



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA  
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

# KABWE DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2023-2033 CITIZENS VERSION



A SUSTAINABLE, VIBRANT, INCLUSIVE, WELL CONNECTED AND SMART CITY BY 2050.



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**2023-2033 CITIZENS VERSION**

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## FOREWORD



**B**enjamin Franklin once said; “Those that fail to plan, plan to fail”. The 2021 increment in Constituency Development Funds (CDF) vis-a-vis population growth requires districts to put plans in place that drive the socio-economic development of their districts. In this regard, Kabwe has developed an Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The IDP attempts to align itself with appropriate developmental interventions towards industrialisation, infrastructure growth, human settlement and urban revitalisation to achieve a city status.

Integrated development planning is an approach to planning that is aimed at involving the local community to find suitable interventions for sustainable development. It is the alignment of the community’s needs with the district budget. The ultimate goal is to improve the quality of life for all the inhabitants of our district. We have taken into account the existing conditions, problems and resources available for development to set a framework for how land should be used. Priority will be given to what infrastructure and services are needed and how the environment should be protected.

In Kabwe, we aim to apply our resources and people in such a manner that it enables us to address all issues pertaining to economic development, social upliftment, expansion, and maintenance of infrastructure, as well as ecological sustainability. We also believe that the District Administration, Local Authority, citizens and business community must form a strong partnership with the common goal of developing a preferred city to live in. In doing so, we can serve, grow and succeed together.

Patrick Chishala (Mr)  
**His Worship the Mayor of Kabwe**  
 KABWE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



**I** am happy that the formulation of the Kabwe Integrated Development Plan (IDP) has gone well and has engendered collaboration across participating institutions. It is therefore imperative that coordination, communication and building synergies among all stakeholders is enhanced. I wish to express gratitude to His Worship the Mayor of Kabwe, the Honourable Member of Parliament for Kabwe Central, Honourable Chrizoster H. Phiri and Honourable. Sydney Mushanga for Bwacha Constituency.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to USAID Local Impact Governance Project for their unwavering support during the IDP preparation process which rendered a wide citizen participation and collection of spatial data in accordance with the requirements of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015.

I further wish to extend my gratitude to the members of the District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC), and the Provincial Physical Planning Authority for the technical support and guidance provided during the formulation process of the IDP as well as every stakeholder that participated in the development of this plan. The invaluable wealth of experience and commitment by the members in their respective portfolios is greatly valued and made it possible to identify the appropriate indicators including the establishment of baselines and targets that have been used in the IDP.

Finally, I would like to thank the technical working group for the extra work invested in preparing and working tirelessly to consolidate the various inputs into the IDP.

Lennox Shimwambwa (Mr)  
**District Commissioner**  
 KABWE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



**T**he formulation process of the Kabwe Integrated Development Plan (KIDP) was done through a participatory approach. This included public consultations, zones, wards, the District Development Coordinating Committee and development partners. The process involved intense consultations, document reviews and the district situation analysis to reflect the local reality and create a sense of ownership of the plan by the citizens of Kabwe. The KIDP is well aligned with the country's aspiration of "socio-economic transformation for improved livelihood" as espoused in the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) and the Vision 2030 target of becoming a "prosperous middle-income nation by 2030".

The KIDP is anchored on the four strategic development areas of the 8NDP aimed at improving the living conditions of the citizens of Kabwe namely; Economic Transformation and Job Creation, Human and Social Development, Environmental Sustainability, and Good Governance Environment. The KIDP is critical in guiding the development of the district as it seeks to address the challenges it is facing as highlighted during the participation process. The KIDP has further outlined key potential areas of investment that will create forward and backward linkages and revamp the local economy. The plan is cognisant of the impact of climate change on the district and therefore endeavors to promote climate change and adaptation strategies such as sustainable agroforestry and smart agricultural practices. The KIDP embraces the concept of inclusive development in addressing the needs of the vulnerable in the district such as youths, women and persons with disabilities.

The KIDP envisions the district as a sustainable, vibrant, inclusive, well-connected and smart city by 2050, that will enhance quality service delivery and create an enabling environment for economic growth and development using Information, Communication and Technology (ICT).

The task ahead is therefore huge and the fruition of this plan requires commitment and collaborative efforts by all stakeholders to ensure its successful implementation.



**JOVAX NGOMA**  
TOWN CLERK

KABWE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

## ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ART	Antiretroviral therapy
8NDP	Eighth National Development Plan
CBD	Central Business District
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CEEC	Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission
DDCC	District Development Coordinating Committee
DHO	District Health Office
EMTCT	Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission
FISP	Farmer Input Support Programme
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IEC	Information Education Communication
KMC	Kabwe Municipal Council
LGWSC	Lukanga Water and Sanitation Company
MCH	Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MSMED	Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MWDS	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation
SUNTA	Scaling Up Nutrition Technical Assistance
SDA	Strategic Development Plan Area
VMMC	Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision
WDC	Ward Development Coordinating Committee
ZAMMSA	Zambia Medicines and Medical Supplies

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## A. What is an IDP?



## B. Legal framework for IDPs

**DID YOU KNOW?**

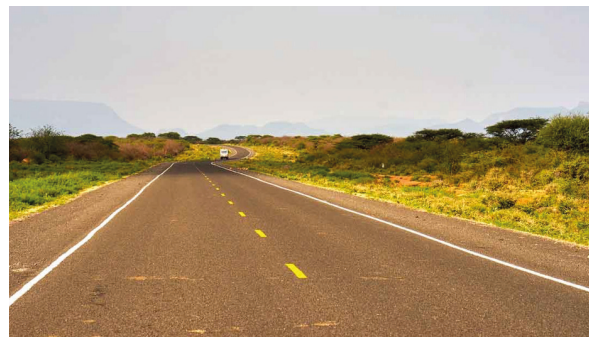


- IDPs are backed by Laws such as the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015; and the National Planning and Budgeting Act No. 1 of 2020.
- The Urban and Regional Planning Act No.3 of 2015 states that local authorities must initiate the formulation of an IDP within six months after a new council is elected.
- To create this plan, consultations were held with many different groups, including community leaders, government officials, and business owners. The plan will run for 10 years (2023 - 2033) but will be reviewed and updated after 5 years.

## C. Expected outcomes from the Kabwe IDP.

The Kabwe IDP aims to achieve several important things. Some of these are to:

1. **Make the best use of limited resources:** The plan helps Kabwe focus on its most important needs, considering what resources are available and finding smart solutions to problems.
2. **Improve services for everyone:** The plan helps decide where to invest money to make things better, involving everyone who needs to be part of the decision-making process.
3. **Attract more money for development:** When a district has a good plan in place, it shows investors that the district is serious about its development. This encourages both private investors and the government to invest their money in the district.
4. **Strengthening local democracy and improve how things are run:** The plan encourages different levels of Government to work together to solve the district's problems. Without such a plan, decision-making might be compromised and affect local participation.



# 1. KABWE DISTRICT QUICK FACTS

- Kabwe is the provincial capital of Central Province, located along the Great North Road about 139 km north of Lusaka and approximately 55 km south of Kapiri Mposhi.
- Kabwe has been an important mining town for decades.
- The district is connected to the country's principal railway line leading to Dares Salaam, Tanzania.
- Kabwe's old motto was "From the earth we derived our being," symbolising the significance of stone ore.
- The district is situated on the central plateau system at 1,207m above sea level.
- The district's geology consists of schists, siltstones, and quartzitic sandstones of the Katanga Super Group.
- Mulungushi River marks the boundary with Kapiri Mposhi District to the north. Other rivers include Chitakata, Kalonga, and Munga.
- Kabwe's mean annual temperature is 20.8°C.
- The district comprises two administrative systems: the Central Government System and the Local Authority System. The district comprises two elected Members of Parliament (MPs) and twenty-nine (29) Councillors who are headed by the Mayor.
- According to the 2022 Census, Kabwe District had a projected population of 299,206 inhabitants in 2022, with an annual geometric growth rate of 3.3%.



Kabwe is the provincial capital of Central Province.



**139** Km  
from Lusaka.

**55** Km  
from Kapiri Mposhi.



Kabwe is situated on the **central plateau** at **1,207m** above seal level.



**Mulungushi River** demarcates Kabwe and Kapiri Mposhi.



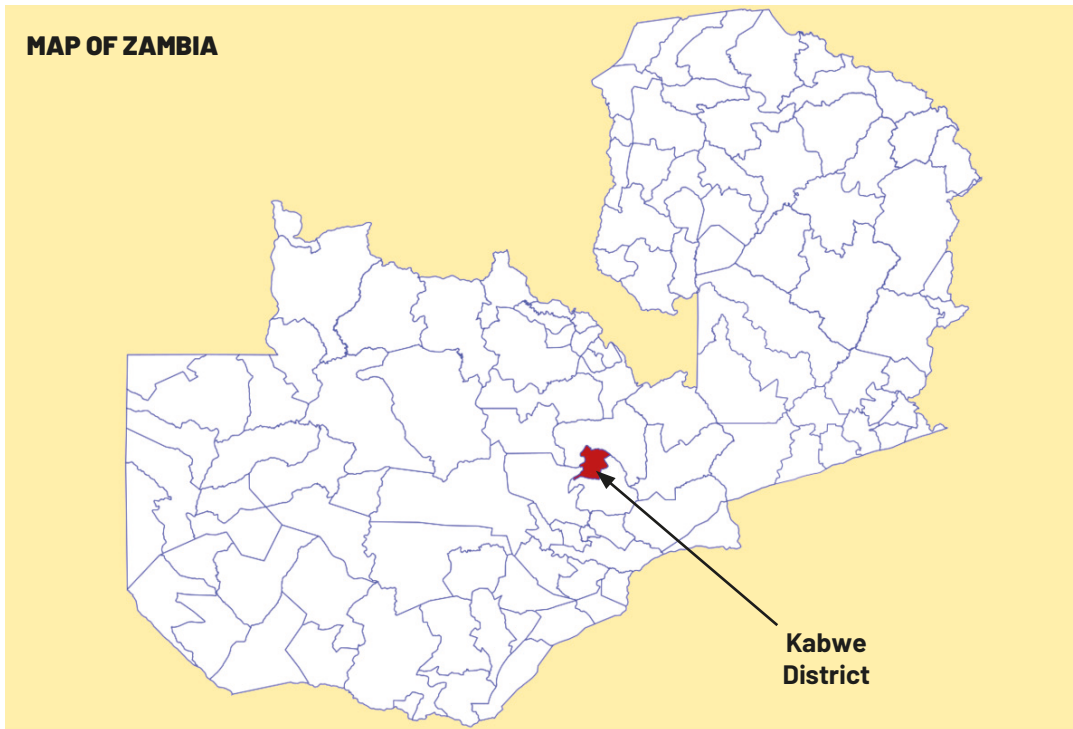
By 2022, Kabwe's **population stood at 299,206** with an **annual growth rate of 3.3%**.



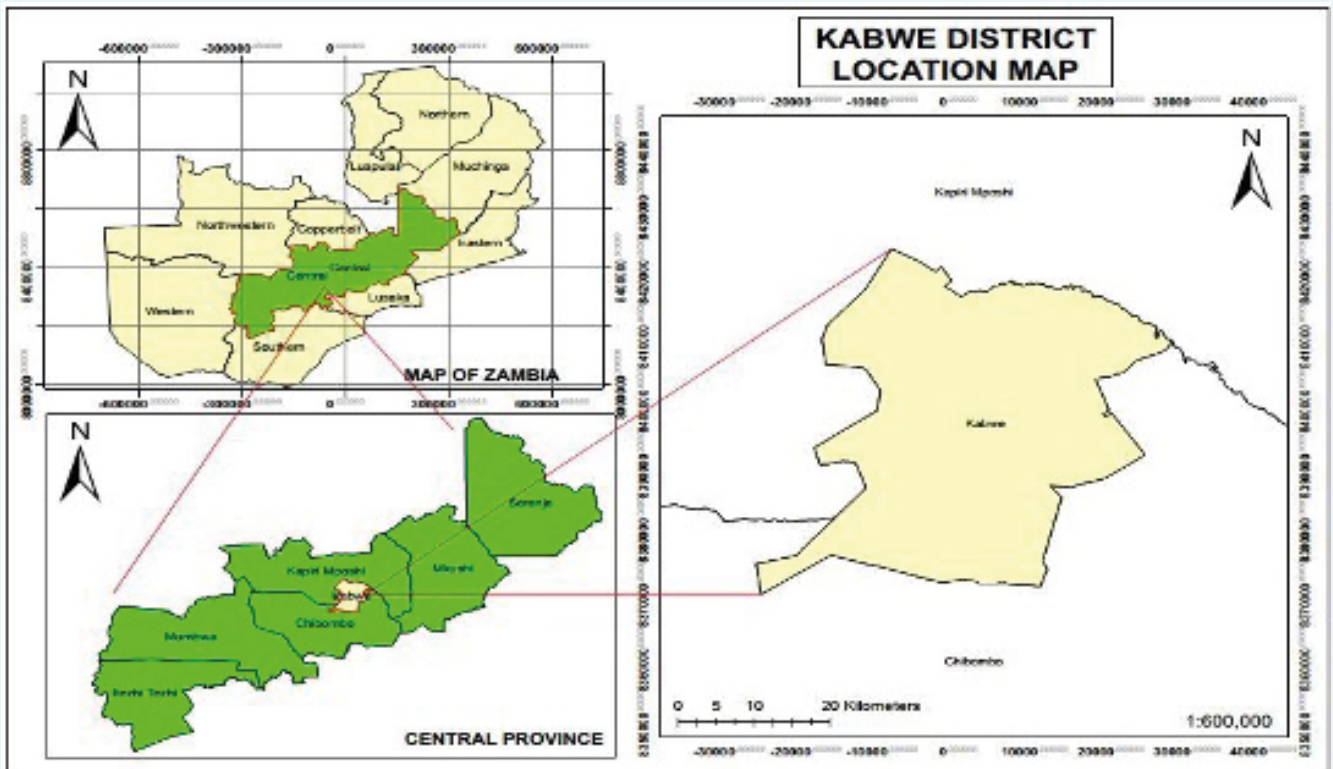
Kabwe Mall

Year	2020	2025	2030	2035
<b>DISTRIC'S TOTAL POPULATION BWACHA CONSTITUENCY</b>	<b>237,299</b>	<b>253,425</b>	<b>269,759</b>	<b>286,418</b>
	<b>98,176</b>	<b>104, 848</b>	<b>111, 606</b>	<b>118, 498</b>
Muwowo West	2,101	2,244	2,389	2,536
Muwowo East	4,952	5,289	5,630	5,977
Ngungu	6,772	7,232	7,698	8,174
Chimanimani	5,614	5,995	6,381	6,775
Bwacha	11,216	11,979	12,751	13,538
Kawama	12,001	12,817	13,643	14,485
Ben Kapufi	5,861	6,259	6,663	7,074
Makululu	4,489	4,794	5,103	5,418
Moomba	12,944	13,823	14,714	15,623
Zambezi	9651	10,307	10,971	11,649
Kang'omba	5,694	6,081	6,473	6,873
Chinyanja	3,824	4,084	4,347	4,616
Munyama	2,636	2,815	2,997	3,182
Chililalila	6,437	6,874	7,317	7,769
<b>KABWE CENTRAL CONSTITUENCY</b>	<b>139,123</b>	<b>148,577</b>	<b>158,153</b>	<b>167,920</b>
Mpima	7,725	8,250	8,782	9,325
Luansanse	3,523	3,762	4,005	4,252
Waya	6,568	7,014	7,466	7,928
Chirwa	31,647	33,797	35,975	38,197
Njanji	7,125	7,,609	8,100	8,600
Justine Kabwe	6,304	6,733	7,167	7,609
David Ramushu	9,555	10,204	10,862	11,533
Highridge	8,437	9,011	9,591	10,184
Kalonga	12,524	13,375	14,237	15,116
Luangwa	18,768	20,044	21,336	22,653
Nakoli	11,603	12,392	13,191	14,005
Kaputula	15,343	16,386	17,442	18,519

Population of Kabwe District.



