

The Republic of Zambia

Mansa District

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023-2033



FOREWORD

The 2023-2033 Mansa Integrated Development Plan (IDP) has incorporated the districts vision of becoming a *“prosperous diverse CITY which responds to people’s needs in a sustainable way by 2033”*. Emphasis is on improving the lives of Mansa residents in all spheres of life. This will be done by employing various models whose aim will be to improve infrastructure across all sectors, so as to enhance productivity of the district as well as to upgrade the living standards of the residents.

Whilst ensuring that environmental sustainability is attained by mainstreaming both mitigation and adaptation of climate change strategies in the use of resources, the IDP puts in place measures that promote and improve the role of natural resources in addressing climate change in order to contribute to reducing its impact through mitigation and adaptation measures.

Mansa District shall focus on addressing the efficient provision of adequate health services, education services, water and sanitation services, low energy supply, agriculture services, management of natural resources, telecommunication services and management of existing unplanned settlements.

Formulating the Mansa IDP (2023-2033) will guide the development of Mansa District by informing the planning, decision making, budgeting and management by all stakeholders in



the district. The document will help the district plan for and provide an analytical framework on the needs of the people within it. The document will also provide a basis of support and funding from Government, Donors and the business community. Further, the plan will assist third policy makers to develop better strategies for the benefit of the people.

In order for the successful implementation of the Mansa District IDP, all stakeholders; Government, Non-Governmental Organisations, Civil Society Organisations, other private sector groups and Mansa residents are required to render their support, cooperation and commitment. In addition, robust resource mobilization will be required during the 2023-2033 plan period. I therefore, call upon all the above stakeholders to remain steadfast in playing their respective roles during the project planning, implementation and monitoring as well as control, in order to bring about the envisaged social economic revolution for our people.

MR NJIKHO MUSUKU

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mansa District has developed a 10 - year Integrated Development Plan (IDP) covering the period 2023-2033. Its formulation is timely and will address the improvement of infrastructure across all sectors, so as to enhance productivity of the district and to upgrade the living standards of the residents of Mansa District.

The District is envisioning to be prosperous and diverse by 2033 and this requires adequate physical and socio-economic planning and sustainable management of resources.

The IDP encompasses input from all stakeholders in the district including Government Institutions, Policy Makers, Traditional Leaders, CSOs, NGOs, FBOs and Community Members to ensure no institution or individual in the district works in silos. Suffice to mention that this IDP is anchored on various policy documents such as the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 Of 2015, the Vision 2030 and the 8th National Development Plan (8NDP) among others.

The Methodology used to formulate this IDP involved collection of both primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected from public meetings which were held in all 20 wards at different stages of the process. Various workshops were held with key stakeholders in the district. Data collection tools such as face to face interviews with identified key stakeholders were used. Secondary data was collected from Government policy documents and laws and



existing planning documents. The data analysis methods used included problem Tree Analysis and Geographic Information System for spatial data.

The Vision of the Mansa IDP is ***“prosperous diverse CITY which responds to people’s needs in a sustainable way by 2033”*** aimed at improving the lives of its residents in all spheres of life. Furthermore, to realise this vision, various goals and objectives have been formulated. Strategies have also been put in place to achieve the objectives. It is my hope that the Local Authority and all stakeholders in the District use this IDP as a guide to inform planning, budgeting, management and decision making in order to enhance service delivery in the district.

MRS IREEN CHIVWETA

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Mansa Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a product of a consultative process undertaken by Mansa Municipal Council with various Government Departments, as well as other stakeholders. I wish to thank the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD), the Luapula Province Provincial Planning Unit for the guidance provided throughout the IDP making process.

In addition, I wish to acknowledge, with great gratitude GIZ who provided financial and technical support in the formulation of the document. Also, special thanks go to the District Administration and the Mansa Municipal Council for coordinating the preparation of the IDP. To His Worship the Mayor of Mansa Cllr. Njikho Musuku and the Policy Makers who include the Deputy Mayor Cllr. Zebron Kulelwa and all the Councilors for their support. I wish to thank you for your input and approval of the Mansa IDP.

My Sincere gratitude goes to their Royal Highnesses Chief Chisunka, Chief Chimese and all the traditional leaders in Mansa District, thank you for supporting the process of preparing the Mansa IDP.

I also acknowledge contributions of all Government Departments namely; Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Green Economy, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, Department of Water Resources and Development and other private sector institutions are greatly



recognized. Thank you so much for your support.

The Ward Development Committees (WDCs), we thank you for your various inputs and contributions to the formulation process.

Lastly, but not the least, my acknowledgement goes to the members of staff in the Planning Department as well as other departments at Mansa Municipal Council for their commitment in making the IDP come to its conclusion.

May the vision of becoming a *“prosperous diverse city which responds to people’s needs in a sustainable way by 2023”* become a reality.

MS JOSEPHINE MWANZA
TOWN CLERK

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AHF	- Antihemophilic factor
AHM	- Action of Human Movement
ART	- Antiretroviral Therapy
ASF	- Ambulatory Surgical Facility
CAC	- Comprehensive Abortion care
CBD	- Central Business Districts
CBMP	- Community Based Growth Monitoring and Promotion
CBV	- Community Based Volunteers
CEEC	- Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission
CLTS	- Community- led Total Sanitation Approach
CSO	- Central statistics Office
COVID-19	- Corona Virus Disease 2019
DHO	- District Health Officer
DRC	- Democratic Republic of Congo
FISP	- Farmer input support programme
FMD	- Foot and Mouth Disease
GDP	- Gross Domestic Product
GFC	- Growth Factor Concentrate
GHSC	- Global Health Supply Chain
GIZ	- Gesellschaft Fur Grarprojekrt
GMA	- Game Management Areas
HCF	- Health Care Facility
HCFS	- Health Care Facility Services
HIV	- Human Immunodeficiency Virus
AIDS	- Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
HTS	- HIV Testing Services
ICT	- Information and Communication Technology
IDP	- Integrated Development Planning

IPAS	- Independent Physical Association
IRS	- Indoor Residual Sprays
ITCZ	- Inter Tropical Convergence Zone
ITNs	- Insecticide Treated Mosquito Nets
LPWSC	- Luapula Water and Sanitation Company
MMC	- Mansa Municipal Council
MMC	- Medicaid Managed Care
MOH	- Ministry of Health
NDP	- National Development Plan
NGO	- Non-Governmental Organization
NHCS	- Neighborhood Health Committees
NWASCO	- North- Western Water Supply and Sanitation Company
OC	- Ordinary Council
OTP	- Out Patient Therapeutic Program
PIMED	- Planning and information Management systems, engineering and legal.
PSM	- Paradoxical Septal Motion
RMNCH	- Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child and Adolescent health and Nutrition
SATBHSS	- Southern Africa Tuberculosis and Health Systems Support
SDGs	- Sustainable Development Goals
SEP	- Supply and Meeting Program
SMAGS	- Safe Mother hood action Groups
SUNTA	- Scaling up Nutrition Technical Care
TB	- Tuberculosis
TBDS	- Tick borne Disease
UK	- United Kingdom
USA	- United States of America
USAID	- United States Agency For International Development
VFR	- Visitation to Friends
WASH	- District Water and Sanitation Health education
WSS	- Water supply and sanitation

WT	- Water Treatment
WWTP	- Waste Water Treatment Plant
ZAMSTAT	- Zambia Statistical Agency
ZESCO	- Zambia Energy supply Company
ZTA	- Zambia Tourism Agency
ZTMP	- Zambia Tourism Master Plan

PART ONE

1.1. Introduction

Integrated Development Planning provides a framework for social, economic, institutional and spatial development that aims to ensure that all citizens have access to minimum level of basic services.

An IDP whilst anchored on the National Vision for development has the legal status to supersede all other existing plans that guide development in a district by aligning all projects, plans, budgets and resources with sustainable development priorities of the district. The district of Mansa through the implementation of this plan aspires to achieve a diversified city status by the year 2032 that sustainably responds to people's needs as agreed by all stakeholders. This projection comes as a result of the current social economic growth of the district especially after the Luapula exposition and the increase in the population. The preparation for the IDP was resolved by the Council under Minute Number MMC/OC/07/03/19 and Minute Number MMC/PIMED/129/11/21. The same was advertised in the government print media.

1.2. Political and Historical Perspective

1.2.1.1.2.1 Political Structure/Governance

The district has two types of administrative systems namely; General District Administration and Local Government Administration. The former is headed by the District Commissioner, while the latter is headed by the Mayor.

1.2.2.1.2.2 General District Administration

The main district administrative center is located along Kawambwa – Chembe Road, while Matanda sub-center is located 60 kilometers west of Mansa main district urban center. These are the two major sub-centers in the district.

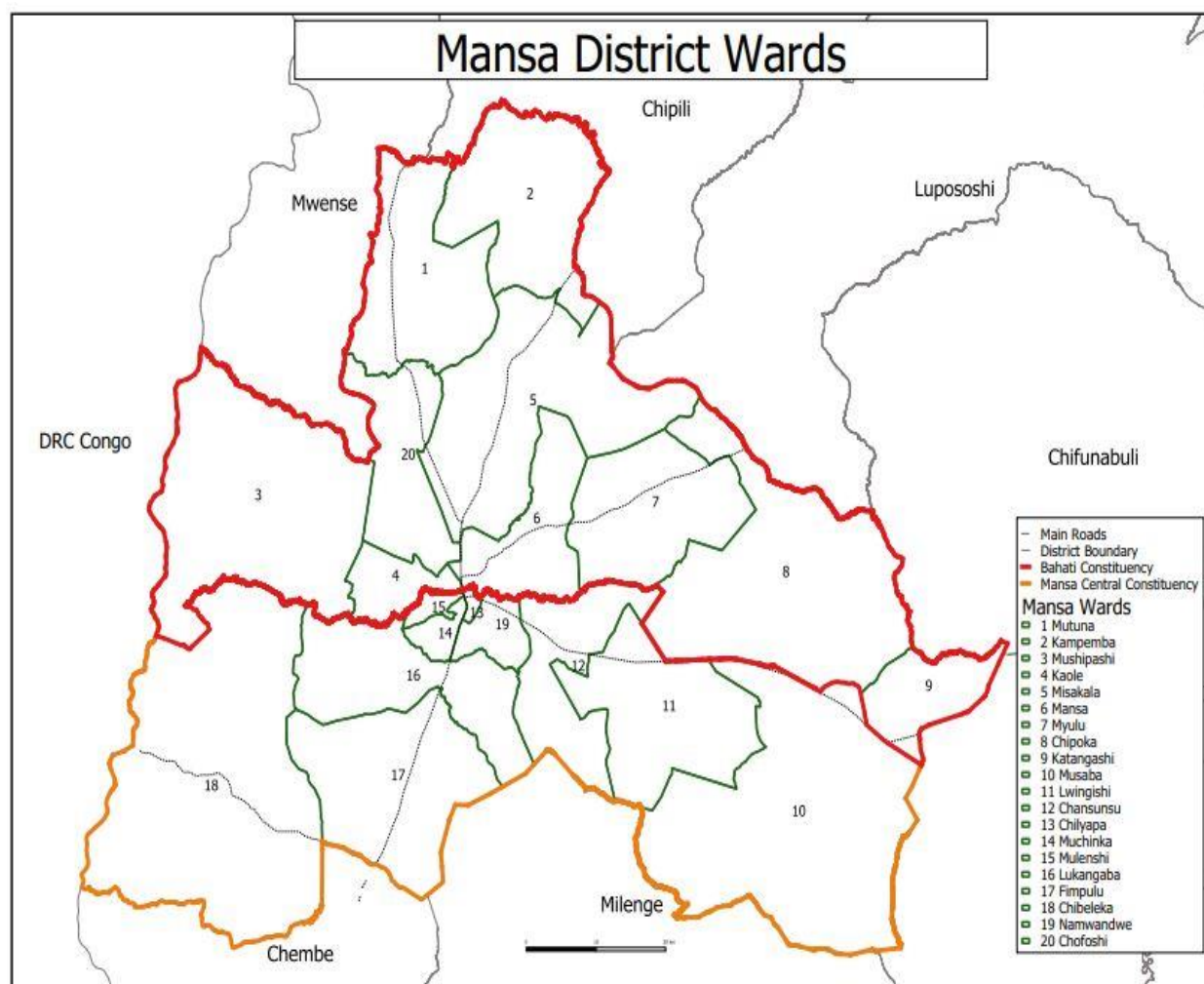
1.2.3.1.2.3 Mansa Municipal Council

Mansa district is made up of two parliamentary constituencies and twenty Council wards. It is composed of an elected mayor, twenty elected Ward Councilors and three chiefs selected by all chiefs in the district.

1.2.4.1.2.4 Political System, Governance and Traditional Leadership

Politically, Mansa District is being governed through two constituencies namely Mansa Central and Bahati Constituencies and twenty political wards namely: Mutuna, Myulu, Mansa, Misakalala, Kampemba, Kaole, Chibeleka, Chipoka, Chofoshi and Katangashi Wards in Bahati Constituency and Chilyapa, Mulenshi, Chansunsu, Muchinka, Lukangaba, Fimpulu, Musaba, Mushipashi, Namwandwe and Lwingishi Wards in Mansa Constituency.

Figure 1: Map depicting Mansa District Wards



Source: MMC/Grid3/2022

1.2.5. History of the Region

Mansa was formally known as Fort Roseberry Town and was founded by Mr. H. T Harrison. The district was created in 1900 in Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) before the independence. It is located between Lake Bangweulu to the east and the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The district has rich deposits of manganese minerals and once had a manganese battery manufacturing plant.

1.2.6. Traditional and Customary Leadership

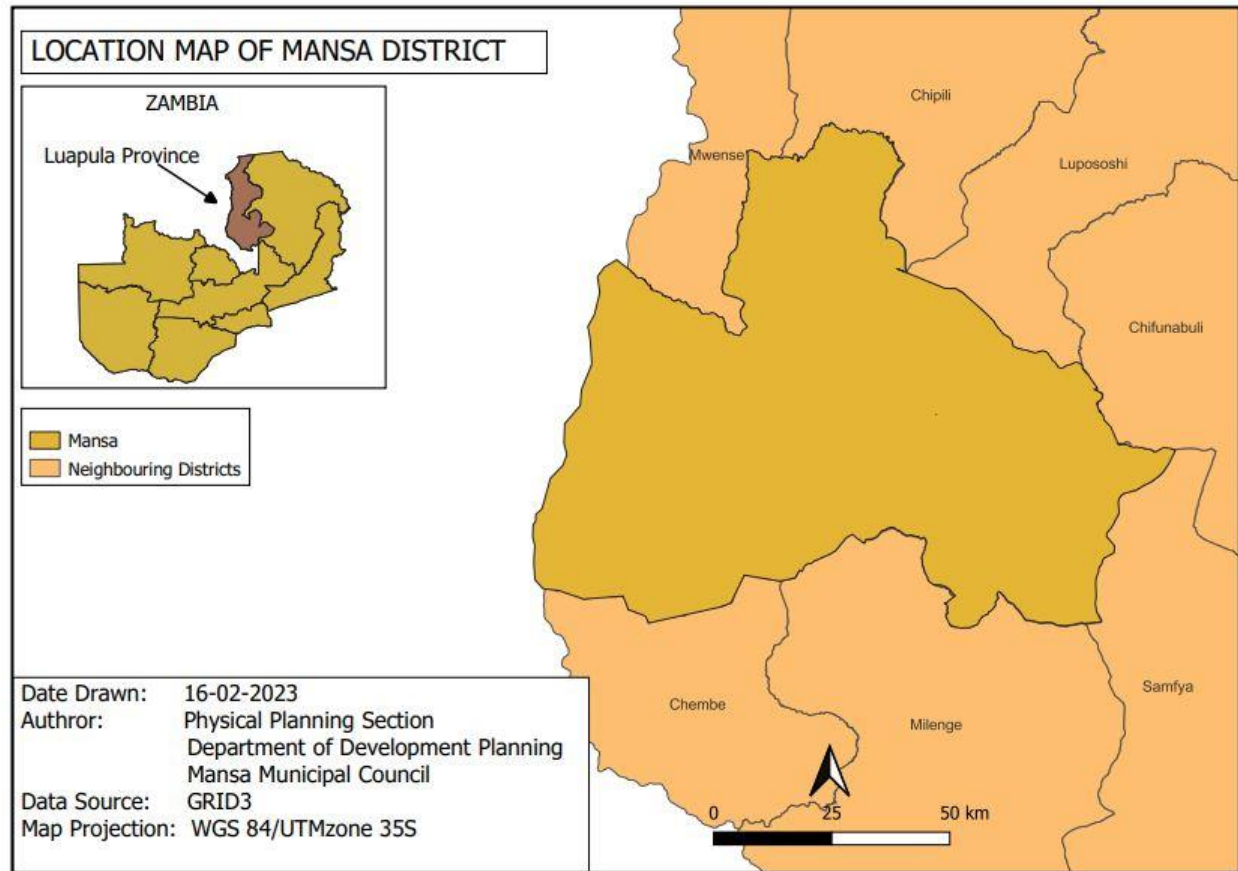
There are eight chiefs in the district namely Chiefs Chitembo, Chimese, Chisunka, Kalaba, Kalasa Lukangaba, Mabumba, Mibenge and Matanda. However, only seven chiefdoms have palaces within the district except chief Chitembo whose palace is in Chifunabuli district. Inhabitants of Mansa district are from various ethnic groups with Ushi as the majority. There are Ng'umbo people in the eastern part of the district along the border with Samfya District.

1.3. Physical Environment and Geographical Location

1.3.1. Location and Size

Mansa District is the provincial capital of Luapula Province of Zambia. It is 750 kilometers from the capital city Lusaka and 240 kilometers from Ndola which is the provincial capital of the Copperbelt Province. It lies on an approximate Latitude 11 degrees and 12 minutes south of the Equator and Longitude 28 degrees and 52 minutes east of the Greenwich. The district covers a total area of 7, 675.62 Square Kilometers. The district shares boundaries with seven districts, which are Mwense District to the North-West; Chipili, Chifunabuli and Lupososhi Districts to the North-East; Samfya District to the East; Milenge District to the South-East; Chembe District to the South-West; and an international boundary with DR Congo to the West and South as shown in Map 2. The integrated development plan (IDP) covers the whole district of Mansa.

Figure 2: Map depicting the Location of Mansa district



Source: MMC/GRID 3 2021

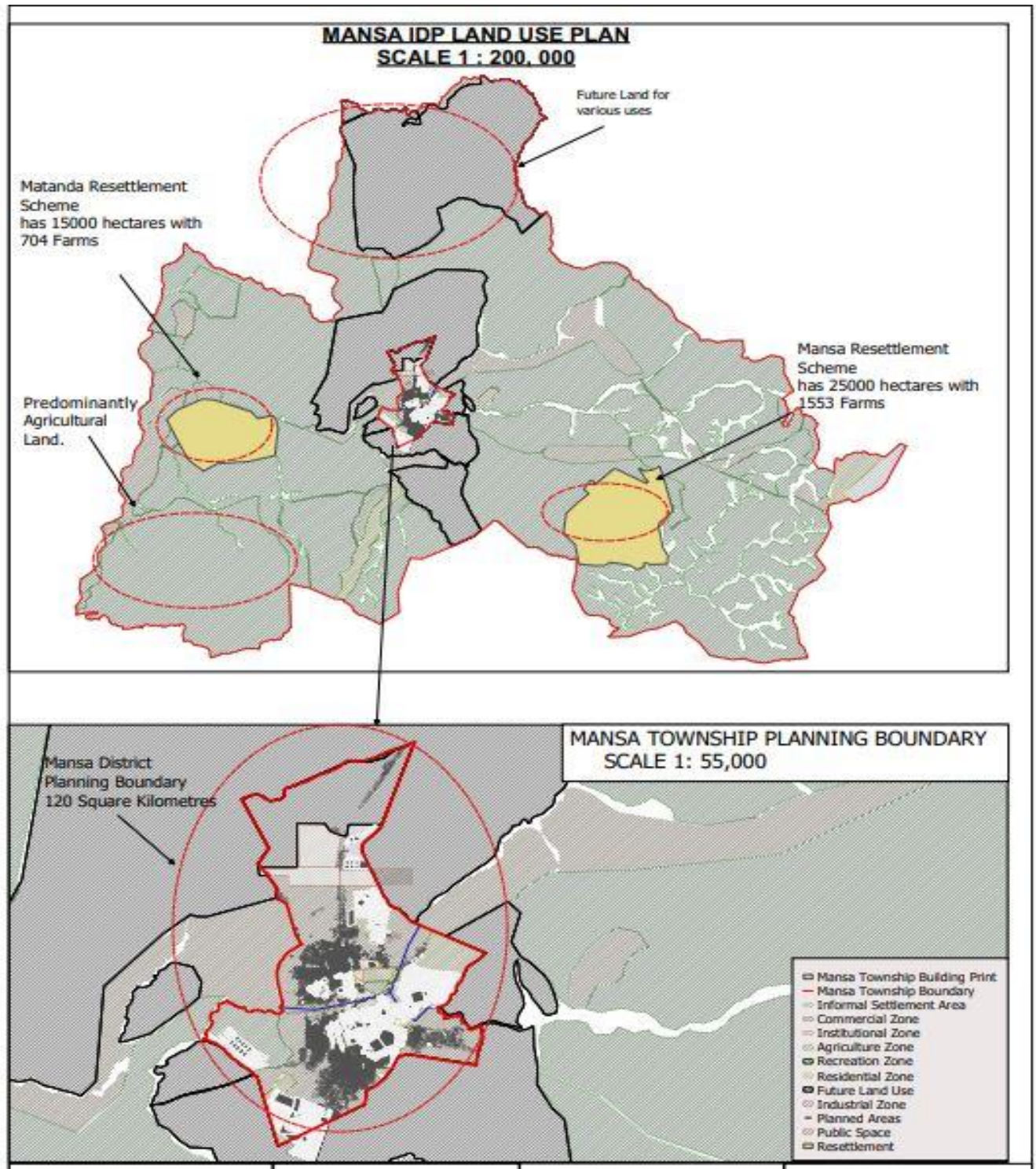
1.3.2. Land and Land Use

Before the 2013 delimitation process, Mansa district had a total land size of 11,731 Square kilometers. However, the district was divided after the creation of Chembe district on the Southern part leaving a total land size of 7, 675.62 Square kilometers. The delimitation also brought about the removal and realignment of some wards which were originally falling where Chembe district is. Although the district lost vast land after the creation of Chembe district, it still remained with the two constituencies (Mansa Central and Bahati Constituencies). As at 2022, there were 10 wards in each of the constituencies thereby having a total number of 20 wards in the district

Mansa district is divided into state and customary land. The state land in the district covers mainly the township planning boundary as extended under the Statutory Instrument Number 61 of 2013. There are also selected parcels of land outside the township planning boundary which have been converted from customary land into state land making a cumulative total of 120 square kilometres (thereby giving 0.015 percent of total planned land) in state land while the rest of 7,555.62 square

kilometres of the land is held under customary land (thereby giving 99.98 percent of total unplanned land). Map 3 below shows the land use within the township planning boundary.

Figure 3: Map depicting the Land Use



Source: MMC/Grid3/2022

1.4. Climate

The climate of the region is controlled largely by the North-South migration of the inter tropical convergence zone (ITCZ) with three distinct seasons which are; a hot and dry season which starts from mid-August to mid-November, a wet rainy season which starts from mid-November to April and a cool dry season which starts in May to mid-August. All the three seasons are characterized by two seasons; wet and dry season. The Wet season starts in November and ends in April, while the dry season extends from May to October. The average annual rainfall is 1200mm.

The location of Mansa district on the Luapula Province of Zambia has the climatic conditions that are prevalent almost in the entire Province.

Geographically, Luapula Province of Zambia lies within a zone of seasonally high rainfall on the Central African Plateau ranging from 1000 mm to 1500 mm per annum. Annual mean temperatures range between 22.5°C to 25°C. In the dry season temperatures range between 18°C to 27°C and in the cool dry season temperatures range between 6°C to 25°.

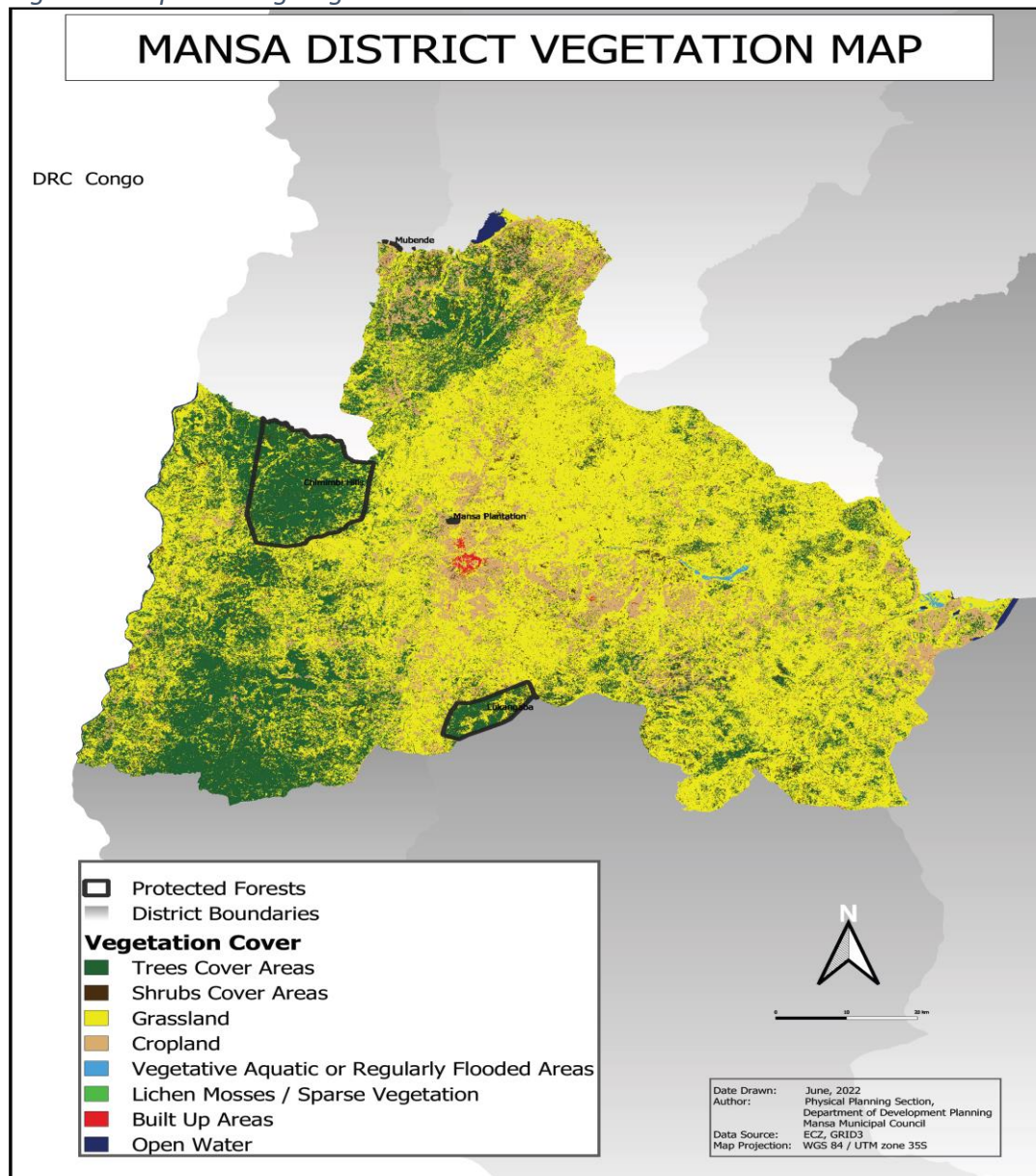
1.5. Topography

Mansa has dolomite formation which normally provides the best aquifer in the region, the schists associated with the beds below, especially within the Cheta formation give relatively poor yields. This is indicative of the structural character of the geological environment which, as reflected by the geophysical investigations of the area, should be relatively conducive to water production. The quality of the ground water is associated with the three significant Lithology, and these are; Dolomite and Dolomitic Gemstone, Schists, Sandstones and Phyllites (psammites and pelites) and Alluvial Cover (weathered profile).

1.6. Vegetation

The characteristic vegetation type for Mansa district is Miombo woodland, which covers much of the plateau, and low laying areas. Dambos are extensive and comprise an important land resource in agricultural production. These low lying, treeless waterlogged linear progressions vary considerably in size (from 1Km in Width to 18 km in length) and soil textures. Top soils are however, generally loamy with high organic matter.

Figure 4: Map Showing Vegetation in the District



Source: MMC/GRID 3, 2022

The district has 4 protected forest areas with the total cover of 90, 173 hectares spread in different locations.

1.7. Hydrology

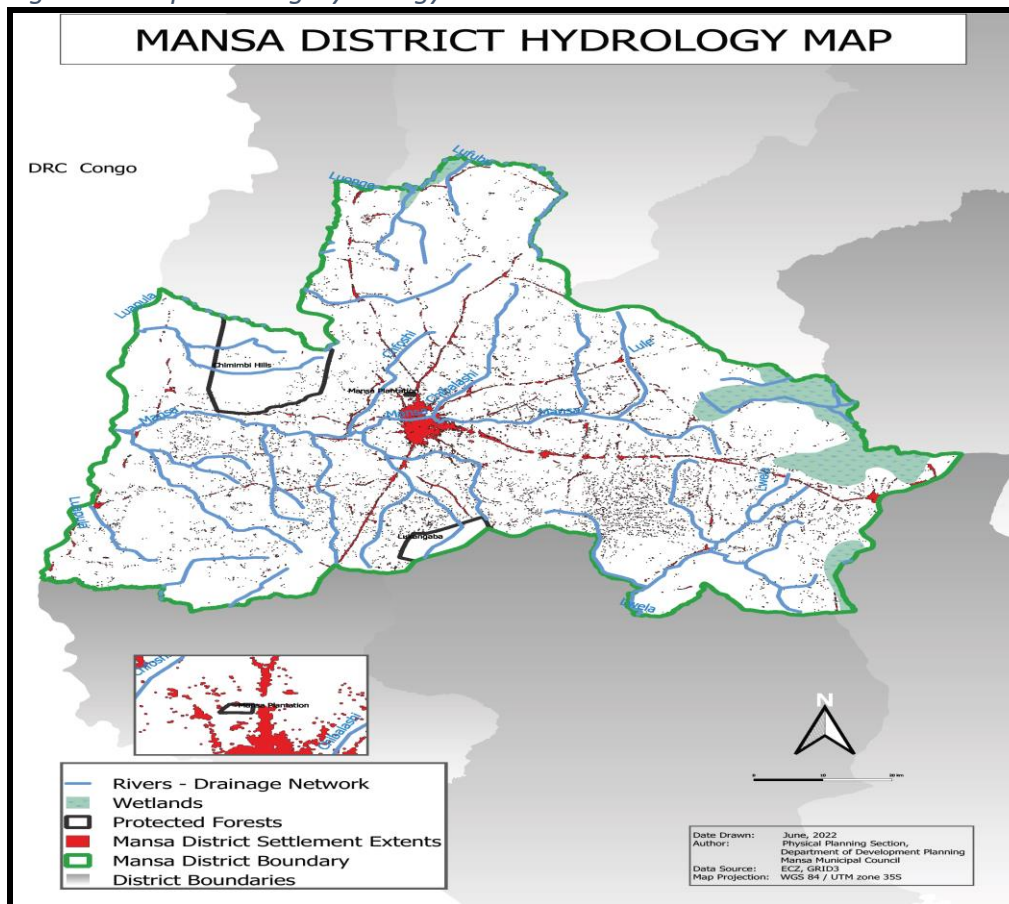
The main water bodies in the district are Luapula River and Mansa River. Mansa River has its tributaries such as the Chishishi River from the east, Lule River and Chibalashi River in the north east of the district. These rivers are generally perennial although water levels become low during the dry months of September and October.

Mansa River is the main source of fresh water which flows into Luapula River, this is where Luapula Water and Sanitation Company (LpWSC) has the Water Treatment (WT) on the upstream and Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) on the downstream.

In general, the district has so much water to support a variety of activities such as irrigation farming and fishing.

In terms of ground water resources, while rainfall is the primary contributor, it is lithology (or rock type) and the structural character (porosity, clay content, folding, joining and foliation) that are relevant with respect to water availability. The rainfall regime has remained reasonably uniform over a long period in the district and provides sufficient recharge facility for the aquifer although seasonal ground water level fluctuations occur according to rainfall and pumping. Generally, ground water levels go down between May and November and rise between December and April during the rainy season.

Figure 5: Map Showing Hydrology



Source: MMC/GRID 3, 2022

1.8. Geology and Soils

The geology of Luapula province comprises of various rocks dating back thousands of years ago. Schist's is found in an extensive area north of the Luapula province with a red heavy soil suitable for maize and dolerites very fertile red soil on which peasant farmers depend.

These rock formations consist of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. The geological setting comprises of carbonate rocks of the late Precambrian to lower Palaeozoic Katanga Super group, that are found within synclinal structures, as well as metamorphic shale, siltstone and sandstone. The Meta sedimentary sequence is underlain by granitic gneiss, Migmatite and granite domes from the Basement Complex which are the rocks of interest.

Generally, the soils are Pisolitic ferricrete or laterite mixed with reddish brown to rust coloured sandy loams to clay loams. The soils are permeable and well drained and reflect possibly the gemstone beneath.

The soils fall under the Ibex soil series 5, which represents agriculturally productive soils with high inherent fertility. This arises from a relatively high organic matter content that forms a pool of nutrients. The mineralogy of the soils, which have developed over the basic rocks such as gemstone and dolomite, also supports the high inherent fertility. Primarily rain-fed Cassava, maize, groundnuts and sweet potatoes are grown for household consumption and a little for income generation.

The district has plenty concentration of high grades manganese ores dotted across all over the district. Other Minerals found in the district on a small scale though are Copper, Citrine, Limestone and sugilite.

PART TWO: PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

2.0 Demographic Analysis

The district population has been increasing over the years with an annual population growth of 2.4 in 2010 and as provincial headquarters for Luapula, Mansa district has seen influx of people trading and seeking land for settlement hence expanding the population.

2.1 Historical Population Levels and historical Population Growth rate at district and Ward Level

Table 1 below shows total population of the district in comparison with that of the Province and the nation and their annual growth rates.

Table 1: Population and Annual Growth Rate 2000 and 2022

	TOTAL POPULATION				ANNUAL GROWTH RATE			
	2000	2010	2015	2022	2000	2010	2015	2022
ZAMBIA	9,885,591	13,092,666	15,473,905	17,885,423	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.7
LUAPULA PROVINCE	775,353	991,927	1,127,453	1,278,847	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.3
MANSA DISTRICT	179,749	204,998	257,505	264,295	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.1

Source: CSO Census 2010 and Zambia Projected Population (2011 - 2035)

2.2 Population density at ward level

According to the 2010 Census report, Mansa district had an estimated population of ~~228,392~~204,998 of which ~~50.8~~51 percent were females and 49 percent were males. In Luapula province, Nchelenge district had a higher population density which stood at 36.2 persons per square kilometre followed by Chiengwe at 27.5 persons per square kilometre, while Mansa district had 22.0 persons per square kilometre. The districts with the least population density were Kawambwa at 14.0 persons per square kilometre and Milenge at 7.0 persons per square kilometre. In 2010, population density for Mansa district was higher than the national population density of 17.4 people per square kilometres.

Table 2: Number of Household and Total Population of the District by Constituency before delimitation of wards in 2016.

Bahati	Ward	Households	Males	Females	Total Population
	Mutuna	2,260	6,969	7,029	13,998
	Misakalala	1,993	5,271	5,202	10,473
	Kaole	639	1,550	1,529	3,079
	Mushipashi	1,630	4,119	4,273	8,392
	Mansa	5,561	14,300	14,739	29,039
	Myulu	3,764	9,728	9,804	19,532
	Muleshi	1,476	3,739	3,788	7,527
Constituency Total		17,823	45,676	46,364	92,040
Mansa Central	Muchinka	6,235	16,101	16,884	32,985
	Mulenshi	3,951	10,427	11,106	21,533
	Lukanga	3,409	8,906	9,082	17,988
	Chilyapa	1,158	2,291	3,123	6,034
	Chansu	1,886	4,697	4,998	9,695
	Lwingishi	3,082	8,173	8,359	16,532
	Chibeleka	1,584	3,982	4,209	8,191
	Lukola	1,333	3,594	3,637	7,231
	Luapula	3,170	7,869	8,294	16,163

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<u>Constituency Total</u>	<u>25,808</u>	<u>66,660</u>	<u>69,629</u>	<u>136,352</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>43,631</u>	<u>112,336</u>	<u>116,056</u>	<u>228,932</u>

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<u>Constituency</u>	<u>Ward</u>	<u>Households</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total Population</u>
Bahati	<u>Mutuna</u>	<u>2,260</u>	<u>6,969</u>	<u>7,029</u>	<u>13,998</u>
	<u>Misakalala</u>	<u>1,993</u>	<u>5,271</u>	<u>5,202</u>	<u>10,473</u>
	<u>Kaole</u>	<u>639</u>	<u>1,550</u>	<u>1,529</u>	<u>3,079</u>
	<u>Mushipashi</u>	<u>1,630</u>	<u>4,119</u>	<u>4,273</u>	<u>8,392</u>
	<u>Mansa</u>	<u>5,561</u>	<u>14,300</u>	<u>14,739</u>	<u>29,039</u>
	<u>Myulu</u>	<u>3,764</u>	<u>9,728</u>	<u>9,804</u>	<u>19,532</u>
	<u>Muleshi</u>	<u>1,476</u>	<u>3,739</u>	<u>3,788</u>	<u>7,527</u>
<u>Constituency Total</u>		<u>17,323</u>	<u>45,676</u>	<u>46,364</u>	<u>92,040</u>
<u>Mansa Central</u>	<u>Muchinka</u>	<u>6,235</u>	<u>16,101</u>	<u>16,884</u>	<u>32,985</u>
	<u>Mulenshi</u>	<u>3,951</u>	<u>10,427</u>	<u>11,106</u>	<u>21,533</u>
	<u>Lukangaba</u>	<u>3,409</u>	<u>8,906</u>	<u>9,082</u>	<u>17,988</u>
	<u>Chilyapa</u>	<u>1,158</u>	<u>22,911</u>	<u>3,123</u>	<u>6,034</u>
	<u>Chansusu</u>	<u>1,886</u>	<u>4,697</u>	<u>4,998</u>	<u>9,695</u>
	<u>Lwingishi</u>	<u>3,082</u>	<u>8,173</u>	<u>8,359</u>	<u>16,532</u>
	<u>Chibeleka</u>	<u>1,584</u>	<u>3,982</u>	<u>4,209</u>	<u>8,191</u>
<u>Constituency Total</u>		<u>21,305</u>	<u>75,197</u>	<u>57,761</u>	<u>112,958</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>38,628</u>	<u>120,873</u>	<u>104,125</u>	<u>204,998</u>

Source: CSO Projected Population (2011 -2035)

As at 2022 the district grew in population in various wards and six more wards had been created causing a cumulative total of twenty wards. In the same year there were ten wards in Bahati constituency and ten wards in Mansa Central constituency respectively as depicted in table 3 below. The population only show the wards which existed and had their population counted in the 2010 census of population. It also shows some wards which emanated as a result of delimitation.

Table 3: Total Population for the Wards

Mansa District	Mansa Central Constituency	Ward Name	Total Population
	Mansa Central Constituency	Chilyapa/Namwandwe	<u>6,034</u>
		Chansunsu	<u>9,695</u>
		Lwingishi	<u>16,532</u>
		Muchinka/Musaba	<u>32,985</u>
		Mulenshi	7527
		<u>Mushipashi</u>	<u>8,392</u>
		Lukangaba/Fimpulu	17,988
	Bahati Constituency		
		Chibeleka	<u>8,191</u>
		<u>Mutuna</u> /Kampemba	<u>13,998</u>
		<u>Misakalala</u>	<u>10,473</u>
		Mansa/Kaole/Chofoshi	29,039
		Myulu/Katangashi/Chipoka	19532

Source: CSO (2010)

Table 3 shows the creation of 8 more wards in order to have 20 wards in the district. From Mansa Central constituency Namwandwe, Musaba and Fimpulu wards were created from Chilyapa, Muchinka and Lukangaba wards respectively, while in Bahati constituency; Kampemba, Kaole, Chofoshi, Katangashi and Chipoka wards were created from Mutuna, Mansa and Myulu wards respectively.

2.3 Population of urban and rural areas

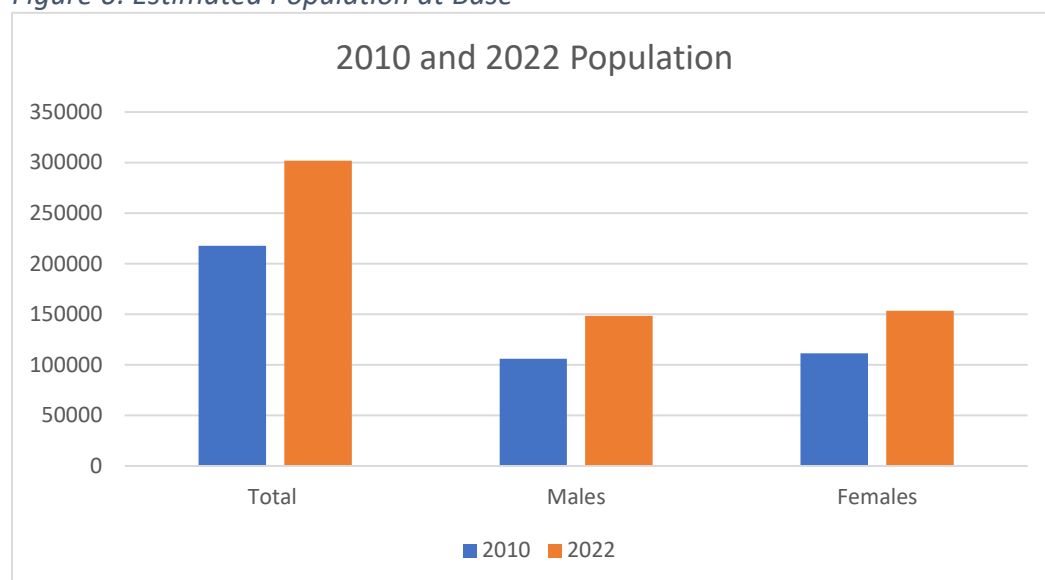
The urban areas in the district are falling within the Planning Boundary while the rural areas are in the customary land.

2.4 Estimated Population at base year

According to CSO (2010), the population for Mansa district in 2010 was 217, 603(~~228, 392~~) comprised of 106, 148 males and 111,455 females. Currently, the population for the district as at

the year (2022) according to Zambia Statistical Agency population projection is at 301, 807 with 148,309 males and 153, 498 females respectively.

