

*The Tree is my friend*



# REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

**BANGWEULU CONSTITUENCY**

**INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**2016 - 2025**

**SAMFYA DISTRICT**



*Poverty free Bangweulu Constituency*

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## FORWARD

**B**angweulu Constituency Integrated Developing Plan (BCIDP) is a product of well analyzed concepts and the application of critical thinking, the historical perspective and the main root cause of poverty and under development among the people of Bangweulu Constituency. The analysis is from Constituency, Ward, Zone and Household levels and the interventions are in response to the needs of the people at household level, making the household productive, hence reducing poverty.

The purpose of this integrated development plan is to have an efficient, effective and coordinated development. To achieve this every household must be part of production. It is sad that the poverty level in Bangweulu constituency is at 91% despite the constituency being endowed with rich natural resources. Therefore, strategic interventions target to reduce poverty by 50%, in ten years.

Focusing on the 2063 poverty free Africa aspiration, the BCIDP seeks to make Bangweulu Constituency amongst the best performers in global quality of life measures on high income, access to food, shelter, education and health. Bangweulu Constituency will attain this through making households productive in agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry and tourism. The methodology and model will systematically focus on the household productivity. Further, participatory, inclusiveness coupled with research and development, innovation and mass production, will result into sustainable industrial base of Bangweulu Constituency.

Therefore this calls for seriousness, commitment and dedication from Government Institutions, Traditional leaders, business community and full participation of the people who are the direct beneficiaries. It is our unwavering responsibility as citizens of Bangweulu Constituency to together bring the change we desire and define our own destiny and make Bangweulu poverty free Constituency. I have no doubt in my mind that they can never be a better time to make ourselves productive than now. Our projection is to reduce poverty by 50% in 10 years 2016- 2025.

**Hon. Anthony Kasandwe MP**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

**T**he Bangweulu Development Trust would like to sincerely commend all those who contributed to make the Bangweulu Integrated Development Plan a reality. Gratitude is extended to the Ward Councillors and the many households that were willing to give us the real picture on the ground.

Special Thanks goes to Mr. Gift Hajongola for his efforts and commitment in coordinating the IDP.

We in anticipation thank and acknowledge all those who will support us to realize our dream of poverty free Bangweulu Constituency; this is our focus, duty and responsibility which we have to push, until we realize it.

## INTRODUCTIONS

Bangweulu Constituency is one the Constituencies in the Republic of Zambia; located in Luapula Province, in Samfya District, with a populations of about 220,000 people, located in the heart of Samfya town and harbouring the biggest lake in Zambia, lake Bangweulu which is wholly owned by Zambia. Apart from Lake Bangweulu, the constituency has other lakes and also surrounded by several Dambos, wetlands and best rains and weather conducive for mass tourism, agriculture and livestock investments. The constituency has 9 political wards.

The greatest challenge in the constituency is poverty as reflected in the World Bank and Central Statistical Office report of March 2015, on poverty estimates at ward level in Zambia, Bangweulu Constituency stand at 91% on average as shown in the table below. This is despite the abundant natural resources that the area is endowed with.

### POVERTY MAP ESTIMATES AT THE WARD LEVEL- BANGWEULU CONSTITUENCY

SN	WARD	Provincial code	District code	Constituency code	Ward code	Poverty headcount	Std error	No poor
01	Chimana	4	407	67	11	76%	0.03	15,156
02	Mano	4	407	67	12	90%	0.03	16,292
03	Kantansya	4	407	67	13	94%	0.03	9,558
04	Isamba	4	407	67	16	94%	0.03	8,283
05	Kapata	4	407	67	17	92%	0.03	15,154
06	Musaba	4	407	67	20	93%	0.03	8,857
08	kapilibila	4	407	67	21	92%	0.03	3,417
09	Lumamya	4	407	67	22	94%	0.03	5,413
Average						91%		

Deeper reflection on how to deal with the escalating levels of poverty among our people gave birth to the development of the Bangweulu Constituency Integrated Development Plan (BCIDP) as a measure to directly respond to high unemployment, low incomes and consequent high poverty levels among our people.