▪ *Kabwe is a short for “Kabwe Ka Mukuba,” meaning the stone of ore or the place of smelting.*



Map Showing the Location of Kabwe District in Central Province

# 3. INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

## Agriculture

1. The district has fertile land and good climatic conditions that support crop production such as maize, soya beans, sorghum, mixed beans, wheat, groundnuts, sweet potatoes, tobacco and cotton.
2. Agriculture accounts for about 38% of the land in the district.
3. Minor crops include sunflower, millet, mbambara nuts, popcorn, cowpeas etc.
4. Horticultural crops include tomatoes, cabbage, rape, okra, garden eggs (impwa), onion, guavas, mangoes and watermelons.
5. The district has about 50,267 smallholder farmers and a total number of 118 commercial farmers.
6. Well-developed commercial farming areas within the district radius of about 30 km from the town centre producing maize and wheat.
7. A good road and rail link will provide easy transportation to markets in the townships of Kabwe and outside the district.
8. The development of the Multi-Facility Economic Zone and the Industrial Park is an investment opportunity for value addition such as food processing.

## Livestock and fisheries

1. The district has good climatic conditions to support livestock production.
2. The district has available land and water to support fish farming.

## Forestry

3. Kabwe district has 3 protected forests that cover about 13,004 hectares namely; Kabwe National Forest Reserve No. 31, Chibanga and Kalulu.

4. Availability of these forest reserves provides investment opportunities such as beekeeping and mushroom growing.

## Tourism

1. Rich historical background and sites for tourism development e.g., Broken Hill site, Mukuyu Slave Tree Monument.

## Hospitality

1. Kabwe is centrally located and ideal for setting up hotels and conference facilities.

## Kabwe Industrial Park

1. Abundant land is available for investment in the industrial park located on the south-eastern part along the Great North Road.

## Social Housing

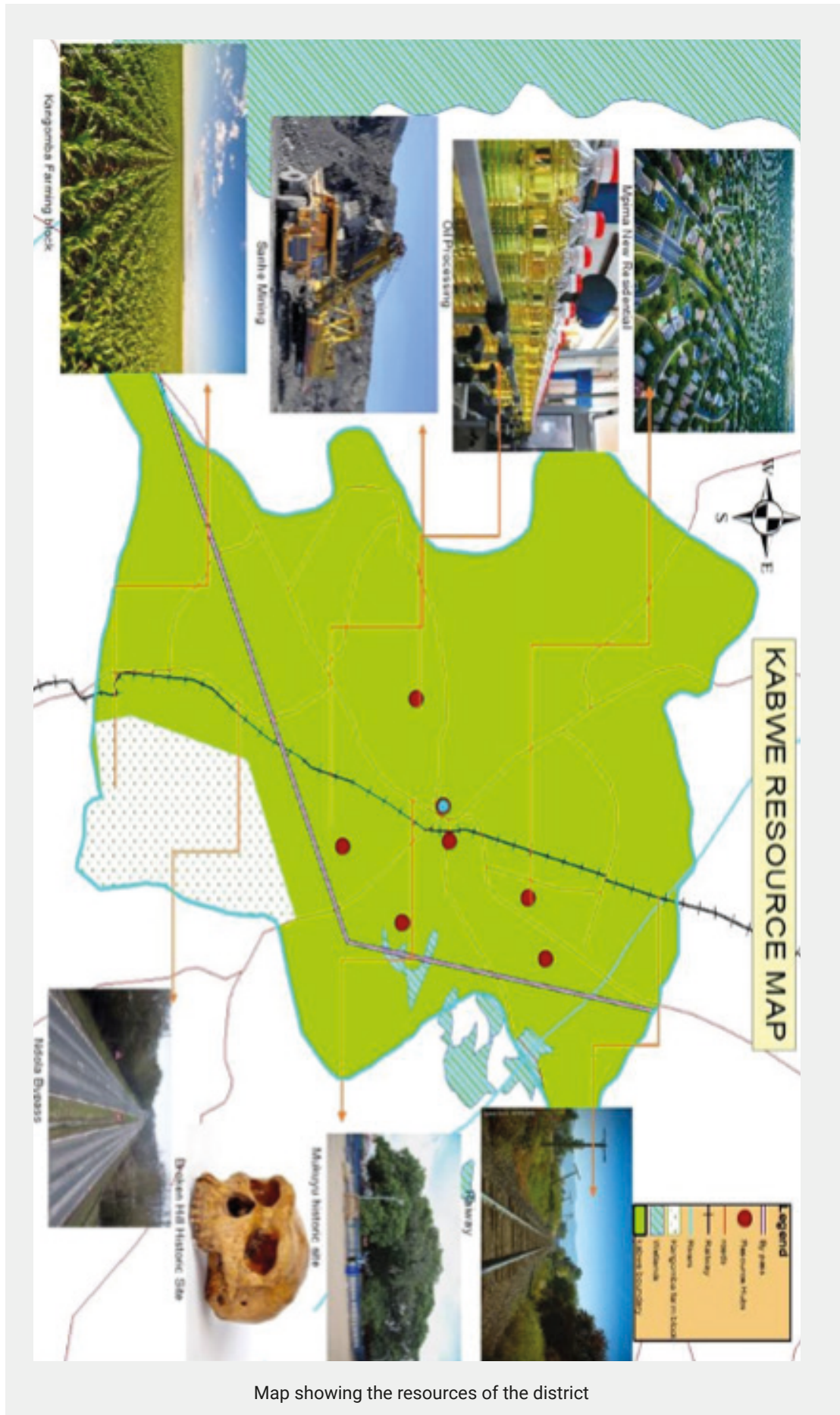
1. Abundant land available in the new Mpima area (New city of Kabwe) for building houses and other social amenities.

## Transport

1. Kabwe's central location and accessibility by all modes of transport provide an investment opportunity in the following;
  - Cargo and logistics airport.
  - Railway.
  - Roads.
  - Warehousing and haulage industry development.

## Energy

- Availability of land for putting up solar plants and other alternative sources of energy in areas such as Mpima.



Map showing the resources of the district

# 4. DEVELOPMENT NEEDS AND PRIORITY ISSUES



**1.** Access to clean drinking water.



**2.** Road network and infrastructure.



**3.** Access to electricity.



**4.** Mobile and internet network coverage.



**5.** Radio and television service.



**6.** Improved revenue for the council.



**7.** Tourism development.



**8.** Improved education.



**9.** Improved healthcare services.



**10.** Improved law and order (courts, police, correctional services, immigration).



**11.** Improved social amenities (parks, graveyards, sports grounds).



**12.** Improved social protection.

A photograph of a lush green cornfield stretching towards a range of mountains under a bright blue sky with scattered white clouds. The corn plants are in various stages of growth, with some showing developing tassels. A prominent red banner is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing the text 'SECTOR SUMMARY' in white, bold, uppercase letters.

# SECTOR SUMMARY



## ECONOMIC SECTORS

### 5.1 AGRICULTURE

#### Current State of Development

- Agriculture is a key sector contributing to economic growth, and poverty reduction. It is also a significant source of foreign exchange for the district.
- **Major field crops** grown are maize, soya beans, sorghum, mixed beans, wheat, groundnuts, sweet potatoes, tobacco, and cotton.
- Minor crops grown are sunflower, millet, mbambara nuts, popcorn, cowpeas, etc.
- Horticultural crops grown are tomatoes, cabbages, rape, okra, impwa, onion, guavas, mangoes, and watermelons.
- About 50,267 smallholder farmers are registered under the Ministry of Agriculture of which 24,928 farmers receive fertiliser support.
- The district has a total number of 118 commercial farmers.
- 4 agricultural blocks and 19 agricultural camps are spread within the district.
- The extension officer to farmer ratio is 1:2,600 (against the standard of 1:600).



Some challenges the sector is facing include **high dependence on rain and low value addition.**



Agriculture is a key **sector contributing to economic growth and poverty reduction.**



Some major field crops grown are **maize, soya beans, sorghum and cotton.**



Some horticultural crops grown are **tomatoes, cabbages, rape, okra, impwa, mangos.**



**24,928 farmers receive fertiliser support out of the registered 50,267.**



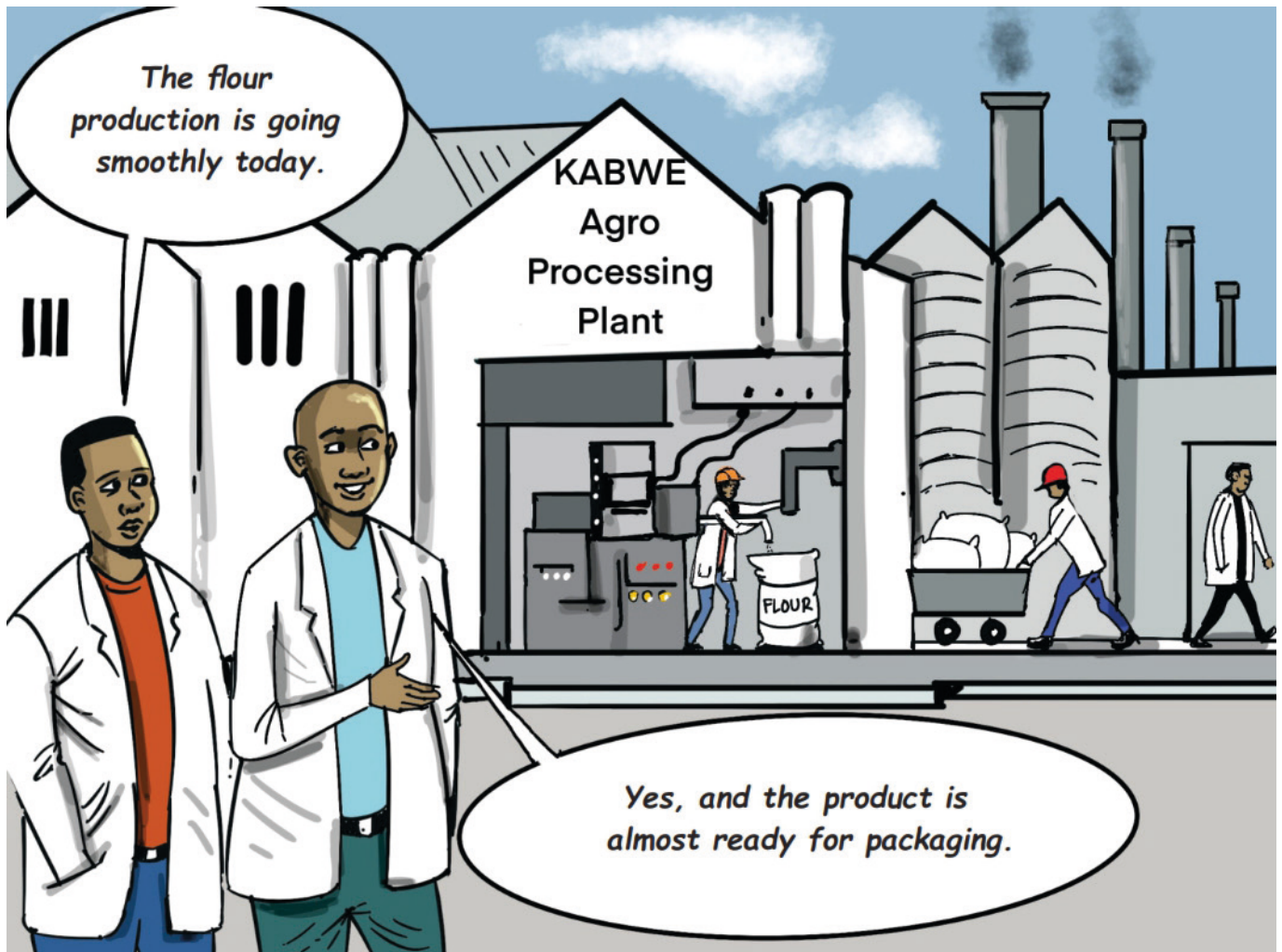
The district has **118 commercial farmers** with an **extension officer to farmer ratio of 1:2,600** against a standard of **1:600.**



**DID YOU KNOW?**



- *You can obtain an agricultural loan of inputs from Ministry of Agriculture worth between K10,000 to K50,000 and pay it back after harvest.*



No.	Key Issues	IDP Solutions
1	Absence of a farmer training center.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct one Farmer training center in Mutwewansofu by 2023.</li> </ul>
2	Not enough agriculture infrastructure such as, camp houses, agriculture block offices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct 29 agriculture camp houses in all wards. 2 in 2024, 4 in 2025, 5 in 2026, 6 in 2027.</li> <li>Construct 4 agriculture block offices in Munyama, Mpima , Waya and Munga. 1 each year from 2024 to 2027.</li> </ul>
3	High loss of crops after harvesting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct 19 storage shed facilities in all camps 2 in 2024, 4 in 2025, 6 in 2026, 7 in 2027.</li> </ul>
4	High dependence on rains.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct a dam in Munyama Block by 2025.</li> <li>Train 95 farmers in all wards on irrigation farming from 2023 to 2027.</li> </ul>
5	Low practice of value addition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train 25 farmers in value addition in various crops in all wards. 5 each year from 2023-2027.</li> </ul>
6	Limited access to agriculture finances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Link 110 SMEs to financial institutions in all wards 10 in 2023, 10 in 2024, 20 in 2025, 30 in 2026, 40 in 2027.</li> </ul>
7	Inadequate number of farmers benefitting from the Farmer Input Support Program (FISP) across the district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lobby for support for more farmers to benefit from the Farmer Input Support Program (FISP) in all wards from 2023 to 2027.</li> </ul>
8	Low practice of mechanization farming methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train 55 farmers in agricultural mechanisation in all wards. 10 in 2023-2024 and 15 in 2027.</li> </ul>
9	Poor agricultural extension service delivery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buy 29 motorbikes in all wards. 7 each year from 2024 to 2026 and 8 in 2027</li> <li>Lobby for the recruitment of 10 camp officers by 2027.</li> </ul>





## 5.2 FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK

### Current State of Development

#### Livestock production and productivity

The district population for livestock is as follows;

- Cattle: 7,949.
- Goats: 12,253.
- Sheep: 500.
- Pigs: 3,913.

#### Major diseases

- Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) and East Coast Fever (ECF).

#### Dip tanks

Total of five dip tanks:

- Munyama Veterinary Camp (not operational).
- Waya Veterinary Camp (not operational).
- Munga West Veterinary Camp (not operational).
- Munga North Veterinary Camp (operational).
- Mpima Veterinary Camp (operational).