Figure 6: Estimated Population at Base

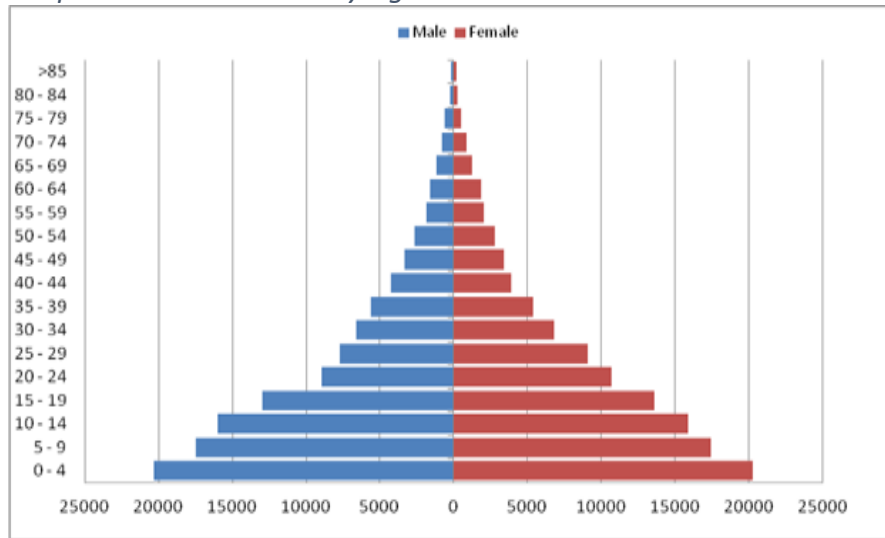


Source: CSO Census 2010 and Population Projection, 2011-2035

2.5 Age and sex Characteristics of population at base

The population of the district has been distributed according to the age and sex. In 2022, it clearly shows that the district had a total population of 301,807 with 148,309 males and 153,498 females respectively. There were more of the young people with the age groups from 0 to 25 years. Persons with above 80 years were very few and the working class of between 25 years to 50 years were slightly more in numbers as compared to those between 50 and 70 years.

Figure 7: Population Distribution by Age



Source: Projected Population, 2011-2035

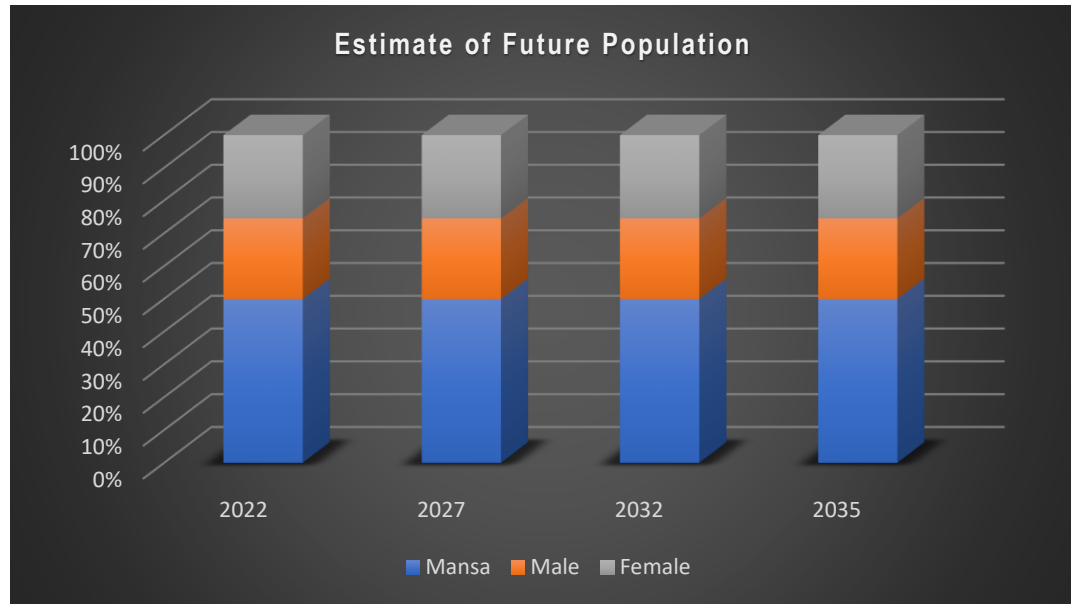
3.0 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

3.1 Estimate of the future population of the IDP area in 5, 10 and 20 years.

The district will see a steady increase in population from 2022 to 2035. The annual population growth rate for Mansa district is standing at 2.1 percent and the population is expected to grow as shown in the graph below. According to Population and Demographic Projections (2011-2035) the population of the district in 2022 was 301, 807. By 2027 the population of the district is expected to be 336, 297, while in 2032 it is expected to be 374, 785 and then increase to 399, 896 in the year 2035 as depicted in the graph below.

Currently, the country is carrying out the census of population throughout the provinces.

Figure 8: Estimated Future Population

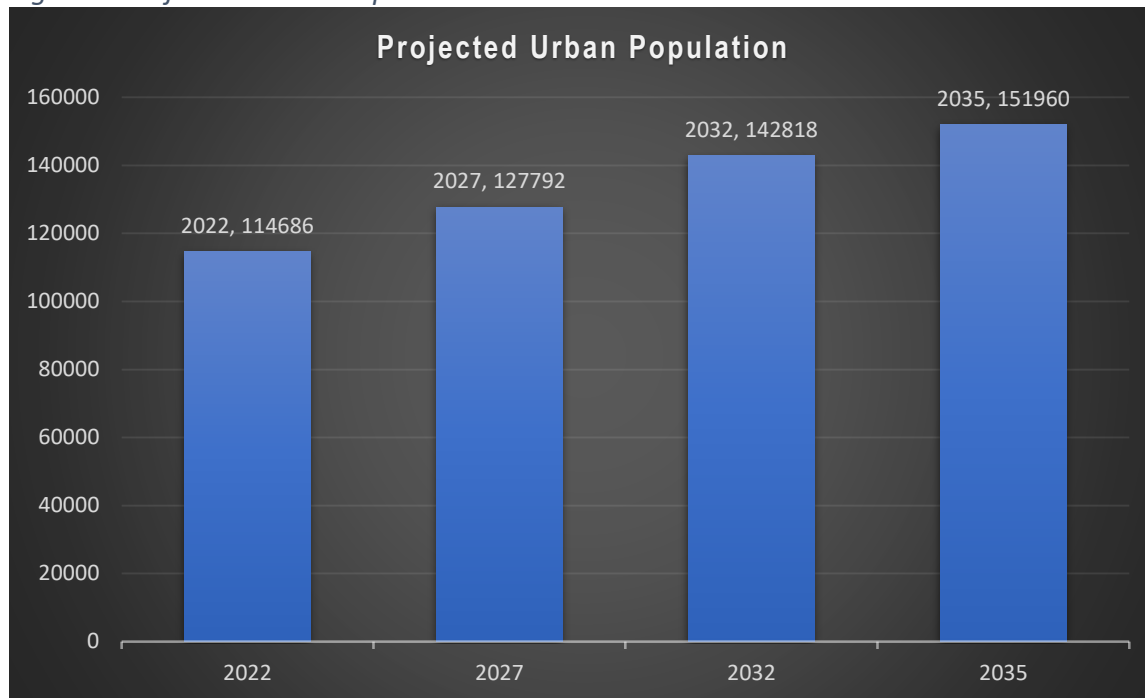


Source: Projected Population, 2011-2035

3.2 Estimate of the future urban population of the IDP area in 5, 10 and 20 years.

The country as a whole has seen increase in its urban population. The population for Zambia shows that in 2022 there were 7,844,141 people living in urban areas, while Luapula province had a share of 228,616 people living in urban areas. The urban population of the district is consistently increasing from the base year 2022 to 2035 in line with the Population projection (2011- 2035). In 2022, the increase was 114, 686 representing 21 percent and increased to 127, 792 representing 24 percent of the 2035 projected population, further, in 2032 the projected population rose to 142, 818 representing 27 percent. Furthermore, in 2035 the urban population was projected to increase to 151, 960 representing 28 percent. It is evident that the raise in population is caused by the increased activities in the district as Mansa is expanding.

Figure 9: Projected Urban Population



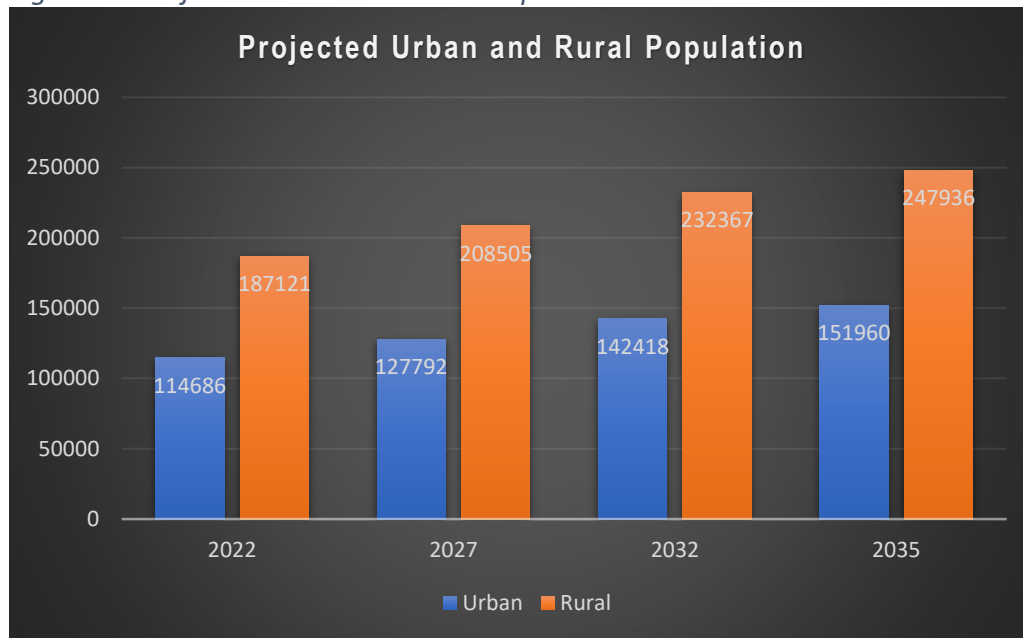
Source: Projected Population, 2011-2035

3.3 Estimate of the future rural population of the IDP area in 5, 10 and 20 years.

Predominantly, Zambia as a country has more people living in Rural areas as compared to the population in the urban. The rural population for Zambia in 2022 was at 11,766,141 while Luapula as a province had a total population in rural areas of 1, 285,395. According to ~~The~~ the 2010 census, the proportion of people living in the rural areas was at 65.8 percent in Mansa District which was more than the people living in the urban areas at 34.2 percent. 50.8 percent were females and 49. percent were males as compared to 2022 statistics showing 62 percent living in rural areas whereas 38 percent were in the urban areas.

Figure 5 below indicates that the population in rural areas will keep on growing from the projected 187, 121 in 2022 to the projected 247, 936 in 2035.

Figure 10: Projected Urban and Rural Population



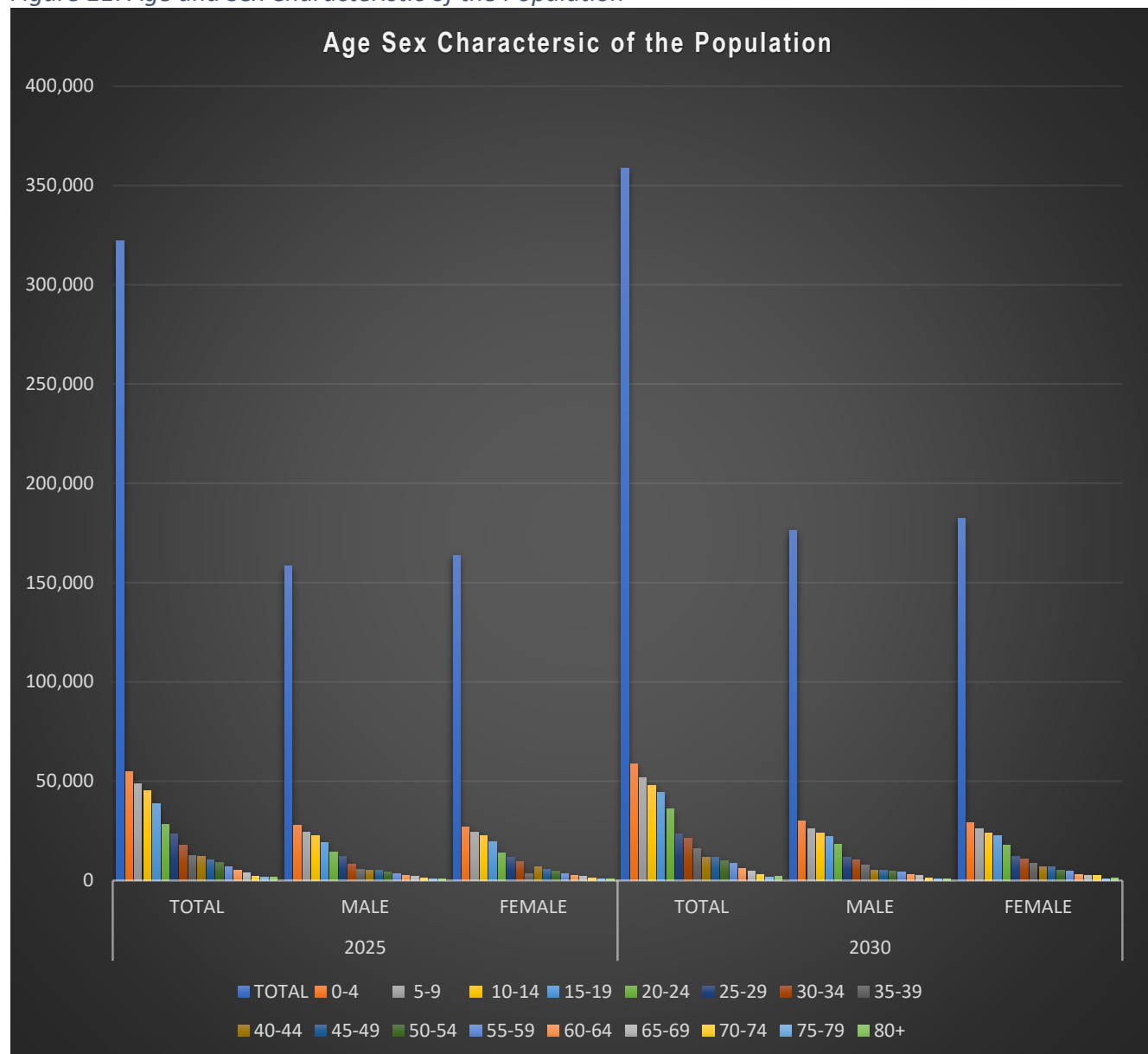
Source: Projected Population, 2011-2035

3.4 Likely Age and Sex Characteristics of Population at Year 5 and Year 10.

The Census Projected Population (2011 -2035) shows that the population will have more of the young people from the age of 0 to 25 years and it will begin going down as the number of years increases as indicated in the bar graph below. This means that the district will experience more birth and mortality rate will be reduced for the age groups from 0 to 25 years.

According to the graph, persons with more than 70 years will continue to be very few and the numbers are increasing in a decreasing manner with the passage of time. The district life expectancy is at a projected 50.8 for males and 56.8 for females in 2022 and gradually increases to 56.0 for males and 62.5 for females in 2035 respectively.

Figure 11: Age and Sex Characteristic of the Population



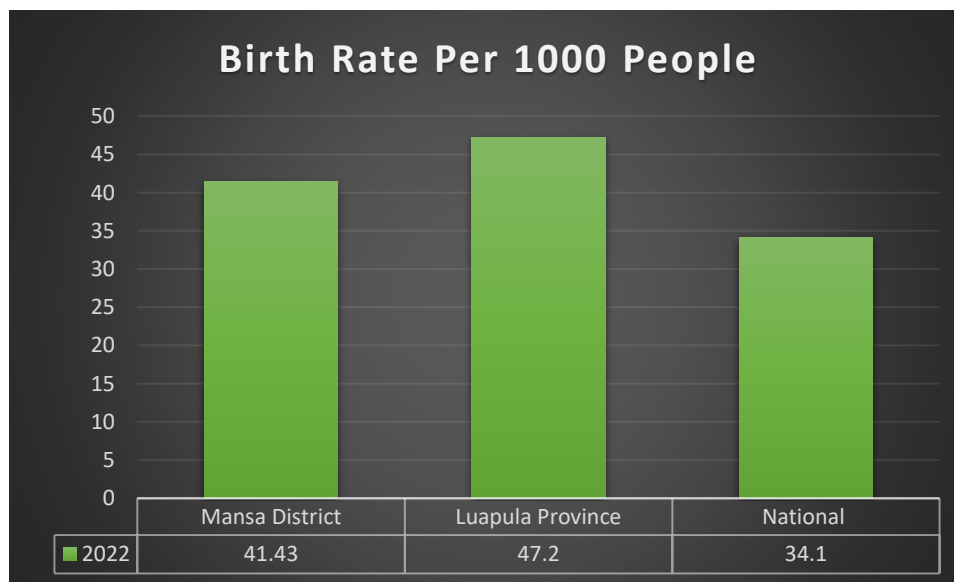
Source: Projected Population, 2011-2035

The increased population with less than 25 years is being attributed to the increased Birth rate for the past 5 years and beyond. The average institutional deliveries as well as the Birth rates from 2017 to 2021 have been recorded as indicated in the graphs below. The Graphs shows constant increase in the deliveries as well as the birth rates contributing to the overall population and thereby impacting the population pyramid of the district as captured in the graph above.

3.5 Birth Rate

In the year 2022, the birth rate for Mansa district was at 41.43 per 1000 people while in Luapula province it stood at 47.2 per 1000 people which was slightly above Mansa district birth rate. At the national level, the birth rate in 2022 was at 34.1 per 1000 people. The national birth rate fell gradually from 49.5 per 1000 in 1973 to 34.1 per 1000 in 2022 which implies that the population for the country has been increasing at a decreasing rate when the two figures are compared.

Figure 12: Birth Rate

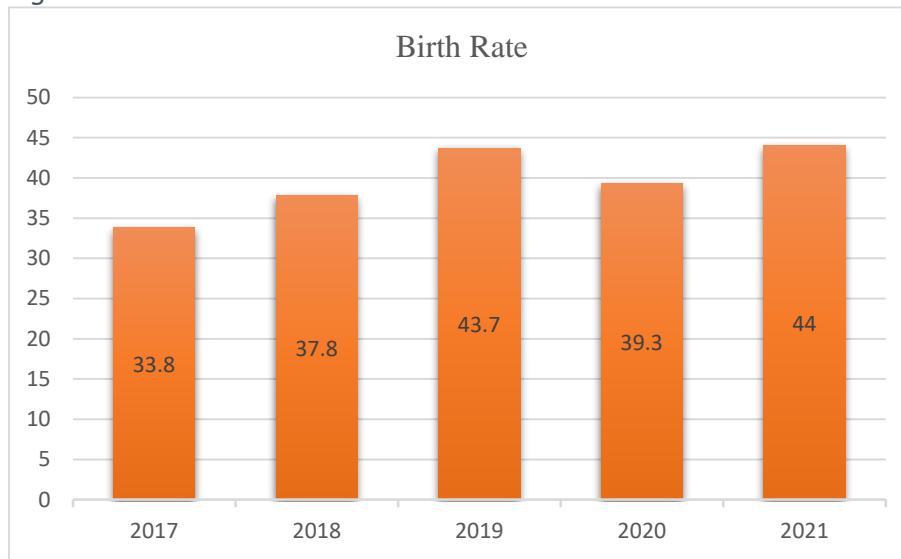


Source: MoH, 2023

Mansa district birth rate per 1000 people for the period 2017 to 2021 showed that there was an increase from 2017 to 2019 then it dropped in 2020. The drop in birth rate in 2020 could be attributed to the Covid 19 pandemic.

The graph below shows a Five-year district birth rate trend from 2017 to 2021 per 1000.

Figure 13: Mansa District Birth Rate

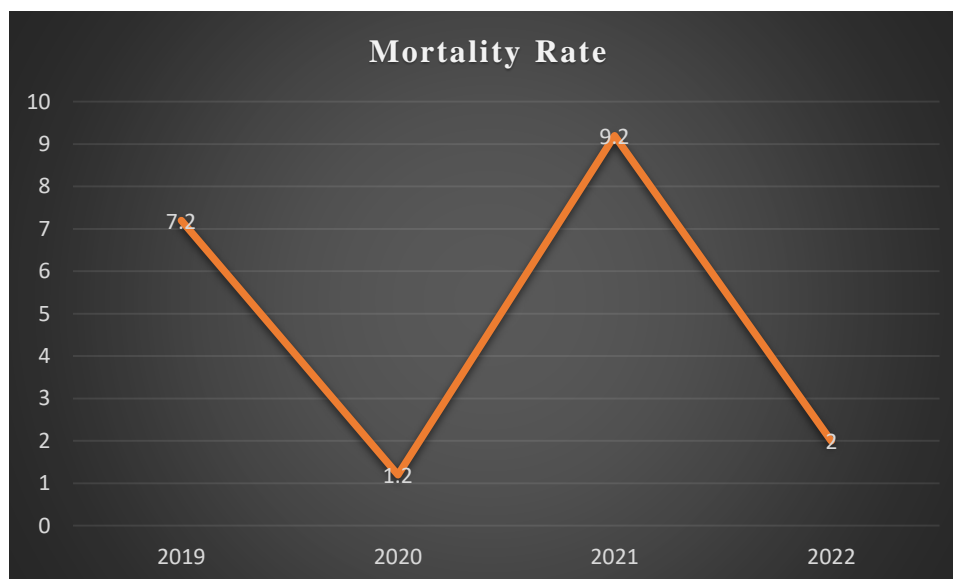


Source: District Health Office, 2021

3.6 Mortality Rate

The district mortality rate had been fluctuating for the past four years from 7.2 per 1000 in 2019 to 2 per 1000 admissions in 2022. In 2019 it recorded the highest of the Four years at 9.2 per 1000 admissions as illustrated in figure 9 below.

Figure 14: Mortality Rate



Source: District Health Office, 2022

On the other hand, the national mortality rate was 6.7 per 1000 people in 2022. The national mortality rate was decreasing on average by 3.5% each year for the past 26 years, although before that it grew from 13.4 per 1000 people in 1977 to 17.5 per 1000 people in 1997.

3.7 ~~2.1.2~~ Population Growth Rate

Between 2000 and 2010, comparing the districts in the province, the population growth rate for Mansa District was 2.4 percent whilst Milenge District had the highest growth rate of 4.2 percent in the province. The growth rate for Mansa District was lower than the provincial and the national population growth rate. The provincial and national growth rates were 2.8 percent and 2.5 percent respectively, while the annual rate of population growth between 2011 and 2035 in Luapula province was at 2.3 percent (Population and Demographic Projections 2011-2035).~~2.~~

The population of Mansa district has been consistently growing from the year 2000, 2010 and 2020. The district's population in 2000 was 179, 749. In 2010, after the Census of Population and housing the district recorded a total population of 217,603 while its projected population for the year 2020 shows a population of 264, 295 (Projected Population, 2011 to 2035).

3.8 Population Distribution by age

Mansa has experienced an unprecedented population increase from 179,749 in 2000 to 228,392 in 2010, representing an annual population growth rate of 2.4 per cent (CSO, 2010). The population is predominantly young with about 55.2 per cent below the age of 18 years. The increase in population has been necessitated by two main factors which are; urbanization and migration.

Table 4: Population Distribution by Age:

	<u>Total</u>			<u>Rural</u>			<u>Urban</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>204,998</u>	<u>100,873</u>	<u>104,125</u>	<u>126,845</u>	<u>62,725</u>	<u>64,120</u>	<u>78,153</u>	<u>38,148</u>	<u>40,005</u>
<u>0-4</u>	<u>36,256</u>	<u>18,152</u>	<u>18,104</u>	<u>24,324</u>	<u>12,139</u>	<u>12,185</u>	<u>11,932</u>	<u>6,013</u>	<u>5,919</u>
<u>5 - 9</u>	<u>31,058</u>	<u>15,512</u>	<u>15,546</u>	<u>20,362</u>	<u>10,256</u>	<u>10,106</u>	<u>10,696</u>	<u>5,256</u>	<u>5,440</u>
<u>10 -14</u>	<u>28,471</u>	<u>14,279</u>	<u>14,192</u>	<u>17,679</u>	<u>9,058</u>	<u>8,621</u>	<u>10,792</u>	<u>5,221</u>	<u>5,571</u>
<u>15 - 19</u>	<u>23,958</u>	<u>11,717</u>	<u>12,241</u>	<u>13,864</u>	<u>6,821</u>	<u>7,043</u>	<u>10,094</u>	<u>4,896</u>	<u>5,198</u>
<u>20 - 24</u>	<u>17,886</u>	<u>8,188</u>	<u>9,698</u>	<u>10,056</u>	<u>4,507</u>	<u>5,549</u>	<u>7,830</u>	<u>3,681</u>	<u>4,149</u>

<u>25 - 29</u>	<u>15,130</u>	<u>7,016</u>	<u>8,114</u>	<u>8,668</u>	<u>4,044</u>	<u>4,624</u>	<u>6,462</u>	<u>2,972</u>	<u>3,490</u>
<u>730-34</u>	<u>12,021</u>	<u>5,916</u>	<u>6,105</u>	<u>6,936</u>	<u>3,420</u>	<u>3,516</u>	<u>5,085</u>	<u>2,496</u>	<u>2,589</u>
<u>35-39</u>	<u>9,842</u>	<u>5,034</u>	<u>4,808</u>	<u>5,831</u>	<u>2,979</u>	<u>2,852</u>	<u>4,011</u>	<u>2,055</u>	<u>1,956</u>
<u>40-44</u>	<u>7,301</u>	<u>3,842</u>	<u>3,459</u>	<u>4,444</u>	<u>2,314</u>	<u>2,130</u>	<u>2,857</u>	<u>1,528</u>	<u>1,329</u>
<u>45-49</u>	<u>6,101</u>	<u>3,006</u>	<u>3,095</u>	<u>3,727</u>	<u>1,861</u>	<u>1,866</u>	<u>2,374</u>	<u>1,145</u>	<u>1,229</u>
<u>50-54</u>	<u>4,851</u>	<u>2,364</u>	<u>2,487</u>	<u>3,006</u>	<u>1,495</u>	<u>1,511</u>	<u>1,845</u>	<u>869</u>	<u>976</u>
<u>55-59</u>	<u>3,496</u>	<u>1,652</u>	<u>1,844</u>	<u>2,244</u>	<u>1,053</u>	<u>1,191</u>	<u>1,252</u>	<u>599</u>	<u>653</u>
<u>60-64</u>	<u>3,120</u>	<u>1,453</u>	<u>1,667</u>	<u>2,018</u>	<u>908</u>	<u>1,110</u>	<u>1,102</u>	<u>545</u>	<u>557</u>
<u>65+</u>	<u>5,507</u>	<u>2,742</u>	<u>2,765</u>	<u>3,686</u>	<u>1,870</u>	<u>1,816</u>	<u>1,821</u>	<u>872</u>	<u>949</u>

Source: CSO Census (2010)

3. 8.1 Core Issue

There is a high rural population in comparison with the number of health, education, water and other essential facilities as people walk longer distances in order to access health and education facilities. For example, the standard distance to be covered in order to access education or health facilities is 5 kilometers. However, the facilities are placed far apart from each other for people to easily access them without challenges.

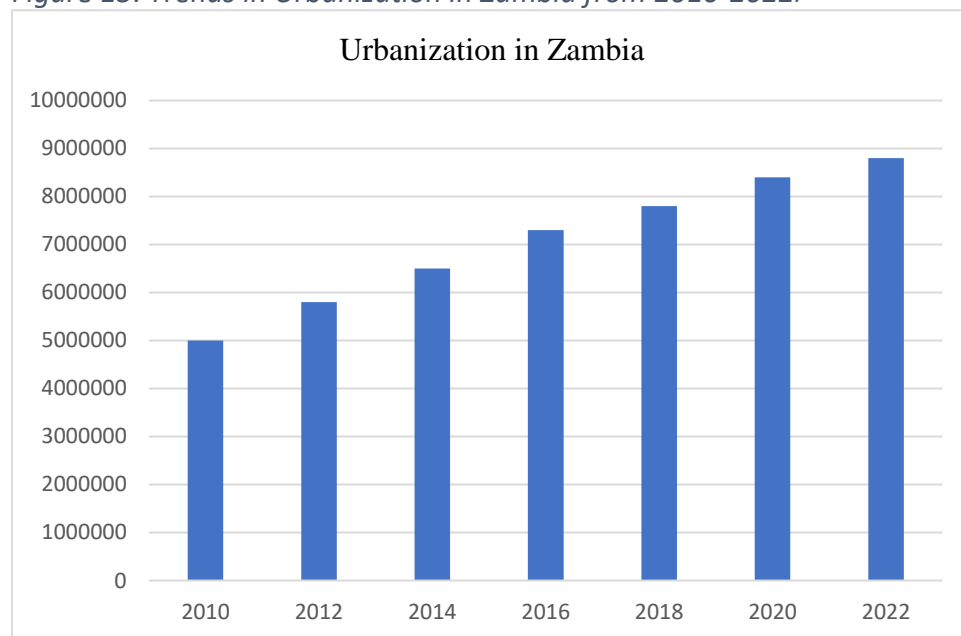
3.9 ~~2.1.7~~ Mobility and Migration

Over the last twenty years the town has grown considerably in population but not in prosperity since a decrease in employment in the mines of the Copperbelt forced a return to the land in areas such as the Luapula Province. Mansa district lacks industries since the battery factory closed in 1994, and in the absence of employment opportunities, Chitemene (a form of subsistence farming) has degraded the surrounding woodlands. Nevertheless, as a commercial hub serving the whole province, the town is home to a daily market, banks, warehouses, a number of large stores and dealers. According to the Zambia Census projection 2011-2035 the rural-urban migration rate stands at 65,000 annually and the numbers are expected to remain constant for the projected period. Further, the report states that at lower administrative levels, demographic estimates and projections may be less reliable, and the assembling of multiple models at such lower administrative levels can be challenging.

The Share of urban population in Zambia saw no significant changes in 2022 in comparison to 2021 and remained at around 45.19 percent as per Zambia - urbanization 2011-2021 – Statista report. At provincial level, the urban population for Luapula province in 2022 was at 23.8 percent.

The urban population of the province increased from 20.2 percent in 2013 to 23.8 percent in 2022 growing at an average annual rate of 1.84 percent in accordance with the Luapula urban population 2011-2022 report.

Figure 15: Trends in Urbanization in Zambia from 2010-2022.



Source: WorldBank-Tradeconomics.com

3.9.1 Core Issues

The consistent increase in population will bring about more demand for services such as water and sanitation, education, health and other amenities. Pressure will also be exerted on the Central Business District (CBD) and institutional capacity to handle office space to commensurate the demand for service delivery. There is also a high likelihood of increasing vehicular movement on major roads both in the CBD and in the townships. The increased population in the district may also bring about high crime rate especially with the low employment levels being experienced.

Fig.:Projected population 2035

	Total	Male	Female	Projected——Pop Increase from 2010	Projected Increase
National	23,576,214	11,668,204	11,908,010	10,483,548	80.1%
Provincial	1,623,991	796,556	827,435	632,064	63.7%
Mansa	358,837	176,394	182,443	130,445	57.1%

Fig.:Projected population 2035

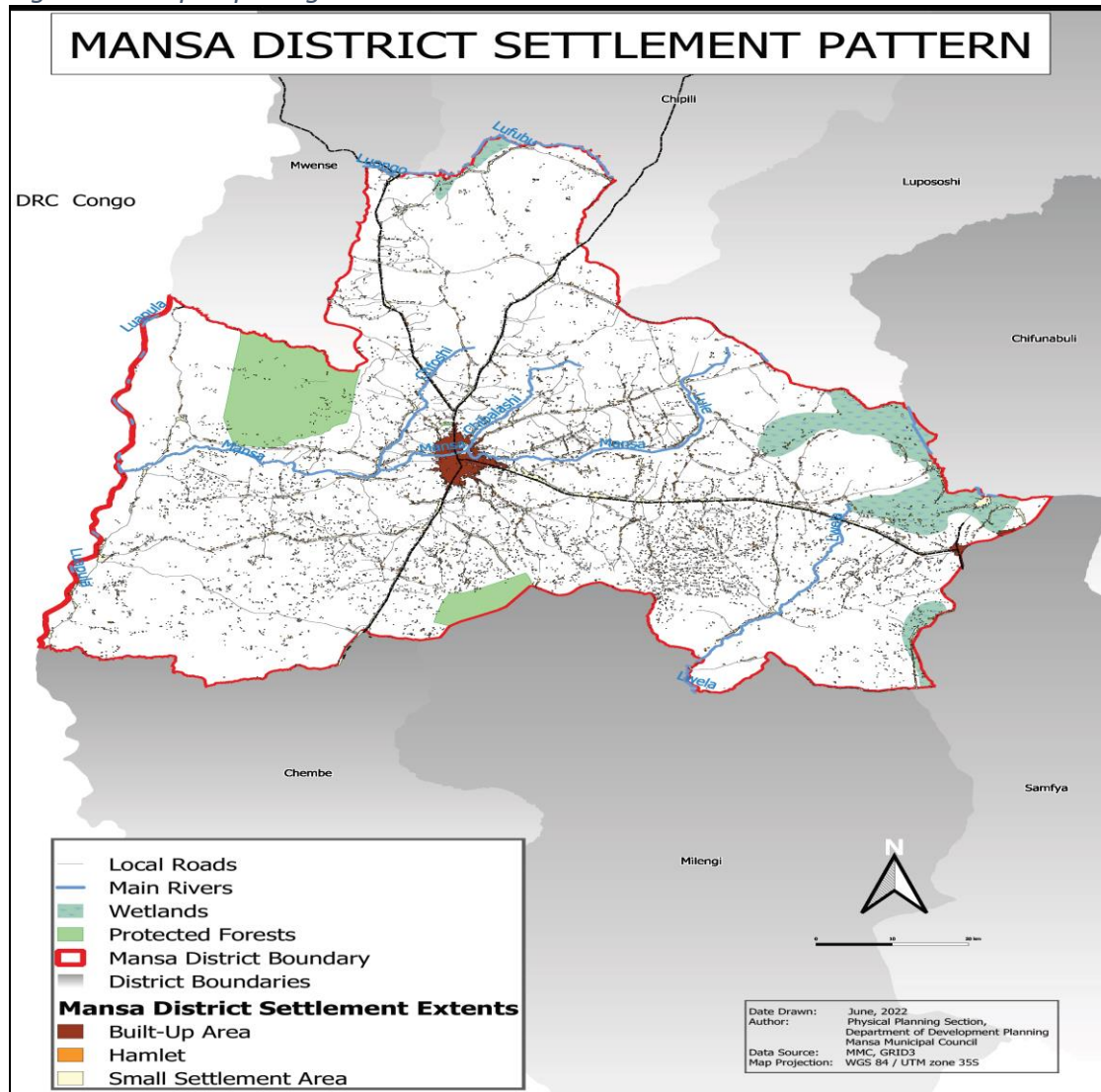
	Total	Male	Female	Projected——Pop Increase from 2010	Projected Increase
National	23,576,214	11,668,204	11,908,010	10,483,548	80.1%
Provincial	1,623,991	796,556	827,435	632,064	63.7%
Mansa	358,837	176,394	182,443	130,445	57.1%

4.0 Assessment of the Existing Land Use and Settlement Pattern in the District

4.1 Overall Settlement Pattern

Preference for human settlement in Mansa district is based on the socio-economical, geographical, environmental characteristics of the district i.e. proximity to service and trade centers, transport routes, and water source. The settlements in Mansa district are concentrated in the center of the district; along the Kawambwa/Chembe Road (M3), Samfya Road (D94) and Chipili Road (M13); and along Chibalashi, Chofoshi, Lule, Lwela and Mansa Rivers as seen in the map below. The map also shows settlement variations of built up areas, small settlements and hamlets. The biggest built up area surrounds the Central Business District (CBD) whilst Musaila forms the other significantly built up area in the district which is located at the junction of roads leading to the fishing town of Samfya (7km); Chifunabuli (30km); and Milenge (180km). The Musaila–Milenge road is an important factor economically as it leads to Lusaka and also providing economic activities to the 3 towns including Mansa. Emerging small settlements include Fimpulu, Lwanfumu, and Matanda. The map below indicates a sparse distribution of hamlets located around the rural part of the district. There is indication of hamlets encroaching on forest reserves. Under threat is the Chimimbi Hill forest reserve due to where people continue to cut down trees for charcoal as a source of livelihood.

Figure 16: Map depicting Settlement Pattern



Source: MMC/GRID 3, 2022

4.2 Urbanizing Villages and Growth Nodes

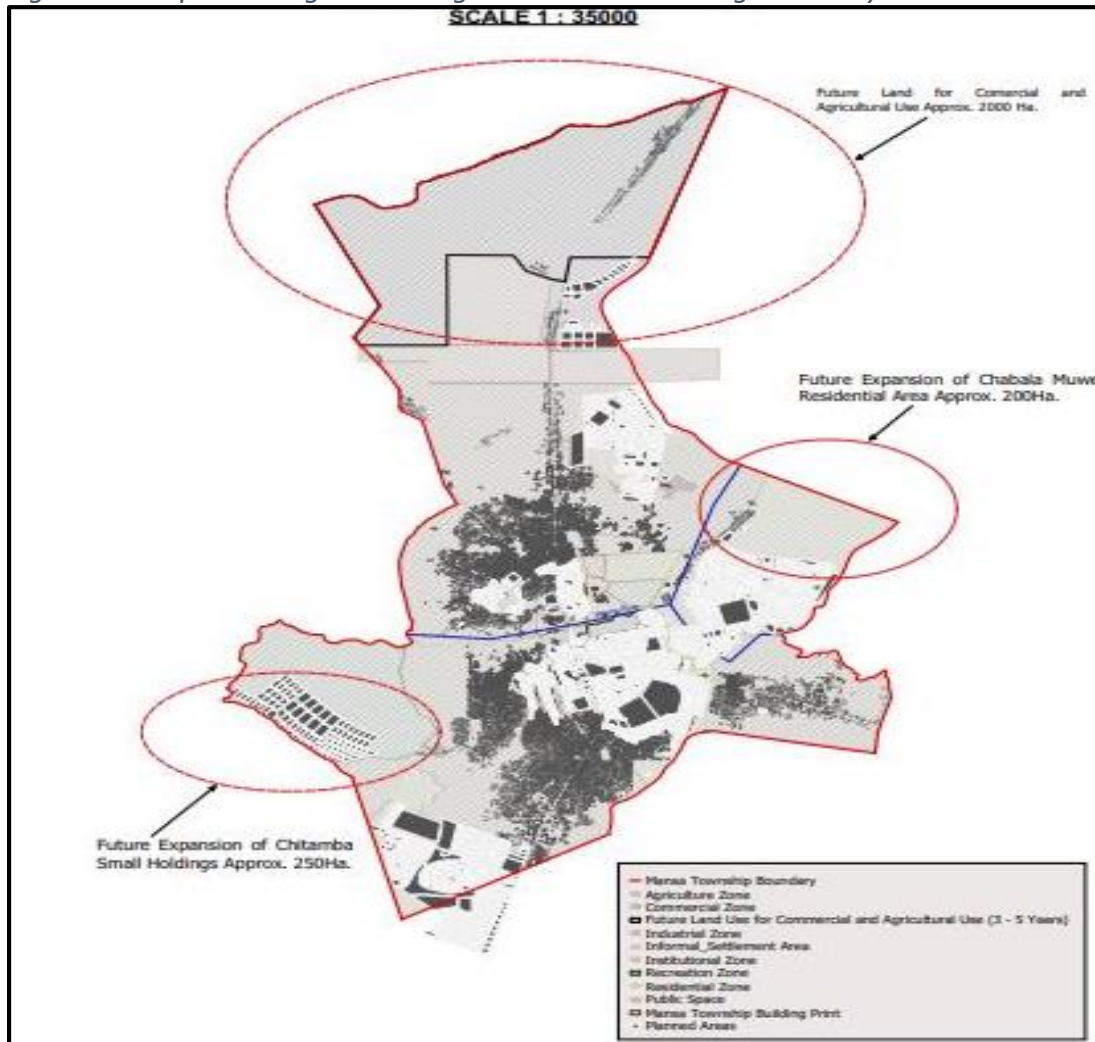
Mansa is a regional commercial hub and is home to 76 active mines, and forms a small urban cluster with neighbouring border towns facilitating trade into DRC. Mansa district's CBD and surrounding residential areas including Low Density forms the Central Node. It comprises a variety of land uses and destinations i.e. commercial, institutional, administrative, light industrial, recreational, tourism and also serves as a major mixed use residential community at the heart of the district. The town center is home to banks, main bus stations (Down UB and Town Center), retail stores, dealers, and a Shoprite, government offices, Schools, Mansa Cathedral, Mansa

General Hospital, Nursing School and Teacher Training College. Major nodes are strategically located around the township and serve as mixed use destinations to broad catchment areas.

The major nodes in Mansa include Down UB, Chilyapa, Maiteneke, Senama and Namwandwe. Namwandwe is strategic in providing market to various goods coming from within the district and surrounding districts like Samfya. People travel across the town to Maiteneke and Senama Markets for fresh and cheap farm produce coming in from rural settlements located along Chembe Road and Chipili Road which is redistributed to other smaller markets. Down UB market and Chilyapa Market are product destinations for fish coming in from Samfya and Nchelenge as well as rice from Tanzania and Tomatoes from Mkushi. Unique to Namwandwe market is pork produce coming from settlements located along Samfya road and this market is distributed all the way through Musaila to Samfya district.

The local nodes include Matanda, Musaila, Fimpulu and Lwanfumu. These form growth centers i.e. groups of neighbourhoods located in the rural part of Mansa district with the capacity to accommodate additional growth, the potential to grow, and the willingness to pursue orderly development. These areas have small service centers surrounded by a mix of rural and modern structures.

Figure 17: Map Showing Urbanizing areas in the Planning Boundary



Source: MMC/GRID 3, 2022

There is need for planning agreements with the Royal Highnesses in various chiefdoms especially within the local in Matanda, Musaila, Fimpulu and Lwamfumu. There is also need to create local area plans in these areas in the coming years in order to provide concise planning for farming and housing developments as well as other social amenities.