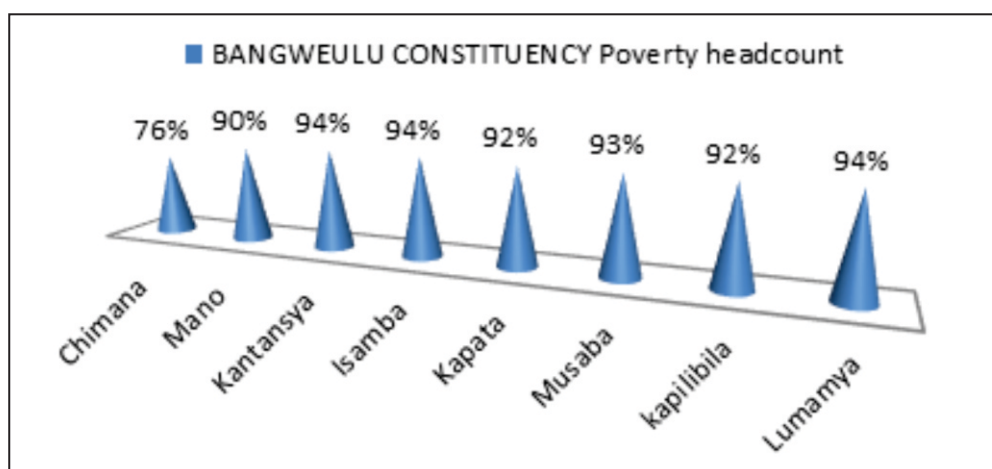
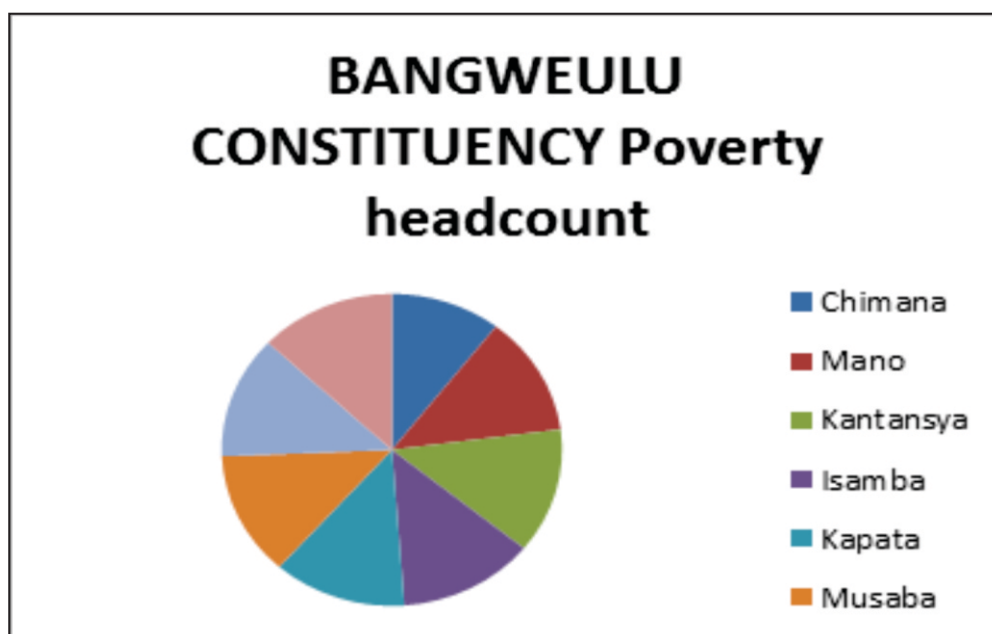
The BCIDP outlines strategies and interventions that would be deployed in finding practical solutions in alleviating poverty among our people.

The Constituency boast of the magnificent Lake Bangweulu with its sparkling white sand beaches a perfect precursor for beach fun fair activities. Bangweulu lakes have approximately 100 described fish species one third which are endemic and endowed with beautiful and colourful natural sceneries like lakes, swamps, lagoons and islands combined with diverse birds (flamingo, pelicans, ducks, cranes, storks, sand pipers), and wild life ( black Lechwe and tsessebe Antelope which are endemic to Bangweulu flood plains).

The Beautiful and fertile land for agricultural activities, coupled with natural vegetation for both wild life and livestock with status of animal disease free area when exploited can make Bangweulu a multi-sectoral industrial base.

In order to reverse the current poverty levels in Bangweulu constituency as shown on the graph. The Bangweulu Constituency Integrated Development Plan (BCIDP) in line with the Patriotic Front (PF) manifesto will focus on promoting Tourism, Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock, and environmentally climate resilient strategies, where people at household level will participate in production and enable them earn sustainable income which will trigger access to food, decent shelter, education and health care, hence improving their livelihood.