#### Fish farming

- Conducted in 45 registered ponds, about 10mt produced per year.
- The district has 15 registered cooperatives and 77 farmers practicing fish farming.
- Fish species farmed is Bream.

#### Projects supporting fish farming

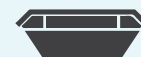
- Zambia Aquaculture Enterprise Development Project (ZAEDEP) and Zambia Agricultural Transformation Program(ZATP) are supporting fish farming in the district.



**Cattle, goats, sheep and pigs** are part of the livestock found in the district.



**Foot and Mouth disease** and **East Coast Fever** are the two common livestock diseases.



There are **5 dip tanks in the district** and **only two are operational**.



About **10 metric tonnes of fish** is produced per year from 45 registered ponds.

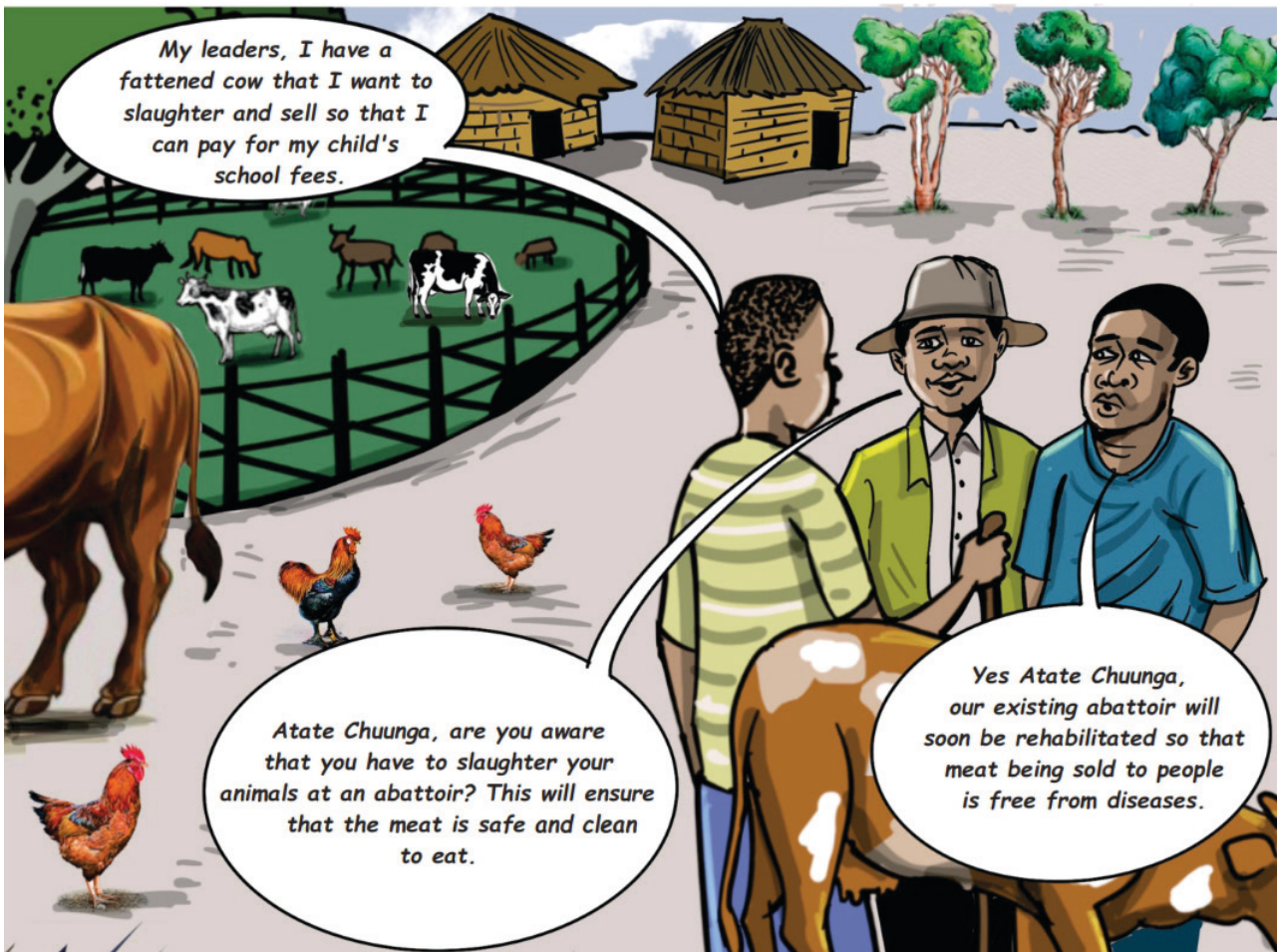


The district has **15 registered cooperatives** and **77 farmers** engaged in fish farming.

No.	Key Issues	IDP Interventions
1	Existing abattoir in a bad state.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitate abattoir in the industrial area in Luangwa ward by 2024.</li> </ul>
2	Inadequate infrastructure for disease control.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct 4 dip tanks in Chinyanja, Muwowo East, Muwowo West and Luansanse 1 each year from 2023 to 2026.</li> <li>Rehabilitate 5 dip tanks in Munga West, Munga North, Munyama, Kafulamase and Mpima. 1 each year from 2024 to 2025 and 2 each year from 2026 to 2027.</li> <li>Rehabilitate spray race in Munga by 2024.</li> </ul>
3	Absence cold storage facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate the establishment of cold storage facilities in Mpima, Justin Kabwe (Kasanda Market), Waya, Munga, and Highridge (town centre) by 2027.</li> </ul>
4	Absence of a bulking centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build a bulking centre in Highridge (town centre) by 2025.</li> </ul>
5	Absence of a local hatchery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build a local hatchery in Mpima by 2026.</li> </ul>

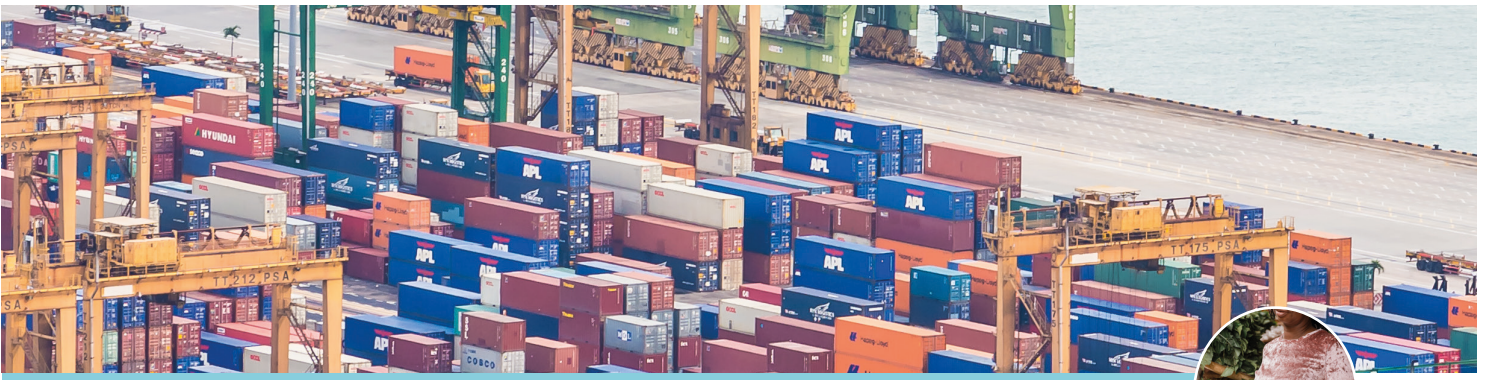


- Disease prevention safeguards livestock and profits.***
- Regular veterinary visits can lengthen your animal's lives.***





Practicing of fish farming in Kabwe



## 5.3. COMMERCE AND TRADE

### Current State of Development

#### Development and connectivity

- Well-connected to other towns and provinces via Great North Road and railway line.
- Strategic location attracts diverse investment opportunities.

#### Main economic activities

- Trading, agriculture, agro-processing, manufacturing, mining, and mineral processing.
- Provides a ready market for commercial and other sectors within the district.

#### Labour force

- Labour force participation rate: 42.5% (CSO, 2014).
- High proportion of economically inactive persons.
- Unemployment rate: 25.1% in 2010.

#### Informal and formal sector

- Estimated 1,200 formal business enterprises and at least 80,000 informal enterprises.
- Bulk of informal trade in Central Business District and other parts of the district.
- Retail trade dominates the informal sector, followed by manufacturing, hairdressing, transport, restaurants, bars, and canteens.

#### Financial institutions

- Presence of major financial institutions including international banks, local banks, and microfinance firms.
- All institutions are located in Central Business District, which requires residents to travel long distances.
- Availability of financial services aids women's access to credit and facilitates financial transactions, especially in informal and rural sectors.



The district is **well-connected to other towns** and provinces via **Great North road and its railway line**.



Kabwe's main economic activities include **trading, mining, manufacturing and mineral processing** among others.



Kabwe's **unemployment rate was at 25.1% in 2010**. It has a high number of economically inactive persons.



There are about **1,200 formal businesses and at least 80,000 informal ones**. Retail trade dominates the informal sector.



Women are aided in **accessing credit through the availability of different financial institutions**.

## Markets

- 23 existing markets, with 10 fully active, 13 are still developing.
- Not enough modern infrastructure including shelter, toilets, and drainage in markets.
- Three shopping malls exist, but water and sanitation situation in markets is generally poor.
- Poor water supply and sanitation pose health threats to the populace.



The district has **23 markets with 10 fully active. There are 3 shopping malls but water and sanitation is generally poor.**

No.	Key Issues	IDP Solutions
1	Not enough market infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construct 13 modern market shelters in Zambezi, Ngungu, Kawama (Zambani area), Chililalila, Muwowo West (Chikupwi zone), Muwowo East (No man's land between ZCS and K Mulonga small holding), Justin Kabwe, Katondo, Lukanga, Munga, Mpima, Kalonga (Makwati and Kakumbi), and Highridge. 3 in 2023 and 10 in 2024.</li> </ul>
2	Poor water supply and sanitation in markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rehabilitate sanitation facilities at the following markets: Pollen (1), Njanji (1), Kachulu (1), Kamushanga (1), Mukobeko (1), Kasanda (1), Mine(1), Green Market. 2 in 2023, 2 in 2024, (2) in 2025, (1) in 2026, (1) in 2027.</li> </ul>
3	Limited access to financial institutions and credit services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Facilitate access to grants and loans to 900 clubs, organised groups and cooperatives under CDF, and CEEC in all wards from 2023 to 2027.</li> <li>▪ Conduct 5 trainings on how to develop business plans focusing on utilising local opportunities at district level. 1 each year from 2023 to 2027.</li> </ul>
4	Limited youths with skills to enable entrepreneurship.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Train 2,000 youths in skills development. 500 in each year from 2023 to 2027.</li> </ul>
5	High cost of doing business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct 5 consultative meetings with the business community. 1 each year from 2023 to 2027.</li> </ul>
6	Not enough industries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hold an investment fair to showcase the district's potential investment areas in 2025.</li> </ul>



The newly constructed Mukuyu Mall in Kabwe

**DID YOU KNOW?**



- *Street vending can reduce Council revenue from formal markets.*
- *It is policy that every market constructed should have running water and water borne toilets.*





## 5.4. TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION

### Current State of Development

#### Road network

- Fairly good road network linked to all places of social and economic importance.

#### Railway line

- Passes through the district from south to north, and primarily carries bulky cargo.

#### Air transport

- The district has only one airstrip in Chililalila, which is in a poor state.
- The district has no airport.

#### Transportation facilities

- One intra-bus station run by the Local Authority, with a capacity of 180 mini buses.
- One privately owned bus station.
- Two privately owned bus stops.
- Construction is underway for a transit bus station to boost economic activities.

#### Challenges in public transport

- Poor transport (road, rail, and air) network in all the wards in the district.
- Absence of a bus station for both local and long-distance travel.

#### Community roads

- Numerous un-gazetted roads and are in a very bad condition due to lack of maintenance.
- Classified as feeder roads under the custody of the Local Authority.



There is a railway line in Kabwe which **passes through the district and primarily carries cargo.**



**Kabwe district only has one airstrip in Chililalila** and it is in a poor state. The district has no airport.



Construction is underway for a **transit bus station to boost economic activity.**



**All wards have poor transport systems.**

### Road rehabilitation efforts

- Roads Department initiated emergency repair and reconstruction works on Great North Road, crucial for transportation of goods.
- Phase II of the program will focus on repairing main district and feeder roads.

### Telecommunication

- **Mobile network coverage:** 98.97% according to Kabwe District Implementation Plan (2022).
- Though fairly good, some rural parts of the district face poor mobile network coverage.
- Land telephone services are provided by Zambia Telecommunications Company (ZAMTEL).
- Mobile phone service providers: Airtel, MTN and ZAMTEL networks.

### Radio

- Good radio reception in the district.
- Four local radio stations: KNC, Radio Maranatha, Power FM, and Cloud FM, covering the entire district.

### Television

- Zambian TV broadcasts.
- Satellite TV is also accessible in the district.



Emergency repairs on Great North Road **have been initiated**. Phase II of repairs **will focus on main and feeder roads** in the district.



Most of Kabwe district has mobile network coverage **except for some rural areas**.



There is good radio coverage in the district with **four local radio stations**.



There is **good TV coverage in the district** with access to satellite TV.