Figure 18: Map depicting Settlement Development 2019



Figure 19: Map depicting Settlement Development 2003



Source: Google Images (2003 & 2019)

The 2 images above were captured near Maiteneke area at St. Francis. The area shows that from 2003 to 2019 there has been rapid development of infrastructure. The area is also growing without proper direction which clearly indicates that a local area plan is missing to direct the spatial developments.

4.2.1 Core Issues

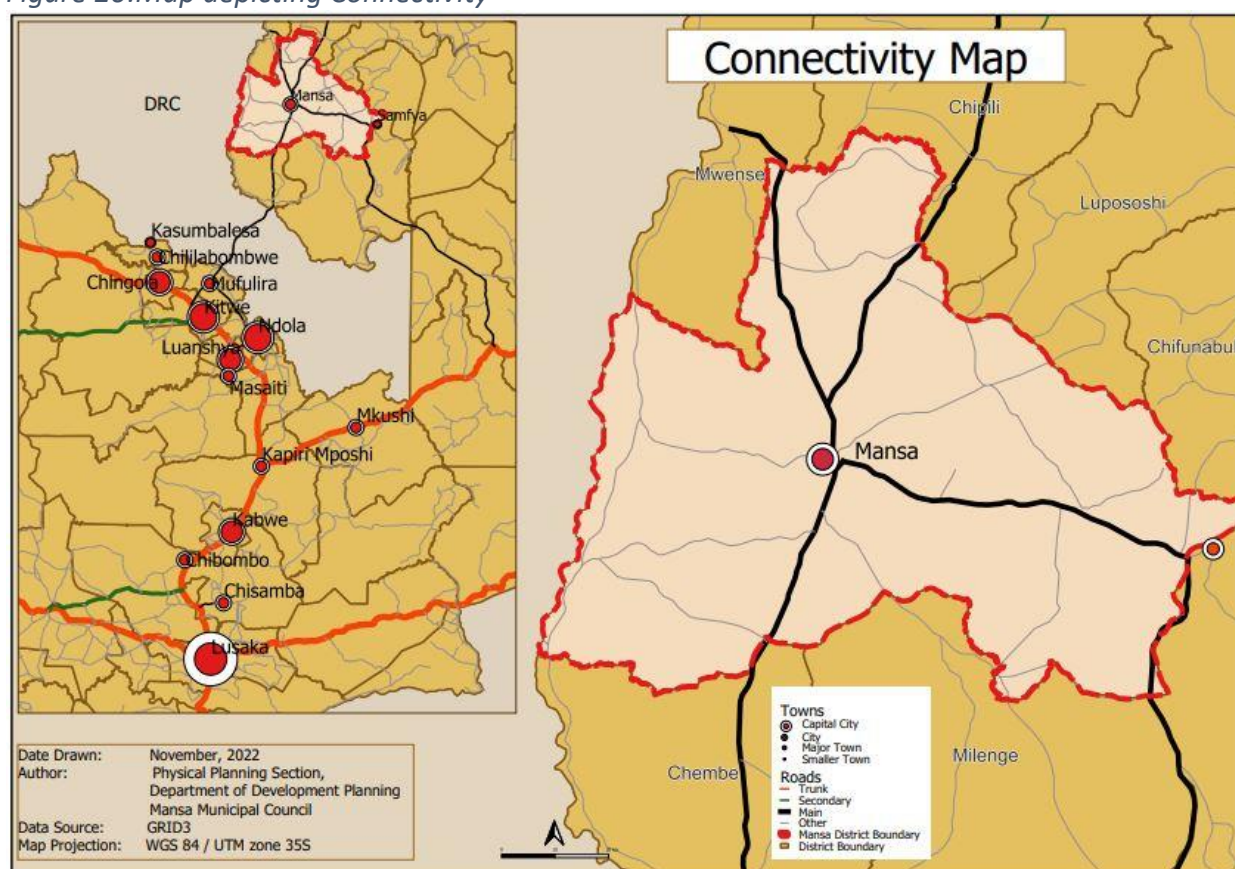
Residents have settled in various places some of which have formed local nodes such as Matanda, Musaila, Fimpulu and Lwamfumu but there are no local area plans to direct the development of these areas thereby creating informal settlements. The aforementioned areas do not have national standards for design and classification because they haven't been planned.

4.2.2 Activity Corridors

The Primary and Secondary corridors are the only types of corridors existing in Mansa district. Kawambwa, Samfya and Chembe Roads form the primary corridors being the largest and most prominent roads in the district harbouring a hype of socio – economic activity most happening along parts of these roads falling within the township boundary. The Chembe and Kawambwa roads forms the M3 road that connects Chembe to Mansa to Kawambwa where a lot of activity take place. The M3 also connects nodes Maiteneke, Mansa CBD and onto Senama including Kampwena area with so much activity. Whilst the Samfya road forms the D94 connecting Mansa

to Samfya. The D94 also connects nodes the Mansa CBD to Namwandwe onto Musaila. Secondary corridors in the district connect local destinations for surrounding communities. This includes Chitimukulu Road, which connects town center to Central Inn guest house, Our Lady of Mercy and Chanel schools and Home of Compassion Hospital located in the low density area through to Chabala Muwe area at the Mansa Shopping mall. St. Clements Road is another secondary corridor off the D4 that links St. Clements Secondary School, Mansa Teacher Training College and leads as a bypass to the M3. The other secondary corridor is the Cathedral road which branches off the M3 road at the Cathedral traffic lights to Chitamba secondary school, which proceeds as Masaba-Matanda roads which is also a secondary corridor.

Figure 20: Map depicting Connectivity



Source: MMC (2022)

4.2.3 Core Issue

There is emerging trading along most of the strategic roads which is slowly creating chaos in the district; notably, beer drinking places and kiosks being put up in these areas which can bring about devastating effects especially to nearby schools and health facilities.

4.3 Urban Expansion

The CBD is surrounded by planned residential areas; Low Density, Medium Density, and Suburbs. These built-up areas have left no room for expansion of the CBD and because of this effect there is now pressure to carryout conversion of land uses especially from residential to commercial land use as emerging businesses and organizations seek to maintain transaction and transport advantages by locating in close proximity to the CBD, notably, there are numerous applications from low density area. A similar pattern is emerging in informal settlements located along the primary corridors. There is evidence of gentrification where speculators are buying off residential plots in order to convert to commercial land uses such as Mount Meru Filling station, Universal Venture and Highland Mines and Minerals. The district also receives numerous applications for regularization and conversion of land from customary to state land. From 2010-2022 the District has received and processed an estimated total of 384 applications for regularization of land and an estimated total of 240 applications for conversion of land from customary tenure to leasehold tenure. This is an indication that the residents in the district are willing and really want to acquire legal documents for their parcels of land. The largest land conversions which have been processed were in excess of 5000 hectares.

4.3.1 Core Issue

The demand for more land especially along main roads such as Mansa-Kawambwa road, Samfya and Chembe roads respectively is resulting into urban sprawl of the district. Furthermore, the processing of these conversions and regularizations is leading into the distortion of land zoning as properties of different uses are being cited in the same locality resulting into conflict of land use.

Further, the applications for regularization of land are coming without proper layout plans which will also create a huge problem in the future especially in as far as roads are concerned. Most of them apply for regularization without regarding who they are obstructing the road passage.

4.4 Informal Settlements

Over the years, Informal settlements have become a major portion of the urban landscape in Mansa district. An informal settlement is described as a densely populated urban environment which has inadequate services, including poor sanitation, poor supply of electricity and irregular water supply to support its inhabitants. There is need to provide for these services including improved roads and many others in order for the people to be in the habitable environment. Additionally, informal settlements are residential areas where a group of housing units have been constructed on land to

which the occupants have no legal claim, or which they occupy illegally and as unplanned settlements or areas where housing is not in compliance with current planning and building regulations. Informal settlements are perpetuated due to high land costs in comparison to incomes, exclusion from access to credit for low-income groups, and insufficient affordable housing options in the formal sector (i.e., housing in conformity with planning requirements and property rights recognized by land administration authorities), and this is something that requires urgent attention.

A planning authority may, declare an area of land within its area of jurisdiction an Improvement Area, and may declare that the whole or part of the land comprised in the Improvement Area shall cease to be part of an Improvement Area. There are 22 informal settlements in Mansa District located on the outskirts of the township namely; Romano, Chitamba, Tom, Kanswa, Chitumbi, Mapesa, Malunga, Sumbu, Kapoli, Kalaba, Musankata, Chinama, Musumali, Chamalawa, Makasa, Dasto, Maiteneke, Senama, Spark, Namwandwe, Kaole, Mufulira, Chitamba. Mansa Municipal Council has earmarked 16 informal settlements for settlement upgrading and so far 5 of these settlements have been approved for settlement upgrading. Urban informality has become an integral component to the functioning of cities and remains the only livelihood options for the majority of the urban poor and marginalized. Due to the growth of trade in these areas some products such as pork at Namwandwe market come from as far as Samfya and other areas.

4.4.1 Core Issue

The informal settlements are expanding at an increasing rate and much of the space in the planning boundary is being taken up leaving few spaces for the local authority to carryout proper planning. In most case even in areas where the Council intends to create layout plans there are fields belonging to early settlers. These are areas such as Chabala Muwe, Fort Roseberry, Kampalala, Fibale and Chitamba.

4.5 Other Land Use

The residential areas within the township surround commercial activity of the CBD. Planned residential areas include Low Density, Luka Kapasha, Fort Rosebery, Chabala Muwe, Medium Density, Mutende Site and Service, Suburbs, Zambia Compound, Ministers' Compound, Messengers' Compound and New Town. Most of the government institutions are also located along Kawambwa Road whilst health facilities and education facilities are located within residential areas, this ease servicing of the different neighbourhoods. The Northern part of the

township includes an Industrial zone in the Kampalala Area located on the right-hand side just after the Mansa Airport all the way to Mwense Kawambwa roundabout. Other areas zoned for industrial use include the light industrial area located on the outskirts of the CBD along M3 starting from Chilyapa Market up to Maiteneke market and branching from M3 at Chilyapa market up to New site market (down UB market) and areas near Mansa Correction Centre (Prisons) and an industrial park belonging to the Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission (CEEC) in Luka Kapasha located in the South Western part of the Township. Land for agricultural activity has been zoned in Chitamba located at the peripheral of the south-westerly part of the township, where small holding activities are being carried out.

4.5.1 Beer Breweries

The district has two beer breweries located in Spark Extension which produces and package opaque beer and supplies to the entire province and also in towns in Northern Province.

The two breweries use the same method of brewing where maize is the main raw material to be used and is bought from farmers located within the Province. The technology used involves extensive usage of firewood in the kiln causing huge demand for wood on a daily basis. The breweries use 12 codes of firewood per day.

4.5.2 Core Issue

The production of beer requires extensive use of firewood thereby causing catastrophic effects on the forest areas in the district especially that there are two breweries which uses the same technique in carrying out production of the opaque.

~~Source: Population and Demographic Projections 2011-2035 Report~~

5. 0 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Population Trends on Land Use and Spatial Development Patterns

This part focuses on the likely resultant effects of continuation of the population trend on the land and the possible spatial development patterns expected in a period of time with given conditions.

5.1.1 Assessment of the Impact of the Continuation of Population Growth on Impact on Overall Settlement Pattern

Mansa has experienced an unprecedented population increase from 179,749 in 2000 to 228,392 in 2010, representing an annual population growth rate of 2.4 per cent (CSO, 2010). The increase in population has been necessitated by factors such as access to health facilities, improved road

network, market for farm produce and natural resources and job opportunities. This has impacted on the settlement pattern as most people are opting to settle here forming a liner type of settlement due to the services and business opportunities available there.

5.1.2 Core issue

The increase and expansion of the growth nodes in the district has brought about challenges with land management especially that customary leadership does not carefully provide layout plans. There are also challenges with land disputes more especially with the planning boundary.

5.2 Assessment of the Impact of the Continuation of Population Growth on Impact on Urbanizing Villages and Growth Nodes

Areas with natural resources, access to good health facilities, good road network, market for farm produce and job opportunities are seeing villages getting urbanized as most people are resorting to building modern infrastructure to settle in. The trend has resulted into urbanizing of villages and coming up of growth nodes such as Fimpulu, Lwanfumu, Mabumba, Musaila and Matanda. This has however also yielded negative impacts both to the ecosystem and the physical environment as people or settlers of the mushroomed areas are always opening up new parcel of land for agricultural activities and glazing land for their domestic animals.

5.2.1 Core Issue

There is high demand for planned social services such as delivery of health services, school enrollment thereby, compromising the quality of service delivery. Going forward more social amenities and service delivery points have to be considered in these areas.

5.3 Assessment of the Availability of Land for Planned Urban Expansion

Despite the extension of the township boundary in the year 2013, much of the land in Mansa still lays in under customary leadership. Therefore, there is need to engage the traditional leadership into planning agreements so that areas can be properly zoned in order to come up with a well-planned urban expansion as provided for under the Urban and Regional Planning Act Part III section 25 (1) and (2).

5.3.1 Core issue

Much of land in the district is unplanned or needs some form of re-planning in order to facilitate for properly zoned area expansion which will accommodate service delivery infrastructure.

5.4 Assessment of the Impact of the Continuation of Population Growth on Informal Settlements – New, Expanding and Densifying

Growth of informal settlements increases the number of households needing access to clean piped water, decent sanitary facilities/sewer system, basic social amenities and access roads. The increased demand on the listed items will also translate into negative impact on the physical environment as no planning standards are not put into consideration when informal settlements start and expand. There is no order in the way housing, public facilities and commercial entities are built.

There are 22 informal settlements in Mansa District located on the outskirts of the township namely; Romano, Chitamba, Tom, Kanswa, Chitumbi, Mapesa, Malunga, Sumbu, Kapoli, Kalaba, Musankata, Chinama, Musumali, Chamalawa, Makasa, Dasto, Maiteneke, Senama, Spark, Namwandwe, Kaole, Mufulira, Chitamba.

5.3.1 Core issue

There is need for settlement upgrading, the process which will assess and ascertain which type of feasible service to be taken to the identified settlement areas (Some service to be taken into these areas are dependent on the arable free land, type of topology/gradients and population of the locality).

6.0 SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS

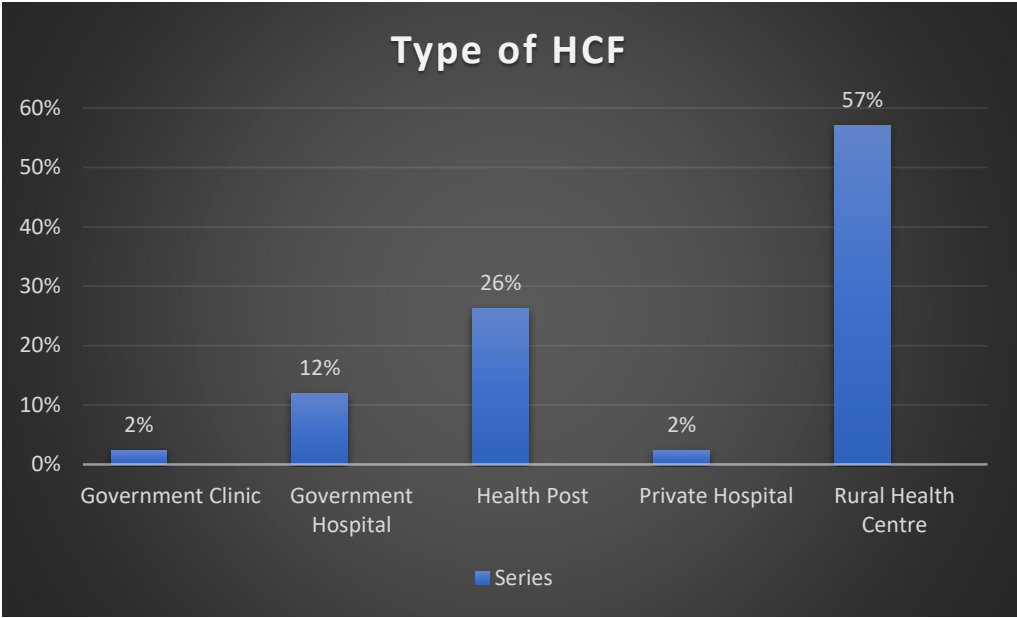
6.1 Health Sector

The Government of the Republic of Zambia through the Ministry of Health aims at attaining universal health coverage in which all Zambians have access to essential universal health coverage coupled with essential health services without suffering financial hardship. The focus for the ministry is Infant Mortality, under five Mortality and Maternal Mortality. Services offered in health facilities are Child Health, maternal health, malaria, reproductive health, environmental health, nutrition and other areas such as tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS.

The provision of health services in the District has continued to be a challenge as the distances to the health facilities have not been reduced yet. According to Ministry of Health standards the health facilities must not be more than 5 kilometres apart so as to enable the people to quickly reach the facilities. This standard has only been achieved in some parts of the district such with Mansa planning boundary area.

The District has a total of 72 health facilities (only 30 of these facilities are connected to the power grid meaning 42 of them have major cooling storage problems). Among these are; 1 first level hospital, 1 District hospital, 9 mini hospitals and 61 health centres/health posts. It should be noted that the health facilities are mainly concentrated in the urban wards of the district while in the rural wards are sparsely distributed.

Figure 21: Mansa District Type of Health Care Facility



Source: Gesellschaft Fur Agrarprojekte (2021)

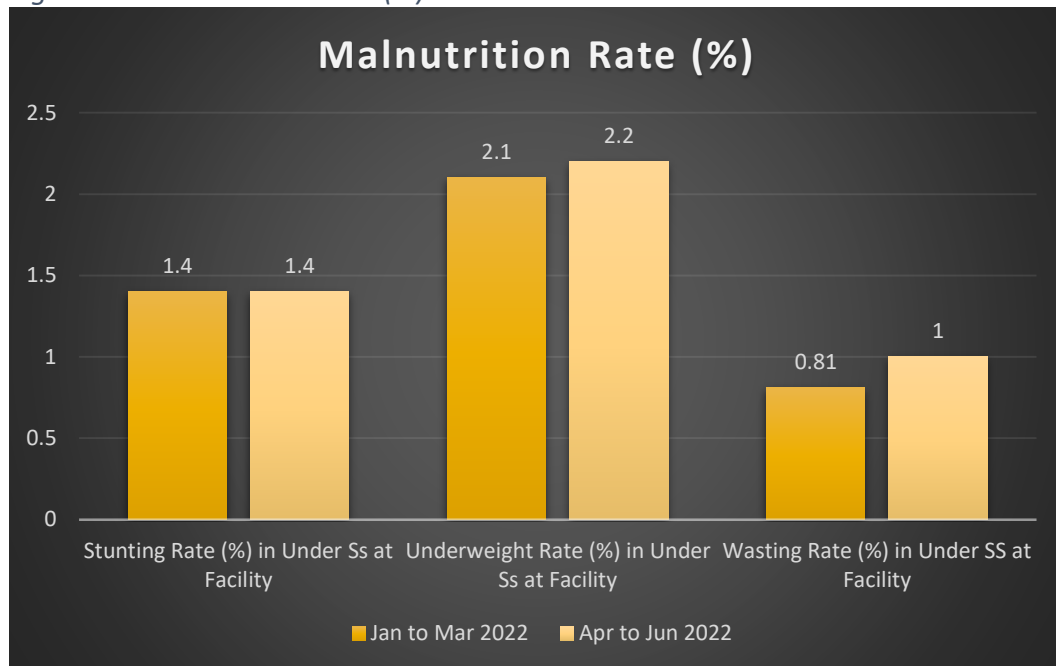
Strategies include use of Insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs) for under-five children and pregnant women; Indoor residual spraying (IRS), supply of safe drinking water, breastfeeding; family planning, ante-natal care, Immunizations and provision of skilled deliveries.

Other Strategies are offered in all health facilities in the district are Community Based Growth Monitoring and Promotion (CBGMP), Maternal Infant and Young Nutrition, Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP), Out Patient Therapeutic program(OTP), Capacity building for Child Growth promoters, Cooking demonstrations

6.1.1 Malnutrition

In 2022 the district had recorded stunting rate of 1.4 percent, 2.2 percent of underweight and 1 percent of wasting rate as indicated in the graph below.

Figure 22: Malnutrition Rate (%)

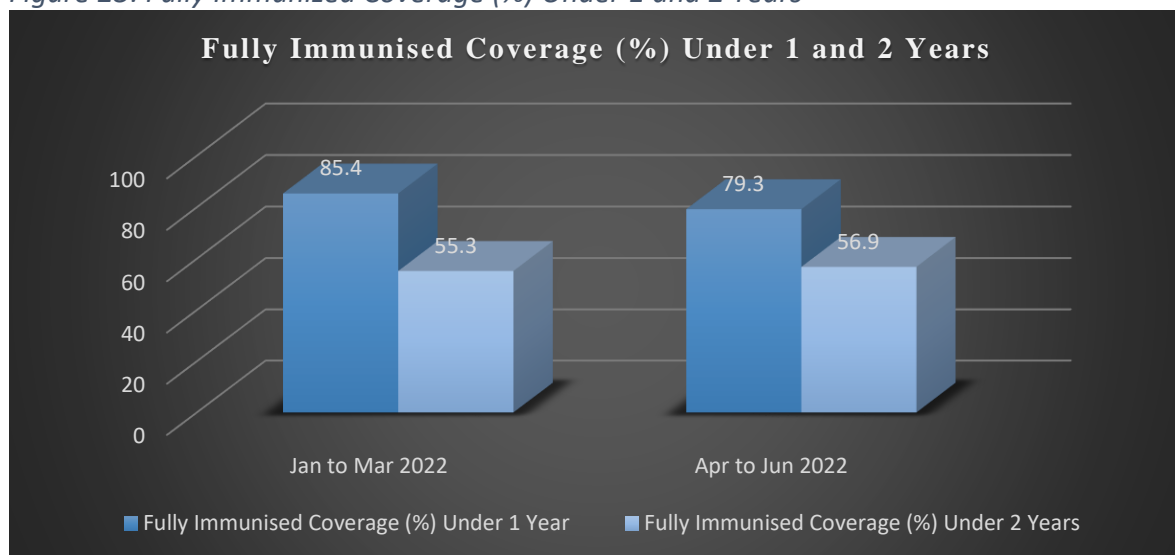


Source: District Health Office, 2022

6.1.2 Immunization Coverage

The district immunization coverage for the fully immunised in second quarter of 2022 was 85.4 percent for under persons under the age of 1 year while for persons under the age of 2 years in the same period was at 56.9 percent as per figure 15 below.

Figure 23: Fully Immunized Coverage (%) Under 1 and 2 Years

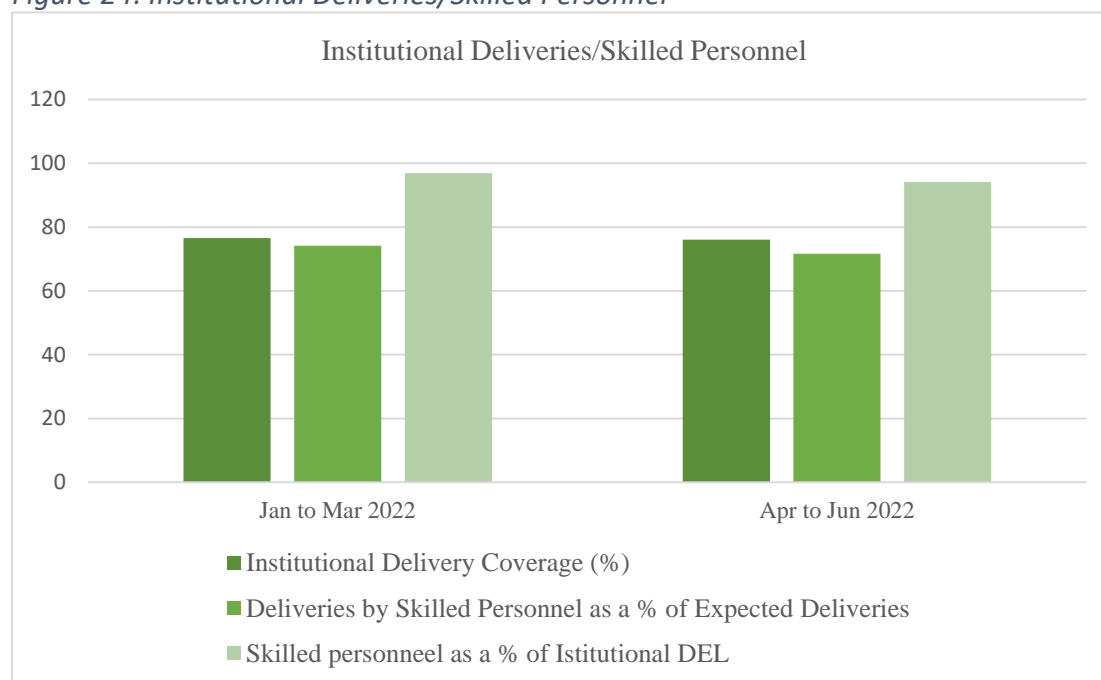


Source: MoH (2022)

6.1.3 Deliveries

The district experiences 3 types of deliveries; Institutional deliveries which are recorded in the institutions with 76.6 percent in second quarter of 2022, the skilled deliveries which are recorded by the trained personnel within the institution with 94.1 percent in the second quarter of 2022, while the deliveries conducted by skilled personnel as percentage of expected deliveries had 71.6 percent in the second quarter of 2022 as indicated in the graph below.

Figure 24: Institutional Deliveries/Skilled Personnel



Source: MoH 2022

6.1.4 Performance Indicators

For the health standards to be kept afloat, the district had targets from 2019 to 2021 as per table 5. The district managed to achieve most of the set targets except immunization coverage for the children under the age of 1 year and the total number of women attending post-natal within 48 hours.

Table 5: Achievement of the Indicators

Indicator	2019		2020		2021	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
Fully immunized coverage under 1 year.	95%	94.6%	95%	94%	95%	88.7%
% BCG coverage	95%	88%	95%	87.3%	95%	90%
% of teenagers attending first ANC visit	20%	26.8%	20%	25.1%	20%	23.6%
% Antenatal 1 st visits coverage before 14 weeks	20%	43.0%	20%	44.5%	30%	47.9%
% Delivered by skilled personnel	70%	88%	75%	77.7%	80%	81.6%
% of women attending post-natal within 48hrs	60%	62.1%	70%	61.7%	70%	66.6%

Source: MoH 2022

6.1.5 Covid 19 Pandemic

Mansa district like the rest of the districts in the country and the world at large had not been spared by the Covid-19 pandemic. The advent of Covid-19 had led to a reduction in community activities in outreach services for the Ministry of health. It has also reduced community engagement meetings on health-related matters. Furthermore, people were scared of seeking medical services due to the fear of COVID-19. Lastly, other diseases have received less attention because a lot of attention has been given to COVID-19.

6.1.6 Diseases and the Availability of Medicines

The table 6 below shows the maternal health, child health and nutrition, communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases and the availability of medicines in the Health facilities in the District.

Table 6: Indicators from 2022-2032

INDICATOR	MoH	BASE YEAR	TARG ET										
			2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
MATERNAL HEALTH													
Family Planning New acceptor*	DHIS 2	15 738	16068.4	1640 5.8	1675 0.3	1710 2	174 61.1	178 27.7	1820 2.08	1858 4.3	1897 4.5	1937 2.9	19779 .73

First Antenatal visit before 14 weeks	DHIS 2	13329	14084.7	1484 5.2	1564 6.8	1649 1.7	173 82.2	183 20.2	1930 9.2	2035 1.2	2145 0.1	2260 8.4	23829 .2
Institutional Deliveries	DHIS2	11886	12504	1315 4	1383 8	1455 7	153 13	161 09	1694 6	1782 7	1875 4	1972 9	20754
Skilled Deliveries	DHIS2	11624	12228	1286 3	1353 1	1423 4	149 74	157 52	1657 1	1743 2	1833 8	1929 1	20294
Postnatal within 6 days coverage	DHIS2	9467.	9959	1047 6	1102 0	1159 3	121 95	128 29	1349 6	1419 7	1493 5	1571 1	16527
% of HIV infected pregnant women who received antiretroviral to reduce the risk of mother to child transmission	DHIS2	383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maternal Deaths	DHIS2	2021	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stillbirth rate	DHIS2	2021	27	25	21	18	16	14	12	10	8	6	4
CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION													
Fully Immunised Children under 1 year	DHIS2	12704	100%	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100%
Underweight Prevalence	DHIS2	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Proportion of children below-3 Z scores	DHIS2	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of children aged 6-59 months receiving vitamin A Supplementation	DHIS2	74.3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
% of children aged 12-59 months receiving de-worming tablets	DHIS2	63.3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Severe malnutrition case fatality rate (1-5years)	DHIS2	4.1%	<3	<3	<3	<3	<5	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3
Severe malnutrition incidence rate (1-5years)	DHIS2	1/1000	1/1000	1/10 00	1/10 00	1/100 0	1/10 00	1/10 00	1/10 00	1/10 00	1/10 00	1/10 00	1/100 0

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES													
Malaria Incidence Rate/1000	708	2021	695	680	600	450	350	340	310	299	250	230	200
Malaria case fatality rate*/1000 in under 5	23.0	2021	18.5	15.0	7.5	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.1	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.2
HIV incidence Rate	0.20	2021	0..18	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Number of clients tested for HIV	43684	2021	44000	45000	46000	41000	40500	40000	39500	39000	38500	38000	37500
Number of patients on ART	16661	2021	17000	18000	19000	20000	21000	22000	23000	23500	24000	24500	25000
Number of clients reached with Viral load testing	8604	2121	10000	11000	12000	13000	14000	15000	16000	17000	18000	19000	20000
Number of males circumcised	5728	2021	6545	6461	6401	6350	6340	6360	6350	6400	6500	6300	6200
TB notifications	1400	2021	720	884	900	950	1000	1200	1300	1400	1300	1200	1100
TB treatment success rate	92% (659/717)	2021	95%	95%	96%	96%	96%	96%	97%	97%	98%	98%	98%
TB Cure Rate	88% (336/380)	2021	90%	90%	91%	91%	92%	92%	93%	93%	93%	94%	95%
% of TB *patients tested for HIV	100 (1400/1400)	2021	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
% of TB patients tested for +ve for HIV on ART	98% (232/236)	2021	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
TB case mortality	4% (29/716)	2021	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%
NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES													
Diabetes incidence rate per 1000	3.0	2021	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0

Hypertension incidence rates per 1000	8.0	2021	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0
AVAILABILITY OF ESSENTIAL MEDICINES													
Proportion of districts and hospitals reporting at least 90% availability of medicines	Tracer Medicines list report	2021 60 to 80%	50 to 80%	85 to 100%	85 to 100%	85 to 100%	85 to 100%	85 to 100%	85 to 100%	85 to 100%	85 to 100%	85 to 100%	85 to 100%
Any other	Quarterly Medicines Report	80 to 95%	80 to 95%	80 to 100%	80 to 100%	80 to 100%	80 to 100%	80 to 100%	80 to 100%	80 to 100%	80 to 100%	80 to 100%	80 to 100%

Source: MoH (2022)

6.1.7 Malaria Incidence Rate

The malaria incidence rate in the district had been raising from March 2021 with a total number 217.5 to 261.1 in April, 2022 while the Malaria fatality rate for all ages in the same period had reduced from 31.1 to 11.5.

Figure 25: Malaria Incidence Rate

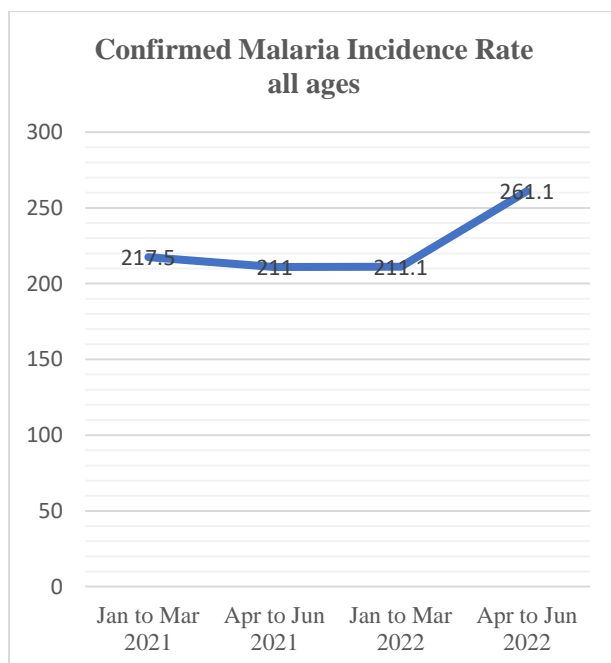
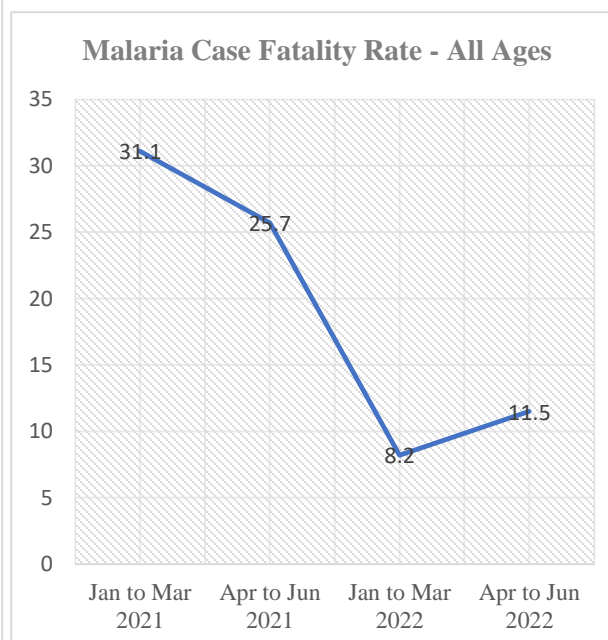


Figure 26: Malaria Case Fatality Rate

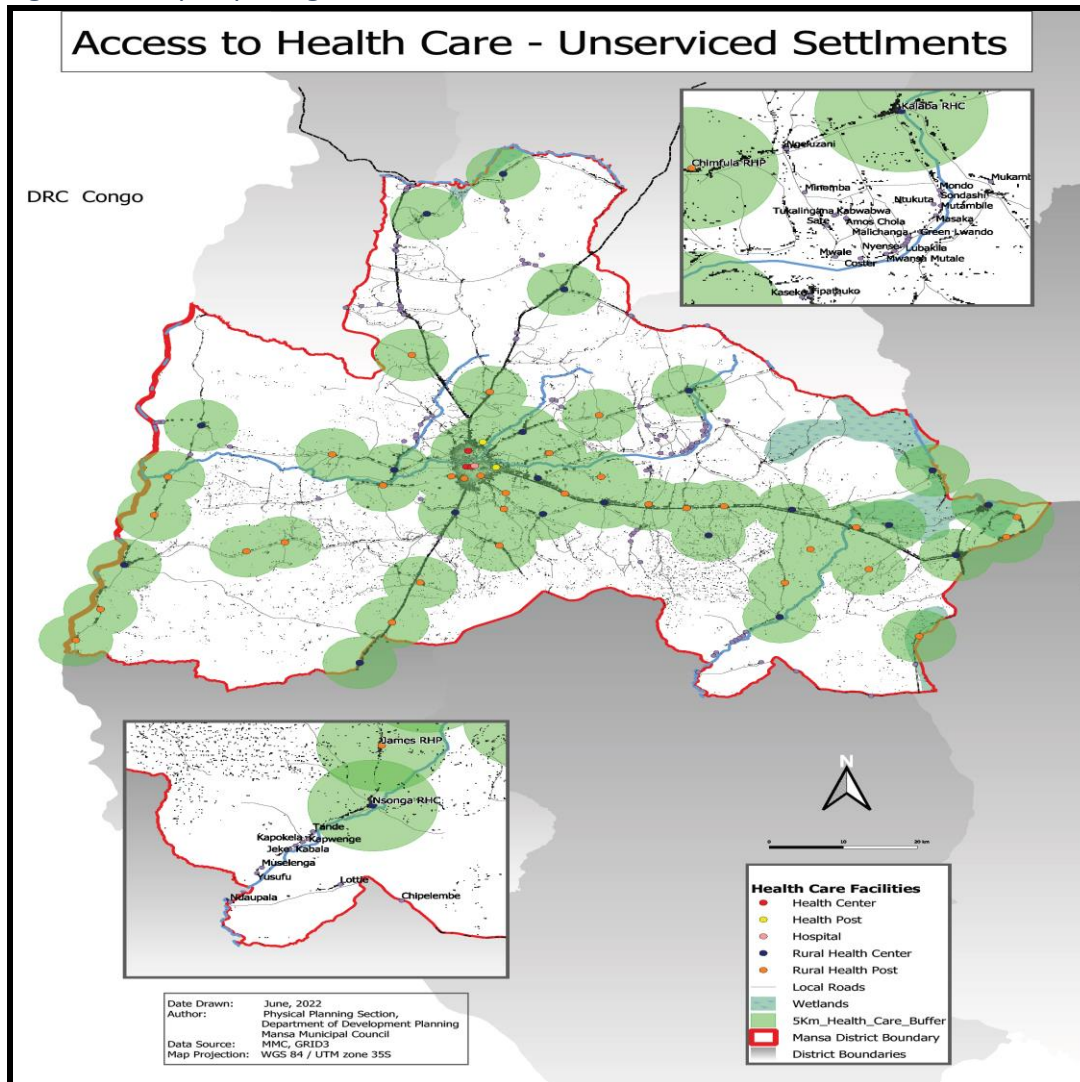


Source: MoH 2022

06.1.8 Un-serviced Areas

Even when the district had 72 health facilities, there was still a huge gap which had to be covered as the map below shows the areas without health services in the district against those with health facilities.

Figure 27: Map depicting Access to Health Services – Un-serviced Areas



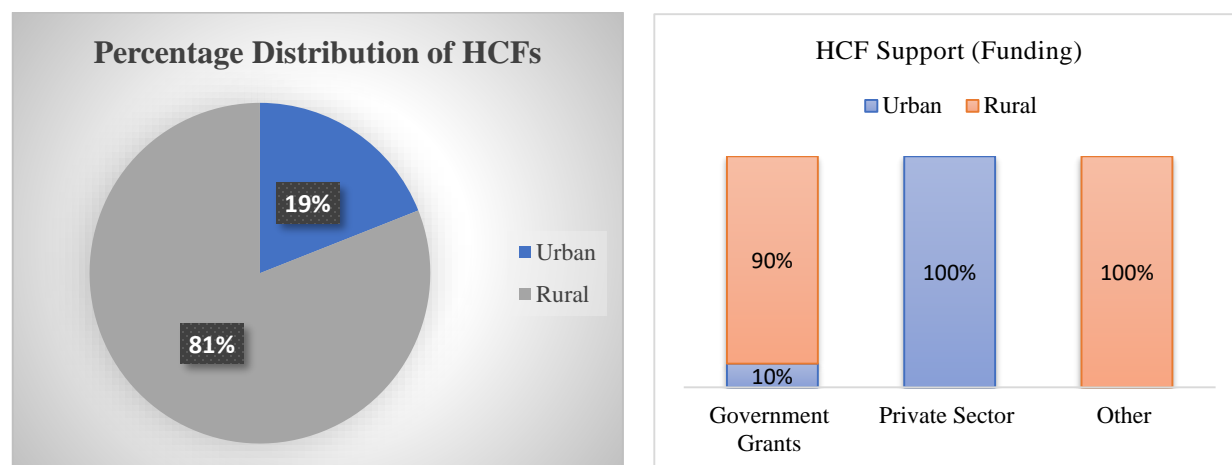
Source: MMC 2022

Map 10 shows that the health care facilities were concentrated along the major roads such as the Chembe-Kawambwa road, Mansa-Samfya road, Kabunda road and along the Luapula River in Chibeleka ward. The other areas had no health care facilities as can be seen in the map above.

6.1.9 Health Care Facility Information & Electricity Connectivity

A survey which was conducted generally reviewed the distribution of health care facilities in Mansa. By far, the majority of the health care facilities in Mansa (86%) are funded through government grants. This had a bearing on expenditure patterns as most of the goods and services were centrally purchased through the ministry of health and delivered to the HCF.

Figure 28: Average Distribution of Health Care Facilities in Mansa



Source: MoH 2022

6.1.10 Collaboration

The Ministry of Health was also working hand-in-hand with several other organizations in the district in improving the health situation of the people. Table 7 shows the areas of collaboration with other organizations

Table 7: Areas of Collaboration

Organisation	Catchment Area	Programme Focus and Activities
Ministry of Local Government and Housing	Whole District	Rural water and Sanitation (CLTS), D. WASHE
EQUIP	23 Facilities	Anti-retroviral Therapy
Ministry of Education	Whole District	Child to Child Health, HIV/AIDS Clubs, I.E.C, Social Mobilization, School Health and Nutrition
AHM	Whole District	Smart care
Community Development and Social Welfare	Whole District	Support to OVCs, Lactating & Pregnant women

GHSC-PSM	Whole District	Logistics Management
Marie Stoppes Zambia	Whole District	Family Planning Services
Ministry of Agriculture	Whole District	Nutrition
USAID (G2G)	Whole District	Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child Health, adolescence and Nutrition Services
IPAS	Senama, Central Clinic, Mutiti, Muwanguni, Mabumba, Lubende and Ndoba.	Comprehensive Abortion Care (CAC).
Discover Health	Fibale, Fiyongoli, Sumbu, Kapompwa, Sande, Musumali and Namwandwe	HIV/ AIDS Services
GFC	Mano, Muwanguni, Moloshi, Central, Chisembe, Chisunka, Mibenge, Mabumba, Fiyongoli, Senama and Buntungwa	HTS and Malaria Community Engagement
Eradicate TB	Whole District	TB services
Scaling Up Nutrition technical assistance (SUN TA)	Scaling up to all facilities	Nutrition , water and sanitation and safety nets
SATBHSS (World Bank)	Whole District	Tuberculosis
AHF	Matanda, Muwanguni, Central and Mabumba	ART/VMMC
Global Fund	Whole District	HIV, TB and Malaria

Source: DHO, 2022

6.1.11 Expected Future Trend

There was a likelihood of a shift in the population composition. In 2022, there were more youths than the elderly. It was projected that in the future there would be more youths and more elderly people. There would be older people in the year 2031 due to improvements in medical technology.

6.1.12 Environment and Gender Consideration

As services expand there will be more waste generated by the health care facilities. There will be more incinerators resulting to more environmental damage. There should be an effective waste management system at health facilities so that waste that is generated during service provision is properly managed. As the environment is degraded by cutting down of trees, the environment will be more warm. Therefore, storage vaccines will be negatively affected in the health facilities.