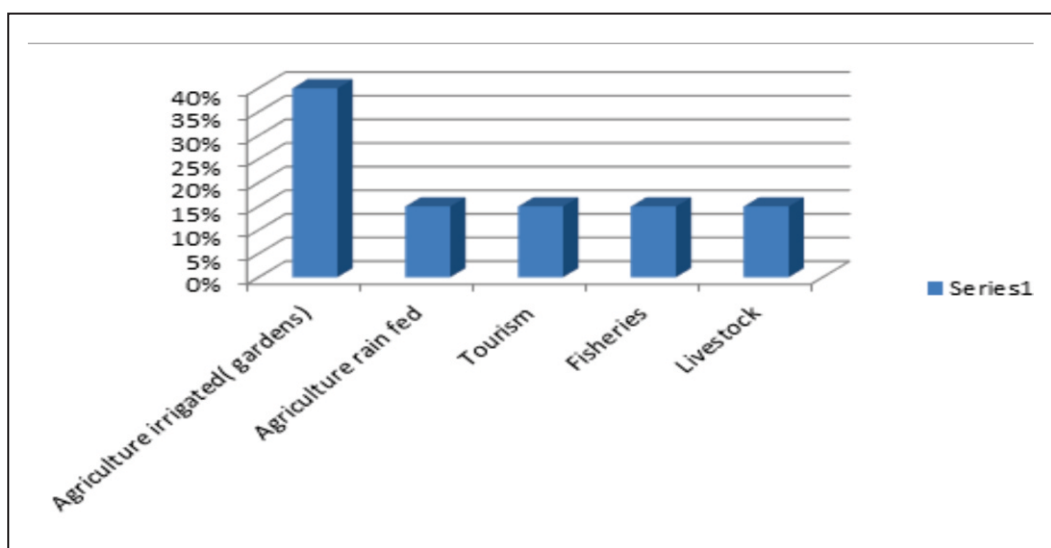
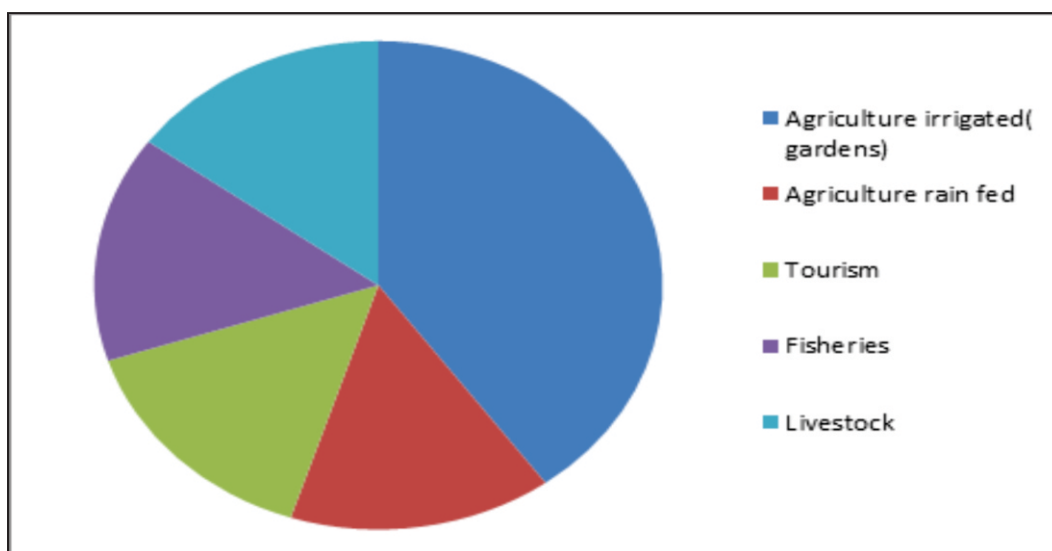
### CURRENT POVERTY LEVELS BY WARD



(Mapping Subnational poverty in Zambia, World Bank. CSO. March 2015)

The identified interventions with high employment and income creation potential will significantly contribute to the reduction of poverty each with specific targets as reflected in the graph below:

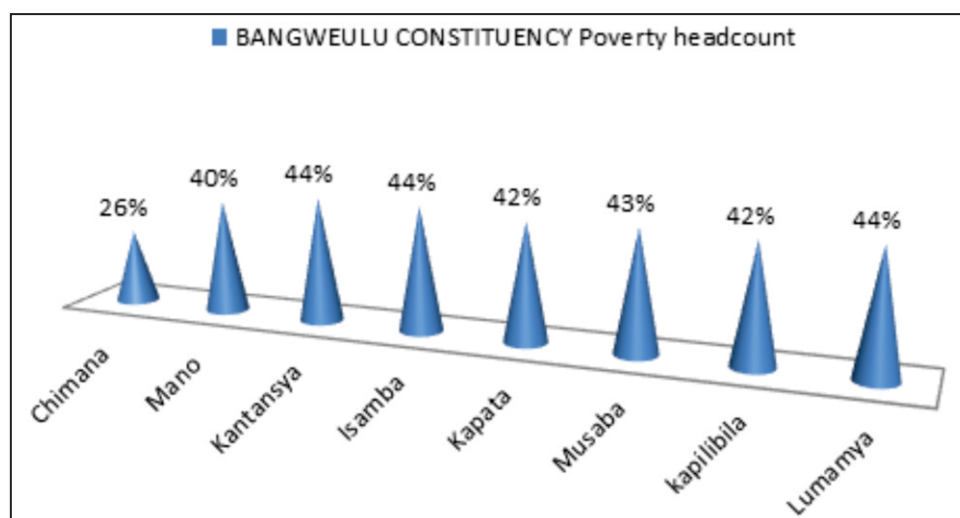
Interventions contributions towards poverty reduction	
Agriculture irrigated( gardens)	40%
Agriculture rain fed	15%
Tourism and forestry	15%
Fisheries	15%
Livestock	15%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100%</b>



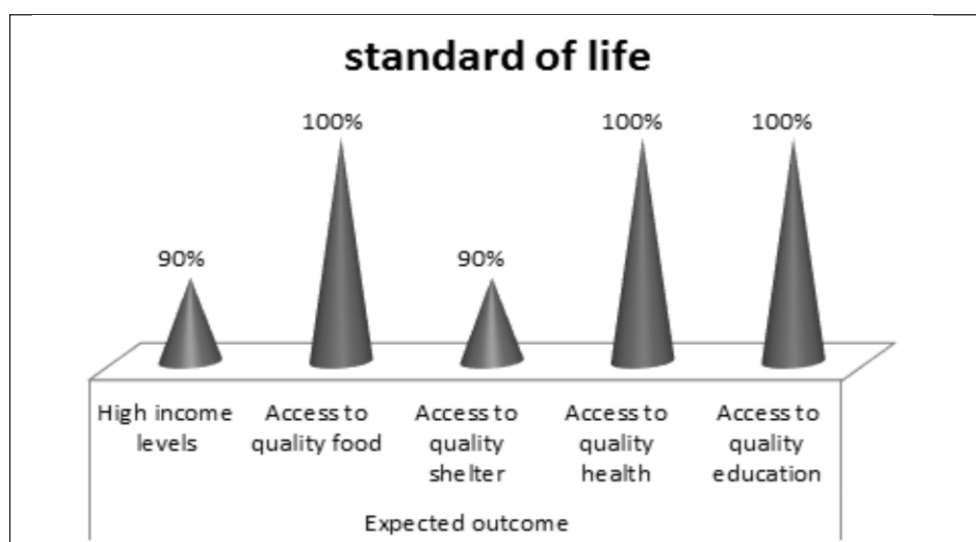


By the end of 2025 with full support of various stakeholders through the implementation of the BCIDP we hope to see poverty reduced to the levels (50%) as shown in the graphs below.

