JOINT
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(CHIPATA, KASENENGWA, CHIPANGALI)
AN EXTRACT OF KASENENGWA DISTRICT
2020-2030
(CITIZENS VERSION)

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

"A Well planned, Green and Productive Regional Trade Hub With Inclusive Social amenties, Decentralise Participatery Governance System and Resilient Infrastructure By 2030."

ONE ZAMBIA ONE NATION

KASENENGWA TOWN COUNCIL

KASENENGWA DISTRICT

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2020-2030

(CITIZENS VERSION)

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The development of this Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Kasenengwa District was made possible by the support from Zambia Integrated Forest and Landscape Project (ZIFLP) and Cities and Infrastructure for growth (CIG). The contents of this document do not necessarily reflect the views of the supporters.

FOREWORD

Saul Zulu
Council Chairperson- Kasenengwa

Over the past years, Kasenengwa District did not even have a strategic plan to guide and support the operation of developmental activities. This was difficult to achieve sustainable development and unlock the potential in the district. However, this document covers Kasenengwa district which marks the beginning of a new period of development, starting a journey to changing the district from a rural agricultural area to a trade hub by 2030 with positivity and hope. This will be realized through increasing agricultural productivity, well-organized public service delivery, quality access to health care and education, basic infrastructure as well as a safe and strong environment. The district recognizes the need to manage quick growth in the district and address climate change concerns. Sustainable growth will be seen by improved access to basic services and climate resilience across the entire district.

This will be done through making the most of our natural resources, farmers, youths and women as well as promoting good and involved governance. The IDP gives hope that the strategic partnership with communities will make us overcome many obstacles. Further, working in partnership with civil society organizations, private sector and cooperating partners gives hope to learn continuously and get opportunities.

The construction of the fuel depot in Kasenengwa shows that the district's potential has been recognized and the creation of Kasenengwa district has brought about new development opportunities.

This document was developed through consultation and high-level commitment of the IDP team. Prior to the development of the IDP, public consultations were made with the people in the district so that the document shows the goals of people in the district.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We hereby acknowledge the efforts of the Chipata JIDP Core Team members who made the preparation of the JIDP possible. The Councils of Chipata, Chipangali, and Kasenengwa would also like to extend their gratitude to the team of consultants from the Cities and Infrastructure for Growth (CIG) Zambia programme and the Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project (ZIFLP), funded by the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), formerly Department for International Development (DFID) and the World Bank respectively, who supported in delivering this JIDP.

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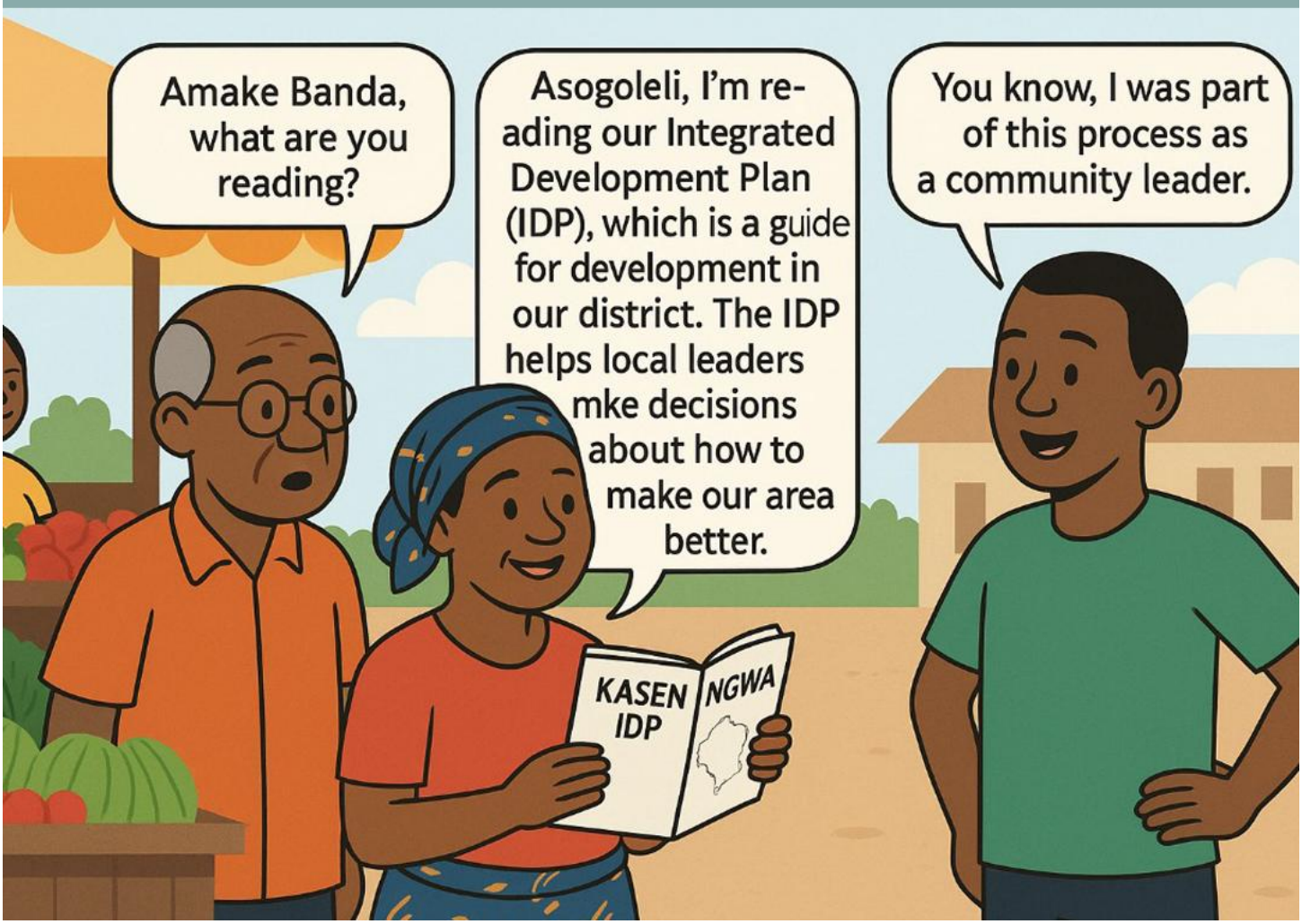
INTRODUCTION

a.What is an IDP?



a. Legal framework for IDPs

IDPs are backed by Laws such as The Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015; The Local Government Act No. 2 of 2019; and The National Planning and Budgeting Act No. 1 of 2019. The Urban and Regional Planning Act, says that local authorities must begin the preparation of an IDP within six months after a new council is elected.
To create this plan, focus group meetings were held with different groups, that included community leaders, government officials, and business owners. The plan will run for 10 years (2020 – 2030) and will be reviewed and updated after 5 years.

Kasenengwa District IDP Expected Outcomes

01 Align district, provincial, and national development goals to ensure local implementation contributes to national objectives (e.g., the IDP aligns with the 7NDP and Vision 2030)

02 Strengthen strategic planning capacities at district level

03 identify area-based development solutions

04 Ensure better direction and focused budgeting that is aimed at providing a service to the general community.

05 Strengthen performance management and monitoring of development activities.

06 The IDP integrates the activities of stakeholders, programmes and projects in different sectors and with different stakeholder coordinating socio-economic, environmental and spatial planning.

07 Increasing agricultural productivity through climate smart practices

08 Have a well - organized public service delivery, quality access to health and education, basic infrastructure as well as a safe environment.

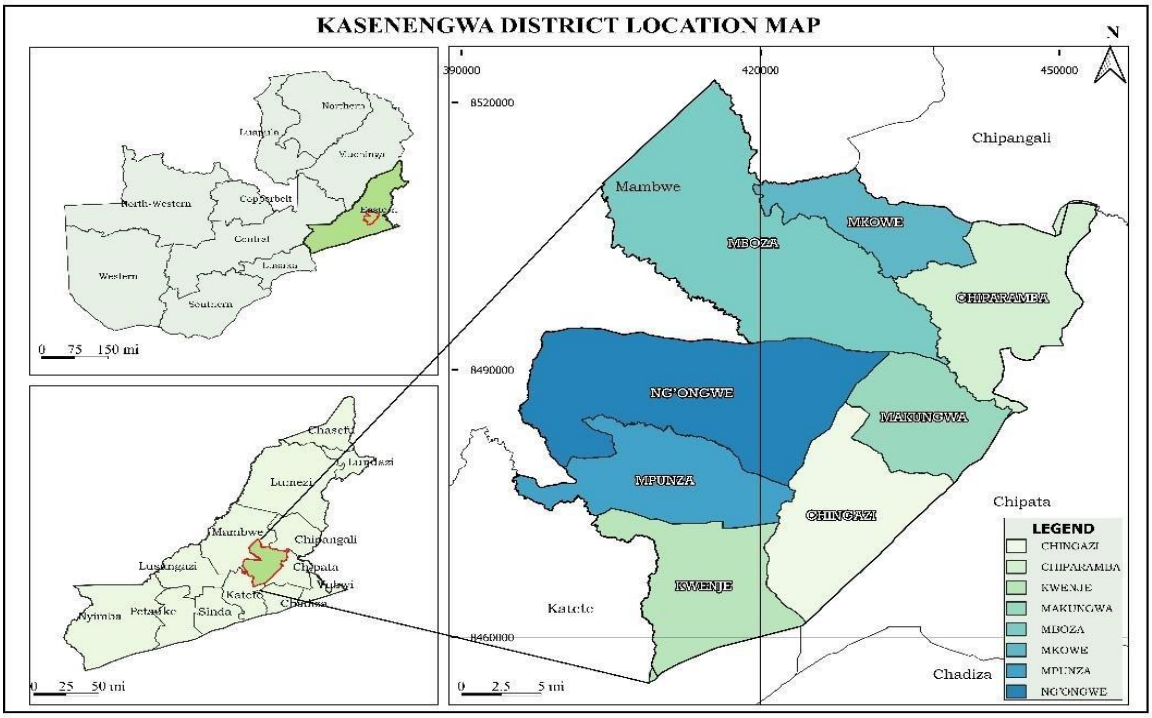
09 The district recognizes the need to manage rapid growth and development in the district and address climate change concerns.

