.
  - Establishment of a commercial bank at Vubwi Centre.
  - Construction of a modern market at Vubwi Centre and market shelters at trading Centre's in all wards.
  - Construction of dams along Vubwi and Msengeledzi rivers to promote irrigation farming and fishing farming.
- b) Facilitate the formation of cooperatives for miners to access government support.
- c) Local Government should control the inflow and outflow of goods across the borders.

## **9.0 EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT**

### **9.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at District Level**

#### **9.1.1 National Education Policy (1996)**

This policy is anchored on the Vision 2030. The National Education Policy therefore, is aimed at promoting innovative and productive lifelong education and training for all by 2030 and also become regional centre of excellence in education.

With a view to attaining the above the district has been promoting programmes such as infrastructure development which aims to construct, rehabilitate and maintain appropriate infrastructure in secondary and primary schools. In addition, the district has put in place a

comprehensive and diversified curriculum that is responsive to the social and economic needs of the individual and the community. The objective is to increase the literacy rates to 80 percent and work towards eliminating illiteracy by 2030 and to increase net enrolment rates at basic and secondary school level.

In as much the average distance of 5 km radius for primary schools has been attained, there are still a number of challenges faced in actualizing the policy. These are:

- improving the pupil/teacher ratio to 40:1 at basic school and 25:1 at high school by 2030
- improving the pupil/text book ratio at basic school to 1:1 in all subjects by 2030 and 1:3 in all subjects at High School by 2030; and
- reducing the average distance to secondary schools to 5 km radius to 75 percent of the potential learners by 2030.

### **9.1.2 Education and Skills Sector Plan (2017 – 2021)**

The plan aims to improve the quality of education specifically by targeting improved learning outcomes through better leadership, oversight and accountability at all levels as well as overcoming system inefficiencies, in order to achieve the vision of ‘Quality and relevant lifelong education and skills training for all’.

### **9.1.3 The Re-entry Policy**

The Re-entry policy mandates schools to allow girls back into the school system who previously left due to pregnancy. The ministry has taken this move because education is a right, regardless of a girl’s situation.

## **9.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development**

### **9.2.1 Availability of Service**

Vubwi District has 8 secondary schools, 27 primary schools, 5 community schools and 2 private pre-schools. The district currently does not have any skills training institutions. In terms of the actual number of schools Vubwi District is performing well when compared to other Districts in Eastern Province as shown in table 18 below; an assessment of the national service standards indicates that Vubwi District falls below the national standards in all but one category, including distance to school and progression rate. Table 17 shows number of Educational Facilities in Vubwi District.

Table 17: Education Facilities in the Vubwi District by Level and Provider

S/N	Ward	Education Facility	Level	Provider
1	Mlawe	Chigwe Day Secondary	Secondary	GRZ
2	Chisiya	Matemba Day Secondary	Secondary	GRZ
3	Mbozi	Mbozi Day Secondary	Secondary	GRZ
4	Vubwi	Mbande Day Secondary	Secondary	GRZ
5	Vubwi	Vubwi Day Secondary	Secondary	GRZ
6	Vubwi	Zozwe Day Secondary	Secondary	GRZ
7	Chimpanje	Chankhandwe Day	Secondary	GRZ
8	Vubwi	Chithumba Day	Secondary	GRZ
9	Chisiya	Adyodyo Primary	Primary	GRZ
10	Chimpanje	Chamalimba Primary	Primary	GRZ
11	Mlawe	Changoma Community	Community	Community
12	Chimpanje	Chankhandwe Primary	Primary	GRZ
13	Chisiya	Chaoleka Primary	Primary	GRZ
14	Mlawe	Chigwe Primary	Primary	GRZ
15	Mbozi	Chipanje Primary	Primary	GRZ
16	Mlawe	Chithumba Primary	Primary	GRZ
17	Zozwe	Choumba Primary	Primary	GRZ
18	Zozwe	Kampisandodo Primary	Primary	GRZ
19	Mlawe	Kasapa Primary	Primary	GRZ
20	Vubwi	Kasimpha Community	Community	Community
21	Chimpanje	Likawe Primary	Primary	GRZ
22	Mlawe	Malaya Primary	Primary	GRZ
23	Vubwi	Martyrs'of Uganda	Community	Community
24	Chisiya	Matemba Primary	Primary	GRZ
25	Mbozi	Maumba Primary	Primary	GRZ
26	Vubwi	Mbande Primary	Primary	GRZ
27	Mbozi	Mbozi Primary	Primary	GRZ
28	Vubwi	Mchima Primary	Primary	GRZ
29	Mlawe	Mlawe Primary	Primary	GRZ
30	Mbozi	Mpiru Community	Community	Community
31	Vubwi	Msengeledzi Primary	Primary	GRZ
32	Chisiya	Mzigawa Primary	Primary	GRZ
33	Chisiya	Nselela Community	Community	Community
34	Chisiya	Nsole Primary	Primary	GRZ
35	Vubwi	Nyakhoma Primary	Primary	GRZ
36	Vubwi	Sankhulani Primary	Primary	GRZ
37	Mbozi	Songea Primary	Primary	GRZ
38	Zozwe	Taferadziko Primary	Primary	GRZ
39	Vubwi	Vubwi Primary	Primary	GRZ
40	Zozwe	Zozwe Primary	Primary	GRZ

Source: DEBS office 2019

**Distance to the nearest primary school:** The district has 27 primary and 5 community schools. The minimum standard walking distance to the nearest education facility is five Kilometres. Muchima, Maumba, Mzigawa and Choumba Primary Schools are located outside the 5kms walking radius. This implies that most of the schools are within walking distance. Refer to figure 9.

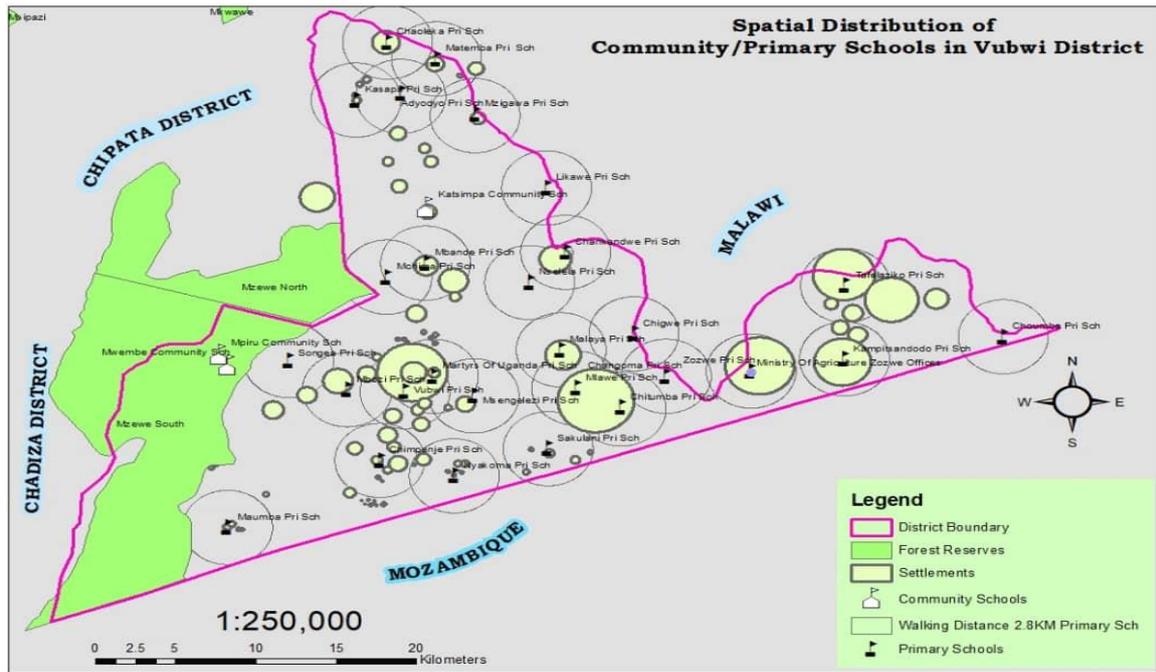


Figure 9: *Spatial Distribution of Community/Primary schools in Vubwi District.*  
 Source: Department of Physical Planning, Eastern Province, Chipata, 2020.

**Distance to the nearest Pre - school:** The district only has two private pre-schools and these are located within Vubwi CBD. This implies that very few children have access to these facilities. The government through the Ministry of General Education provides for early childhood education which is encompassed in the primary school curriculum which caters for most children who do not have access to pre-school facilities. Figure 10 shows the distribution of pre-schools in the district.

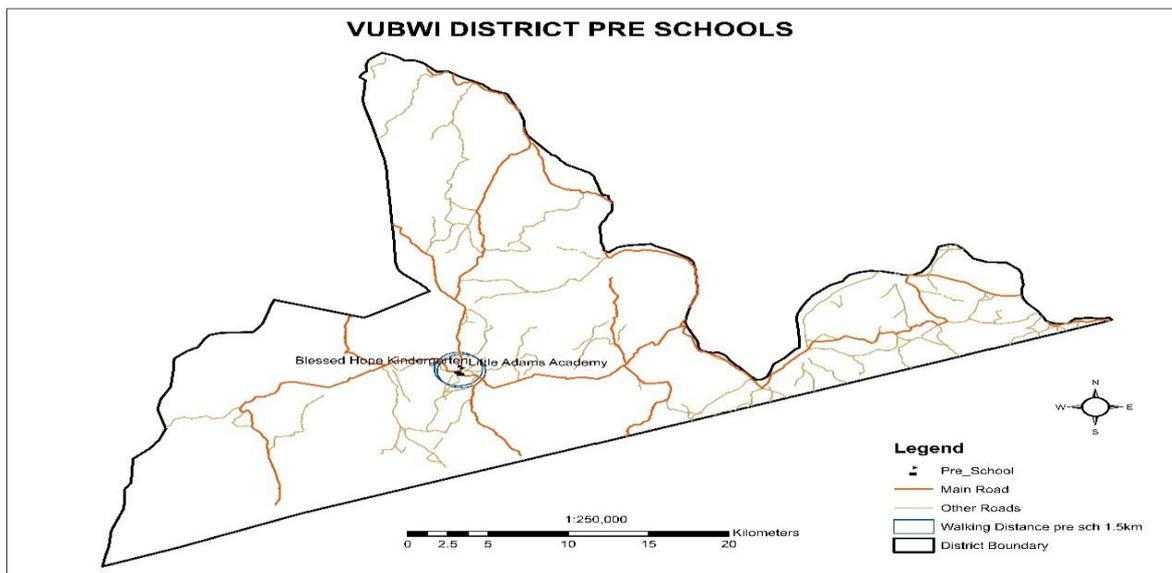
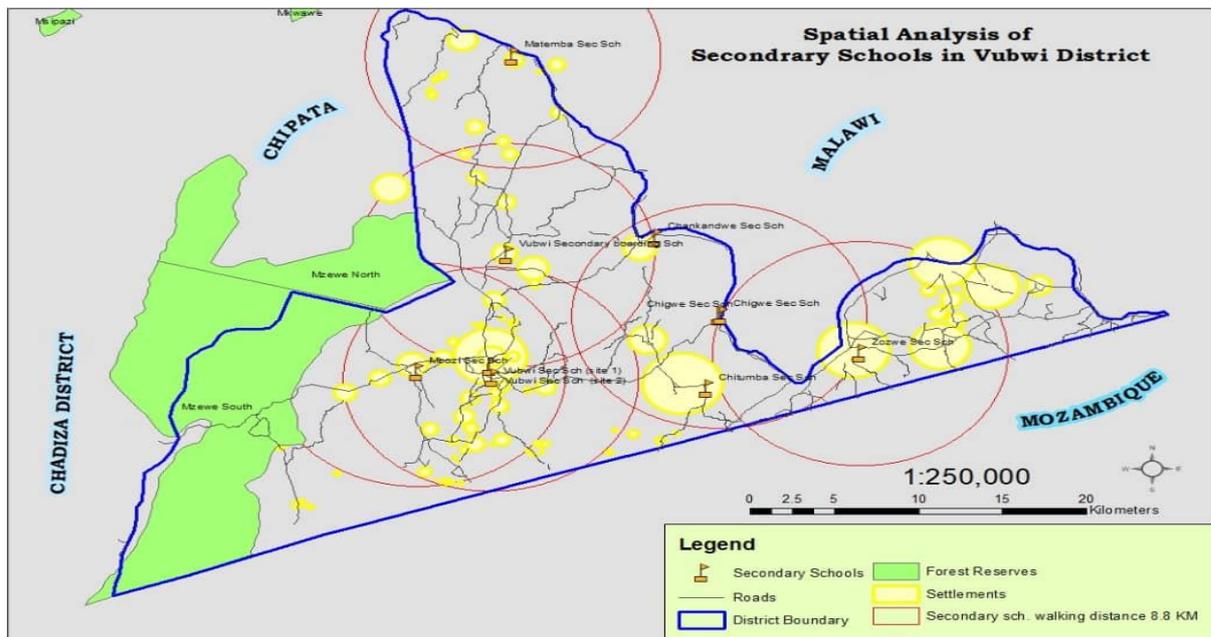


Figure 10: *Distribution of Pre Schools – Vubwi District.*  
 Source: Department of Planning (Vubwi Town Council), 2020

**Distance to the nearest secondary school:** The district only has 8 secondary schools. The minimum standard walking distance to the nearest education facility is five kilometres. Most of these schools are located in the radius of not more than 9.5km. This implies that most of pupils have to cover more distance to access the nearest secondary school. Refer to figure 11.



*Figure 11: Spatial Distribution of Secondary Schools in Vubwi District.*  
*Source: Department of Physical Planning, Eastern Province, Chipata, 2019.*

Table 18: Service Standards for Schools in Vubwi District

Description	Standard	Actual Provincial	Actual VUBWI
Pupil-Teacher Ratio(Basic)	40:1	50:1	80:1
Pupil-Teacher Ratio(Secondary)	35:1	16:1	10:1
Pupil-Classroom Ratio	40:1	73:1	80:1
Pupil-Book ratio	2:1	6:1	8:1
Distance from school	3	6	40
Progression rate	100%	43.85%	49.43%
Net intake Rate	100%	40.36%	48.97%
Gross intake Rate	100%	119:42%	130.64%

Source: DEBS Office 2019.

Schools that have been provided in Vubwi District in recent years continue to suffer a shortage of buildings, classrooms, equipment and staff. It is important to note that 12.5% of primary schools in the district are community schools, indicating the inadequacies in the provision of sufficient schools to meet the needs of the population. Many of these schools serve isolated communities and comprise traditional structures, with thatched roofs. Another challenge faced in most schools is inadequate staff houses; this has an impact on learners because there are less teachers in such schools against the established number. There is need for additional and better school provision as a priority.

### 9.2.2 Key Issues Arising

- a) The deficiencies in terms of primary school provision are
  - availability and accessibility to school facilities.
  - staffing levels at (Sankhulani, Choumba, Adyodyo, Kasapa, Chaoleka and Mchima).
- b) The deficiencies in terms of secondary school provision existing in;
  - Zozwe, Chigwe, Vubwi and Mbande
- c) New schools should be provided in the following places in order to ensure that all children can access a school;
  - Mpiru, Nselela, Changoma, Choumba, Sankhulani, Kawaka and Chamalimba. These locations were chosen for new schools as they lack secondary schools compared to other areas in the district. The only available education facilities only offer primary education. This has inturn forced the pupils to walk longer distances to access secondary education.
- d) It should be ensured that the pace of population growth is matched by adequate provision of schools by considering 5km as well as the population density.
- e) More investments in areas of sanitation, water, literacy (library), poultry, piggery, social amenities.

Table 19 sets out the adequacy of facilities that caters for the needs of society at all the schools.

Table 19: Adequacy of facilities to cater for the needs of society; access to roads, access to power, sanitation and water supply at all schools in Vubwi District.

S/N	Ward	Education Facility	Access to Roads	Power	Sanitation	Water Supply
1	Mbande	Vubwi Boarding	Yes	No	No	Borehole
2	Mlawe	Chigwe Day Secondary	Yes	No	Inadequate	Borehole
3	Chisiya	Matemba Day Secondary	Yes	No	Inadequate	Borehole
4	Mbozi	Mbozi Day Secondary	Yes	No	Inadequate	Borehole
5	Mbande	Mbande Day Secondary	Yes	No	Inadequate	Borehole
6	Vubwi	Vubwi Day Secondary	Yes	No	Inadequate	Borehole
7	Zozwe	Zozwe Day Secondary	Yes	No	Inadequate	No
8	Chimpanje	Chankhandwe Day	Yes	No	Inadequate	No
9	Mlawe	Chithumba Day	No	No	Inadequate	Borehole
10	Chisiya	Adyodyo Primary	No	No	Inadequate	Borehole
11	Chimpanje	Chamalimba Primary	Yes	No	Inadequate	Borehole
12	Mlawe	Changoma Community	Yes	No	Inadequate	No
13	Chimpanje	Chankhandwe Primary	Yes	No	Inadequate	Borehole
14	Chisiya	Chaoleka Primary	Yes	No	Inadequate	Borehole
15	Mlawe	Chigwe Primary	Yes	No	Inadequate	Borehole
16	Mbozi	Chipanje Primary	Yes	No	Inadequate	Borehole
17	Mlawe	Chithumba Primary	No	No	Inadequate	Borehole
18	Sindermisale	Choumba Primary	Yes	No	Inadequate	No
19	Zozwe	Kampisandodo Primary	Yes	No	Inadequate	Borehole
20	Chisiya	Kasapa Primary	No	No	Inadequate	No
21	Mbande	Kasimpha Community	Yes	No	Inadequate	No
22	Chimpanje	Likawe Primary	Yes	No	Inadequate	Borehole
23	Mlawe	Malaya Primary	Yes	No	Inadequate	Borehole
24	Vubwi	Martyrs'of Uganda Community	Yes	No	Inadequate	Taped Water
25	Chisiya	Matemba Primary	Yes	Solar	Inadequate	Borehole
26	Mbozi	Maumba Primary	No	No	Inadequate	Borehole
27	Mbande	Mbande Primary	Yes	No	Inadequate	Borehole
28	Mbozi	Mbozi Primary	Yes	Solar	Inadequate	Borehole
29	Mbande	Mchima Primary	Yes	No	Inadequate	No
30	Mlawe	Mlawe Primary	Yes	No	Inadequate	Borehole
31	Mbozi	Mpiru Community	No	No	Inadequate	No
32	Vubwi	Msengeledzi Primary	Yes	Solar	Inadequate	Borehole
33	Chisiya	Mzigawa Primary	Yes	No	Inadequate	Borehole
34	Chisiya	Nselela Community	No	No	Inadequate	No
35	Chisiya	Nsole Primary	No	No	Inadequate	Borehole
36	Vubwi	Nyakhoma Primary	Yes	No	Inadequate	Borehole
37	Mlawe	Sankhulani Primary	Yes	No	Inadequate	No
38	Mbozi	Songea Primary	Yes	No	Inadequate	Borehole
39	Sindermisale	Taferadziko Primary	Yes	No	Inadequate	Borehole
40	Vubwi	Vubwi Primary	Yes	Yes	Inadequate	Borehole
41	Zozwe	Zozwe Primary	Yes	No	Inadequate	Borehole

Source: DEBS Office, 2020

**Analysis of School Drop-Out:** This has been identified as one of the challenges confronting the education sector especially for rural districts. Table 20 shows the school drop-out ratio.

Table 20: Enrollment levels for boys and girls, dropout rates

S/N	Ward	Education Facility	Enrollment			Dropout rate	
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1	Mlawe	Vubwi Boarding High School	0	0		0	0
2	Chisiya	Chigwe Day Secondary	115	83	198	2	3
3	Mbozi	Matemba Day Secondary	65	75	140	0	1
4	Vubwi	Mbozi Day Secondary	98	57	155	1	3
5	Vubwi	Mbande Day Secondary	80	104	184	0	2
6	Vubwi	Vubwi Day Secondary	290	175	465	0	4
7	Chimpanje	Zozwe Day Secondary	105	65	170	3	0
8	Vubwi	Chankhandwe Day	28	28	56	0	0
9	Chisiya	Chithumba Day	45	37	82	0	0
10	Chimpanje	Adyodyo Primary	75	95	170	2	3
11	Mlawe	Chamalimba Primary	143	160	303	0	1
13	Chisiya	Chankhandwe Primary	315	370	685	1	2
14	Mlawe	Chaoleka Primary	156	177	333	1	1
15	Mbozi	Chigwe Primary	297	320	617	0	3
16	Mlawe	Chipanje Primary	194	198	392	1	2
17	Zozwe	Chithumba Primary	259	257	516	0	2
18	Zozwe	Choumba Primary	78	70	148	0	3
19	Mlawe	Kampisandodo Primary	280	315	595	2	1
20	Vubwi	Kasapa Primary	78	76	154	0	1
22	Mlawe	Likawe Primary	177	168	345	0	1
23	Vubwi	Malaya Primary	157	176	333	1	3
25	Mbozi	Matemba Primary	255	285	540	3	1
26	Vubwi	Maumba Primary	124	136	260	1	3
27	Mbozi	Mbande Primary	310	346	656	0	2
28	Vubwi	Mbozi Primary	255	316	571	1	1
29	Mlawe	Mchima Primary	220	210	430	0	2
30	Mbozi	Mlawe Primary	174	186	360	0	1
32	Chisiya	Msengeledzi Primary	167	184	351	1	3
33	Chisiya	Mzigawa Primary	210	255	465	2	4
35	Vubwi	Nsole Primary	223	253	476	0	1
36	Vubwi	Nyakhoma Primary	110	110	220	1	2
37	Mbozi	Sankhulani Primary	149	155	304	2	1
38	Zozwe	Songea Primary	146	176	322	0	2
39	Vubwi	Taferadziko Primary	374	385	759	1	3
40	Zozwe	Vubwi Primary	453	513	966	3	5
41	Zozwe	Zozwe Primary	395	445	840	0	2
12	Chimpanje	Changoma Community	100	116	216	2	3
21	Chimpanje	Kasimpha Community	89	108	197	1	2
24	Chisiya	Martyrs'of Uganda Community	91	79	170	1	2
31	Vubwi	Mpiru Community	50	23	73	1	2
34	Chisiya	Nselela Community	42	48	90	1	3
			6972	7335	14307	35	81

Source: DEBS Office, 2020

Table 20 shows that the dropout rate tends to increase for grades towards secondary education mainly because of deficiencies in secondary schools, most learners are forced to attend secondary education in distant places where they find challenges in accessing boarding facilities, economic hardships in the aspect of raising funds for school and other requires, early marriages and issues of pregnancies.

### **9.3 Education Facilities under Construction**

The Education facilities under construction include Vubwi Boarding School in Mbande Ward and Matemba Day Secondary School in Chisiya ward which are funded by GRZ and ZEEP respectively.

## **10.0 HEALTH**

### **10.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at District Level**

#### **10.1.1 Zambia National Health Strategic Plan (2017 – 2021)**

This National Health Strategic Plan (NHSP) supports the Integrated Development Plan in identifying strategies to significantly reduce the disease burden and enable citizens have access to quality health services. This approach focuses on Health Service Delivery, Human Resources for Health, Infrastructure Development, Drugs and Medical Supplies, Health Care Financing, and Health Information (The Six Building Blocks).

#### **10.1.2 Zambia National Health Policy**

Changes in the political, economic, social, technological and epidemiological profile of the country has posed new challenges for the sector creating a need to update and improve upon the National Health Policy framework and to upgrade the legal framework to be in tandem with current developments. The National Health Policy for Zambia seeks to respond to these challenges. It has been developed within the context of the Vision 2030 and has taken into consideration other relevant National, Regional and Global health related policies, protocols and strategic frameworks, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This policy without a doubt also has a bearing on the preparation of the IDP as it gives an insight regarding globally agreed health standards.

#### **10.1.3 National AIDS Strategic Framework (2017-2021)**

The framework focuses on a multi-Sectorial approach that advocates for the active involvement of key Stakeholders and Partners in the fight against the HIV AIDS Pandemic. It accords an opportunity for a decentralized strategy towards the implementation of various HIV/ AIDS prevention programmes at both Provincial and National level in accordance with regulatory measures of mandated bodies such as the National HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Council (NAC) tasked with the responsibility of overseeing the coordination of HIV/AIDS activities, programmes and strategies.

## 10.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development

### 10.2.1 Availability of Service

Vubwi District has nine (9) Health Posts and three Zonal Health Centres and this means only stage 1 Health Centre and 9 Health Posts are available in the district. Three Health Centres were recently converted to Zonal Facilities and the actual upgrading to that status is ongoing. Proposals were submitted as part of the infrastructure plan for the next year to match the population growth, utilisation and the available services

The unequal distribution of health facilities and services, inadequate staffing, poor infrastructure among others has affected the health sector in the District. The District has a total of 12 health facilities but the challenge with these is the distribution such that certain communities are distant from these health centers have to travel over 5km to access the nearest health center. Apart from distance the other challenge faced is the lack of qualified medical personnel in the centers especially those located in the rural most areas where there is no accommodation such that the health officers have to live far away from the health center. Table 21 sets out the list of existing health facilities in the District.

Table 21: List of existing health facilities in Vubwi District.

S/N	Ward	Health Facility	Level	Provider
1	Chisiya	Mzigawa	Health Post	GRZ
2	Chisiya	Matemba	Health Post	GRZ
3	Mbande	Mbande	Health Post	GRZ
4	Vubwi	Chikoma	Zonal Health Centre	GRZ
5	Mbozi	Songeya	Health Post	GRZ
6	Mbozi	Maumba	Health Post	GRZ
7	Mlawe	Mlawe	Health Post	GRZ
8	Mlawe	Chigwe	Health Post	GRZ
9	Zozwe	Sindemisale	Health Centre	GRZ
10	Sindemisale	Manota	Health Post	GRZ
11	Chimpanje	Mchenjeza	Health Centre	GRZ
12	Chimpanje	Likawe	Health Post	GRZ

Source: District Health Office, 2019

**Distance to the nearest health facility:** The minimum standard walking distance to access the nearest health facility is 5km. In terms of distance covered by the patients to access medical services from the nearest health facility, the picture is that most of the patients cover the walking distance of more than 5km especially those in the rural areas. See Figure 12 for details.