## Desired poverty reduction in 10 years



Expected outcome- standard of Life	
High income levels	90%
Access to quality food	100%
Access to quality shelter	90%
Access to quality health	100%
Access to quality education	100%





## DETAILED INTERVENTIONS – SOCIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

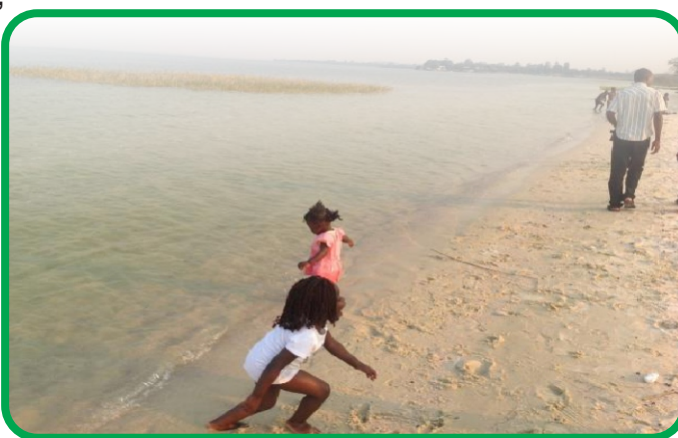
### TOURISM

In Zambia's Sixth National Development Plan 2011 -2015 whose theme was Sustained Growth and Poverty Reduction " tourism and its linkages was one of the priority sectors for development and potentially a major contributor to advance Social - Economic Development . The plan anticipated Zambia as a major tourism destination with unique features, a thriving industry that would contribute to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction by 2030.

Globally tourism is one the leading contributors to Nation's GDPs, where tourism takes the centre stage of commercial activities, in Continents like Asia, Europe, both North and South America, tourism is a commercial entity which gives life to the growth of many Nations. Many giant economies Tourism has a big share in economic activities. Africa's tourism is growing fast in areas like South Africa, North Africa and many countries like Egypt and many more.

But, what is interesting is that Zambia has the best far much better tourism destinations like the might Victoria Falls, the mighty sandy beach of Lake Bangweulu which can make tourists happier and enjoy the best natural tourism attraction. Samfya to be very specific has the best whitest sandy beach for a stretch of 100km, best clean water, ever green environment, attractive birds, animals, natural forests, beautiful vegetation and nice people cannot much anything, anywhere. The area is quite ideal for various water games. The sparkling white sand beaches area are a perfect precursor for beach fun fair activities. This makes Samfya the best destination for immediate investment in tourism.

Bangweulu Constituency is a home to the Great Lake Bangweulu which means



**Current Samfya Beach**



**Transformed Samfya Beach**

where the water touches the sky.

Samfya is also famous for the traditional and cultural music popularly known as Kalindula and kalela respectively. The Kalindula and kalela will be enhanced as a way of promoting and preserving the cultural heritage of the people of Samfya.

A well coordinated tourism investment in Samfya will directly and positively contribute to the wealth, job creation, improved living standards and poverty reduction among the people and make Bangweulu a tourist industrial destination.

### **Goal**

To make Bangweulu constituency the tourism industrial base

### **Key objectives**

- To develop quality integrated tourism plan
- To develop a full flagged cultural village
- To develop quality sports cast
- To develop a quality fish museum (Aquarium)
- To develop a modern shopping mall
- To develop a 2.5km runway
- To clean, decorate and land scape 30km water front Samfya beach

### **Key Activities/projects**

#### **Consolidated Bangweulu beech tourism plan**

The Bangweulu consolidated beach development plan will show clearly where each building/infrastructure shall physically be located and such will include:

- Lodges/hotels
- Play, Entertainment and Sports parks
- Fish museums
- Cultural Village park (Village Tourism)
- Research and development park
- Shopping malls
- Airstrip
- Administration block
- Beach Markets

#### **Cultural Village Park**

- Traditional Dance arena
- Traditional Exhibition Centre
- Traditional Restaurant
- Improved traditional village houses
- Traditional Training Centre
- Conference Hall

- Road Network along the Beach
- Water and sanitation network

#### **Sports cast**

- Development of ultra-modern sports complex by the beach to accommodate different sports activities to entertain tourist

#### **Fish museum (Aquarium)**

- Development of the fish museum, to show case the diverse fish species in Luapula to attract more tourist

#### **Shopping mall**

- Development of a modern shopping mall to make tourists have easy access to shopping services