1. KASENENGWA DISTRICT -FQUICK FACTS

KASENENGWA DISTRICT PROFILE

CATEGORY	DETAILS
Location & Establishment	Eastern Province, Zambia; Declared a district on 28th March, 2018
Administrative Capital	Kasenengwa Town
Traditional Leadership	Senior Chief Nzamane, Chief Gogo Madzimawe, Chief Chikuwe, Chief Mshoro
Area	1,817 km²
Constituency	Kasenengwa Constituency (7 Wards)
Population	114,284 (Chingazi – 17,645; Chiparamba – 13,407; Kwenje – 34,162; Makungwa – 15,026; Mkowe – 2,340; Mboza – 13,735; Ng'ongwe – 17,966)
Climate	Rainfall: 997.2 mm annually; Temperature: 26.6°C – 32°C
Forests	7 forests (4 managed under Community Forest Groups: Mphomwa, Mukoba, Malambalala, Banki)
Economy	Agriculture (cotton, tobacco, maize, sunflower, groundnuts); Livestock (cattle, pigs, goats)
Key Infrastructure	Fuel Depot, Proposed International Airport (Senior Chief Nzamane's Chiefdom)

"The district has a proposed site for an international airport in His Royal Highness Senior Chief Nzamane `s chiefdom."



Location map for Kasenengwa District – JIDP team 2020

KASENENGWA DISTRICT – RESOURCES & OPPORTUNITIES

CATEGORY	DETAILS
Land & Natural Resources	- Sufficient land for infrastructure, farming, and livestock rearing - Seven forests with valuable timber species
Infrastructure & Investment	- Existing fuel depot - Proposed International Airport in Chief Nzamane's Chiefdom
Strategic Location	- Close to markets in Malawi and Chipata for raw materials (maize, soya beans, cotton, groundnuts, sunflower)
Culture & Tourism	- Co-hosts the Nc'wala Ceremony with Chipata (opportunity for hospitality investment in Mtenguleni area)

1. DEVELOPMENT NEEDS AND PRIORITY ISSUES

S/N	CORE ISSUE	DESCRIPTION
1	Electricity	The district has a serious energy shortage. Most areas are not connected to the national grid.
2	Road Infrastructure	Roads and bridges are in poor condition and in need of repair.
3	Deforestation	Local trees are cut anyhow for charcoal, wood fuel and large pieces of land cleared to make way for agriculture. The loss of trees has exposed soils to be washed away especially in the rainy season.
4	Youth unemployment	High youth joblessness in the district due to not having a defined service and manufacturing sector.
5	water supply	The district has serious water shortages because of not having enough dams, boreholes and an expanded piped water.
6	Long distances to schools	Schools are located far away from where a lot of learners stay resulting in few children going to school. Population spread also adds to unfair school spread.
7	Access to primary health care	Health facilities are not fairly spread in the district because of the land, poor roads and the way population is spread.
8	Livestock Infrastructure	Livestock is one of the major agricultural activities. Animals are mostly dying because of few dip tanks for disease control and dams which provide drinking water for animals.
9	Local Authorities' revenue base	The LA has low capacity to generate own resources for operations and provision of services.
10	Solid Waste Management (SWM)	Increase in the number of people has resulted in increased generation of solid waste such as plastics. There is no dumpsite in the district.
11	Effects of climate change on crops	The rainfall pattern has changed resulting in crop failure for rain fed crops grown by households. High temperatures have also affected the amount of water the soil can hold.
12	Early and teenage pregnancies	Girls are dropping out of school because of teenage pregnancies driven by low access to safe planning methods, cultural practices and poverty.
13	Cemeteries	The district does not have an approved public cemetery.
14	Fuel prices	There are no fuel service stations in the district leading to high fuel prices. The fuel price per litre is much higher than the pump price because of distance to the service station.

SECTOR SUMMARY

5. SOCIAL SECTORS

5.1 EDUCATION

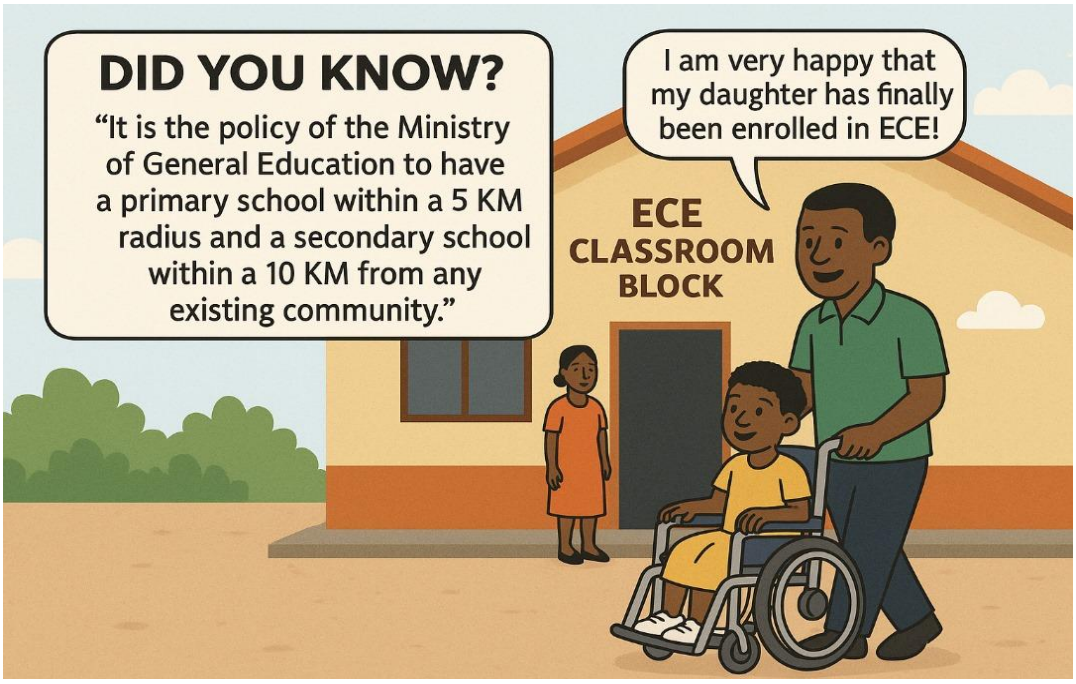
Current State of Development

- The district has ninety-four (94) schools of which twenty-eight (28) of these are community schools while sixty-six (66) are government schools. Of the sixty-six (66), eleven (11) are secondary schools while fifty-five (55) are primary schools.
- Teacher to pupil ratio; 1:93 for primary school and 1:76 for secondary school against the standard of 1:40 for both secondary and primary school.
- Quality of education (measured by a number of factors, including the distance to schools, classroom infrastructure, teacher to pupil ratio, textbook to pupil ratio) which has not improved.
- Covid-19 has negatively affected the education sector from late 2019. During

the pandemic period, teachers were subjected to the use of online teaching for some schools, but other pupils and teachers did not know how to use online technology as a mode of teaching and learning.

- It is the policy of the Ministry of General Education to have a primary school within a 5 KM radius and a secondary school within a 10 KM from any existing community meant to cater for more than a single ward.
- The furthest a pupil has to travel to school is 20km in Ng`ongwe ward and the shortest distance travelled is 0.4km in Kwenje ward.

No.	Key Issues	IDP Solutions
01	Long distances to schools	• Construction of 21 schools and upgrading of 15 schools in (Chambizi, Kamuna, Kadama, Chamaseche, Mkuyu, Mandondo and Chizuzu wards) • Creating 100 learning camps and reading corners. (• Training of 300 volunteer caretakers
02	Lack of knowledge on ICT	• Train 300 teachers in ICT • Develop local digital content for schools • Draft Wi-Fi and network plan for E-learning. • Roll out internet to all the schools in the district.