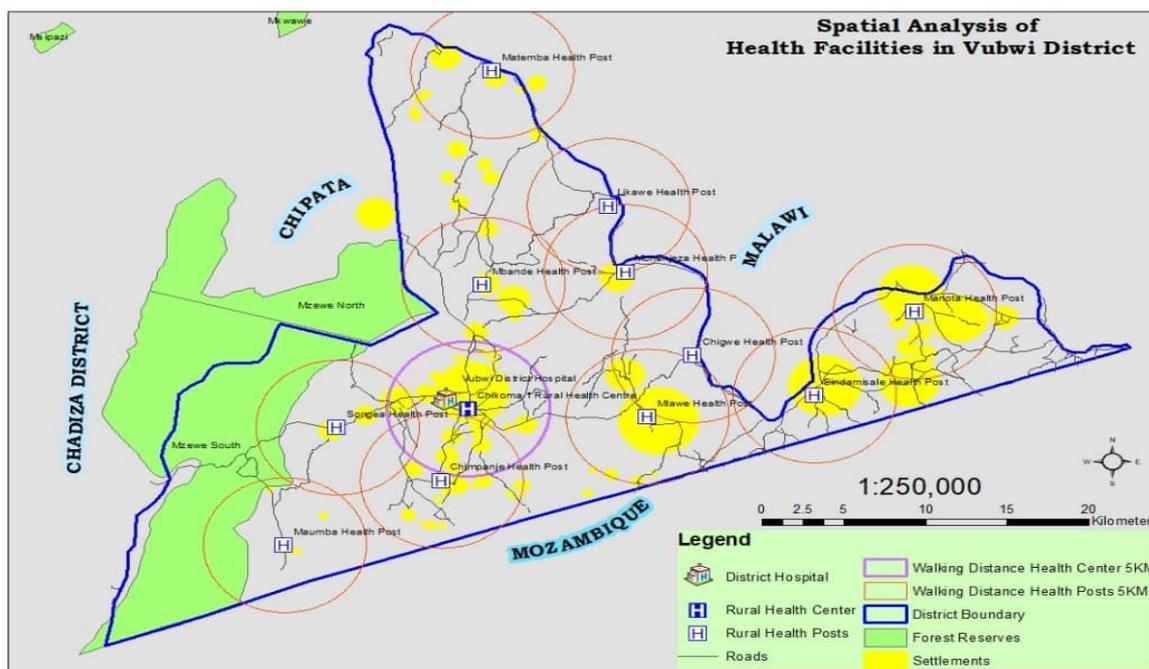


Figure 12: Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities in Vubwi District.  
 Source: Department of Physical Planning, Eastern Province, Chipata, 2020.

Table 22: List of Health Facilities under Construction

S/N	Ward	Health Facility under construction	Funder	Status	Projected completion date
1	Vubwi	Vubwi District Hospital	GRZ	Phase 1 at 93%	Not Known
2	Mbozi	Chipanje Health Post	CDF	OPD Block completed	Not known
3	Vubwi	Msengeledzi Health Post	CDF	Gable level	Not Known
4	Mbande	Mbande Maternity Annex	LGEF	98% completion	Not Known
5	Mbozi	Songeya Maternity Annex	CDF	Window level	Not Known
6	Mbozi	Maumba Staff house	CDF	Gable level	Not Known
7	Mlawe	Chigwe Maternity Annex	CDF	Slab level	Not Known
8	Chimpanje	Mchenjeza Maternity Ward	CDF	98% completion	Not Known

Source: District Health Office, 2019

Table 23: Adequacy of the staff, medicines and services in the health facilities in the district

S/N	Ward	Health Facility	Staffing levels	Availability of medicines	Availability of services
1	Chisiya	Mzigawa	4(Inadequate)	90% availability	Readily available
2	Chisiya	Matemba	3(Inadequate)	90% availability	Readily available
3	Mbande	Mbande	4(Inadequate)	90% availability	Readily available
4	Vubwi	Chikoma	26(adequate)	90% availability	Readily available
5	Mbozi	Songeya	2(Inadequate)	90% availability	Readily available
6	Mbozi	Maumba	2(Inadequate)	90% availability	Readily available
7	Mlawe	Mlawe	4(Inadequate)	90% availability	Readily available
8	Mlawe	Chigwe	4(Inadequate)	90% availability	Readily available
9	Zozwe	Sindemisale	8(Inadequate)	90% availability	Readily available
10	Sindemisale	Manota	5(Inadequate)	90% availability	Readily available
11	Chimpanje	Mchenjeza	5(adequate)	90% availability	Readily available
12	Chimpanje	Likawe	3(adequate)	90% availability	Readily available

Source: District Health Office, 2019

The district has seen an improvement in the staffing levels however; there is still a gap for nursing and clinical staff. In addition, the district has a serious shortage of midwives with only

6 currently serving approximately 2,939 deliveries in a year. With the expected opening of the hospital, there is need for deployment of midwives to the district.

### 10.2.2 Drugs and Medical Supplies

Vubwi district is under Essential Medicines Logistic Improvement Program (EMLIP) in which 12 facilities are supplied directly by Medical Stores Limited with essential medicines and medical supplies commodity availability ranging from 94% and 96% in the past two years. This was achieved mainly by supplementing what was received from MSL through procurement of medicines and medical supplies using the 4% GRZ grant, redistribution of supplies among the Health Facilities, promotion of rationale drug use and improved quality of EMLIP reports as all the 12 facilities had at least 1 staff trained in EMLIP.

The 12 rural health centres providing ART services were supplied with ARVs. Other supplies such as drugs for leprosy and tuberculosis were supplied by PHO based on the notifications from the district made.

Vaccines are collected monthly from the Provincial Health Office and stored in the pharmacy before redistribution to facilities. Vaccine's projection is based on CSO population. Noteworthy, the district did not experience any stock out of vaccines in 2019.

The district has adequate storage facilities with the district having a modern pharmacy block. The District Pharmacy is connected to power. There are adequate shelves and pallets in the district pharmacy and all facilities. There is need to improve on the security of the pharmacies in Vubwi district as all of them except Chikoma and DHO pharmacy has burglar bars, window bars and grilled doors. At least one staff is oriented in pharmacovigilance in all health facilities and reports are sent to the District Health Office in case of adverse events.

Table 24: Availability of space on plots to provide for additional infrastructure, access roads, power, sanitation and water supply at all health facilities in the district

S/N	Ward	Health Facility	Sufficient space	Access roads	Power	Sanitation	Water supply
1	Chisiya	Mzigawa	Yes	Accessible	Solar	Adequate	Borehole
2	Chisiya	Matemba	Yes	Accessible	Solar	Adequate	Borehole
3	Mbande	Mbande	Yes	Accessible	Solar	Adequate	Borehole
4	Vubwi	Chikoma	Yes	Accessible	ZESCO	Adequate	Borehole
5	Mbozi	Songeya	Yes	Accessible	Solar	Adequate	Borehole
6	Mbozi	Maumba	Yes	Accessible	Solar	Adequate	Borehole
7	Mlawe	Mlawe	Yes	Accessible	Solar	Adequate	Borehole
8	Mlawe	Chigwe	Yes	Accessible	Solar	Adequate	Borehole
9	Zozwe	Sindemisale	Yes	Accessible	Solar	Adequate	Borehole
10	Sindemisale	Manota	Yes	Accessible	Solar	Adequate	Borehole
11	Chimpanje	Mchenjeza	Yes	Accessible	Solar	Adequate	Borehole
12	Chimpanje	Likawe	Yes	Accessible	Solar	Adequate	Borehole

Source: District Health Office, 2019

The increase in population for the District will generate a need for additional health care facilities, as well as a requirement to meet the deficit in the provision of health care facilities to meet the needs of the existing population.

### **10.2.3 Key Issues Arising**

- a) Deficiencies in terms of health care provision existing in the IDP area are
  - Lack of health facilities in Mchima in Mbande ward and Sankhulani in Vubwi ward.
  - Accessibility of safe water sources
- b) The major sickness experienced in the IDP area is malaria. Communities which are suffering from higher levels of sickness (hot spots) in the district are Likawe, Mchenjeza, Chikoma and Songeya.

Malaria has remained a challenge and a major cause of morbidity in the district at 841 per 1000 population in 2018. However, the Malaria incidence decreased from 1318 in 2017 to 841 per 1000 population in 2018. Malaria incidence has been high in the district due to low utilization on of the ITNs and high influx of malaria cases from Malawi. Respiratory Infection (Non-pneumonia) has remained the second cause of morbidity in the last three years.

Malaria remains a challenge in the under-five population with an incidence of 1435 per 1000 in 2018 as compared to 2465 per 1000 in 2017. 7 out of the 12 health facilities are dotted along the borderline with more than half of the cases recorded attributed to Malawi. In view of this, the district has started segregating Malaria data in order to have a realistic representation of Malaria Incidence rate.
- c) Investment in health care should be targeted towards
  - malaria elimination.
  - Infrastructure development
  - Medical Supplies
  - Human resource
- d) New health care facilities should be located in areas that lack health facilities and at the same time have high malaria prevalence rate. These areas are Mchima, Sankhulani and Choumba.
- e) New residential development be focused in order to maximize investment in health care in all the health facilities in the district.

- f) In order to ensure that housing development occurs at the same pace as health care provision, there should be a deliberate policy directing all construction of health facilities to come with a package of housing units for staff.
- g) Investment in healthcare should be supported by channeling more efforts in reducing HIV/AIDS in Chikoma, Sindemisale, Matemba, Manota, Mchenjeza and Mzigawa.

## **11.0 Water and Sanitation**

### **11.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be implemented at District level**

#### **11.1.1 Water Supply, Demand, Sanitation and Solid Waste**

The National Water Policy of 2010 advocates for adequate clean water supply and sanitation as absolute necessities to the wellbeing of life. The current situation is such that one-third of the rural population have access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. This means that a majority of rural population still remain at great risk of exposure to some waterborne diseases. The Policy supports measures aimed at increasing accessibility to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities for the rural population of Zambia. The overall National goal are universal access to safe, adequate and reliable Water Supply and Sanitation Services.

### **11.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development**

#### **11.2.1 Availability of Service**

The district has no township piped water supply and sanitation services provided by any company. A commercial borehole to supply piped water in the district has been drilled by a Zambezi Drilling Company but has not been equipped. The water supply in the district is mainly provided through boreholes. The water supply in the form of boreholes is mostly provided by the Government through the local authority and other development partners such as Caritas, Kredistanstalt fur Wiederaufbaul (KFW) and Department of Water Affairs. Vubwi District has very few households with adequate sanitation as shown in table 25 below) There is no public sewerage system in any settlement in Vubwi District. There is a need not only to invest in new drainage infrastructure but to improve sanitation for individual houses in the District.

The IDP area generally has uneven water supply distribution. Some areas in the district have plenty of water supply whereas some areas are characterized by scarcity of the same commodity. The communities which are walking long distances beyond the standard to access

a safe water supply are found in Mlawe, Zozwe, Chisiya and Mbozi Wards. In these areas of the IDP, availability of water is a constraint to human development.

The major challenge being faced in the IDP area in provision water infrastructure is lack of recharge points. This makes it so difficult to access areas where points are supposed to be situated to maximise the water yield. Therefore, investment in the water sector should be focused in dam construction and setting up of solar powered pumps with stand tanks. Water resources in the IDP area can be protected from the effects of development by reducing atherogenic activities on water resources such as springs, wells and streams. The impact of the continuance of present trends such as population increase and settlement change will have an increase in the demand of water eventually this will lead to water not being enough, depletion of the water table and drying of the water table.

Table 25: Water Supply Coverage by Ward

Ward	Households	Population	Exp. No of Protected Water sources	Current No. Of Functional Protected Water Sources	Shortfall	% Ward Coverage
Mbozi	766	4,154	17	26	-7	141
Vubwi	1,028	5,347	21	42	-19	190
Mbande	633	3,214	23	32	-8	135
Chisiya	806	2,450	15	25	-10	167
Chimpanje	512	2,332	30	33	-2	107
Mlawe	784	4,688	25	38	-10	140
Zozwe	1,002	5,240	14	18	-3	121
Sindemisale	682	3,065	20	29	-7	135
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,893</b>	<b>30,490</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>-66</b>	

Source: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Unit, Vubwi Council 2020

**Distribution of water points:** Based on the MLG guidelines which states that a single borehole should effectively cover a population of about 250 people and the 500m radius, the current water supply in the rural areas of Vubwi is poor though most of the villages in the district has safe water supply though not adequate. Figure 13 shows the spatial distribution of water points in the district.

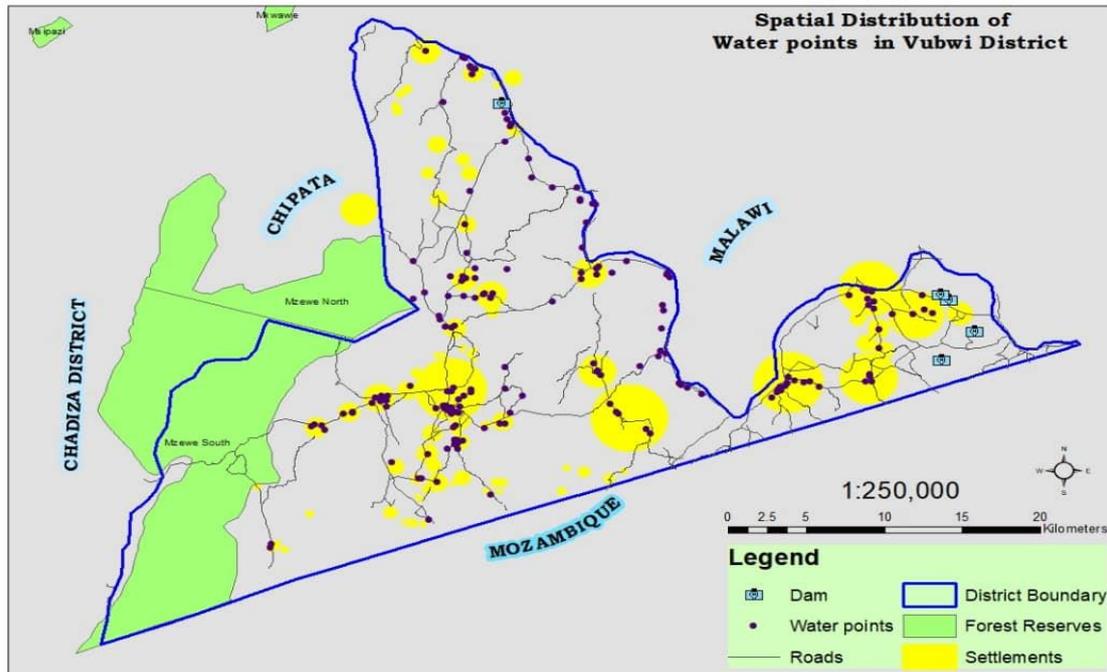


Figure 13: Spatial Distribution of Water Points in Vubwi District.  
 Source: Department of Physical Planning, Eastern Province, Chipata, 2020.

### 11.2.2 Sanitation

Vubwi District has very few households with adequate sanitation. There is no public sewerage system in any settlement in Vubwi District. There is a need not only to invest in new drainage infrastructure but to improve sanitation for individual houses in the District.

According to the 2015 LCM, at district level, pit latrine accounts for the highest type of sewerage disposal with currently 4,559 households with VIP latrines. Very few households have access flush toilets which are connected to water systems and septic tanks. Sanitation in the district is largely through pit latrines, open defecation, while some are Ventilated Improved Pit latrines (VIP) and waterborne toilets. The provision of VIP is also done by the Government of Zambia through the Local Authority and other development partners.

Investment in sanitation infrastructure should be focused in the construction of refuse bays, collection of waste, construction of a designated dumpsite and provision of sanitation education to the general citizenry of the IDP area. Based on the population projections generated earlier, the amount of waste produced is likely to increase. If not controlled by means of putting up sanitation facilities, outbreaks in diseases and other environmental and health issues might arise in the IDP area.

### 11.2.3 Solid Waste

The District has no system of managing solid waste and this is a health hazard and environmentally damaging. However, there is a proposed site for the development of a dump site within the proposed township boundary. The most common method used for disposing garbage in Vubwi is pitting, this was followed by dumping. Currently, there is no system of managing solid waste in the district and this is a health hazard and environmentally damaging. As the population of the district increases and economic development takes place, it will become increasingly important that waste is properly managed and sustainable systems of waste collection devised for different areas.

## 12.0 COMMUNICATIONS

### 12.1 Assessment of the Existing State of Development

#### 12.1.1 Location of Existing Phone Masts

Vubwi District is serviced by Airtel, MTN and Zamtel telecommunication companies for the purposes of internet and telephone communication. The location of existing phone masts are indicated in Table 26.

Table 26: Location of Existing Communication Masts

Ward	Available Communication Masts		
	Airtel	MTN	Zamtel
Mbozi	0	0	0
Vubwi	0	1	1*
Mbande	0	0	0
Chisiya	0	0	0
Chimpanje	1	0	0
Mlawe	0	0	1*
Zozwe	1	0	0
Sindemisale	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

(Note that the symbol \* represents existing telephone masts that are non-operational)

Source: IDP Team-Vubwi District 2019

Currently, the district has a total of five phone masts located in Vubwi, Chimpanje, Mlawe and Zozwe wards. Out of the five masts, three are operational (Airtel and MTN) whereas two are non-operational (Zamtel). Whereas, Mbozi, Mbande, Chisiya and Sindemisale Wards have no telephone masts.

#### 12.1.2 Spatial Distribution of Communication Masts

The current number of communication masts in the district are inadequate to meet the information needs of the entire population in the district. Based on the standard ten-kilometer

(10km) radius for access means that most of the areas in the district are not covered. Refer to the map in figure 14.

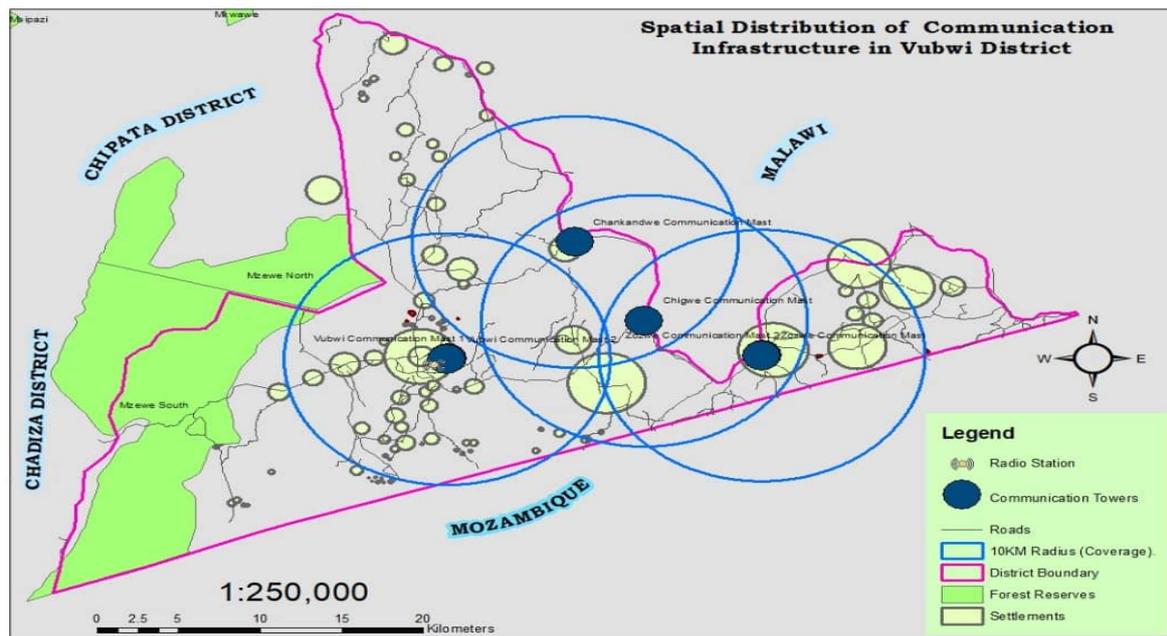


Figure 14: *Spatial Distribution of Communication Towers in Vubwi District.*  
 Source: Department of Physical Planning, Eastern Province, Chipata, 2020.

### 12.1.3 Mobile Phone Coverage

The major mobile provider in the district is Airtel, followed by MTN and Zamtel. The network accessibility is as shown in Table 27.

Table 27: Network Accessibility in Vubwi Wards

Ward	Available network		
	Airtel	MTN	Zamtel
Mbozi	Accessible	Accessible	Not Accessible
Vubwi	Accessible	Accessible	Not Accessible
Mbande	Accessible	Accessible	Not Accessible
Chisiya	Accessible	Accessible with challenges	Not Accessible
Chimpanje	Accessible	Accessible	Not Accessible
Mlawe	Accessible with challenges	Accessible with challenges	Not Accessible
Zozwe	Accessible with challenges	Not Accessible	Not Accessible
Sindemisale	Accessible with challenges	Not Accessible	Not Accessible

Source: IDP Team-Vubwi District 2019

### 12.1.4 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

In terms of telecommunications and internet, the District is supported by the following network providers MTN and AIRTEL. The district has no Zamtel mobile and Land Line Phone services. The district has no Post Office in operation but is currently under construction. Network coverage is not available in some of the spaces in the District. The district local radio station is currently not operational. The district does not receive ZNBC radio 1,2 and 4 signals. In

terms of television, the district does not receive ZNBC TV signal. However, the district has access to fee paying channels from Muvi TV and DSTV Multi choice Zambia and others.

## **12.2 Changes Anticipated During the Period of the Plan**

The current capacity of the existing network is not adequate to accommodate both the current demand and additional population growth. The projected growth in population will result in increased demand for telecommunications infrastructure and mobile phone coverage. The impact of the continuance of present trends is as follows;

- a) **Limited Access to price information:** farmers will be informed of accurate current prices and the demand for products. Hence, they will be able to competitively negotiate in the agricultural economy and their incomes will be improved.
- b) **Limited access to national and international markets:** increasing the level of access for farmers is very vital in order to simplify contact between the sellers and the buyers, to publicize agricultural exports, facilitate online trading, and increase the awareness of producers on potential market opportunities including consumer and price trends.
- c) **Limited production efficiency:** this will encompass the flow of information regarding new techniques in production. Further, this innovation would open up new opportunities to farmers by documenting and sharing their experiences within the country and beyond
- d) **Limited access to online disease diagnosis and prescription for treatment:** farmers may use online facilities to obtain diagnosis of diseases to veterinary clinics and laboratories and have their results and/or treatment prescribed online.

## **12.3 Suggested Interventions Required**

With a view to addressing the anticipated changes during the period of the plan the following measures should be considered;

- Investment in telecommunication infrastructure such as telephone masts should be channeled to Mbozi, Mbande, Chisiya and Sindemisale Wards have no telephone masts.

## **13.0 HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS**

### **13.1 Assessment of the Existing State of Development**

Housing is a basic human need which improves the welfare of society and contributes to social and economic development. The rapid increase in population in the District has led to increased demand for decent and adequate housing. Vubwi district has been facing a very critical shortage

of housing since its creation as a district in 2012. To solve the accommodation shortage, the government initiated the construction of 10 medium cost houses, 20 low cost houses and 10 low cost Council houses. These projects have currently stalled due to erratic funding from the government. This indicates that the majority of housing in the District does not comprise standard brick or block work construction. This further suggest that the overall quality of the housing stock of the District is poor and reflects the rural nature of the population. The only planned settlement in the District is the proposed Vubwi township. Within this area housing is generally of a better standard of construction and design. Given that the majority of development is taking place on customary land, there is little control exerted over the quality of housing construction in the District as the township boundary has not yet been approved by the area chief. Most households live in semi-permanent or temporal housing. Housing construction is another potential investment area in the district.

### 13.2 Settlement Pattern

Generally, the population for District is small, widely dispersed and nucleated are few and far between especially in rural areas, separated by areas of woodlands. In a nutshell, the District has dispersed and clustered settlements. See figure below for details.

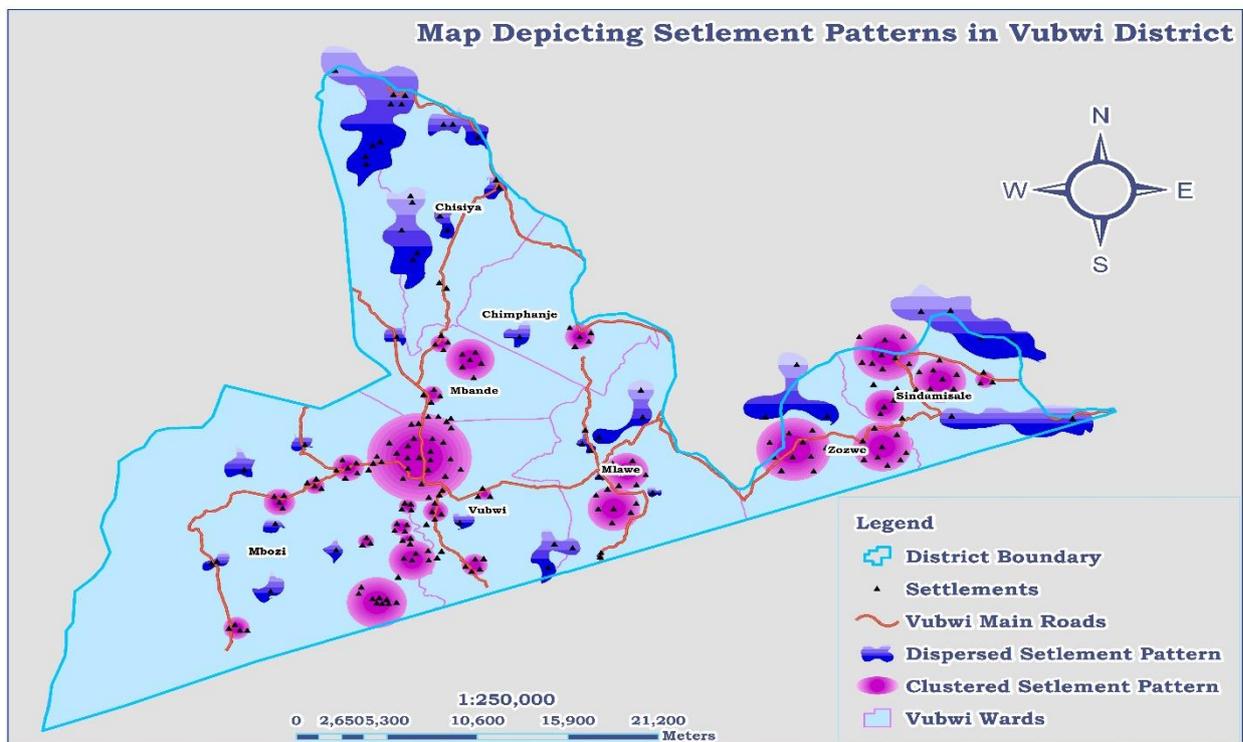


Figure 15: Map depicting settlement patterns in Vubwi District.  
 Source: Department of Physical Planning, Eastern Province, Chipata, 2020.