#### **Airstrip (3km runway)**

- Development of an airstrip will make Samfya more accessible by air; thus, more tourists will be attracted to visit Samfya, land is readily available
- Cleaning of 30km water front beach
- This will increase the beauty and accessibility of the beach to as many tourists as possible

#### **Immediate investments needed**

- Clearing and cleaning of 10km stretch
- Designing and planning of 10km ( physical planning )
- Landscaping, decorations and tree planting
- Construction of supporting infrastructure with wood and traditional materials

#### **Expected outcome/impact**

- Increased hotel/lodge and other tourism infrastructure investments in Samfya
- Increased sports, entertainment and shopping facilities, enhancing tourism attraction.
- Airstrip enhancing accessibility of tourists to Samfya
- Creations of jobs to people who will participate in all these investments, target of about 5,000 jobs.
- Bangweulu constituency moving towards industrialization
- Development of Zambia

## FISH INDUSTRY

Over the years the number of fishers together with their fishing effort has increased while the Catch per Unit Effort (CpUE) has continued to fall from 12.0kg/100m net in 1984 to less than 2kg/100m net in 2010 (Musonda and Ngosa 2011). The population of fishers was 5,134 in 1994, 10,240 in 1998, 15, 113 in 2007 and 18,150 in 2012 (Ticheler, 1997; Ticheler and Chanda ,1998; Mbamwai, 2007; Musonda & Chipinda, 2012). The implication here is that there is a lot of pressure on the wild fisheries.



In the wake up call of diversification in Zambia's economy, the fisheries sub-sector has recently been considered as one of the country's untapped resources which should be developed in order to achieve not only food security in the country but also provide national income source. Because of the government priority in its policy for food security and the importance of fish as a cheap source of animal protein, available employment and income more drastic measures have to be undertaken other just than the dependence on natural water bodies and wild fish populations. The increasing gap in fish supply and demand in turn has also led increases in the price of fish. This has significantly reduced fish consumption particularly by the poor in the community and this threatens their food security.



Due to the high levels of fish depletion poverty levels among the people who are over dependent on fish have gone so high. To reverse the escalating levels of poverty there is need to increase an equitable contribution of aquaculture to food security and development, through improving and sustaining the income and employment conditions of people in the Bangweulu Fishery.

### Goal:

To make Bangweulu constituency the industrial base for fish industry.

### Key objectives

- To develop quality fish production systems
- To develop quality fish processing and storage facilities
- To develop quality fish market and marketing system

### Key Activities/projects

#### a. Fish production

Lake Bangweulu and other small lakes management which include:

- Removal of all illegal fishing gears
- Intensive restocking of fish in lake Bangweulu and other small lakes
- Development of fish cages- targeting 5000 cages

- Development of fish ponds – targeting 2,000 fish ponds
- Fencing and restocking of small lakes ( to be managed by clubs/cooperative targeting 5 small lakes)
- Development of fish hatchery to produce fingerlings for restocking fish
- Establishment of fish feed plant

#### **b. Fish processing and storage**

- Development of cold and dry fish storage facility
- Development of fish processing plant

#### **c. Fish marketing**

- Development of ultra-modern fish market facility to house more than 1000 marketers( mostly women and youths), land is readily available by lake shore.

#### **Expected outcome/impact**

- Increase food security through Aquaculture
- Increased employment and income generation opportunities
- High productivity of fish for both country consumption and export earning for Zambia
- High income level for fish producers, processors and marketers estimated of about 1500 people empowered through production, processing/storage and marketing of fish
- Bangweulu constituency moving towards industrialization
- Development of Zambia



## AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY

For so many years now most of our people have continued to view agriculture as a means of having food for their own consumption only. They have not gone beyond subsistence level. Agriculture therefore will be used as a spring board for improving livelihoods, boost production and enhance productivity not only to make households have sustainable food security, but also increase income levels at household level.

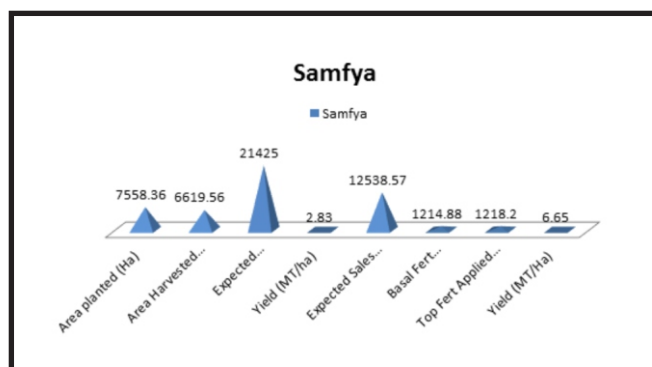
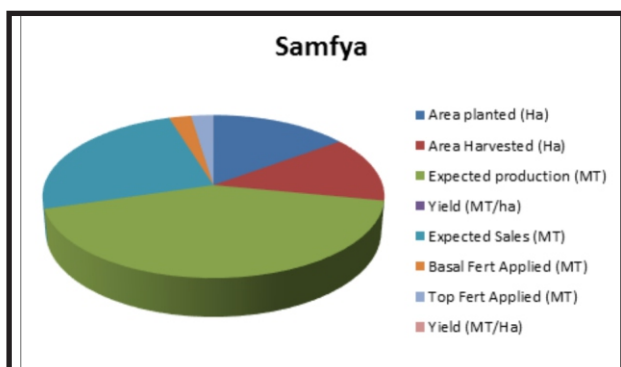


In the past few years Government has put many measures to ensure that farmers diversify their crops and increase production. However many households have in fact abandoned growing other crops and have only concentrated on growing maize at a very low production level as shown on the graph below. Through the implementation of the BCIDP diversification in terms of crop production such as legumes and vegetables will be emphasised.