Through the community structure like SMAGS, NHCs CBVs women and girls have a say in health matters in making decisions that affect their health. There is also promotion of male involvement in RMNCAH & N activities through radio programs

In addition, the youths have a say in health matters through Adolescent Health groups, and Youth Friendly Spaces. Currently the district is offering the following services to the youths.

6.1.13 Core Issues

Mansa district was vast but only had 4 ambulances to provide the services. The district was also experiencing shortage of drugs for the treatment of the patients. As Population grew there was expected pressure on the current health system infrastructure and the human resource to match the health standards.

The health system will need to have an effective system of waste management in the future especially as the population is increasing.

6.2 EDUCATION

6.2.1 Baseline Assessment

In Mansa District, government plays a major role in the provision of educational services at three levels namely; Early Childhood Education, primary and secondary, although the number of government schools offering Early Childhood Education are very few compared to other levels. On the other hand, there are a number of other education providers that include Faith Based Organisation, private sector and also communities.

The District has a total number of 121 schools segregated as follows; Primary schools 51, Secondary schools 25, community schools 45, Private schools 18 and 30 Early Childhood Education Centres annexed to primary schools.

6.2.2 Education Standards

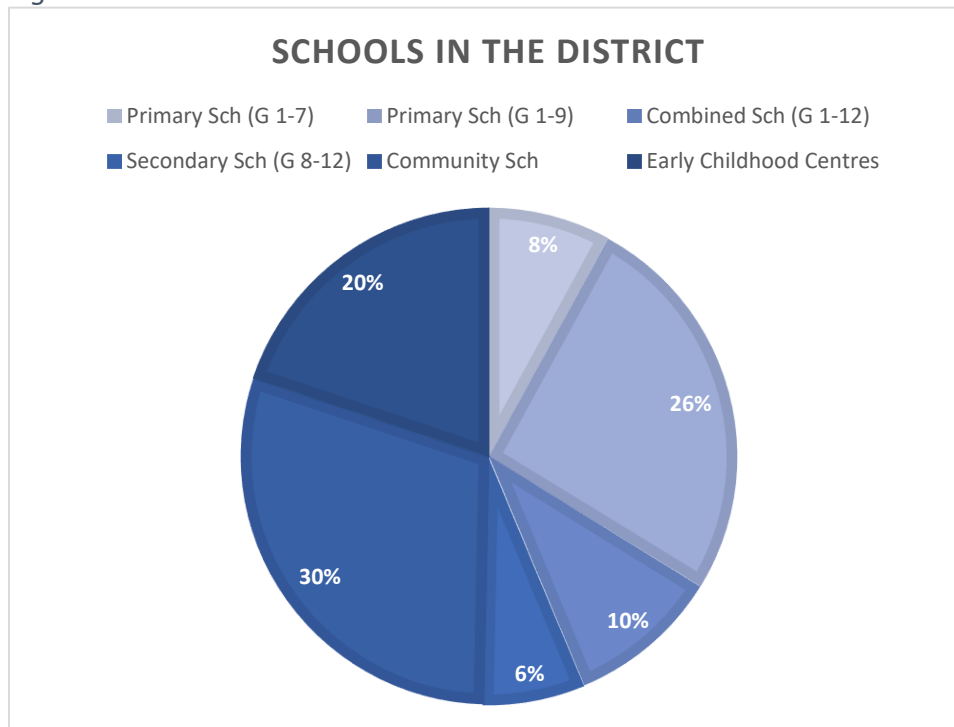
Following the national standards in education as highlighted in the table below, Mansa District still has some gaps in that the distance being covered by learners to and from schools in most cases are more than 5km and the pupil/teacher ratio is over 1 teacher to 70 pupils. More so, the desk-pupil ratio is more than the prescribed standard of 1 desk: 2 pupils.

Table 8: Education Standards

S/n.	Criteria	Standard
1	Distance	5km to education facilities.
2	Pupil/teacher ratio	1 teacher: 40 pupils
3	Classroom – Pupil ratio	1 classroom: 40 pupils
4	Desk – Pupil ratio	1 desk: 2 pupils (two seater desks –Primary Section).
5	Book –Pupil ratio	1 book: 2 pupils

Source: Ministry of Education, 2022

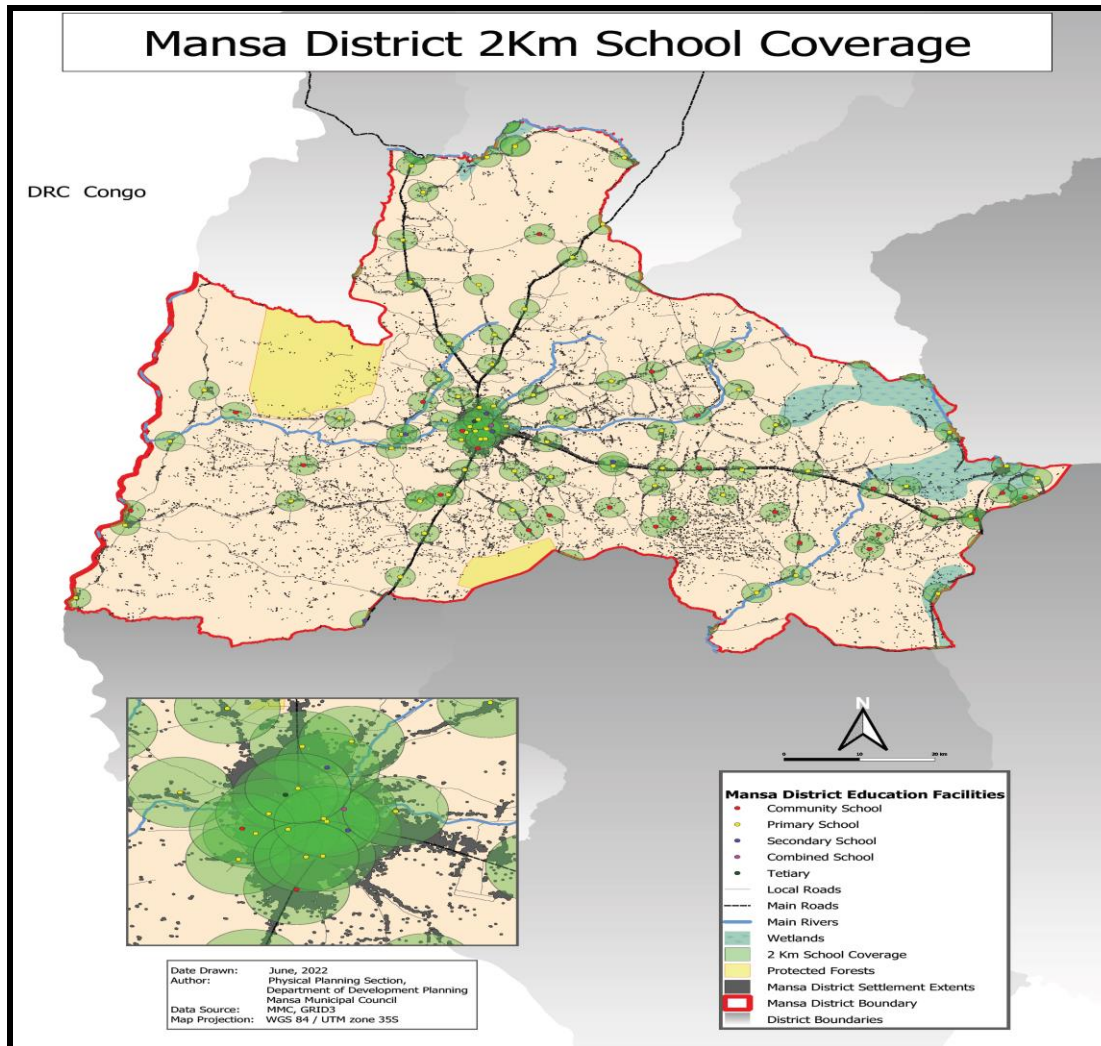
Figure 29: Schools in the District



Source: Ministry of Education, 2022

Below is the map showing the distribution of schools in the district covering a radius of 2 Kilometers.

Figure 30: Map depicting School Coverage



Source: MMC 2022

6.2.3 Enrolment Levels for 2020, 2021 and 2022

There is high demand for education services in the district due to population increase. This demand is significantly going up more especially in 2022 due to the introduction of free education by government. The enrolment is expected to continue going up year by year especially in urban and Peri-urban schools and the challenges being faced now are the spaces in the classrooms to match with the standard of 1 classroom to 40 pupils set by Ministry of Education.

Due to free education policy introduced by government even the students who had earlier stopped school have enrolled. However, in spite of free education, enrolments in most schools in rural areas are not encouraging as compared to schools within the town centre. The table 9 below highlights the enrolment levels.

Table 9: Enrolment Levels for 2020, 2021 and 2022

Category	Enrolment 2020			Enrolment 2021			Enrolment 2022		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Secondary	5058	4677	9735	5605	5052	10657	6179	5690	11869
Primary	22950	23474	46424	22145	14101	36246	25569	25778	51347
Community	6280	6362	12642	6238	14654	29313	7678	7516	15194
Private	2314	2436	4750	2349	2359	4708	2314	2304	4618
Total	36602	36949	73551	36337	36166	72503	41740	41288	83028

Source: Ministry of Education, (2022)

From the table above, it indicates that the enrolment levels have been increasing steadily year by year except in 2021 where the number reduced which have since been attributed to COVID-19 Pandemic. It is also evidence that at primary level the number of girl's enrolment is higher than that of the boys, while at secondary it is vice-versa. This is an indication that the completion rate of the girls is lower at secondary than boys, which is not encouraging. It is also worth noting that there is higher enrolment rate at primary level as compared to secondary level for both boys and girls.

6.2.4 Performance Levels

The table 9 below shows the performance levels for pupils in the examination classes. It is worth noting that the pass percentage is hovering around 50% across the Grades from 2017 to 2021.

Table 10: Performance Levels

YEAR/LEVEL	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Grade 7	66	55	59	51	54
Grade 9	54	31	35	41	47

Grade 12	52	50	70	54	57
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Source: Ministry of Education, 2022

6.2.5 Tertiary Education

The district has four colleges, three are run by government that is Mansa College of Nursing, Mansa College of Education, Mansa Trades Training Institute while one is run by the private sector which is Luapula HUB College of Nursing.

It is also worth noting that the district does not have any university whether public or private. However, there is a provision of university extension services by the University of Zambia, Copperbelt University, University of Africa, Eden University, Zambia Open University and St. Eugene University, which mainly focuses on in-service training leaving the pre-service. These services are not adequately addressing the high demand for tertiary Education in the District.

6.2.6 Completion Rates

Mansa District has the highest completion rate at primary education level as compared to Secondary level.

Table 11: Completion Rates

No	Categories	Percentages
1	Primary	95%
2	Secondary	91%

Source: Ministry of Education, 2022

6.2.7 Staffing Levels

The teaching staff in the district was not adequate in the past years. However, in 2022 government deployed 387 teachers which has boost the teaching staff in the district. There is need for more teachers in order to meet the standard teacher pupil ratio of 1 teacher to 40 pupils more especially at primary level.

The table 12 below gives details of the staffing levels for the years 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Table 12: Staffing Levels for 2020, 2021 and 2022

Category	Staffing 2020			Staffing 2021			Staffing 2022		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total

Secondary	342	308	650	391	407	798	424	367	791
Primary	334	613	947	286	538	824	417	756	1173
ECE	4	30	34	2	31	33	6	45	51
Private	126	67	193	111	78	189	108	75	183
Total	806	1018	1824	790	1054	1844	955	1243	2198

Source: Ministry of Education, 2022

The table above shows that the number of teaching staff has been increasing steadily, from the year 2020 to 2022. In addition, in all the years and category of education service there are more female teachers than males. This could indicate that there are more females in the teaching profession than the males.

6.2.8 Projected Staffing Level in the Next 10 Years

Table 13 below indicates the projected staffing for the district by the year 2030.

Table 13: Projected Staffing Level

S/N	Category	Urban Schools	Rural Schools	Total
1.	Pre-School	170	113	283
2.	Primary	1148	950	2098
3.	Secondary	947	517	1464
Total		2265	1580	3845

Source: Ministry of Education, 2022

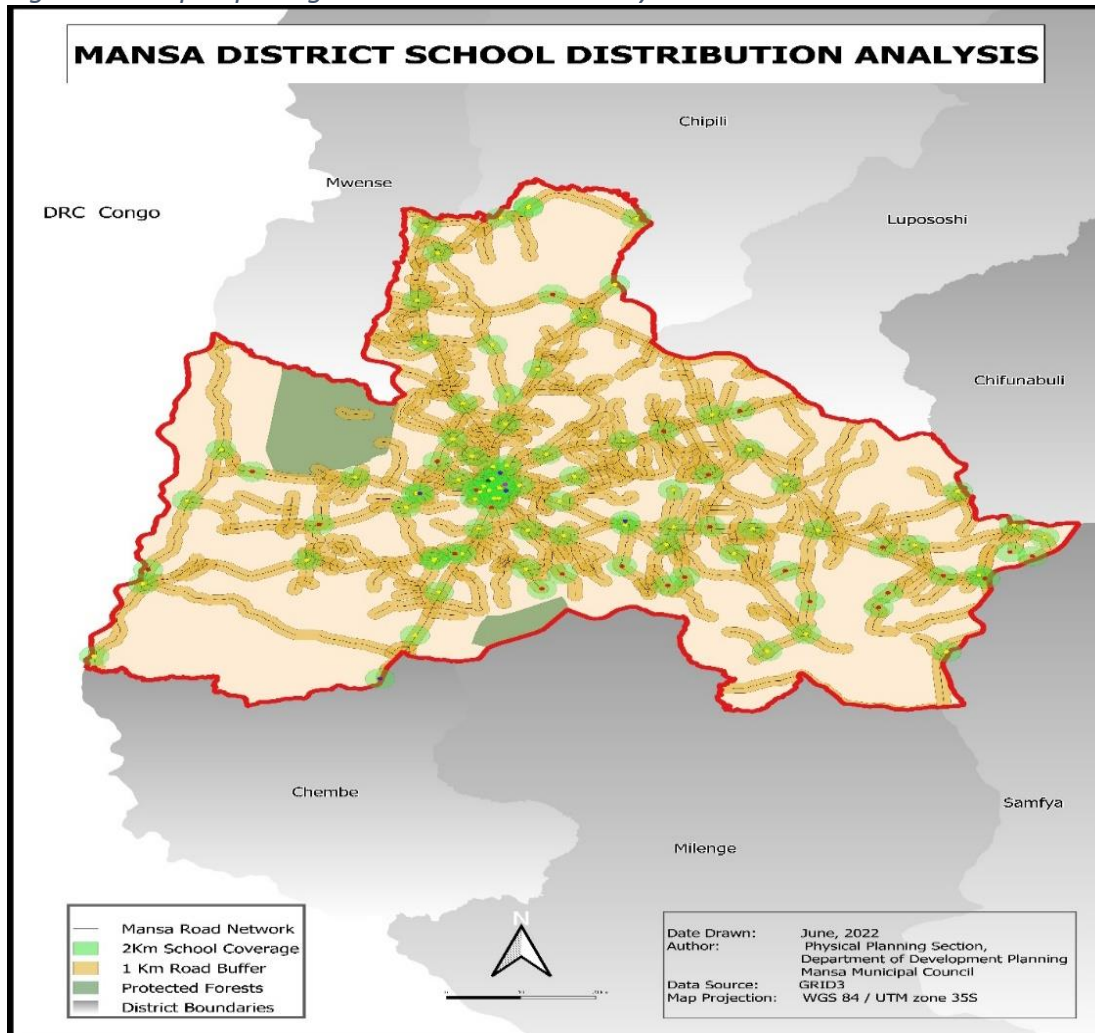
6.2.9 Quality of Education Services

The education sector had been hampered in various ways in the district resulting in the reduction in the quality of its services which was caused due to low standards that does not meet national standards.

6.2.10 Distance of Education Facilities

The distribution of education facilities in the district is not evenly done as some of the primary schools in rural are far apart compared to Ministry of Education standard of 5 kilometre radius of the school. This can also be attributed to unevenly settlement of people in most areas forcing children to cover long distances to access education. This is against the standard of 5km which has negatively impacted on pupil enrolment, progression rate and completion rate.

Figure 31: Map depicting school Distribution Analysis



Source: MMC 2022

6.2.11 Teacher- Pupil Ratio

Despite recruiting 386 new teachers, the pupil teacher ratio at primary is high in the district which is in the range of 1:65 in rural and 1:56 in urban against the standard ratio of 1:40 while in secondary schools the pupil teacher ratio stands at 1:10 in rural areas and 1:14 in urban areas. However, even if the picture looks good in urban areas it is not the situation in the classroom set up both at secondary and primary school level. To follow individual schools, the ratio stands at more than 1:80 pupil teacher ratio which is necessitated by inadequate classroom space.

The situation is not different from the provincial statistics as Luapula province shows the teacher to pupil ratio at 1 teacher to 84 pupils as opposed to the standard of 1 teacher to 40 pupils.

6.2.12 Desk-Pupil Ratio

For Mansa district, in 2023, the pupil desk ratio stood at 1:4 against the standard which is 1:1 for single seater and 1:2 for the double seater while as Luapula province the pupil desk ratio stood at 1:8. This indicates that there were very few desks in most of the schools both in the district and at the provincial level.

6.2.13 Book –Pupil Ratio

As at 2023, the picture for book pupil ratio for Mansa district stood at 1 book :1 pupil which is actually ideal following the standards by Ministry of Education as opposed to the provincial book to pupil ratio which is at 11 books to 9 pupils at primary school level and 4 books to 9 pupils at secondary school level respectively.

6.2.14 Pupil Classroom Ratio

As at 2023 the pupil classroom ratio stood at 1:101 meaning one classroom was occupied by 101 pupils against the standard which is 1:40. At provincial level the pupil classroom level was not so different from what was obtaining in Mansa district with the figures standing at 1 classroom to 103 pupils. Therefore, there was need to invest in infrastructure development to arrest the situation both at district and provincial levels.

In order to meet the demand of unprecedented increase in enrolment, as a by 2030 there will be need to have at least 3,404 classrooms constructed as shown in table 14 below.

Table 14:Pupil Classroom Ratio

S/N	Category	Urban Schools	Rural Schools	Total
1.	Pre-School	264	208	472
2.	Primary	1133	585	1718
3.	Secondary	844	370	1214
Total		2241	1163	3404

Source: Ministry of Education, 2022

6.2.15 Enrolment Projection

From the data above it is evident that the pupil enrolment is expected to be increasing at the faster rate which poses a challenge on pupil classroom ratio, pupil teacher ratio, pupil desk ratio and pupil book ratio. Therefore, there is need to invest more in infrastructure development and teacher deployment. By 2030 it is projected that enrolment levels will be 109,654 in the district and there will be need to work towards attainment of the standards.

6.2.16 Water and Sanitation

All schools except some community schools have toilets most of which are pit latrines. Public health guidelines require that toilet–pupil ratio to be 1-20 pupils for girls and 1-50 for boys. However, Mansa district is rapidly urbanizing and due to the increase in enrolment, the existing toilet facilities are not enough. This standard is not met and hence public health is not enhanced. There is need for water borne toilets operating a mechanized system supplied with water from a bore hole. This is to avoid the high-water bills and to ensure availability of water at all times and also to prevent water borne diseases.

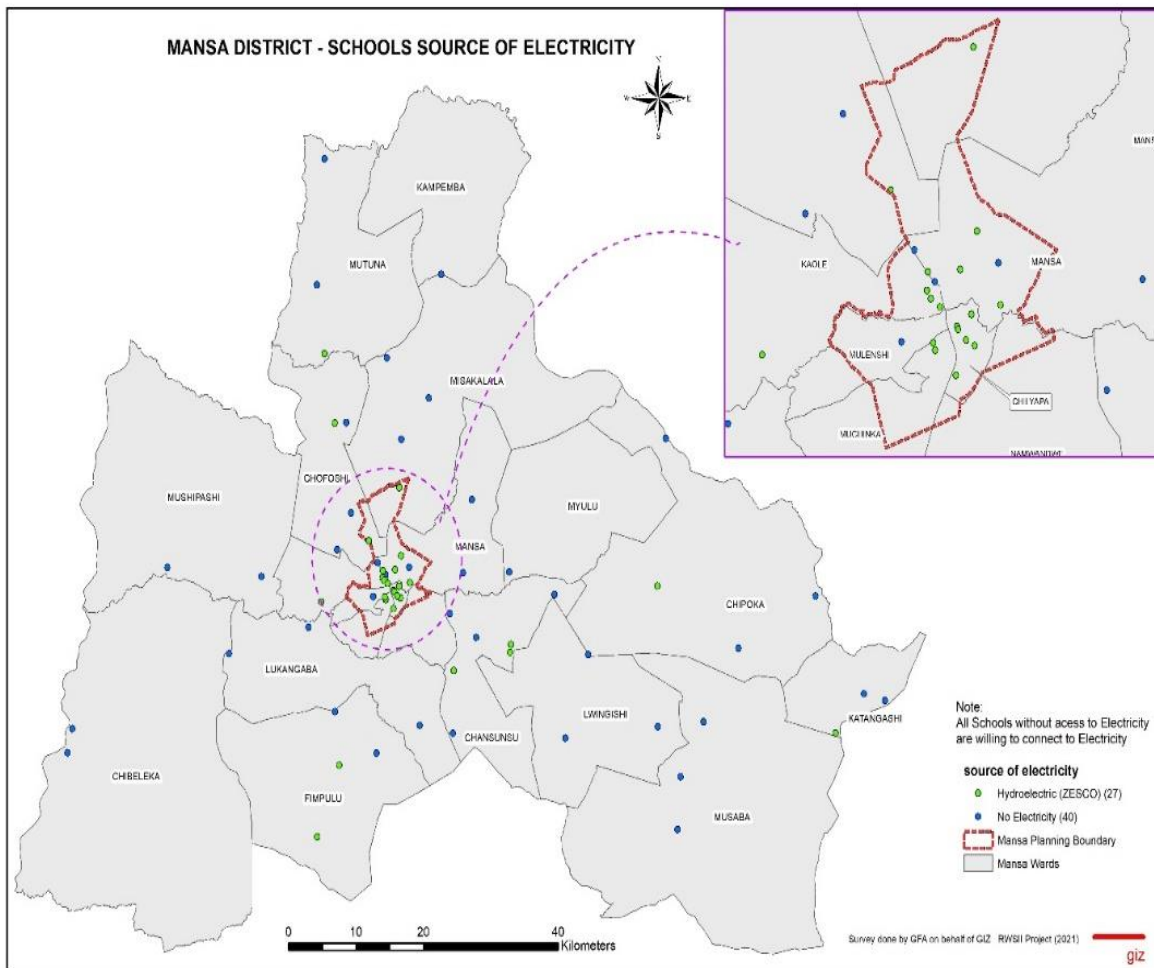
6.2.17 School Support

The district has more schools in the rural areas than in the urban areas. The figure below generally represents the distribution of schools in Mansa. Most of the Government schools are in the rural areas while 100% of the private schools are in the urban areas.

6.2.18 Electricity Connection

Majority of the schools in the urban areas are connected to electricity unlike the rural areas as indicated in Map 14 below showing the distribution of schools connected to electricity.

Figure 32: Map depicting School Electricity Connections



Source: GIZ/Gesellschaft Fur Agrarprojekte, 2021

6.2.19 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

The elements of climate change are being felt in the district as the education sector is experiencing blown off roofs for school infrastructure which is negatively affecting the process of teaching and learning in schools

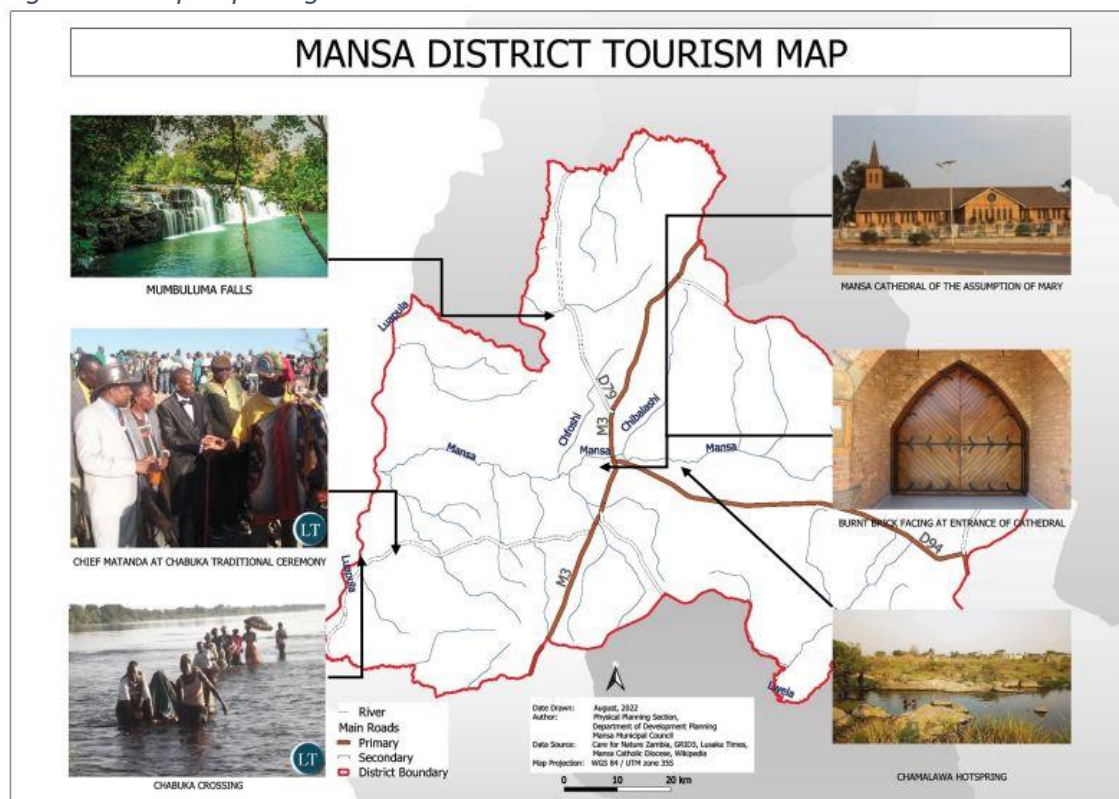
6.2.20 Core Issues

It should be noted that most primary school infrastructure especially in Rural parts of the district is dilapidated. As the Government is advocating for water borne toilets, the schools will be burdened with high water bills as a result of frequent use of the water. It is also expected that the pupil enrolment will continue increasing at the faster rate as a result of the introduction of free education which poses a challenge on pupil classroom ratio, pupil teacher ratio, pupil desk ratio and pupil book ratio.

6.3 TOURISM INDUSTRY

Tourism's contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Zambia grew from 2.4% to 3.1% in 2015. Direct employment in tourism grew by 0.7% between 2014 and 2015 from 57,003 to 57,304. Tourism has the potential to generate employment and economic growth, and to preserve natural resources; this is even more reason to promote, invest and market it well in Luapula Province and Mansa district in particular. Luapula Province has several potential interesting tourism and heritage sites (Waterfalls, Lakes, Sandy Beaches, Game Management Areas (GMAs), Future National Parks and Rapids). Natural attractions in Mansa include the Mumbuluma Falls situated 33km north of the central business district of Mansa. The Chamalawa Hot Springs are located in Chamalawa village 3km east of the central business district off the D94 road. Man-Made attractions in the district include Mansa Cathedral located right at the heart of the district. The Chabuka Traditional Ceremony is an annual cultural ceremony of the Ushi people of Mansa District usually celebrated in October in Matanda area located 60km south-west of the district.

Figure 33: Map depicting Mansa District Tourism

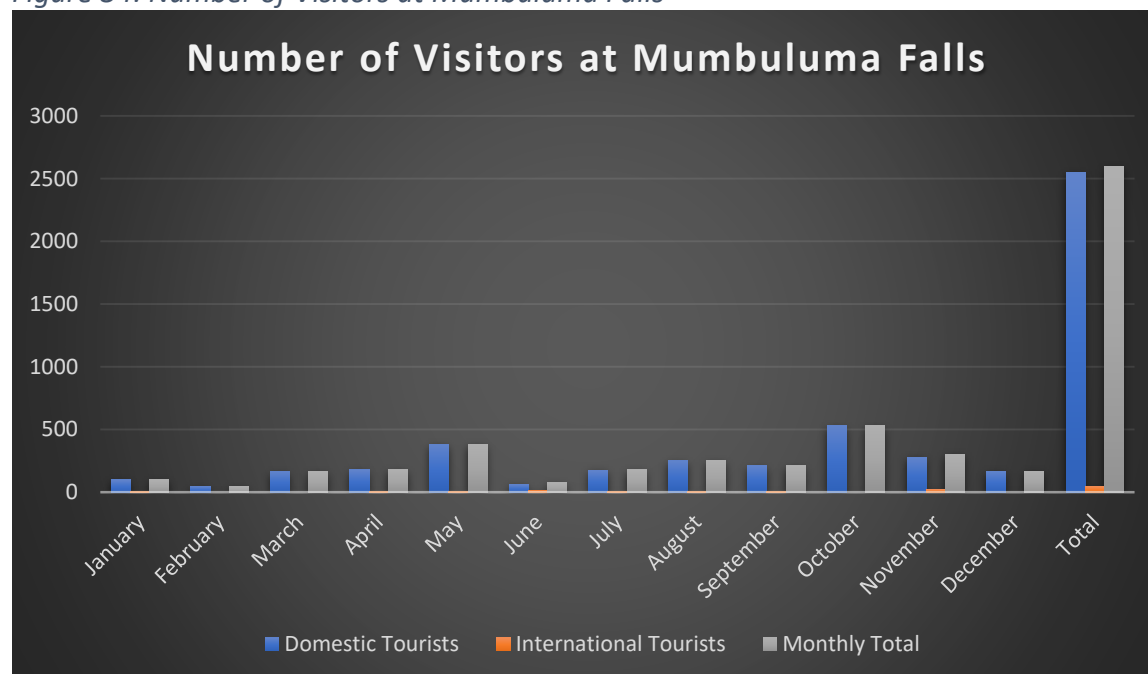


Source: MMC 2022

6.3.1 State of Development in the Tourism Sector

During recent years the sector has, unfortunately, not performed to its full potential. In 2020, the number of arrivals for Zambia was 502, 000. This is a decline of 60.35% from 2019 when Zambia recorded 1,299,000 arrivals. The decline is attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic which negatively impacted the tourism industry globally. In 2016, 78% of the tourists came from the rest of Africa whilst 9.2% were from Europe and 7% from Asia. The trend illustrated weakened visits from China but strengthened visits from the U.K and the USA. Significantly in 2020, the number of international tourists visiting the Northern Circuit as compared to the Southern Circuit was lower. The Northern Circuit to which Mansa belongs reported a total of 3,728 international tourists as compared to 186,884 international tourists in the Southern circuit. Additionally, the Northern Circuit tourism does not have a representative from Zambia Tourism Agency (ZTA) Office in contrast to the Southern Circuit. Suggesting that there has been much more investment in tourism in the Southern Circuit than in the Northern Circuit hence it being less travelled.

Figure 34: Number of Visitors at Mumbuluma Falls



Source: National Heritage Mansa Office, 2021

The chart above illustrates that in 2021 there were more domestic than international tourists that visited Mumbuluma Falls i.e. 2,550 compared to 48. This suggests that the natural attraction is not known to the international market. The seasonality pattern broadly follows that of the nation's weather. There was more activity during the dry season from May to November of 2021 with a

total of 1,937 visitations compared to the 661 that visited during the wet season in December to April of 2021.

In 2016, arrival of road dominated means of transport used by visitors to Zambia representing 69% of arrivals followed by air transport at 30%, and water and rail at 1%. In the same year 510, 851 tourists visited Zambia for business constituting the largest category of visitors at 65%, followed by 251, 336 tourists visiting Zambia for the purpose of holidays representing 26%. Visitations to friends and family (VFF) fell from 8% to 6% respectively but a steady growth was recorded of visitations for purposes of conferencing and studies representing 2% and 1.5% respectively. A trend analysis of the average length of stay for eight (8) years from 2011 shows that the average length of stay for international tourists had reduced. The highest number of days were recorded in 2012 and 2013 when the average length of stay was at six (6) days. However, this reduced to approximately 4.7 days in 2018. This illustrates that Zambia is largely an “add-on” option for leisure visitors, rather than an end destination.

6.4 FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK

6.4.1 Overview of the Sector

The Fisheries and Livestock sector is a key player in ensuring that households in Mansa district are food and nutritious secure. The sector superintends over the Aquaculture and Livestock in the District.

The Key Government priority for this sector that is to be implemented at local level is to ensure Socio-economic transformation for improved livelihoods is achieved in the district. This will be done through;

1. Aquaculture management and development
2. Extension services support
3. Fisheries and Livestock Marketing
4. Livestock development

6.4.2 Aquaculture (Fish Farming)

The district is promoting fish farming through the provision of extension services, for example training fish farmers in fish pond construction, fish pond construction management, site selection and sensitization of fish farming. Currently, there are so many individual farmers and fish farming groups involved in the rearing of fish. Since 2005 there has been a steady and fast progress in fish

farming. The District So far has 759 fish farmers based in Mabumba, Senama, Mbaso, Chibalashi, Mulonga, Chisunka and Musonda Falls area.

At Provincial level there were 1,121 fish farmers while at the national level there were 9,741 fish farmers. Mansa district contributed 67.71 percent to the provincial fish farmers.

Table 15: Fish Framers at District, Provincial and National Level

Mansa District Total	Provincial Total	Mansa district % Contribution to Provincial Figures	National Total
759	1,121	67.71	9741

Source: District Fish Farmer Register and 2017- 2018 Livestock and Aquaculture Census Summary Report

6.4.3 Types of Fish Culture System

There are several types of fish culture systems that a fish farmer may practice namely; tank culture, cage culture and pond culture. However, in Mansa district only earthen pond and concrete pond are practiced while in Mwense, Mwansabombwe, Kawambwa and Milenge they only practice earthen pond culture. Earthen pond and fish cages are practiced in Samfya, Nchelenge, Chiengwe and Chifunabuli districts. The total number of fish ponds is 978 and covering a total space of 24 hectares.

6.4.4 Sources of fish seed

Fiyongoli Aquaculture research station which is run by the department of fisheries has been the major supplier of fish seed (fingerlings) to the fish farmers in the District. Recently, due to intensified trainings offered by the department of Fisheries and Livestock to fish farmers, there has been an abundant production of good quality fingerlings by the various individuals and groups. These same fish farmers are now supplying fingerlings to other fish farmers. The table below shows the hatcheries in the province. Apart from Chipili and Mansa district there are no other sources of fingerlings in the province as table 16 illustrates below.

Table 16: Fish Hatcheries in the Province

District	Name of Hatchery	Species	Production Capacity 2021	Production Capacity 2022

Mansa	Fiyongoli	O.macrochir C.rendalli,Auchenoglanis occidentalis		400,000
Mansa	Toda Rabba	O.macrochir C.rendalli,chrIthys mabusi,Auchenoglanis occidentalis		2,000,000
Mansa	Hopeways	O.macrochir C.rendalli		75,000
Mansa	Eunimos Invst Ltd			1,800,00
Chipili	Mwenda	O.macrochir, C.rendalli		120,000
Chipili	Ultral	O.macrochir	45000	110,000

Source: Mansa District Fisheries Office, 2022

6.4.5 Types of fish production

In Mansa District the fish species culture are *Oreochromis macromere*, *Oreochromis andersoni* and *Tilapia rendalli*, all belonging to cichlidae family and are indigenous. Majority of the Fish farmers in the District are involved in Brood stock production that is rearing of fish to bigger sizes for consumption and breeding. The estimated yield of fish brood stock production after a full production cycle is 4.5 metric tonnes. Most of this fish is for home consumption and some of it is sold to markets within the District, Luapula Province and Copperbelt Province.

6.4.6 Livestock

Mansa District has a total of Ten (10) Livestock camps namely; Mabumba, Mansa central, Bahati, Mambilima, Musaila, Chisunka, Kalaba, Lukangaba, Matanda and Mano Camps. Mansa District is home to various livestock such as Cattle, Goats, Sheep, Pigs, Village Chickens and Exotic Village Chickens.

Like many other Districts in Zambia, Mansa District has not been spared with the livestock diseases, some of the livestock diseases that are evident in the District include; Newcastle, Gumboro, Rabies, ASF and TBDS. However, Luapula Province and Mansa district inclusive has no diseases of national economic importance such as Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) which are normally deadly to the livestock. This means livestock can easily thrive in the district with or without worrying about high risk livestock diseases.

Figure 35: Map Showing Livestock Camps



Source: Mansa Livestock Office, 2022

Table 17: Population of Livestock

Camp	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Exotic chickens	Village chickens	Dogs
Mabumba	895	2,774	230	1,562	10,104	9,392	378
Kalaba	742	1,856	218	315	1,542	6,376	497
Lukangaba	482	2,345	258	54	860	4,981	278
Musaila	545	1,576	230	98	2,864	3,935	356
Mansa Central	456	743	167	4,573	40,850	10,071	572
Bahati	360	627	129	576	1,840	3,340	298
Chisunka	285	2,576	298	2,463	2,562	4,956	375
Matanda	250	923	57	320	0	2,936	281

	0	567	25	290	0	2,522	215
Mambilima							
Total	4015	13,987	1612	10,251	60,622	48,509	3,250

Source: Fisheries and Livestock 2022

6.2.7 Estimated Livestock Population

The table below highlights the figures for livestock at district, provincial and national level in 2022. According to the table, the livestock with more numbers was the village Chickens which were over 21 million at national level followed by Pigs which were over 1 million in number. The least livestock in numbers were the sheep with 260,560 for the entire country. Other livestock which were recorded were Cattle, Goats and Dogs.

Table 18: Livestock Population at District, Provincial and National

Type of Livestock	Luapula Provincial Population	Mansa District Population	Mansa District % Contribution to Provincial	National total
Cattle	14,072	5230	37.16600341	4,698,973
Goats	179,523	13779	7.67533965	4,455,860
Sheep	5,523	1704	30.85279739	260,560
Pigs	25812	11848	45.90113126	1,160,842
Village Chickens	1,266,661	48700	3.844754042	21,232,447
Dogs	14,856	3781	25.45099623	915,164

Source: Provincial and District reports and the 2022 Livestock Survey Report

6.4.8 Status of Infrastructure in the District

The district is limping in terms of infrastructure for Fisheries and Livestock because most of the structures are either dilapidated or in a poor state. Table 19 below indicates the infrastructure and their conditions in the district.

Table 19: District Infrastructure

Sn	Name of Infrastructure	Camp	Number	Condition
1	Camp house	Chisunka	1	Fair

2	Camp house	Kalaba	1	Fair
3	Camp house	Mwanguni	1	Fair
4	Camp house	Mabumba	1	Poor
5	Dip tank	Musaila	1	Dilapidated
6	Dip tank	Monga	1	Has no roof
7	Dip tank	Kalaba	1	Rehabilitation works necessary to be functional
8	Dip tank	Masaba	1	Rehabilitation works necessary to be functional
9	Dip tank	Chisunka	1	Good

Source: District Livestock Office, 2022

6.4.9 Areas of Collaboration

There is collaboration in various areas with different sectors to improve on the livestock and fisheries situation in the district.

Table 20: Areas of Collaboration

Sn	Organisation/Programme	Program Focus
1	Enhanced Smallholder Investment Programme (ESLIP)	Stocking and restocking and pasture development
2	Zambia Aquaculture Enterprise Development Project	Promoting fish farming
3	World Fish Programme	Promoting fingerling production and use of commercial feed
4	Scaling Up Nutrition Technical Assist	Promoting rearing of Village chicken
5	Plan International	Promoting rearing of Village chicken
6	GIZ	Promoting fish farming

Source: Source: District Livestock Office, 2022

6.4.10 Climate Change and Gender Concerns

The diversion of water from the natural streams to ponds causes disturbance in the ecosystem and drying of natural water bodies. In addition, the deforestation at the source of water bodies may also lead to drying up of water bodies leading to extinction of some fish species. Climate change also affects livestock production through competition for natural resources, quantity and quality of feed, livestock diseases. The sector has been promoting women inclusiveness through empowering them with small livestock and fish.

6.4.11 Core Issue

The major issue that the sector is faced with is the lack of a slaughter slab as most of the meat found in other butcheries except Zambeef, Termites and Lubono Butchery is sold without

inspections. In addition, inadequate resources such as camp houses for staff, dip tanks and transport.

6.5 FORESTRY

6.5.1 Overview of the Sector

The main aim of this sector is to ensure a sustainable flow of timber and non-timber forest products and ecosystem services, while at the same time ensuring protection and maintenance of biodiversity for the benefit of present and future generations, through active participation of all stakeholders.

The Key Government priority for this sector that is to be implemented at local level is protecting the Forest areas. This will be done through;

1. Working with the Eight (8) chiefs in the District to curb encroachment in forest areas.
2. Stationing forest guards in each forest reserve in nearby communities for them to carryout inspections.
3. Carrying out boundary maintenance and fire breaks.
4. Raising awareness to local communities of the values of biodiversity,
5. Forest licensing as a tool for sustainable management and utilization of forest resources.

Mansa District has four (4) local forest reserves with total hectares of 90,173 of which 13,321.95 hectares has been encroached upon representing 0.147 percent of encroachment.