5.2 WATER AND SANITATION

Current State of Development

- Urban water supply and sanitation is provided by the Eastern Water and Sewerage Company Limited. These services are mainly concentrated in some parts of Chiparamba Ward while the rest of the district depends on depends on protected water points (boreholes) and unprotected water points (wells).
- The district has only 113 boreholes against the required 235.
- The use of on-site facilities such as pit latrines could result in ground water pollution and could be bad to human health.
- Rural water supply coverage is still limited to areas near main socio-economic activities, such as schools, health posts and main roads. Other communities still have challenges in accessing safe and clean drinking water.
- Some of the already established water points have stopped working. This has forced people to resort to getting water from unprotected sources, such as streams and shallow wells whilst others have to travel long distances to fetch water.
- The district lacks a dumpsite hence the Council does not collect garbage in markets and residential areas.

No.	Key Issues	IDP Solutions
01	Limited water and poor sanitation	• Sensitisation of the local communities on the upcoming project. • A study of existing dams for possible expansion and rehabilitation • Rehabilitation and expansion of 10 existing dams • Construction of 10 dams • Establish 8 water collecting facilities in the district
02	More water points needed in rural areas to reduce distance travelled for water.	• Setting up of 25 portable water kiosks • Sinking of 100 boreholes in most needy areas
03	Lack of solid waste disposal sites	• Creation of a dumpsite in the district

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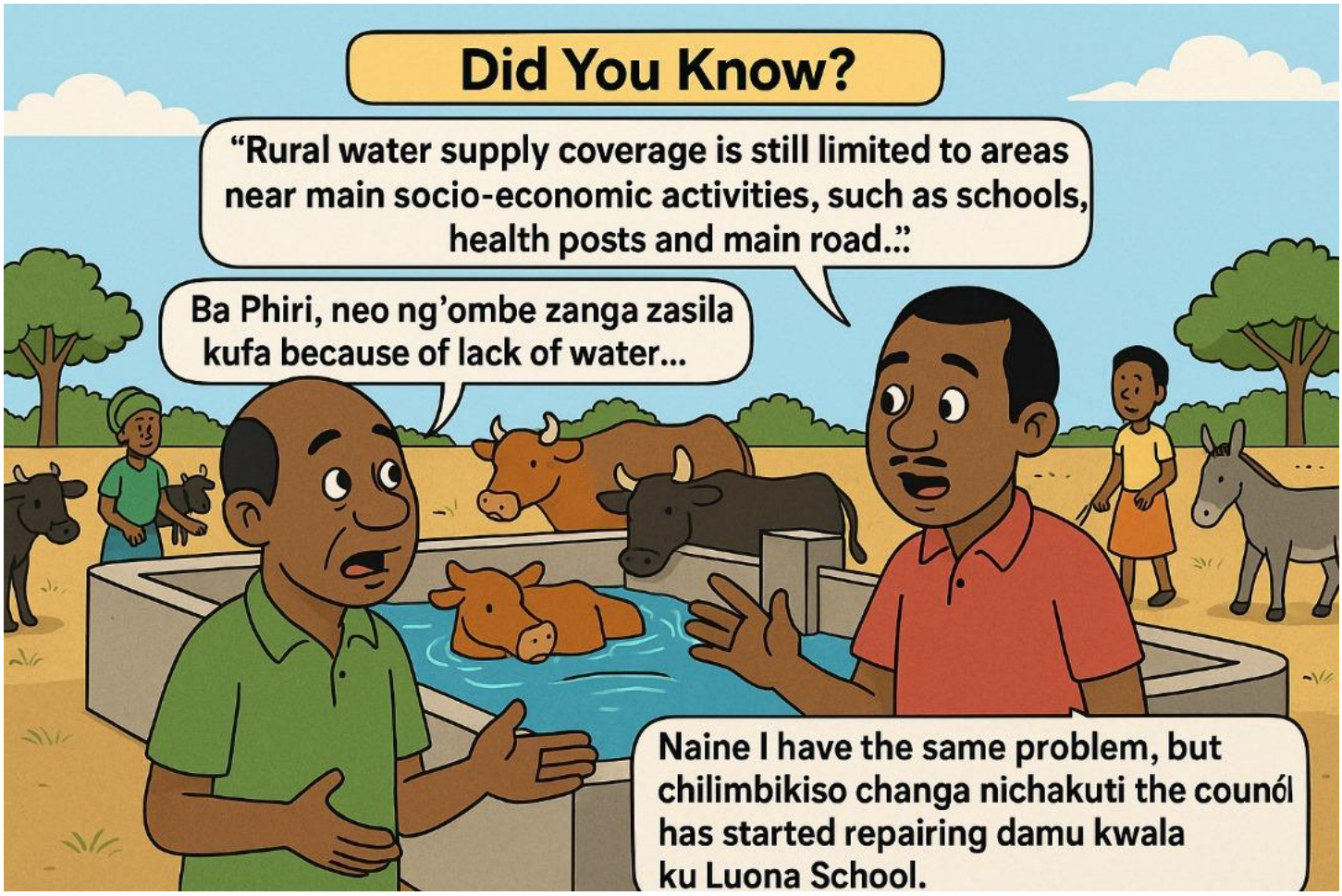

5.3 HEALTH

Current State of Development

- The health sector is among the primary sectors in the district that helps in the reduction of both the spread off diseases and deaths and contributes to poverty reduction.
- Kasenengwa has two mini hospitals (Luona and Chipembaulo) it has 8 health centers and 8 rural health posts.
- In terms of staff establishment, the district is operating at 24% with a deficit of 76%.
- The standard patient ratio for health workers (Nurse and clinical officer) is 1:8 though the current is 1:50
- The furthest a patient has to travel is 43km to the nearest health post and the standard is that citizens should have access to the health post within 5kms radius.

No.	Key Issues	IDP Solutions
1	Access to primary health care	• Construction of 17 health facilities (2 General Hospitals + 15 Health Centers). • Lobby for Deployment of 1000 medical personnel in health centers.
2	Access to Youth Friendly Health Services	• Set-up Health Friendly Corners (FYC) in all Health Centre. • Conduct sensitization and road shows on teenage pregnancy and early marriage. • Conduct 20 sensitization radio shows on teenage pregnancy and early marriages.
3	Epidemic control centers	• Identification of 6 COVID-19 isolation centres in the district. • Conduct 60 COVID-19 campaigns to promote hygiene behaviour. • Setup 3 public testing sites in planned locations. • Provide personal protective gear to all health personnel and health centres.