### CURRENT PRODUCTIVITY – AGRICULTURE - MAIZE

Area planted Ha	Area Harvested HA	Expected production (MT)	Actual Yield (MT/ha)	Expected Sales (MT)	Basal Fert Applied (MT)	Top Fert Applied (MT)	Expected Yield (MT/Ha)
7558.36	6619.56	21425	2.83	12538.57	1214.88	1218.2	6.65



Source: Department of Agriculture Samfya District 2016

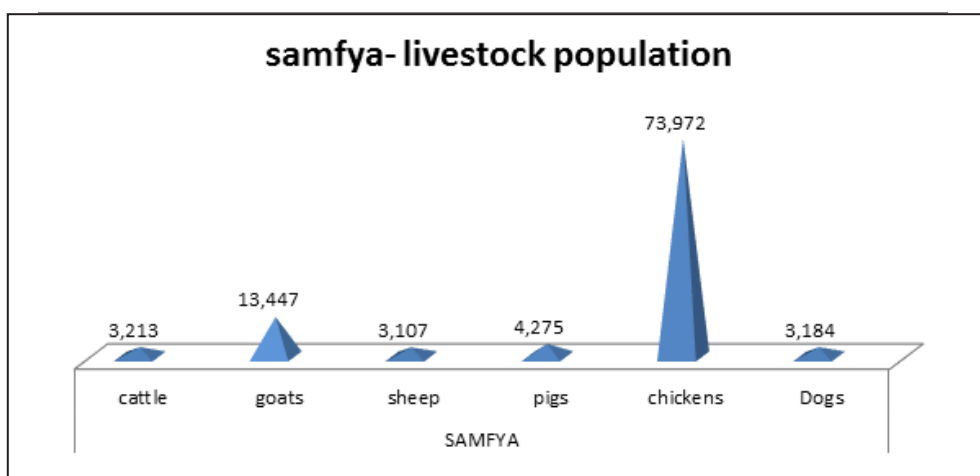
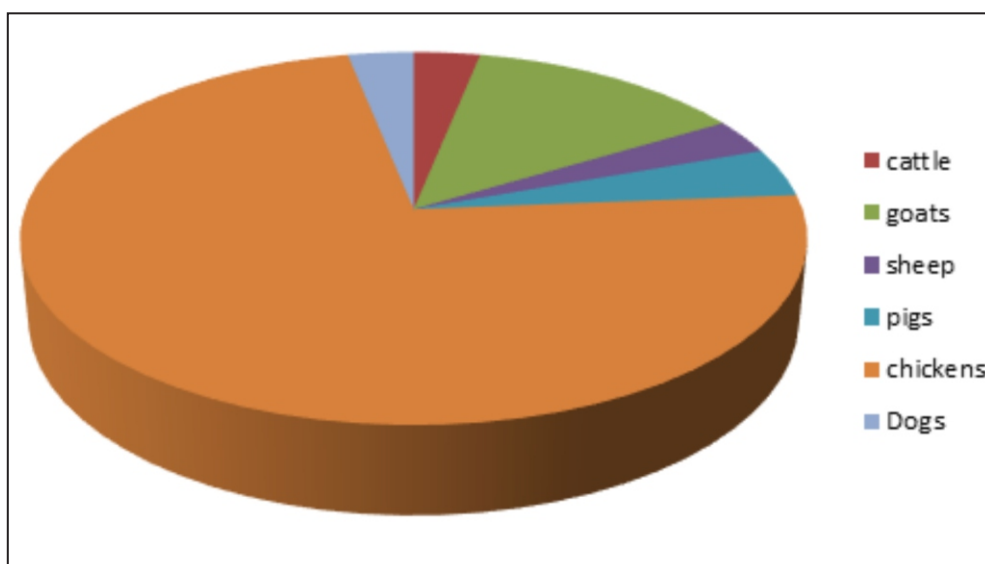
## LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

The whole of Samfya District has a population of just over 3000 cattle and Bangweulu Constituency has a smaller percentage, very few goats, sheep and chickens. It is fascinating that the constituency which is livestock disease free zone has below 1000 cattle.



### CURRENT LIVESTOCK POPULATION IN SAMFYA DISTRICT

SAMFYA -	cattle	goats	Sheep	pigs	chickens	Dogs
	3,213	13,447	3,107	4,275	73,972	3,184





Due to the limited numbers of livestock production in Bangweulu Constituency, the people have no access to nutritional productions of livestock, have no access to income, can't take their children to school, have no access to healthcare and can't afford quality shelter and food, hence making the people so poor and vulnerable. There is a realisation that livestock can play a major role in eradication of poverty. Since poverty is the biggest challenge Zambia is facing now, the number one Sustainable Development goal is to eradicate poverty now. The practical root to eradication of poverty is by making households productive through Livestock production.