Table 21: Status of Forest Areas

Reserve No	Name of forest	Gazette No	Size (Ha)	Status
P 424	Shamendi	SI 67/76	58,560 (Appx 66 hectares falls in Mansa District)	Approximately about 1,171.2 ha has been encroached, however, there are no human activities on the part of the forest which falls in Mansa district.
P426	Chimimbi	SI 62/76	28,300	Approximately about 12,150 ha has been encroached
P149	Lukangaba	SI 263/66	7,163	Threatened by encroachment

P346	Mansa local plantation	SI 190/79	150	Approximately 0.75 ha has been encroached.
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Source: Forestry Department (2022)

Figure 36: Map depicting Encroachments into Mansa Local Plantation

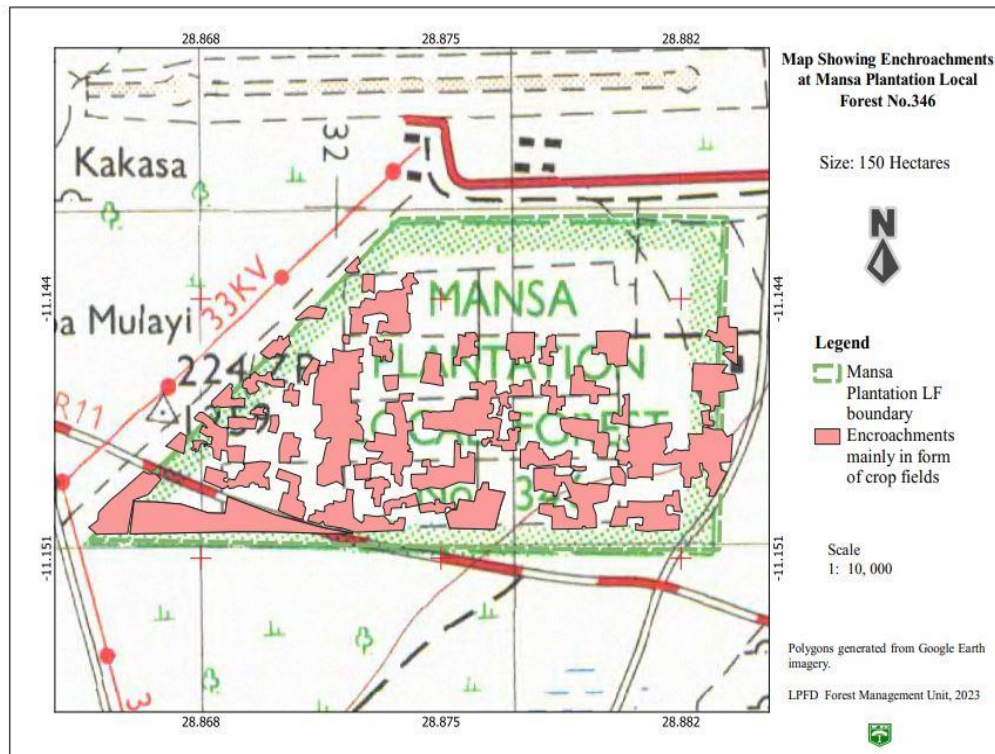
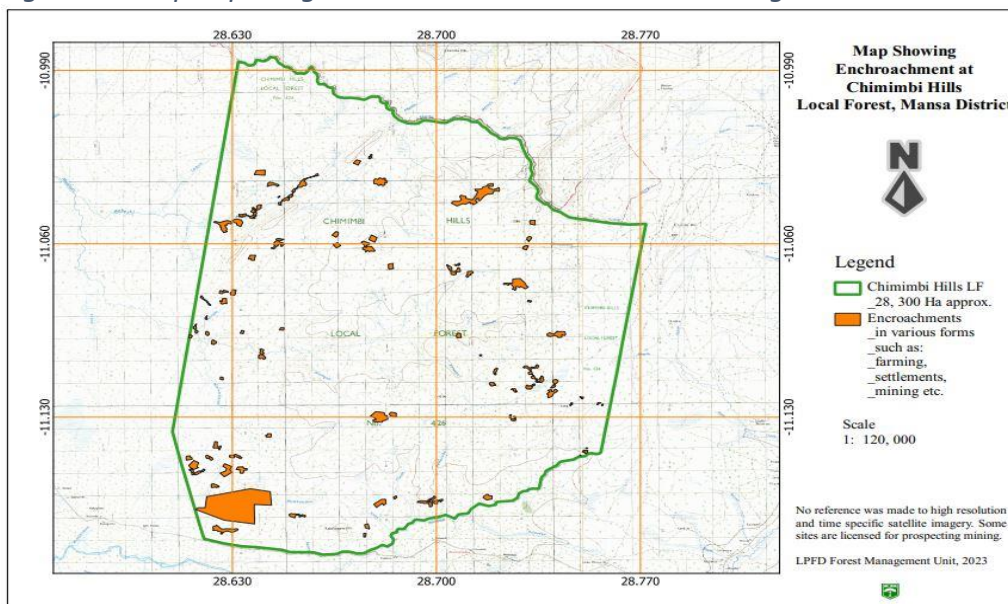
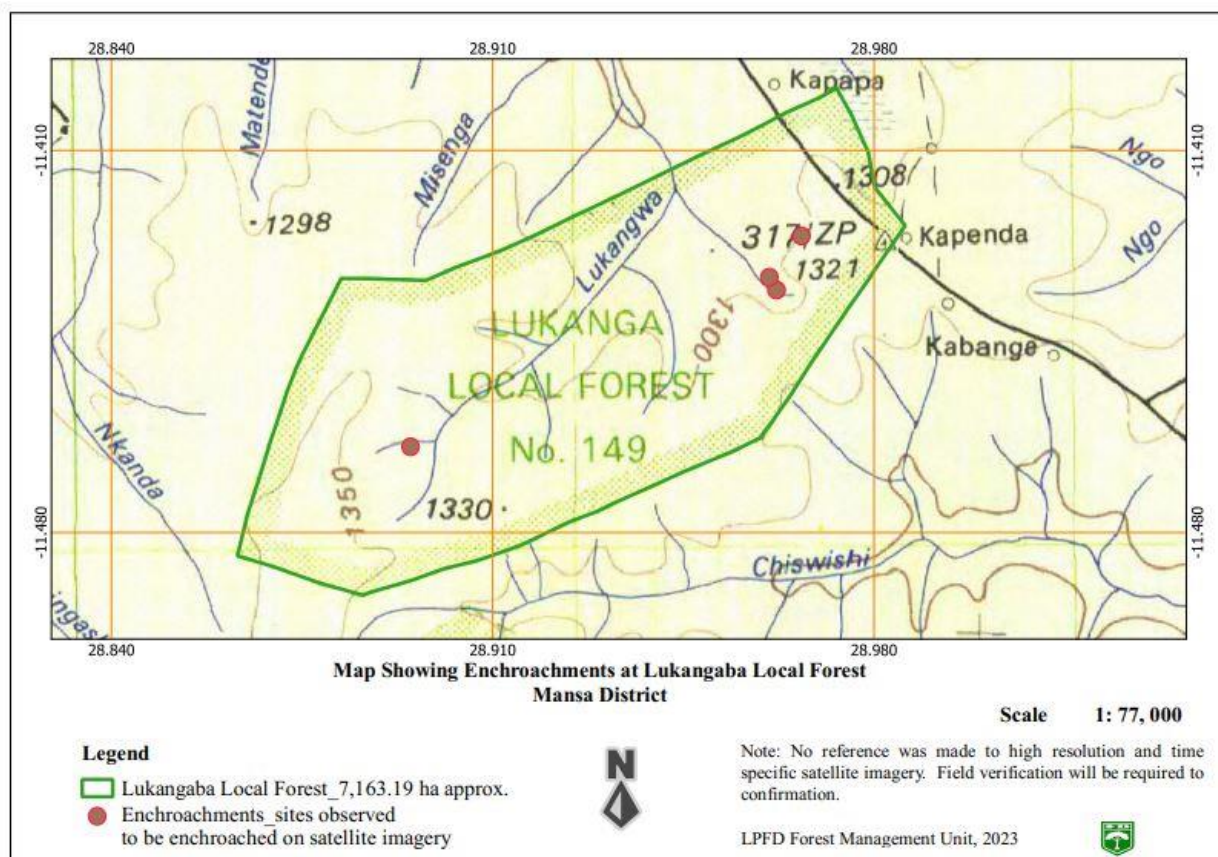


Figure 37: Map depicting Chimimbi Hills Local Forest showing Encroachments



Source: Forest Management Unit, 2023

Figure 38: Map Showing Lukangaba Forest and its Encroachments



Source: Mansa District Forest Department, 2023

6.5.2 Deforestation in Mansa District

The trends for deforestation are variable, depending on the period (Chidumayo, 2012). For instance, the average deforestation rate during 1965- 2005 for Luapula province was 2.47 % and the highest at the time. The amount of forest cover loss has always been expected to vary between the different simulation periods within the deforestation hotspots and in this case, Chimimbi local forest seems to be the hotspot at local level.

In order to mitigate the deforestation rate in the Hotspots of Mansa District (such as Chimimbi local forest) which is mainly caused by agriculture and settlement patterns through land use change; the sector has so far planted a total of 55,000 exotic trees from 2015-2022 and further intends to plant a total of 550,000 exotic trees by the year 2042.

Figure 39: Deforestation



Source: Forestry Department (2022)

In addition to the tree planting, the sector plans to promote the use of alternative sources of energy from the traditional charcoal and fire wood to in the District.

6.5.3 Climate Change and Gender Concerns

It should also be noted that the impacts of the Environment and climate change has a negative effect on the sector, the rise in temperatures enable wild fires to spread easily. The sector has also put into consideration the marginalized groups in society; in this case the youth-girl child in particular by involving them in forest management program to avoid the rise in teenage pregnancies in the District.

6.5.4 Core Issue

The major issue that the sector is faced with is the lack of enforcement which is as a result of inadequate resources such as transportation, fuel and human resource. In addition, agriculture extension and settlements pose a huge threat on the encroachment of local forest areas in the district.

6.6 AGRICULTURE

The aim of the sector is to improve agricultural production and productivity so as to ensure food security at household, district and national level as well as job creation so as to improve the standard of living of the people and also contribute to the foreign exchange earnings through exports.

The district has three (3) known commercial farmers and these are farmers who cultivated not less than 10 hectares. The district also has 457 emergent farmers who cultivate between 2 and 10 hectares. The two categories of farmers are mainly found on the plateau areas. The majority are small-scale farmers who accounted for about 18,468 and cultivate between 0.25 and 2 hectares. These are found on the plateau as well as the valley using both Chitemene System and semi-permanent fields depending on the availability of land in their locality.

Luapula province had 61 commercial farmers and 133,455 small and medium scale farmers in 2022 while in the same year the commercial farmers and small and medium scale farmers were 102,904 and 2,401,177 farmers respectively at a national level. The table below summarizes the figures for the commercial farmers and small and medium scale farmers in Mansa district, Luapula province and at a national level in 2022.

Table 22: Total number of Farmers at National and Provincial Levels in 2022

Large Scale Farmers		Small Scale Farmers
Mansa District	3	18,468
Luapula Province	61	133,455
National	102904	2,401,177

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022

6.6.1 Crop Production

The table below gives a consolidated crop production picture of the district on average per year. The major crops are: maize, sweet potatoes, groundnuts, rice, soya beans, mixed beans, popcorn, cassava, Bambara nuts. The other crops of significance are: sorghum, millet, Irish potato, sunflower, velvet, paprika, castor beans, cowpeas

Table 23: Crop Average Yield in Tons

Crop	2021 Average Yield in Tons
Maize	692,622
Sweet Potatoes	64,416
Cassava	1,495
Beans	695
Ground Nuts	28,726
Paddy Rice	819
Rice	28,491
Soya Beans	19,579
Mixed Beans	14,735
Popcorn	6,555
Bambara Nuts	1,118

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022

Table 24: Production at the District Level

The Luapula provincial records for the production of various crops for large, small and medium scale farmers are indicated in the tables below;

Maize	2008/'09	2009/'10	2010/'11	2011/'12	2012/'13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Planted Area (ha)	1500	1550	4865	7707.5	7795	15607.5	15607	15613.5	15613.5	158613.5	15981	16335
Harvested Area (ha)	1500	1550	4865	7707.5	7795	15607.5	15607	15613.5	15613.5	15613.5	15981	16335
Production (MT)	4500	4650	10380	16288	15590	14416.95	11372.95	35954	46840.5	46843	47943	49005
No. of Farmers	3000	3100	9730	15415	15590	13976	13100	14346	14346	14346	14469	14506

Rice												
	2008/'09	2009/'10	2010/'11	2011/'12	2012/'13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20

Planted Area (ha)	75	132.5	127.5	150	150	150	150	150	149	155	160	160
Harvested Area (ha)	75	132.5	127.5	150	150	150	150	150	149	155	160	160
Production (MT)	187	382.5	191	215	206	181	105	225	447	465	480	480
No. of Farmers	150	255	255	300	300	300	300	300	299	306	305	308

Other Crops (include vegetable & tree crops)

Beans

	2008/'09	2009/'10	2010/'11	2011/'12	2012/'13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Planted Area (ha)	3291.5	3464.5	3464.5	3951	3961.5	1785.75	1785.75	1785.75	3464	3569	3478	3961
Harvested Area (ha)	3291.5	3464.5	3464.5	3951	3961.5	1785.75	1785.75	1785.75	3464	3569	3478	3961
Production (MT)	449.375	536.88	1076.25	1248.5	1365.5	1262.5	939.36	1057.68	3469	6,781.10	2434.6	3564.9
No. of Farmers	6583	6929	6929	7902	7923	7956	7954	7954	8042	9580	9580	9580

Groundnut

s

	2008/'09	2009/'10	2010/'11	2011/'12	2012/'13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Planted Area (ha)	1797.5	2147.5	2152.5	2497.5	2731	2525.25	2731	2731	2871	2894	3210	3218
Harvested Area (ha)	1797.5	2147.5	2152.5	2497.5	2731	2525.25	2731	2731	2731	2894	3210	3218
Production (MT)	449.375	536.88	1076.25	1248.5	1365.5	1262.5	939.36	1057.68	1092.4	1447	1605	1619
No. of Farmers	7190	8590	8610	9990	10100	10101	10100	10100	10100	9991	10012	10012

Cassava

	2008/'09	2009/'10	2010/'11	2011/'12	2012/'13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Planted Area (ha)	2674	5586	8964	8701	12200	13441	14095	14805	14879	15690.5	15990	16982

Harvested Area (ha)	2674	5584	8964	8701	12200	13440	14805	14805	14879	15690.5	15990	16990
Production (MT)	34762	67008	113113	104412	146400	174720	177660	177660	178548	172596		
No. of Farmers	1348	4172	7445	7445	9200	12301	12805	13805	13879	14380	14344	14344

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022

6.6.2 Luapula Province Small and Medium Scale Area Planted

Agriculture in Luapula province is predominantly practiced at small and medium scales and mostly the farmers use hand tools such as hoes and axes and very few use oxen during cultivation. The table below illustrates the contribution to the foot basket in hectares cultivated.

Table 25: Luapula Province Small and Medium Scale Area Planted

Crop	2014/2015	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2021/2022
Maize	53,488	47,065	35,749.90	47,818	68,508.04	113,162
Sorghum	202	216	79.59	60	11.80	577
Rice	1,827	2,357	1,298.90	1,554	1,661.46	6,140
Millet	2,025	1,241	1,021.48	1,605	556.06	1,437
Gtroundnuts	20,807	18,348	20,481.26	19,364	16,624.71	65,268
Soya Beans	432	883	477.06	628	1,122.52	5,987
Mixed Beans	6,703	4,505	5,101.25	5,516	2,619.18	22,004
Bambara Nuts	2,090	1,907	5,101.25	2,565	1,993.61	9,698
Sweet Potatoes	2,947	3,472	3,662.29	3,342	3,785.85	12,307

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022

6.6.3 Luapula Province Large Scale Area Planted

Luapula province hosts a fairly good number of commercial farmers and have been cultivating some crops as indicated in the table below showing the figures from 2014/2015 farming season to 2021/2022 farming season.

Table 26: Luapula Province Large Scale Area Planted

Crop	2014/2015	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2021/2022
Maize	585.42	559.56	1,206.99	717.04	68,508.04	786
Sorghum	108.33	2.99			11.80	10
Rice					1,661.46	1
Millet	88	35.62		1.75	556.06	49
Gtgroundnuts	22.28	14.56	35.90	27.63	16,624.71	232
Soya Beans	4.65	21.07	8.50	5.92	1,122.52	51
Mixed Beans	24.86	3.95	27.07	59.68	2,619.18	22
Bambara Nuts		392.26			1,993.61	134
Sweet Potatoes	11.77		10.44	29.98	3,785.85	
Cassava	323.17		281.80	218.11		

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022

The national production for major crops such as Maize, Soya beans, Cotton and Groundnuts are in the tables below.

Figure 40: Maize Production, area planted and yield, 2009/10-2019/20

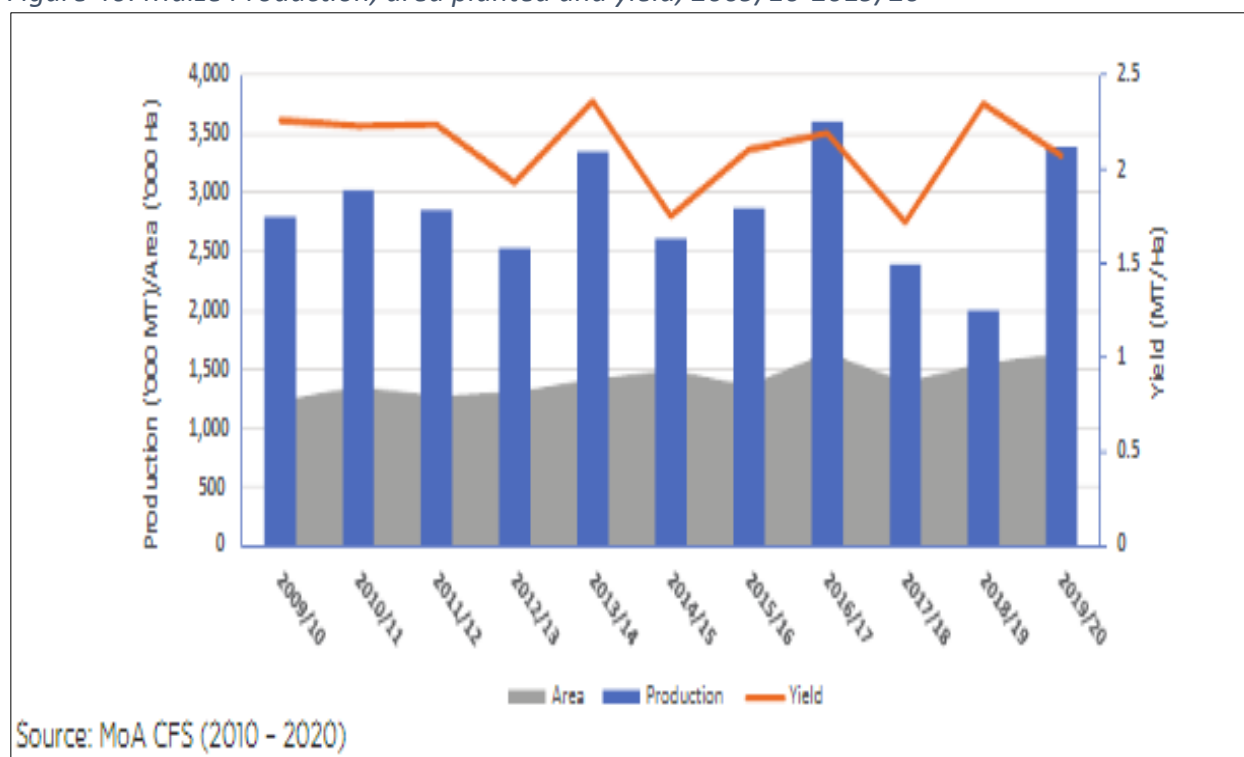


Figure 22 above shows that Zambia had recorded the highest yield in Maize production for the 10 year agricultural seasons in 2016/17 farming season with above 3500 metric tons per hectare.

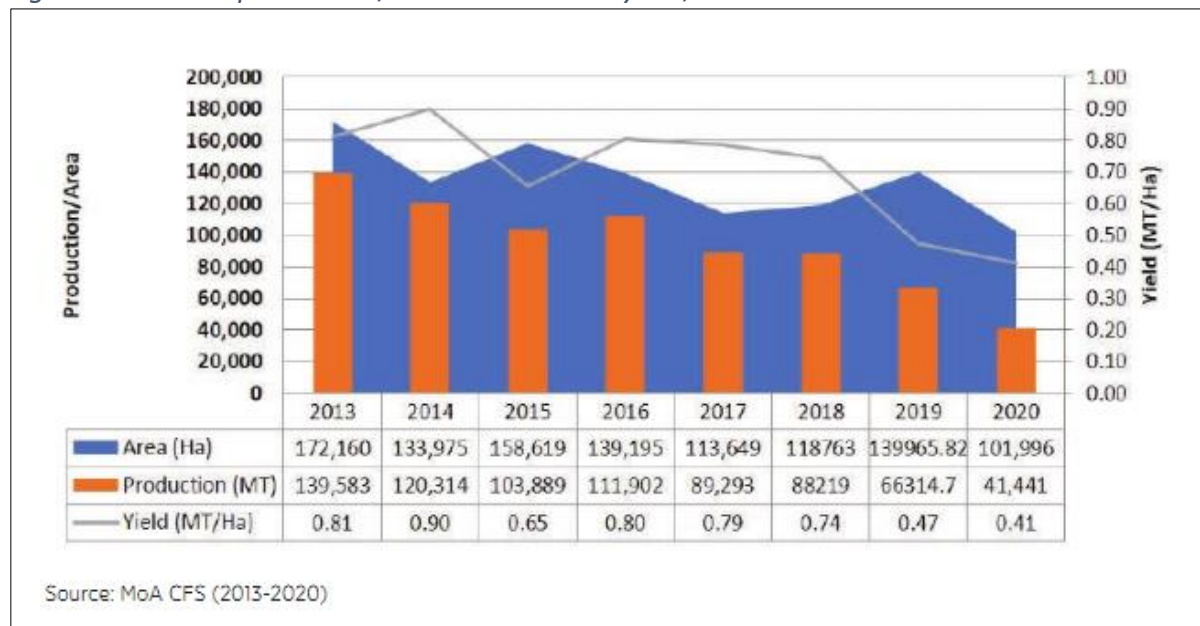
Figure 41: Soya bean production, area planted and yield, 2012-2020



Source: Ministry of Agriculture CFS (2012-2020)

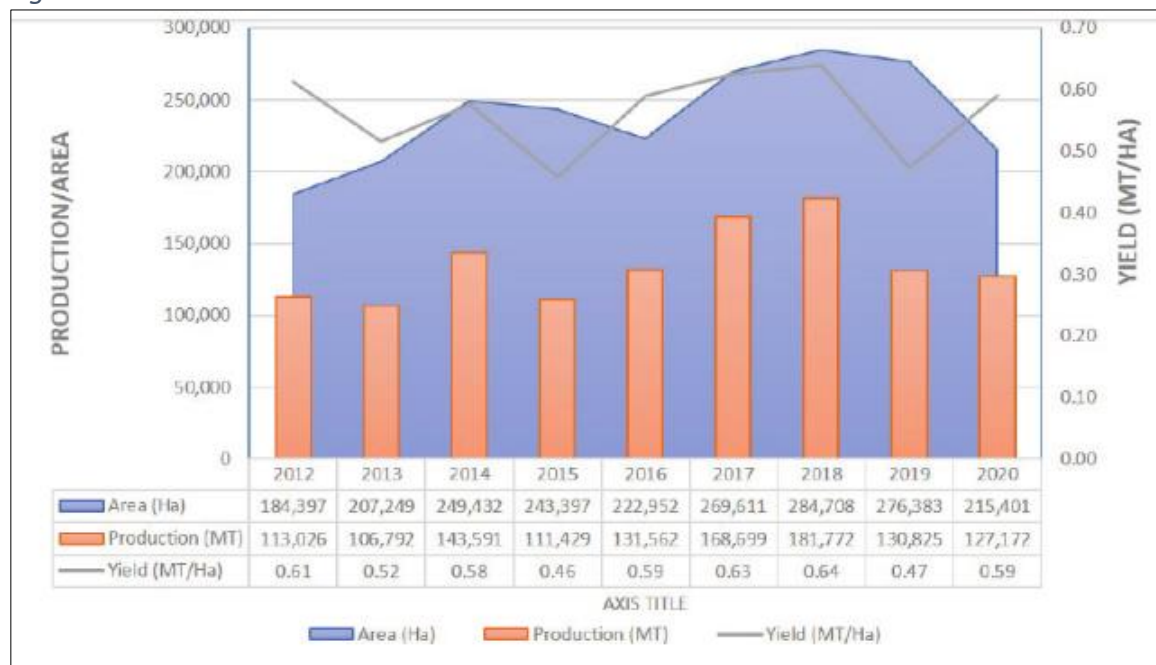
The above graph illustrates the Soya beans production for the farming seasons from 2012 to 2020 in the country. In the 2016/17 farming season the country recorded 2.25 metric tons per hectares as the highest for the period with the lowest being 1.25 metric tons per hectare in 2011/12 farming season.

Figure 42: Cotton production, area Planted and yield, 2013-2020



Cotton is one of the farming produce in the country which has been grown at large scale and the Ministry of Agriculture recorded the production figures showing farming seasons from 2013 to 2020. The graph above shows that in 2012/13 farming season the country recorded the highest yield of 0.7 metric tons per hectare and the least was in 2019/20 farming season with 0.20 metric tons per hectare.

Figure 43: Groundnut Production



Source: MoA CFS (2013-2020)

The graph above shows the picture for the groundnuts production for the farming season 2012 to 2020 with the highest being 0.4 metric tons per hectare recorded in 2017/18 farming season and the least being 0.25 metric tons per hectare recorded in 2012/13 farming season.

6.6.2 Major developments in the agricultural sector from the year 2010

The sector has experienced a lot of development; there is an increase in the number of farmers from about 11,000 to about 47,000 coupled with increase in the number of supply companies providing agricultural inputs. The district has also seen an increase in the number of implements and machinery as well as processing implements. With regards land husbandry the district has seen an improved road network (intra and inter district), extended land under production and increased number of mechanized farms.

Unlike 10 years ago, the district now has increased number of water impounding structures and furrows thereby increasing the number of land under irrigation. The Copperbelt Congo DR and Northen Provinces routes provide good market for the farmers

The Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) in the district has 13, 549 beneficiaries.

6.6.3 Extension Activities

The main extension activities include: seed multiplication, farmer mobilisation and training, field days, agriculture shows, information dissemination through farmer meetings, soil conservation, dambo utilisation messages, loan monitoring, demonstrations, animal husbandry, animal health, aquaculture, fish conservation, post harvests technologies, animal draft training, land surveys and demarcation.

6.6.4 Partners in Collaboration in the Sector

The sector has been collaborating with other partners in the improvement of the services and crop yield. The table below shows a list of cooperating partners in the agriculture sector.

Table 27: NGOs in Agriculture Sector

Name of NGO	Area of Coverage	Services
Don Bosco	Matanda Block	Agricultural training and production units
SUN TA	Central Block	Agricultural training and production units.
Plan International	Luena Block	Agricultural training and production units.

		Currently training programmes have been suspended due to financial constraints
World Vision	Muwanguni Block	Food Security, Seed multiplication agroforestry and part-harvest.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022

6.6.5 Core Issues

The district is affected by low adoption rate of the technologies being provided by the extension officers hence, leading to low productivity and production. There is also low mechanization and diversification as most of the farmers grow maize and cassava only using hand hoes.

There is no preservation of other products such as Chikanda, bees and mushrooms in the district and this might cause the products to go extinct. There is a challenge with FISP as the same people have been on the programme when the FISP manual stipulate that farmers should be on the programme for 3 years only.

6.7 ROADS AND TRANSPORT

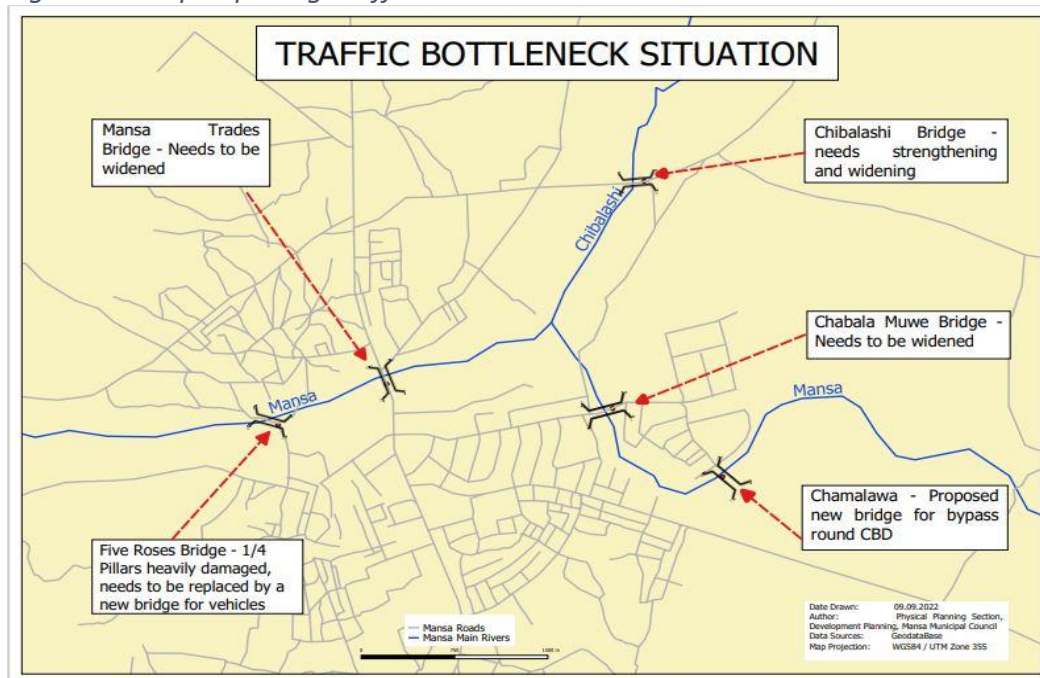
As the province follows the global trend towards urbanization, it is important to ensure that the districts urban townships and settlements are pleasant, safe and vibrant places to live in. Such an environment will benefit everyone by generating and sustaining communities and neighborhoods with wide ranging economic, social and environmental consequences.

Roads and streets in the urban environment in Mansa constitute an important component of the overall transport sector network and transport system in the district and should provide for the safe and efficient movement of people, goods and services. In an integrated, cost-effective and sustainable manner. The district lacks a properly maintained and extended network.

Mansa Municipality in Mansa Central lacks at least one more bridge over the Mansa River and a proper bypass around the CBD.

The district currently has one air strip which services all aviation mode of transport. Recently Municipal Council got complaints from airport management due to flying waste particles from the dump site, which interfere with safe management of the runway (hence the priority of a proper managed dump site for the future).

Figure 44: Map depicting Traffic Bottleneck



Source: MMC (2022)

6.8 WATER AND SANITATION

The 2030 Agenda for sustainable development recognizes safe drinking water, effective sanitation and good hygiene (WASH) as a driver of progress on many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including health, nutrition, education and gender equality.

Zambia is no exception to the need to accelerate the provision of adequate and safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene. Consequently, the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) is committed to improving the living conditions of its citizens through continuous improvement of Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) service delivery as contained in the country's Vision 2030 for universal coverage of water supply and sanitation to be achieved in alignment with the SDG 6 targets.

GRZ has adopted the "District Wide Approach", a systems-based approach which considers the district as the entry point whilst recognizing the broader national enabling environment. At district level, the holistic approach seeks to strengthen the district as a service authority.

An operating service license from NWASCO has been issued to LpWSC (Luapula Water and Sewerage Company) to cover the entire district. LpWSC is currently only servicing one third of the Planning boundary of Mansa which is at 33 percent supplying for 17 -23 hours and an average

of 21 hours. It is expected that households along the service line of LpWSC would have access to safely managed services, but this is not the case because majority are using wells as their main source of water as they considered it more reliable. NWASCO report states that in Mansa district there are over 500 boreholes, over 5000 shallow wells and over 1700 households with alternative sources of water. Further, it states that the district has over 7000 customers connected to LpWSC.

However, the water quality for LpWSC is at 95 percent in compliance with NWASCO access.

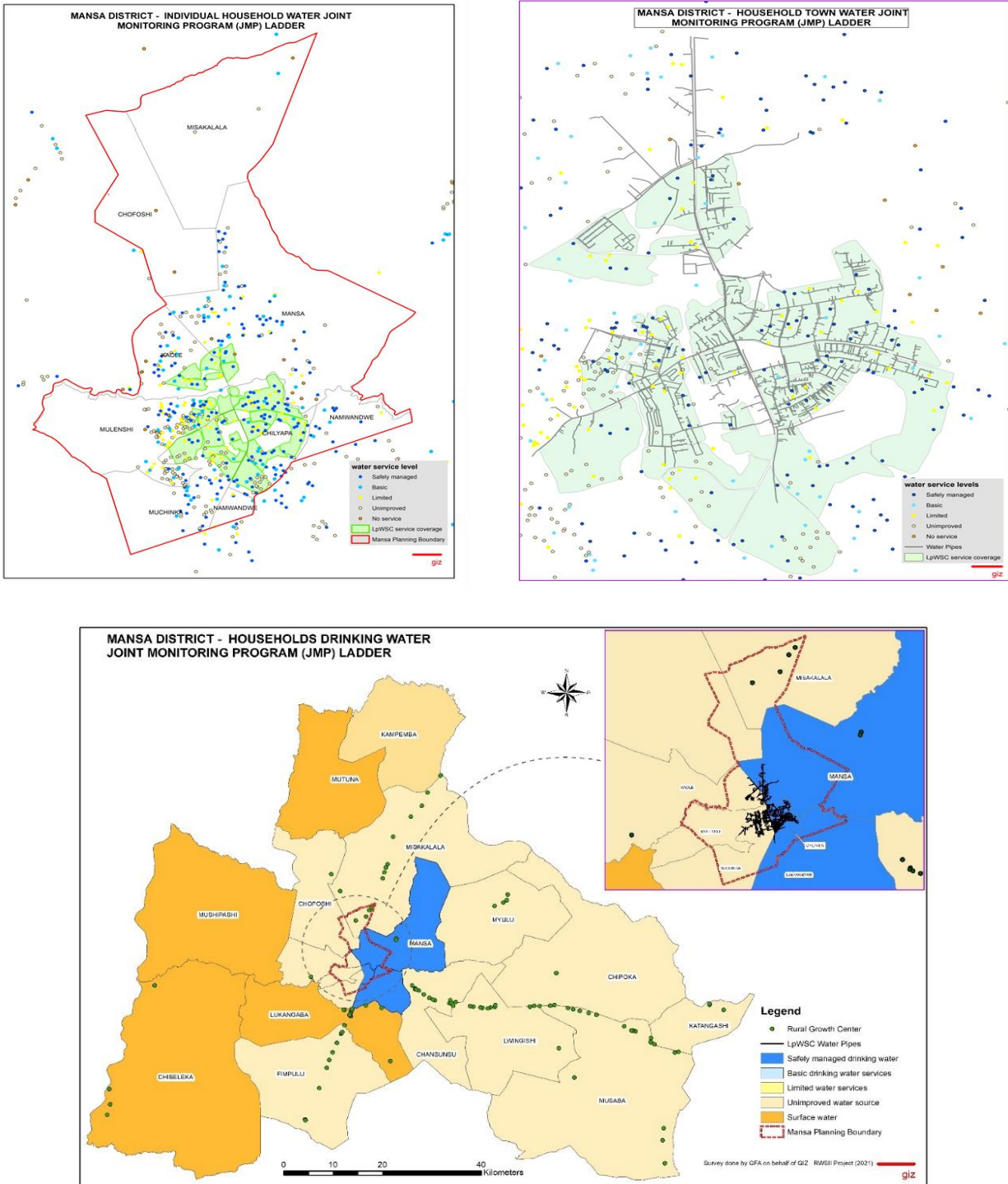
LpWSC will in future be not only responsible for water supply but also for waste water management.

Therefore, a state of the art waste water treatment plant is soon being commissioned down stream of Mansa CBD with a volume supply capacity of 200000 cubic centimetres to service over 9000 customers while waste water treatment will aim to service 1000 to 1300 households.

According to NWASCO report, in 2017/2018 the country had 11 water utility companies and LpWSC was ranked number 11 as the least performing water utility company, it improved and was ranked number 10 of the utility companies in 2019/2020. In the year 2021, the company further improved and was ranked number 8 of the 11 utility companies which were present in the country. With the commissioning of the new water treatment plant and the installation of the 7 elevated water reservoirs in different locations in the catchment area, it is expected that the performance and ranking of the company will go up.

The national picture shows that in 2020 there were 6,627,247 people accessing water from the utility companies while in 2021 the number increased to 6,961,959 giving a percentage increase of 0.048 percent.

Figure 45: Map depicting Area with LpWSC Water connection



Source: Giz/Gesellschaft Fur Agrarprojekte, 2021

6.8.1 Water Supply and Distribution

The proportion using safely managed services is 22.4%, rural coverage being 6.4% and urban coverage being 35.1%. Due to a baseline study done by Gesellschaft Fur Agrarprojekte only 48% of the population of Mansa Municipality have access to treated water. In 2021, out of an estimated population of 300,725 in Mansa District, 233,453 people lacked safely managed services.

The number of (rural) boreholes is 530 in total of which 60% are functional (around 318) and 40% are non-functional (around 212).

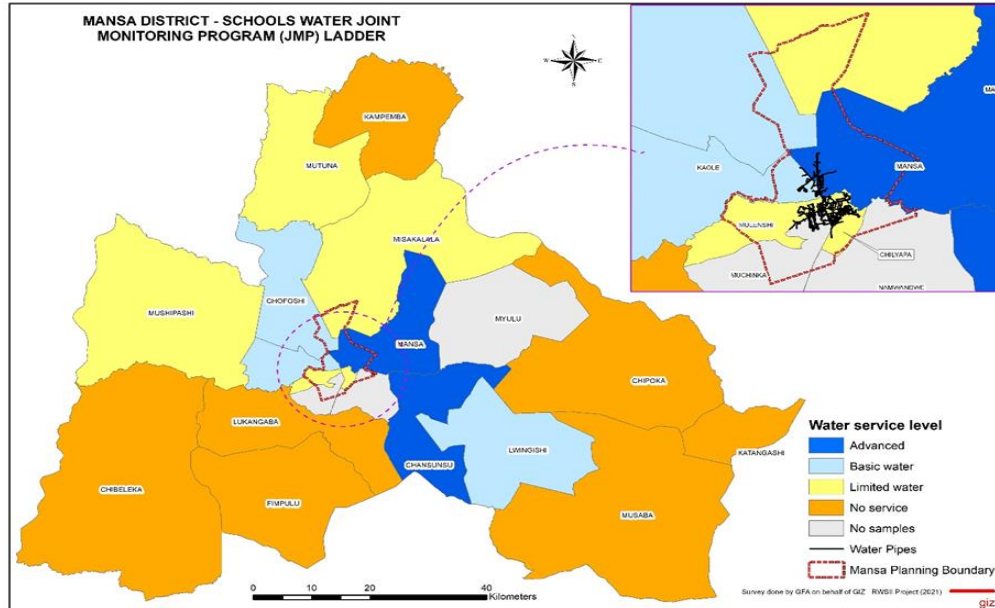
6.8.2 Sanitation

The proportion using safely managed services is 2.2%, rural coverage being 0.2% and urban coverage being 3.8%. In 2021, out of an estimated population of 300,725 in Mansa District, 294,109 people lacked safely managed services.

6.8.3 Hygiene

The proportion using Basic services is 27.4%, rural coverage being 22.7% and urban coverage being 37.1%. In 2021, out of an estimated population of 300,725 in Mansa District, 216,221 people lacked basic services

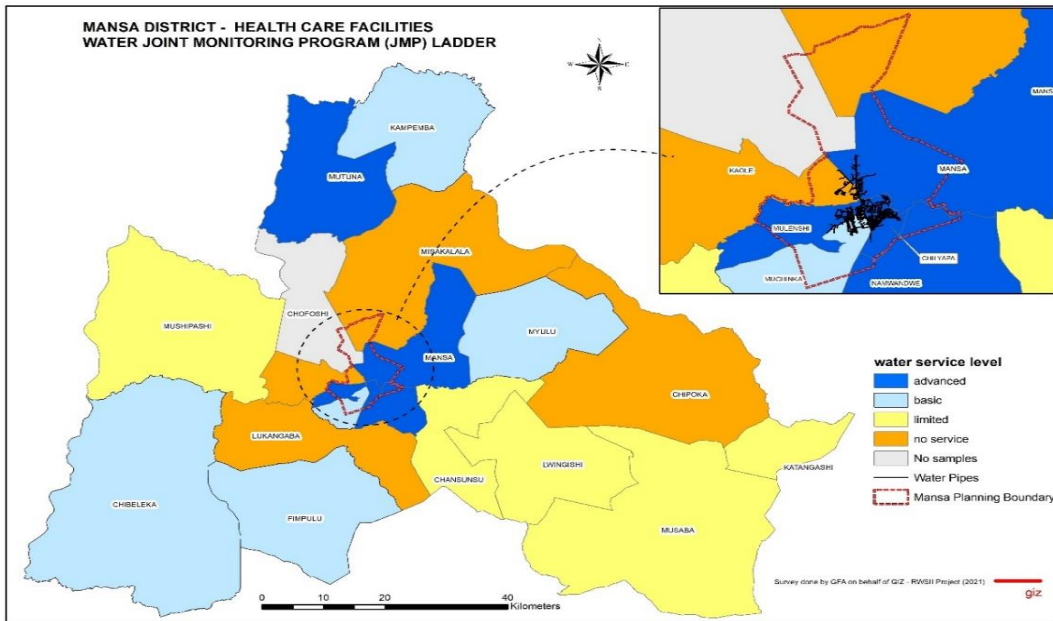
Figure 46: Map depicting School Water Supply



Source: GIZ/Gesellschaft Fur Agrarprojekte, 2021

After a survey was conducted at ward level, out of the 20 wards in Mansa District, only 2 wards, namely Mansa and Chansunsu, have majority of its schools having access to advanced service.

Figure 47: Map depicting Water Supply in Health Care Facilities



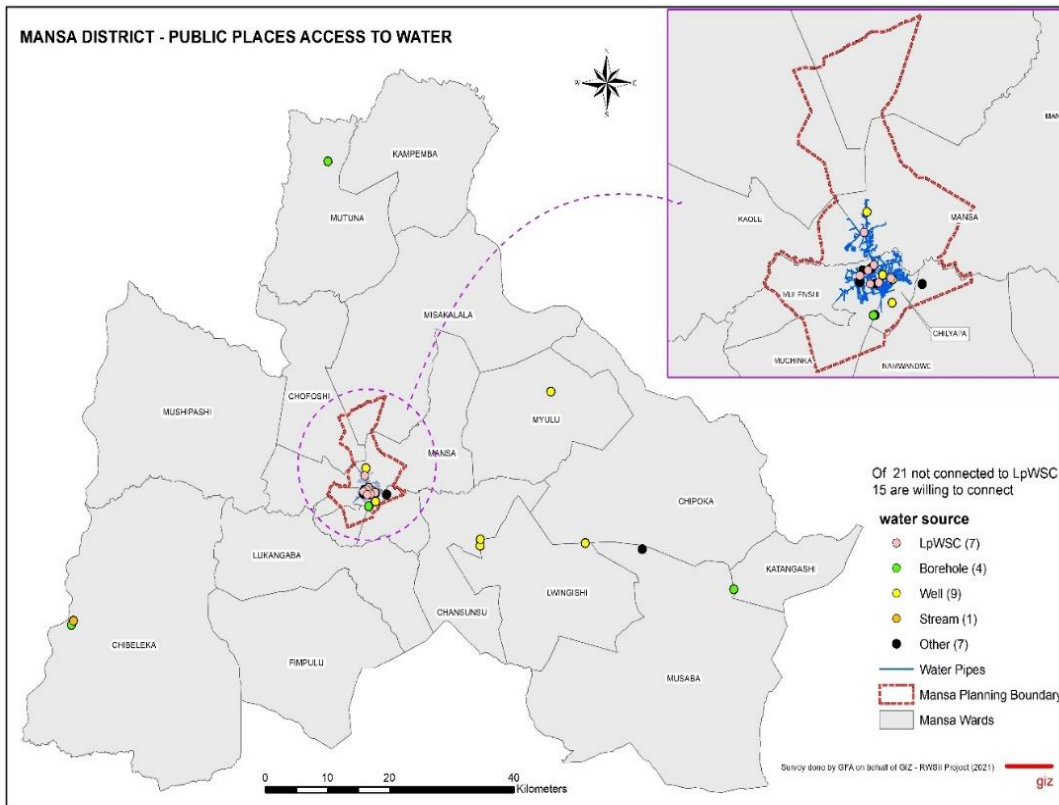
Source: GIZ/Gesellschaft Fur Agrarprojekte, 2021

The findings after the survey was conducted at a ward level show that, out of the 20 wards in Mansa District, only 1 ward, Chibeleka has HCFs with access to advanced hygiene services. Majority of the wards in Mansa District have HCFs with access to either basic or limited hygiene services.