No.	Key Issues	IDP Solutions
1	Poor transport (road, rail and air) network in all the wards in the district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rehabilitate 50km of damaged township roads and drainages in all wards, at least 10km per year from 2023 to 2027.</li> <li>▪ Construct and maintain 150 km of feeder roads and drainages in all wards, at least 40km in 2023, 30km per year in 2024 and 2025, 25 kilometers per year in 2026 and 2027.</li> <li>▪ Construct and maintain 50 Km of township roads and drainages in all wards at least 10km per year from 2023 to 2027.</li> <li>▪ Gazette and name of 120 undefined township/feeder roads in all wards. 40 in 2023, 20 per year from 2024 to 2027.</li> <li>▪ Buy road construction equipment (grader, compactor, tipper, excavator) by 2026.</li> <li>▪ Construct bridge in Munyama Kalima by 2025.</li> <li>▪ Upgrade airstrip in Chililalila by 2024.</li> <li>▪ Construct an airport in Mpima by 2025.</li> <li>▪ Rehabilitate rail line of 140 km in the entire district, at least 28km per year from 2023 to 2027.</li> </ul>
2	Absence of a bus station for both local and long-distance travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Complete the construction of Lukanga bus station in Lukanga Ward by 2024.</li> </ul>
3	Poor network coverage in some areas e.g. Kalwelwe and Chitakata.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lobby for the expansion of telecommunication services in Kalwelwe Chitakata by 2024.</li> </ul>

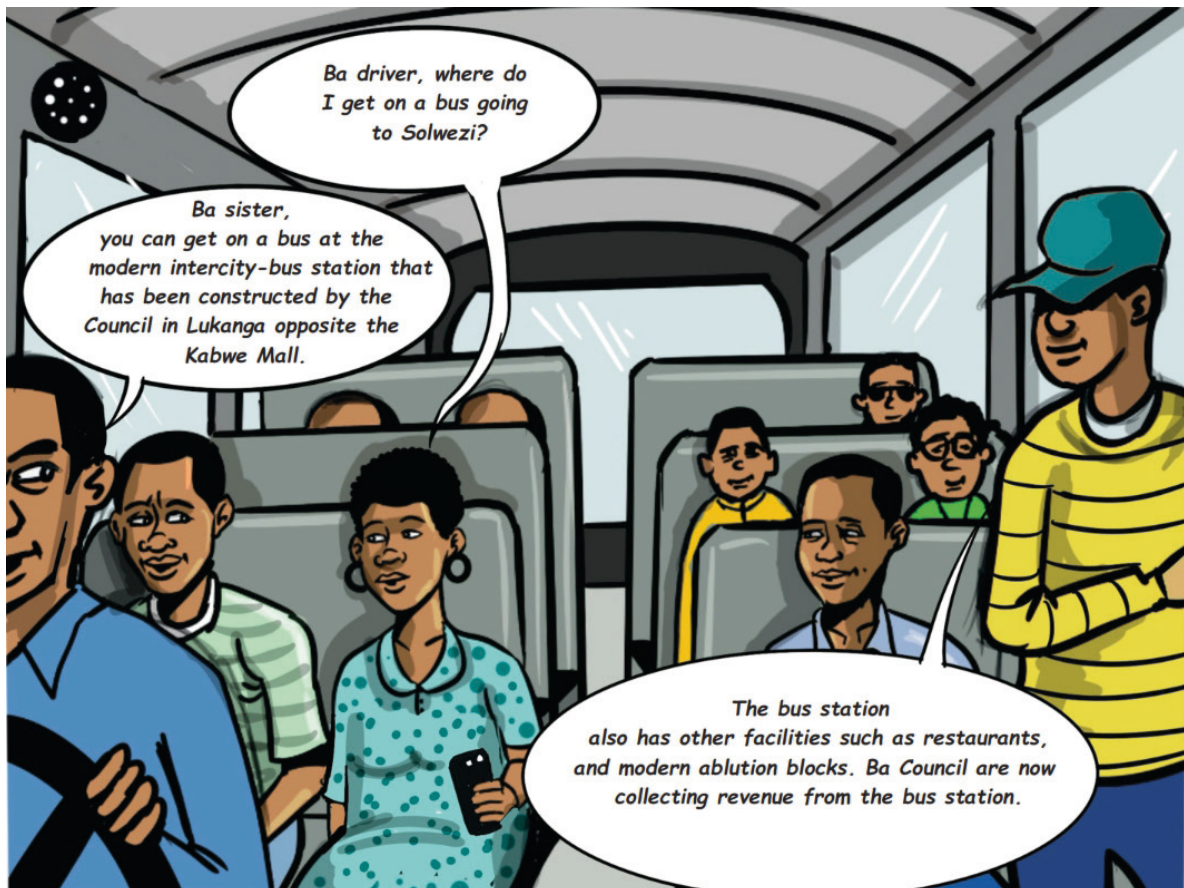


Intercity Bus Station

**DID YOU KNOW?**



- *The construction of a dual carriage way will require a bypass around the towns of Kabwe and Kapiri Mposhi to reduce traffic congestion in the Central Business District.*
- *Did you know that Kabwe Municipal Council with support from Central Government is constructing its first ever inter-city bus station.*





## 5.5. TOURISM

### Current State of Development

The district has huge tourism potential due to the presence of numerous tourist attractions such as;

#### Lukanga Swamp

- Located 50km west of Kabwe district, covering 2,600 km<sup>2</sup>.
- Supports wildlife and provides resources like fish, agricultural produce, and fuel wood.
- Significant cultural identity for the Lenje tribe.



Lukanga Swamp is located **50km west of Kabwe** and it covers **2,600 km<sup>2</sup>**.

#### CMR Game Ranch

- Established in 1992, stocked with various wildlife.
- Central location and numerous tourist attractions make Kabwe a tourism hub.



CMR Game Ranch is a popular **tourist destination** established in **1992**.

#### Mukasa agro solutions fish farm

- Private Zambian-owned enterprise specialising in breeding tilapia fingerlings.
- Offers outdoor camping, boat cruising, braai facilities, and fishing tours.



Mukasa Agro is a **Zambian owned company** that breeds **Tilapia fingerlings**.

#### Broken Hill Man

- Replica installed at Broken Hill Man monument in Civic Center.
- Attracts visitors and promotes local tourism.



A replica of the Broken Hill Man is **installed at the Civic Centre**.

#### Mukuyu Tree

- Big Tree with historical significance, declared a national monument.
- Located in Central Business District, standing over 50 meters tall.



The Mukuyu Tree has **historic significance** and is a **national monument**.

## Cultural heritage

- Diverse cultural backgrounds represented by various ethnic groups.
- Department of Arts and Culture coordinates preservation of cultural heritage

## Mulungushi dam

- Man-made lake created in 1925 to provide hydroelectric power to Broken Hill Mine.
- Has historical significance, opened by the Prince of Wales.

## House number E1376 Bwacha House

- Birthplace of Zambian politics and important during colonial rule.
- Crucial decisions leading to independence made here, Dr. Kaunda elected as ZANC President.

## Broken Hill Mine

- Earliest large mine in Northern Rhodesia, now Zambia.
- Its contribution to regional mining history is not well-documented.

## Mita hills

- Located east of Kabwe district, with an embankment dam and hydroelectric power station.
- Poor road accessibility limits awareness of its existence.



Kabwe has **diverse cultural backgrounds with various ethnic groups.**



The Mulungushi Dam was **created in 1925 to provide electricity to Broken Hill Mine.**



The Broken Hill Mine was one of the **earliest mines in Northern Rhodesia, now Zambia.**



Mika Hills is located east of Kabwe district and **has a dam and hydro power station.**



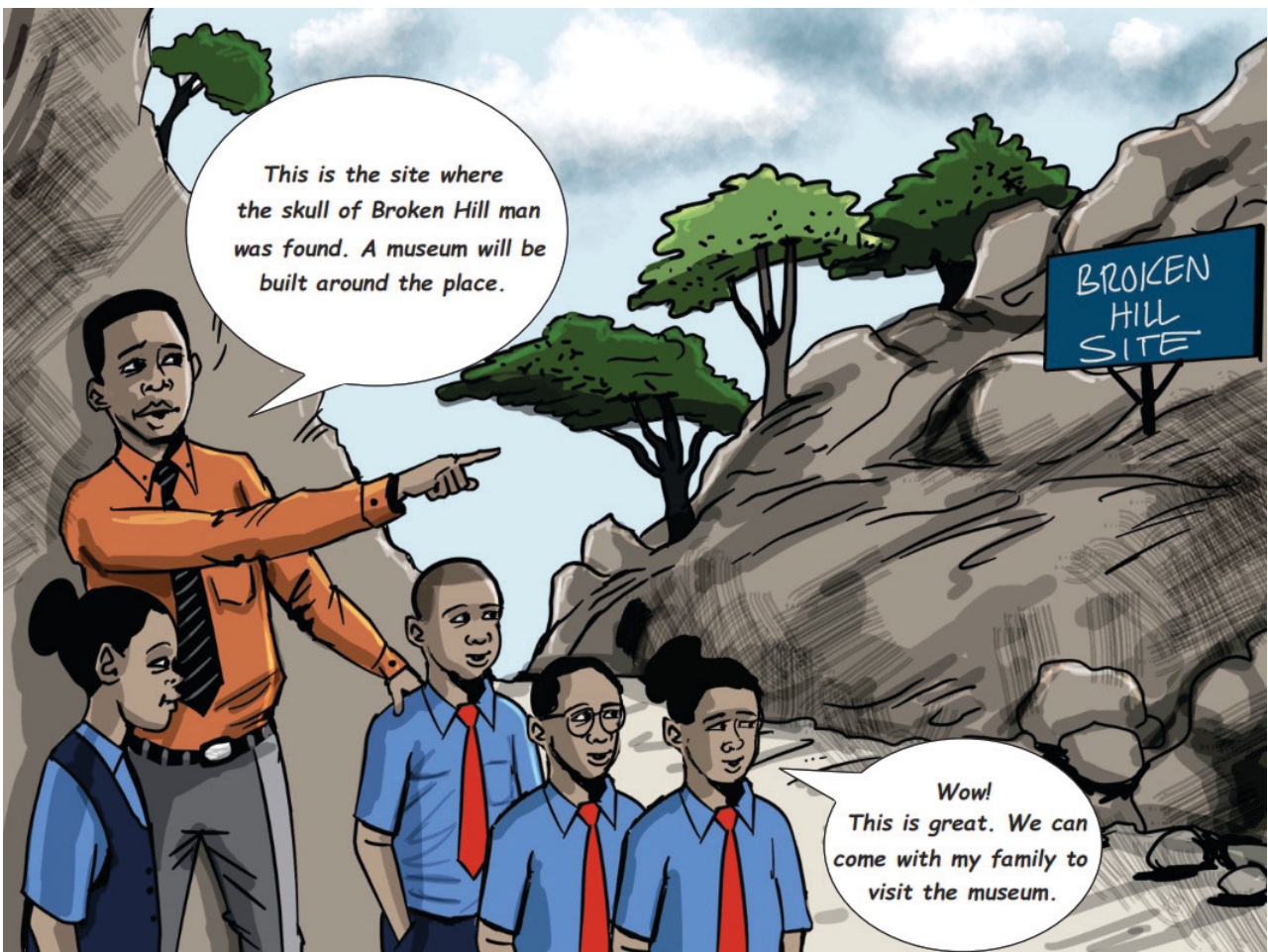
Broken Hill Man skull replica.

No.	Key Issues	IDP Solutions
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate tourism- related infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitate 1 theatre house (Venus theatres in Bwacha Ward) in 2023.</li> <li>Identify, rehabilitate and construct rafts centres in all wards by 2027.</li> <li>Construct a museum in Mutwewansfu (at the Broken Hill site) by 2027.</li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited investment in the tourism sector.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold 30 cultural carnival festival / roadshows in all wards. 5 each year from 2023 to 2026 and 10 in 2027.</li> </ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low participation by locals in direct and indirect tourism development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify, train and mentor 20 traditional crafts practitioners in value addition and production of quality crafts in all wards by 2027.</li> </ul>

**DID YOU KNOW?**



- The Mukuyu Tree (before civilization time) served as an assembly area for donkeys and caravans and also as a resting place for slaves and traders.*
- The skull of the primeval (Broken Hill) man was discovered during mining activities in 1921 in Mutwe Wansofu area in Kabwe.*





## 5.6 ENERGY

### Current State of Development

- Kabwe has 7 filling stations.
- The district is connected to the national power grid through ZESCO and Lunsemfwa Hydropower Station.
- Peri-urban and rural areas face difficulties in accessing electricity.
- High dependence on charcoal and firewood.
- Only 52.3% of households connected to electricity in the district.



**Kabwe has 7 filling stations.**



Kabwe District is connected to the national power grid **through ZESCO and Lunsemfwa Hydro Power Station.**

**Only 52.3% of households are connected to electricity in the district.**

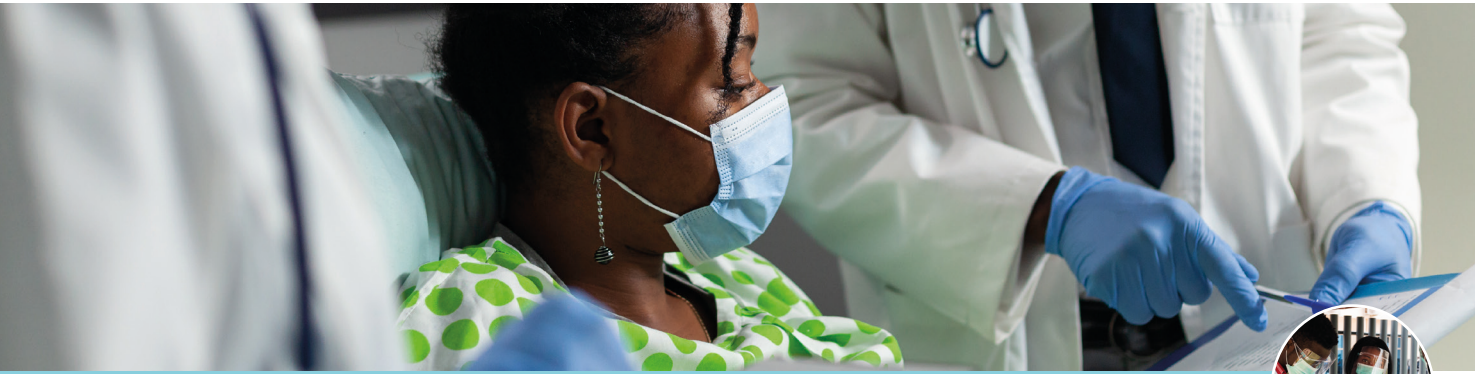
No.	Key Issues	IDP Solutions
1	Lack of access to electricity in some rural and peri-urban wards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Connect peri urban wards to the power grid (Chinyanja, Muwowo East and West, Mpima, Zambezi, and Luansanse) by 2027.</li> </ul>
2	High dependence on hydro power (ZESCO).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify and title of land for 9 solar power plants in Mpima, Makululu, Luansanse, Muwowo East, West Kawama, Shakumbila, Makombe, and Prospect. 2 each year from 2024 to 2026 and 3 in 2027.</li> <li>▪ Establish 2 wind farms in Munyama and Mpima by 2027.</li> </ul>

**DID YOU  
KNOW?**



- *The time children may spend collecting firewood deprives them of access to quality education and leaves them vulnerable to vices.*
- *Renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power are not only better for the environment but they also provide long term cost savings and energy independence.*





## SOCIAL SECTORS

### 5.7. HEALTH SECTOR

#### Current State of Development

##### Health profile

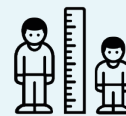
- High incidence of diseases such as TB, Malaria, HIV/AIDS, diarrhea, pneumonia.
- **Problems:** stunted growth, underweight, wasted children under five.
- **Health facilities total number is:** 51.
  - Public: 44.
  - Private: 5.
  - Mission-owned: 2.

##### Distribution of health facilities

- **Urban areas:** many facilities in close proximity.
- **Rural areas:** fewer facilities, often health posts.
- **Doctor Patient Ratio:** 1: 49,400 (against standard of 1:5,000).
- **Water supply at public health facilities:**
  - Facilities with boreholes: 22.
  - Facilities with hand pumps: 13.
  - Facilities connected to Lukanga Water and Sanitation Company: 7.
  - Facilities with well submersible pump: 2.
- **Total number of facilities with maternity annexes:** 24 out of the 44 facilities.
- **Facilities connected to the power grid (ZESCO):** 29.
- **Facilities powered by solar:** 15.
- The district has no district hospital.
- **Referral hospitals:**
  - Kabwe Central Hospital.
  - Kabwe Women, New-born and Children Hospital.



Kabwe district has a **high prevalence of diseases** such as TB, malaria, HIV/AIDS, diarrhea and pneumonia.



Kabwe district is faced with problems **such as stunted growth and underweight** in children.



The **doctor to patient ratio is 1:49,400** against a standard of 1:5,000.