### **13.3 Nature of Settlements in Vubwi District (Urban vs Rural)**

Vubwi District is largely rural. The Census 2010 states that 100% of the population of Vubwi are classified as living within a rural area, and, 0% live within urban areas. The Census of Population 2010 classifies an urban area as “an area which has a population of 5,000 and above supported with a minimum of social facilities and services like piped water, electricity, banking facilities, etc.

#### **13.3.1 Vubwi Ward**

Vubwi centre is the administrative centre for government and quasi-government institutions with pockets of commercial outlets and other civic bodies. The District Hospital is located within the town. Outside of the government institutions commercial activity is limited to the provision of small-scale shops and services to serve the resident population.

A small part of the area within the township boundary has been planned. However, the township boundary has not yet been approved. Most of the developments within the planned areas take place in the absence of planning consent. Parts of the unplanned areas have seen uncontrolled development occur and these areas are also dotted with villages. There is need to plan for the entire of the township area to guide future development. In planning for the township, issues to be considered must include how existing villages can be incorporated into the planned area.

Major settlements in the ward have developed in a linear format along the Chipata- Vubwi, Vubwi-Mlawe, Vubwi-Mbozi roads as well as around the township road linking the Parish area. Apart from Vubwi, other major settlements in the Ward are Msengelezi and Nyakhoma.

Vubwi Centre is served by a gravel road linking Chipata and Vubwi. This road is currently being upgraded and will improve the accessibility of the Centre not only to Chipata but also Chadiza. The town is only partially covered by power supply.

While the District Administration office block, Civic Centre and associated houses have a piped water supply, the majority of homes and businesses within this settlement are dependent upon wells and boreholes for their water supply.

Vubwi ward has a total of five schools (one secondary school, three primary schools and one community school), one zonal health centre, a police station and an agriculture camp. This settlement has an informal market. Economic activity is focused on farming, trading at Vubwi centre and gold panning along Vubwi river.

### **13.3.2 Mbozi Ward**

Major settlements in Mbozi Ward are Mbozi centre, Songea, Maumba and Chipanje. The Vubwi - Chadiza road which is currently being upgraded serves these settlements. The ward comprises a mix of permanent and semi-permanent housing types with limited urban form. The settlements currently have neither power supply nor a piped water supply. The majority of homes and businesses within this settlement are dependent upon wells and boreholes for their water supply. The ward has a total of six schools (one secondary school, four primary schools and a community school), two health posts and an agriculture camp. Economic activity in all these settlements is focused on farming and commercial trading.

### **13.3.3 Mlawe Ward**

Major settlements in this ward are Mlawe, Chigwe and Chithumba. This settlement is served by two graded roads, that is the Vubwi -Mlawe and the Chidiso- Zozwe roads. There is no power supply or piped water supply. There are eight schools (two secondary schools, five primary schools and a community school), two health posts and an agriculture camp. Housing is typically traditional in form and economic activity is focused on farming and a small market exists in the area.

### **13.3.4 Zozwe Ward**

Major settlements in Zozwe Ward are Zozwe, Kampisandodo and Kachile. The Chigwe - Manota road which is currently being upgraded serves these settlements. The ward comprises a mix of permanent and semi-permanent housing types with limited urban form. The settlements currently have neither power supply nor a piped water supply, the majority of homes and businesses within this settlement are dependent upon wells and boreholes for their water supply. The ward has the following infrastructure; three schools (one secondary school and one primary school) one rural health Centre, a police post, offices for the department of immigration, one local court and an agriculture camp. in each of these settlements. Economic activity in all these settlements is focused on farming and commercial trading.

### **13.3.5 Sindemisale Ward**

Major settlements in Manota and Taferadziko. The Vubwi - Chadiza road which is currently being upgraded serves these settlements. The ward comprises a mix of permanent and semi-permanent housing types with limited urban form. The settlements currently have neither power supply nor a piped water supply, the majority of homes and businesses within this settlement are dependent upon wells and boreholes for their water supply. There are two primary schools and a health post in each of these settlements. Economic activity in all these settlements is focused on farming and commercial trading.

### **13.3.6 Chimpanje Ward**

Major settlements in Chankandwe, Likawe, Chamalimba and Malaya. The Vubwi - Chadiza road which is currently being upgraded serves these settlements. The ward comprises a mix of permanent and semi-permanent housing types with limited urban form. The settlements currently have neither power supply nor a piped water supply, the majority of homes and businesses within this settlement are dependent upon wells and boreholes for their water supply. There are four schools (one secondary school and three primary schools), one health centre, a health post and an agriculture camp. Economic activity in all these settlements is focused on farming and commercial trading.

### **13.3.7 Chisiya Ward**

Major settlements in Chisiya Ward are Mzigawa, Nsole and Matemba. The Vubwi - Chadiza road which is currently being upgraded serves these settlements. The ward comprises a mix of permanent and semi-permanent housing types with limited urban form. The settlements currently have neither power supply nor a piped water supply, the majority of homes and businesses within this settlement are dependent upon wells and boreholes for their water supply. They are a total of eight schools (one secondary school, six primary schools and one community school) a primary school and one health Centre, one health post and one agriculture camp. Economic activity in all these settlements is focused on farming and commercial trading.

### **13.3.8 Mbande Ward**

Major settlements in Mbande Ward are Mbande and Mchima. The Vubwi - Mzigawa road which is currently being upgraded serves these settlements. The ward comprises a mix of permanent and semi-permanent housing types with limited urban form. The settlements currently have neither power supply nor a piped water supply, the majority of homes and businesses within this settlement are dependent upon wells and boreholes for their water

supply. There are a total five schools (two secondary schools, two primary schools and a community school) a health post and agriculture camp. Economic activity in all these settlements is focused on farming and commercial trading.

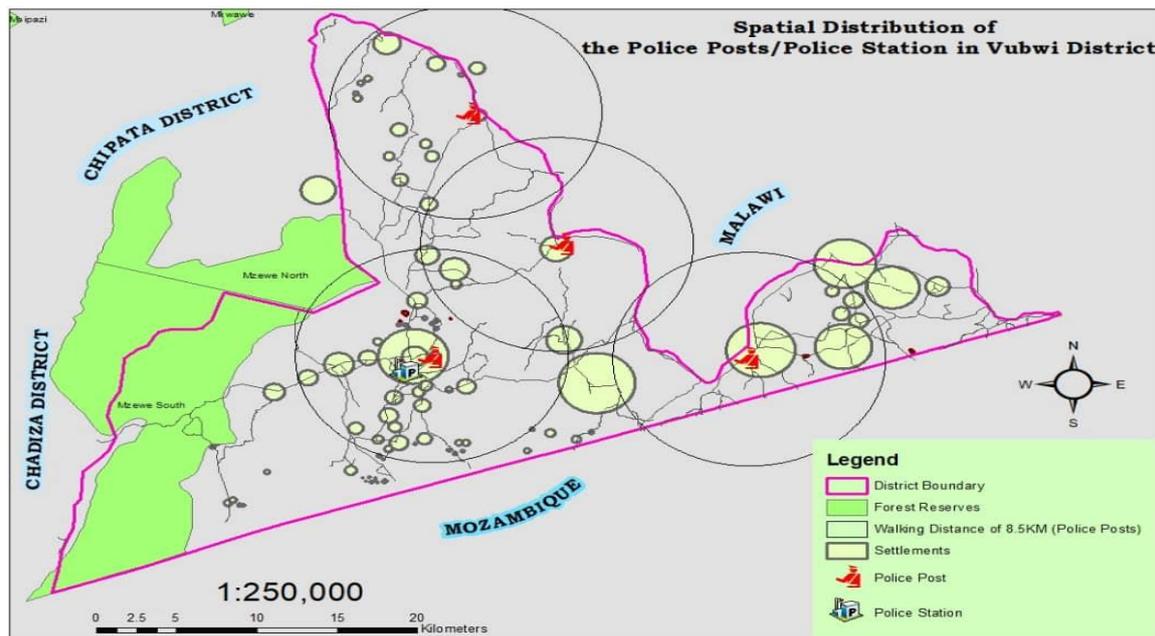
## 14.0 MUNICIPAL SERVICES AND FACILITIES

### 14.1 Safety and Security

Vubwi district currently has one Police station situated in Vubwi Ward and one police post situated in Zozwe Ward. The Community and Local Authority has embarked on a project to construct two Police posts in Chisiya and Chimpanje Wards under the 2017 Constituency Development Fund (CDF). This project is aimed at combatting increased criminal activities in Mchenjeza, Likawe and Chikoka (areas bordering Malawi).

#### 14.1.1 Spatial Distribution of Police Posts/Station

In relation to distance covered by the people to access police services from the nearest police facility, the representation is that most of the people cover the walking distance of more than 9km of which the standard distance should be 5km to access such a facility. See figure 15 for details.



*Figure 16: Spatial Distribution of Police Posts/station in Vubwi District.  
Source: Department of Physical Planning, Eastern Province, Chipata, 2020.*

The following are some of the challenges faced in terms of safety and security;

- Inadequate number of police posts in the district
- Inadequate transport and poor cell facilities in the district
- The long and porous border (Malawi and Mozambique)

## 14.2 Entertainment, Sport, Recreation and Culture

The district lacks modern recreational and sports facilities such that a lot of young people literally have nothing to do apart from entertaining themselves in bars and taverns.

## 14.3 Fire Stations

Vubwi district currently has no fire station. Following the release of circular No. MLG/64/9/1, Vubwi among other Councils was established as a Fire Authority.

## 14.4 Markets

Vubwi Centre Market is the major trading facility in district comprising of the Council market shelter, retail shops and restaurants. In a quest to creating a conducive environment for trading, the Council has embarked on constructing market shelters in trading centres in the district. Currently, three market shelters are being constructed in Mbozi, Mbande and Mbozi Wards.

Figure 16 shows the distribution of market facilities in Vubwi district.

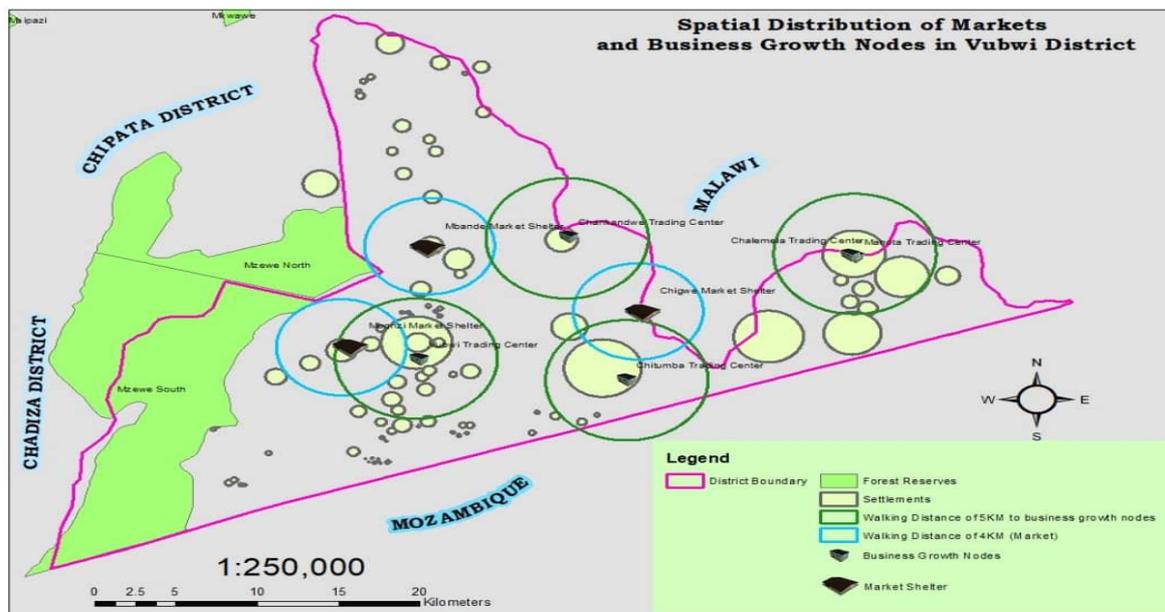


Figure 17: *Spatial Distribution of Markets and Growth Nodes in Vubwi District.*  
Source: Department of Physical Planning, Eastern Province, Chipata, 2020.

## 14.5 Shopping Facilities

The district has no major supermarkets. The district has few shops mostly owned by local people.

## 14.6 Courts

The district currently has two local courts. One of the local courts is situated in Mlawe Ward whereas the other local court is situated in Zozwe Ward. Refer to Figure 17 for the spatial distribution of Government institutions in the district.

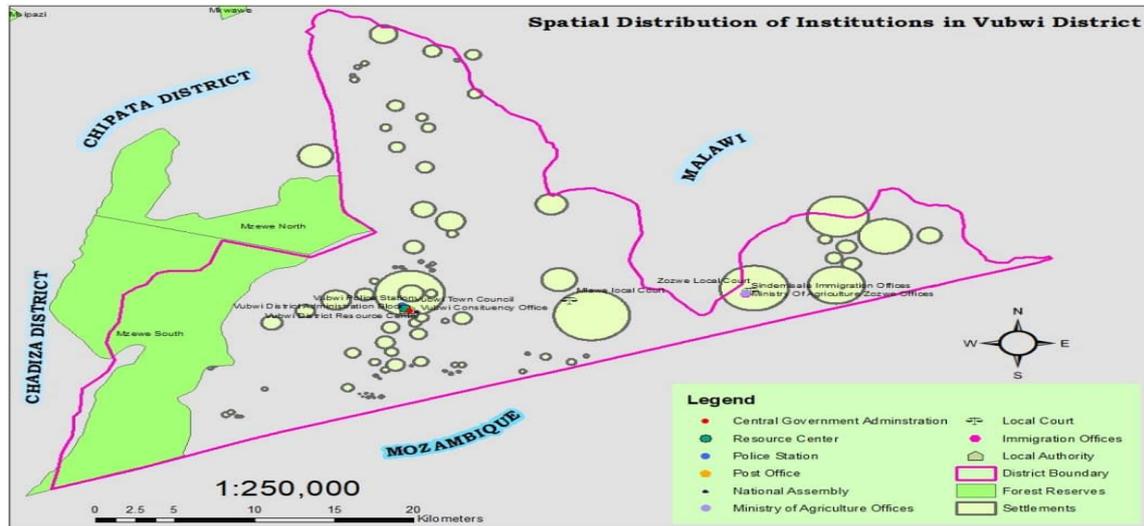


Figure 18: Spatial Distribution of Institutions in Vubwi District.

Source: Department of Physical Planning, Eastern Province, Chipata, 2020.

## 14.7 Financial Services

Vubwi district does not have a registered commercial bank to offer financial services to the district populace. However, there is an agent for Zambia National Commercial Bank (ZANACO) located within the Central Based District (CBD). With a growing population, commerce and trade, there is need to have banks to provide financial services in the district.

## 14.8 Correctional Facilities

Vubwi district currently has no Correction facility. The nearest facility includes the Chipata Open Prison.

## 15.0 ENERGY

### 15.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be implemented at District level

#### 15.1.1 The National Energy Policy 2019 (NEP 2019)

The policy builds on previous policies of 1994 and 2008 and is anchored on the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP) and Vision 2030. While the essence of the previous policy objectives remains valid, the social, political, environmental and economic situation has undergone significant changes. This has prompted the review of the 2008 Energy Policy and

the formulation of the NEP 2019 which incorporates current developments not only in the energy sector and the entire economy but also the regional and international environment. Zambia is aspiring to become a middle-income economy by 2030. This entails formulating and implementing robust enabling policy measures that meet the energy demand of the future.

The NEP 2019 therefore, is aimed at guiding the energy sector in the development of the electricity generation, transmission and distribution capacity. Further, it will enhance cost effectiveness and efficiency in the supply of petroleum products. It will also facilitate the development and deployment of renewable and alternative energy. Furthermore, the Policy will promote security of energy supply through diversification of energy sources at cost reflective pricing which will promote new investment in the sector, consequently scaling up access to energy services in rural and urban areas. The NEP 2019 also considers climate change mitigation and adaptation while advancing sustainable development of the sector.

## **15.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development**

Vubwi District is connected to the national grid through the 33KV line. Currently, Vubwi Centre is the only part of the IDP where power supply is available. Power supply to the district is provided by Zesco Limited via the existing power lines that pass through Mbande Ward from Chipata District.

The existing network only has the capacity to accommodate additional population within Vubwi and Mbande Wards. Therefore, there is need to extend power supply by spreading existing power lines to the other seven wards of the district. The objective is not only to connect these areas to the national grid but also to increase capacity to accommodate additional population. Further there is need to promote sustainable energy sources such as solar and use of energy stoves under the ZIFLP Project.

Most of the social facilities outside Vubwi Centre have no or limited energy source. These social facilities are schools, health centres, and government offices. Most of the settlements in the District have no connection to electricity either hydro or solar. The main sources of energy in the District are; wood fuel, solar, charcoal, fuel and electricity.

### **15.2.1 Hydro power**

Vubwi District is connected to the national grid through the 33KV line. Therefore, there is need to extend power supply by spreading existing power lines to the other seven wards of the district. The objective is not only to connect these areas to the national grid but also to increase capacity to accommodate additional population.

### **15.2.2 Solar**

Solar is another alternative source of energy utilized in the district. Solar energy is not only used by households but by social facilities such as schools, health Centre's, and government offices. Currently there are no sites that have been earmarked for solar farms in the district.

### **15.2.3 Wood Fuel (including charcoal)**

Wood fuel and charcoal are other forms of energy widely used by most of the households in the district. Charcoal production has been high with affected areas being Chisiya. Charcoal production has caused massive deforestation.

### **15.2.4 Fuel**

The district currently has no filling station to supply petroleum products. Consequently, Vubwi District relies on the neighboring Malawi and Chipata District for its petroleum products.

## **15.3 Changes Anticipated During the Period of the Plan**

With population increase, the demand for electricity and other power and fuel sources is likely to increase by more than double due to increased population and institutions that provide social services. If interventions are not put in place to prepare for the anticipated population increase, the following will result into

- Shortage of existing energy sources
- Population pressure on land resources such as forests and reserves which eventually leads to deforestation.

## **15.4 Suggested Interventions Required**

With a view to addressing the anticipated changes during the period of the plan the following measures should be considered;

- Investment in power infrastructure should be targeted to the following areas; Mbozi Ward - Trading Centre, Maumba, Chipanje and Songeya; Vubwi Ward - Nyakhoma and Msengeledzi; Mbande Ward - Trading Centre, Chapuka and Mchima; Chisiya Ward - Chikoka, Chaoleka, Nsole, Matemba, Adyodyo and Likawe; Chimpanje - Mchenjeza and Likawe; Mlawe Ward - Palace area, Nyongani area, Primary School, Mlawe Clinic, Chigwe, Sankhulani; Zozwe Ward - Trading centre and Kampisandodo; Sindermsale Ward - Manota, Taferadziko, Lossacco Farms and Gwepeka Farms.

These areas are being prioritised as they are high densely populated and are potential agro processing areas due to available raw materials maize,soya beans and ground nuts.

Further these areas also do have social infrastructure such as schools, health facilities, polic posts and courts that need energy.

- Investment in solar infrastructure such as solar farms.
- Identification of a site for a filling station in the District.
- Promote the use of energy serving stoves.

## **16.0 ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION**

### **16.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be implemented at District level**

#### **16.1.1 National Transport Policy 2002**

This policy aims at enhancing the facilitator 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. Further, it focusses on promoting integrated modal transportation of goods and passengers, enhancing cost efficiency in transport service provision; ensuring optimal maintenance and rehabilitation of existing transport infrastructure; promoting regional corridor competitiveness and promoting safe transport infrastructure and services.

The general condition of roads in the District is poor, with most roads being gravel. In some areas, lack of bridges and culverts means that some communities are cut off during the raining season. The poor condition of roads impacts on the quality of the daily life of communities in terms of accessing social facilities such as schools and clinics. In addition, poor road conditions limit the potential for farmers to access new markets, limit the attractiveness of the District as a location for new commercial activity, and, therefore this impedes economic development.

#### **16.2 Assessment of the Existing State of Development**

The district has a total of 350 km roads, of which 125 km are rural feeder roads and 40 km are township roads. The district has only 2km paved township road. Vubwi is connected to the neighboring districts via three road networks. It is connected to Chipata through the Vubwi to Chipata Road and by a loop through Mbande, Mzigawa, Chaoleka to Mwami on the Chipata to Vubwi Road. Vubwi is also connected to Chadiza. Vubwi does not have a reliable public and private transport. Therefore, there is need for investment in the transport sector in Vubwi District. Figure 18 shows the distribution of roads in the district.

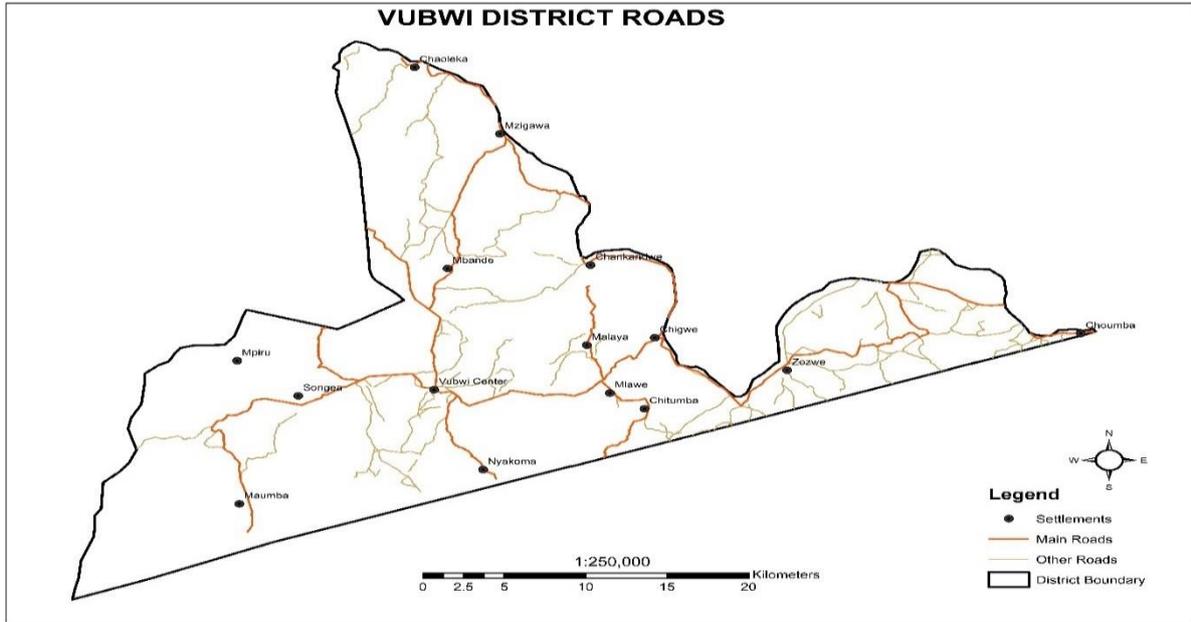


Figure 19: Distribution of Roads – Vubwi District.  
 Source: Department of Planning (Vubwi Town Council), 2020

The general condition of roads in the district is poor, with most roads being gravel. In some areas, lack of bridges and culverts means that some communities are cut off during the rainy season. The poor condition of roads impacts on the quality of the daily life of communities in terms of accessing social facilities such as schools and clinics. In addition, poor road conditions limit the potential for farmers to access new markets, limit the attractiveness of the district as a location for new commercial activity, and, therefore this impedes economic development. Table 28 shows the status of roads in the district.

Table 28: Status of Roads in Vubwi District

S/N	Name of Road	Length of Road	Status	Remarks
1	Vubwi -Chadiza	40km	Poor	On contract
2	Vubwi- Chipata	58km	Poor	On contract
3	Vubwi- Chigwe	20km	Poor	On consideration under DHID
4	Vubwi- Nyakhoma	12km	Poor	Not on contract
5	Chigwe- Zozwe	16km	Poor	Not on contract
6	Chigwe- Chikoka	16km	Poor	Not on contract
7	Mlawa- Chitumba	5km	Poor	On consideration under DHID
8	Mlawa-Malaya	4km	Poor	On consideration under DHID
9	Mchima- Nsole	4km	Poor	Not on contract
10	Mbande turnoff - Mzigawa	17km	Poor	On consideration under DHID
11	Mzigawa- Chaoleka	6km	Poor	Not on contract
12	Zozwe -Manota	10km	Poor	Not on contract
13	Manota- Choumba	15km	Poor	Not on contract
14	Maumba-Songeya	12km	Poor	Not on contract
15	Songeya- Mpiru	8km	Poor	Not on contract
16	Mbozi - Kapandula	4km	Poor	Not on contract

Source: Works Department –Vubwi Town Council, 2019

### **16.2.1 Existing Deficiencies in Terms of Transport Provision**

Existing deficiencies in terms of transport provision are the poor state of roads in the district, and the lack of road infrastructure such as bridges and culverts. This has caused scarcity of public transport in the district. Currently, the transport sector has no auxiliary infrastructure such as bus stops and taxi ranks or service centre's such as petroleum filling stations. Plans are under way to put up a taxi rank at Vubwi Centre Market by the Local Authority.

### **16.2.2 Communities Suffering from Poor Accessibility**

Most of the communities around the roads shown in table 28 are suffering from poor accessibility. This worsens especially during the rainy season. In order to promote both local economic development and support social development, investments should be targeted to these roads as this shall open up the areas as well as the district at large to various economic activities and enhance access to social facilities that support human development. If not addressed, the present situation will still continue to rise the cost of doing business and access to social services such as education and health facilities will be limited, in the long run this adversely affects investment in human capital.

## **17.0 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS**

### **17.1 Introduction**

This part gives a situation analysis of Vubwi District. The analysis mainly focuses on the environment and landscape of the District. The environment and landscape cover the natural occurring features such as Climate, Forestry, Vegetation and soils.