6.8.4 Water Supply in Public Places

54% of the public places have water which is continuously available. Water was mostly available for drinking (64%) and cleaning (61%).

Figure 48: Map depicting Availability of Water in Public Places



Source: GIZ/Gesellschaft Fur Agrarprojekte, 2022

6.8.5 Core Issues

There is need to improve the water and sanitation standards in accordance to the standards.

There is also need to develop WASH interventions for improving access to WASH based on actual development trends guided by the planning boundary of Mansa District as most of the household relay on wells as their source of water which may not be hygienic. +

6.9 ENERGY

6.9.1 General overview

Energy is paramount as a driving sector for any economy of a city to thrive because it enables industrialization and huge business to be set up with ease. With so many resources such as the manganese deposits, agricultural produce (Cassava, Soya Beans and Groundnuts) and seasonal fruits such as mangoes which could further be processed in a bid to add value.

Luapula Province suffers from lack of industrial energy to power various industrial projects.

The lack of industrial energy has thus slowed the implementation of some projects on one hand and has seen the investment drain of some projects to other regions. The availability of industrial energy is therefore key to the future development of the province as a whole and Mansa as a district.

Zambia has experienced a steady economic growth rate over the last ten years. This steady economic growth has as a result brought about a major demand for power. There is however a significant shortage of industrial energy and specific electricity.

The situation in Luapula (43, 483 customers) in general and Mansa in specific (16, 822) customers improved a bit during 2018-2020 with the commissioning of lower Kafue power plant. Nevertheless, for a developing economy the demand will only continuously rise.

The four major sources of energy in the province and the district are tabulated below;

Table 28: Type of Energy mostly used

S/N	ENERGY TYPE	AREA MOSTLY USED
1.	Hydro Electricity (ZESCO)	Urban
2.	Firewood	Urban and Rural limited and restricted now
3.	Charcoal	Urban and Rural
4.	Fuel (4-5 Gas-Station and a depot)	Urban

Source: Zesco, 2022

Compared with other provinces Luapula / Mansa holds still a small part of the national consumption and differs a lot even in the province itself. As in the national set up consumption in urban areas (82%) outnumbers consumption in rural areas (14%) by five to six times.

6.9.2 Existing Power Stations and Potential Sites

There is only one hydro power station in the district which is located at Musonda falls and the same produces 10 Megawatts, in the months of November to May it reduces to 5 megawatts for the rest of the period. There is also energy production at Mansa sugar company which is located in Chembe district and mainly consumed by the company. Other potential sites for hydro power generation.

6.9.3 Core Issue

The bottleneck is that the transmission line from Kasama is only 66 megawatts for the whole province which is not enough to attract industrial development and huge businesses which would require high consumption of hydro-electricity. Out of the total allocation to the province, Mansa district has been further allocated 16 megawatts. However, for Mansa district to be properly sustained with energy requirement both for the industry and residential needs it would need 60 Megawatts of power. There is roughly 50 Megawatts for the districts of Milenge, Samfya, Chembe, Chilubi Island and Chifunabuli. The biggest consumer in all these districts is Mansa sugar which is located in Chembe district with a demand of around 25 MW leaving 25MW for the Milling companies, shoprite, bakeries, residential and other commercial properties.

The ongoing Pensulo Transmission project (330 kV) as well as the Luapula river hydro-electric scheme could be helpful in the future. The increased transmission capacity to the province could become a huge support for future large scale demands from example mining industries or agricultural processing.

6.10 TELECOMMUNICATION

The district has also enhanced information and communication technology through erection of communication masts for the 3 network providers (Airtel, Zamtel and MTN). These Improved ICT infrastructures have resulted into Value-addition and value-chain diversification of telecommunication development in the district. For example, Zamtel had a customer base of 105, 456 customers who were using 23 masts with a major coverage of 5-6 kilometers (2G has 5-6 kilometers coverage, 3 G has 2-3 kilometers coverage while 4G has 1-2 kilometers coverage). The company plans to expand in the whole district especially in the developing areas of the urban settlements.

In term of coverage, Zamtel is found in all 20 wards of the district and the entire Luapula province except in selected parts of Lunga district where there are a few challenges with network. The company has communication coverage to all the 116 districts of the country.

6.10.1 Core Issue

The 3 telecommunication providers are Zamtel, MTN and Airtel. However, in most rural parts of the district there is only Zamtel while the other 2 service providers are mostly restricted in the urban centre and a few selected rural parts.

6.11 TRANSPORT

As the province follows the global trend toward urbanization, it is important to ensure that the district's urban township and settlements are pleasant, safe and vibrant to live in. Such an environment will benefit everyone by generating and sustaining communities and neighborhoods, with wide-ranging economic, social and environmental consequence.

The transport sector particularly roads and streets in the urban environment in Mansa constitute an important component of the overall transport network and transport system in the district and should provide for the safe and efficient movement of people, goods and services in an integrated, cost-effective and sustainable manner.

Overall the district has poor road network. Major roads in the district are; the road which connects northern province via Chipili Luwingu – Kasama road, Copperbelt province via Chembe road and Muchinga province via Samfya-Tuta road. There are also inner roads such Shoprite-Chabala Muwe road, Cathedral-Chitamba road, St Clement-Maiteneke road, Senama-Kabunda road, Civic Centre-Main Market - Buntungwa Clinic road, Chilyapa-UB station, Henry Court Yard – Maiteneke road, Senama – Kalaba road, Muanguni – Matanda road to mention the notable roads.

The district currently has one air strip which services all aviation mode transport. This air-strip only services inter-town routes such as those on the Copperbelt, Lusaka and other provinces.

6.11.1 Core Issue

The district has poor road infrastructure as most of the roads are not tarred and, therefore, in a deplorable state. The major challenges are with the feeder roads which services farmers in various rural wards.

6.12 TRADE, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Trade and commerce are an important ingredient in the economy of the country and the district in particular. The district has 2 milling companies (Jimbara and APG Milling) which depend on raw materials from within the province. The major raw materials are maize in the production of mealie meal. An interview with Jimbara Milling indicated that the company produces 50tons of maize

meal per day but has a projection of producing 120tons more. The company also has plans of setting up a beer brewery using Mangoes but this has not manifested yet.

The district also has 2 breweries which produces opaque bear at Luapula Beer and Mansa Beer which uses maize grain and the technique employed require huge amounts of firewood in one day. The main market is within the district and districts within the province. Table 23 below provides a list of key stakeholders in trade and commerce in the district.

Table 29: List of Stakeholders in Trade and Commerce

SN	TRADE/COMMERCE	BUSINESS TYPE
1.	Village Industry	Artisanal
2.	Shoprite	Retail
3.	Best Choice	Retail
4.	Palsana	Retail
5.	(Indo Zambia Bank, Natsave Bank, Zanaco Bank, Access Bank, Mobile Money Booths, AtlasMara Bank)	Banking
6.	Markets (Senama, Namwandwe, UB, Kampwena, Chilyapa, Maiteneke, Main and Musenga)	Retail/Artisanal/ Banking
7.	APG/Jimbara	Milling
8.	Mansa Beer/Luapula Beer	Brewery
9.	Total/Mount Meru/Amico/Eco	Fuel and Lubricant
10.	Zambeef/Temites	Butcheries

Source: MMC, 2022

PART THREE: DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

7.0 Introduction

The development framework for Mansa district was developed from the core issues that were established in the planning survey and issues report (PSIR) that was carried out. The development framework endeavors to provide the objectives, strategies and programs to attain the vision of the district. Among the issues identified were poor education services, poor water and sanitation services, poor health services, too many unplanned settlements and low supply of energy. Further poor agricultural infrastructure, poor road network, poor telecommunication services and lack of climate change awareness were also identified.

7.1 Vision for Mansa district

Mansa District aspires to have a prosperous diverse city that will provide its residents with an environment where they will thrive in their social economic endeavors at all levels of development by 2032. The district will focus on enhanced agricultural, commercial and mining activities. The district aims to incorporate both climate mitigation and adaptation measures that will prepare the town from future climate occurrences.

The long-term vision of Mansa district IDP Area is:

“To become a prosperous, diverse City which responds to people’s needs in a sustainable way by 2033.”

Mansa District aspires to see its residents in the urban, peri-urban and rural areas develop in their economic endeavor’s as well as in their social existence. This implies that they conduct their day to day living in a well-managed District in terms of the economic, social and also ensure environmental sustainability is attained. The District seeks to develop in sustainable manner so that it caters for the needs of today’s population and that of the future generations to come.

7.2 The Mission for Mansa District

The Mission of the district is to be a district that will explore and diversify growth sectors in order to have inclusive and improved sustainable livelihoods of the people.

7.3 Key Facets of the Vision

7.3.1 Prosperous

Mansa as a future prosperous City will have entrepreneurs and businesses which will thrive, people will share and build wealth. Mansa has a global focus with a state-of-the-art infrastructure and services, highly skilled workforce and affordable business accommodation. People will have to live in peace, free from violence, oppression and crime.

7.3.2 Diversification

Mansa town aims at drifting its economy away from as single income source toward multiple sources from a growing range of sectors and markets. In addition, Mansa has a wide range of people that endeavours to be inclusive and welcoming of different cultures.

7.3.3 Sustainability

Sustainability looks at development that is able to meet the current needs without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs. Mansa is a growing town which endeavours to develop in all pillars of sustainability (social, economic and the environment) without depreciating the earth's natural resources.

7.4 Policies to Direct the Development of the IDP Area

The IDP area has 10 main policies or broad objectives that will direct the development of Mansa District. These objectives for the attainment of the development will cluster information of related sectors for the realization of development.

The policies are translated into pertinent objectives briefly outlines as follows:

7.4.1 Agriculture

The district is ready and in a suitable position to contribute maximally to the increase in agricultural production and productivity. The district will continue to foster the aspect of agricultural development by promoting the use of improved crop varieties and certified seed, promoting sustainable land management technologies and promoting value addition in the sector. The district will also undertake the training of famers in local food and preservation and processing methods, as well as mechanization of the agriculture sector by bringing in a shift from traditional methods of farming to technological advancements in the sector in order to expand the yield of crop produce. The district will also prioritize training farmers in agricultural production methods that are resilient to Climate Change; and carry out sensitization on climate change adaptation. The

Constituency Development Fund (CDF) will aid in financing and supporting most of the programs outlined to improve the agriculture status within the district.

Table 30: Objective of the Agriculture Sector

POLICY	OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMS	ACTIVITIES
Agricultural policy	- Objective 1: To increase agricultural production and productivity	- Promote the use of improved crop varieties and certified seed	- Introduction of improved crop varieties and certified seed
	- Objective 2: To improve the efficiency of agricultural markets for inputs and outputs	- Promote access to agricultural market information;	- Increase in media facilities
	- Objective 3: To promote availability of and accessibility to agricultural finance credit facilities and insurance	- Promote a pay-back culture in agricultural credit management particularly among smallholder farmers (conduct sensitization campaigns) and iv. Promote agricultural insurance.	- Conduct sensitization campaigns for farmers to develop a pay-back culture - Encourage farmers to obtain insurance schemes, explaining the advantages
	- Objective 4: To improve food and nutrition security	- Promote value addition in the agriculture sector; - Promote the preservation	- Training farmers in local food preservation and processing methods

		and utilization of nutrient rich food;	
	- Objective 5: To promote the sustainable management and use of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote sustainable land management technologies (including conservation agriculture, appropriate stock densities); - Promote integrated agriculture especially among smallholder farmers; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of farmers in sustainable land management technologies - Training of farmers in integrated agriculture
	- Objective 6: To mainstream environment and Climate Change in the agriculture sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote and strengthen agricultural production methods that are resilient to Climate Change; - Promote awareness on Climate Change adaptation; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train farmers in agricultural production methods that are resilient to Climate Change; and sensitize them on climate change adaptation -

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Objective 7: To promote the mainstreaming of Gender, HIV and AIDS, and governance issues in agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote gender mainstreaming training, knowledge and skills in the agriculture sector; - Strengthen HIV and AIDS prevention activities among stakeholders in the agriculture sector; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train farmers in gender mainstreaming, provide knowledge and skills in the agriculture sector; - Encourage and involve stakeholders in HIV and AIDS prevention activities in the agriculture sector
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7.4.2 Fisheries and Livestock

The district will concentrate on increasing fingerling production and supply and increasing extension services. From 2023 to 2033 the sector will concentrate on training of officers in the production of quality fingerlings, increasing awareness in use of new technologies, improving access to livestock drugs especially in rural/remote areas, constructing and rehabilitating of existing structures amongst other programs and activities. The district will also focus on training of 200 lead farmers in basic extension services to effectively execute the objective of increasing extension services

Table 31: Objectives of Fisheries and Livestock

POLICIES	OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMS	ACTIVITIES
Facilitate the development of fisheries and	-Increase Fingerling production and supply	-Training of officers in the production of quality fingerlings	-Training of 5 officers under the department of

livestock to contribute to sustainable food, nutrition security and income generation”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase Extension Services - Easy Accessibility to Livestock Drugs especially out skirt of Town -Increase awareness in use of new technologies (Change of Mind sets) -Increase policy implementation (stock movement control and enforcement of fishing ban) -Mitigate the effects of climate change -Infrastructure Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Train farmers in the production of quality fingerlings -Training of lead farmers -Establishment of market days’/field days -Engage traditional leaders in sensitization programs -Engagement of collaborating partners -Sensitization of farmers on effects and mitigations of climate change -Build and rehabilitate existing structures, Procurement of equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries in production of quality fish seed using good quality brood stock - Training of 20 viable fish farmers in production of quality fish seed using good quality brood stock - Training of 200 lead farmers in basic extension services -Establishment of 20 market days/field days where vet drugs will be made available working in collaboration with councillors to be held monthly -Sensitization of communities on use of new technologies through engagement of traditional leaders -Holding of annual Stakeholders meetings to improve on policy implementation
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			<p>-Sensitization of 5,000 farmers on effects and mitigation of climate change</p> <p>-Construction of 1 Veterinary laboratory,</p> <p>Procurement of AI kit, Construction of 2 Slaughter slabs, construction of 6 Camp houses and rehabilitation of 3 Camp Houses and 5 dip tanks</p>
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7.4.3 Forestry

Under the Forestry sector, between 2023 to 2033 the district intends to move swiftly in the aspect of environmental protection by introducing and continuing with different programs such as Forest management and protection, in which management of forest resources will be undertaken to full capacity to enhance productivity and the development of the sector. Other than this, the district aims to improve the role of forests in addressing climate change in order to contribute to reducing its impact. There is need for technological development transfer in the field of pollution prevention and control so that the environment is protected sustainably. The district is also aware of the need to enhance the processing and marketing of forest products and services to ensure economic contribution to the nation at large.

Table 32: Objectives of Forestry

POLICIES	OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMS	ACTIVITIES
Increase sustainable forest resources and Ecosystem	To manage the country's forest resources in order to maximize productivity and the development potential of the forest resources.	Forest management and protection	-Ensure forest health at all times by protecting forest resources against damage by fires, pest and disease outbreaks and against unsustainable harvesting practices.
Increase ecosystem services and reduce climate change.	To improve the role of forests in addressing climate change in order to contribute to reducing its impact through mitigation and adaptation measures	Nursery Establishment	Develop strategies for increasing the capacities of local communities to adapt to climate change impacts.
To increase production	To enhance the processing and	Extension services	To conduct promotion and

processing and marketing of forest products and carbon trading	marketing of forest products and services in order to ensure the optimal contribution of the forestry sector to the national economy and the forestry industry.		market research activities to enhance investment and awareness.
To promote sustainable production and processing of charcoal.	To put in place measures that will promote sustainable harvesting of wood and production of charcoal in order to reduce deforestation.	Plantation Establishment	-Promote efficient charcoal production method

7.4.4 Water and Sanitation

The district will continue to foster the aspect of clean water and sanitation by upscaling household water connection from 7000 to 15000 by 2030. The district will also prioritize waste water treatment and increase sewer connection to 1000 through household sewer network connection to sewer connection. The Constituency Development Fund (CDF) will help in financing most of these projects including installation of water in areas which are lacking clean and adequate water for domestic use with priority given to peri-urban and rural areas.

Table 33: Objectives of Water and Sanitation

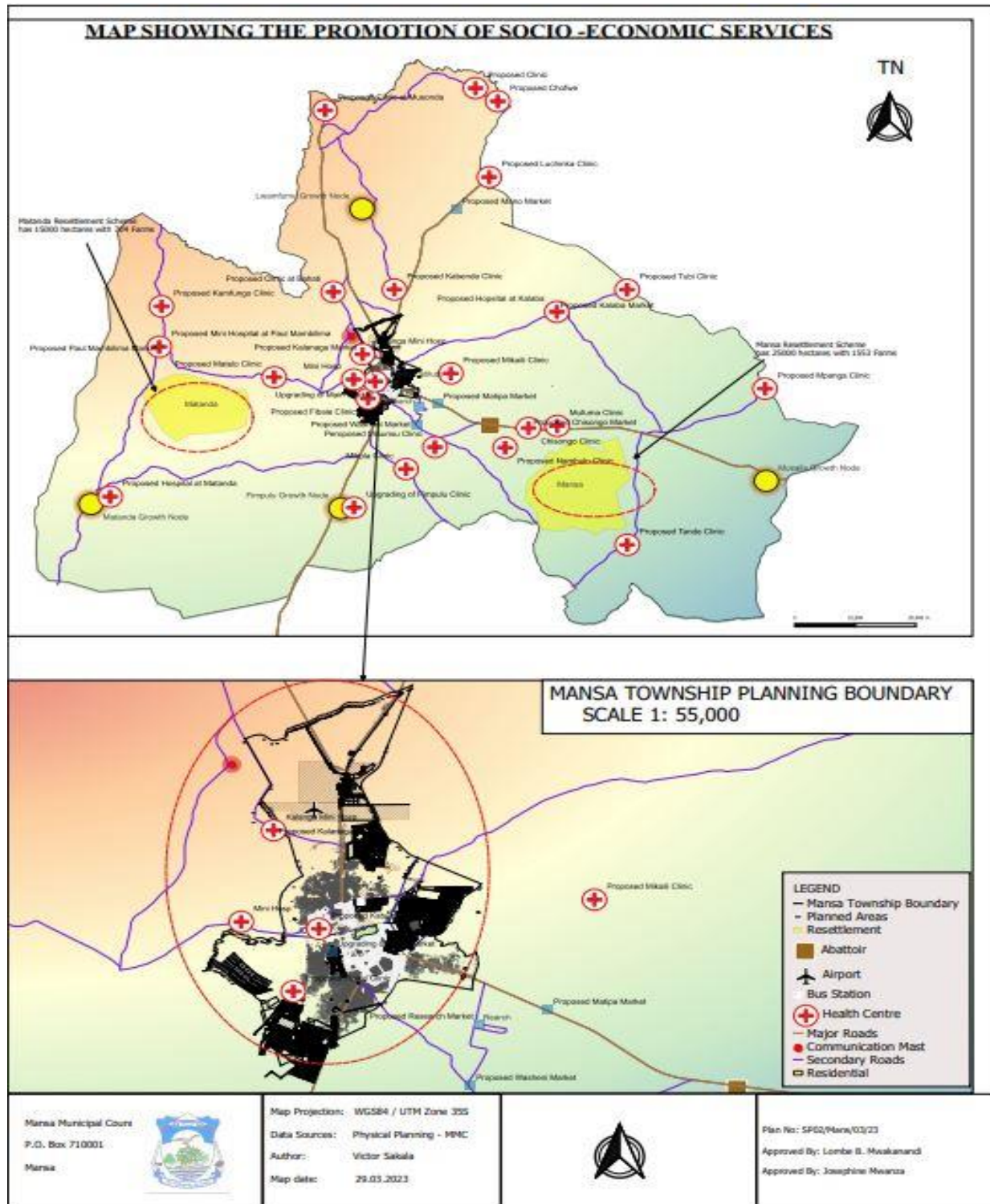
A. Urban Water and Sanitation			
POLICIES	OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMS	ACTIVITES

Improve access to water supply and sanitation by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase household water connection from 7000 to 15,000 - Increase sewer connection to 1000 - Reduce the usage of shallow wells - Increase water quality by 50% - Increase water production from 10,000 cubic to 20,000 cubic - Invest in ground water abstractions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ISTWSP Program - Waste water treatment plant construction - FSTP – FSM program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Household connections to water network - Household sewer network connection to sewer network - Community engagements - Community sanitization on usage of well water
B. Rural Water and Sanitation			
Improve access to water supply and sanitation by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen WASH committees at all levels - Create WASH gender inclusive community structures. - To strength monitoring and evaluation and reporting. - To improve and harmonize WASH standards. - To achieve access to safe and affordable drinking water in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rural water supply and sanitation - Information management - Capacity building - School health services - WASH improvement - Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) - School Led Total Sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct D-WASH meetings - Conduct data collection exercise - Creating V-WASH committees - Training of V-WASH committee members - Training of Area Pump Menders (APMs) - Orientation of Sanitation Action Groups (SAGs) - Training of community champions

	<p>growth centers not under LPWSC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To increase access to safe drinking water in rural communities - To increase functionality of water point sources - To ensure community based water safety planning - To ensure access to safe sanitation in rural communities - To ensure ODF sustainability in the district - Access to sanitation, household hygiene and menstrual hygiene services - To increase the number of school/health facilities having access to safe water and advanced sanitation/hygiene - To ensure WASH facilities are maintained (O&M) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct quarterly WASH monitoring, supervision of activities - Develop consolidated D-WASH plan. - Set up spatial WASH database - Verification and certification of ODF villages - Re-triggering - Construction of piped water supply systems in growth centers - Drilling of new boreholes - Repair of non-functional boreholes - Re-stocking of the SOMAP shop. - Upgrading of existing boreholes into piped water supply systems in school/health facilities - Construction of water-borne facilities which
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			are gender sensitive in schools and health facilities
C. Public Health			
To Improve public health awareness and intensify legal enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To enforce by-laws on waste management -To enforce the Public Health Act -To improve management of existing public facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public Awareness campaigns - Legal Enforcement - Monitoring operations - Resource mobilization - Water quality monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution of enforcement notices - Inspections of public premises - Monitoring of waste collection and disposal - Water and testing - Distribution of waste bins in public places - Inspection of schools, businesses and public places

Figure 49: Map depicting the promotion of socio-economic services



Economically, the district aims at expanding and providing services to the people especially the services which are not in the district. There is a proposal to create an abattoir in Chansunsu area

along Mansa-Samfya road as the district does not have one and butcheries depend on the products from the Copperbelt. It has been observed that in the health sector people cover long distances to access the facilities and in order to curb those challenges 25 health facilities have been proposed in different parts of the district. Among the 25 health facilities to be constructed there are facilities that will be upgraded from clinics to mini hospitals in Fimpulu, Paul Mambilima, and Matanda area.

In the area of telecommunication, the district plans to install 1 telecommunication mast in Chofoshi ward where communication has been a challenge for the people around that area. There are also proposals for the bus stations at Mabumba, Farm institute as well as upgrading of the existing one at UB station.

7.5 Development Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies

Table 34. Below illustrate the programs outputs for the Forestry sector which the district aims to achieve for the period from 2023 – 2033. In the area of forestry development, Mansa district intend to continue with enhancement of policy implementation, promoting sustainable utilization of natural resources and raise awareness on the importance of conserving natural resources. These ongoing objectives will be supported through various strategies such as forestry protection and management, forest concession management and formation of community resource management groups to enhance the sector development.

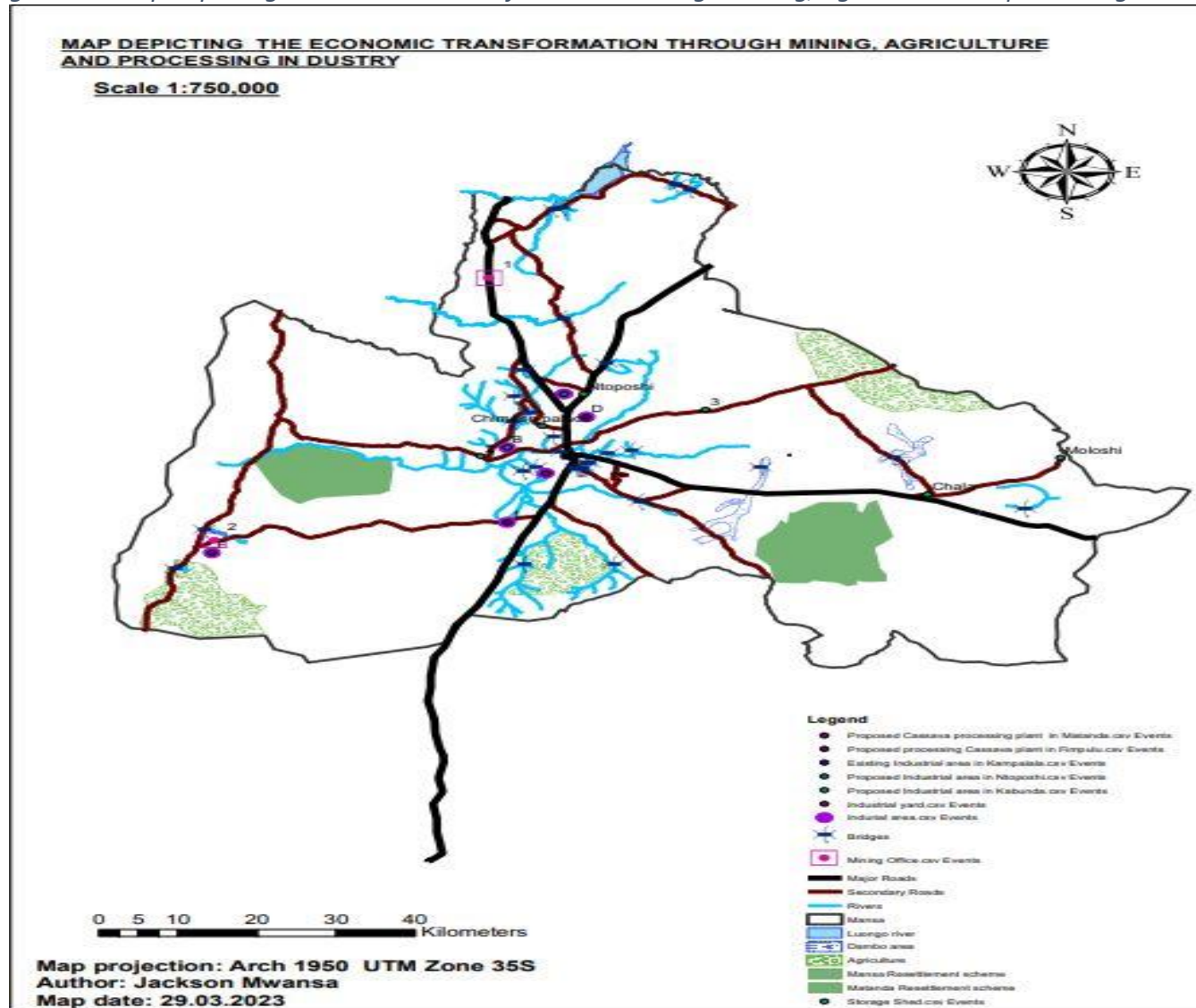
Table 34: Forestry Sector – Development Sector

Main objective 1	CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES						
Specific objective	Strategies	Programs	Projects	Outputs	Outcomes	Output indicators	Outcome indicators
Enhance policy implementation	Forest protection and management	Law enforcement Revenue collection Extension and publicity	Carry out blitz patrols. Forest inspection and clearance. Forest licensing. Mounting of forest barriers.	Improved economic, social, health and environmental sustainability Informed community on forest policy	Raised revenue Informed communities	High compliance level in forestry resource utilization	

Encourage sustainable utilization of natural resources	Forest concession management. Nursery establishment and development Forest plantation development.	Forest concession management. Nursery establishment and development Plantation establishment and management	Improved wood processing industry. Transparency competitive concession allocation system. Effective production, monitoring system implementation.	Improved harvesting methods and techniques, engaged stakeholders in sustainable management in forest produce. Inculcate the mindset of social and environmental contract for future generations.	Heightened self-regeneration capacity of the earth/ natural resources Sector synergy in monitoring of natural resource and utilization	Number of concessionaires adhering to terms and conditions of their licenses	
Raise awareness and sensitization on the importance of conservation of natural resources	Forest extension and publicity	all stakeholder sensitization programme	Carry out community sensitization Radio programme School visits	Increased knowledge in sustainable utilization of natural resources	Informed stakeholders	Number of sensitized community	

Formulation of public awareness trainees	Formation of Community Forestry Resources Management Groups	Community sensitization	Carryout sensitization meets and formation of CFRMG	Trained community groups in sustainable forest resource management		Number of groups formed	
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Figure 50: Map depicting the Economic transformation through mining, agriculture and processing industry



Transforming the economic outlook of the district is the anticipation of every citizen in the district and this could only be achieved through concerted efforts in ensuring that the district potentials are properly harnessed. The district potentials have been listed to be in the areas of agriculture through growing of wet-rice in Kalaba, Myulu area and growing of Maize and Cassava in Matanda and Fimpulu areas. In the area of agriculture, JICA will run a programme from 2023 to 2025 where they will engage in training farmers in growing wet-rice farming and will open a subdivision under ZARI on wet-rice farming as well as incorporating with Ministry of Agriculture. Mining and processing industry are other potentials identified in the district and the district would like to proceed in harnessing these through opening up Mining offices in Matanda, Fimpulu and Mutuna wards respectively.

With various skill-set expected in the people, there will be need to create industrial areas for processing of different raw material including Manganese, Mangoes, Cassava and Citrus fruits in a bid to add value. The processing plants will be set up in Matanda, Lukangaba, Bahati, Kabunda as well as expanding the already existing industrial yard in Luka Kapasha area. There are two proposed Solar power plants to be set up near Ntoposhi tall plaza and along Samfya road which will be feeding into the national grid.

7.6 Development Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies of Education Sector

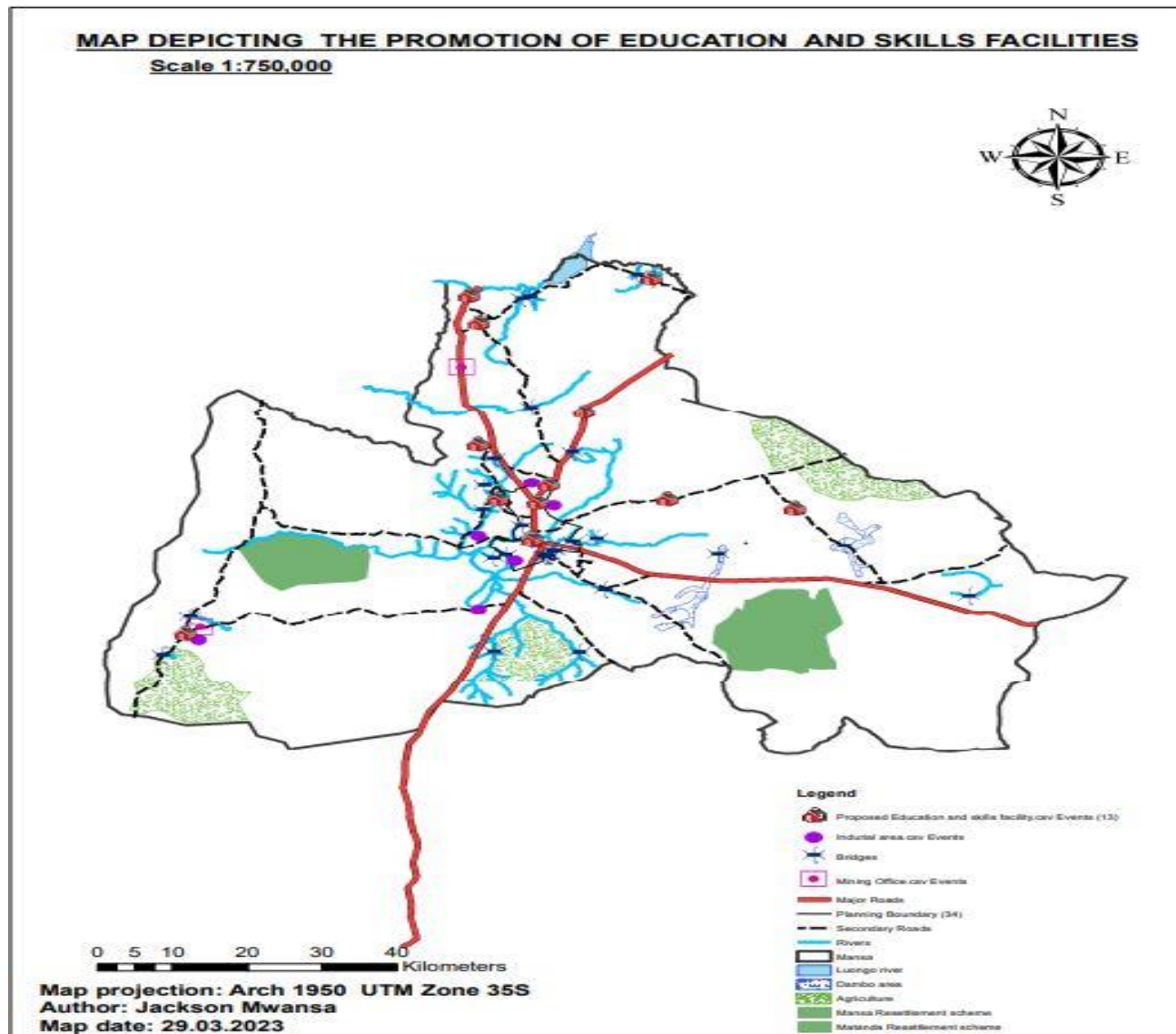
Table 35. Below illustrate the program outputs for the education sector which the district aims to achieve for the period from 2023 – 2033. In the area of education development, Mansa district intend to continue with early childhood education so as to provide necessary background for the children, it will also continue with primary education as well as inclusive education which will cater for the different abled. Further, the district will continue focusing on the adult literacy coupled with review of the curriculum which must be looked at as we move with time. For the learners not to be left behind, there will be continuation of promotion of ICT innovations and STEM while moving in tandem with the infrastructure required. The district will also concentrate on the reduction of gender parity in secondary education, so as to have more girl children in school attendance.

Table 35: Education Sector – Development Sector

Main objective 1	To Improve education services						
Specific objective	Strategies	Programs	Projects	Outputs	Outcomes	Output indicators	Outcome indicators
To sensitize the community on the importance of education	To reduce gender parity and secondary school level	Capacity build communities with necessary knowledge on the importance of education more especially the girl child on the importance	To have more girls in school	Improve the livelihood of girls and women in society	Number of communities sensitization meetings held	Early marriages and teenage pregnancies reduced	
Increase infrastructure in the district	Improve on teacher accommodation	Infrastructure development	Construction of staff houses	500 housing units for staff	No. of staff houses constructed	Staff houses constructed	
To provide schools with electricity hydro/Solar	Provide electricity to enhance ICT in schools	School electrification	Schools to have access to electricity	72 schools	Number of schools with electricity	Schools with electricity	

To reduce teacher Pupil Ratio at all levels	Employ more teachers in Schools	Reduce pupil teacher ratio	Schools to have enough teachers	Schools to have enough teaching staff (need 1837 teachers)	Number of teachers employed	Schools with adequate work force	
To supply desks, tables and chairs to learning institutions	Provide adequate furniture to schools	Adequate furniture in schools	Pupils to have enough chairs in class	11500 desks	Number of desks procured	Schools with enough desks and chairs	

Figure 51: Map depicting the promotion of Education and Skills facilities



In line with Strategic Development Area two of the Eighth National Development Plan, which is the Human and Social Development the district plans to develop all aspect of its citizenry through construction and upgrading of schools.

The construction and upgrading of school infrastructure will come with construction of crossing points such as bridges and culverts to aid the people using the infrastructure which will be put up. A total of 29 crossing points are expected to be constructed throughout the district.

7.7 Development Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies of Water and Sanitation Sector

Table 36. Below illustrate the program outputs for the water and sanitation which captures public health and rural water and sanitation which the district aims to achieve for the period from 2023 – 2033. In the area of water and sanitation, Mansa district intend to implement various objectives which among them is enforcement of by-laws, waste management and improvement of WASH services. Further, the district will implement specific interventions such as sensitization to the members of the public on waste management, water testing to ensure that the citizenry drink safe water and thereby reduce water borne diseases. Furthermore, the D-WASH and VWASH trainings will be conducted in various wards so as to sustain the water facilities.

Table 36: Water and Sanitation – Development Sector

A. PUBLIC HEALTH							
Main objective 1	TO IMPROVE PUBLIC HEALTH AWARENESS AND INTENSIFY LEGAL ENFORCEMENT 2033						
Specific objective	Strategies	Programs	Projects	Outputs	outcomes	Output indicators	Outcome indicators

To enforce by-laws on waste management	Intensify public awareness on proper waste management	Public awareness campaigns	Stakeholder selection	All stakeholders selected	Increased compliance on proper waste management	Number of stakeholders selected per year	Percentage of increased compliance on proper waste management
			Radio program	Radio programs conducted	Increased knowledge on waste management laws	Number of radio programs conducted	Number of people educated on waste management laws
			Community sensitization	Communalities sensitization meetings held		Number of sensitization meetings held	
	Legal enforcement on non-compliance	Legal enforcement	Publicity	Public publicity conducted	Increased compliance	Number of public publicity conducted	Percentage increase in compliance
			Engagement and dialogue with traditional leaders	Engagement and dialogue with traditional leaders conducted	Strengthen traditional leadership's understanding of legal enforcement	Number of engagement and dialogue meetings with traditional leaders conducted	Number of traditional leaders engaged on legal enforcement

	Increase patrols	Monitoring operations	Site selection	Sites selected	Increase in monitoring of target sites	Number of sites selected	Number of target sites monitored
To enforce Public Health Act	Conduct routine public health inspections	Resource mobilisation	Identify waste disposal sites	Waste disposal sites identified	Improved management of waste	Number of disposal sites identified	Percentage improvement of waste management
To improve management of existing facilities	Conduct water quality testing in public places	Water quality monitoring	Water testing training	Water testing training conducted	Reduced use of unprotected water sources	Number of water testing trainings conducted	Percentage reduction of use of unprotected water sources
B. Rural Water and Sanitation							
MAIN OBJECTIVE	TO IMPROVE ACCESS TO WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION BY 2033						
Specific Objectives	Strategies	Programs	Projects	Outputs	Outcomes	Output Indicators	Outcome Indicators
To strengthen WASH committees at all levels	To schedule meetings for D-WASH committee	D-WASH orientation	Trainings in rural water supply and sanitation	Trainings in rural water supply and sanitation conducted	Improved collaboration amongst D-WASH members	Number of trainings in rural water supply and sanitation conducted	Percentage increase in collaboration amongst D-WASH members

	Develop a standard reporting template	Information management	Data collection	Data collected	Improved understanding of the WASH gaps in the district	Percentage of data collected	Percentage improvement of the understanding of WASH gaps
Create WASH Gender inclusive community structures	To create and train V-WASH committees	Community based management	Train V-WASH committees	V-WASH committees trained	Understanding of community based management	Number of V-WASH committees trained	Percentage increase in understanding of community based management
Strengthen monitoring, evaluation and reporting	Conduct quarterly WASH monitoring	Regular monitoring mechanism	Monitoring and evaluation	WASH projects monitored and evaluated	Improvement in the WASH data collected	Number of WASH projects monitored and evaluated	Percentage improvement of WASH data collected
To improve and harmonise WASH standards	To conduct orientation meetings	Capacity building	Orientation of stakeholders	Stakeholders oriented	Improvement made in WASH sector reports	Number of Stakeholders oriented	Percentage improvement made in WASH sector reports
To achieve access to safe and affordable drinking water in growth	To upgrade existing water points to piped water systems	Water access improvement	Construction of piped water systems	Piped water systems constructed	Reduced water borne diseases	Number of piped water systems constructed	Percentage reduction of water borne diseases

centres not under LpWSC							
To increase access to safe drinking water in rural communities	To drill boreholes in rural communities		Drilling of boreholes	Boreholes drilled		Number of boreholes drilled	
To increase functionality of water point sources	Conduct regular rehabilitations of water sources	Repair work mechanisms	To monitor repair works	Repair works conducted	Reduced down time	Number of repair works conducted	Reduction of number of days to conduct repair works
To ensure access to safe sanitation in rural communities	To roll out Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	Community Led Total Sanitation	Triggering of communities	Communities triggered	Improved sanitation	Number of households triggered	Percentage improvement in sanitation
			Training of community champions	Community champions trained		Number of community champions trained	
To ensure ODF sustainability	To orient the Sanitation Action Groups (SAGs)	Sanitation Action Group orientation	Trainings	Trainings conducted		Number of trainings conducted	

To increase the number of school/health facilities having access to safe water and advanced sanitation	To construct piped water systems and put up water borne toilets	WASH improvement	Construct piped water systems and water borne toilets	Piped water systems and water borne toilets constructed	Reduced water borne diseases	Number of Piped water systems and water borne toilets constructed	Percentage reduction in water borne diseases
To ensure WASH facilities are maintained (O&M)	To train Area Pump menders (APMs)	Capacity building	AMP Training	APMs trained	Reduce down time	Number of APMs trained	Reduction of number of days to conduct repair works

7.7 Development Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies for Livestock Sector

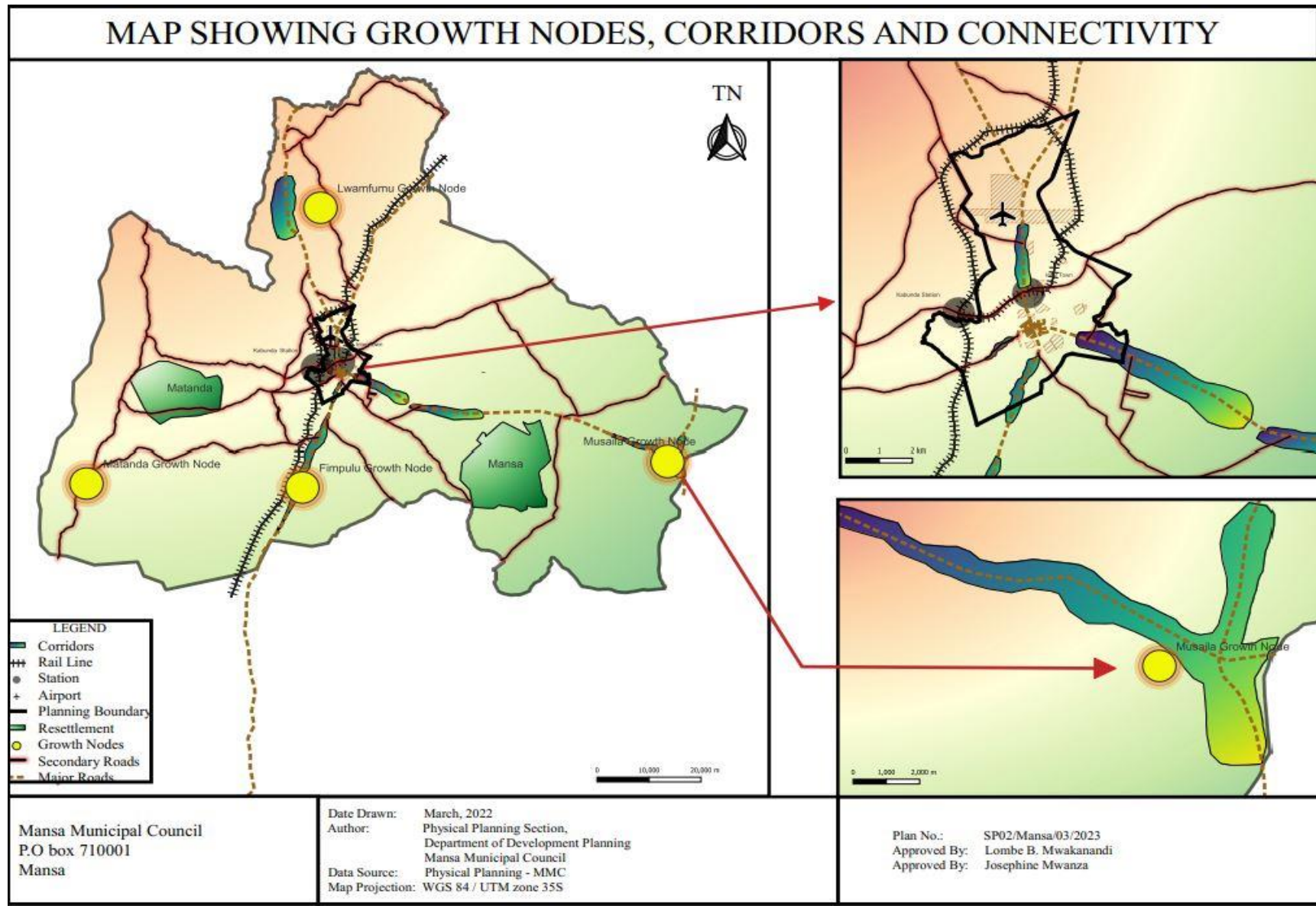
Table 37. shows the programs emanating from the strategies in order to achieve the main objective. The district will embark on extension services support with a view to undertake training and in turn capacity build the farmers in different farming blocks of the district on animal husbandry practices, agricultural mechanization, livestock business development, early warning and surveillance system. The district will also carry out research and development as well as fisheries and aquaculture development, livestock development practices in the district.