**24 out of the 44 facilities have maternity annexes.**



**29 medical facilities are connected to ZESCO power grid, 15 are powered by solar.**

▪ **Services offered:**

- Promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative, and palliative care.
- Kabwe General Hospital facilities:
  - » X-Ray department.
  - » Surgical services.
  - » Laboratory.
  - » Mortuary (without mourners' shelter).
- Additional services: Antiretroviral therapy (ART), and Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision (VMMC).



Kabwe General Hospital provides **x-ray, surgical, laboratory and mortuary services.**



Other additional services offered are **antiretroviral therapy, voluntary medical male circumcision.**



Challenges in rural areas include **long distances, and a shortfall of health workers.**

**Challenges in rural areas**

- Long distances to facilities.
- No enough health workers due to a lack of accommodation.
- Facilities spaced at a radius greater than the national accessibility standards of 5km.



Constructed maternity annex at Nakoli clinic under CDF

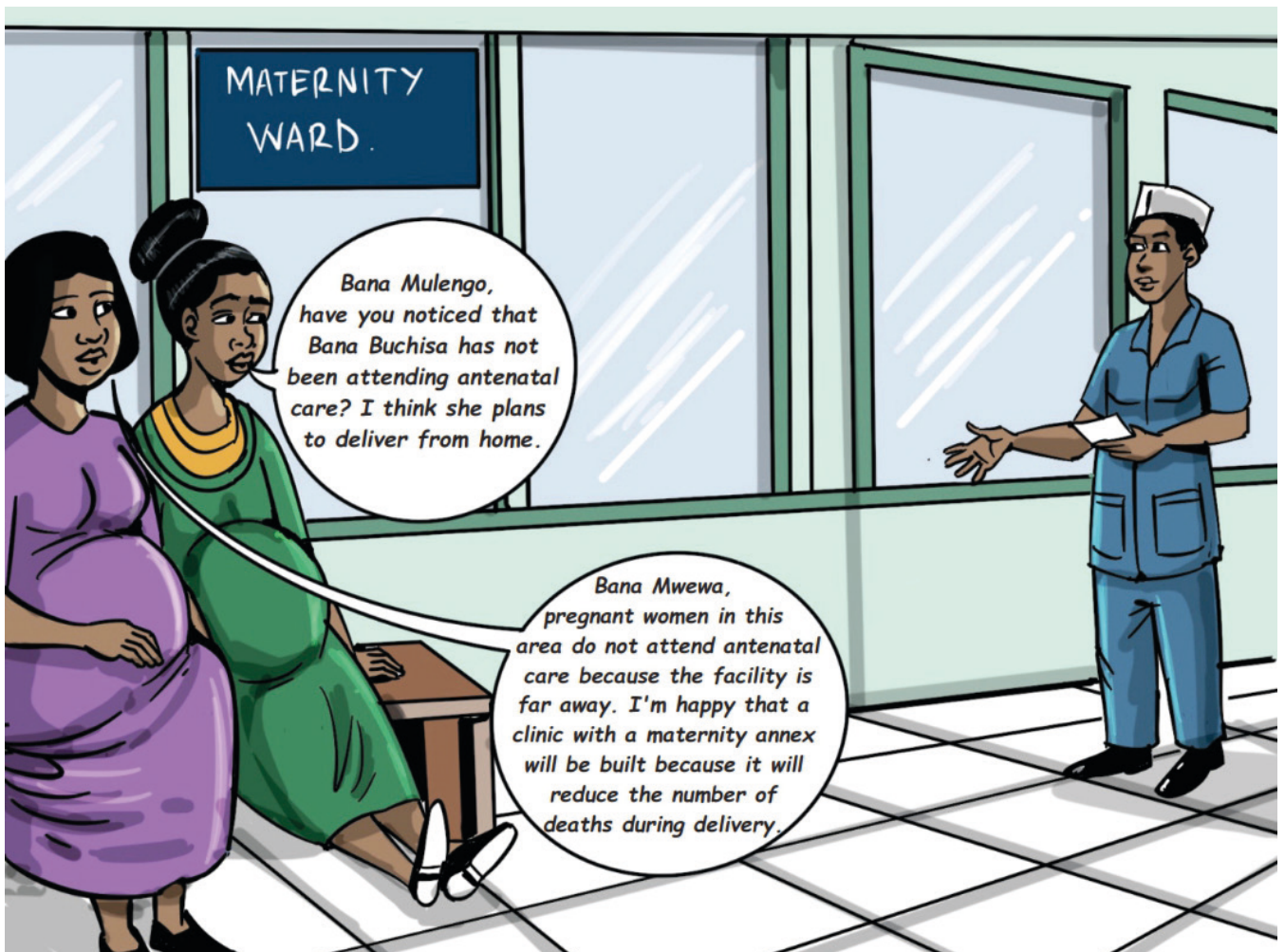
No.	Key Issues	IDP Solutions
1	Poor water supply at healthcare facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Drill 19 boreholes in Chankalamo Health Post, Chililalila Health Post, Chitakata A Health Post, Chitakata B Health Post, Chowa Forest Health Post, Hamududu Health Post, Kafulamase Health Post, Kalima Health Post, Kamakuti Health Post, Makupu A Health Post, Makupu B Health Post. 4 in 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026 and 3 in 2027.</li> </ul>
2	Poor sanitation services at healthcare facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construct 57 ablution blocks in Chankalamo Health Post, Chililalila Health Post, Chitakata A Health Post, Chitakata B Health Post, Chowa Forest Health Post, Hamududu Health Post, Kafulamase Health Post, Kalima Health Post, Kamakuti Health Post, Makupu A Health Post, Makupu B Health. 11 in 2023, 2024, 2025 and 12 in 2026 and 2027.</li> </ul>
3	Not enough health facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construct 1 district hospital in Natuseko by 2025.</li> <li>▪ Upgrade Ngungu and Mahatma Gandhi to mini hospitals (construct a theatre, admission wards and physio block) by 2026.</li> <li>▪ Upgrade 5 health facilities (construction of OPD block, Laboratory) Kasavasa, Pollen, Mukobeko T/S, Natuseko and Katondo in years one each year from 2023 to 2027.</li> <li>▪ Construct 5 health facilities in Kamushanga (Kakumbi), 4Miles (Shakumbila), Muwowo, Kizito (5 Acres) one each year from 2023 to 2027.</li> </ul>
4	Not enough maternity wings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construct 24 maternity wings in all health facilities in 2023 (13), 2024 (11).</li> <li>▪ Extend 4 maternity annexes: Pollen, Bwacha, Kasanda, Natuseko. 2 each year from 2023 to 2024.</li> </ul>
5	Long distance to access health care particularly in rural areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Purchase 4 ambulances, one each year from 2024 to 2027.</li> </ul>
6	Some health facilities do not have boundary walls.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construct 35 boundary wall fences in 2023 (2), 2024 (5), 2025 (8), 2026 (10), 2027 (10).</li> </ul>
7	Not enough houses for health staff.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construct houses for health staff at 18 health posts (Mpima Dairy, Munga, Kangomba, Chankalamo, Chililalila, Chitakata A and B, Chowa Forest, Bruneli, Makupu A and B, Kafulamase, Kamakuti, Kalima, Kalwelwe, Kasavasa, Munyama-Lot 4, and Hamududu ) by 2027.</li> </ul>
8	Some health facilities cannot be accessed by persons with disabilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Purchase 44 user friendly beds in all the health facilities 15 in 2023, 17 in 2024, 16 in 2025, 19 in 2026, 17 in 2027.</li> <li>▪ Construct ramps in 42 health facilities. 2 in 2023, 10 each year from 2024 to 2027.</li> </ul>
9	Not enough waste management facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construct incinerators at 19 health facilities; Pollen Health Centre, Bruneli Health Post, Chililalila Health Post, Kafulamase Health Post, Kalwelwe Health Centre, Kang'omba Health Post, Kasavasa Rural Health Centre, Mukobeko Township Urban Health Centre, Waya Health Post, Magandanyama Health Post, Mahatma Gandhi Health Centre, Katondo Health Centre, Makululu Urban Health Centre, Nakoli Health Centre, Kawama Health Centre, Railway Surgery Health Centre, Mukobeko Medium, Mpima Prisons, and Zambia Police. 10 in 2023, 9 in 2024.</li> </ul>



**DID YOU KNOW?**



- *It is Government's policy that all health facilities should have running water and water borne toilets.*
- *Antenatal visits can reduce complications during child delivery.*





## 5.8. EDUCATION

### Current State of Development

- **Total No. of schools:** 238.
- **Early Education** 78 (Community: 3, Public: 43, Private: 32).
- **Primary:** 124 (Community: 8, Public: 64, Grant Aided: 4, Private: 48).
- **Secondary:** 36(Public: 28, Grant Aided: 6, Private: 2).

### Enrollment levels

- **Early education:** 2010: 283, 2022: 2,689.
- **Primary education:** 2010: 27,423, 2022: 53,973.
- **Secondary education:** 2010: 11,428, 2022: 25,693.

### Distribution of schools

- **Urban area:** higher concentration.
- **Rural area:** lower concentration.

### Total number of teachers

- **2016:** 1,967.
- **2022:** 2,964.

### Progression rate: Primary to Junior Secondary

- Positive progression rate for both girls and boys.
- Slight drop for boys in 2022.

### Progression rate: Junior to senior secondary

- Positive progression rate for both girls and boys.
- Attributed to the reading program.

### Number of higher learning institutions

- Trade College: 1.
- Universities and skills training institutes: 3 each.



Kabwe district has a total of **238 schools** including **78 Early Education, 124 Primary and 36 Secondary schools.**



Pupil enrolment in the district has **increased between 2010 and 2022.**



There were **2,964 teachers in 2022** from 1,967 in 2010.



**Positive progression rate** for **both boys and girls** from primary to junior secondary.



There's currently **one Trade College.**

### Teacher-pupil ratio (as of 2022)

- Primary schools: 1:75 (standard: 1:45).
- Secondary schools: 1:55 (standard: 1:40).
- Early Childhood: 1:45 (standard: 1:25).

### Pupil Desk ratio

- Primary 1:5 (against standard of 1:2), Secondary 1:2 (against standard of 1:1).
- Schools with running water and water borne toilets: 77 (mostly urban) out of the 135.
- Schools connected to the National Grid: 83 (mostly urban) out of the 135.
- Schools connected to Government internet service: 14 (urban) out of 135.



The Teacher to Pupil Ratio for Early Childhood, Primary, and Secondary Schools is above the standard.



Out of the 135 schools, 77 have running water, **83 are connected to the power grid, and 14 are connected to Government Internet Service.**



Constructed 1x3 Classroom Block at Natuseko School under CDF

No.	Key Issues	IDP Solutions
1	Not enough teachers in some schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lobby for the recruitment of 1,490 teachers in all wards in the district, 75 in 2023, 355 in 2024, 355 in 2025, 355 in 2026 and 350 in 2027.</li> </ul>
2	High illiteracy levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open 25 Adult literacy Education Centres in all wards in 2023 (6), in 2024 (6), in 2025(4), in 2026 (5), in 2027 (4).</li> <li>Establish Early childhood centers in Justine Kabwe, Waya, Chililalila, Nakoli, Bwacha, Kawama, Bwacha, Chimanimani, Kalonga, Kasitu, Muwowo, East, Luangwa in year 2023 (2), 2024 (4), 2025 (2), 2026 (4), 2027 (4).</li> </ul>
3	Not enough furniture such as desks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buy 65,000 desks in schools in all Wards in 2023 (2,800), 2024 (16,142) 2025 (16,142), 2026 (16,142), 2027 (16,144).</li> </ul>
4	Not enough staff houses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct staff houses in all rural schools such as Minyama, Munga, Chinyanja, Mpima, Chankalamo, Waya, Muwowo East and West in 2023 (100), in 2024 (200), in 2025 (200), in 2026 (200), in 2027 (200).</li> </ul>
5	Absence of boarding schools in Kabwe.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct 4 boarding secondary schools in the district (1 at Kafulamase 1 at Munga 1 at Kang'omba and 1 at Nyenyezi) in 2024 (2), in 2026 (2).</li> </ul>
6	Not enough special education units for people living with disabilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish 8 special education centres in Mine, Grace Christian primary school, Kawama primary school, Munga primary school, Nakoli Primary school in year 2023 (2), 2024 (1), 2025 (1), 2026 (1), 2027 (3).</li> </ul>
7	Not enough laboratories at schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct 3 laboratories in 22 Schools in the district in year 2023 (10), year 2024 (14), year 2025 (14), year 2026 (14), year 2027 (14).</li> </ul>
8	Not enough schools to cater for the growing number of school going children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct a primary school in Kasavasa ,Waya, Kawama; one each year from 2024 to 2026.</li> <li>Construct an independent day secondary school at Kasanda Malambo Primary School in 2026.</li> <li>Construct school halls in at Danford Chirwa and Raphael Kombe schools in 2024.</li> <li>Construct 6X3 classroom blocks in 3 primary schools in Nakoli, Bwafwano, and Nkrumah Extension. 2 each year from 2024 to 2027.</li> </ul>
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not enough sanitation facilities in schools.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct ablution blocks in rural and peri urban schools in Chinyanja, Munga, Muwowo East and West, Nakoli, Waya, Makululu, Moomba, Zambezi, Luansase, Katondo, Chankalamo, in 2023 (10), 2024, (20), 2025 (30), 2026 (25) and 2027 (25).</li> </ul>
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not enough access to clean water in schools.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill boreholes and establish piped water schemes in Chinyanja, Munga, Muwowo East and West, Nakoli, Waya, Makululu, Moomba, Zambezi, Luansase, Katondo, Chankalamo, in years 2023 (10), 2024 (20), 2025 (30), 2026 (25), 2027 (25).</li> </ul>
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>School infrastructure in a bad state.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitation of 100 existing schools at all levels of education in all wards; 10 each year from 2023 to 2027.</li> </ul>