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5.4 HOUSING

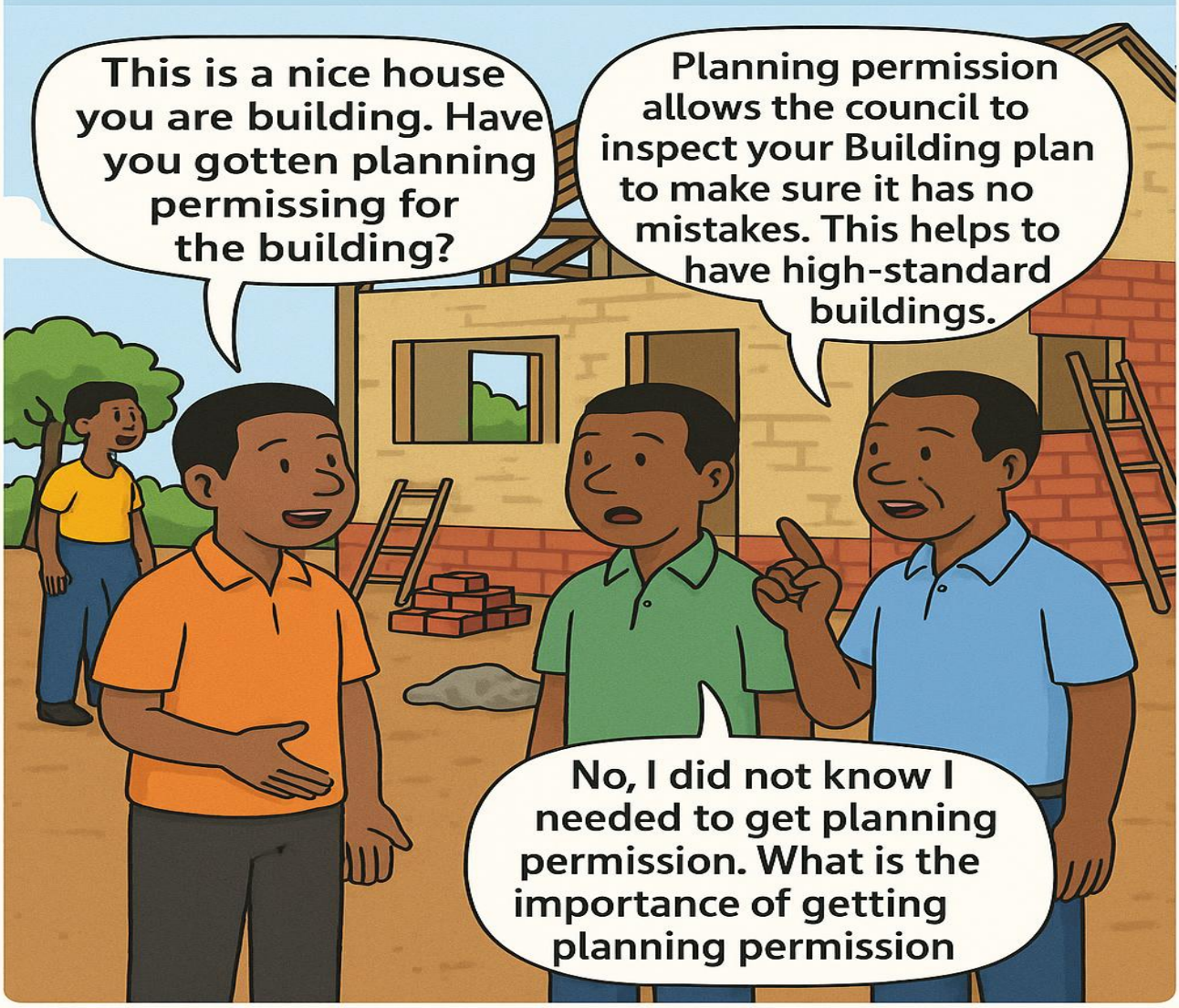
Current State of Development

- Human settlements in the form of housing, commercial developments, and social services (such as schools and hospitals) cover approximately 25% of the total landmass in the district.
- Informal settlements in the district originally started as small housing developments on traditional land. Overtime the demand for affordable housing, has expanded towards the planned settlement.
- The most notable human settlement patterns in the district are spread housing (which is predominant in the rural areas organised as villages.)
- The district has a high shortage of housing arising from the many government officers that work in the district.

No.	Key Issues	Summary of IDP Solutions
1	Lack of management of informal settlements	• Provide land for infill development to formalize settlements • Prevent expansion into farmland & sensitive zones through development control • Promote relocation schemes along growth corridors • Enforce development control to avoid incompatible land uses
2	Lack of policies in areas under traditional authorities	• Reserve land for future use to improve density and efficiency • Plan land use to balance residential areas and farms • Allocate land with provision for education, health, open spaces, and public facilities

DID YOU KNOW?

Human settlements in the form of housing, commercial developments, and social services (such as schools and hospitals) cover approximately 25% of the total land in the district.

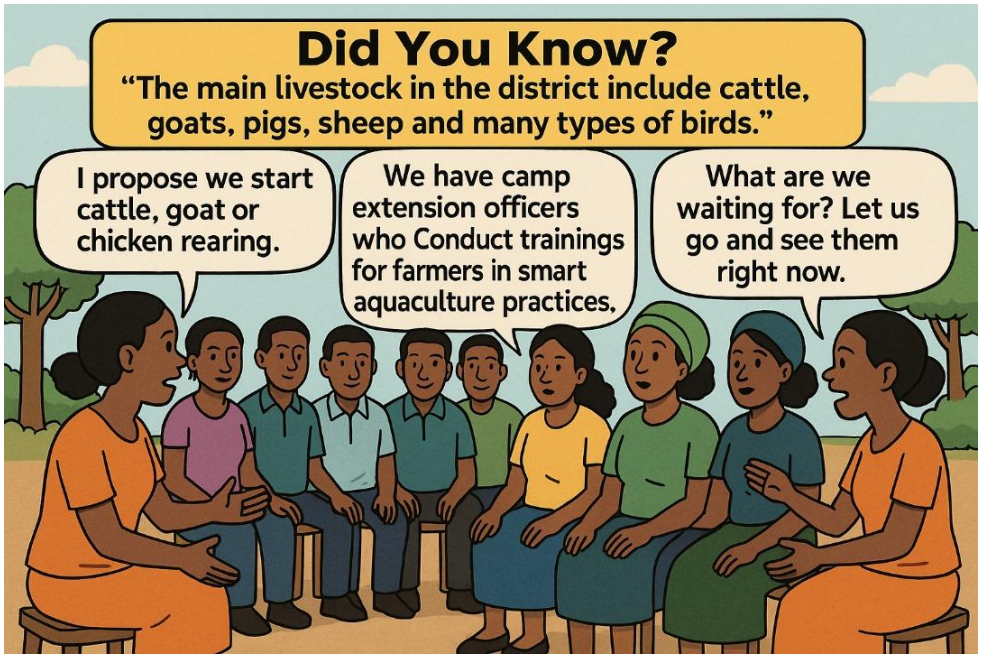


5.5 FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK

Current State of Development

- The main Livestock in the district include cattle, goats, pigs, sheep and many types of birds. The existing animal facilities in the district in terms of dip tanks and dams are damaged and not enough.
- Animal diseases such as East coast fever, helminths, lumpy skin disease, new castle disease and mange among others are common.
- There is need to rehabilitate the dams and dip tank's and construct new facilities. This will help to reduce diseases for livestock and thus increase Agricultural outputs and quality which has the potential to increase household income.
- The recommended ratio of one field staff to number of farmers is 1:400, however, the existing situation is situation is 1:2500.

No.	Key Issues	IDP Solutions
1	Lack of livestock health services at community level	• Training of 100 livestock extension officers. • Construction of 12 dip tanks in the most affected wards. • Construction of 3 dams and watering holes for livestock in the most affected wards • Conduct 5 livestock pest and disease studies
2	Lack of storage places to keep fish after harvest.	• Construct 6 cold storage units in targeted tradin • g centers.
3	Some areas need more ponds/places to raise fish. There is a lack of information on the best fishing practices and what equipment to use.	• Setup 15 community fingerling ponds for producing fish. • Train 36 youth and women groups in fish farming • Create partnerships for fish farming with local private sector. • Conduct 15 trainings for farmers in smart aquaculture practices.

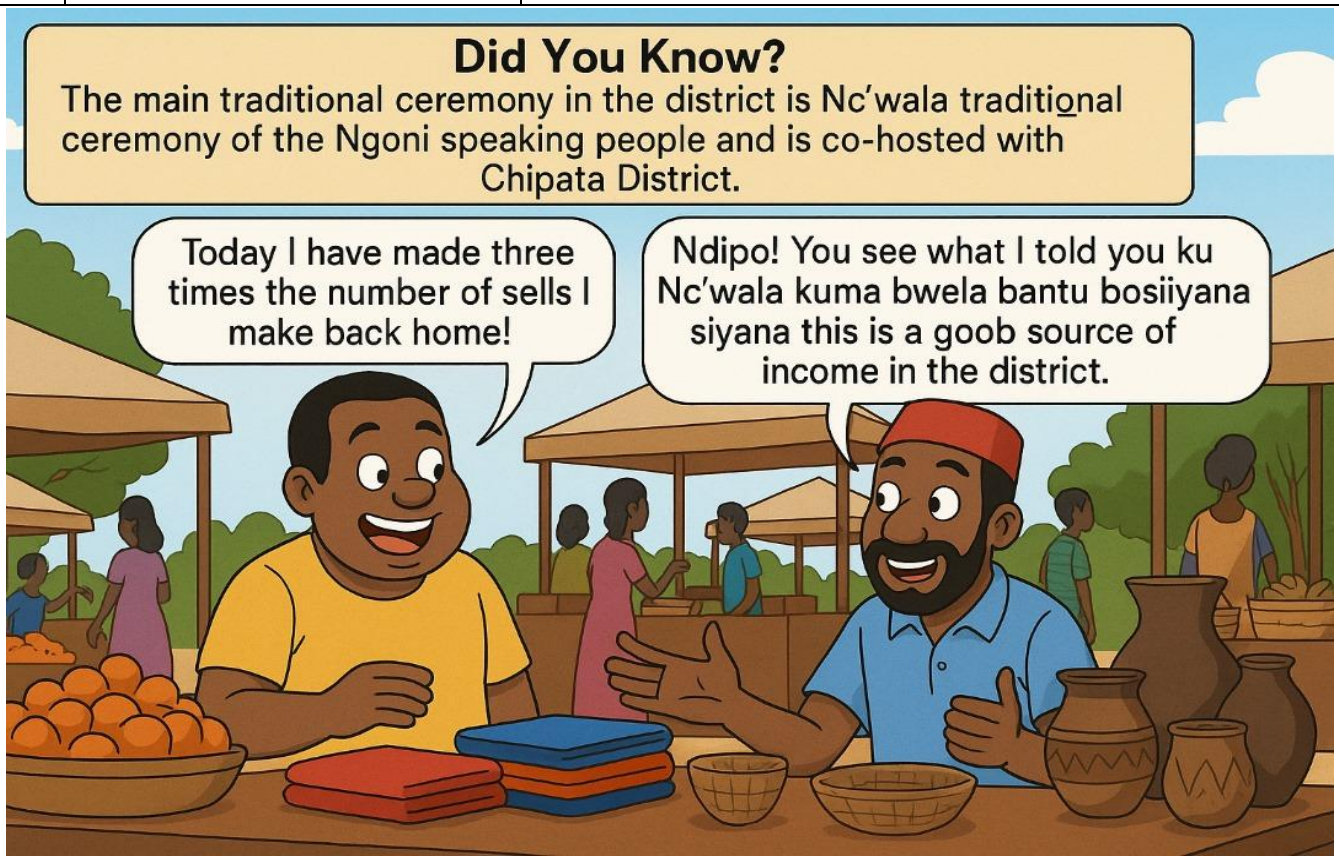


5.6 TOURISM

Current State of Development

- The district is gifted with few tourism attractions. These include traditional ceremonies, land for mountain climbing and Mkoma rock painting in Kwenje ward which is fully protected by ZNS.
- The district has two main tribes- namely, Ngoni and Chewa. The main traditional ceremony is Nc`wala traditional ceremony of the Ngoni speaking people which is co-hosted with Chipata District.
- Tourism in the district is limited, because of this most tourists who currently visit spend most of their time in places such as South Luangwa National Park in Mambwe District. Therefore, there is need to publicise the historical site and to capture new tourism potential.