These programmes can only be undertaken when matching infrastructure is built. There is need to construct houses for the extension camp officers in all 39 agriculture farm blocks and fisheries and livestock officers. Currently, the district does not have dip tanks which are operating and therefore there is need to rehabilitate the already existing and built more dip tank so as to encourage livestock farmers to engage more in livestock keeping.

Table 37: Livestock Sector – Development Sector

Main objective 1	IMPROVED AND SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES, LIVESTOCK AND VETENARY SERVICES						
Specific objective	Strategies	Programs	Projects	Outputs	Outcomes	Output indicators	Outcome indicators
increase the number of staff			Capacity building of lead farmers in animal husbandry	Capacity building of lead farmers in animal husbandry	Trained extension officers		
Easy Accessibility to Livestock Drugs especially out skirt of Town			Build and rehabilitate existing structures		Increased production and productivity		

Figure 52: Map depicting growth nodes, corridors and connectivity



The district aspires to grow through its growth nodes, corridors and connectivity with the plans to construct a railway line from the copperbelt province through Mansa district to Kasama district in the Northern province. In Mansa district there will be two train stations located at Kabunda area and Mansa new inter town station which will be located at Farm institute.

In order to reduce congestion in the Central Business District, a by-pass has been proposed off Mansa-Samfya road at Namwandwe township crossing Mansa River to Chabala Muwe township which will join the Kalaba road near Chibalashi Primary school. Four growth nodes have been proposed throughout the district to be located at Musaila near Samfya district, around Luafumu area, Matanda sub centre and at Fimpulu along Mansa Chembe road. The growth nodes will grow through the creation of local area plans where residential, commercial and industrial area will be considered.

The district envisages development corridors from Namwandwe township to Mabumba area and further in the eastern part from Mibenge toll plaza to Musaila area including part of the area along Tuta road and the road to Chifunabuli district. The other development corridors are envisaged along Chembe road from Muanguni River to Fimpulu area as well as the areas from Senama township to Mansa Airport including the area from Luamfumu River to Chilila area along Mansa Mwense Road.

PART FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

8.0 Introduction

This section talks about the implementation Programme of Mansa District Integrated Development Plan.

This first part highlights the implementation plan then Capital Investment Programme which shows the costs for the proposed programs and the activities to be implemented. This part also showcases the monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the IDP.

Agricultural Sector- Implementation

Table 38: Agricultural Sector – Implementation Plan

Main Objective 1	To Increase aquaculture production 2033													
Specific Objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Unit Price/(Annual)	Total Cost	Ward	Location	Source of Funding	Responsible Institution
To train fish farmers on the good fish farming methods	Capacity building of Fish farmers	Aquaculture promotion and development	Revamping of all viable existing fish ponds in the district	4	4	4	4	4	8,000	40,000			GRZ, MOFL	MOFL

Main Objective 2	To enhance livestock Production 2033														
Specific Objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Unit Price/(Annual)	Total Cost	Ward	Location	Source of Funding	Responsible Institution	
To reduce livestock diseases	Lessen livestock moments	Disease control and management	Construction of dip-tanks	1	2	2	2	2	30,000	270,000	Targeted wards		GRZ, MOFL	MOFL	
To provide hygienic facilities for livestock slaughter	Ensure quality control of all meat and all related by-products	Promote public health and hygiene	Construction of abattoir			1			500,000	500,000	Targeted wards		GRZ, MOFL, MMC	MOFL	

Main Objective 3	To Provide decent Accommodation														
Specific Objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Unit Price/(Annual)	Total Cost	Ward	Location	Source of Funding	Responsible Institution	
To provide appropriate accommodation for extension officers	To ensure all livestock and fisheries camps have relevant staff	Infrastructure development	Construction of full package staff houses	2	2	2	2	2	450,000	4,500,000	All wards		GRZ, MOFL	MOFL	

Water and Sanitation Sector- Implementation

Table 39: Water and Sanitation Sector- Implementation plan

A. PUBLIC HEALTH															
Main Objective 1	TO IMPROVE PUBLIC HEALTH AWARENESS AND TO INTENSIFY LEGAL ENFORCEMENT BY 2033														
Specific Objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Unit Price/(Annual)	Total Cost	Ward	Location	Source of Funding	Responsible Institution	
To enforce by – laws on waste management	Intensify public awareness and proper waste managemen t	Public awareness campaigns	Stakeholder selection	-	5	5	5	5	1000	4000	All Ward s	Various	MMC & Cooperat ing Partners	MMC	
			Radio program	-	8	8	8	8	9,000	36,000	All wards	various	MMC & Cooperat ing Partners	MMC	

			Community sensitization	-	4	4	4	4	16,000	64,000	All wards	Various	MMC & Cooperating Partners	MMC
			Publicity	-										
			Engagement and dialogue with traditional leaders	-	1	1	1	1	2500	10,000	All 7 Chiefs	Palaces	MMC & Cooperating Partners	MMC
			Site selection	-	1	1	0	0	1000	2,000	All wards	Various	MMC & Cooperating Partners	MMC
To enforce Public Health Act	Conduct routine public health inspections	Resource mobilisation	Identify waste disposal sites	-	1	1	0	0	1000	2,000	All wards	Various	MMC & Cooperating Partners	MMC
To improve management in existing facilities	Conduct water quality testing in public places	Water quality monitoring	Water testing training	-	1	1	1	1	10,000	40,000	Select ed people	Random	MMC & Cooperating Partners	MMC
B. RURAL WATER AND SANITATION														
MAIN OBJECTIVE	TO IMPROVE ACCESS TO WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION BY 2033													
Specific Objectives	Strategies	Programmes	projects	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Unit Price/(Annual)	Total Cost	Ward	Location	Source of Funding	Responsible Institution
Strengthen WASH committees at all levels	To schedule meetings for D-WASH committee	D-WASH orientation	Trainings in Rural water supply and sanitation	-	1	1	1	1	15,000	60,000	Select ed people	Random	MMC & Cooperating Partners	MMC
	Develop standard reporting template	Information management	Data collection	-	1	1	1	1	14,000	56,000	All wards	Various	MMC & Cooperating Partners	MMC
To create WASH gender inclusive community structures	To create and train V-WASH committees	Community based management	Train V-WASH committees	-	30	30	30	30	450,000	1,800,000	All wards	Various	MMC & Cooperating Partners	MMC

Strengthen monitoring and evaluation and reporting	Conduct quarterly WASH monitoring	Regular monitoring mechanism	Monitoring and evaluation	-	1	1	1	1	100000	400,000	All wards	Various	MMC & Cooperating Partners	MMC
To improve and harmonise WASH standards	To conduct orientation meetings	Capacity building	Orientation of stakeholders	-	1	1	0	0	35,000	70,000	All wards	Various	MMC & Cooperating Partners	MMC
To achieve access to safe and affordable drinking water in growth centres not under LwSSC	To upgrade existing water points to piped water systems	Water access improvement	Construction of piped water systems	-	3	3	3	3	1,950,000	7,800,000	All wards	Various	MMC & Cooperating Partners	MMC
To increase access to safe drinking water in rural communities	Drill boreholes in Rural communities		Drilling of boreholes	-	20	20	20	20	3,000,000	12,000,000	All wards	Various	MMC & Cooperating Partners	MMC
To increase functionality of water point sources	Conduct regular rehabilitations on water sources	Repair work mechanisms	Monitor repair works	-	1	1	1	1	100,000	400,000	All wards	various	MMC & Cooperating Partners	MMC
To ensure access to safe sanitation in rural communities	To roll out Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	Triggering of communities	-	20	20	20	20	20000	80,000	All wards	various	MMC & Cooperating Partners	MMC
			Training of community champions	-	1	1	1	1	35,000	140,000	All wards	Various	MMC & Cooperating Partners	MMC
To increase number of school/health facilities having access to safe water and sanitation	To construct piped water systems and put up water borne toilets	WASH improvement	Construct piped water systems and water borne toilets	-	38	38	38	38	45,600,000	182,400,000	All wards	Various	MMC & Cooperating Partners	MMC
To ensure WASH facilities are maintained (O&M)	To train pump Menders (APM)	Capacity building	APM Training	-	1	1	1	1	35,000	140,000	All wards	Various	MMC & Cooperating Partners	MMC

MAIN OBJECTIVE 1	TO IMPROVE ACCESS TO WATER SUPPLY SERVICES BY 2033											FREQUENCY	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMS	PROJECTS	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	OUTCOME INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGETS					RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	
							2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Increase household water connections by 50%	Invest in meter	Meter installations	Increase customer base	Increased number of customers with access to clean water	Number of customers connected	Number of customers accessing quality drinking water	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	Lpwsco	
Increase network by 200km	Improve network installations	Development of the Bill of quantities	Kilometers extended for water network	Improved coverage of water network	Distance network extended of water network	Number of kilometers of water network supplying to customers	50km	90km	100km	150km	200km	Lpwsco	
Increase water production from 10,000 m³ to 20,000m³	Invest in treatment plant and boreholes	Development water treatment plans	Increase d water production	Improved and consistent water production	Number of cubic meters produced daily	Number of cubic meters of water supplied to customers	10,200 m³	10,400 m³	10,600 m³	10,800 m³	20,000 m³	Lpwsco	
Increase water supply sources from Mansa river to other sources	Explore new water sources	Exploration of new water sources	Improved extension coverage	Improved and reliable water sources discovered	Reliable water sources	Reliable water sources sustaining water supply and demand in Mansa	2	4	6	8	10		

MAIN OBJECTIVE 2	TO IMPROVE ACCESS TO GOOD SANITATION BY 2033												
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMS	PROJECTS	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	OUTCOME INDICATORS							
Improve sewer connections to 1000 connections	Sanitation improvement project	Sewer connections	Improved access to improved sanitation service	Increase access to good sanitation	Number of house-hold connected to the sewer line	Number of households with access to good sanitation services	200	400	600	800	1000		
Improve Faecal Sludge Management Services	FSTP design and construction	FSM service model provision	Improved access to FSM services	Improved FSM services	Number of customers with access to FSM service	Number of customers with access to FSM services	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000		

Objectives and output table

Table 40: Objectives and output for agriculture sector

MAIN OBJECTIVE 1	TO INCREASE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY BY 2033					
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMS	PROJECTS	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	OUTCOME INDICATORS
Improvement of mobility for Extension Staff	Promotion of reliable transport systems	Provision of motorbikes to Extension Staff	Extension staff provided with motorbikes	Improved production and productivity	Number of staff provided with motorbikes	No. of staff providing adequate extension services to the farmers
Improvement of crop yields	Promote the use of improved crop varieties and certified seed	Development of improved crop varieties and certified seed	Farmers provided with improved and certified seed	Improved production and productivity	Number of farmers adopting improved and certified seed	No of farmers adopting use of improved and certified seed
Improvement of accommodation for Extension Staff	Infrastructure development	Construction and rehabilitation of camp houses	Good accommodation provided	Improved production and productivity	Number of houses constructed and rehabilitated	No. of staff having adequate accommodation
Improvement of extension coverage	Staff recruitment	Staff recruitment	Improved extension coverage	Improved production and productivity	Number of staff recruited	To improve to 1:400
Improved extension service delivery	Promotion of office accommodation for field officers	Provision of offices for field officers	Office accommodation for field staff provided	Farmers being serviced through camp offices	Number of offices provided	Number of officers serving farmers from the camp offices

MAIN OBJECTIVE 2	TO IMPROVE AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE BY 2033					
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMS	PROJECTS	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	OUTCOME INDICATORS
Improve market access	Rural road improvement	Feeder road rehabilitation	Improved feeder road networks	Increased market access	Number of improved roads	Number of farmers with access to market
Improve extension service delivery	ICT Support to extension officers	Provision of ICT tools	ICT Tools provided to extension staff	Improved production and productivity	Number of ICT gadgets provided to extension staff	Quantity of produce
Improved commodity storage and bulking centres	Promotion of commodity storage and bulking centres	Provision of commodity storage and bulking centres	Storage and bulking centres built	Safe storage of produce and market access enhanced	Numbers of storage and bulking centres built	Amount of produce stored and having access to market

MAIN OBJECTION 3	TO IMPROVE CROP PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY					
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMS	PROJECTS	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	OUTCOME INDICATORS
To increase utilization of conservation farming practices	Promotion of conservation farming practices	Training of farmers in conservation farming in all wards	Farmers trained in conservation farming practices	Improved production and productivity	Number of farmers trained	Number of farmers utilizing conservation farming practices
To build farmer capacity in good crop management practices	Farmer knowledge Improvement in crop production	Training of farmers in improved crop production	Farmers trained in improved crop production	Improved production and productivity	Number of farmers trained in improved crop production	Number of farmers practicing improved crop management
To improve knowledge in	Promotion of climate smart	Training of farmers in sustainable	Farmers trained in climate smart agriculture	Improved production	Number of farmers trained	Number of farmers practicing climate smart agriculture

climate smart agriculture	agricultural practices	climate smart agricultural practices		and productivity	in climate smart agriculture	
Improvement of crop diversification	Promotion of crop diversification	Training of farmers in crop diversification	Farmers trained in diversification	Improved production and productivity	Number of farmers trained in diversification	Number of farmers practicing crop diversification
Efficient irrigation management	Farmer knowledge Improvement in irrigation	Training farmers in sustainable irrigation systems	Farmers trained in sustainable irrigation systems	Improved production and productivity	Number of farmers trained in sustainable irrigation systems	Number of farmers practicing sustainable irrigation
To improve efficiency and production	Promotion of mechanization	Training of farmers in mechanization	Farmers trained in mechanization	Improved production and productivity	Number of farmers trained in mechanization	Number of farmers practicing farm mechanization

MAIN OBJECTIVE 4	TO INCREASE AREA UNDER IRRIGATION					
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMS	PROJECTS	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	OUTCOME INDICATORS
To improve financial access by irrigation farmers	Farmer credit access capability enhancement	Linking irrigation farmers to credit institutions	Irrigation farmers linked to credit institutions	Farmers obtaining irrigation loans from credit institutions	Number of irrigation farmers linked to credit institutions	Number of farmers obtaining irrigation loans from credit institutions
To improve farmer access to quality irrigation equipment and technologies	Irrigation development	Training farmer in accessing irrigation equipment and technologies	Farmers trained in accessing irrigation equipment and technologies	Farmers involved in irrigation	Number of farmers trained in accessing irrigation equipment and technologies	Number of farmers involved in irrigation

To increase capacity in irrigation technology utilization	Irrigation development	Training farmer in using irrigation equipment and technologies	Farmers trained in using irrigation equipment and technologies	Farmers utilizing irrigation equipment and technologies	Number of farmers trained in using irrigation equipment and technologies	Number of farmers utilizing irrigation equipment and technologies
To build adequate dams/weirs for irrigation	Irrigation development	Construction of dams/weirs for irrigation	Number of dams/weirs constructed for irrigation	Improved production and productivity	Number of dams/weirs constructed for irrigation	Number of farmers making use of the dams/weirs for irrigation
MAIN OBJECTIVE 5	TO ENHANCE MARKET ACCESS					
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMS	PROJECTS	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	OUTCOME INDICATORS
To enhance value addition capacity	Promotion of value addition	Farmer training in value addition	Farmers trained in value addition	Improved food and nutrition security	Number of farmers trained in value addition	Number of farmers adding value to their produce
To enhance capacity in market research	Promotion of market research	Farmer training in market research	Farmers trained in market research	Farmers having economic empowerment	Number of farmers trained in market research	Number of farmers applying market research concepts
Enhance knowledge in entrepreneurship	Promotion of business skills among farmers	Farmer training in business skills	Farmers certified with entrepreneurship	Farmers having economic empowerment	Number of farmers trained in entrepreneurship	Number of farmers practicing entrepreneurship

Spatial Planning – Capital Investment Plan

Table 41: Spatial Planning – Capital Investment Plan

Main Objective 1	To plan and upgrade existing and new areas by 2033														
Specific Objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Unit Price/Annual	Total cost		Location	Source of Funding	Responsible Institution	
To achieve well-coordinated and develop neighborhood	Engagement with communities	Planning boundary verification through development control		480	600	720	840	960	36,000	180,000	6 wards	Zones within the township boundary	MMC	MMC	
		Sensitization on land acquisition procedures through radio programmes and meeting		12	12	12	12	12	28,800	144,000			MMC	MMC	
	Entering into planning agreements with traditional leadership for extension of the planning boundary	Land identification Carry out		1	1	1	nil	1	3000	15000	Wards with growth nodes	Targeted zones	MMC	MMC	
		Socio-economic survey			200		200		15,000	30,000			MMC	MMC	
		Local area Plans preparation	Demarcation and beacon		200		200		20,000	40,000			MMC	MMC	
Informal settlements upgrade	Community sensitization in the unplanned settlements	Take services to unplanned settlements	Picking of existing property boundaries in unplanned settlements	50	50	50	50	50	20,000	100,000	All wards	All improvement areas	MMC	MMC	
Improve development control in the	Enhancement of development	Building control inspections		50	50	50	50	50	52,600	288,000			MMC	MMC	

planning boundary by 2033	control and enforcement.	Standardization of vending booths		150	150	150	150	150	52,600	288,000		Town centre and all growth nodes	MMC	MMC
		Radio and physical sensitization meetings on planning standards		12	12	12	12	12	36,000	180,000				

Education Sector – Capital Investment Plan

Table 42: Education Sector – Capital Investment Plan

Main Objective 1	Improve Education Services for all by 2033							
Specific Objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	Cost (ZMK)	Ward	Location	Source of Funding	Responsible Institution
To raise community awareness on the importance of Education	Hold PTC Sensitization meetings	Talk on danger of teenage pregnancies and importance of education and cultural norms and witchcraft issues	-	TBA	All wards	All zones	GRZ, CDF	MoGE , MoHE, MMC & MoIRD
	Conduct Radio & TV Programs		-		Radio Yangeni & Kfm Radio	Radio Yangeni & Kfm Radio	GRZ,CDF	MoGE , MoHE, MMC & MoIRD

To draw maps & site plans for the IDP area infrastructure to be developed	Draw maps that show IDP Infrastructure	Map showing learning Institution location	-					MoGE , MoHE, MMC & MoIRD
To Construct Fully Fledged learning Institutions at all levels	Construct Full package learning	Site plans for learning Centre	-	TBA	Mutuna and katangashi	TBA	GRZ,CDF & donors	MoGE , MoHE, MMC & MoIRD
To Construct Full Package 1 x 3 Class Room Block	Construct 1 x 3 CRB at new sites and old sites		Construct Full Package 1 x 3 Class Room Block for secondary school		All wards	TBA	GRZ,CDF & donors	MoGE , MoHE, MMC & MoIRD
			To construct Science Laboratories in secondary school	TBA	All wards	TBA	GRZ,CDF & donors	MoGE , MoHE, MMC & MoIRD
			Construct Full Package 1 x 3 Class Room Block for primary school	TBA	All wards	TBA	GRZ,CDF & donors	MoGE , MoHE, MMC & MoIRD
To Construct Fully Fledged Housing units	Construct Full Package 1 x 3 Class Room Block		Construct Full Package 1 x 3 Class Room Block	TBA	All wards	TBA	GRZ,CDF & donors	MoGE , MoHE, MMC & MoIRD
To Construct Fully Fledged Housing units	Construct housing units		Construct housing units at all net schools		All wards	TBA	GRZ,CDF & donors	MoGE , MoHE,

	at all net schools							MMC & MoIRD
To Rehabilitate all schools with dilapidated structures	Rehabilitate all dilapidated school structures	Identify school with dilapidated structures			All wards	TBA	GRZ,CDF & donors	MoGE , MoHE, MMC & MoIRD
To provide access to clean safe water and adequate sanitation facilities	Drill water points in need areas				All wards		GRZ,CDF & donors	MoGE , MoHE, MMC & MoIRD
	Construct water borne toilet				All wards		GRZ,CDF & donors	MoGE , MoHE, MMC & MoIRD
To supply desks, tables & chairs to school	Provide desk tables & Chairs for learners to seat on				All schools		GRZ,CDF & donors	MoGE , MoHE & MMC
To increase recruitment number	Provide all schools with numbers	-	-		All schools especially those with less teachers		GRZ	MoGE & MoHE
To increase staff mobility	Provide transport		Acquire/purchase Vehicles and motor bikes	TBA			GRZ, MoGE & MoHE	MoGE & MoHE
			Engage stakeholders for grading and	TBA				MMC, ZNS & RDA

			maintenance of roads and crossing points					
Increase access to books	Provide books	Include Prep programmes	-		All wards	All zones	GRZ, MoGE & MoHE	MoGE & MoHE

Agriculture Sector – Capital Investment Plan

Table 43: Agriculture Sector – Capital Investment Plan

Main Objective 1	To enhance value Addition by 2033							
Specific Objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	Cost (ZMK)	Ward	Location	Source of Funding	Responsible Institution
To enhance capacity building in value addition	Heighten knowledge in value addition	Value addition	Train farmers in value addition				GRZ, MoA	MoA

Main Objective 2	Increase training camps, office space and storage sheds in the district by 2033							
Specific Objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	Cost (ZMK)	Ward	Location	Source of Funding	Responsible Institution
To provide adequate training camps and office space	Increase training camps and office space	Infrastructure development	Construction of training camps				GRZ, MoA	MoA
			Construct office space					

To provide enough storage sheds / depots	Provide and engage private partner to construct storage sheds		Construction of storage sheds in agric and resettlement camps					
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Main Objective 3	Increase Hectarage under irrigation by 2033							
Specific Objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	Cost (ZMK)	Ward	Location	Source of Funding	Responsible Institution
To establish financing and credit facilities	Improved access to irrigation equipment	Establish irrigation credit facility					GRZ, MoA	MoA
Capacity building in irrigation	Enhance knowledge and skills in irrigation	Develop irrigation scheme						
To establish adequate weirs for irrigation	Ensure adequate irrigation infrastructure	Irrigation development	Construction of weirs in all camps in the agriculture district		All wards	All agriculture camps in the district		

Fisheries and livestock – Capital Investment Plan

Table 44: Fisheries and livestock – Capital Investment Plan

Main Objective 1	To Increase aquaculture production 2033							
Specific Objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	Cost (ZMK)	Ward	Location	Source of Funding	Responsible Institution
To train fish on the good fish farming methods	Capacity building of Fish farmers	Aquaculture promotion and development	Revamping of all viable existing fish ponds in the district				GRZ, MOFL	MOFL

Main Objective 2	To enhance livestock Production 2033							
Specific Objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	Cost (ZMK)	Ward	Location	Source of Funding	Responsible Institution
To reduce livestock diseases	Lessen livestock moments	Disease control and management	Construction of dip-tanks		Targeted wards		GRZ, MOFL	MOFL
To provide hygienic facilities for livestock slaughter	Ensure quality control of all meat and all related by-products	Promote public health and hygiene	Construction of abattoir		Targeted wards		GRZ, MOFL, MMC	MOFL

Main Objective 3	To provide adequate accommodation to extension officers 2033							
Specific Objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	Cost (ZMK)	Ward	Location	Source of Funding	Responsible Institution
To provide appropriate accommodation for extension officers	To ensure all livestock and fisheries camps have relevant staff	Infrastructure development	Construction of full package staff houses		All wards		GRZ, MOFL	MOFL

Health Sector – Capital Investment Plan

Table 45: Health Sector – Capital Investment Plan

Main Objective 1	To Improve Quality of Health Service Delivery by 2033							
Specific Objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	Cost (ZMK)	Ward	Location	Source of Funding	Responsible Institution
To construct new, expand and renovate existing health facilities	Expansion of existing health facilities		Construction, renovation and expansion of existing health facilities		All ward	All zones	GRZ, MOH, CDF	MOH, MMC
To improve the stock and supply of drugs, medical equipment and supplies	Increased budgetary allocation for the purchase of drugs and other medical equipment				All wards		GRZ, MOH, MMC	MOH

Increase health service outreach activities	Increased outreached	Lobby for support				All zones	GRZ, MOH, CDF	MOH
Improve the patient referral system	Improve the patient referral system	Procurement of new ambulances			TBA		GRZ, MOH, CDF	MOH
Redistribution of health workers	Even distribution of health workers in the district						GRZ, MOH	MOH

Main Objective 3	To provide adequate accommodation for health care workers 2033							
Specific Objectives	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	Cost (ZMK)	Ward	Location	Source of Funding	Responsible Institution
To provide appropriate accommodation for health care workers	Lobby for funds to construct staff houses	Lobby for funds	Construction of full package staff houses		All wards		GRZ, MOFL, CDF	MOFL

CONCLUSION

In line with the provisions of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia, Mansa District has developed the Integrated Development Plan as per requirement.

As a response to addressing the pertinent issues in the district due to increasing economic activities, increasing population and the escalation in traffic flow; stemmed the need for a formulation of an IDP which replaces the strategic plan which was also prepared to improve the efficiency of Local Authorities and other devolved service delivery institutions. The restoration of the local government credibility is critical in the achievement of sustainable development.

The overall approach for the preparatory work was highly participatory, as it involved broad-based consultations with communities, civic and traditional leaders, the business community (e.g. Luapula Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the business community), Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, ZAMSTATS, GIZ, respectively, provided technical assistance and support for IDP preparatory activities and report writing.

The core development issues identified in the IDP consultative process are mainly related to infrastructure, amenities and social services, economic development, and the environment. Other core issues were water supply, waste management, access to finance and land, business processes and permits, and business practices of multinational corporations were among the core issues affecting the economic development in the district.

Development policies, objectives and strategies were formulated and validated, henceforth final development of the IDP. Priority areas of interventions were then identified as increasing agricultural productivity, and access to affordable and renewable energy; promoting multi-model mobility and developing public transport infrastructure, strengthening the regional economy through economic diversification and value addition and ensuring sustainable access to natural resources through environmental protection and conservation. It was further resolved that the priority areas would be aligned to the four strategic areas of the Eighth National Development Plan and subsequent plans for ease of budgeting, monitoring and evaluation of the IDP. A significant amount of time and resources were invested in assessing; the revenue generation potential of the district, identifying potential and existing sources of revenues for IDP Implementation and forecasting district revenues for the next 10 years of the IDP. The Local Authority Financial Plan and the IDP Capital Investment Program were prepared and fully costed.

The IDP has helped the district identify its strengths and weaknesses and create a plan for achieving the set goals. This will be achieved by focusing on specific actions and regularly monitoring and evaluating the progress. Through the process of creating the IDP, the importance of setting clear and measurable goals have been realised. The IDP has developed a greater sense of accountability by reflecting on the objectives and mission of the district. The IDP has highlighted the tools and resources to achieve the envisioned development. There is a greater understanding of the direction in which the district is headed in terms of development and it is a call for collaborative action by all vested parties to ensure that this needed development is made evident in the district.

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IDP task team and tasks

S/No	Structure	Responsible Person	Responsibilities
1	Town Clerk	Town Clerk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the overall management of the preparation and implementation of the IDP • Attending meetings of the planning committee to inform them of progress on the preparation of the IDP • Reporting to the Council on IDP preparation progress • Implement projects/programmes in accordance with the IDP. • Monitor and review the implementation of the IDP.
2	The IDP Manager	Director of Development Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of the Planning Programme; • Day-to-day management and coordination of the IDP process in terms of time, resources and people, and ensuring that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The involvement of all relevant stakeholders, especially Council personnel; ✓ That the timeframes are being adhered to; ✓ That the planning process is horizontally and vertically aligned and complies with national and provincial requirements; ✓ That conditions for stakeholder participation are provided; and ✓ Document the outcomes. • Chairing meetings of the IDP Team; • Management of consultants, where applicable; • Set out timetable for meetings. • Manage the budget. • Delegate tasks
3	IDP Team (Heads of Departments and other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Administrative Officer (DAO) • District Planning Officer (DPO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and review inputs from IDP team members, task teams and stakeholders as appropriate.

	key personnel)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Agricultural Coordinator (DACO) • District Fisheries and Livestock Coordinator • District Education Board Secretary • District Forestry Officer (DFO) • District Health Director • District Chief and Traditional Affairs Officer • District Social Welfare Officer • District Community Development Officer • District Information Officer ZANIS • District Water Development Officer • District Manager - Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synthesize and analyze inputs from IDP team members and external advisors to draft the IDP. • Prepare, facilitate and minute meetings. • Manage public consultation process. • Prepare and submit reports to the TC. • Participate in determining the objectives, strategies and projects, which will form the IDP. • Implement projects/ programmes in accordance with the IDP. • Monitor and review the implementation of the IDP.
4	IDP Support Team (Technical Staff)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Planning Officer • Socio-economic Planner • District Aids Coordination Advisor • Environmental Planner • Town Planner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide methodological/technical inputs; • Provide data; • Synthesise and analyse inputs from sectors to ensure integration and alignment with higher order policies. • Co-ordinate inputs from provincial sector departments and service providers. • Participate in data collection and public consultation process.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior Land Surveyor • Assistant Land Surveyor • Planner – District Health Office-DHO • Planner- District Education Board Secretary's Office • Health Inspector • Community Development Officer • Rural Water and Sanitation Coordinator • Director of Engineering • Chief Administrative Officer (MMC) • Public Relations Officer (MMC) • Chief Accountant (MMC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in determining the objectives, strategies and projects that will form the IDP. • Implement projects/programmes in accordance with the IDP. • Monitor and review the implementation of the IDP.
5	IDP Support Team (External Advisors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zambia Statistical Agency • Chamber of Commerce • Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit • GIS Expert – Provincial Planning Office • Immigration Department • Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs • Mobile phone providers • Provincial Agricultural Coordinator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide data. • Provide methodological/technical support on sector plans and budgets, mainstreaming and other ad hoc support; • Participate in determining the objectives, strategies and projects that will form the IDP. • Ensure vertical/sector alignment between higher order plans and the IDP. • Assist local authorities in the IDP drafting process where required. • Organize IDP- related training where required. • Finance and/or implement projects/ programmes in line with the IDP. • Advise on service provision.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial Health Director • Provincial Education Office • Provincial Community Development Officer • Provincial Livestock and Fisheries officer • Provincial Religious Affairs Officer • Provincial Planning Unit • Provincial Local Government Office • Provincial Lands Office • Provincial Forestry Office • Principal Resettlement Officer • Provincial Youth and Sport Coordinator • Road Development Agency • Zambia Police • ZESCO • Zamtel 	
6	Planning Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council Planning Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider and approve the Planning Programme; • Monitor the planning process and recommend the IDP for approval by the Council. • Provide inputs to the IDP. • Monitor the implementation of the IDP.
7	Provincial Planning Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luapula Province Planning Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve Planning Programme and Draft Plan. • Oversee and manage the planning process. • Provide technical support and advice to IDP Team.

8	The Local Planning Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mansa Municipal Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt Planning Programme • Adopt IDP. • Finance and/or implement projects/programmes set out in the IDP. • Monitor and review the IDP.
9	Traditional Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent the views and issues of local communities. • Identify priority needs for local communities. • Provide local resources available for the implementation of the IDP. • Validate the IDP through the WDC. • Support the implementation of the IDP.
11	Local Communities and Community Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faith based Organizations • Donor Organizations • Community based organizations • Non-governmental organizations • Civil Society organizations • Ward Development Committees (WDCs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide local information about conditions within the IDP area. • Identify priority needs for local communities. • Provide local resources available for the implementation of the IDP. • Validate the IDP through the WDC.

SECTOR POLICIES

Review of Policies and Plans

Sustainable Development Goals 8, 12 and 14

The tourism industry plays an important role towards implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a key sector contributing to job creation and economic growth (SDG 8), sustainable consumption and production (SDG12), and the preservation of the world's natural resources (SDG14).

Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP 2017 - 2021)

A review of the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP) showed that the product base of Zambia's tourism sector remains narrow due to the inadequate diversification of tourism products. The 7NDP recommended that in order to achieve results of a diversified tourism sector there is need to increase the average length of stay for international tourists from four (4) days in 2016 to seven (7) days by 2021.

Tourism Policy for Zambia

The government's long-term vision for the tourism sector is to ensure that Zambia becomes a major tourist destination of choice, which contributes to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction especially in the rural areas of the country. The Tourism Policy aims to facilitate the development of a diversified, sustainable and regionally competitive tourism industry and to ensure a quality environment and sustainable utilization of heritage and natural resources.

National Heritage Conservation Cap 173 of the Laws of Zambia

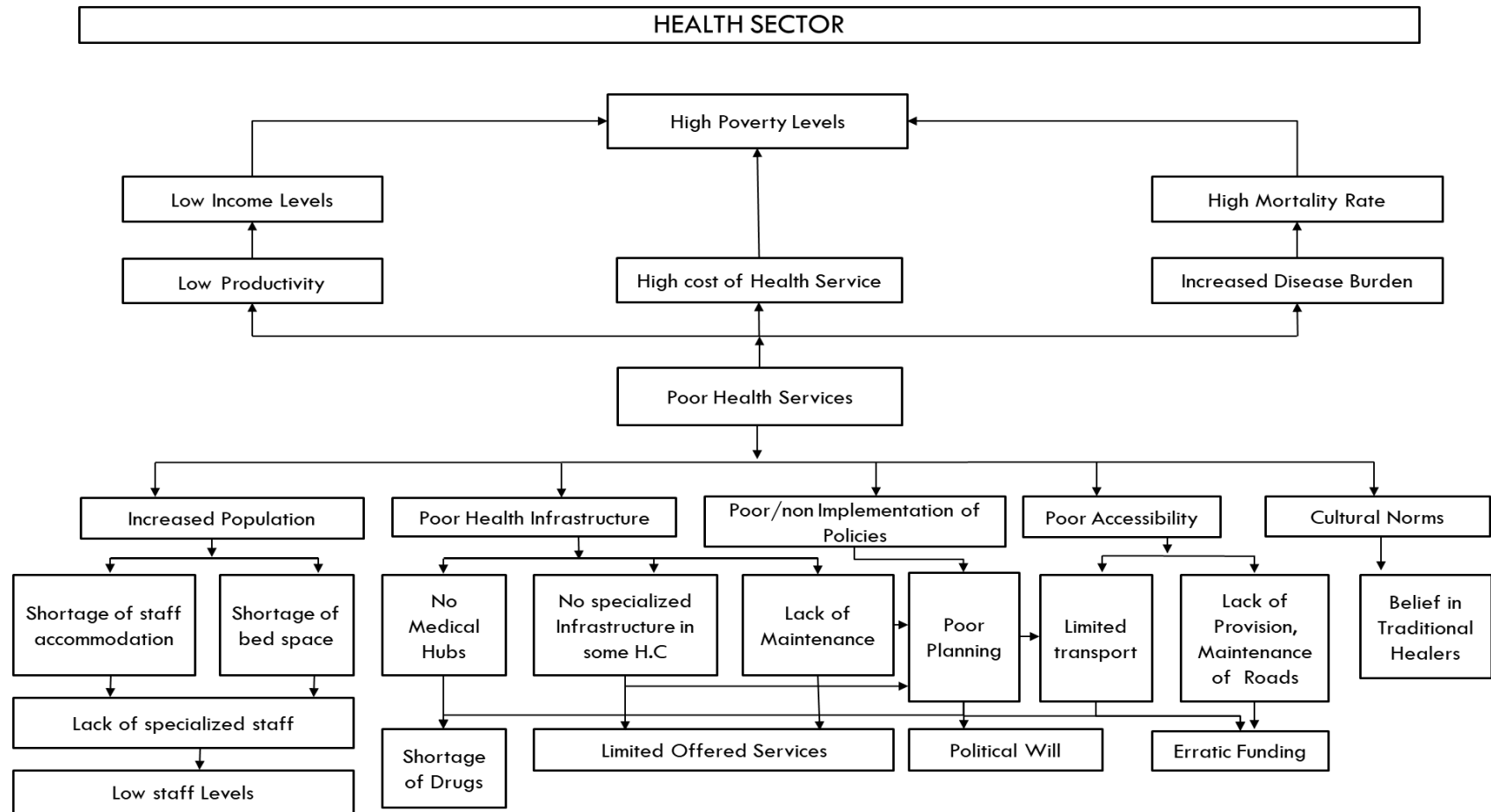
The Act provide for the conservation of ancient, cultural and natural heritage, relics and other objects of aesthetic, historical, pre-historical, archaeological or scientific interest; to provide for the regulation of archaeological excavations and export of relics.

Zambia Tourism Master Plan (ZTMP 2018 – 2038)

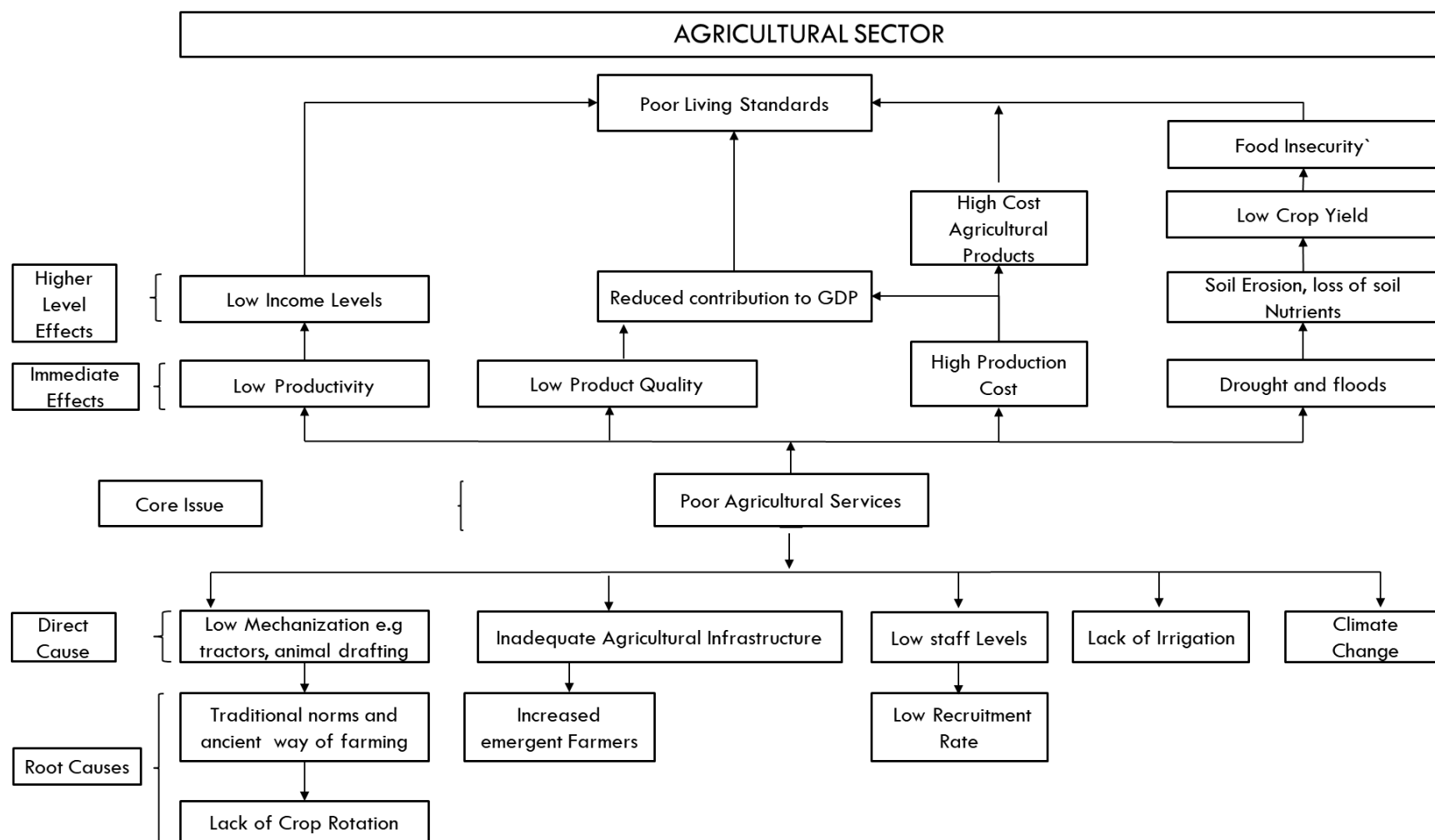
A target of increasing the length of stay to an average of six (6) days by 2038 as a way of improving the sectors contribution to GDP. The overall goal of the ZTMP is to direct Government's goal of significantly increasing the economic contribution of tourism to the Zambian economy in support of the Vision 2030 and the targets set out in the 7NDP.