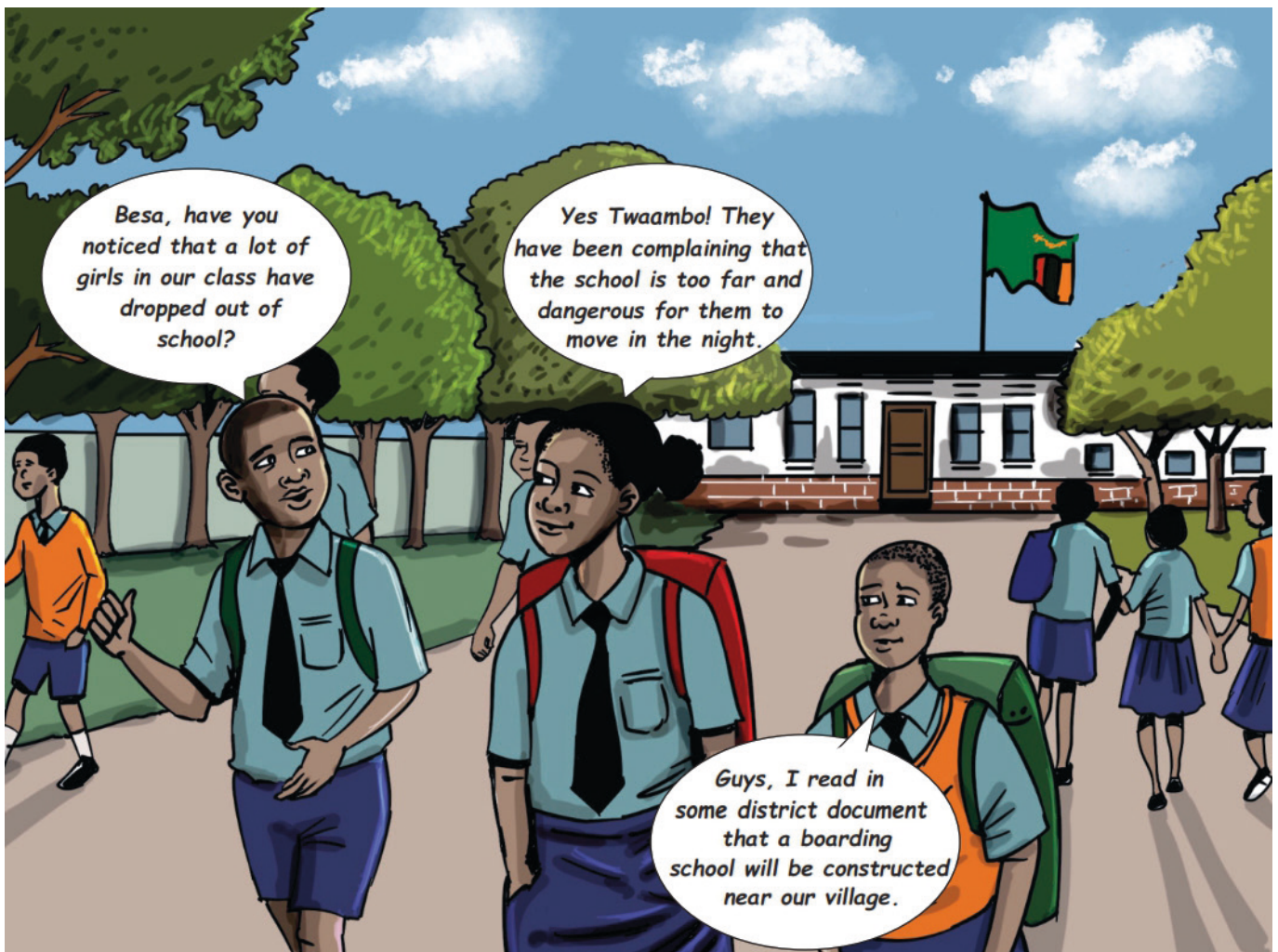


Constructed 1x3 Classroom Block at Natuseko School under CDF

**DID YOU  
KNOW?**



▪ *Kabwe presently has no boarding school (2024).*





## 5.9. WATER AND SANITATION

### Current State of Development

#### Water resources

- Key role in socio-economic development.
- Availability and access to water has been affected by population growth, urbanization, and demand for various uses.
- **Major sources:** Tap water, boreholes, and protected wells.
- **Main supplier:** Lukanga Water and Sanitation Company (LWSC).

#### Water supply

- **Urban area:**
  - Supplied through water reticulation system by LWSC, few boreholes, protected wells.
  - 19,829 households connected to LWSC water network.
- **Rural area:**
  - Supplied through drilled boreholes, protected wells.
    - 180 boreholes constructed in the district.
    - 50 are non-functional (mostly in the peri urban parts of the district).
- **Access to safe and clean water:**
  - About 70% of population have access.
  - 30% do not have access.
- **Sources:**
  - 70% from ground water (Kalulu Wellfield).
  - 30% from Brunelli Dam.
- **Reduction in ground water abstraction:**
  - Due to high levels of development on water recharge zones.
- **Challenges:**
  - Water infrastructure in a bad state resulting in unreliable water supply.



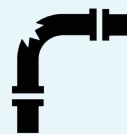
Availability and access to water **has been affected by population growth.**



19,829 households connected to LWSC water network.



180 boreholes constructed in the district. 5 are non-functional.



Water infrastructure is in bad shape, **and this results in unreliable water supply.**



Sanitation in townships and peri-urban areas is the responsibility of LWSC.

## Sanitation

- Responsibility of LWSC in township and peri-urban areas.
- Onsite sanitation includes: septic tanks, VIP toilets, and improved latrines.
- **Unplanned settlements:**
  - Majority use pit latrines, which increases ground water contamination.
  - Poor sanitation (some communities still practice open defecation).



Majority of people living in unplanned settlements use pit latrines.

No.	Key Issues	IDP Solutions
1	Limited access to clean and safe water in the rural and peri urban parts of the district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rehabilitate 52 boreholes in all wards 10 in 2023, 5 in 2024, 15 in 2025, 12 in 2026 and 10 in 2027.</li> <li>▪ Install 16 water kiosks in Makululu, Katondo at least 4 each year from 2024 to 2027.</li> </ul>
2	Poor sanitation (some communities still practice open defecation).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct 60 sensitization programs on sanitation and hygiene promotion 12 per year starting from 2023 to 2027.</li> </ul>



**DID YOU KNOW?**



- Community members can pay for emptying of their septic tanks and pit latrines at a minimum fee of K20 per month to Lukanga Water and Sanitation Company.





## 5.11. HOUSING

### Current State of Development

#### Growth of Kabwe

- Absorbed by informal settlements due to low supply of formal low-cost housing and serviced land.

#### Quality of housing

- Over 75% built using temporal materials, especially in informal settlements and rural areas.
- **Building materials used:** wood, grass, mud
- Permanent structures often use moulded bricks from antihills.
- Increased use of concrete blocks, especially in urban areas
- Rural households lack utility services like piped water and electricity.
- Poor road network servicing rural households.

#### Challenges in unplanned settlements

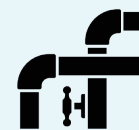
- Provision of decent housing, safe water, sanitation, roads, public space, drainage, and waste management.
- Not enough regulation of land use and development by Municipal Council.
- Difficulty in enforcing building standards and managing site and service schemes partly due to not enough funding.

#### Predominantly farming district

- Majority of the land (approximately 130,834.064265 hectares) in the hands of farmers.
- Lack of alternative land makes delivering quality housing difficult.
- Settlements on land meant for road reserves or under high voltage power lines hinder provision of basic services and housing.



Kabwe's growth rate is sluggish **due to a limited availability of affordable, formal housing, and serviced land.**



Rural households lack **utility services like piped water and electricity.**



**Unplanned settlements lack decent housing, safe water, sanitation, roads etc.**



Kabwe is mostly a **farming district with approximately 130,834 hectares of land being used for farming.**



There are settlements on land meant for road reserves and **under high voltage power lines, hindering provision of basic services.**

### Provision of affordable housing

- Restoring the dignity of poor people and providing proper shelter is a high priority for the district.
- Demand for housing constantly increasing, outpacing available funding resources.
- Increasing population due to high fertility rate and migration adds to housing demand.



The demand for housing **increases constantly due to high fertility rate and migration.**

### Rapid population growth's impact

- Serious problems for poverty levels and resources.
- Need for quick adaptation of public health, education, social, and economic programs.
- Challenges already exist due to changing population dynamics.



The district is impacted by **rapid population growth which causes poverty levels to increase.**

No.	Key Issues	IDP Solutions
1	Some people have built on Lukanga Water and Sanitation infrastructure such as Kalulu-Mukobeko well field, Makululu well field, Natuseko ponds, Katondo ponds, Bwacha West ponds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagements with the local communities to raise awareness about the importance of water infrastructure and the consequences of building on Lukanga Water and Sanitation Company (LWSC) by 2023.</li> <li>Lukanga Water and Sanitation Company to secure their infrastructure in years by 2027.</li> </ul>
2	Lengthy procedure by the Local Authority in allocating land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop an integrated information land management system which will include setting up of ICT infrastructure system in 2024.</li> <li>Install GIS software and configure network in 2024.</li> </ul>
3	Lack of ownership documents such as title deeds for people living in informal settlements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrade informal settlements by providing services such as access roads, water, electricity and ownership documents (occupancy licenses, title deeds) by 2027.</li> </ul>
4	Not enough houses to accommodate the growing number of people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create at least 2500 Plots for housing development, 500 per year from 2023 to 2027.</li> </ul>

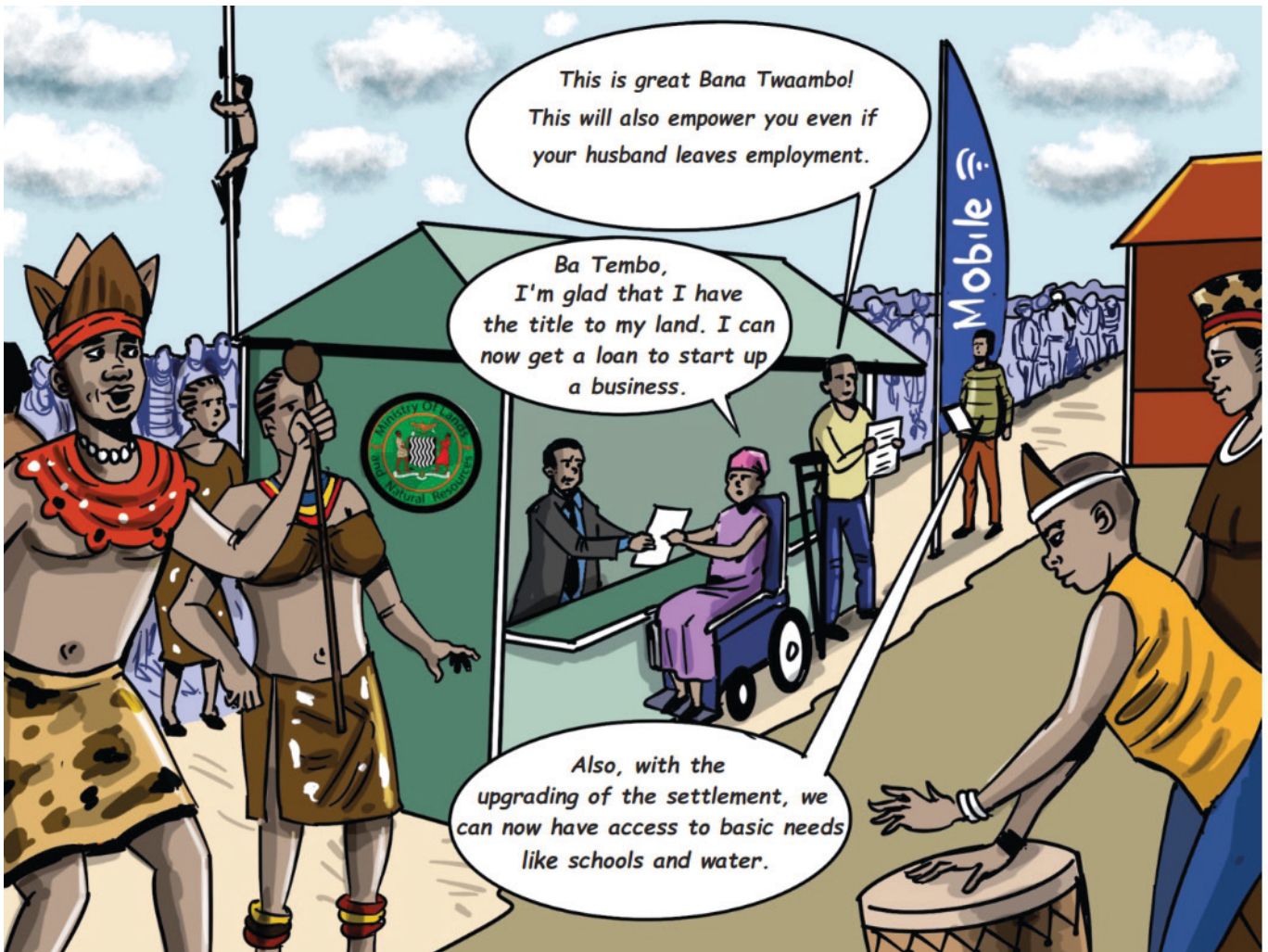


Makululu Compound in Kabwe

**DID YOU KNOW?**



- *Makululu is the one of the largest shanty compounds in Southern Africa and the second largest in Africa after Kibera in Kenya.*
- *According to the National Lands Policy of 2021, 50% of land allocations should be given to women.*





## 5.12. SOCIAL PROTECTION SECTOR

### Current State of Development

#### Socio-economic empowerment program

- Targets poor and vulnerable households to improve their livelihoods and reduce poverty.

#### Village banking Programme (Micro-credit Scheme)

- Provides life, business skills, and micro-credit to vulnerable women.
- Promotes savings and financial inclusion at community level
- Implemented in 3 sub centres: Mpima, Mukobeko (Makululu), Muwowo.
- Started in 2014 and 423 women have benefited since 2017.
- Currently, 103 women have received loans totaling K161,500.

#### Support to Women's Club (Women Empowerment)

- Fosters skills, economic development through group support
- Promotes financing of Income Generating Activities (IGAs).
- Implemented in all 9 sub centres.
- 31 groups supported with grants in 2021.

- Social Cash Transfer program;** Implemented in 29 wards, about 10,766 beneficiaries.

- Beneficiaries serviced through service providers e.g. (Airtel, MTN, ZOONA), Pay point managers (teachers, nurses and clinical officers trained in cash transfer).

- CDF Empowerment:** 348 clubs, cooperatives, organized groups were supported (2022-2023 funding).

- CDF Skills Development Bursary Support:** About 1,500 students were supported (2022-2023).

#### Challenges faced:

- Low number of youths and Person with Disabilities participating in empowerment programs such as CDF.
- Little understanding on who qualifies for the available social protection program.
- Few physical payment points for social cash transfer in some rural areas e.g. Kalwelwe and Chitakata.