No.	Key Issues	IDP Solutions
01	Unpublicised tourist site	• Advertisement for investment in infrastructure supporting the identified heritage and tourist site • Sensitisation of the locals on the importance of protecting the heritage and tourist site
02	Lack of Capacity building in processing and branding of local products	• Training 250 local business persons processing and branding of local products. • Develop 3 motivation packages for local processing businesses • Conduct annual conference for local business persons
03	Lack of Strong partnerships with major economic contributor	• Nurture key groups of producers, suppliers, customers and services



5.7 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Current State of Development

- The district has gravel roads and bridges which are in a poor state and in need of urgent works. A good transport network is important as it drives the flow of materials and people across the district. .
- The district has a proposed site for the construction of an airport in Chief Nzamane`s this will reduce travel time in the region.
- The district is serviced by four service providers namely, ZAMTEL, MTN and AIRTEL. The network coverage for most service providers is focused in already established areas.
- Areas with poor telecommunication networks both voice and data services include most parts of Kwenje, Mkowe, Ng'ongwe and Mboza wards which are situated far from the Great East Road.
- There is need to set-up more telecommunication towers to improve coverage and balance the supply and demand.

No.	Key Issues	IDP Solutions
1	Improve transport infrastructure and accessibility	• Upgrading of roads to bituminious standard (Msoro road and kampeta-giveway road) year • Creation of feeder roads to gravel standard (Chongo-vuse, Masala-ochani, Malochi-mkowe school, Mbambo- kaluwawa). Year • Construction of 25 bridges (Lutembwe, Kamuna, Kadama, Mashangano, Chawa, Fyofyo and Chadewa) • Engage with ZR for the extension of the Mchinji Railways to Kasenengwa and Chipangali.
2	Lack of Air transport facilities	• Develop a financing plan for the proposed airport in Kasenengwa. • Preparation of LAP for the airport area.

DID YOU KNOW?
Kasenengwa district has a proposed site for the construction of an airport in Chief Nzamane's chiefdom." along the great East Road meauring 905 Hectares.
Man 1: I am happy that we finally save on time as we make our busi-pess trips by air com-pared to the past whe-we would be on the rood for hours.
Man 2: You are right Mr Ngoma, our cus-tomers are also happy because we are able to deliver our goods to them in good time.
AIRP

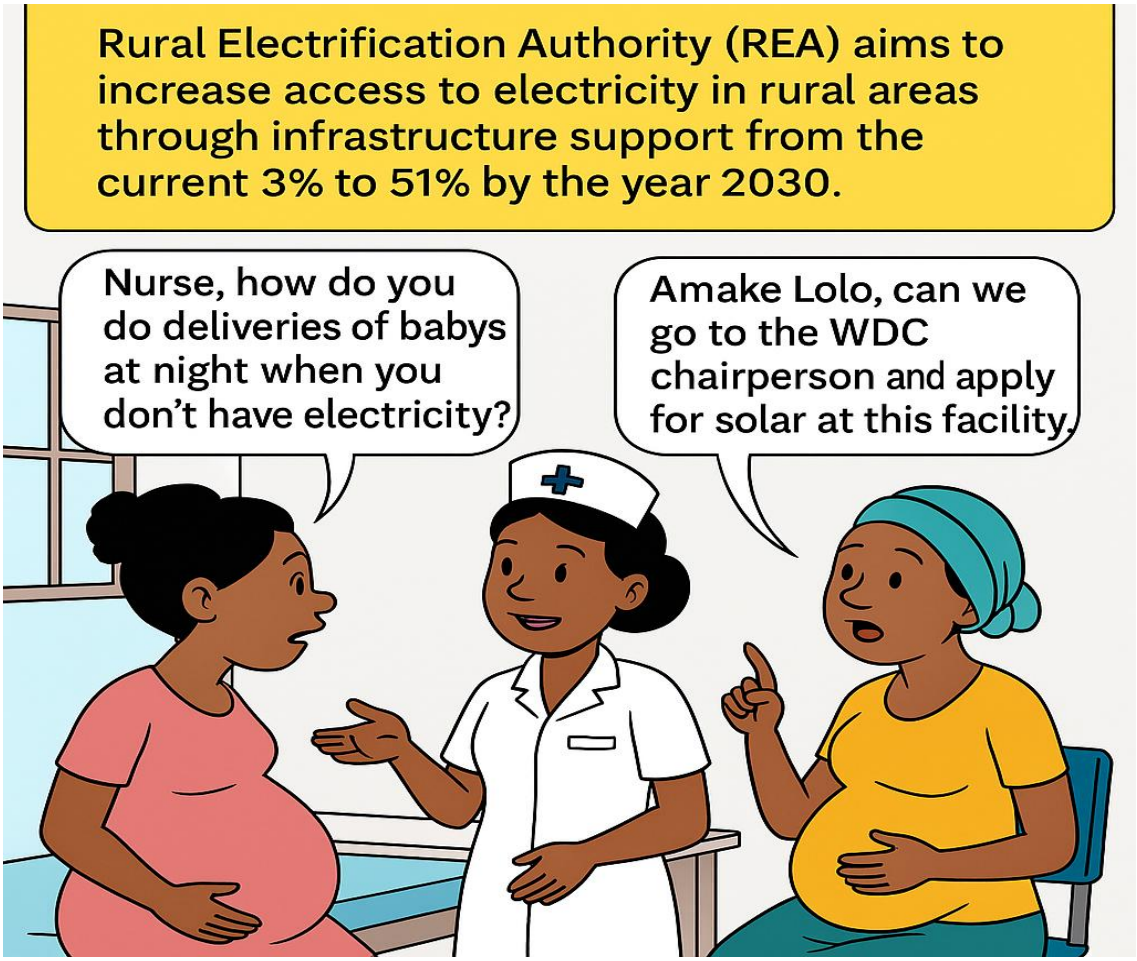
5.8 ENERGY

Current State of Development

- Eastern province is connected to the Lusiwasi Power Grid, which is managed by the Zambia Electricity Supply Cooperation (ZESCO).
- In order to facilitate for the transmission and supply of electricity, ZESCO has set up substations Ground Mounted Transformers (GMT) in selected designated locations like Chiparamba (GMT).
- However, the capacity of ZESCO to supply electricity to all the residents in the district is not enough especially for most remote areas of the district.
- Physical development, economic development, and population growth have led to increased demand for power in the district over the last 10 years.
- Areas around Chiparamba, Mkowe and Makungwa have been connected to electricity through REA.
- Rural Electrification Authority (REA) aims to increase access to electricity in rural areas through infrastructure support from the current 3% to 51% by the year 2030.

No.	Key Issues	IDP Solutions
1	Lack of investments in Solar, Thermal, Wind and Gas plants	• Enter into 6 PPP's for clean energy partnerships with traditional leaders • Mapping of 15 sites for joint ventures between traditional leaders, private sector and LA • Carry out survey of land for possible investments • Conduct monthly sensitization radio shows on the benefits of clean energy

		• Conduct 10 sensitization road shows to promote use of clean energy • Conduct studies for solar and wind energy
2	The district Lacks capacity to start solar business	• Develop a solar energy motivation package for start-up businesses • Training of 75 solar SMEs • Identification and holding of stakeholder meetings quarterly • Develop concept note for CEEC on solar energy finance
3	The district lacks alternative cooking energy	• Secure land from traditional authorities for purposes of setting up 6 gas plants • Training of 100 local business people in gas for cooking • Link 100 SMEs to finances and resources
4	Lack of a filling station in the District	• Create an environment that attract investors.