### **17.2 Key Government Priorities being and to be implemented at District level**

#### **17.2.1 Environmental and Climate Change Sector**

The National Forestry Policy of 2014 has been the main benchmark for programs related to environmental and climate change analysis. The major aim of this Policy is to re-direct and vigorously motivate responsible sustainable forest management and feasible stakeholder interventions in forestry development for the good of Vubwi district and Zambia at large. Emphasis has been placed on sustainable forest resources and ecosystem management; Production, processing and marketing of forest products and carbon trading and Sustainable production and processing of charcoal at District level, to attain the foregoing objectives programmes in the forest protection, management and extension are being done.

## **17.3 Environment and Landscape**

### **17.3.1 Climatic Conditions**

Vubwi district falls within the tropical continental climate commonly known as Savannah with an annual average rainfall of between 600 – 700 mm. During the drought years, an average of 490 mm has been recorded, the District experiences three distinct season namely; -cold and dry; hot and dry; and warm and wet season known as the rain season which starts from November to mid-April while the cold and dry season (cold season) extends from mid-April to mid-August hot and dry season extends from the end of August to mid-November temperatures vary from high to medium.

### **17.3.2 Topography**

Vubwi District covers a surface area of approximately 920 square kilometers. Topographically, high and undulating hills are very prominent and this covers 25% of the surface area. The average altitude above sea level is approximately 1,258m. The District comprises of a topography which is dissected by numerous streams such as Vubwi, Chigwegwe, Nsole, Msengelezi and Kamperere to mention a few. In addition, the district has a number of perennial streams. The District is endowed with gentle hills and wet-grass lands, these typically constitutes the topography.

### **17.3.3 Vegetation and Soils**

There are two main types of vegetation namely; Miombo and Mopane woodlands. Typical trees include Baobab, Mukula and Mopane. Vegetation is typical savannah type suitable for pastoral farming and game ranching. With regard to vegetation, the district's vegetation is limited to Miombo and shrubs. The district's ecological setup supports aquatic life of various fish species and birds. The soils are loamy, sandy and clay (suffer from leaching and mainly acidic). Dambos take up 10% and 11% are alluvia soils. The soils of the district vary from loam two sandy loams. Soil types vary from area to area: - sandy, clay loam, clay sandy loam and sandy with a pH range of between 5.0 and 6.9, and rich in phosphorus. The most predominant soils in the district are the clay loam and sandy loam which are fertile and quite good for crop production.

### **17.3.4 Forest Reserves**

The District has two (2) major protected forests that are within the radius of 40 Km from the town Centre. The forest reserves include Mzewe North National Forest No. 164 and Mzewe

South National Forest No. 143( which borders with Chadiza district) take up 28,645.6 hectares of the land in the District. These forests play a vital role in people's socio-economic well-being by providing food in form of fruits, tubers, wild vegetables, and bush meat, edible insects, mushrooms, and honey, medicine, wood-fuel and building materials for the rural population of the District. There is encroachment (currently about 6,196.2824 has been encroached on in both the forest reserves) and rampant deforestation going on around the forest's areas.

### **17.3.5 Relation of The Natural Environment to The Economic Activities**

The natural environment in the district is a source of key environmental assets. These have contributed to key economic sectors of the district. The environment contributes land for farming and mining. The key environmental assets of the IDP area are land, suitable climatic conditions and forestry resources. These resources have provided land for farming, raw materials for construction and forest land income.

### **17.3.6 Anticipated Changes During the Period of the Plan**

- a) The likely impact of population and settlement change in relation to the environment will lead to an increase in rate of deforestation.
- b) The impact of the continuance of present trends leads to change in land use of the forested area and eventually climate change because of deforestation.

### **17.3.7 Analysis and Suggested Issues to Consider**

- a) Parts of the IDP Area that are more environmentally sensitive than others in the District. One is Maumba in Mbozi ward (areas near the clinic and primary school as well as farms without title deeds) which is near to the Mzewe South National Forest Reserve. This settlement poses a threat on the forest as human settlements are likely to affect the vegetation around the place in negative way.
- b) New development should be located in the appropriate zones that is areas that do not disturb the ecosystem.
- c) Forests can be protected by relocating those who have encroached the forest reserves and also by promoting sustainable agriculture practices.
- d) While also promoting development, the environment can be protected by promoting sustainable use of natural resources while developing the area as follows;
  - i. Promote diversification in farming
  - ii. Promote smart agriculture
  - iii. Zone the natural resources in the area

- e) The main environmental issues in the IDP area, including the main sources of environmental pollution and the key pressures on the natural resources are;
- Air pollution due to charcoal production
  - Water pollution because of chemicals e.g. weed killers
  - Soil erosion due to cutting down of trees
  - Illegal mining
  - Illegal logging
  - Clearing the forest land for agricultural purpose and loss of biodiversity.
- f) Environmental factors contributing to migration are searching for fertile land, good business opportunities and social amenities. Environmental factors that contribute to poverty are heavy rainfall and poor terrain
- g) The current environmental monitoring and control system used in the IDP area is; Monitoring road patrols, Field patrols and Policing. Overall the Monitoring and control system has not been effective.

### **17.3.8 The Environment as a Cross Cutting Issue**

Vubwi has a rich natural endowment. However, these natural resources have come under increasing pressure from water pollution and inadequate sanitation, soil degradation, floods and deforestation. The situation of charcoal production in Chisiya ward and along the boundary of Zambia and Malawi is becoming a source of concern, especially that this is being done without due payment of licenses to forestry department. Suffice to say, however, that existing strategies are being compromised by, among others;

- Insufficient institutional frame work for environmental coordination
- Limited government capacity for environment management
- Insufficient involvement of local authorities and communities in environmental management and conservation; and
- Poverty

Most of the problem faced in the district regarding soil degradation, drying of rivers and streams are as a result of man's activities. Most of the streams during dry season do not have water due to desiccation. The past two years there has been a lot of cutting down of trees for charcoal production and firewood hence subjecting land to erosions. This has also affected the community themselves since now where they are fetching firewood for cooking in far places and the most affected people are women as they have to walk long distances just to go and collect head load bundle firewood.

Despite problems mentioned above, the district through Zambia integrated forest landscape project (ZIFLP) operating in one of the hot spot areas of deforestation has introduced Community Forest Management (CFM) in Chisiya ward and so far, the community has established more than **83.7ha** which will be managed by themselves. Refer to figure 19 for the location of the CFM.

A group to spearhead the Community Forest Management was already put in place. Already in Chisiya ward part of the forest under traditional leadership has been put on Community Forest Management, meaning that the community forest management group will control and protect the forest resources in the area. Power on the management of the forest resources have been devolved to the Matemba CFMG from the forestry department. The community will still be advised and sensitized on how they can proper manage their forest.

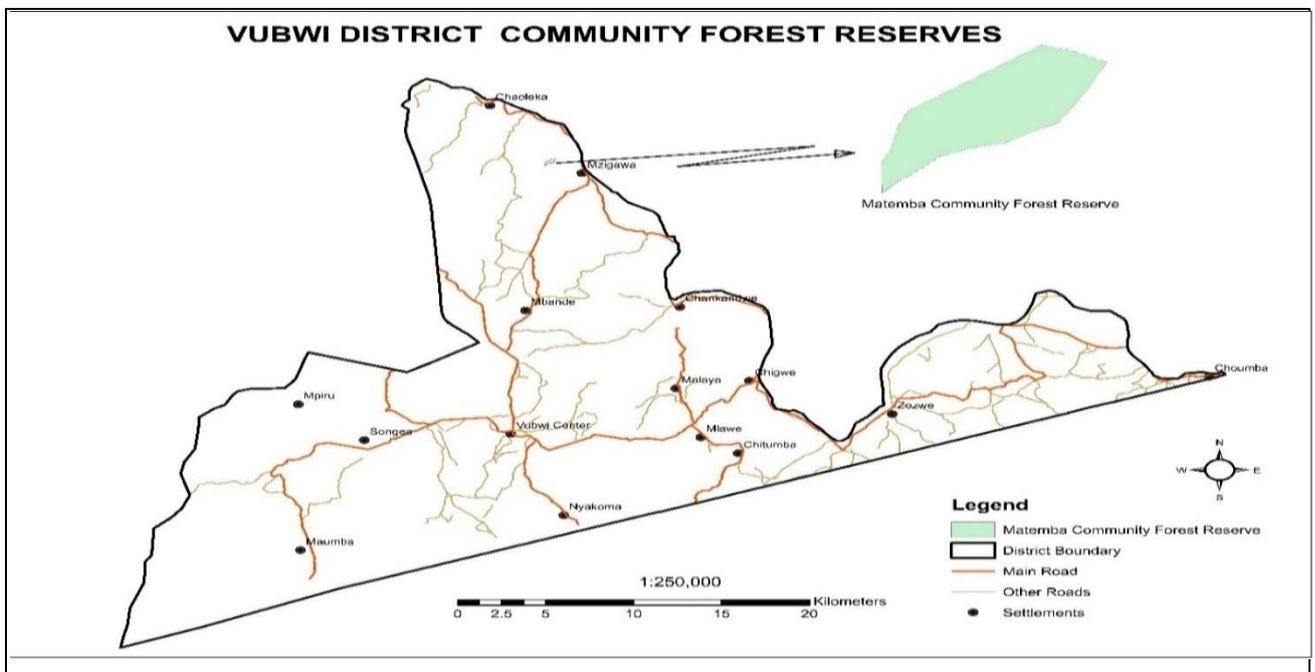


Figure 20: Matemba Community Forest – Vubwi District.  
Source: Department of Planning (Vubwi Town Council), 2020

### 17.3.9 Impacts of Climate Change on Agriculture in Vubwi

The growing world population, estimated to reach 9 billion by 2050, coupled with rising incomes among people in developing countries will continue to increase the demands for food, energy and other natural resources, such as water, and land (Deininger 2013 Laurance *et al.*2014). However, resources needed for sustainable food security, such as fresh water, productive soils, key nutrients and genetic diversity, are becoming increasingly scarce (Bereuter and Glickman 2014) and climate change is making the choices more complicated. There is scientific consensus that climate change, i.e., the rise in mean global temperatures and increasing frequency of extreme weather conditions,

will have varying impacts between temperature and tropical regions by the year 2050 (IPCC 2013). With high confidence, IPCC (2013) projected that climate variability and change would severely compromise agriculture production, food availability, access and utilization (Wheeler and von Braun 2013, Rosenzweig and Parry 1994). Various climate models for Zambia all indicate that future climate variability and change will negatively affect the country's agricultural productivity mainly through its effects on crop yields.

Since smallholder farmers who depend on rain-fed production dominate the agricultural sector in Zambia, climate variability and change pose significant threats to the agricultural sector. It is, therefore, imperative that the country design and implement interventions for adaptations and mitigation – on one hand, interventions that would increase the adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers, and on the other hand measures that would contribute towards mitigation efforts. To this end, a number of adaptation strategies outlined in the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) are being promoted by various stakeholders, and these include conservation agriculture, agroforestry, use of drought tolerant seed varieties, to name a few. However, the level adoption of some of these strategies at farm level is still low.

Below are some of the Impacts of Climate Change on Agriculture observed during data collection in Vubwi district.

1. Unpredicted onset of rains and ending of the rain season
2. Dry spells more than ten days which leads to low crop yield
3. Too much rain in the last two seasons 2019 and 2018 which lead to leaching of soil nutrients such as fertilizers.
4. Drying of streams in dry season which leads low gardening activities.
5. Heavy rains damages some infrastructure such feeder roads.

The above leads to low crop yields which threatens food security in the district there by scaling up poverty among small scale farmers

### **17.3.10 Agriculture Productivity**

Productivity in terms of crop production is quite low among our small-scale farmers e.g. crops like maize, the average productivity is about 3tonnes /ha for those small-scale farmers who are practicing CSA and for those practicing conversional farming productivity is low than 3t/ha.

## **17.4 Areas of Intervention**

### **17.4.1 Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)**

The Ministry of Agriculture in Vubwi is promoting CSA as it proved to increase crop yields due to enough moisture retention in the soil and utilization of nutrients in order to increase productivity.

### **17.4.2 Adaptation**

There is low adaptation in Vubwi district due to lack of implementation for CSA and negative altitude (Mind set towards CSA of our small-scale farmers).

### **17.4.3 Mitigation**

Promotion of CSA through provision of implements and continuous sensitization to all the camps in the district. Vubwi district has only eleven (11) agriculture camps and all the 11 camps are hosting CSA.

### **17.4.4 Area Planted**

The total hectareage planted was 62 ha and this was achieved by Ministry of Agriculture and conservation framing unit (CFU). The hectareage will increase with a lot of sensitisations on the importance CSA.

### **17.4.5 Crop Residue Maintenance**

Crop residue maintenance in the district is very low as of most the fields are grazed by livestock and burning of the residues is done mostly by mice hunters. There is need for sensitization of the community in fire management/ residue maintenance and the importance of residue in the fields. There is need to lobby traditional leaders to help sensitize their subjects on the need to look after livestock and agriculture lands.

## **17.5 Effects Of Agriculture on Environment**

Shifting cultivation is a common practice by peasant farmers in the District. This system is characterized by slash and burn to open up more land for cultivation. The slash and burn exposes the soil to erosion. Poor farming methods decrease soil fertility and destroy soil structure leading to low yields and ultimately low income and malnutrition.

## **17.6 Climate Change Vulnerabilities in Vubwi District**

Vubwi district has not been spared from the vulnerabilities and consequences related to climate change on the water sector. Below are a number of issues which were discussed during data collection exercise with regard to the topic in quotation.

Among the many consequences of climate change include;

- Low levels of rainfall and high temperatures which lead to water deficits. When rainfall is low, there is less water available. When temperatures are high, water evaporates and so there is less available to use for domestic purpose, animal watering as well as bucket irrigation.
- Shifts in precipitation patterns (Back in the days before the issue of climate change became serious, onset of rains used to be as early October, but now rains sometimes commence in January)
- Increase in the frequency of flooding and droughts. Water surpluses are common where rainfall is high and temperatures are lower. Water deficit is common where rainfall is low and temperature is high.

### **17.6.1 Climate Change Threats**

Among the climate change threats that Vubwi district is facing from a holistic point include

- Temperature increase, more intense dry season.
- (Droughts) drying up of water resources such as Chikoka dams and streams like Nsole and Kambazukulu.
- Flash flooding in some areas due to high rainfall and low temperature.
- Lowering of water table due to lack of recharge points in the district. There is need to construct a number of dams across Vubwi district to curb this threat.

### **17.6.2 Frequency of Threat**

- Incremental decline in water tables and seasonal drying up of surface water sources such as Vubwi stream and Insole stream.
- Prolonged drought, typically every 2-3 years.
- Major floods every 6-8 years, whereas small floods typically every 3-4 years.
- Temperature rise is continuous, but extreme peaks periodically every 5-6 years.
- Periodic occurrence of forest fires.

### **17.6.3 Vulnerabilities**

- Increasing workload of women by 1-2 hours daily.
- No readily available water for home, garden or for diversifying agricultural-based sources of livelihood.
- Poorer households tend to be less economically diversified and more vulnerable to growing threat of water shortage.
- Health implications of water shortage for humans and livestock.
- Decreased forest lands and agriculture lands.
- Upstream deforestation and unsustainable land management practices.
- Human settlements located near rivers.
- Village and district relatively low lying and prone to flood.
- Extreme flooding has potential to destroy bridges and prevent road access with multiple secondary implications.

### **17.6.4 Seriousness of Impacts**

- According to the local people, tube well depth to access water in the past 7 to 10 years has deepened to unprecedented levels of over 15 m.
- During data collection, it was noted that a good number of people complained of a good portion of agriculture land being lost due to flash flood which occur in the district sometimes.

### **17.6.5 Mitigation Measures**

- Construction of a number of dams and weirs around Vubwi district in order to control both flooding and drought. Drought will be controlled through rain water harvesting which can be used for animal watering, domestic purposes as well as bucket irrigation.
- Deep tube well digging
- Upstream water and landscape conservation
- Activities to recharge water tables such as constructing of more dams in the district.
- Suite of water conservation landscape management practices
- Construction of bioengineering structures in river side
- Construction of other infrastructure-based riverbank supports
- Increasing forest cover in community forests and outside along riverbanks through interventions like CFM under ZIFLP in Matemba (Chisiya Ward). This works best as the project is being rolled out to the rest of the district.

- Advocacy for improved upstream land management

## **18.0 ISSUES ARISING RELATING TO GENDER GROUPS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS**

This section highlights and analyses some of the key cross-cutting issues in the district. It shall include cross cutting thematic areas such as HIV/AIDS and Gender. These are called cross cutting because they cannot be viewed and/or tackled in an isolated manner in that they all have been known according to research to affect all other sectors (SARPN, 2019).

### **18.1 Cross Cutting Issue 1: HIV/AIDS and its key related drivers in the district**

There are a number of issues affecting the successful fight against HIV/AIDS in the District. Prominent amongst the issues are the following;

### **18.2 Key Government Priorities being and to be implemented at District level Poverty Sector**

Through the National Social Protection Policy of 2014, government recognizes the need to provide a policy framework to guide all stakeholders in the delivery of social protection services in order to ensure the quality of life of many Zambians is improved. This is in the hope that the difficulties faced by the poor and the vulnerable persons will be minimised. Therefore, this policy seeks to ensure quality and efficiency in service delivery as well as optimise the use of available resources. It also provides guidelines on the provision of social protection services in the Country. In line with fore filing the above policy, there are basic social protection programmes which have been running at District level such as Micro-credit (Village Bank), Food Security Pack (FSP), Public welfare Assistance Scheme), Social Cash Tranfer and Child Protection. These have had a significant impact on lives of the general citizenry, especially women in rural areas.

#### **18.2.1 Poverty in the Vubwi Context**

The IDP identified those wards which are the poorest in order to ensure that investment is focused on areas of greatest need. The information was sourced from the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey assesses indicators of poverty levels in all Districts. The data provides the total number of persons classified as being poor and the percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines (known as the “poverty headcount”).

The data analysed identified areas that are the poorest as a means of identifying whether investment should be targeted. Additional data on poverty levels within the District was collected from the Subnational Analysis on Poverty from the Eastern Province Planning Unit compiled by the Central Statistical Office.

Table 29: Poverty Analysis in Vubwi District

Province	District	Constituency	Ward	Poverty Headcount	Percentage of Deprived persons
Eastern	Vubwi	Vubwi	Mbozi	0.690	89.9%-93.6%
Eastern	Vubwi	Vubwi	Vubwi	0.649	85.1%-89.8%
Eastern	Vubwi	Vubwi	Mlawe	0.656	85.1%-89.8%
Eastern	Vubwi	Vubwi	Zozwe	0.671	85.1%-89.8%
Eastern	Vubwi	Vubwi	Chimpanje	0.649	89.9%-93.6%
Eastern	Vubwi	Vubwi	Sindemisale	0.639	< 85.1%
Eastern	Vubwi	Vubwi	Mbande	0.650	89.9%-93.6%
Eastern	Vubwi	Vubwi	Chisiya	0.642	89.9%-93.6%

Source: Mapping Subnational Poverty in Zambia, Central Statistics Office and World Bank, March 2015.

Table 29 shows that the wards with the greatest concentration of the poor are Mbozi, Chimpanje, Mbande and Chisiya. However, the ward with the greatest poverty headcount ratio is Mbozi followed by Vubwi and Mlawe. This analysis indicates that these wards should be prioritized for investment.

During this analysis poverty being a **relative term** was measured using the following indicators;

Table 30: Dimensions, Indicators, Deprivation thresholds

THE DIMENSIONS, INDICATORS, DEPRIVATION THRESHOLDS		
Dimensions	Indicator	Household deprived if
Education	Years of Education	No household member has completed 5 years of education
	School Attendance	Any school- aged child is not attending school up to class 8
Health	Child Mortality	Any under-5-year-old child died in the household during the past 12 months preceding census
	Maternal Mortality	Death of female household members while pregnant during delivery, or within 6 weeks after the end of a pregnancy or child birth in the past 12 months
Living Standard	Electricity	The household has no electricity
	Sanitation	The household's sanitation facility is not improved (according to SDG guidelines) or it is improved but shared with other households
	Drinking Water	The household does not have access to safe drinking water or safe drinking water is a 30 minute or longer from home.
	Floor	The household has an earth, or mud floor.
	Cooking Fuel	The household cooks with wood, charcoal, crop residue, saw dust or animal waste.
	Assets	The household does not own more than one radio, TV, telephone, bike, motorbike or refrigerator, and does not own a car or truck.

Source: CSO, Census 2010

Following the above criterion, the percentage distribution of deprived persons by ward for Vubwi Constituency is shown in figure 20 below;

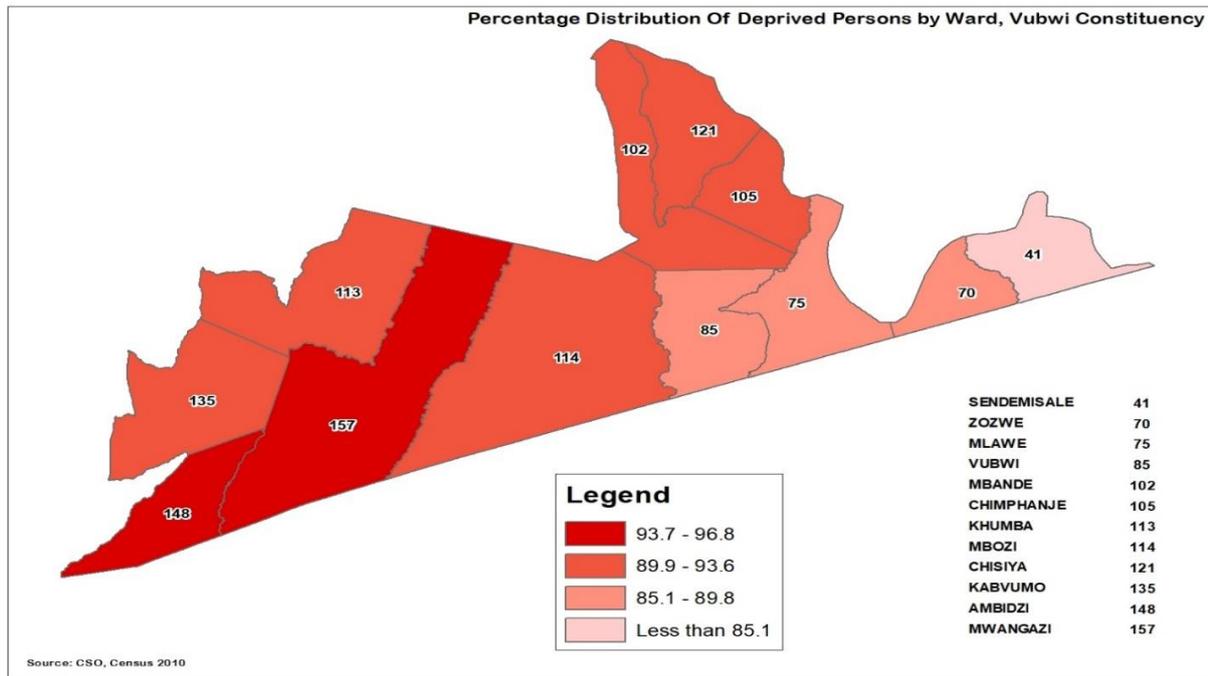


Figure 21: Percentage distribution of deprived persons by Ward, Vubwi Constituency  
Source: CSO, Census 2010

### 18.2.2 Illiteracy

The high illiteracy levels obtaining in rural Vubwi has further compounded the spread of HIV/AIDS owing to the fact that people do not fully understand how they can protect themselves against the disease. The early marriages expose the young girls to gender based violence and HIV/AIDS.

### 18.2.3 Low levels of HIV/AIDS testing

Most young people especially young men are reluctant to go for testing, as they believe they are immune and cannot be infected. In some communities, it is believed that only prostitutes are at risk of contracting HIV and STIs. In other areas people are not willing to travel long distances to the nearest health center or post to be tested.

### 18.2.4 Poor Adherence to Treatment

In some instances, people that know their status and are on Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) find it very difficult to adhere to their treatment in the absence of supervision or support. Some people stop taking their medication regularly due to the influence of alcohol. Once they drink alcohol they neglect to take their medication, whilst others neglect to take their medication because they do not have food to eat and cannot take the medication on an empty stomach due to its harsh effects. Though some

people have not been adhering they are still others who are doing well.in some cases it has been difficult to follow up some clients more especially those who are staying along Zambia-Malawi boarder areas. Most of them do not come from Zambia but from Malawi and Mozambique.

#### **18.2.5 Stigma and Discrimination**

Discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS has continued despite the numerous sensitization that have been carried out by Ministry of Health, civil society organizations and the Church. People living with HIV/AIDS continue to be discriminated against. A number of support groups for people living with HIV/AIDS have been formed and these are restricted to themselves. The idea is to support one another; however, these groups have also promoted self-stigmatization.

Vubwi district has sixty-one (61) and only forty-one (41) are active PMTCT services are provided in all health Centre's. At every contact pregnant mother are counselled and tested during Antenatal care, labour and delivery. And Safe Motherhood Action Groups (SMAGs) have been formed in all the 12 Centre's though three are health centers and 09 are health posts. This group sensitizes the community of the importance of delivering at the health Centre.

#### **18.2.6 HIV/AIDs and Women**

Young girls have continued to be vulnerable as a result of poverty. In most rural areas of Vubwi, young girls have continued to resort to prostitution in exchange for money in order to support themselves and their families. Some of them have gone into early marriages as a means of escaping poverty. This has exposed them to the HIV/AIDS.

### **18.3 Cross Cutting Issue 2: Gender**

There are five key areas where gender imbalances negatively affect women, and hold back development at sub-district, local, provincial and national levels. These are as follows;

#### **18.3.1 Women's Economic Activities**

Female economic activity is a common measure of gender equality in an economy. Vubwi district has the smallest number of women who are employed in formal sector and the rest are in farming and businesses.

Women are key in crop production and their inclusion in farming activities and training is of vital importance. In the recent past, more and more women in Vubwi district have taken up agriculture as

an economic activity. Hence, the women have been organized into women farmer groups and multipurpose co-operative societies which enables them to easily receive information on access to agricultural inputs and produce marketing. There is need for continued support for these activities and to increase women's access to agricultural resources.