Village banking provides **life, business skills, and credit to vulnerable women.**



Women's clubs fosters **skills and economic development.**



The Social Cash Transfer is implemented in **29 wards with 10,766 beneficiaries.**



**348 clubs, cooperatives and organised groups were supported in the 2022 to 2023 CDF funding.**



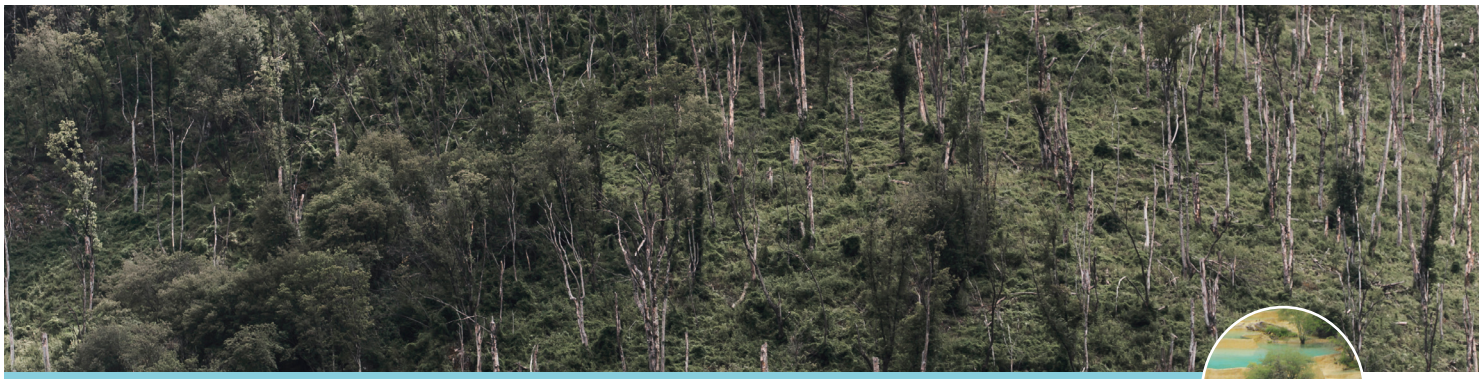
About **1,500 students were supported in the 2022 to 2023 CDF funding.**

No.	Key Issues	IDP Solutions
01	Low number of youths and persons with disabilities participating in empowerment programs such as CDF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct 25 community sensitization meetings to encourage youths and persons with disabilities to participate in empowerment programs such as CDF, 5 per year from 2023 to 2027.</li> </ul>
02	Little understanding on who qualifies for the available social protection programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct 40 sensitization programs 8 per year from 2023 to 2027.</li> </ul>
03	Few pay points in some rural areas e.g. Chitakata and Kalwelwe.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Empower 20 community members who are able to offer money services activities in the areas in 2024.</li> <li>Create 5 new points in rural areas e.g Chitakata and Kalwelwe by 2027.</li> </ul>



Persons with Disabilities can access funds to improve their livelihoods such as, the CDF Empowerment Fund, Social Cash Transfers and CEEC.





## ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR

### 5.13. FORESTRY

#### Current State of Development

##### Forest reserves

- The district has 4 protected forest reserves namely:
  - Kabwe National Forest Reserve No. 31.
  - Kalulu Local Forest No. 32.
  - Chibanga Local Forest No. 53.
  - Part of Munyama National Forest No. 62 (shared with Chisamba district).
- **Excision:** About 1,956 ha under Statutory Instrument No.73 of 2019.
- **Current surface area:** 8,069 ha.

##### Mpima Forestry Station

- **Nursery and plantation capacity:** 100,000 seedlings per season.
- **Challenges:**
  - High levels of deforestation in forest reserve.
  - Trafficking of forest resources.
  - High rate of illegal developments of development in the forest reserve.
- **Community benefits:**
  - Opportunity for rural communities for sustainable income generation.
  - Support for community forestry and income-generating activities.
- **Sustainable forest management efforts:**
  - 10,382 tree plantations established between 2007 and 2018.



The district has **4 protected forest reserves with a surface area of 8,069 ha.**

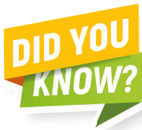


Some of the challenges faced include **high levels of deforestation, trafficking of forest resources, and illegal developments in the forest reserve.**



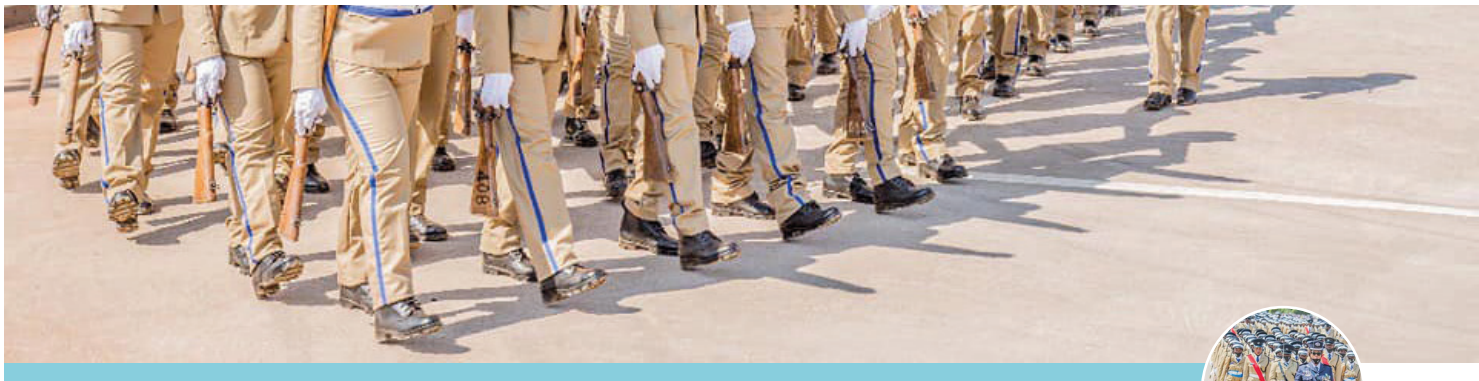
**10,382 tree plantations established between 2007 and 2018.**

No.	Key Issues	IDP Solutions
1	High rate of deforestation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop an Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan by 2024.</li> <li>Form 25 Community Forest Management Groups (CFMGs) to practice community forestry in all wards 5 each year from 2023 to 2027.</li> <li>Restock 2,000 ha of forest reserves 400 ha per year from 2023 to 2027.</li> <li>Train at least 200 small holder farmers in Natural Resource Management such as agroforestry, biochar, bio digesters in all wards by 2027.</li> <li>Establish 10 tree nurseries 2 per year from 2023 to 2026.</li> <li>Conduct 45 community awareness meetings on forest protection and management 9 per year from 2023 to 2026.</li> <li>Conduct 35 trainings in forest products such as Bee keeping and mushroom growing by 2027.</li> </ul>
2	Uncontrolled bushfires.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct controlled burning of at least 65,020 hectares of forest area 13,004 ha each year from 2023 to 2027.</li> </ul>
3	High rate of illegal developments in the forest reserves.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Form 50 Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRMG) groups to practice sustainable utilization of natural Resource. 10 each year from 2023 to 2027.</li> <li>Conduct 290 community mobilization and awareness meetings on CBNRMG 58 in each year from 2023 to 2027.</li> <li>Purchase a 4x4 Land cruiser for forestry operations in 2024.</li> <li>Identify and preserve 10 water recharge points in the district by 2024.</li> </ul>



Forests play an important part in water supply and hydroelectricity generation.





## GOVERNANCE

### 5.14. GOVERNANCE ENVIRONMENT

#### Current State of Development

##### Municipal parks and recreation

- Lack of modern sports and recreation facilities.
- Existing facilities (e.g. Winter Muleya Stadium and Venus Theatre) were built in 1950's and have outlived their lifespan no longer meet modern standards.
- Lack of museums to house world-renowned discoveries like the remains of Broken Hill Man.
- **Judicial and law enforcement agencies available:**
  - Court levels: High (1), Local (3).
  - Police stations: 7, Police posts: 18.
- **Other security infrastructure:** Kohima and Chindwin Barracks, Zambia National Service Training Base, Zambia Air Force Base.



**Lack of modern sports facilities.**



Lack of museums to house world-renowned discoveries **like the remains of the Broken Hill Man.**



**The district has 1 high court and 3 local courts.**

No.	Key Issues	IDP Solutions
1	Absence of modern sports and recreation facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop and rehabilitate existing sports and recreation facilities (Winter Muleya Stadium, Godfrey Ucar Chitalu Stadium, Chowa (Old Play, VIMU, Ngungu Youth Resource Centre, Indeni Grounds, Clayton Park) by 2027.</li> </ul>
2	Absence of museums to house world-renowned discoveries like the BROKEN HILL MAN fossil.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construct museum in Mutwewansofu area by 2027.</li> </ul>
3	Not enough police infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construct 6 police stations in Kaputula, Waya, Mukobeko, Kawama, Pollen, Makululu by 2027.</li> <li>▪ Construct 4 Police posts in Kasavasa, Munyama, Kakumbi, Shakumbila. 1 each year from 2023 to 2026.</li> <li>▪ Complete the construction of police posts in Magandayama and Katondo areas by 2023.</li> </ul>
4	Not enough houses for Police staff.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construct 100 houses for police staff at proposed Mpima, Kaputula, Waya, Mukobeko, Kawama, Pollen, Makululu. At least 20 per year from 2023 to 2027.</li> </ul>

**DID YOU  
KNOW?**



- *Godfrey Ucar Chitalu stadium is named after Zambia National Team player who is Zambia's record all-time goal scorer.*
- *Winter Muleya Stadium is named after Yotam Winter Muleya, a well known barefooted champion runner who died at the age of 19.*
- *The skull of Broken Hill Man is kept in the Natural History Museum in London.*





## 6. STRATEGIES FOR RESOURCE MOBILISATION:

1. Promote Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to jointly fund and implement development projects.

2. Identify and apply for grants from governmental, non-governmental, and international organizations to fund development projects.

3. Enhance Community engagement and participation in the planning and implementation process to foster ownership of projects, voluntary contributions of resources and compliance in revenue collection efforts.

4. Tax Incentives and discounts to businesses and individuals who are compliant and contribute to development initiatives.

5. Engage civic leaders in revenue collection efforts.

6. Pursue commercial ventures to generate revenue e.g event hiring, catering services at Clayton Park.

7. Rehabilitate municipal parks and recreation facilities e.g Clayton Park, Mulungushi Motel.

8. Utilise technology such as cashless payment systems, Geographic Information System (GIS), and automated billing systems to streamline revenue collection processes and promote transparency.

9. Invest in training and capacity building programs for local authority staff to enhance their skills in financial management, project planning, and resource mobilization.



## 7. STRATEGIES FOR REVENUE ENHANCEMENT

1. Provide incentives such as discounts and flexible payment plans to encourage timely payments.

2. Introduce electronic payments such as E-Planning permission to offer convenience and encourage more people to pay.

3. Utilization of automated billing systems to simplify processes and reduce administrative burdens.

4. Simplifying and updating regulations to make the revenue collection process smoother and more efficient.

5. Leveraging GIS technology to improve data management and analysis for better revenue tracking.

6. Enhancing public awareness campaigns to educate citizens about the importance of paying taxes and fees.

7. Offering rewards or recognition programs for individuals or businesses that consistently comply with payment obligations.

8. Implement regular audits and reviews to identify and address any inefficiencies or gaps in revenue collection processes.

## 8. CHALLENGES FACED ON FINANCING

Non-payment of property rates, fees and charges as required.

Low economic activities.

Slow implementation of PPPs.

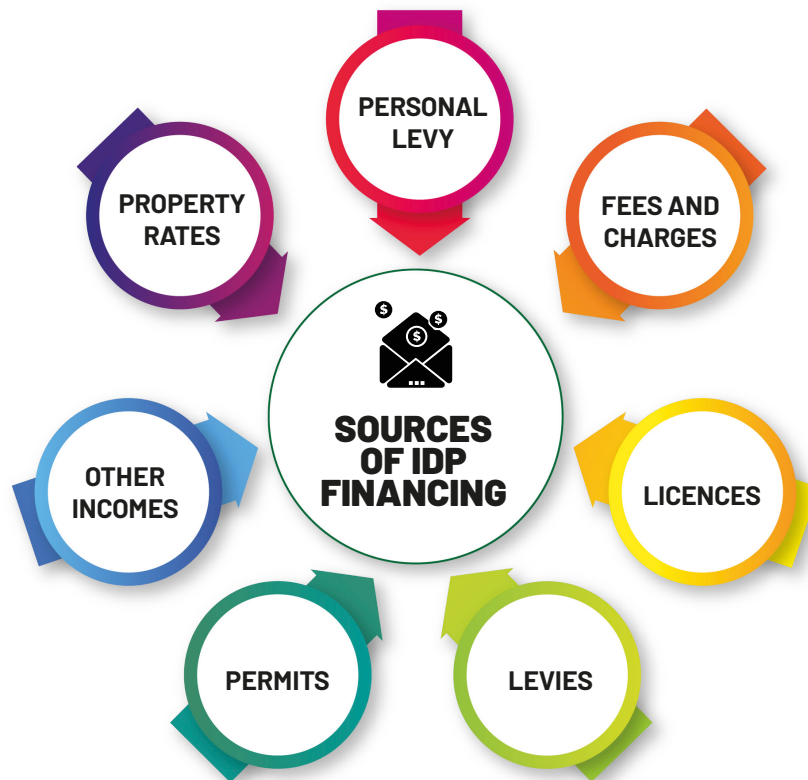
Limited public understanding of how municipal fees work.

High wage bill.

High levels of debt and financial obligations hinder budget flexibility.

Challenges in securing sustainable funding sources for long-term development initiatives.

## 8. SOURCES OF IDP FINANCING



### 1. The main ways the IDP will get money include:

**Property rates:** The council collects money from people who own property in the district, like land, houses, shops, office buildings etc. This money is called property rates.

**Personal levy:** Everyone in the area who earns an income, pays a fee to the council. This money helps pay for the provision of services like garbage collection, street lighting etc.

**Fees and charges:** People pay money to the council for services they use, like garbage collection or water. Councils are allowed to do this because of the Local Government Act No. 2 of 2019.

**Licenses:** A license is granted as permission to trade in certain businesses such as liquor, and other ownership licenses such as firearm and occupancy licenses.

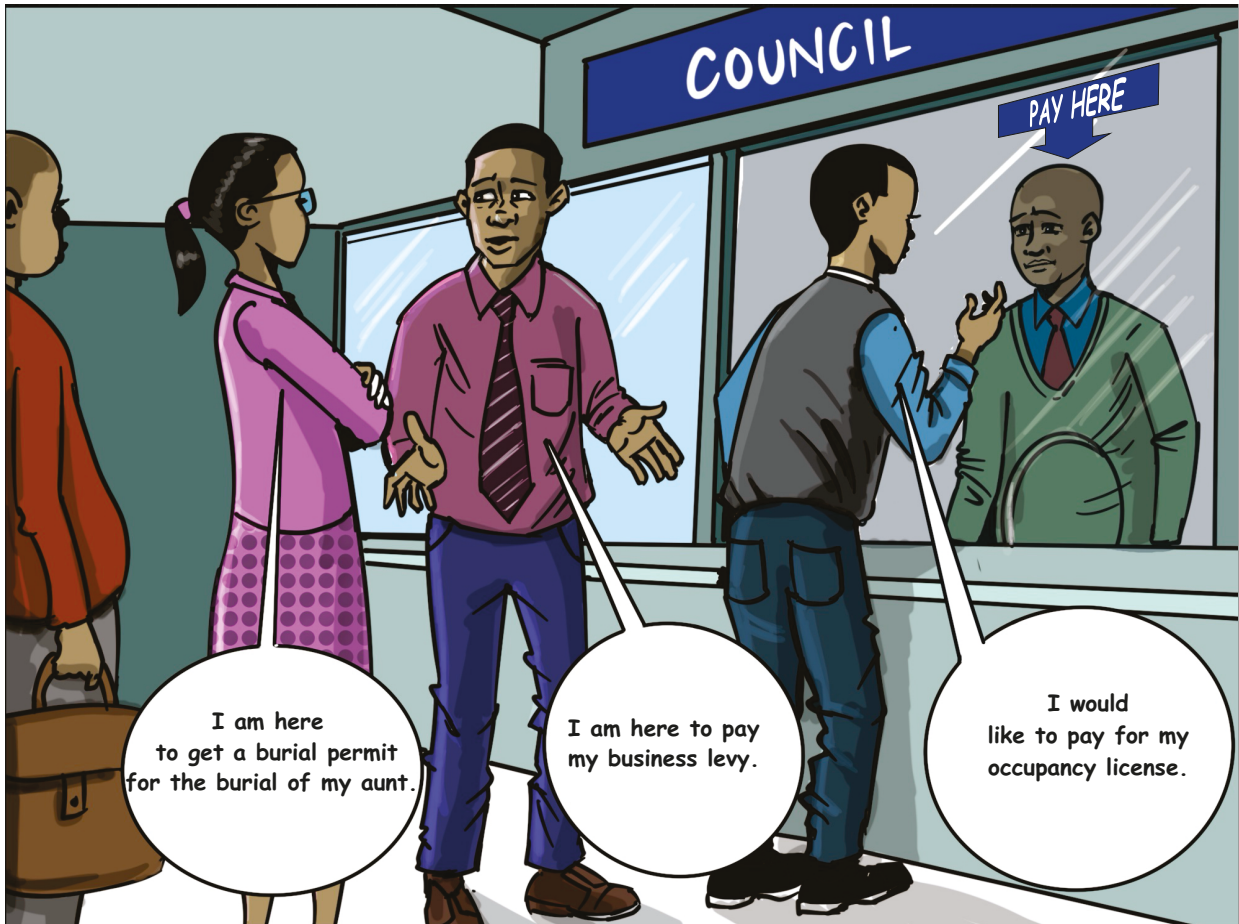
**Levies:** Every business has to pay tax to the council for trading in the area for example a shop, a lodge, or a kantemba.