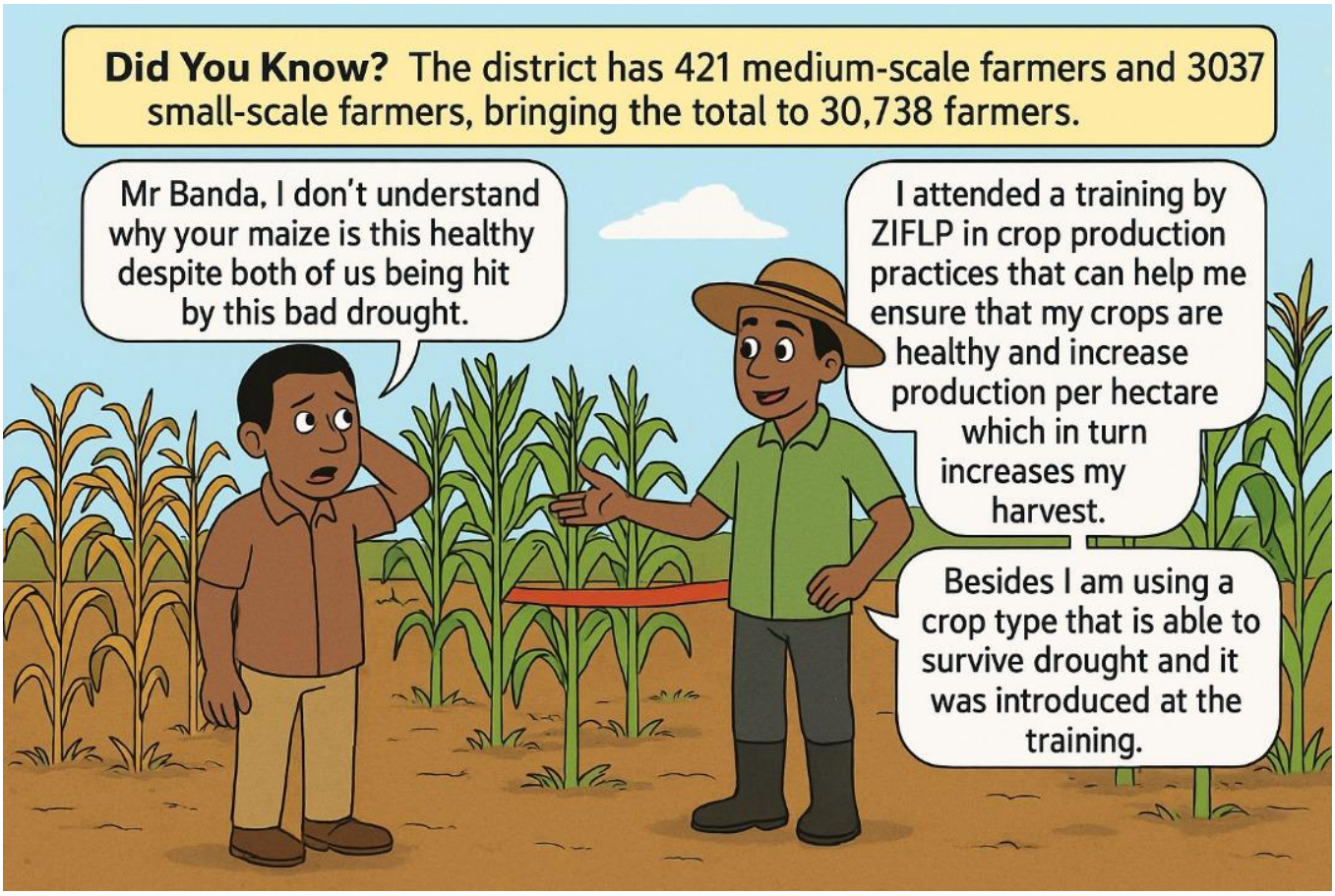


5.9 AGRICULTURE

Current State of Development

- Agriculture is the main economic activity in the district and most people get their livelihood from farming. The main crops farmed in the district are maize, tobacco, groundnuts and soya beans while common livestock include cattle, goats, poultry and pigs.
- The recommended ratio of One Field Staff (e.g. Camp Agriculture Extension Officer – CEO) to number of farmers is four hundred, i.e. 1 CEO: 400 Farmers. However, the current situation is that 1 CEO: 3,250 Farmers.
- The district does not have large scale farmers, it has 421 medium, 30317 small scale famers

No.	Key Issues	IDP Solutions
1	• Lack of training on crop production through smart and resilient agricultural practices	• Identification and mapping of 15 private sector institutions working in the area to support small-scale farmers with input distribution such as fertilizers. • Conduct training for 2,500 households in Smart and Resilient Crop Production Practices • Lobby for the recruitment of 500 Community Crop Extension Officers • Conduct farm 15 mechanisation trainings for farmers
2	Limited seed types	• Conduct 1,000 crop trials for various seed types.
3	Lack of farmer early Warning Systems	• Distribute weather forecasts reports to 2,500 farmers through Community Crop Extension Officers. • Conduct monthly radio programmes on weather forecast.
4	• Lack of depots for district reserves • Lack of maize market in the district	• Construction of 6 maize depots
5	• Lack of commercial farmers	• Secure 10,000Ha of land for commercial agriculture by engaging traditional leaders



5.10 COMMERCE AND TRADE

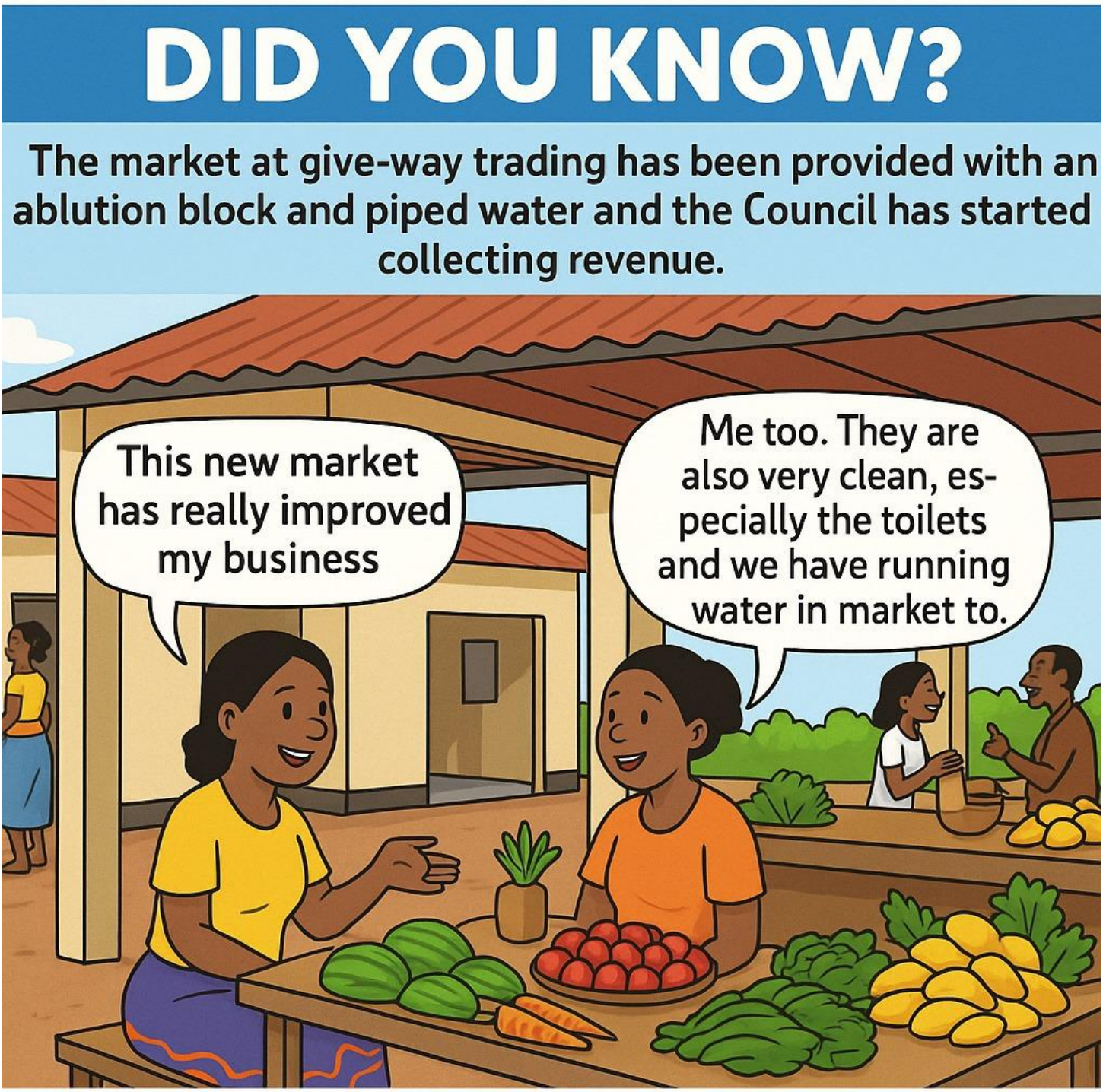
Current State of Development

- Kasenengwa district has less than 50% of the shops and market stalls currently generating revenue for the Local Authorities.
- An organised group at Chiwoko has started the processing of goat meat into sausage.
- The main economic activities of the district include farming and livestock rearing. Some of the major crops produced include cotton, tobacco, maize, sunflower and groundnuts for food and money.

- The district produces agricultural products though there is little change into value added finished products such as branded peanut butter and cooking oil.
- The Nc`wala traditional ceremony of the Ngoni speaking people is the main traditional ceremony in the district that brings revenue.

- Further, most of the manufacturing industries are located in Chipata; due to this, many people are leaving the district in search of employment opportunities in the industries. To minimise the migration of people from the district to urban areas, it is important to distribute industries in the district which are producing crops.
- More investment needs to be directed towards the formation of large-scale industries that will add value to locally produced crops, such as soya beans, maize, cotton, tobacco, groundnuts.