### **18.3.2 Women's Access to Property**

In Vubwi, very few women have access to property due to lack information on how they can obtain land or other properties. Mostly it is seen like if a woman is married, the property belongs to the man and the man is the one who only has authority over every thing they own. Most of the areas covered during our data collection within the district it came out clearly that, even when a marriage breaks down the woman most of the time will leave the house and everything to the husband and only goes with only her personal clothes and some kitchen utensils. Therefore, there is need to engage almost all relevant Non- Governmental Organisations (NGO's), Government departments and traditional leaders to sensitize the women on their rights regarding property.

### **18.3.3 Women, Information and Education**

Most of the women in the district have low access to information and education. This is what has necessitated the provision of adult education services by the government through the Ministry of Community Development and Council. So far, for Mbozi and Mlawe wards, there are classes which were opened though the turnout is not very good despite the department of education sensitizing to the general public on the importance of the adult education programmes introduced. For Vubwi center, most of the women at the market were not interested in the programme. It is from this benchmark that, the office of the District Commissioner, Education and other NGOs should come in to carry out more sensitizations to raise more awareness.

### **18.3.4 Women and Financial Services**

Currently, the Ministry of Community Development and other NGOs like Plan International and Micro Finance are supporting women through village banking and giving them loans to do any business of their choice and at the end they pay back with a very small interest. This has helped women in the district to start their own businesses instead of depending on their spouse. There is also another sector of the community who do not have access to such financial services within the district.

### **18.3.5 Women and Decision Making**

Vubwi district stands out to be a model among many districts in the province that are advancing or promoting gender equity in decision making. The district is blessed to have a member of parliament

and the District Commissioner who are both women and are in the position to make or influence decision making. It is unfortunate that in the traditional setup there are very few women having positions of headwomen, as a result, decision making is dominated by male tradition leaders. Vubwi is advocating for participation and inclusiveness by ensuring that women take up influential positions in Ward Development Committees, as well as subcommittees in local NGO's, FBO's and Civil Societies.

#### **18.4 Cross Cutting Issue 3: Novel Coronavirus (COVID19)**

##### **18.4.1 Socio-Economic Impacts of The Covid19 Pandemic on The IDP Area**

##### **18.4.2 Background**

The COVID19 pandemic has had far-reaching consequences beyond the spread of the disease itself and efforts to quarantine it. As the virus has spread around the globe, concerns have shifted from supply-side manufacturing issues to decreased business in the services sector. The pandemic caused the largest global recession in history, with more than a third of the global population at the time being placed on lockdown. Supply shortages are expected to affect a number of sectors due to panic buying, increased usage of goods to fight the pandemic, and disruption to factories and logistics in mainland China. In addition, it also led to price gouging. There have been widespread reports of supply shortages of pharmaceuticals, with many areas seeing panic buying and consequent shortages of food and other essential grocery items. The technology industry, in particular, has been warning about delays to shipments of electronic goods. While this is the case in the global village, the virus has brought about the following socio-economic impacts on the IDP area.

##### **18.4.3 Economic impacts**

The Corona Virus has led to the disruption of business activities in the economic sectors due to the enacted quarantine policies.

###### **(a) Agriculture Sector**

Agriculture is the mainstay of Vubwi District's economy. Major crops grown in the District include maize, groundnuts, soya beans and sunflower. Livestock reared include cattle, pigs, goats and chickens.

The pandemic is not likely to negatively affect the production side of the sector due to the recently experienced good rains. The COVID 19 is likely to adversely affect the post harvest stage of the agriculture sector where the produce is destined for sale in the neighboring countries

(Malawi and Mozambique) especially in instances where movements are restricted to control the spread of COVID-19. Livestock sales (to and from the neighboring districts and countries) are anticipated to slightly drop following the possibility of COVID-19 being transmitted in animals.

**(b) Hospitality sector**

The pandemic has impacted the restaurant business. In the beginning of March 2020, the Government announced that bars and restaurants would be closed to sit-down dinners and limited to takeout orders and delivery. Later in the month, the Government put in place restrictions that required restaurants to be takeout or delivery only. In addition to the above, these business enterprises were required to procure hand sanitizers and hand wash basins which implied a cost implication in the business thereby prompting minimal price increments of (2% on average) increases in most of the restaurants to offset costs incurred in buying packaging materials for restaurants. Whereas the temporal suspension of bars has reduced income for most of the operators.

**(c) Transport sector**

The pandemic has currently not impacted the transport sector of the district. Adverse impacts on this sector are likely to be felt only when statutory measures or bye laws are put in place to minimize the number of passengers travelling to the neighboring Chipata. Early March, the pandemic increased the demand for the transport services due to the short-lived panic buying of essential commodities from Chipata caused by the speculated lock down. Currently, the operations have remained stable and unaffected.

**18.4.4 Social Impacts**

**(a) Disruption of Social Services and Events**

The pandemic coincided with the provision of various social services provided by both the Government and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). A number of social services involving large crowds were cancelled with a view to observing the Social distancing. Disrupted programmes include the formation and training of Ward Development Committees, Community HIV/AIDS Committees by local authority, Issuing of National Registration cards among others and National Events such as annual Labour Day Celebrations.

**(b) Increased Demand for Health Services and Equipment**

Due to the COVID 19, demand for the health services and personal protection equipment has risen greatly. This demand has also induced shortages in the supply of medical items.

### **(c) Increased Demand for Water Services**

The pandemic has brought about an increase in the demand for water as hygiene is one of the recommended measures of preventing the spread of the disease. This therefore increased demand for water in existing water points and caused panic in areas having erratic water supply.

### **(d) Educational impact**

The pandemic has affected educational systems in the district, leading to the widespread closures of schools. School closures due to COVID-19 were implemented in the entire district in all schools. This has affected over 14,304 pupils in the district, accounting for 100% of enrolled learners.

### **(e) Religious impact**

Christianity is the main religion in the district. About 90% of the people are Christians, 8% practices other forms of religion or the rest have no religion. Main Christian denominations are Seventh Day Adventist, New Apostolic, Roman Catholic, Jehovah's Witness, Assemblies of God, Bread of Life, and many others. The pandemic has impacted religion in various ways, including the cancellation of the worship services of various faiths as well as the closure of Sunday schools.

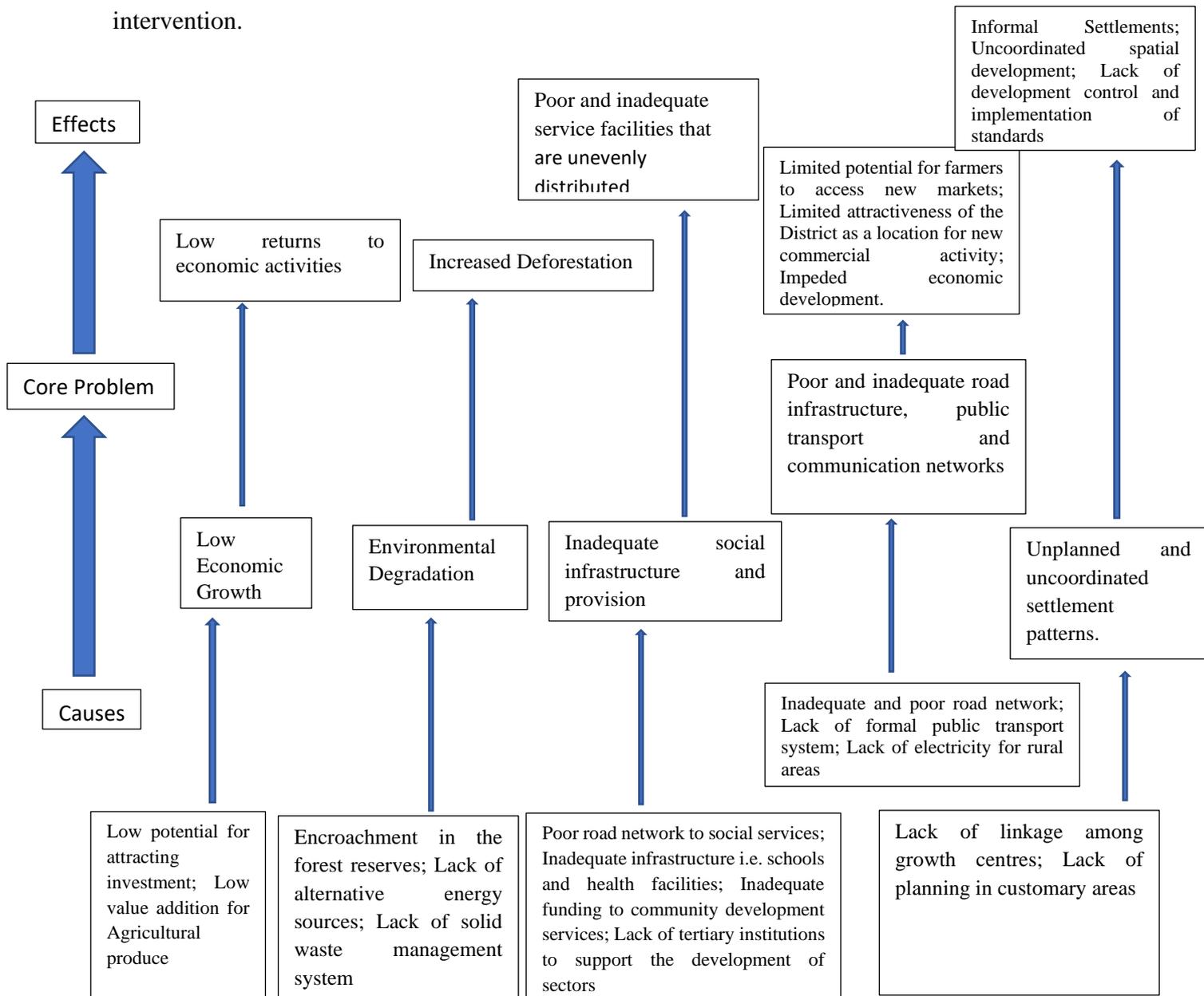
### **(f) The arts, entertainment and sport**

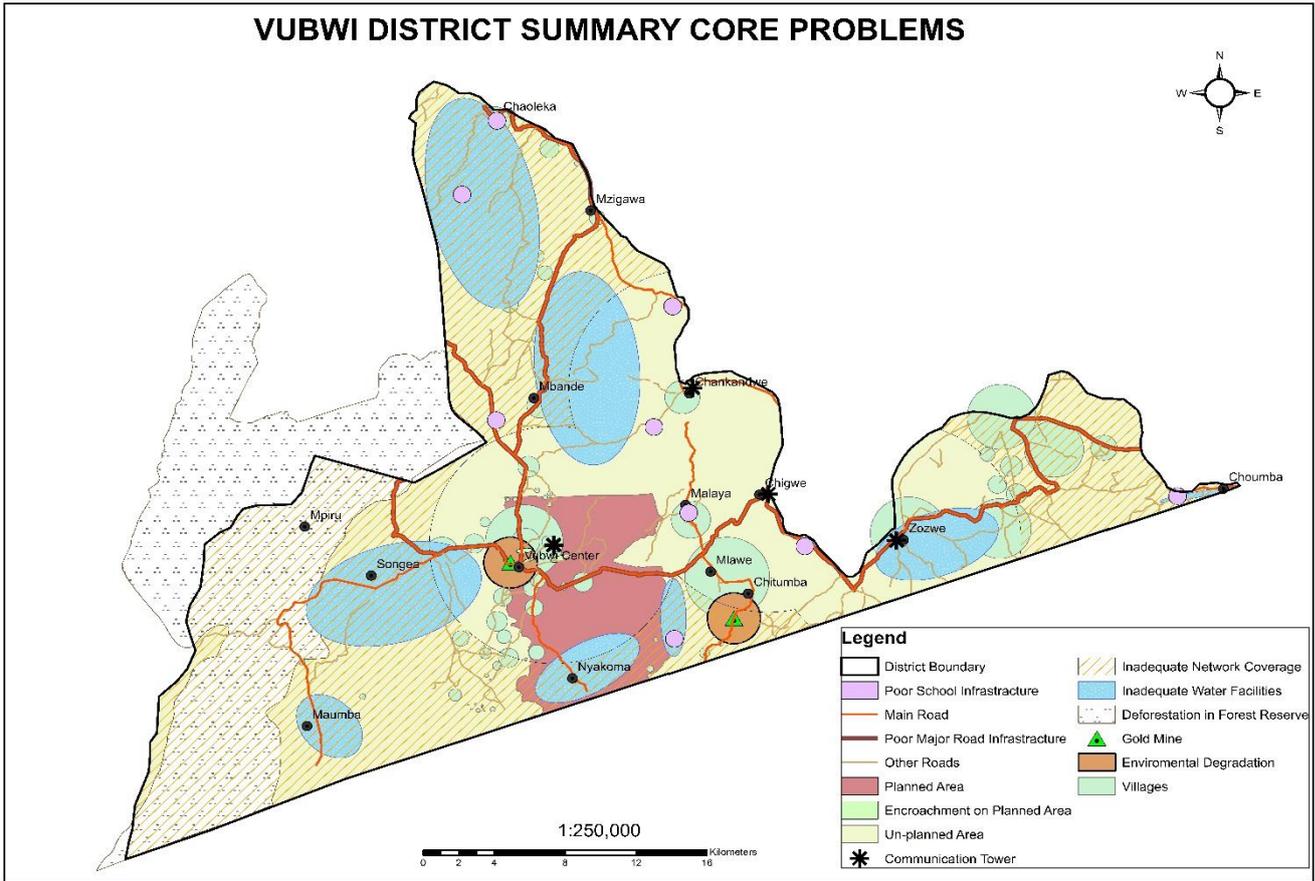
The citizenry of Vubwi is predominantly indigenous Zambians with a mixture of foreigners namely Malawians and a few from Mozambique. The major languages spoken in the district are English (official language) and Chewa. Majority of Vubwi citizens mostly attend the Kulamba tradition ceremony of the Chewa speaking people. Being endowed with rich cultural heritage characterized with Chewa dancers (Gule wa kulu). During the wake of the COVID, the most cultural exhibitions and performances have cancelled or postponed.

Football is one of the most appreciated sources of entrainment for almost all the age groups in the district, however falling the suspension mass gatherings most of the sporting activities have been suspended.

## 19.0 SUMMARY – CORE PROBLEMS

The following were identified as the core problems facing Vubwi District that need intervention.





*Figure 22: Summary Core Problems – Vubwi District.  
Source: Department of Planning (Vubwi Town Council), 2020*

## **PART THREE: DEVELOPMENT OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

### **20.0 VISION**

This vision statement will have a 10 years' life span ranging from 2020 to 2030. It has been tailored in such a way that it is in line with the comparative advantage of the district which is agriculture and also in line with the National Development Plan which strives to turn Zambia into a prosperous middle-income state by the year 2030.

**An agriculture driven and prosperous economy offering quality, equitable, efficient and sustainable environmental and socio – economic development by 2030.**

### **21.0 DEVELOPMENT POLICIES**

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

- i. Enhance existing resources and encourage environmental sustainability;
- ii. Develop and enhance public infrastructure for economic growth and social development;
- iii. Scale Up smart and integrated agricultural practices;
- iv. Stimulate economic development;
- v. Develop and strengthen access renewable energy solutions;
- vi. Reduce poverty through human and social development;
- vii. Strengthen social protection and creation of social assets;
- viii. Ensure a safe and secure environment for all people of the district;
- ix. Meet basic needs in an economically and environmentally efficient and sustainable manner

### **22.0 DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES**

#### **22.1 Overall Goal**

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

**Diversify the local economy and strengthen district capabilities and opportunities through distribution of services and infrastructure development in order to meet the needs of the people of Vubwi District.**

In order to realise the overall goal of the IDP, the following development objectives and strategies have been set, the IDP has twelve development objectives as follows:

## **22.2 Development Objectives and Strategies**

### **22.2.1 Local Authority in conjunction with Forestry Department and other stakeholders to ensure that forests in the district are protected and managed on a sustainable basis.**

- i. Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR) through the department of forestry to ensure the preparation of integrated land use and forestry development programmes by 2023.
- ii. The department of forestry to train and distribute bee keeping equipment to 200 farmers by 2023 and creation of 8 training Centre's with 150 beneficiaries per ward by 2025.
- iii. The department of forestry to ensure establishment of 500 hectares of community managed forests by 2025.
- iv. MWDSEP, ME and MLNR to promote alternative green and clean energy through usage of energy serving stoves by targeting 1000 people by 2025.

### **22.2.2 LA in conjunction with key stakeholders will improve the standard of housing units in the district within 5 years.**

- i. The ministry of Local Government (LA), National Housing Authority (NHA), Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure, Public and Private Partners (PPPs) to develop 250 affordable and decent housing units in the township area by 2030.
- ii. The LA to engage traditional leaders on the need to follow the required standards for housing development.

### **22.2.3 LA in conjunction with the traditional leaders will improve the standard of housing units in customary land by 50% within 5years.**

- i. The LA to lobby with the traditional authority to come up with local area plans for all wards by 2025.
- ii. The LA to promote citizen participation in Land Use Planning.
- iii. To strengthen coordination with traditional leaders and LA.

### **22.2.4 To have an efficient and sustainable waste management system in the district by 2030**

- i. The LA to ensure that a designated dump site is identified by 2022 in readiness for construction and operation.
- ii. The LA to increase the level of awareness of communities in waste management

- iii. The LA and PPPs to adopt new technologies in waste recycling and management by 2030.
- iv. To build capacity of LA in waste management by 2026.

**22.2.5 LA in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture will increase agricultural productivity in the district within 5 years.**

- i. The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MFL) and Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to train one farmer group per camp in value addition by 2022.
- ii. The MFL to enhance early warning management system and to promote construction of diseases control infrastructure to boost production by 2025.
- iii. The MFL to develop the capacity of 10,000 farmers in climate smart livestock production by 2025.
- iv. The MOA to develop the capacity of 10,000 farmers in climate smart agriculture production by 2025.
- v. The MFL to establish at least one breeding centre (fish fingerling) by 2025.
- vi. The MoA and PPs to establish one Farmer's Training Centre by 2025.

**22.2.6 To provide and facilitate access to community development and social service support to all communities in the district by 2025**

- i. The Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) and PPs to provide 2 safe houses for the, youth aged, children, differently abled people by 2025.
- ii. The MCDSS and PPPs to provide capacity building to 300 community-based structures by 2025.
- iii. The MCDSS and PPs to advocate for 5 NGOs offering social protection programs by 2025.

**22.2.7 To ensure that wards are accessible by either a bitumen or all-weather road by 2026.**

- i. The Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure (MHI) and National Road Fund Agency (NRFA) to ensure the 360km of feeder roads are rehabilitated and upgraded to all weather gravel and carry out routine maintenance by 2026.
- ii. The LA to open up township roads and upgrade them to bituminous standard by 2030
- iii. MLG working with LA to establish modernised bus and taxi stations for both local and long-distance travel by 2030.

- iv. NRFA to speed up the interconnectivity of the neighbouring districts through the completion of the Vubwi-Chipata and Chadiza roads by 2025.
- v. The LA to mobilise resources for road maintenance for 109km of main roads outside the township boundary by 2025.

**To increase the percentage of the population with access to a safe and accessible water supply of 90% by 2025**

- i. MWDSEP conjunction with LA in to establish a water reticulation system and sewer treatment plant by 2025.
- ii. MWDSEP, LA to drill, equip and maintain routine repair of 243 boreholes by 2025
- iii. LA to ensure that all households in the districts have decent and adequate sanitation facilities through Community-Led Total Sanitation by 2026

**22.2.8 LA to ensure that it works hand in hand with the Law enforcement agencies in order to achieve more than 90% reduction in incidences of crime and other offences within a period of 5 years.**

- i. District Administration to ensure the Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC), Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA), Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) and other law enforcement agencies are established in the district by 2022.
- ii. The LA in conjunction with the Law Enforcement Agencies and other Stakeholders will ensure training of more than 80% in-service law enforcement officers within five years
- iii. The LA will engage Ministry of Home Affairs to increase staffing levels of security officers to 60 from the current 28
- iv. The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Home Affairs will construct 1 modern Police Station, 7 Police Posts and 74 housing units in the district within 10 years.

**22.2.9 Law Enforcement Agencies and other key stakeholders to reduce the incidences of Gender Based Violence by 50% by 2025.**

- i. Law enforcement agencies, LA and other stakeholders will strengthen mechanism for the protection and survivors of Gender Based Violence (GBV).

**22.2.10 To diversify the economic base of the district and increase the number of small-scale farmers from 20,000 to 30,000 by 2025**

- i. MoA and PPPs to establish a Processing Plant to support agriculture in the district by 2025
- ii. MoA, LA and PPPs to promote 10,000 small-scale and 5 large-scale farmers in the district with diversity in crop and livestock production by 2025.
- iii. MoA in corroboration with the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry (MCTI) and PPs to establish one market per ward for farm produce by 2023.

**22.2.11 To increase the total school enrolment from 14,307 to 14,500 by 2025**

- i. Ministry of Education (MoE), PPPs and the LA through CDF to establish 34 Early Childhood Education Centers, 15 primary and 2 boarding secondary schools by 2030 while rehabilitating the existing 41.
- ii. MoE and cooperating partners to construct one continuing Skills Centre by 2030.
- iii. MoE to upgrade 15 community schools into gazetted primary schools in all zones by 2030.
- iv. MoE and PPPs to continuously conduct campaigns and awareness raising in terms of advocacy in the transformation of the education sector by 2030.
- v. MoE to strengthen stakeholder collaboration and participation of PTAs and education management boards in the delivery of education in schools annually.
- vi. MoE and PPPs to create 46 units for special education by 2030.

**22.2.12 The LA in conjunction with Ministry of Health to reduce disease burden through the provision of cost effective and quality health care services and facilities closer to the people.**

- i. The LA in conjunction with the ministry of health and other stakeholders to construct 13 health posts and completion of a district hospital and solicit for recruitment of health personnel within 5 years.
- ii. The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and other stake holders will conduct indoor residue spraying IRS twice a year in all households within 5 years.
- iii. The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders will enhance provision of health Education through social behavioral change and communication
- iv. Ministry of Health and other stake holders will provide adequate medical supplies in all health centers in the district.

### **22.3 Developmental Priorities**

- i. Improving water and energy sources
- ii. Promotion of Smart Climate Agriculture
- iii. Construction of housing units
- iv. Provision of sewer network system
- v. Construction/Upgrading of schools, health centres and police posts
- vi. Provision of teachers and health personnel
- vii. Development of Road Transport infrastructure
- viii. Construction of skills training centres

### **23.0 Spatial Development Framework**

The Spatial Development scenarios will be based on the following: location and accessibility; population concentrations; availability of services; economic opportunities; human settlements; and consideration for areas of conservation.

The Vubwi IDP will have 3 strategic drivers

1. Promote development of Social Amenities
2. Sustainably develop human settlements
3. Growth and Innovation

#### **23.1 Scenario 1: Promote development of Social Amenities**

Scenario 1 will have a major task under the changing demographic and economic conditions to work towards ensuring that socially acceptable and fair standards of services of public interest continue to be maintained. The development scenario supports the reorientation of strategies, standards and instruments of spatial development with a view to ensuring that equivalent living standards in terms of the provision of services and infrastructure facilities of public interest continue to be provided in the future. These include, in particular, public accessibility for all groups in the population to facilities and basic services.

An adequate basic provision of general services especially in the fields of health, education, agriculture, commerce industry and public transport must be ensured in the future in all parts of the district. By using the concept of growth poles and nodes, the aim is to ensure that all groups in the population have equitable and non-discriminatory access to public services, to educational opportunities, to cultural and sporting activities as well as to social and technical infrastructure facilities in each ward. This is to ensure that distances covered by populations are meaningfully reduced.

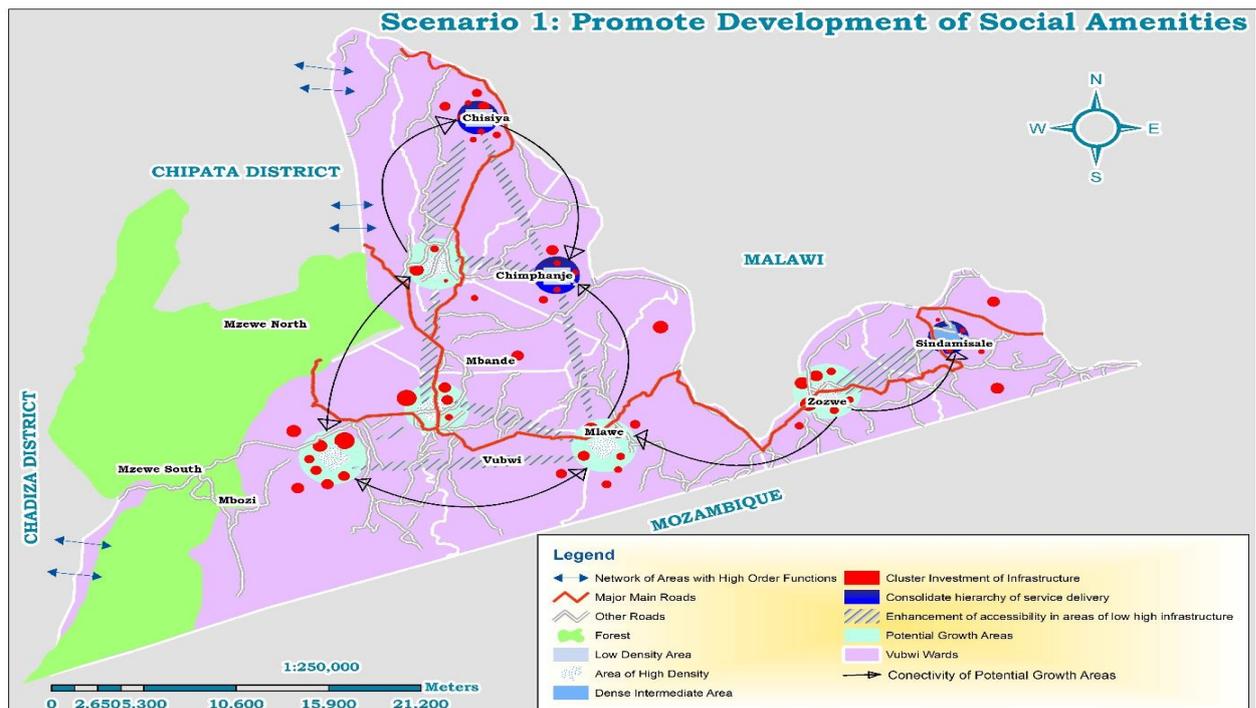


Figure 23: Scenario 1; Promote development of Social Amenities  
 Source: Department of Planning (Vubwi Town Council), 2020

### 23.2 Scenario 2: Sustainably Develop Human Settlements

Under this scenario, special attention is to be attached to resource conservation, the development of cultural landscapes, renewable energy and of the networks as well as to the adaptation of the spatial functions and uses to climate change. Attention will also be given to supporting the private sector to venture into the provision of affordable housing around the growth areas of the district, to support the provision of municipal services through networks and within planned development systems. Adapted land uses and the protection against avoidable impairment will guarantee the sustainable safeguarding of the living environment, the long-term usability of the natural resources such as soil, water, air, and biodiversity. This in turn will ensure the quality of life for and the supply of the population, even for future generations.