**Permits:** A permit is given as permission by the council to do something. For example, bars being allowed to work after closing hours, herbalist permits and burial permits etc.

**Other incomes:** The council looks for other ways to make money, like renting out space, charging for special services like marriage certificates, and certification of documents like birth certificates as well as Grade 9 and 12 certificates.



▪ *You are required to pay for taxes and levies as a resident in order for the Council to effectively provide municipal services (for example, grading of roads, putting up street lights, waste collection, etc.)*



## 2. National Support

The **Zambian Government provides money through the National Budget for different things like:**

- **Constituency Development Funds (CDF):** community projects, bursaries, empowerment, loans and grants etc.
- **Local Government Equalization Fund** (for administration and operation of councils),
- **Funding to sectors like education, health, agriculture, social welfare** (social cash transfer etc.) for operations and projects.

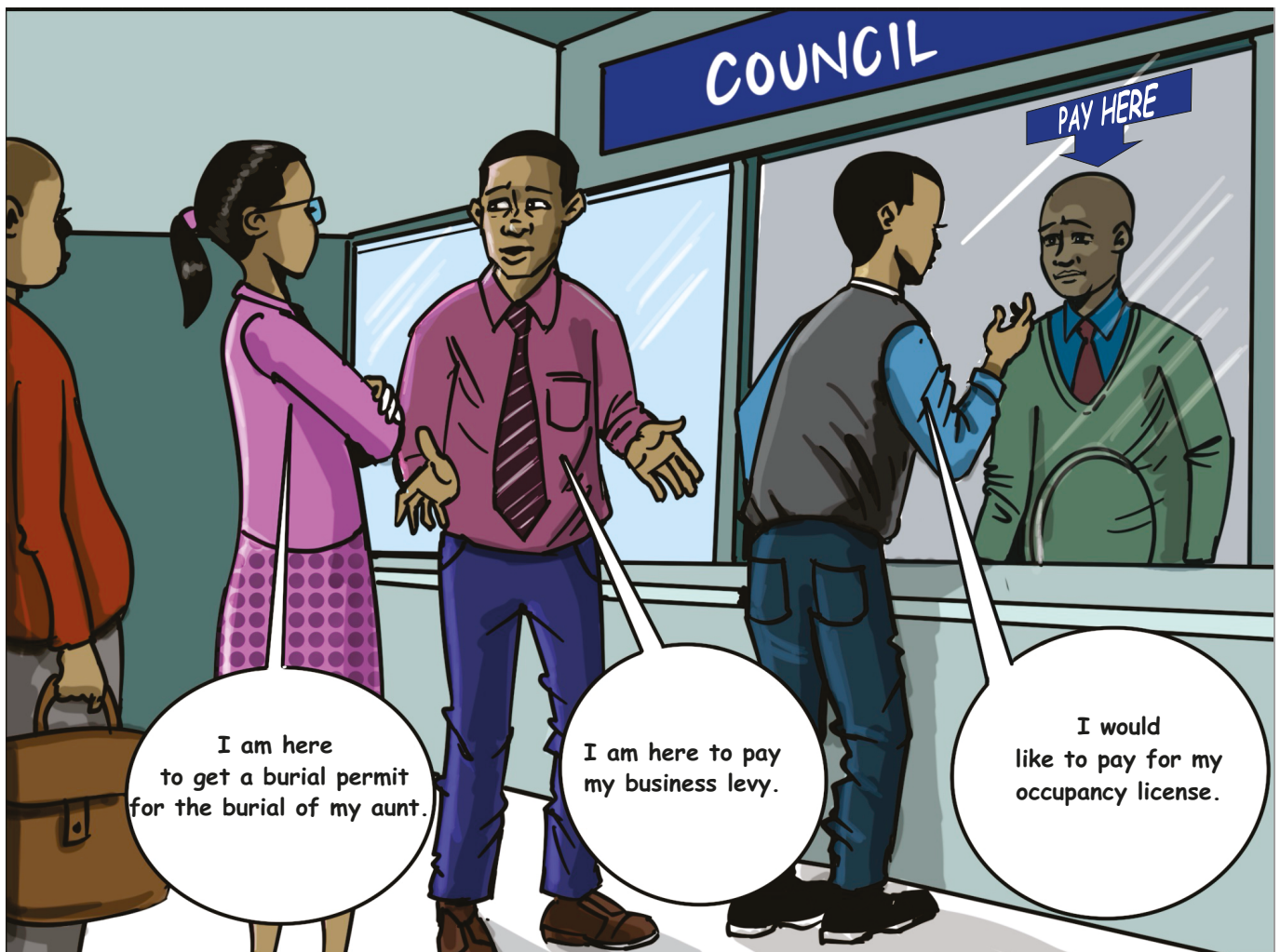
## 3. Other sources of funding

There are also other ways local governments can get money. They can get money from investors, through donations from other governments, and loans from banks.

## 4. Public Private Partnership

Sometimes, local governments work with private companies to get money for big projects. This is called a Public-Private Partnership. It helps because the companies have money and skills that can help the local government do more.

# 11. ROLES OF CITIZENS IN IMPLEMENTING THE IDP

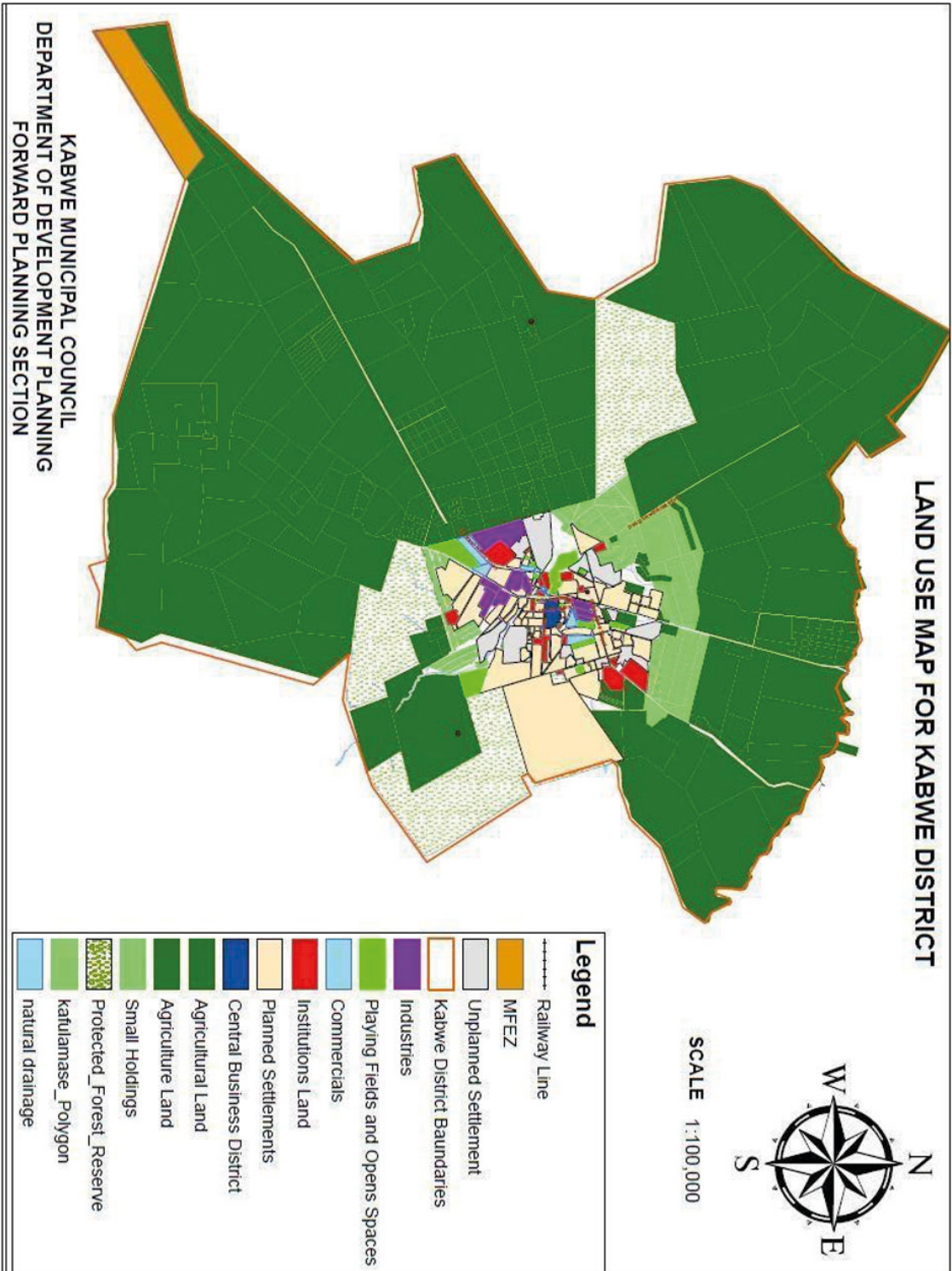


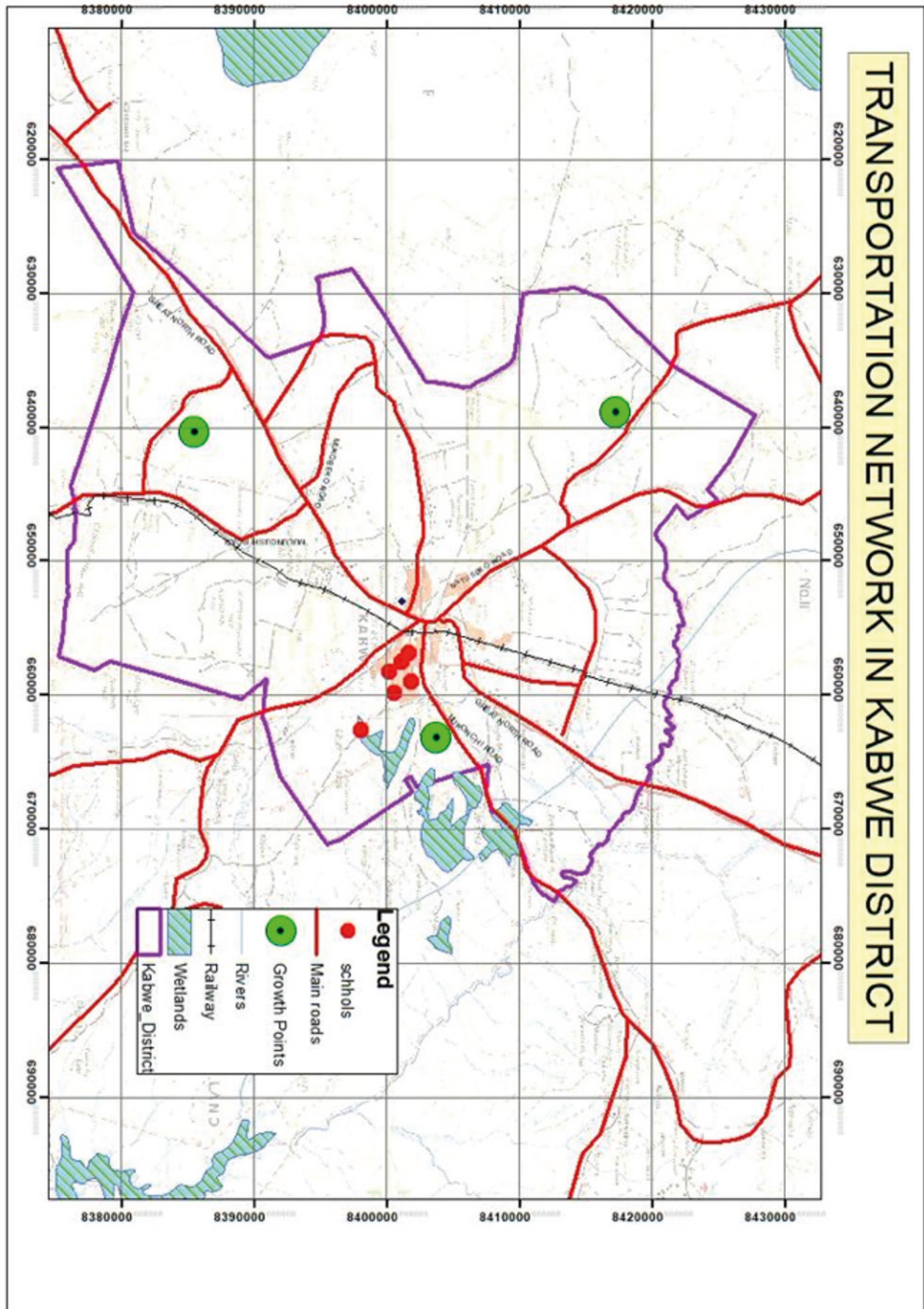
Citizens play an important role in the development and implementation of IDPs in Zambia. Here are some key roles that citizens can play:

- **Participation and engagement:** Citizens are encouraged to participate in the IDP process through WDC meetings, consultations, and feedback sessions. These meetings allow citizens to voice their needs and main concerns for development in their areas.
- **Contribution to planning:** Citizens can contribute local knowledge to the planning process. They can provide information about existing challenges, resources, and potential opportunities that should be considered in the IDP.

- **Monitoring and accountability:** Citizens can observe the implementation of the IDP to make sure that planned projects and initiatives are effectively carried out. They can hold local authorities answerable to their commitments and use of resources.
- **Advocacy and awareness:** Citizens can propose the inclusion of projects that benefit their communities within the IDP. They can also bring attention to the importance of sustainable development and community participation.
- **Partnership and collaboration:** Citizens can work with local and central government officials in their district, NGOs, and other stakeholders to support IDPs. Building partnerships can strengthen community participation and increase development efforts.
- **Patriotism:** Citizens have a duty to pay all council charges and comply with all laid down laws.

# 12. APPENDICES







2023-2033 (CITIZENS VERSION)