No.	Key Issues	IDP Solutions
01	Lack of information on how to setup businesses.	• Develop a Trade and Investment Promotion plan. • Develop an Economic Growth and Development plan. • Prepare a "How to Do Business" toolkit that reduces a lot of steps in getting the required documents. • Setup a One-Stop-Shop for all business registrations in the district. • Roll out e-based business platforms for business permits, renewals and applications. • Conduct sensitisation meetings on the effective use of E-platforms.
02	Lack of infrastructure to support trade and commerce.	• Identify 3 Local Areas Plans to be zoned as Economic Zones. • Shortlist 15 private sector joint venture partners to manage the Economic Zones. • Conduct Investment Expo to showcase potentials in the district.
03	Lack of processing plants for various crops	• Mapping of farming areas in order to site locations of the processing plant • Construction of four processing plant



ENVIRONMENTAL SECTORS

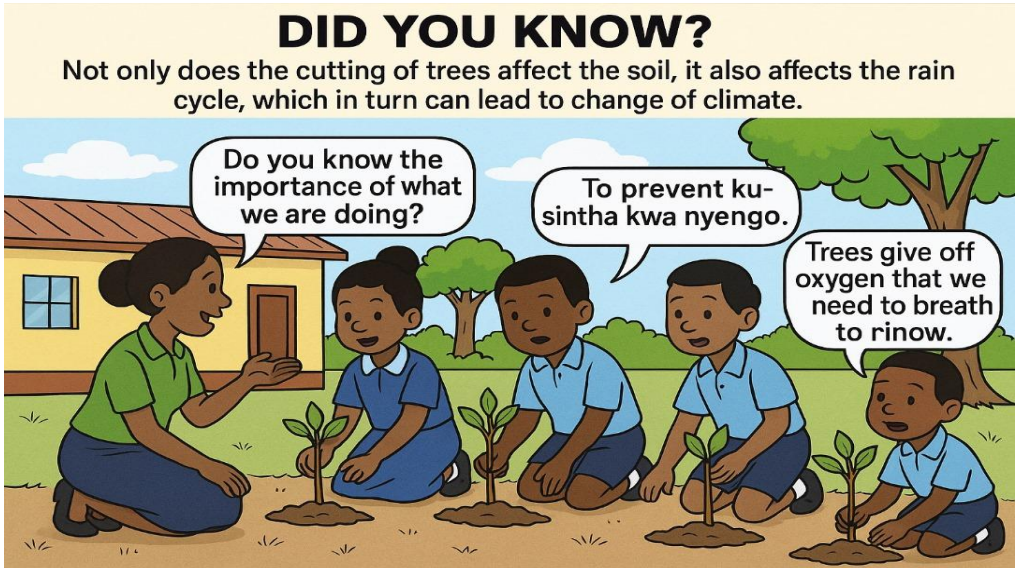
5.11 FORESTRY

Current State of Development

- The state of the seven (7) forests in the district is in danger of human activities which has led to them being heavily trespassed such as Mphomwa forest.

- However, Five (5) of the seven (11) forests (malambalala, banki, mphomwa, and Mukwaba) have been converted to community forest managements groups (CFMGS) which are being managed by the communities.
- Clearing of trees leaves the soil without cover and with the coming of rains, soil erosion occurs which badly affects agriculture. This entails that farmers will need more fertiliser to increase soil fertility so as to have large harvests.
- Not only does the cutting of trees affect the soil, it also affects the rain cycle, which in turn can lead to change of climate.

No.	Key Issues	IDP Solutions
1	Deforestation	- Set-up 10 community forests - Roll out Tree Planting Programme to 40 schools and Government Departments - Set up 10 Tree Nurseries - Recruit and train 10 Community Forest Committees - Recruit and deploy 75 forest rangers
2	Lack of forest management practices	- Training of 5000 households in sustainable forest use - Fencing of all aquifers in the district



6 STRATEGIES FOR RESOURCE MOBILISATION:

- Resource Mobilization training for Key Officers in the local authority
- Preparation of Revenue Mobilization Concept Papers

7 STRATEGIES FOR REVENUE ENHANCEMENT:

- Design Revenue Database for Own Source Revenue
- Develop a mobile app for revenue collection
- Training of 100 Revenue Collectors
- Design Digital Platforms to ease customer access and payments
- Design and deploy Digital Payment Platforms

8 CHALLENGES FACED ON FINANCING:

- weak revenue administration.
- incomplete revenue base information and weak revenue enforcement.
- The Council has been collecting revenue from various sources but the revenue has not been enough to finance its activities for all budget requirements.
- Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on businesses caused most of the them to close.
- General unwillingness to pay fees and charges.
- Limited understanding of fees by the public.

9 SOURCES OF IDP FINANCING

The main ways the IDP will get money include:

Personal levy: Every employee in the district who earns an income, pays a fee to the council. This money helps pay for the provision of services like garbage collection and sanitation in markets 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, firearm and trading licenses.

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

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 etc.

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

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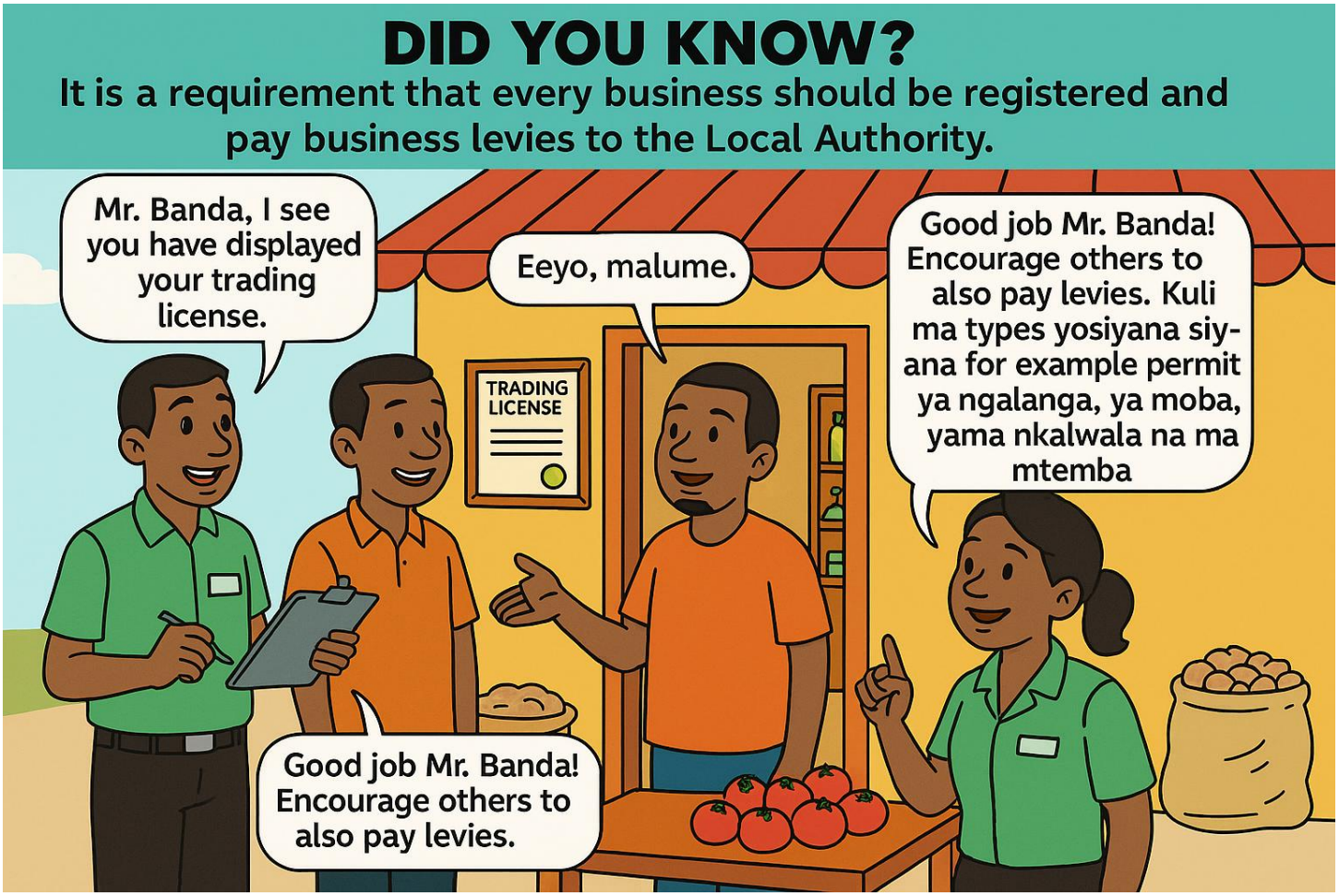


2. National Support

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

- Constituency Development Funds (CDF): community projects.

- Local Government Equalization Fund (for general council operations).
- 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.