Scenario 2 aims to strengthen the competence of spatial planning and its ability to assert itself in the cross-sectoral and local co-ordination of the various plans concerned in order to strike a balance between the different land-use requirements, the development prospects and the protected interests in the district. Developing diverse cultivated landscapes further is a particular priority among the strategic and planning aspects of land use. The scenario map illustrates, on the one hand, areas where existing resources are particularly worth protecting and, on the other

hand, examples of possibilities of shaping the cultivated landscapes that are predominantly urban in some cases and predominantly rural in others. Planning processes are to be made more open and transparent and the acceptance of planning procedures is to be enhanced by involving the citizens as well as other stakeholders as early as possible.

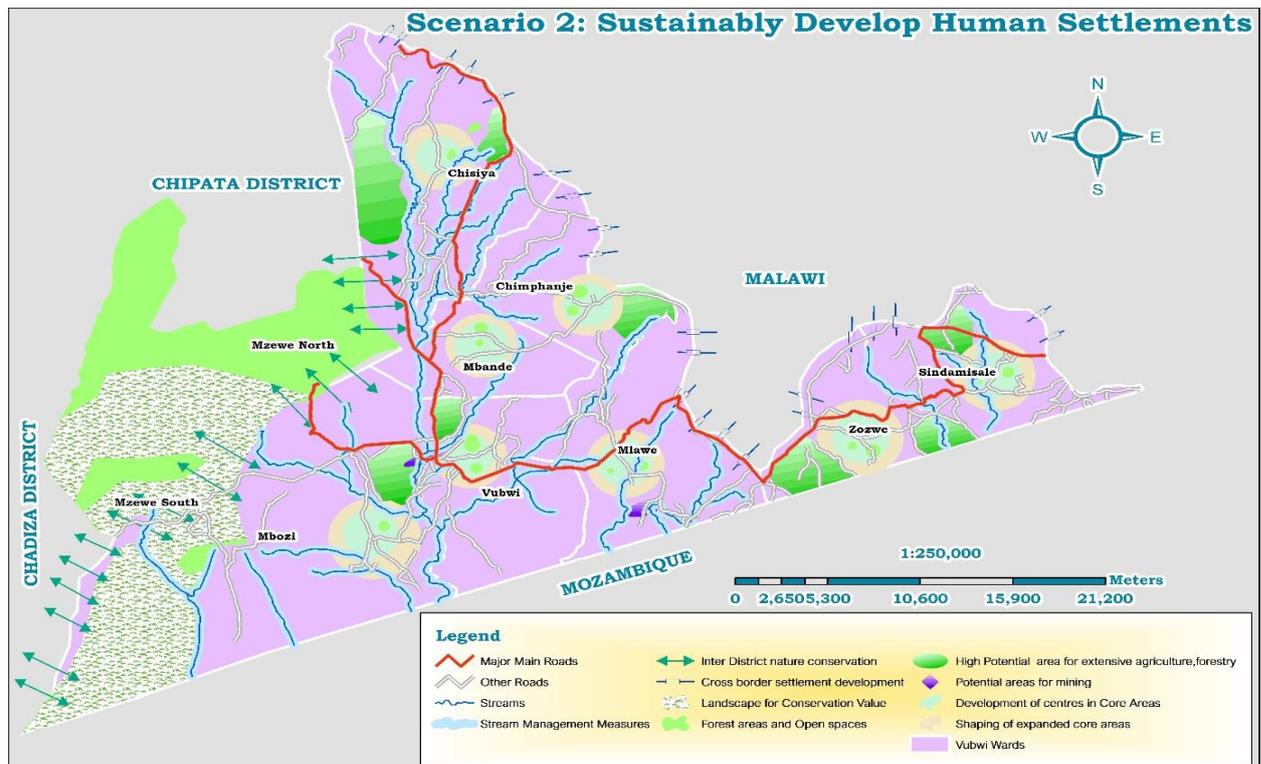


Figure 24: Scenario 2; Sustainably develop human settlements  
 Source: Department of Planning (Vubwi Town Council), 2020

### 23.3 Scenario 3: Growth and Innovation

Scenario 3 will increasingly support economic growth, innovation and the trend towards a knowledge economy. All the wards in the district are to be empowered to make their contribution to achieving this goal. This involves formulating inter - district development strategies based on the existing potential for growth and innovation and, at the same time, taking the principle of sustainability into account. The scenario is intended to make a contribution to promoting strengths, concentrating resources and potential, establishing networks and reinforcing the common responsibility of areas by further developing urban-rural partnerships. Efforts should be made to harness and promote all the available potential with a view to striking a new balance between growth targets and compensation goals in line with current challenges.

In addition, the scenario is intended to provide an incentive for improving the district governance, for establishing district growth associations and improving the profile and image of the district in order to take greater account of the district and district interconnections involved when decisions on regionally significant investments are being made, e.g. in the fields of infrastructure, education, training and research. The Growth and Innovation scenario is aimed generally at increasing the use of regional competencies and endogenous potential. This approach to development is particularly important for sparsely populated, often predominantly rural exhibiting below average economic development, depopulation and a lack of employment opportunities. It is the task of spatial development to promote endogenous district development, exploit independent development prospects and prevent areas in need of stabilization from declining further. This can be achieved by applying adapted strategies and approaches. In this regard, the establishing of large-scale communities of responsibility and developing them further and stabilizing existing relations based on partnership and co-operation are equally important in ensuring the district functions properly and in supporting areas in need of stabilization.

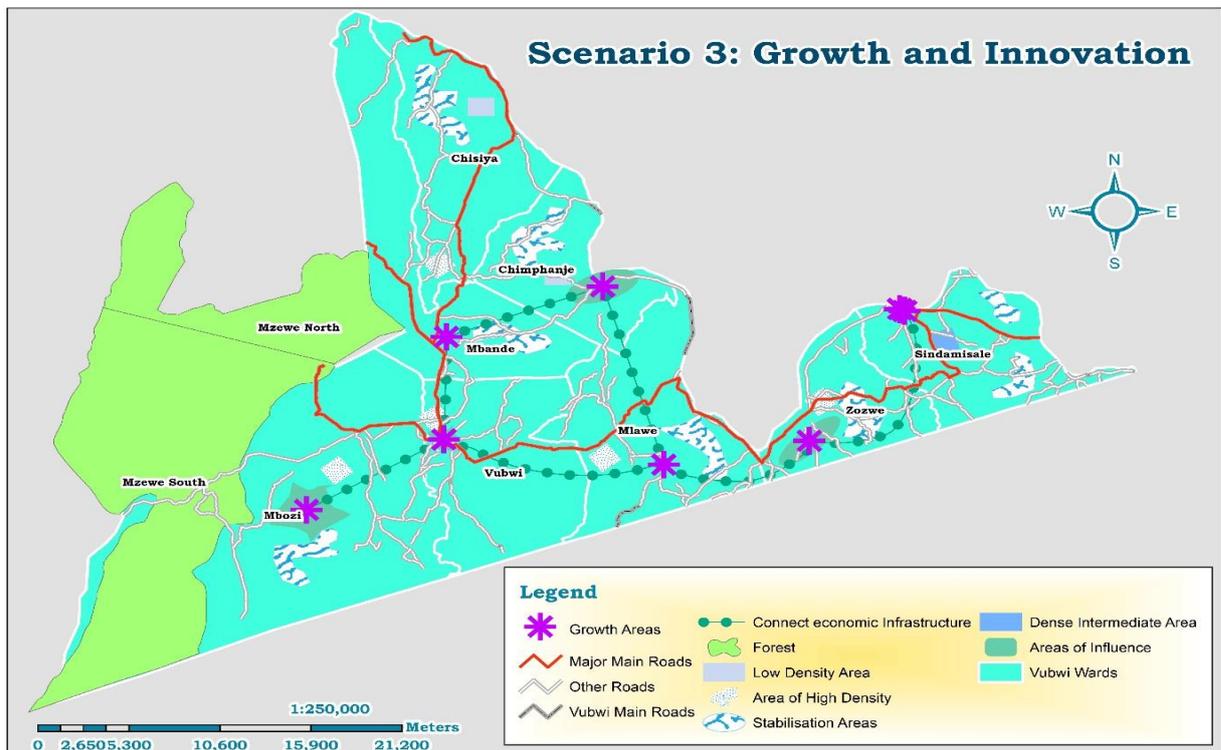


Figure 25: Scenario 3; Growth and Innovation  
Source: Department of Planning (Vubwi Town Council), 2020

### **23.4 Selection of Scenarios**

The criteria for the selection of the best scenario is based on the availability of social amenities and social services in various growth nodes and poles of the district. Where the selection of scenarios is concerned, **Scenario 1 was selected as the best alternative.** Scenario 1 was selected for Vubwi due to the following reasons:

- 1) The excessive need for the provision of social amenities in a newly created district. The district being relatively new requires significant investment in social amenities. Failure to invest in the provision of social amenities has the potential to become a driver of emigration, that is the main population moving to the nearby districts such as Chipata and Chadiza and also neighboring countries such as Malawi. This therefore defeats the essence of decentralization in the area of creating new districts and bringing social services closer to the people.
- 2) Social amenities are key in the promotion social economic development and directly exist as support sectors to agriculture and mining which are the main economic drivers of the district.
- 3) The provision of social services creates a conducive environment in the provision of education and health services which are key in the Human Development Approach of economic development for transitioning rural economies which have a youthful population that can greatly contribute to the Gross Domestic Product of Vubwi district provided this youthful population is skilled and healthy.

### **24.0 Land Use Policies and Proposals**

In order to avert the growth of unplanned settlements, protection of environmental zones, development of areas under customary tenure, protection of resources in the district and also manage uncoordinated developments resulting from the frequent changes in land use, subdivisions and conversions from customary land to leasehold, the IDP recommends to the traditional leadership that, all wards in the district prepare Local Area Plans (LAPs) to curb such developments. However, for a start, preparation of LAPs shall be prioritized in Chisiya Mbozi, Mlawe, Vubwi and Zozwe wards. The selection is due to human, forestry, land and mineral resources endowed in these wards.

## **24.1 Environmental, Social and Economic Aspects of Development**

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

- i. Promote suitable locations for industrial, commercial, retail, public sector (e.g. health and education) tourism and leisure developments, so that the economy can prosper.
- ii. Public Private Partnerships for strategic Infrastructure Development and Housing
- iii. Provide supporting services and training to ensure the best use of local natural resources, particularly for the development and management of renewable energy sources (e.g. wind, biomass and solar power)
- iv. Maintain high and stable levels of economic growth and employment and raise standards of living
- v. Ensure that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and different social classes with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community.
- vi. Support the promotion of health and well being of the communities by making provision for physical activity.
- vii. Actively promote and facilitate good quality development, which is sustainable and consistent.
- viii. Improve the quality of public transport and safety.
- ix. Provision of infrastructure and services to support new and existing economic development and housing.
- x. Well planned human settlements which closer and easily accessible to various services.
- xi. Promote investments in tourism and hospitality services.
- xii. Provide skills training to youth and women in order to empower them in different business ventures.

## **24.2 Protection Zones, Environmental Sensitivity, Cultural and Historical Importance**

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

- i. Mitigation of the effects of, and adaptation to, climate change through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the use of renewable energy; air quality and pollution;

land contamination; the protection of groundwater from contamination; noise and light pollution.

- ii. Protection and impact of development on landscape quality; the conservation and enhancement of wildlife species, habitats and the promotion of biodiversity; the need to improve the built and natural environment in and around urban areas and rural settlements, including the provision of good quality open space; the conservation of soil quality; the preservation and enhancement of built archaeological heritage.
- iii. Potential impact of the environment on proposed developments by avoiding new development in areas at risk of flooding as well as accommodating natural hazards and the impacts of climate change.
- iv. Management of waste in ways that protect the environment and human health, including producing less waste and using it as a resource wherever possible.

### **24.3 Protection of National and Regional Interests**

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

- i. Effective protection and prudent use of natural resources in the National forests
- ii. Ensure that the Vubwi – Chipata, Vubwi - Chadiza road is maintained to bituminous standard for easy access and connectivity.
- iii. Protection of various streams and surrounding areas by discouraging human settlements, indiscriminate tree cutting and cultivation along the water sources or river banks to ensure the sustainability of the water areas.

### **24.4 Informal Settlements**

The following Land use planning policies and proposals will apply to unplanned settlements:

- i. Promote the use of sustainable building materials
- ii. Restrict expansion of housing developments to current settlement boundaries
- iii. Improve access to health and education infrastructure
- iv. Provide access roads
- v. Improve the health and safety of community services
- vi. Ensure access to safe and clean drinking water
- vii. Prohibit the expansion of housing towards ecologically sensitive areas

## **24.5 Areas Under Traditional Authorities**

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

- i. Lobby for Planning agreements to be in place for the development of housing, commercial and industrial buildings under customary tenure
- ii. Support traditional leaders to update their land use allocation maps
- iii. Lobby traditional authorities to prepare land use plans for their areas to be done with support from ZIFLP

## **PART FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME**

### **25.0 Capital Investment Plan**

This section of the implementation programme describes the policies and financial abilities to manage the investment needs associated with its spatial development and built environment through the costing and financing of all strategies to ensure that the objectives and strategies of the IDP are implemented. A capital investment plan would identify specific public projects as well as a general schedule. The capital Investment Programme is prepared for five years only and is aligned with the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework, and is directly related to the priorities, objectives and strategies of the IDP.

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Local Authority in conjunction with Forestry Department and other stakeholders to ensure that forests are protected and managed on a sustainable basis</b>				
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funding</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR) through the department of forestry to ensure the preparation of integrated land use and forestry development programmes by 2023	Forest protection and management	Capacity building, awareness meetings with community members and the civic leaders	50,000	GRZ/Donors/Local Authority	MLNR
	Plantation establishment	Capacity building, resource mobilization	100,000	GRZ/Donors	MLNR
	Rehabilitation of degraded lands	Capacity building, resource mobilization	200,000	GRZ/Donors	MLNR
MWDSEP, ME and MLNR to promote alternative green and clean energy through usage of energy serving stoves by targeting 1000 people by 2025 and ensure sustainable water infrastructure development	Promotion of climate resilient water infrastructure i.e. dams	Capacity building of community Promotion of usage of biomass gas. Create linkages with the stakeholders that are responsible in the energy serving stoves	350,000	GRZ/Donors	MWDSEP
	Rain Water harvesting techniques	Capacity building of community Creation of weir dams within the community Tree planting around water bodies	450,000	GRZ/Donors	MWDSEP
The department of forestry to train and distribute bee keeping equipment to 200 farmers by 2023 and creation of 1 training centre with 150 beneficiaries per ward by 2025.	Forestry extension services	Capacity building of community Provision of beekeeping equipment Market linkage for honey producers	2,840,000	GRZ/Donors	MLNR
The department of forestry to ensure establishment of 500 hectares of Community managed forests by 2025	Plantation establishment	Capacity building Equipment and material Land preparation Forest Management	300,000	GRZ/Donors	MLNR

<b>Objective</b>	<b>LA in conjunction with key stakeholders will improve the standard of housing units in the district within 5 years</b>				
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funding</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
The ministry of Local Government (LA), National Housing Authority (NHA), Ministry of housing and Infrastructure and Public Private Partners (PPPs) to develop 250 affordable and decent housing units in the township area by 2030.	Infrastructure Development	Construction of affordable and decent housing units	81,000,000	GRZ/Donors	NHA
The LA to engage traditional leaders on the need to follow the required standards for housing developments.	Infrastructure Development	Stakeholder Engagements			

<b>Objective</b>	<b>LA in conjunction with the traditional Leaders will improve the standard of housing units in customary land by 50% within 5 years.</b>				
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funding</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
The LA to lobby with the traditional authority to come up with local area plans for all wards by 2025.	Land use Planning	Sensitization of communities Resource mobilization	960,000	GRZ/Donors	LA
The LA to promote citizen participation in Land Use Planning.	Community Engagement	Resource mobilization Sensitization of communities	130,000	GRZ/Donor	LA
To Strengthen coordination with traditional leaders and LA.	Traditional Leadership Engagement	Resource mobilization Sensitization	80,000	GRZ/Donor	LA

<b>Objective</b>	<b>To have an efficient and sustainable waste management system in the district by 2030</b>				
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funding</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
The LA to ensure that a designated dump site is established by 2022.	Waste Management	Resource mobilization Sensitization	1,200,000	GRZ/Donors	LA
The LA to increase the level of awareness of communities in waste management.	Waste Management	Resource mobilization Sensitization	90,000	GRZ/Donors	LA
The LA and PPPs to adopt new technologies in waste recycling and management by 2030.	Waste Management	MoU with cooperating partners Research and Development	800,000	GRZ/Donors/PPPs	LA
To build capacity of LA in waste management by 2026.	Waste Management	Resources Trainings	200,000	GRZ/Donors/PPPs	LA

<b>Objective</b>	<b>The LA in conjunction with Department of Agriculture will improve agricultural productivity in the district within 5 years</b>				
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funding</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MFL) and Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to train one farmer group per camp in value addition by 2022.	Agricultural value addition	Capacity building Processing Equipment Resource mobilization	4,900,000	GRZ/Donor	MFL/MoA
The MFL to enhance early warning management system and to promote construction of diseases control infrastructure to boost production by 2025.	Disease Control Infrastructure	Construction of dip tanks and crush pens Platform formation for disease control Capacity building and awareness	4,564,000	GRZ/Donor	MFL
The MFL to develop the capacity of 10,000 farmers in climate smart livestock production by 2025.	Farmer training in livestock production	Capacity building Equipment Medical suppliers Pasture development Infrastructure development	610,500	GRZ/Donor	MFL
The MOA to develop the capacity of 10,000 farmers in climate smart agriculture production by 2025.	Farmer Training	Capacity building Basic equipment Field days	490,000	GRZ/Donor	MFL
The MFL to establish at least one breeding centre (fish fingerling) by 2025.	Fish Production	Construction fish hatchery Capacity Building Feed Production Equipment	700,000	GRZ/Donor	MFL
The MoA and PPPs to establish one Farmer's Training Centre by 2025.	Construction of farmer training centre	Resource Mobilization Site selection	2,750,000	GRZ/Donor/PPPs	MoA

<b>Objective</b>	<b>To provide and facilitate access to community development and social service support to all communities in the district by 2025</b>				
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funding</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
The Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) and PPPs to provide 2 safe houses for the, youth aged, children, differently abled people by 2025.	Basic Social protection	Basic Needs	800,000	GRZ/DONOR/PPPs	MCDSS
The MCDSS and PPPs to provide capacity building to 300 community-based structures by 2025.	Training	Resource mobilization	140,000	GRZ/DONOR/PPPs	MCDSS
LA, MCDSS and PPPs to establish one recreation centre in each of the eight wards by 2030.	Recreation centres	Resource Mobilisation MoU with cooperating partners	4,000,000	GRZ/DONOR/PPPs	MCDSS
LA to implement and coordinate and strength local economic development in all the wards by 2030.	Local Economic Development	Capacity building Resource mobilisation	320,000	GRZ/DONOR/LA	LA/MCDSS
The MCDSS and PPPs to advocate for 5 NGOs offering social protection programs by 2025.	Integrated Social Protection	Advocacy Synergy creation	20,000	GRZ/DONOR	MCDSS/PPPs

<b>Objective</b>	<b>To ensure that wards are accessible by a bitumen or all-weather road by 2026</b>				
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funding</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
The Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure (MHI) and NRFA to ensure the 360km of feeder roads are rehabilitated and upgraded to all weather gravel and carry out routine maintenance by 2026.	Road Infrastructure	Resource mobilisation Community engagement Local leadership engagement	12,240,000	GRZ/DONOR	MHI/NRFA
The LA to open up township roads and upgrade them to bituminous standard by 2030	Road Infrastructure	Resource mobilization Community engagement Preparation of LAPs	4,800,000	GRZ/DONOR	LA
MLG working with LA to establish modernised bus and taxi stations for both local and long-distance travel by 2030.	Provision of coordinated transport services	Resource mobilization Community engagement Local leadership engagement	4,500,000	GRZ/LA/DONOR/PPPs	MLG/LA
NRFA to speed up the interconnectivity of the neighbouring districts through the completion of the Vubwi-Chipata and Chadiza roads by 2025.	Road Infrastructure development	Resource mobilization Engagement of stakeholders	TBA	NRFA	GRZ/NRFA
LA to work with Ministry of Transport and Communication to ensure connectivity in areas with poor network coverage in Chisiya, Mbozi and Sindemisale wards by 2023.	Telecommunication development	Engagement of MTC Resource mobilization Engagement of local leadership	8,000,000	MTC/LA/PPPs	MTC/LA
The LA to mobilise resources for road maintenance for 109km of main roads by 2025.	Road Infrastructure development	Resource Mobilization Stakeholder engagement	76,300,000	GRZ/LA	LA

<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase the percentage of the population with access to a safe and accessible water supply of 90% by 2025</b>				
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funding</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
MWDSEP conjunction with LA in to establish a water reticulation system and sewer treatment plant by 2025.	Water and sanitation development	Resource mobilization Engagement of stakeholders	20,000,000	MWDSEP/PPPs/LA	GRZ/LA
MWDSEP, LA to drill, equip and maintain routine repair of 50 boreholes by 2025	Water development	Resource mobilization Engagement of stakeholders	2,500,000	MWDSEP/LA	LA/GRZ
LA to ensure that all households in the districts have decent and adequate sanitation facilities through Community-Led Total Sanitation by 2026	Sanitation Development	Resource mobilization Engagement of stakeholders Capacity building	28,800,000	LA	LA

<b>Objective</b>	<b>LA to ensure that it works hand in hand with Law enforcement agencies in order to achieve a 90% reduction in incidences of crime and other offences within period of 5 years</b>				
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funding</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
District Administration to ensure the Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC), Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA), Anti-Corruption Commission, and other law enforcement agencies are established in the district by 2022.	Law Enforcement and provision of basic services	Stakeholder Engagement Office Space	30,000	GRZ	District Administration
The LA in conjunction with the Law Enforcement Agencies and other key stakeholders will ensure training of more than 80% in-service law enforcement officers within 5 years.	Law Enforcement and provision of basic services	Resource Mobilisation	450,000	GRZ/Donors	Home Affairs
Law enforcement agencies, LA and other stakeholders will strengthen mechanism for the protection and survivors of Gender Based Violence (GBV).	Law Enforcement and provision of basic services	Resource Mobilisation Capacity building	250,000	GRZ/Donors	Home Affairs
Law Enforcement Agencies and other key stakeholders will reduce the incidences of Gender Based Violence by 2025.	Law Enforcement and provision of basic services	Resource mobilisation Capacity building	250,000	GRZ/Donors	Home Affairs
The LA will engage Ministry of Home Affairs to increase staffing levels of security officers to 60 from the current 28.	Law Enforcement and provision of basic services	Stakeholder Engagement	30,000	GRZ	Home Affairs
The LA in conjunction with Ministry of Home Affairs will construct 1 modern Police Station, 7 Police Posts and 74 housing units in the district within 10 years.	Law Enforcement and provision of basic services	Stakeholder Engagement Resource Mobilisation	18,290,000	GRZ/Donors	Home Affairs

<b>Objective</b>	<b>To diversify the economic base of the district and increase the number of small scale farmers from 20,000 to 30,000 by 2025</b>				
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funding</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
MoA and PPPs to establish a Processing Plant to support agriculture in the district by 2025	Establishment of a processing plant	Stakeholder engagement Resource mobilization	5,000,000	GRZ/DONOR/PPPs	MoA
MFL and MoA to promote 10,000 small-scale and 5 large-scale farmers in the district with diversity in crop and livestock production by 2025	Promotion of crop diversification and livestock production	Awareness and capacity building Resource mobilization	70,000	GRZ/DONOR	MFL
MoA and MFL in corroboration with the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry (MCTI) and PPPs to establish one market per ward for farm produce by 2023	Establishment of crop and livestock markets	Resource mobilization Stakeholder engagement	3,600,000	GRZ/DONOR	MoA/MFL
Government through Line Ministries to come up with policies that foster growth for 200 SMEs in order to improve investment and enhance their competitiveness, quality controls, access to finance and improve incomes by 2025	Economic Empowerment	Stakeholder engagement	150,000	GRZ/Donors	MCTI,
The Government through the Line Ministries to promote various economic activities, such as bee-keeping, mining, agriculture, timber production, aquaculture, et cetera, in order to cushion effects of climate change by 2025	Economic empowerment	Stakeholder engagement Resource mobilization Capacity building	700,000	GRZ/Donors	MCTI

<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase the total school enrolment from 14,307 to 14,500 by 2025</b>				
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funding</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
Ministry of General Education (MoGE), PPPs and the LA to establish 34 Early Childhood Education Centers, 15 primary and 2 boarding secondary schools by 2030.	School infrastructure development	Resource mobilization Stakeholder engagement	48,100,000	GRZ/Donors/PPPs/LA	MoGE
MoGE and cooperating partners to construct one continuing skills Centre by 2030 in the district.	Skills infrastructure development	Resource mobilization Stakeholder engagement	2,800,000	GRZ/Donors/PPPs	MoGE
MoGE to upgrade 15 community schools into gazetted primary schools in all zones by 2030.	School gazettes	-	TBA	GRZ	MoGE
MoGE and PPPs to continuously conduct campaigns and awareness raising in terms of advocacy in the transformation of the education sector by 2030	Community awareness campaign	Resource mobilization Stakeholder engagement	50,000	GRZ	MoGE
MoGE to strengthen stakeholder collaboration and participation of PTAs and education management boards in the delivery of education in schools annually.	Stakeholder's linkages	Resource mobilization Stakeholder engagement	50,000	GRZ	MoGE
MoGE and PPPs to establish 46 classroom units for children with special educational needs by 2030.	Provision of inclusive education	Resource mobilization Stakeholder engagement	17,480,000	GRZ/Donors/PPPs	MoGE

<b>Objective</b>	<b>The LA in conjunction with Ministry of Health to reduce disease burden through the provision cost effective and quality health care services and facilities closer to the people</b>				
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Cost (ZMK)</b>	<b>Proposed Source of Funding</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>
The LA in conjunction with the ministry of health and other stakeholders to construct 13 health posts and completion of a district hospital and solicit for recruitment of health personnel within 5 years.	Provision of Health Care	Resource Mobilisation	5,850,000	GRZ/LA/Donors	MOH
The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders will conduct indoor residue spraying IRS twice a year in all households within 5 years.	Provision of Health Care	Resource Mobilisation Stakeholder Engagement	1,699,871	GRZ	MOH
The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders will enhance provision of health Education through social behavioral change and communication within 5 years.	Health Education	Stakeholder Engagement Resource Mobilisation Awareness	50,000	GRZ/Donors/PPPs	MOH
Ministry of Health and other stakeholders will provide adequate medical supplies in all health centers in the district.	Health Care	Resource Mobilisation	TBA	GRZ	MOH
The LA in conjunction with the ministry of health and other cooperating partners will conduct a mass distribution of LLINs to all the whole population in the district for every 3 years.	Health Care	Resource Mobilisation	TBA	Donor/GRZ	MOH
The LA in conjunction with the ministry of health and other stakeholders will conduct continuous distribution of LLINs through antenatal care and under five.	Health Care	Resource Mobilisation	TBA	Donor/GRZ	MOH

## 26.0 LOCAL AUTHORITY'S FINANCIAL PLAN

### 26.1 Revenue

The purpose of the Financial Plan is to ensure that recurrent expenses for the implementation of the IDP are budgeted for. The expected output is a financial plan setting out the recurrent expenses for the implementation of strategies and programmes. The Financial Plan reflects standard operational budgets which local authorities will incur such as salaries and emoluments. The financial plan relates wholly to functions of and services provided by the Vubwi Town Council.