Appendices

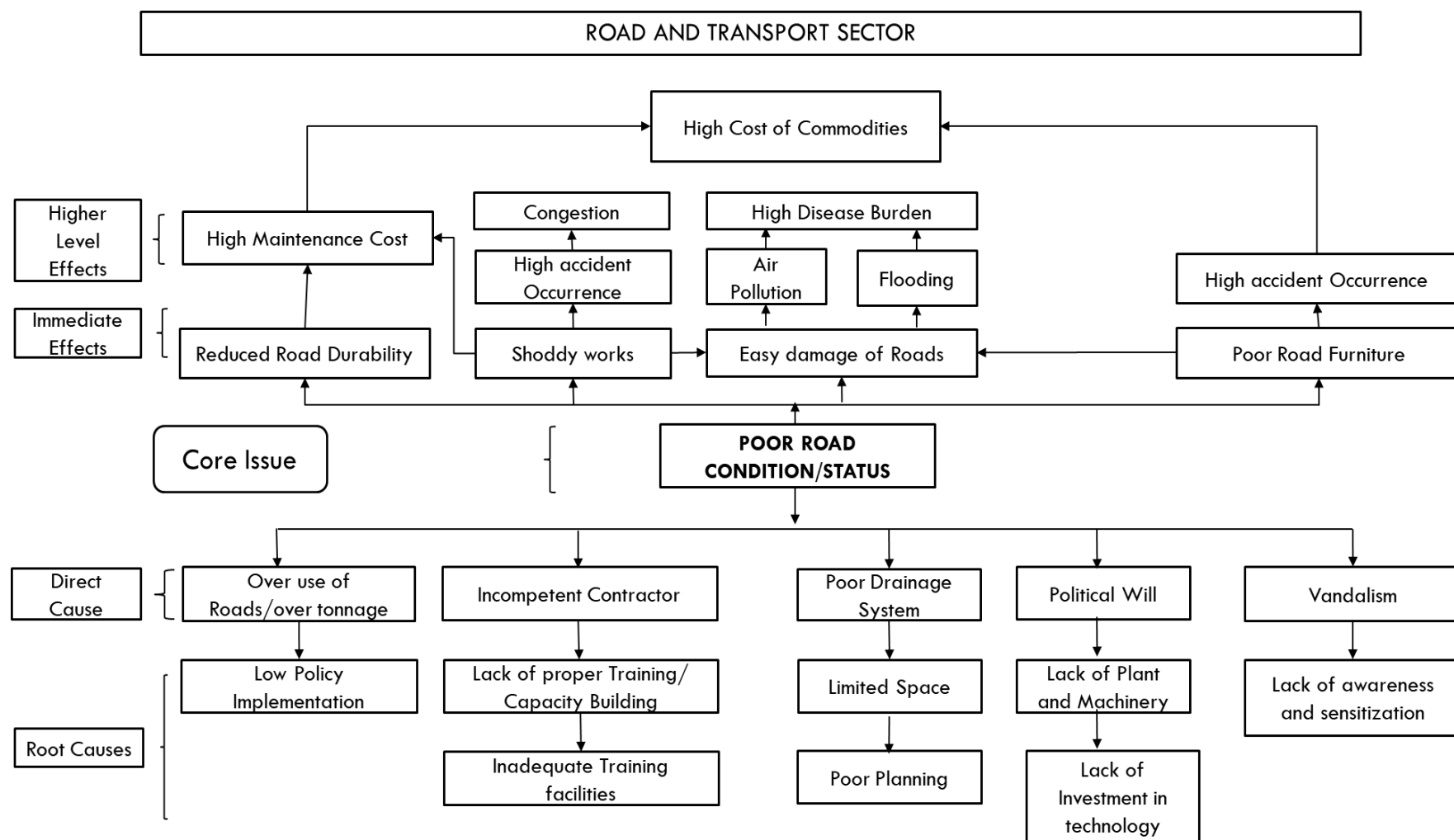
Appendix 1: Health Sector-Problem tree analysis



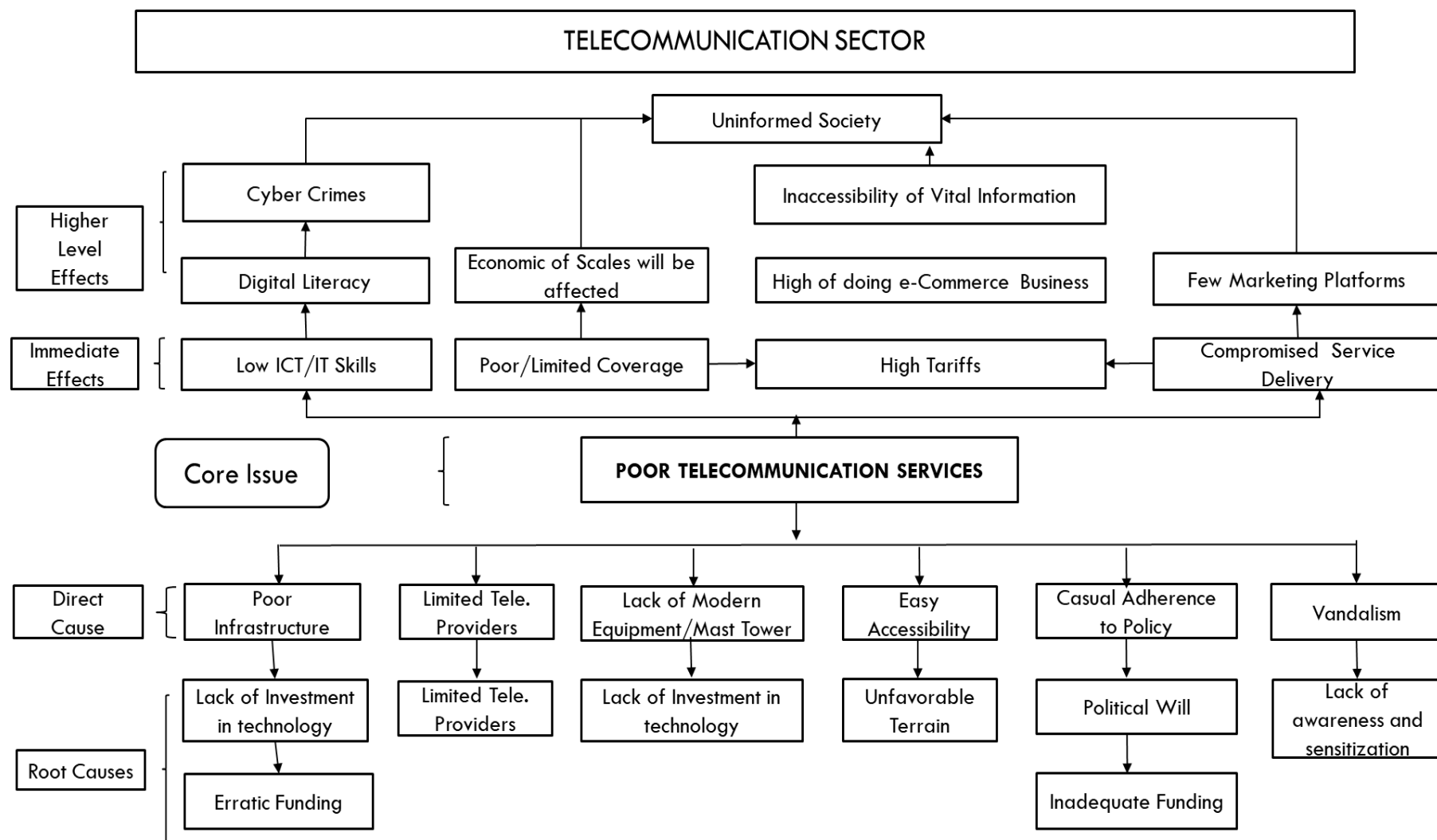
Appendix 2: Agricultural Sector-Problem tree analysis



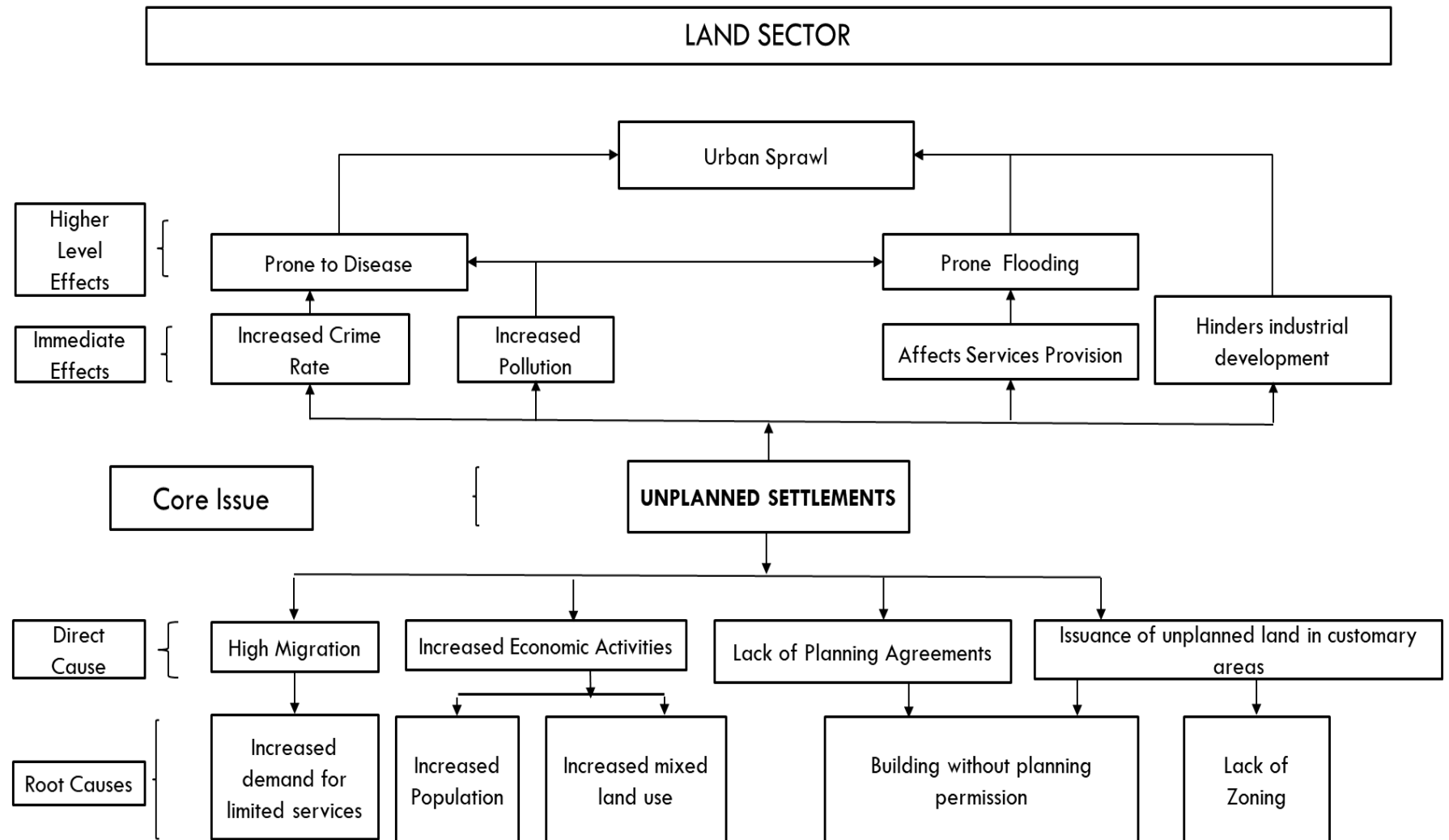
Appendix 3: Road and Transport Sector-Problem tree analysis



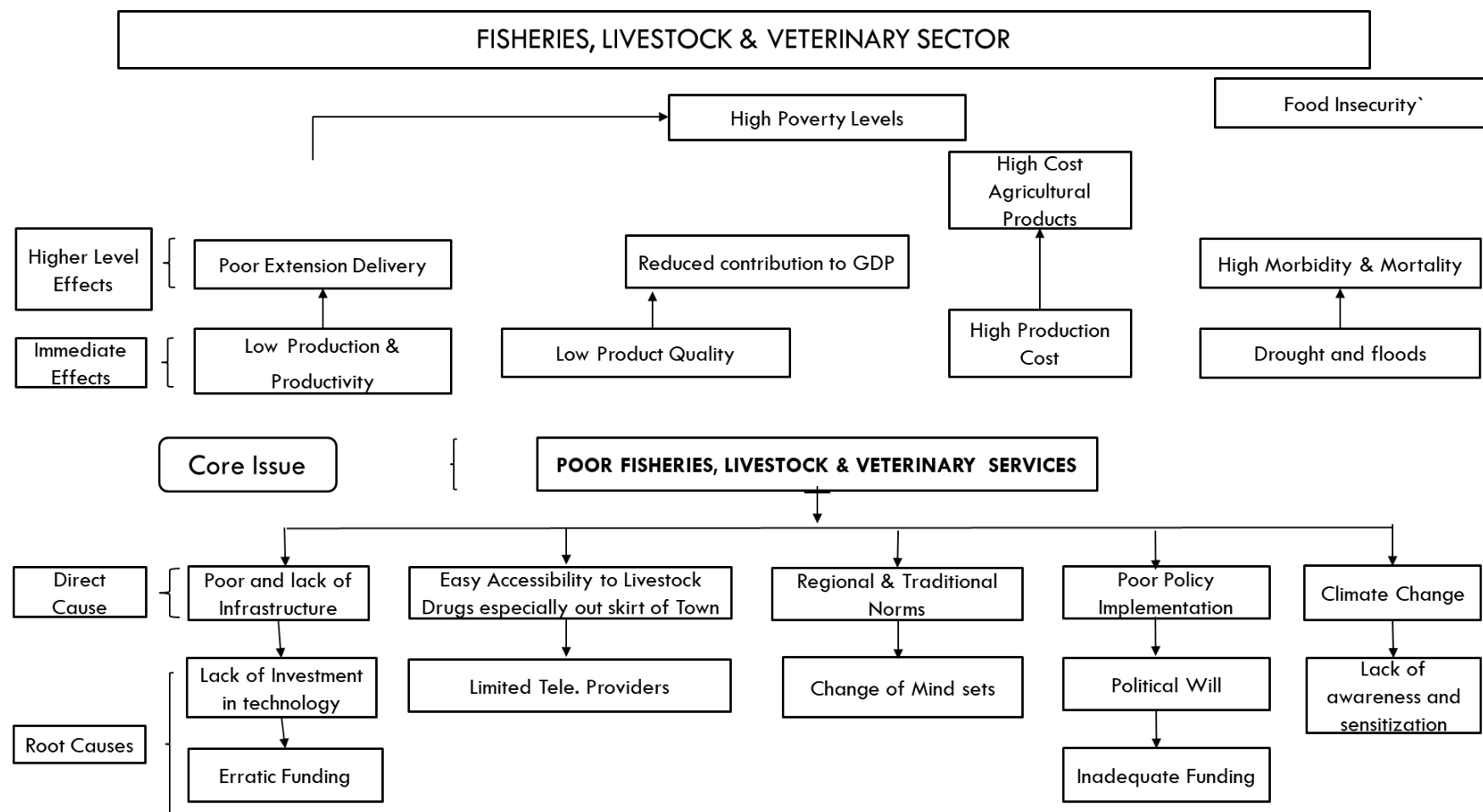
Appendix 4: Telecommunication Sector-Problem tree analysis



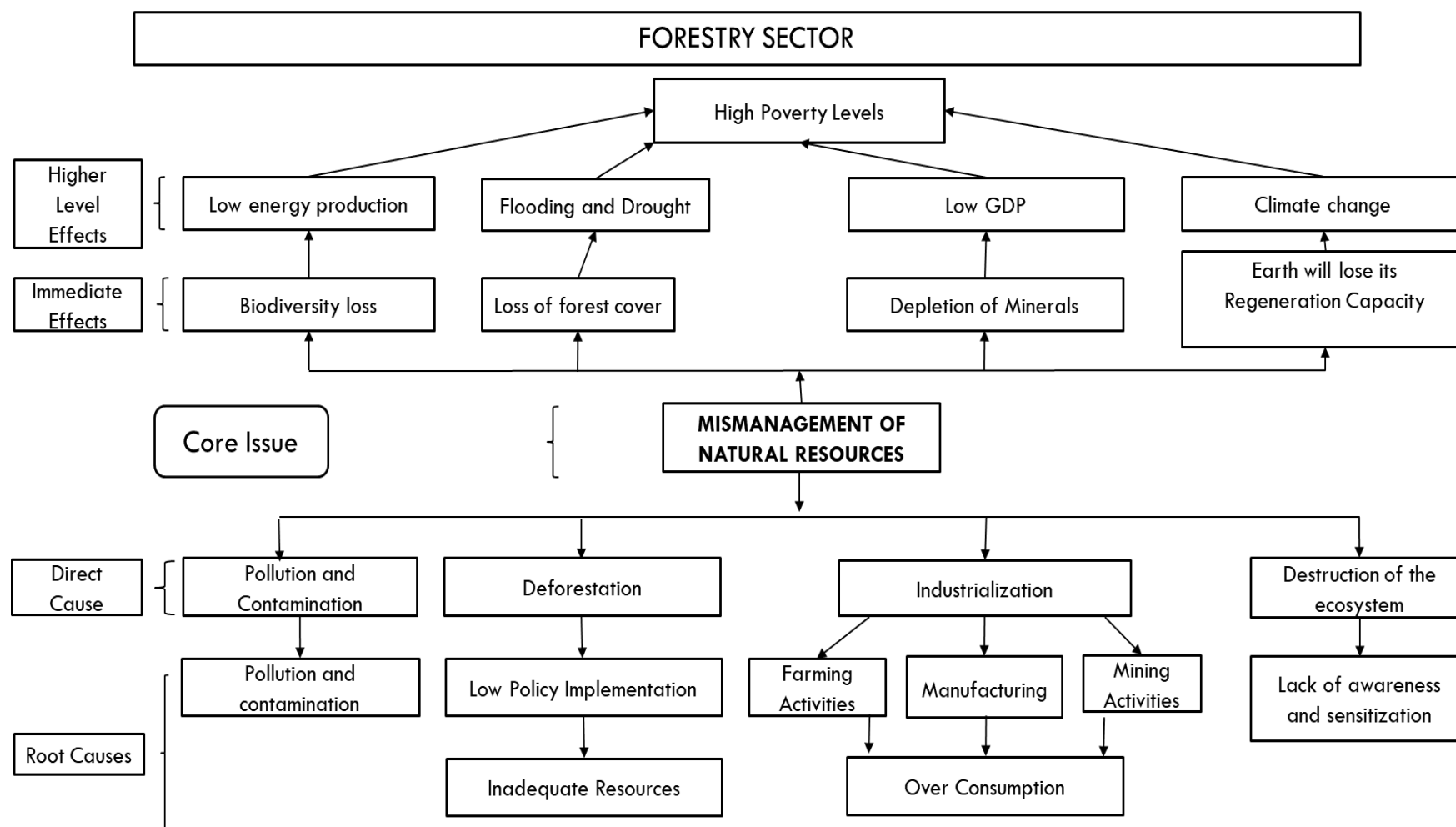
Appendix 5: Land Sector-Problem tree analysis



Appendix 6: Fisheries, Livestock and Veterinary Sector-Problem tree analysis



Appendix 6: Forestry Sector-Problem tree analysis



Council resolution

14th October 2019

The Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Local Government
P.O Box 510017
Lusaka

Dear Sir

**REF: PREPARATION OF THE MANSA DISTRICT INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT
PLAN**

Reference is made to the above captioned subject matter.

I wish to inform you that Mansa Municipal Council resolved to embark on the preparation of the Integrated Development Plan for the district. This resolution was passed under Planning Committee minute number **MMC/PIMED/514/03/19** and Council minute number **MMC/OC/07/3/19**.

The Council is determined to ensure that the district has an operational principal strategic planning instrument to give an overall framework of development with the IDP area. Furthermore, my management and I have taken note of circular number 5 which has given a guide in the way the process should be handled. The IDP Team and task teams are currently being formulated in order to kick start the process of preparing the IDP.

Development Plan for Mansa for your consideration.

Yours faithfully
MANSA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL


SOMBO KAWILILA KAEAL (MRS)
TOWN CLERK



CC Provincial Local Government Officer-Luapula Province
CC Provincial Planner- Luapula Province Physical Planning and Housing
CC: Director of Development Planning ✓
CC: File

MANSA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

EXTRACT COPY OF MINUTE NO. MMC/PIMED/514 /03/19 OF THE PLANNING AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM/ ENGINEERING AND DEVELOPMENT/LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEE MEETING HELD AT COUNCIL REST HOUSE HALL (KAOLE) ON MONDAY 4TH MARCH, 2019 STARTING AT 09:30 HOURS

MEMBERS

PRESENT:

Christopher Mwape	-	Chairperson
Patrick Chilufya	-	Member
Gershom Musanshi	-	Member
Davison Mwenda	-	Member
Josephat Ntembeni	-	Member
Justine Chilufya	-	Member
His Royal Highness Chief Chisunka	-	Member
Jenipher Mumba (Mrs)	-	Her Honor the Deputy Mayor- (Ex Officio)
Emmanuel Chungu	-	His Worship the Mayor- (Ex Officio)

IN

ATTENDANCE:

Llewellyn Situnyama	-	Director of Engineering Services
Chilambwe Charity (Ms)	-	Director Human Resources and Administration
Gift Mkandu (Ms)	-	Director of Development Planning
Chipoma P. Chilambwe	-	Council Advocate
Chisomo J. Phiri	-	Market Manager
Phiri Andrew	-	Environmental Planner
Adamson Ngoma	-	Town Planner
Faston Kaoma	-	Chief Committee Clerk
Alfred Mwenda	-	Assistant Internal Auditor
Kelvin Chabulembwa	-	District Provincial Planner
Bridget Khunga (Mrs)	-	Senior Technician
Beauty Kasolo (Mrs)	-	Community Development Assistant
Leslie Mukamba	-	Malaria Elimination Officer
Katati Mwila	-	Assistant Social Welfare Officer
Frank Chileshe	-	Livestock Technician
Mwiinga Eugene	-	Senior Committee Clerk
Christopher Mwamba	-	Committee Clerk

OPENING PRAYER

Prior to the commencement of the meeting, an Opening prayer was offered by Ms. Gift Mikandu the Director of Development Planning.

NOTICE OF MEETING

The notice convening the meeting was taken as read.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

MMC/PIMED/514 /03/19

PREPARATION OF AN INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR MANSA DISTRICT (IDP)

A detailed report was presented before the committee in which members were informed that, the Ministry of Local Government called for an orientation meeting for Local Authorities on the guidelines for the preparation of Integrated Development Plan preparation. The meeting was held at Cresta Golf View and officially opened by the Honourable Minister for Local Government, Vincent Mwale from the 28th to the 29th of February 2019.

The Director of Development Planning also reported that, the preparation of the guidelines was funded by Ministry of Local Government, GIZ and the Local Government Association of Zambia through the Commonwealth Forum on Local Government. However, the guidelines that had been prepared were in four volumes, volume 1 to volume 4 and the preparation of IDP is regulated by the provisions under part III sections 19, 20 and 21 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act Number 3 of 2015.

The Director of Development Planning further reported that, the requirements were that six months after general elections, an item should be reported to the Council for the preparation of an Integrated Development Plan. It was for this reason that this item was being tabled for information before Councillors of this Committee in order to institute the preparation of the IDP for Mansa. Members also heard that a provision was made in the 2019 budget, although there maybe need to engage more planners through the Local Government Service Commission. It was worth noting that Councils were expected to finance this programme and the advice provided was that at least K500 000. 00 should be set aside to kick start the programme.

WHAT IS AN IDP

The Director of Development Planning explained that, an IDP was a principal strategic planning instrument which gives an overall framework for development within the IDP area and would guide and inform planning, budgeting, management and decision making in the IDP area by all levels of government and by all actors.

Members heard that, a process through which a strategic development plan, which includes a spatial dimension, was prepared for the district. It was operationalised by the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 and is a priority in the National Planning and Budgeting Policy and the Seventh National Development Plan. Members also heard that it was designed to replace the current strategic plan prepared by Local Authorities.

PURPOSE OF AN IDP

- i) To co-ordinate the work of all government stakeholders and ensure that they were aligned with and inform each other
- ii) To co-ordinate the work of external service providers with that of the government and ensure that they were aligned and inform each other.
- iii) To address core issues by all actors focusing on underlying causes of an issue
- iv) To ensure that there is co-ordination between all actors to exploit opportunities and utilise potentials for the development of the IDP area.
- v) To ensure that the land use requirement and land use implications of all planning and development decisions were considered.
- vi) To ensure that overarching themes such as environmental protection, climate change resilience and mitigation, HIV/AIDS, Social protection, poverty reduction and gender equality were incorporated into Sectoral Planning

BENEFITS OF AN IDP

- i) It helps to make more effective and efficient use of scarce resources
- ii) It helps to maximise the returns from investments
- iii) It helps speed up delivery
- iv) It helps to attract additional funds
- v) It helps to strengthen democracy and hence institutional transformation
- vi) Promotes intergovernmental co-ordination

CORE OUTPUTS OF THE IDP PLANNING PROCESS

- i) A Vision
- ii) An assessment of the existing level of development
- iii) Development priorities
- iv) Development strategies
- v) Spatial development framework
- vi) Implementation plan including capital investment plan and work plans
- vii) To include key performance indicators and performance

IDP PREPARATION PROCESS

- i) Preparation of planning programme
- ii) Undertaking the planning survey and preparing the issues report
- iii) Preparing the development framework
- iv) Preparing the spatial development framework
- v) Preparing the implementation programme
- vi) Approval and implementation

The Director of Development Planning a provision was made for that in the 2019 budget, although there was need to engage more planners through the Local Government Service Commission. Members also Noted that Councils were expected to finance this programme and the advise provided was that at least K500 000. 00 should be set aside to kick start the programme.

After due consideration on the matter, it was on a proposal by Councillor Patrick Chilufya duly seconded by Councillor Gershom Musanshi;

RECOMMENDED THAT: The preparation of Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Mansa be **APPROVED** and that a supplementary budget be prepared on the same as members observed that the K36, 025 that was reserved for the exercise was not adequate for the activities to be undertaken.

THE CHAIRPERSON CLOSING REMARKS

The Chairperson thanked members for their contribution during the meeting and thereafter a closing prayer was offered by Chisomo J Phiri, Market Manager.

There being no any other business to transact, the meeting was declared officially closed at 11:41 hours.

CERTIFIED AS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD OF THE PLANNING AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM/ ENGINEERING AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT/ LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEE.

SOMBO KAWILILA-KAELA (MRS)
TOWN CLERK
COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS



MANSA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

EXTRACT MINUTE NO MMC/OC/07/3/19 OF THE FIRST ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING HELD AT THE COUNCIL REST HOUSE HALL (KAOLE),ALONG KAWAMBWA ROAD MANSA, ON THURSDAY 21STMARCH, 2019 STARTING AT 09:30 HOURS .

COUNCILLORS

PRESENT:

Emmanuel Chungu	-	His Worship the Mayor
Jenipher Mumba (Mrs)	-	Her Honor the Deputy Mayor
Gershom Musanshi	-	Member
Richard Mwaba	-	Member
Newton Kalaba	-	Member
Teophister Musumali (Mrs.)	-	Member
Partson Musenge	-	Member
John Tisa	-	Member
Josephat K. Ntembeni	-	Member
Joseph Muzila	-	Member
Zebon Kulelwa	-	Member
Yotham Mwansa	-	Member
Davison Mwenda	-	Member
Christopher Mwape	-	Member
Dintton Kalifwaya	-	Member
James Mabo	-	Member
Patrick Chilufya	-	Member
James Kalebaila	-	Member
His Royal Highness Chief Kalaba	-	Member
His Royal Highness Chief Chisunka	-	Member

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY:

His Royal Highness Chief Matanda	-	Member
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IN

ATTENDANCE:

Sombo Kawilila Kaela(Mrs)	-	Town Clerk
Charity Chilambwe (Ms.)	-	Director of Human Resources &Administration
Simon Mwale	-	Director of Finance
Situnyama Llewellyn	-	Director of Engineering Services
Mikandu Gift (Ms.)	-	Director of Development Planning
Chunda Marlon (Dr.)	-	District Health Director
Chipoma P. Chilambwe	-	Acting Director of Legal Services
Mwale Mathews	-	Acting Chief Accountant
Chisomo J Phiri	-	Acting Market Manager
Mukulama Elijah	-	Acting Group Internal Auditor

Saili Gladys (Ms.)	-	Assistant Public Relation Manager
Kaoma Faston	-	Chief Committee Clerk (Recorder)
Nshenda Benny	-	ZULAWU Branch Chairperson
Maswabi M. Dailofa (Mrs)	-	District Agriculture Coordinator
Mbewe Beatwell	-	Fisheries officer (Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock)
Ngalande Grace	-	District Social Welfare Officer
Bridget M. Khunga (Mrs.)	-	Senior Forestry Technician
Zgambo Joseph	-	District Education Standards Officer
Kang'ombe K Tikambenji (Mrs.)	-	District Community Development Officer
Mwiinga B Eugene	-	Senior Committee Clerk
Mwamba Christopher	-	Committee Clerk

Prior to the Commencement of the meeting, the National Anthem was sung and councilor Kalaba Newton was thereafter called upon to offer an opening prayer to which he did.

NOTICE CONVENING THE MEETING

The Notice convening the meeting was taken as read.

MMC/OC/07/3/19: ADOPTION OF MINUTES OF THE PLANNING AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM/ ENGINEERING AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT/ LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON MONDAY 4TH MARCH, 2019

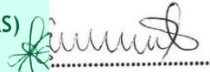
Minutes of the Planning, Information Management System/ Engineering and Infrastructure Development/Legal Services Committee Meeting held on Thursday 4th March, 2019 were presented to members for consideration and subsequent adoption. On a proposal by Councilor Christopher Mwape, duly seconded by Councilor Chilufya Patrick, it was;

RESOLVED THAT: Minutes of the Planning and Information Management System/Engineering and Infrastructure Development/Legal Services Committee Meeting held on Monday 4th March, 2019 numbered from MMC/PIMEID/507/03/19- MMC/PIMEID/534/03/19) be received for consideration and thereafter be **ADOPTED** as part of the proceedings of the Council.

There being no further business to transact, the meeting was
officially declared closed at 11:55 hours and a closing prayer was
offered by Councillor Njikho Musuku

CERTIFIED AS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD OF THE COUNCIL

SOMBO.KAWILILA KABELA (MRS)
TOWN CLERK
COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS



ADVERT ON NOTICE BOARD

MANSA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

NOTICE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC PREPARATION OF THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) FOR MANSA DISTRICT

30TH JULY 2020

URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING ACT NUMBER 3 OF 2015

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MANSA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL UNDER MINUTE NUMBER MMC/OC/07/3/19 OBTAINED A RESOLUTION TO EMBARK ON THE PREPARATION OF ITS INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN. THIS IS IN LINE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING ACT NUMBER 3 OF 2015(PART III). THE GENERAL PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED IN ORDER TO PROMOTE PARTICIPATORY PLANNING OF MANSA DISTRICT IN LINE WITH A DECENTRALISED SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE.

AN INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN IS A PRINCIPAL PLANNING INSTRUMENT TO GUIDE AND INFORM ALL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT IN OUR DISTRICT. IT SHALL LINK, INTEGRATE AND CO-ORDINATE SECTOR PLANS AND PROPOSALS. THE PLAN SHALL INDICATE PRIORITY AREAS FOR HOUSING DEVELOPMENT, INFORMAL SETTLEMENT UPGRADE AND IMPROVEMENT, SOCIAL SERVICE PROVISION, INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT, REVITALISATION, RENEWAL AND MAINTENANCE, LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION OF ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS, HERITAGE AND CULTURAL SITES AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION. THE COUNCIL IS CURRENTLY PREPARING A PLANNING PROGRAMME FOR THE PREPARATION OF THIS IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED FOR ANY FURTHER CLARIFICATIONS, FEEL FREE TO CONTACT THE OFFICE OF THE TOWN CLERK OR THE DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AT CIVIC CENTRE OFFICES, INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, P.O BOX 710001, MANSA.



**SOMBO KAWILILA KAEA (MRS)
TOWN CLERK**



Advertisement in news paper



MANSA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

NOTICE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC

**PREPARATION OF THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP)
FOR MANSA DISTRICT**

URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING ACT NUMBER 3 OF 2015

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MANSA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL UNDER MINUTE NUMBERS MMC/OC/07/3/19 OBTAINED A RESOLUTION TO EMBARK ON THE PREPARATION OF ITS INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 2021-2030 TO BE REVIEWED EVERY FIVE YEARS. THIS IS IN LINE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING ACT NUMBER 3 OF 2015, PART III. THE GENERAL PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED IN ORDER TO PROMOTE PARTICIPATORY PLANNING OF MANSA DISTRICT IN LINE WITH A DECENTRALISED SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE.

AN INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN IS A PRINCIPAL PLANNING INSTRUMENT TO GUIDE AND INFORM ALL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT IN OUR DISTRICT. IT SHALL LINK, INTEGRATE AND CO-ORDINATE SECTOR PLANS AND PROPOSALS. THE PLAN SHALL INDICATE PRIORITY AREAS FOR HOUSING DEVELOPMENT, INFORMAL SETTLEMENT UPGRADE AND IMPROVEMENT, SOCIAL SERVICE PROVISION, INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT, REVITALISATION, RENEWAL AND MAINTENANCE, LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION OF ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS, HERITAGE AND CULTURAL SITES AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION. THE COUNCIL IS CURRENTLY CALLING UPON ALL STAKEHOLDERS CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THIS IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED FOR ANY FURTHER CLARIFICATIONS, FEEL FREE TO CONTACT THE OFFICE OF THE TOWN CLERK OR THE DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AT CIVIC CENTRE OFFICES, INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, P.O BOX 710001, MANSA.


SOMBO KAWILILA KAEA (MRS)
TOWN CLERK

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ATTENDANCE LIST

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN STAKEHOLDERS MEETING HELD ON 24TH MARCH 2021 IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	INSTITUTION/ORGANISATION	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS
1	Mathoma Nwona	CHLR	COUNCIL	0977528665	
2	KALABA NESTOR	CHLR	M.M.C-KALALE WARD	097761847	nestor.kalale@gmail.com
3	CHIMBA CHIMBA	CHLR	M.M.C-KALALE WARD	097761847	chimba.chimba@gmail.com
4	JWATH COLEMAN	DAC	DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION	097350057	jwath.coleman@gmail.com
5	MUNYE CHAKISTHE	CHLR	COUNCIL	0977815433	munye.chakisthe@gmail.com
6	MWABA RICHARD	CHLR	COUNCIL	0977393476	richard.mwaba@gmail.com
7	RESEPHI KATEMBE	CHLR	M.M.C-KATEMBE WARD	0977726352	
8	REN EMMANUEL NGUMBA	CHLR	M.M.C-KATEMBE WARD	0977726352	
9	STANISLAUS JAMBUKA	CHLR	M.M.C-KATEMBE WARD	0977726352	
10					
11	BWATHA FRANK	CHLR	M.M.C-KATEMBE WARD	09779965486	
12	JAMES KALABALA	CHLR	M.M.C-KATEMBE WARD	09779965486	
13	PARTSON MUSENSE	CHLR	M.M.C-KATEMBE WARD	09779965486	
14	LIWANDO ABRAHAM	CHLR	M.M.C-KATEMBE WARD	09779965486	
15	MWEMBE CHLOPHAS	CHLR	M.M.C-KATEMBE WARD	09779965486	
16	FRANCIS M. N. KALABALA	CHLR	M.M.C-KATEMBE WARD	09779965486	
17	DHLUTTA PATRICK	CHLR	M.M.C-KATEMBE WARD	09779965486	
18	CHOLA CHRISTOPHER	CHLR	M.M.C-KATEMBE WARD	09779965486	
19	BOAND K. MUMBA	CHLR	M.M.C-KATEMBE WARD	09779965486	
20	TISA JOHA	CHLR	M.M.C-KATEMBE WARD	09779965486	
21	TEODHASTEN NUSUMALI	CHLR	M.M.C-KATEMBE WARD	09779965486	
22	JAMES MABO	CHLR	M.M.C-KATEMBE WARD	09779965486	
23	MUMBA JENIPHER	CHLR	M.M.C-KATEMBE WARD	09779965486	
24	DINTON KALIFAMAYA	CHLR	M.M.C-KATEMBE WARD	09779965486	
25	DAVIES CHILUTYA	CHLR	M.M.C-KATEMBE WARD	09779965486	
26	ANDUS KIBY MUMBI	DAC	AGRICULTURE	0977834010	

27	TELLIS BUKARA	AD	FORESTRY B377	0977453969	tellibukara@gmail.co.uk
28	RABSON MUSA	W D C-CLERK	MUSANDARA	0979658053	
29	ZEBRON N. KULEWA	W D C-CLERK	TIMPULU WARD	0979681164	✓
30	COEMAS MUSENGE	W D C	TIMPULU WARD	0972932653	
31	EMMANUEL KAZEMBE	W D C	MUKWANGUNI	0962166806	
32	CHIZILA R. SAMSON	W D C	MUKWANGUNI	0961204332	
33	KAPUNTI DOMINIC	PLANNER	COUNCIL	0977456167	kapunti@himbata.com
34	DOMINIC S. DUT	W D C	W D C		
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ATTENDANCE LIST

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN MEETING HELD ON 25th MARCH 2021 IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	INSTITUTION/ ORGANISATION	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS
1	Jonathan Teza Sinyangwe	Project Coordinator	Plan Int'l Zambia	0977138494	JonathanSinyangwe@gmail.com
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4	Des N bank phiri	Presi-	Angli con church	0966820329	fanke28@yahoo.com
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7	Emelia Mwemba	PO-LMN	NGOCC	0977674817	emelia.mwemba@gmail.com
8	Chuma Mulenga	Assistant	Persons with Disability	0968728163	chumamulenga19@gmail.com
9	Mathews Kaoma	Provincial Chair	Persons with Disability	0955466696	mathewskoma22@gmail.com
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11	VICTOR GAXANA	DPO	Conseil	0978340250	victorgaxana004@gmail.com
12	Emelia Mwemba	DDP	Mansa Municipal Council	0978291830	emeliawmwanisa@gmail.com
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S/N	INSTITUTION	RECEIVED	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE	DATE	TIME
	SSC	Jonathan Kumbi	0976881289	(Signature)	26-03-2021	13:40
	Anglican Diocese	T. Bellan	0973117235	(Signature)	26-03-21	13:50
	OOP (SD)	S. Kandi		S. Kandi	26-03-21	13:50
	OOPS (SD)	S. Kandi		S. Kandi	26-03-21	13:50
	LWLA	A. Musonda	0973029754	A. Musonda	26-03-21	13:56
	NGO CC	F. "	"	F. Musonda	"	"
	ZAPD	P. KALUBA	096524460	(Signature)	26/03/2021	14:00 hrs
	ZANU	K. Chirwa	097778955	(Signature)	26/03/21	14:00
	DALU	M. Lutumba	097688246	(Signature)	26/03/21	14:20 hrs
	Human Resources	"	"	(Signature)	"	"
	SUN TA	A. Nene	09756457	(Signature)	26/03/21	14:00 hrs
	Resettlement	E. Chimimba	0974468118	(Signature)	26/03/21	14:18 hrs
	RELIGIOUS	P. Chirwa		(Signature)	26/03/21	14:21 hrs
	LABOUR	J. Matokwisi	097724909	(Signature)	26/03/21	14:23 hrs
	Am DEV	G. Mutab	0977119766	(Signature)	26/03/21	14:23
	SOCIAL WELFARE	K. Mazuruk	0972301203	(Signature)	26-03-21	14:27
	DC'S	LYOBA BC	097500407	(Signature)	26/3/21	14:30
	National Registration	W. Chihanga	097737618	(Signature)	26/3/21	14:34
	ZCS	M. S. D. Mumba	0970084352	(Signature)	26/3/21	14:37
	ACC	R. Chitumbi	0973308252	(Signature)	26/03/21	14:51
	SWIRD	Mumba R	0974883907	(Signature)	26/03/21	15:24

MANSA MUNICIPAL COINCIL

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ATTENDANCE LIST

DDCC MEETING HELD ON 29TH MARCH 2021 IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	INSTITUTION/ORGANISATION	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS
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8	SEVERIAN M. MASESA	DEBS	DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD	0977509353	severianmasesa@yahoo.com
9	TABO HANUEL N. DIALI	I.P.	MAKKA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL	0960949998	ngutababo@gmail.com
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11	ASST. Supt. KUBWA MEDARD	OPERATIONS	CORRECTIONAL SERVICE	0979532468	shulekya medard@yaho.com
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ATTENDANCE LIST
DDCC MEETING HELD ON 29TH MARCH 2021 IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	INSTITUTION/ORGANISATION	CONTACT NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS
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3	Robert S. Chisanga	ATO	Healthcare nt	0977626562	solutichisangar@gmail.com
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