10 THE ROLE 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.

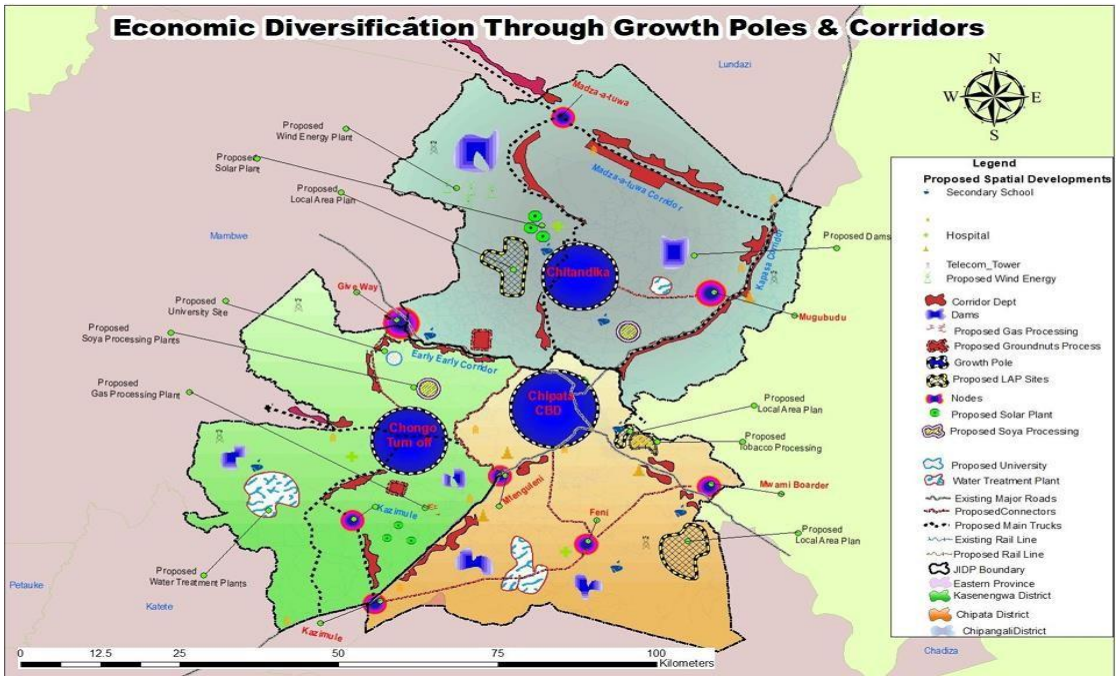
Monitoring and accountability: Citizens can observe the implementation of the IDP to make sure that planned projects and initiatives are effectively carried out. They can hold local authorities answerable to their commitments and use of resources.

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.

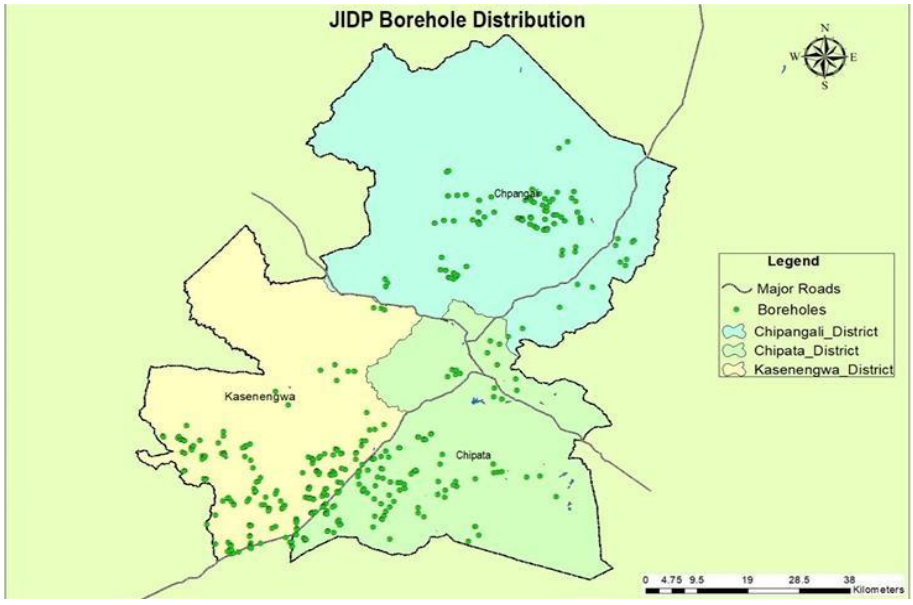
Partnership and collaboration: Citizens can work with local and central government officials in their district, NGOs, and other stakeholders to support IDPs. Building partnerships can strengthen community participation and increase development efforts.

Patriotism: Citizens have a duty to pay all council charges and comply with all laid down laws.

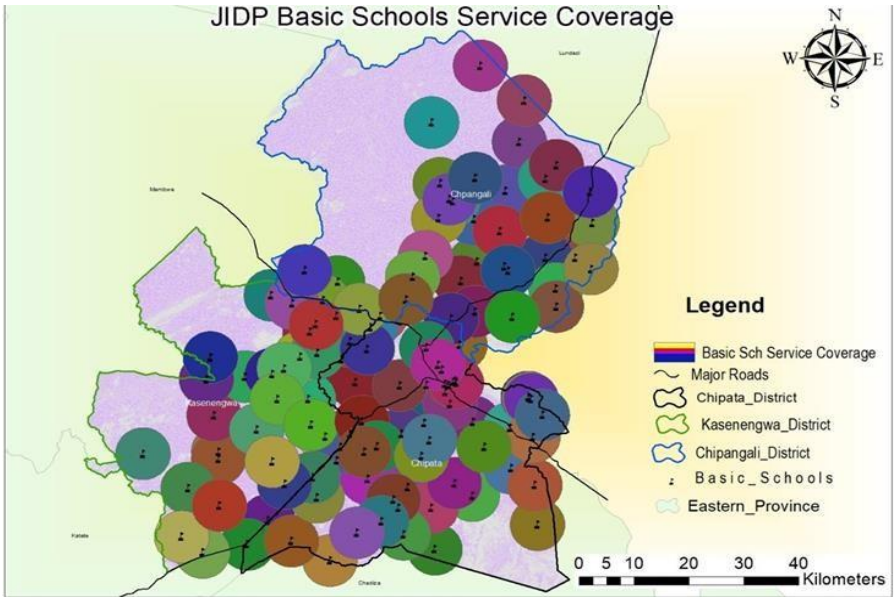
11 ANNEXURE- MAPS



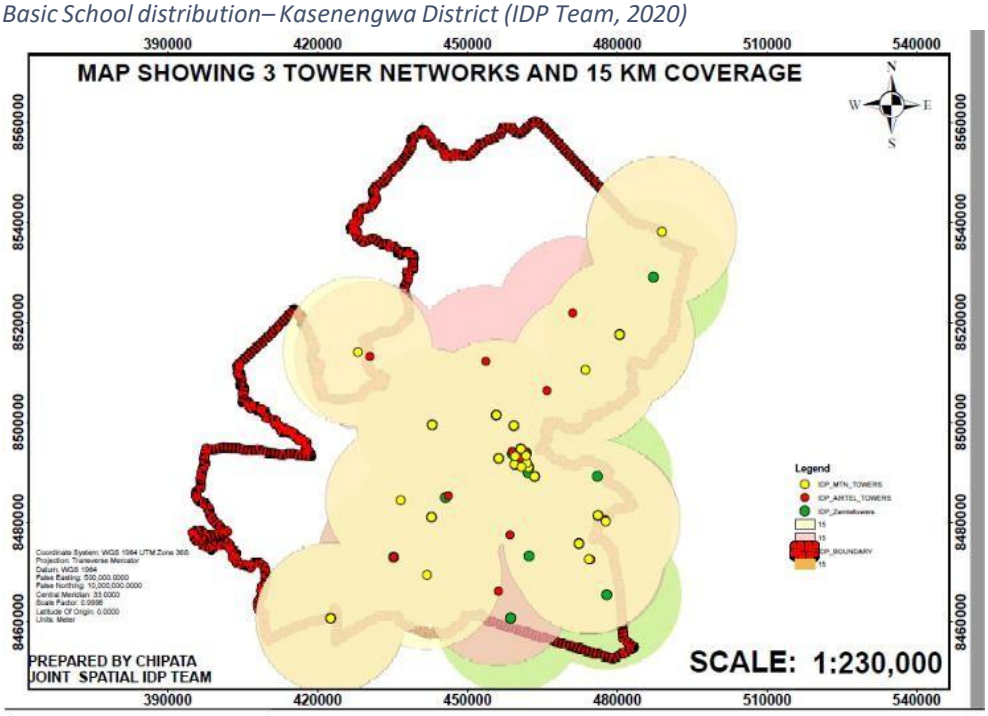
Preferred Development Scenario for the JIDP - Kasenengwa District (JIDP Team, 2020)



Borehole distribution - Kasenengwa District (JIDP Team, 2020)



Basic School distribution– Kasenengwa District (IDP Team, 2020)



Communication Towers in Kasenengwa (JIDP Team, 2020)

For more information kindly refer to the main document for the Chipata, Chipangali, Kasenengwa Integrated Development Plan (IDP) through the Kasenengwa Town Council Website: https://www.kasenengwacouncil.gov.zm