## **Goal**

To make Bangweulu constituency the Agriculture industrial base

### **Key objectives**

- To develop a commercial agro crops farm with -out grower schemes for all wards
- To develop a commercial husbandry farm with -out grower schemes for all wards
- To develop a process plant for crops and storage facility
- To develop a processing plant for livestock and cold storage facility

## **Key Activities/projects**

### **a. Commercial farm - crops**

The commercial farm for crops shall have the following:

- High mechanised for both rain fed and irrigation crops and the farm will sit on no less than 3000 hectares of land and will employ up to 2,000 people.
- Have the training and demonstration facilities for out grower schemes
- Processing plant and storage facility right at the farm
- Systematic out grower schemes targeting 1,500 house holds out growers (Individuals, Clubs and Cooperatives).

### **b. Commercial farm – Husbandry**

The commercial farm for husbandry shall have the following:

- Ordinary and dairy cattle and shall sit on no less than 3000 hectares of land
- Goats and sheep
- Chickens( village and loans)
- Have the training facilities for out grower schemes
- Processing plant and cold storage facility for livestock right at the farm
- Systematic out grower schemes targeting 1,700 house holds out growers (Individuals, Clubs and Cooperatives).

## **Expected Outcome/Impact**

- Mass crop production, both rain and irrigated for local and export and estimated 2,000 people employed at the farms and 1,700 households.
- Mass meat and milk production for local and export
- Bangweulu constituency moving towards industrialization
- Development of Zambia
- Poverty eradication

## CONSERVATIONS AND CLIMATE CHANGE INTERVENTIONS

Climate change effects are more serious than what is written about it, globally industrialization and over pollution has destroyed natural world. In developed countries there is over pollution from industrialization and in less developed countries there is serious deforestation because most populations use wood as source of energy. In Zambia 80% of the population live without access to electricity exerting pressure on natural forests, causing devastating effects on the environment. This has led to serious depletion of forests in Zambia. Bangweulu constituency is not an exception; it is one of the victims of deforestation. Only about 1% of the population have access to electricity, the rest use wood energy. The depletion levels have reached alarming levels. The end to deforestation must be nurtured in the growing children through sustainable conservation approach where a child grows with the mind set and the love of nature and be able to conserve it for them and their future generations.

There is need for urgent interventions which are practical, responsive to the needs of natural stability and better environment for human habitation. As the constituency, we have devised practical strategies to respond to the needs of nature through sustainable conservation and children are on the centre stage of sustainable approaches as follows:



1. To develop school forest parks in all schools
  - Planting of 2 hectare forest in all schools each child to own a plant with a concept of “ the tree is my Friend” out going pupils will hand over their plants to the in-coming pupils for sustainability.
  - Plantation of 2 hectare fruits and banana and each child will have a fruit plant with the concept of “The fruit is my friend”.
2. Development of conservation clubs in all schools
  - Development of sustainable of conservation clubs to spearhead conservation models in schools( fish, trees, natural forests and general environment.

As a constituency, we hope that this will culture our children with conservation mind and be able to preserve what we have and plant more to make our environmentally sustainable.

## **Goal**

To make Bangweulu constituency the climate resilience place

## **Key objectives**

- To develop and do plantations and out grower plantations
- To protect natural plantations and restocked with wild animals
- To develop a nursery plant
- To develop school forest parks in all schools

## **Key Activities/projects**

1. To develop out grower plantations
  - Planting of 100,000 hectares plantations of pine, rubber, banana, fruits
  - Outgrower schemes to - wards/zones up to 100,000 hectares
2. To protect natural plantations
  - Protection of 5 x 2000 hectares of natural forests and restocked with wild animals
3. To develop a nursery plant
  - Well mechanised 20 hectare nursery plant for all the plants to be used in all plantations
4. To develop school forest parks in all schools
  - Planting of 1 hectare forest packs in all schools

## **Expected Outcome/Impact**

- Reduction of climate effects
- Development of Zambia
- Poverty reduction
- Sustainable environmental management

## ENERGY SECTOR

In Zambia 12.8 million people representing 80% of the population live without access to electricity of which 100% of these people live in the rural areas. Zambia's rural electrification access rate is low at 3.5% resulting from large land span and sparse population making it difficult to extend the national power grid to far-flung areas. The baseline trend is that supply of power in these remote rural areas is predominantly firewood.

About 99% of Zambia's electricity is produced from Hydro and in the last 2 years, climate change has affected the rainfall pattern reducing its installed capacity of 2,300MW to just 1,100MW making it difficult to sustain the current demand for electricity.

If nothing is done now to utilize other sources of energy to enable people to have access to electricity, then millions of people will continue to be using harmful sources of energy in Zambia and consequently remain under developed.

Samfya District is at the tail of ZESCO grid and suffer frequent power outages and interruptions. Any challenge faced within the ZESCO distribution network affects Samfya District. This scenario has adversely contributed to the escalating poverty levels in Samfya District which is currently at 91 % according to the latest World Bank and Central Statistics Office report on poverty.

Samfya District has not attracted any serious investment essentially due to the lack of consistent and stable power supply. In order to achieve the desired development, Samfya requires a stable and consistent supply of energy through investment in the energy sector.

Currently Samfya and Chilubi Districts are serviced by A 2.5 MW substation with only 4000 cliental accessing power from ZESCO out of a population of close to 400,000 inhabitants.

Samfya needs investment to support the projected development in the next 5 - 10 years as highlighted in the Bangweulu Integrated Development Plan.





## HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY



### Goal

- To Develop four Zonal health service delivery in Samfya

### Key objectives

To develop zonal health service delivery in Kapata Peninsula and Tuta catchment areas

### Key Activities/projects

Development of zonal health service delivery in Kapata Peninsula and Tuta catchment areas which will include:

- Upgrading of infrastructure at four health centres to second level clinic with maternity wing and children section
- Installation of modern equipment at four zonal clinics
- Acquire 4 ambulances to be stationed at each of the four zonal clinics

### Expected outcome/impact

- Improved primary health care service delivery
- Increased quality of life of people in Bangweulu constituency
- Increased productivity of people
- Development of Zambia

## EDUCATION SERVICE DELIVERY

### Goal

- To Develop four Zonal Secondary education service delivery

### Key objectives

To develop four zonal Secondary education service delivery in Kapata Peninsula and Tuta catchment areas

### Key Activities/projects

Development of zonal education service delivery in Kapata Peninsula and Tuta catchment areas which will include:

- Construction of 4 secondary schools with full furnished infrastructure
- Acquire 2 vehicles for inspection and supervision of schools
- Develop Chisangwa into a full-fledged developed Agriculture training centre

### Expected outcome/impact

- Increased quality of education of people in Bangweulu constituency
- Increased productivity of people
- Job creation and poverty reduction
- Increased number of skilled people
- Development of Zambia

# WATER FACILITY

## Goal

To provide quality water and garden development to Chinsanka, Kasanka, Mpata and Kapata communities.

## Key objectives

- To provide quality water to the four identified communities
- To develop garden for each households for business

## Key Activities/projects

1. Provision of quality water
  - Installation of water pump, water tank and distribution lines to the clinics, schools and markets in the identified areas
  - Installation of communal taps in communities
2. Development of business gardens
  - Each household to acquire ½ a lima
  - Each household to grow different vegetable as business using water from the facility

## Expected outcome/impact

- Reduced disease burden of more than 40,000 people in the four communities
- Increased productivity of the people through vegetable growing
- Increased quality of life of the people
- Creations of jobs to people who will participate in gardening investments, target of about 2,000 jobs.
- Bangweulu constituency moving towards industrialization
- Development of Zambia





## BANGWEULU TRAINING INSTITUTE

In order to realise the constituency development dream, there is need for human resource development to drive and implement key activities and plans highlighted in the integrated development plan.

### **Goal**

- To Develop a training institute in Samfya

### **Key objectives**

### **Key Activities/projects**

The training institute will offer courses in:

- Fisheries
- Maritime
- Tourism
- Food processing
- Catering and hotel management

Development of infrastructure which will include:

- 10 lecture rooms
- 2 conference halls
- Dining hall
- Kitchen
- Office block( 5 roomed)
- Library
- Computer lab

### **Utility**

- Acquire 3 utility vehicles
- 2 minibuses
- 20 computers
- Furniture

### **Expected outcome/impact**

- Increased skills base for production
- Increased productivity of youths in Samfya
- Creations of jobs to people who will participate in training institute, target of about 2,000 jobs in five years
- Bangweulu constituency moving towards industrialization
- Development of Zambia

## **ROAD SECTOR AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE**

- Upgrade Kapata road to bituminous standard
- Grade and gravel Mano Ninge Mabukunda Fibalala road
- Grade and gravel Katumba Yongolo road
- Grade and gravel Kapela Kalungu road
- Design and upgrade Mwamfuli Market and the entire village
- Identify and lobby for land for the expansion of the township
- Upgrade and improve the water network and delivery system in the township
- Upgrade Kafubashi Milenge road to bituminous standard
- Dredging of all canals
- Improve water transport

## **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BCIDP AND FINANCING PLAN**

The Bangweulu Development Expansion Trust (BDET) will be responsible for the implementation of the Integrated Plan as well as mobilising resources from various stake holders that include, Government Institutions, local and international organizations, as well as creating a strong bond with the business community and the Private sector through group consultative meetings where BDET shall lobby for financial support to support the implementation of its programs. The BDET pledges prudent use of monies donated for the purposes of poverty reduction in the Constituency.

# Model for Implementation of Development Activities

## INTRODUCTION

In order to practically implement this plan, a standard model below shows systems at all levels for real participation of households from constituency, ward, and zone up to household level. The implementation will be such that households themselves will plan, implement, monitor and evaluate.

## OBJECTIVE

To make Bangweulu constituency a developed constituency

## METHODOLOGY

### LEVEL ONE - CONSTITUENCY

- To be managed by Bangweulu Expansion Development Trust
- Planning, coordination and implementation
- Learning centre
- Research and development
- Conduit for all development activities
- M & E of all development projects

### LEVEL 2 - WARD

- To be managed by the ward development committee
- Learning centre
- Research and development
- Planning, implementation, M & E

### LEVEL 3 - ZONE

- To be managed by the zone development committee
- Learning centre
- Research and development
- Planning, implementation, M & E

### LEVEL 4 - HOUSEHOLD

- To be managed by the households
- Research and development
- Participatory production
- Planning, implementation, M & E

### Planning, saving and investment for households

- each household to open an account  
Break down of households' income expenditure
- 40% for reinvestment
- 30% for domestic consumption
- 30% for capital projects starting with a house – using standard plan