CODE	DETAILS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
		ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
<b>1</b>	<b>REVENUE</b>					
<b>15</b>	<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE</b>					
<b>1511</b>	<b>OWNERS RATES</b>					
<b>151101</b>	Residential					
<b>151102</b>	Industrial/commercial Mining/Plant					
<b>151103</b>	Mining/ plant					
	<b>Sub Total</b>					
<b>1512</b>	<b>LOCAL TAXES</b>					
<b>151201</b>	Personal levy	12,000.00	13,896.00	16,091.57	17,378.89	18,769.20
<b>151299</b>	Grants from other sources					
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>12,000.00</b>	<b>13,896.00</b>	<b>16,091.57</b>	<b>17,378.89</b>	<b>18,769.20</b>

<b>1520</b>	<b>FEES &amp; CHARGES</b>					
<b>152001</b>	Consent fees/Conversion	5,400.00	6,253.20	7,241.21	7,820.50	8,446.14
<b>152002</b>	Survey fees	79,200.00	91,713.60	106,204.35	114,700.70	123,876.75
<b>152003</b>	Building inspection fees	5,040.00	5,836.32	6,758.46	7,299.14	7,883.07
<b>152004</b>	Plan scrutiny fees	27,000.00	31,266.00	36,206.03	39,102.51	42,230.71

<b>152005</b>	Change of premise use		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>152006</b>	Container /Nthemba	2,600.00	3,010.80	3,486.51	3,765.43	4,066.66
<b>152007</b>	Rental/ lease of council properties		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>152008</b>	Application forms fees	41,000.00	47,478.00	54,979.52	59,377.89	64,128.12
<b>152009</b>	Rentals from houses	7,200.00	8,337.60	9,654.94	10,427.34	11,261.52
<b>152010</b>	Sketch plan	6,000.00	6,948.00	8,045.78	8,689.45	9,384.60
<b>152011</b>	Search fees	100.00	115.80	134.10	144.82	156.41
<b>152012</b>	Notice board advert fees	100.00	115.80	134.10	144.82	156.41
<b>152013</b>	Market fees	5,000.00	5,790.00	6,704.82	7,241.21	7,820.50
<b>152014</b>	Parking fees	12,000.00	13,896.00	16,091.57	17,378.89	18,769.20
<b>152016</b>	Bus station fees	28,080.00	32,516.64	37,654.27	40,666.61	43,919.94
<b>152017</b>	Affidavit fees		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>152019</b>	Registration of Suppliers	8,750.00	10,132.50	11,733.44	12,672.11	13,685.88
<b>152025</b>	Grave reservation		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>152033</b>	Course fees		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>152038</b>	Refuse disposal Library membership fees	14,400.00	16,675.20	19,309.88	20,854.67	22,523.05
<b>152045</b>	Notice of marriage fees	500.00	579.00	670.48	724.12	782.05
<b>152046</b>	Abattoir/meat inspection fees	1,200.00	1,389.60	1,609.16	1,737.89	1,876.92
<b>152049</b>	Vendor levies		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>152050</b>	Farm Produce levy	40,000.00	46,320.00	53,638.56	57,929.64	62,564.02
<b>152053</b>	Communication mast levy illegal parking of vehicles	30,000.00	34,740.00	40,228.92	43,447.23	46,923.01
<b>152054</b>	Illegal parking of vehicles		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>152057</b>	Agent License	1,000.00	1,158.00	1,340.96	1,448.24	1,564.10

<b>152058</b>	Land Records	200,000.00	231,600.00	268,192.80	289,648.22	312,820.08
<b>152061</b>	Billboards and banners		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>152062</b>	Lease of Council transport	176,000.00	203,808.00	236,009.66	254,890.44	275,281.67
<b>152063</b>	Illegal vending fees		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>152065</b>	Penalties	1,000.00	1,158.00	1,340.96	1,448.24	1,564.10
<b>152066</b>	Ground Rent		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>152067</b>	Medical fees		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>152069</b>	Change of ownership of plot	16,200.00	18,759.60	21,723.62	23,461.51	25,338.43
<b>152099</b>	Other fees and charges e.g. (Interview fees/Sale of tender document, extension of hours, Commissioner of Oath)	25,000.00	28,950.00	33,524.10	36,206.03	39,102.51
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>732,770.00</b>	<b>848,547.66</b>	<b>982,618.19</b>	<b>1,061,227.65</b>	<b>1,146,125.86</b>

<b>1530</b>	<b>LICENSES</b>					
<b>153001</b>	Liquor license	1,500.00	1,737.00	2,011.45	2,172.36	2,346.15
<b>153002</b>	Firearm and ammunition license	300.00	347.40	402.29	434.47	469.23
<b>153003</b>	Dog License	300.00	347.40	402.29	434.47	469.23
<b>153061</b>	Restaurant License	2,500.00	2,895.00	3,352.41	3,620.60	3,910.25
<b>153099</b>	Other licenses	2,000.00	2,316.00	2,681.93	2,896.48	3,128.20
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>6,600.00</b>	<b>7,642.80</b>	<b>8,850.36</b>	<b>9,558.39</b>	<b>10,323.06</b>
<b>1540</b>	<b>LEVIES</b>					
<b>154002</b>	Bird's levy					
<b>154004</b>	Pole levy	900.00	1,042.20	1,206.87	1,303.42	1,407.69
<b>154010</b>	Business Levy	40,000.00	46,320.00	53,638.56	57,929.64	62,564.02
<b>154011</b>	Retail license		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

<b>154012</b>	Wholesale license		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>154013</b>	Occupancy license		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>154015</b>	Hawker's license		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>154016</b>	Peddler's license		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>154017</b>	Stall license		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>154018</b>	Petroleum license		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>154051</b>	Opaque Beer Levy		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>154099</b>	Miscellaneous levies	1,000.00	1,158.00	1,340.96	1,448.24	1,564.10
		<b>41,900.00</b>	<b>48,520.20</b>	<b>56,186.39</b>	<b>60,681.30</b>	<b>65,535.81</b>

<b>1550</b>	<b>PERMITS</b>					
<b>155001</b>	Health/Inspection Permits	300.00	347.40	402.29	434.47	469.23
<b>155002</b>	Permit for Opaque Beer	500.00	579.00	670.48	724.12	782.05
<b>155003</b>	Herbalist Permit	500.00	579.00	670.48	724.12	782.05
<b>155006</b>	Transportation of Opaque Beer	1,000.00	1,158.00	1,340.96	1,448.24	1,564.10
<b>155007</b>	Nursery, pre-school permits	2,000.00	2,316.00	2,681.93	2,896.48	3,128.20
<b>155008</b>	Burial permits and grave sites		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>155009</b>	Fire Certificate	15,000.00	17,370.00	20,114.46	21,723.62	23,461.51
<b>155010</b>	Extension of business hours permits	300.00	347.40	402.29	434.47	469.23
<b>155011</b>	Public Permits (SOCIAL gatherings)	600.00	694.80	804.58	868.94	938.46
<b>155099</b>	Other permits	200	231.60	268.19	289.65	312.82
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>20,400.00</b>	<b>23,623.20</b>	<b>27,355.67</b>	<b>29,544.12</b>	<b>31,907.65</b>
<b>1560</b>	<b>CHARGES</b>					
<b>156003</b>	Premium Plot- Residential	2,119,137.00	2,453,960.65	2,841,686.43	3,069,021.34	3,314,543.05

<b>156004</b>	Premium Plot - Commercial	40,000.00	46,320.00	53,638.56	57,929.64	62,564.02
<b>156099</b>	Other charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2,159,137.00</b>	<b>2,500,280.65</b>	<b>2,895,324.99</b>	<b>3,126,950.99</b>	<b>3,377,107.07</b>
<b>1570</b>	<b>OTHER INCOME</b>					
<b>157001</b>	Interest on investments	18,000.00	20,844.00	24,137.35	26,068.34	28,153.81
<b>157099</b>	Other income	120,000.00	138,960.00	160,915.68	173,788.93	187,692.05
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>138,000.00</b>	<b>159,804.00</b>	<b>185,053.03</b>	<b>199,857.27</b>	<b>215,845.86</b>
	<b>TOTAL LOCAL REVENUE</b>					

<b>1580</b>	<b>NATIONAL SUPPORT</b>					
<b>158001</b>	Grant in lieu of rates	100,000.00	115,800.00	134,096.40	144,824.11	156,410.04
<b>158003</b>	Recurrent grant		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>158007</b>	Special grant - LGEF	8121152.76	9,404,294.90	10,890,173.49	11,761,387.37	12,702,298.36
<b>158099</b>	Other grants		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>8,221,152.76</b>	<b>9,520,094.90</b>	<b>11,024,269.89</b>	<b>11,906,211.48</b>	<b>12,858,708.40</b>
<b>1590</b>	<b>LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FUND</b>					
	Constituency Development Fund	1,600,000.00	1,852,800.00	2,145,542.40	2,317,185.79	2,502,560.66
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,600,000.00</b>	<b>1,852,800.00</b>	<b>2,145,542.40</b>	<b>2,317,185.79</b>	<b>2,502,560.66</b>
	<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>12,931,959.76</b>	<b>14,975,209.40</b>	<b>17,341,292.49</b>	<b>18,728,595.89</b>	<b>20,226,883.56</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
<b>21</b>	<b>PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS</b>					
2113	<b>SALARIES- LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES</b>					
<b>211320</b>	Salaries Div I	1,208,840.00	1,399,836.72	1,621,010.92	1,750,691.80	1,890,747.14
<b>211330</b>	Salaries Div II	902,364.00	1,044,937.51	1,210,037.64	1,306,840.65	1,411,387.90

<b>211340</b>	Salaries Div III	394,944.00	457,345.15	529,605.69	571,974.14	617,732.07
<b>211350</b>	Salaries contractual		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2,506,148.00</b>	<b>2,902,119.38</b>	<b>3,360,654.25</b>	<b>3,629,506.59</b>	<b>3,919,867.11</b>

<b>2120</b>	<b>WAGES</b>					
<b>212010</b>	Wages - Div IV	531,372.00	615,328.78	712,550.72	769,554.78	831,119.16
	Wages – part time		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>531,372.00</b>	<b>615,328.78</b>	<b>712,550.72</b>	<b>769,554.78</b>	<b>831,119.16</b>
2130	<b>ALLOWANCES</b>					
<b>213249</b>	Travelling on leave	12,000.00	13,896.00	16,091.57	17,378.89	18,769.20
<b>213299</b>	Other allow. (Settling-in allowance/ shifting staff/sitting)	50,293.00	58,239.29	67,441.10	72,836.39	78,663.30
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>62,293.00</b>	<b>72,135.29</b>	<b>83,532.67</b>	<b>90,215.28</b>	<b>97,432.51</b>
2142	<b>STATUTORY CONTRIBUTIONS</b>					
<b>214210</b>	NAPSA	344,810.00	399,289.98	462,377.80	499,368.02	539,317.46
<b>214225</b>	Local Authorities superannuation fund	66,691.00	77,228.18	89,430.23	96,584.65	104,311.42
<b>214230</b>	Funeral assistance scheme		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Zambia United Local Authorities Workers Union		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Zambia Revenue Authority		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>411,501.00</b>	<b>476,518.16</b>	<b>551,808.03</b>	<b>595,952.67</b>	<b>643,628.88</b>
2143	<b>CONTRIBUTIONS TO TRADE UNIONS</b>					
<b>214310</b>	ZCTU	5,119.00	5,927.80	6,864.39	7,413.55	8,006.63
<b>214320</b>	ZULAWU	3,839.00	4,445.56	5,147.96	5,559.80	6,004.58

<b>214399</b>	Others	16,639.00	19,267.96	22,312.30	24,097.28	26,025.07
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>25,597.00</b>	<b>29,641.33</b>	<b>34,324.66</b>	<b>37,070.63</b>	<b>40,036.28</b>

<b>2145</b>	<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY RESTRUCTURING</b>					
<b>214506</b>	Decentralisation Costs	6,560.00	7,596.48	8,796.72	9,500.46	10,260.50
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>6,560.00</b>	<b>7,596.48</b>	<b>8,796.72</b>	<b>9,500.46</b>	<b>10,260.50</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>USE OF GOODS AND SERVICES</b>					
2210	<b>OFFICE COSTS</b>					
<b>1</b>	Office costs					
<b>221010</b>	Office materials	381,673.00	441,977.33	511,809.75	552,754.53	596,974.90
<b>221020</b>	Telephone, fax, telex, Radio (Charges)	2,000.00	2,316.00	2,681.93	2,896.48	3,128.20
<b>221030</b>	Internet charges	27,350.00	31,671.30	36,675.37	39,609.39	42,778.15
<b>221040</b>	Postal charges	1,450.00	1,679.10	1,944.40	2,099.95	2,267.95
<b>221050</b>	Computer and peripheral costs	32,540.00	37,681.32	43,634.97	47,125.77	50,895.83
<b>221060</b>	Maintenance of Office Equipment	7,000.00	8,106.00	9,386.75	10,137.69	10,948.70
<b>221080</b>	Data processing services		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>221090</b>	Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Information, Documents	30,010.00	34,751.58	40,242.33	43,461.72	46,938.65
	Sub Total	<b>482,023.00</b>	<b>558,182.63</b>	<b>646,375.49</b>	<b>698,085.53</b>	<b>753,932.37</b>
2220	<b>BUILDING REPAIRS &amp; MAINTENANCE COSTS</b>					
<b>222020</b>	Water and sanitation		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>222030</b>	Electricity charges	14,400.00	16,675.20	19,309.88	20,854.67	22,523.05
<b>222040</b>	Building maintenance	125,600.00	145,444.80	168,425.08	181,899.08	196,451.01

222050	Office furniture and fittings		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
222060	Insurance for buildings		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
222099	Other costs		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>140,000.00</b>	<b>162,120.00</b>	<b>187,734.96</b>	<b>202,753.76</b>	<b>218,974.06</b>
2230	<b>PLANT, MACHINERY &amp; VEHICLE RUNNING COSTS</b>					
223010	Petrol, Oil and Lubricants	130,900.00	151,582.20	175,532.19	189,574.76	204,740.74
223020	Servicing (other consumables)	109,200.00	126,453.60	146,433.27	158,147.93	170,799.76
223030	Spare Parts	86,900.00	100,630.20	116,529.77	125,852.15	135,920.33
223040	Tires	90,500.00	104,799.00	121,357.24	131,065.82	141,551.09
223050	Repairs	54,000.00	62,532.00	72,412.06	78,205.02	84,461.42
223060	Insurance	120,500.00	139,539.00	161,586.16	174,513.05	188,474.10
223070	Licenses and Taxes		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>592,000.00</b>	<b>685,536.00</b>	<b>793,850.69</b>	<b>857,358.74</b>	<b>925,947.44</b>
2240	<b>OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS</b>					
224020	Annual Budget Costs	61,000.00	70,638.00	81,798.80	88,342.71	95,410.12
224030	Meal Allowances	83,300.00	96,461.40	111,702.30	120,638.49	130,289.56
224060	Boards councils and committees	125,040.00	144,796.32	167,674.14	181,088.07	195,575.12
224099	Other admin costs	211,941.00	245,427.68	284,205.25	306,941.67	331,497.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>481,281.00</b>	<b>557,323.40</b>	<b>645,380.49</b>	<b>697,010.93</b>	<b>752,771.81</b>
2250	<b>REQUISITS</b>					
225001	Hand tools and equipment	295,735.00	342,461.13	396,569.99	428,295.59	462,559.23
225005	Protective wear, clothing	24,565.00	28,446.27	32,940.78	35,576.04	38,422.13
225038	Survey and Mapping	120000	138,960.00	160,915.68	173,788.93	187,692.05

<b>225025</b>	Road maintenance		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>225049</b>	Boreholes Pumps other reticulation materials	363,147.00	420,524.23	486,967.05	525,924.42	567,998.37
<b>225099</b>	Other Purchases	118,230.00	136,910.34	158,542.17	171,225.55	184,923.59
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>921,677.00</b>	<b>1,067,301.97</b>	<b>1,235,935.68</b>	<b>1,334,810.53</b>	<b>1,441,595.37</b>
<b>2260</b>	<b>SERVICES</b>					
<b>226001</b>	Consultancy, Studies, fees, Technical Assistance	40,000.00	46,320.00	53,638.56	57,929.64	62,564.02
<b>226003</b>	Audit fees	74,485.00	86,253.63	99,881.70	107,872.24	116,502.02
<b>226004</b>	Accounts and audit services	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>226005</b>	Printing		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>226008</b>	Advertising and publicity	1,650.00	1,910.70	2,212.59	2,389.60	2,580.77
<b>226015</b>	Traditional ceremonies	35,000.00	40,530.00	46,933.74	50,688.44	54,743.51
<b>226018</b>	Official entertainment	6,000.00	6,948.00	8,045.78	8,689.45	9,384.60
<b>226023</b>	Shows and Exhibitions	9,000.00	10,422.00	12,068.68	13,034.17	14,076.90
<b>226026</b>	State functions	108,550.00	125,700.90	145,561.64	157,206.57	169,783.10
<b>226033</b>	Board, Council and committee expenses	324,000.00	375,192.00	434,472.34	469,230.12	506,768.53
<b>226035</b>	Hire of motor vehicles		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>226043</b>	Relief, Repatriation and burial of destitute		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>226053</b>	Sports and recreation		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>226054</b>	Land Demarcation and Survey	23,275.00	26,952.45	31,210.94	33,707.81	36,404.44
<b>226056</b>	Bush clearing and grass cutting	45,000.00	52,110.00	60,343.38	65,170.85	70,384.52
<b>226059</b>	Valuation of Properties		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>226060</b>	Labour day expenses and awards	33,950.00	39,314.10	45,525.73	49,167.79	53,101.21
<b>226067</b>	Creation and maintenance of parks		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

<b>226070</b>	Cycle maintenance-gravelling, Resealing and General	500,000.00	579,000.00	670,482.00	724,120.56	782,050.20
<b>226071</b>	Waste and Refuse Collection	46,300.00	53,615.40	62,086.63	67,053.56	72,417.85
<b>226072</b>	Creation of Dump site	76,400.00	88,471.20	102,449.65	110,645.62	119,497.27
<b>226074</b>	Establishment and maintenance of street lights		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>226078</b>	Conference, seminars and Workshops	271,745.00	314,680.71	364,400.26	393,552.28	425,036.47
<b>226081</b>	Servicing of Plots	162,765.00	188,481.87	218,262.01	235,722.97	254,580.80
<b>226083</b>	Bank Charges	10,000.00	11,580.00	13,409.64	14,482.41	15,641.00
<b>226088</b>	Drainage system		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>226089</b>	Market facilities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>226090</b>	Bus Terminus and Stations		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>226094</b>	Nurseries and Kindergartens		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>226298</b>	Other Services (CDF)	1,600,000.00	1,852,800.00	2,145,542.40	2,317,185.79	2,502,560.66
<b>226099</b>	Other Services	131,680.00	152,485.44	176,578.14	190,704.39	205,960.74
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>3,499,800.00</b>	<b>4,052,768.40</b>	<b>4,693,105.81</b>	<b>5,068,554.27</b>	<b>5,474,038.61</b>
<b>2270</b>	<b>TRAVEL EXPENSES</b>					
<b>2271</b>	<b>TRAVEL EXPENSES WITHIN ZAMBIA</b>					
<b>227110</b>	Road, Rail and Air Fares	42,400.00	49,099.20	56,856.87	61,405.42	66,317.86
<b>227120</b>	Accommodation Charges		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>227130</b>	Allowances	186,800.00	216,314.40	250,492.08	270,531.44	292,173.96
<b>227140</b>	Kilometer Allowance		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>227150</b>	Petrol, Oil and lubricants	58,375.00	67,598.25	78,278.77	84,541.08	91,304.36
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>287,575.00</b>	<b>333,011.85</b>	<b>385,627.72</b>	<b>416,477.94</b>	<b>449,796.18</b>
<b>2281</b>	<b>SHORT TERM STAFF TRAINING- LOCAL</b>					

<b>228120</b>	Training and education charges	71,500.00	82,797.00	95,878.93	103,549.24	111,833.18
<b>228120</b>	Training and education charges	131,500.00	152,277.00	176,336.77	190,443.71	205,679.20
<b>228130</b>	Workshop, seminars and conferences	37,000.00	42,846.00	49,615.67	53,584.92	57,871.72
<b>228140</b>	Road, Rail and Air fares	5,000.00	5,790.00	6,704.82	7,241.21	7,820.50
<b>228160</b>	Other Expenses	28,200.00	32,655.60	37,815.18	40,840.40	44,107.63
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>273,200.00</b>	<b>316,365.60</b>	<b>366,351.36</b>	<b>395,659.47</b>	<b>427,312.23</b>
<b>2285</b>	<b>REGISTRATION AND SUBSCRIPTION</b>					
<b>228530</b>	ILGAZ	55,300.00	64,037.40	74,155.31	80,087.73	86,494.75
<b>228540</b>	Registration (professional bodies)	3,000.00	3,474.00	4,022.89	4,344.72	4,692.30
	Sub Total	<b>58,300.00</b>	<b>67,511.40</b>	<b>78,178.20</b>	<b>84,432.46</b>	<b>91,187.05</b>
<b>2510</b>	<b>SOCIAL BENEFITS</b>					
<b>251099</b>	Other Social Benefits (Funeral Scheme)	24,088.00	27,893.90	32,301.14	34,885.23	37,676.05
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>24,088.00</b>	<b>27,893.90</b>	<b>32,301.14</b>	<b>34,885.23</b>	<b>37,676.05</b>
	<b>TOTAL RECURRENT CHARGES</b>	<b>10,303,415.00</b>	<b>11,931,354.57</b>	<b>13,816,508.59</b>	<b>14,921,829.28</b>	<b>16,115,575.62</b>
<b>3119</b>	<b>INTANGIBLE ASSETS</b>					
<b>311950</b>	Computer software					
<b>3111</b>	<b>TANGIBLE ASSETS</b>					
<b>311102</b>	Residential buildings, Office & Industrial Buildings	727,950.00	842,966.10	976,154.74	1,054,247.12	1,138,586.89
<b>311103</b>	Fixtures & Fittings	50,250.00	58,189.50	67,383.44	72,774.12	78,596.05
<b>311108</b>	Industrial Buildings	378,700.00	438,534.60	507,823.07	548,448.91	592,324.83
	Sub Total	<b>1,156,900.00</b>	<b>1,339,690.20</b>	<b>1,551,361.25</b>	<b>1,675,470.15</b>	<b>1,809,507.76</b>
<b>3112</b>	<b>PLANT AND EQUIPMENT</b>					
<b>311211</b>	Camping Equipment	8,968.00	10,384.94	12,025.77	12,987.83	14,026.85
<b>311205</b>	Electrical		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>311299</b>	Other machinery (Equipment)	48,500.00	56,163.00	65,036.75	70,239.69	75,858.87
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>57,468.00</b>	<b>66,547.94</b>	<b>77,062.52</b>	<b>83,227.52</b>	<b>89,885.72</b>
<b>3113</b>	<b>OFFICE EQUIPMENT</b>					

<b>311301</b>	Computer & Peripheral equipment	79,700.00	92,292.60	106,874.83	115,424.82	124,658.80
<b>311302</b>	Communication Equipment	13,500.00	15,633.00	18,103.01	19,551.26	21,115.36
<b>311304</b>	Refrigerators, TV, VCR, Cameras, Air Conditioners	37,880.00	43,865.04	50,795.72	54,859.37	59,248.12
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>131,080.00</b>	<b>151,790.64</b>	<b>175,773.56</b>	<b>189,835.45</b>	<b>205,022.28</b>

<b>3115</b>	<b>OTHER ASSETS</b>					
<b>311505</b>	Office Furniture	114,000.00	132,012.00	152,869.90	165,099.49	178,307.45
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>114,000.00</b>	<b>132,012.00</b>	<b>152,869.90</b>	<b>165,099.49</b>	<b>178,307.45</b>
<b>3117</b>	<b>MOTOR VEHICLES</b>					
<b>311704</b>	Motor Vehicles < 3500kg					
<b>311705</b>	Motor Vehicles < 16000kg					
<b>311706</b>	Motor Vehicles > 16000kg					
<b>311798</b>	Other specialized vehicles					
<b>4</b>	<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
<b>4115</b>	<b>Staff Creditors</b>					
<b>411520</b>	Terminal benefits	200,000.00	231,600.00	268,192.80	289,648.22	312,820.08
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>200,000.00</b>	<b>231,600.00</b>	<b>268,192.80</b>	<b>289,648.22</b>	<b>312,820.08</b>
<b>411</b>	<b>Domestic Creditors</b>					
<b>411110</b>	Supply of goods and services	10,000.00	11,580.00	13,409.64	14,482.41	15,641.00
<b>411140</b>	Zambia Revenue Authority	821,097.00	950,830.33	1,101,061.52	1,189,146.44	1,284,278.15
<b>411150</b>	NAPSA	120,000.00	138,960.00	160,915.68	173,788.93	187,692.05
<b>411170</b>	LASF	18,000.00	20,844.00	24,137.35	26,068.34	28,153.81
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>969,097.00</b>	<b>1,122,214.33</b>	<b>1,299,524.19</b>	<b>1,403,486.12</b>	<b>1,515,765.01</b>
	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>2,628,545.00</b>	<b>3,043,855.11</b>	<b>3,524,784.22</b>	<b>3,806,766.95</b>	<b>4,111,308.31</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>12,931,960.00</b>	<b>14,975,209.68</b>	<b>17,341,292.81</b>	<b>18,728,596.23</b>	<b>20,226,883.93</b>

	2018	2019	2020
<b>Target Revenue</b>	2,738,629.00	2,822,077.00	3,110,807.00
<b>Actual collected revenue</b>	91,676.50	233,508.00	180,748.38

## 26.2 Revenue Collection Efficiency of the Vubwi Town Council

The table below highlights the revenue efficiency of the Council for the previous three (3) years

1	Year:	2018			Performance Analysis
Revenue Type	Planned	Actual	% Collected	Variance	
Owners Rates	0	0			No properties are to rate
Local Taxes	6,500.00	2,520.00	39	3,980.00	Few did not Comply
Fees & Charges	412,050.00	25,447.50	6	386,602.50	Township boundary not yet signed
Licenses (Liquor)	288.00	-	0	288.00	No Compliance from the community
Levies	27,350.00	10,027.50	37	17,322.50	No Compliance from the community
Permits	600.00	-	0	600.00	No Compliance from the community
Charges (Plots)	2,164,437.00	51,431.50	2	2,113,005.50	Township boundary not yet signed
Other Income	127,404.00	2,250.00	2	125,154.00	
<b>Revenue Total</b>	<b>2,738,629.00</b>	<b>91,676.50</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,646,952.50</b>	

### 26.3 Vubwi District Revenue Streams (Own Source Revenue)

2	Year:	2019			
Revenue Type	Planned	Actual	% Collected	Variance	
Owners Rates	0	0	0	0	No properties to be rated
Local Taxes	12,000.00	3,757.50	31	8,242.50	Over budgeted
Fees & Charges	500,780.00	110,698.00	22	390,082.00	Few did not comply
Licenses	2,960.00	2,970.00	100	(10.00)	Enforcement levels were strengthened
Levies	49,900.00	25,290.00	51	24,610.00	Enforcement levels were strengthened and led to good performance
Permits	5,300.00	-	0	5,300.00	
Charges (Plots)	2,159,137.00	12,686.80	1	2,146,450.20	Township boundary not yet done only those existing plots normalizing papers
Other Income	92,000.00	78,105.72	85	13,894.28	ZESCO wayleave contract was successful
<b>Revenue Total</b>	<b>2,822,077.00</b>	<b>233,508.02</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,588,568.98</b>	
3	Year:	2020			
Revenue Type	Planned	Actual	% Collected	Variance	
Owners Rates	0	0	0	-	
Local Taxes	12,000.00	13,982.50	117	(1,982.50)	Above Target
Fees & Charges	732,770.00	80,164.00	11	652,606.00	
Licenses	6,600.00	400.00	6	6,200.00	
Levies	41,900.00	55,820.00	133	(13,920.00)	
Permits	20,400.00	2,060.00	10	18,340.00	
Charges (Plots)	2,159,137.00	11,600.00	1	2,147,537.00	
Other Income	138,000.00	16,721.88	12	121,278.12	
<b>Revenue Total</b>	<b>3,110,807.00</b>	<b>180,748.38</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,930,058.62</b>	

## **26.4 Revenue Collection**

### **26.4.1 Factors affecting revenue collection and management**

The various issues impeding revenue collection efficiency for the council are:

- Lack of database for various revenue sources
- Lack of Transport and logistics in collecting revenue
- Inadequate staffing involved in collection of revenue
- The community's negative perception about councils towards payments of statutory obligations
- External factors such as low literacy levels, political interference and also resistance to change
- Most Business are conducted seasonally which makes it difficult for councils to collect revenue throughout the year.
- Low levels of income for local people

### **26.4.2 Strengths and Weaknesses for Revenue Collection**

#### **Strengths**

- Capacity Building Programs be conducted for revenue collection personnel
- Sealing Revenue Leakages by enhancing monitoring
- Introduction of automated revenue collection system
- Availability of internal controls measures
- Utilization of District structures such as Ward Development Committees (WDCs) in revenue collection
- Adequate transport for revenue collection

### Weaknesses

- Lack of capacity building programs for revenue collectors
- Revenue collection leakages
- Non usage of modern revenue collection systems
- Inadequate internal control measures and monitoring
- Non utilization of District Structures such as Ward Development Committees (WDCs) in revenue collection
- Lack of transport and other Logistics for revenue collection

### 26.4.3 Strategies to Improve Revenue Collection

S/N	CHALLENGES	STRATEGIES
1.	Lack of capacity building programs for revenue collectors	Capacity Building Programs be conducted for revenue collection personnel
2.	Acquisition of Land from Traditional Leadership	LA to speed up the process of acquiring land from traditional Leaders.
3.	Introduction of automated revenue collection system	To invest in automated systems and enhance data management for revenue collection
4.	Non-Availability of internal controls measures	To enhance monitoring of revenue collection
5.	Non-Utilization of District structures such as Ward Development Committees (WDCs) in revenue collection	To consider training WDCs in revenue collection skills so that they can start collecting on behalf of the Council
6.	Inadequate transport for revenue collection	To procure Vehicles Motor bikes and bicycles for revenue collection

## 26.5 Assessment of The Revenue Base 2021 To 2025

The implementation of the IDP objectives, strategies and priority projects requires an assessment of the expected and potential revenue base for the planning period. The table below highlights the main revenue generating activities and/or services provided and planned for in the budget for the base year.

Revenue Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Owners Rates</b>	0	-			
<b>Local Taxes</b>	12,000.00	13,896.00	15,535.73	16,778.59	18,120.87
<b>Fees &amp; Charges</b>	732,770.00	848,547.66	948,676.28	1,024,570.39	1,106,536.02
<b>Licenses</b>	6,600.00	7,642.80	8,544.65	9,228.22	9,966.48
<b>Levies</b>	41,900.00	48,520.20	54,245.58	58,585.23	63,272.05
<b>Permits</b>	20,400.00	23,623.20	26,410.74	28,523.60	30,805.48
<b>Charges (Plots)</b>	2,159,137.00	2,500,280.65	2,795,313.76	3,018,938.86	3,260,453.97
<b>Other Income</b>	138,000.00	159,804.00	178,660.87	192,953.74	208,390.04
<b>Recurrent Total</b>	<b>3,110,807.00</b>	<b>3,602,314.51</b>	<b>4,027,387.62</b>	<b>4,349,578.63</b>	<b>4,697,544.92</b>
<b>NATIONAL SUPPORT</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>LGEF 20%</b>	8,121,152.76	9,404,294.90	10,514,001.69	11,355,121.83	12,263,531.58
<b>CDF</b>	1,600,000.00	1,852,800.00	2,071,430.40	2,237,144.83	2,416,116.42
<b>Other Support</b>	100,000.00	115,800.00	129,464.40	139,821.55	151,007.28
<b>Total National Support</b>	<b>9,821,152.76</b>	<b>11,372,894.90</b>	<b>12,714,896.49</b>	<b>13,732,088.21</b>	<b>14,830,655.27</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,931,959.76</b>	<b>14,975,209.40</b>	<b>16,742,284.11</b>	<b>18,081,666.84</b>	<b>19,528,200.19</b>

## **27.0 PREPARATION OF LAPS AND OTHER PLANNING ACTIVITIES**

In order to effectively implement the Integrated Development Plan, detailed Local Area Plans and Sector Plans need to be specified and prepared. The local area plans are to be prepared all the wards in the district in order to curb uncoordinated developments resulting from the frequent changes in land use, subdivisions and conversions from customary land to leasehold. However, for a start, preparation of LAPs shall be prioritized in Vubwi ward in order to establish the Township planning area.

## **28.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN INCLUDING KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

It is important to monitor and evaluate the impact of the IDP on the spatial development and performance of the Local Authority. It is through the process of monitoring and evaluation that aspects or components of the IDP that need to be amended or strengthened will be identified. Part of the evaluation framework should therefore be to outline the actions required if targets are not met. The preparation of the monitoring and evaluation plan entails the formulation of measurable goals or key performance indicators, that will assist in ensuring that the IDP is based in reality. The institutional arrangement of the monitoring and evaluation is one of the most important components in the implementation of the plan. There are four levels of institutions in the framework that are used. These are National, Provincial, District and Ward level. At the national level the monitoring of the IDP program fits in the revised Seventh National Development Plan. At Provincial level, the Provincial Planning Authority and PDCC will monitor the implementation of the IDP. At the district level, a Planning Sub-Committee consisting of a multi-sectoral team from the district Council, Private sector and Civil Society Organizations will monitor the implementation of the IDP. The District through the District Commissioner and Council Secretary will be overall responsible for providing policy guideline on the implementation of the IDP. The District Planning Unit will be the secretariat to the Planning Sub-Committee. The Council Chairperson who is the head of the Council will provide high level strategic and political leadership to the implementation of the IDP supported by the standing committees and the DDCC. In addition, the Planning Unit, which is also the secretariat to the DDCC shall prepare quarterly reports highlighting the progress on the implementation of the IDP and submit them to DDCC and to the Ordinary Council. At Ward level, the monitoring team will comprise members of the Ward Development Committee in townships and their reports will be submitted to the council through the office of the District Planning Officer.

Objective 1							Indicator	Implementing Agency	Frequency
Objective	Local Authority in conjunction with Forestry Department and other stakeholders to ensure that forests are protected and managed on a sustainable basis								
Strategies	Programme	Target							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR) through the department of forestry to ensure the preparation of integrated land use and forestry development programmes by 2023	Forest protection and management	28,000 Ha	28,000 Ha	28,000 Ha	28,000 Ha	28,000 Ha	Number of Hectares of forests protected.	FD and Community	Annually
	Plantation establishment	5 Ha	15Ha	15Ha	25Ha	30Ha	Number of Hectors of plantations established	FD and Community	Annually
	Rehabilitation of degraded lands	90Ha	90Ha	90Ha	90Ha	90Ha	Number of Hectors of land rehabilitated	FD and Community	Annually
MWDSEP, ME and MLNR to promote alternative green and clean energy through usage of energy serving stoves by targeting 1000 people by 2025 and ensure sustainable water infrastructure development	Promotion of climate resilient water infrastructure i.e., dams	1 dam	1 dam	1 dam	1 dam	1 dam	Number of dams constructed	Department of Water Resources Development (DWRD)	Annually
	Rain Water harvesting techniques	2 weirs	2 weirs	2 weirs	2 weirs	2 weirs	Number of rain water harvesting interventions done	Department of Water Resources Development (DWRD)	Annually
The department of forestry to train and distribute bee keeping equipment to 200 farmers by 2023 and creation of 8 training centres with 150 beneficiaries per ward by 2025.	Forestry extension services	10 per year	10 per year	10 per year	10 per year	10 per year	Number of sensitization meetings conducted	FD	Annually
The department of forestry to ensure establishment of 500 hectares of Community managed forests by 2025	Plantation establishment	Plantation establishment	100Ha	100Ha	100Ha	100Ha	Number of Hectors of plantations established	FD and Community	Annually

Objective 2							Indicator	Implementing Agency	Frequency
Objective	LA in conjunction with key stakeholders will improve the standard of housing units in the district within 5 years								
Strategies	Programme	Target							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
The ministry of Local Government (LA), National Housing Authority (NHA), Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure, Public and Private Partners (PPPs) to develop 250 affordable and decent housing units in the township area by 2030.	Infrastructure Development	50	50	50	50	50	Number of Housing Units constructed	NHA, MHI, LA and PPPs.	Annual
The LA to engage traditional leaders on the need to follow the required standards for housing development.	Infrastructure Development	8	8	8	8	8	Number of Stakeholder engagements conducted	LA	Quarterly

Objective 3							Indicator	Implementing Agency	Frequency
Objective	LA in conjunction with the traditional leaders will improve the standard of housing units in customary land by 50% within 5years.								
Strategies	Programme	Target							
		Year1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Indicator		
The LA to lobby with the traditional authority to come up with one local area plan for Vubwi ward by 2025.	Land use Planning	8 meetings	6 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	Number of Land Use Meetings held	LA	Quarterly
The LA to promote citizen participation in Land Use Planning.	Community Engagement	8 meetings	Number of Community engagement meetings held	LA	Quarterly				

To Strengthen coordination with traditional leaders and LA.	Traditional Leadership Engagement	8 meetings	Number of traditional leadership engagement meetings held	LA	Quarterly					
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Objective 4							Indicator	Implementing Agency	Frequency
Objective	To have an efficient and sustainable waste management system in the district by 2030								
Strategies	Programme	Target							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
The LA to ensure that a designated dump site is identified by 2022.	Waste Management					1 dumpsite	Number of dump site identified	LA and stakeholders	Annual
The LA to increase the level of awareness of communities in waste management	Waste Management	8 meetings	Number of awareness community meetings held	LA and stakeholders	Quarterly				
The LA and PPPs to adopt new technologies in waste recycling and management by 2030.	Waste Management	1	1	1	1	1	Number of new technologies in waste management adopted	LA and stakeholders	Annual
To build capacity of LA in waste management by 2026.	Waste Management	8 meetings	Number of capacity building trainings conducted in waste management	LA and stakeholders	Quarterly				

Objective 5							Indicator	Implementing Agency	Frequency
Objective	LA in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture will improve agricultural productivity in the district within 5 years.								
Strategies	Programme	Target							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MFL) and Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to train one farmer group per camp in value addition by 2022.	Agricultural value addition	2	2	3	2	2	Number of trainings conducted	MFL and MoA	Annual
The MFL to enhance early warning management system and to promote construction of diseases control infrastructure to boost production by 2025.	Disease Control Infrastructure	1 dip tank	1 dip tank	1 dip tank	1 dip tank	3 dip tanks	Number of dip tanks constructed	MFL	Annual
		7	7	7	7	7	Number of crush pens constructed	MFL	Annual
The MFL to develop the capacity of 10,000 farmers in climate smart livestock production by 2025.	Farmer training in livestock production	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	Number of farmers trained in climate smart livestock production	MFL	Annual

The MOA to develop the capacity of 10,000 farmers in climate smart agriculture production by 2025.	Farmer Training	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	Number of farmers trained in climate smart agriculture production	MoA	Annual
The MFL to establish at least one breeding centre (fish fingerling) by 2025.	Fish Production					1	Number of breeding centre established	MFL	Annual
The MoA and PPs to establish one Farmer's Training Centre by 2025.	Construction of farmer training centre					1	Number of Farmer Training Centre established	MoA	Annual

Objective 6							Indicator	Implementing Agency	Frequency
Objective	To provide and facilitate access to community development and social service support to all communities in the district by 2025								
Strategies	Programme	Target							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
The Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) and PPs to provide 2 safe houses for the, youth aged, children, differently abled people by 2025.	Basic Social Protection			1		1	Number of safe houses provided	MCDSS	Annual
The MCDSS and PPPs to provide capacity building to 300 community-based structures by 2025.	Training	8 meetings	Number of trainings held	MCDSS	Annual				
LA, MCDSS and PPPs to establish one recreation centre in each of the eight wards by 2030.	Recreation centres	1	1	2	2	2	Number of recreation centres established	MCDSS	Annual

LA to implement, coordinate and strength local economic development in all the wards by 2030.	Local Economic Development	1	1	2	2	2	Number of LED coordinated and implemented	LA	Annual
The MCDSS and PPs to advocate for 5 NGOs offering social protection programs by 2025.	Integrated Social Protection					5	Number of NGO's advocated	MCDSS	Annual

Objective 7							Indicator	Implementing Agency	Frequency
Objective	To ensure that wards are accessible by a bitumen or all-weather road by 2026								
Strategies	Programme	Target							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
The Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure (MHI) and National Road Fund Agency (NRFA) to ensure the 360km of feeder roads are rehabilitated and upgraded to all weather gravel and carry out routine maintenance by 2026.	Road infrastructure development	72 Km	Number of kilometres of feeder's roads rehabilitated and upgraded to all weather gravel road	MHI and NRFA	Annual				
			1			1	Number of routine maintenance works done	MHI and RDA	Annual
The LA to open up township roads and upgrade them to bituminous standard by 2030	Road infrastructure development	8km	8km	8km	8km	8km	Number of kilometres of township roads opened up and upgraded to bituminous standard	LA	Annual
MLG working with LA to establish modernised bus and taxi stations for both local and long-distance travel by 2030.	Provision of coordinated transport services					1	Number of modern bus and taxi stations established	MLG and LA	Annual
NRFA to speed up the interconnectivity of the neighbouring districts through the completion of the Vubwi-Chipata and Chadiza roads by 2025.	Road infrastructure development					1	Number of roads constructed interconnect Vubwi, Chipata and Chadiza	NRFA	Annual

LA to work with Ministry of Transport and Communication to ensure connectivity in areas with poor network coverage in Chisiya, Mbozi and Sindemisale wards by 2023.	Telecommunicati on development	1	1	1			Number of Wards covered with network	MTC	Annual
The LA to mobilise resources for road maintenance for 109km of main roads outside the township boundary by 2025.	Road Infrastructure development	21.8km	21.8km	21.8km	21.8km	21.8km	Number of kilometres of main roads maintained	LA	Annual

Objective 8							Indicator	Implementing Agency	Frequency
<b>Objective</b>	<b>To increase the percentage of the population with access to a safe and accessible water supply of 90% by 2025</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Target</b>							
		<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>			
MWDSEP conjunction with LA in to establish a water reticulation system and sewer treatment plant by 2025.	Water and sanitation development					1	Number of water reticulation system and sewer treatment plants established	MWDSEP and LA	Annual
MWDSEP, LA to drill, equip and maintain routine repair of 50 boreholes by 2025	Water development	10 boreholes	Number of boreholes drilled, equipped and maintained	MWDSEP and LA	Annual				
		1	1	1	1	1	Number of routine maintenance works conducted	MWDSEP and LA	Annual
LA to ensure that all households in the districts have decent and adequate sanitation facilities through Community-Led Total Sanitation by 2026	Sanitation Development	250	250	250	250	334	Number of households with decent and adequate sanitation facilities	LA	Annual

Objective 9							Indicator	Implementing Agency	Frequency
Objective	LA to ensure that it works hand in hand with the Law enforcement agencies in order to achieve a 90% reduction in incidences of crime and other offences within a period of 5 years.								
Strategies	Programme	Target							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
District Administration to ensure the Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC), Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA), Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) and other law enforcement agencies are established in the district by 2022	Law Enforcement and provision of basic services			At least 3			Number of Law enforcement agencies established in the district	District Administration	Annual
The LA in conjunction with the Law Enforcement Agencies and other Stakeholders will ensure training of more than 80% in-service law enforcement officers within five years	Law Enforcement and provision of basic services	20%	20%	20%	20%	10%	Number of in service law enforcement officers trained	LA and Law Enforcement agencies.	Annual
Law enforcement agencies, LA and other stakeholders will strengthen mechanism for the protection and survivors of Gender Based Violence (GBV)	Law Enforcement and provision of basic services	8	8	8	8	8	Number of wards included in strengthening mechanism for protection and survivors of GBV	Ministry of Home Affairs, LA	Annual
Law Enforcement Agencies and other key stakeholders will reduce the incidences of Gender Based Violence by 2025	Law Enforcement and provision of basic services	5% reduction	Percentage of Gender Based Violence incidences reduced annually	Ministry of Home Affairs, LA	Annual				
The LA will engage Ministry of Home Affairs to increase staffing levels of security officers to 60 from the current 28	Law Enforcement and provision of basic services	12 officers	Number of staffs deployed to increase staffing levels	Ministry of Home Affairs, LA	Annual				
The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Home Affairs will construct 1 modern Police Station, 7 Police Posts and 74 housing units in the district within 10 years	Law Enforcement and provision of basic services					1	Number of Police stations constructed	Ministry of Home Affairs	Annual
		1	1	1	1	1	Number of Police Posts constructed	Ministry of Home Affairs	Annual
		19	19	19	19	19	Number of housing units constructed	Ministry of Home Affairs	Annual

Objective 10							Indicator	Implementing Agency	Frequency
Objective	To diversify the economic base of the district and increase the number of small-scale farmers from 20,000 to 30,000 by 2025								
Strategies	Programme	Target							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
MoA and PPPs to establish a Processing Plant to support agriculture in the district by 2025	Establishment of a processing plant					1	Number of processing plants established to support agriculture	MoA	Annual
MoA, LA and PPPs to promote 10,000 small-scale and 5 large-scale farmers in the district with diversity in crop and livestock production by 2025	Promotion of crop diversification and livestock production	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	Number of small-scale farmers promoted with diversity crop and livestock production	MoA	Annual
		1	1	1	1	1	Number of large-scale farmers promoted with diversity crop and livestock production	MoA	Annual
MoA in corroboration with the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry (MCTI) and PPs to establish one market per ward for farm produce by 2023	Establishment of crop and livestock markets	1	1	2	2	2	Number of markets established per ward for farm produce	MoA and MCTI	Annual
Government through Line Ministries to come up with policies that foster growth for 200 SMEs in order to improve investment and enhance their competitiveness, quality controls, access to finance and improve incomes by 2025	Economic empowerment					1	Number of policies formulated to foster growth for SMEs	Government through line ministries	Annual
The Government through the Line Ministries to promote various economic activities, such as bee-keeping, mining, agriculture, timber production, aquaculture, et cetera, in order to cushion effects of climate change by 2025	Economic empowerment	1	1	1	1	1	Number of economic activities promoted	MFL, MM, MoA, and FD	Annual

Table 11							Indicator	Implementing Agency	Frequency
Objective	To increase the total school enrolment from 14,307 to 14,500 by 2025								
Strategies	Programme	Target							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
Ministry of Education (MoE), PPs and the LA through CDF to establish 34 Early Childhood Education Centers, 15 primary and 2 boarding secondary schools by 2030 while rehabilitating the existing 41.	School infrastructure development	6	6	6	6	7	Number of Early Childhood education centres established	MoE and LA	Annual
		3	3	3	3	3	Number of primary schools established	MoE and LA	Annual
					1	1	Number of boarding secondary schools established	MoE and LA	Annual
MoE and cooperating partners to construct one continuing skills Centre by 2030.	Skills infrastructure development					1	Number of skills centres established	MoE	Annual
MoE to upgrade 15 community schools into gazetted primary schools in all zones by 2030.	School gazettes	3	3	3	3	3	Number of Community schools upgraded into gazetted primary schools	MoE	Annual
MoE and PPs to continuously conduct campaigns and awareness raising in terms of advocacy in the transformation of the education sector by 2030	Community awareness campaign	8	8	8	8	8	Number of awareness campaigns conducted	MoE	Annual
MoE to strengthen stakeholder collaboration and participation of PTAs and education management boards in the delivery of education in schools annually.	Stakeholder's linkages	41	41	41	41	41	Number of PTA and management board meetings held	MoE	Annual
Establishment of units for children with special educational needs. MoE and PPs to create 46 units for special education by 2030.	Provision of inclusive education	9	9	9	9	10	Number of units created for special education	MoE	Annual

Objective 12							Indicator	Implementing Agency	Frequency
Objective	The LA in conjunction with Ministry of Health to reduce disease burden through the provision cost effective and quality health care services and facilities closer to the people								
Strategies	Programme	Target							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
The LA in conjunction with the ministry of health and other stakeholders to construct 13 health posts and completion of a district hospital and solicit for recruitment of health personnel within 5 years.	Provision of health care	1	3	3	3	3	Number of Health Posts constructed	Ministry of Health	Annual
						1	Number of District Hospitals completed	Ministry of Health	Annual
		20	20	20	20	20	Number of Health personnel within 5 years	Ministry of Health	Annual
The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and other stake holders will conduct indoor residue spraying IRS twice a year in all households within 5 years.	Provision of health care	8	8	8	8	8	Number of Wards covered under the indoor residue spraying	Ministry of Health	Annual
The LA in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders will enhance provision of health Education through social behavioral change and communication	Health Education	8	8	8	8	8	Number of Wards provided with health Education through social behavioral change and communication	Ministry of Health	Annual
Ministry of Health and other stake holders will provide adequate medical supplies in all health centers in the district.	Health Care	8	8	8	8	8	Number of wards having adequate medical supplies	Ministry of Health	Annual

## **PART FOUR: CONCLUSION**

### **29.0 CONCLUSION**

In conclusion the IDP Process for Vubwi District was prepared in line with the guidelines and approach put forward by the Ministry of Local Government. An extensive public participation process was undertaken that included community meetings and other meetings.

The IDP process and development will continue to be dynamic in nature and there are and will remain areas of improvement in this process. Notwithstanding this, positive strides have been made to improve the strategic planning and management to the benefit of Vubwi community. It is trusted that the IDP and Budget Process have been an assertive effort in directing the Local Authority towards the development challenges and needs of our communities.

It should always be borne in mind that “service delivery is a journey not a destination”, therefore, constant consultation and engagement with stakeholders and clients should always be maintained to ensure continuous improvement. Local Authority will therefore ensure that its Annual Budget is guided directly by the priorities identified by the communities which are included in this IDP.

In order to achieve the vision “**An agriculture driven and prosperous economy offering quality, equitable, efficient and sustainable environmental and socio – economic development by 2030**”, it is important that Government, implementing agencies and other stakeholders adhere to the programs in the implementation plan. Implementation of programs outside the implementation plan would not add to the achievement of the set out strategies.

