



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

ONE MEHEBA LOCAL AREA PLAN (2024 - 2028)



KALUMBILA DISTRICT
(2023)

Kalumbila Town Council,
P.O Box 110560, Kalumbila,
North-western Province, Zambia



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

ONE MEHEBA

LOCAL AREA PLAN

(2024 - 2028)

**A Productive, Inclusive and Self – reliant
One Meheba**



Prepared in accordance with the approved Kalumbila Integrated Development Plan in collaboration with the Kalumbila Town Council, Department of Resettlement and Office of the Commissioner for Refugees
Supported by JICA



FOREWORD FROM THE PERMANENT SECRETARY

The “One Government approach” to the development of Meheba is a strategy that holds great potential for creating sustainable and inclusive communities. This approach recognizes the interconnectedness of host communities, refugees, and former refugees and seeks to harness their collective potential to achieve common development goals. To us, it is a demonstration of Government’s desire that prioritizes unity, shared responsibility, and joint accountability as the building blocks for a brighter future. Meheba is one community and its success benefits all. We pay special tribute to His Royal Highness Chief Mumena for his wisdom on the One Approach to Meheba and this process is testimony of his goodwill to see Meheba become a model of community development.

The traditional silos that have separated host communities, refugees, and former refugees often lead to missed opportunities for collaboration and growth. Even when evidence has shown us that we can do more together, there has not been a deliberate attempt to work together off a single plan. The “One Government approach” challenges these divisions and instead emphasizes the power of solidarity and togetherness.

In order for the Meheba Local Area Plan (M-LAP) to achieve human focused and centered development, a framework of shared responsibility aimed at fostering a sense of belonging and mutual support, transcending the often divisive “us versus them” mentality is urgent. With this common development goal to encourage all stakeholders to work together towards a Meheba that benefits everyone through a participatory goal-setting process, involving all the voices of community members to ensure inclusivity adds to our resolve for a brighter Meheba. It is also crucial that accountability is shared across the board, both local and national governments, alongside various community stakeholders including the private sector, to take collective ownership of the development agenda allowing all to share in the successes and setbacks, and fostering a spirit of unity and collective learning. Additionally, the M-LAP emphasizes Government’s desire to give power to grassroots by empowering local actors to take the lead in shaping their future, thus ensuring that development efforts are context-specific and sustainable. We recognize that Meheba does not exist in isolation and therefore, this LAP will be implemented in collaboration with provincial and national bodies to provide a supportive ecosystem and resources that enables the local community to thrive.

By adopting the “One Meheba approach,” we want to transform the way we view and build Meheba, transcending boundaries, fostering inclusion, and recognizing the potential within each individual, regardless of their background or status. The Plan offers a new path towards sustainable development, where the collective power of the host community, former refugees and refugees become a force for positive change.

Ms. Mavis Nkomeshya

PERMANENT SECRETARY

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

FOREWORD FROM THE COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The One Meheba Local Area Plan comes at a time when the Government of the Republic of Zambia has taken a paradigm shift in the protection and management of asylum seekers, Refugees and Persons of Concern through the model that encompasses host communities called the Modernization of Refugee and Host Communities Settlement Approach (MORHCSA). This approach recognises the value of Refugees and host communities to the economic development of the Country once they are self-reliant. Besides, Refugees face challenges largely due to inadequate infrastructure and poor service in the settlements, poor coordination among different players, and limitations in the legal and policy frameworks which adversely affect the capacity of refugees and people of concern to enjoy their full human rights and effectively contribute to national socio – economic development through knowledge sharing and skills transfer. The One Meheba Local Area Plan is therefore envisaged to operationalize governments thrust towards modernising refugee settlements in Zambia. It is hoped that the identified strategies of stakeholder coordination and mobilisation of resources will transform Meheba into a more productive and industrialised settlement thereby creating opportunities for self-reliance among refugees, people of concern and hosting communities.

Although the administrative coordination of the Meheba Local Area Plan falls in the auspices of the Kalumbila Town Council, the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees will continue to provide its statutory mandate and guidance to ensure planned activities are implemented within the law but in sync with other cooperating partners and stakeholders. It is further envisaged that different stakeholders and players in Meheba will explore this LAP to align their activities within the settlement and for tracking progress being made towards achieving both the MORHCSA and National Strategic Development objective of not leaving anyone behind. I therefore, implore all stakeholders to come on board and supplement government's efforts in modernising and developing Refugee Settlements in Zambia and particularly Meheba through the Local Area Planning process.

PROSPER M. NGANDU, (PhD)

COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND INTERNAL SECURITY

FOREWORD FROM THE COUNCIL SECRETARY

The Kalumbila Town Council is delighted to oversee the development of the One Meheba Local Area Plan as a planning instrument for guiding district development in line with the approved district Integrated Development Plan (2023 – 2033) and the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015. Meheba is one of the five (5) strategic areas earmarked for development under the Kalumbila IDP others being; Manyama, Kisasa, Mutanda and Mumbeshi. The Meheba LAP is also the first to be developed under the revised national decentralization policy which has placed much emphasis on inclusive and participatory approaches to local economic development. The One Meheba Local Area Plan was developed through extensive stakeholder engagements from the affected communities, Ward Development Committees, Civic leaders and many other stakeholders and players as a testament for inclusive and participatory development.

The development of Meheba is envisaged to be particularly peculiar due to its ethnic diversity spanning beyond local tribes and cultures which also incorporates various nationalities and the administrative dynamics oscillating around Kalumbila Town Council, Office of the Commissioner for Refugees and Department of Resettlement under the office of the Vice President. These coordination factors have previously posed as a challenge or impeded the anticipated development of Meheba which the LAP has endeavoured to highlight and provide possible strategies to address them. Kalumbila Town Council being at the core of ensuring equitable distribution of resources and development in the district will continue working with other stakeholders to coordinate and provide oversight to ensure people in Meheba are part of the overall district development agenda.

The Kalumbila IDP recognises Meheba as one of the strategic areas with potential to be a food basket for the district through agriculture production, value addition and promote job creation for both former refugees, people of concern and hosting communities. The Council will therefore commit to work with other stakeholders in mobilising resources and providing requisite services required to achieve this goal. This LAP will therefore help the council in coordinating development and ensuring equitable distribution of resources.

MS. MUMBALI WAMUNYIMA
COUNCIL SECRETARY
KALUMBILA TOWN COUNCIL

Acknowledgment

The development of the One Meheba Local Area Plan could not have been successful without the unwavering support of the Permanent Secretary (Special Duties) Ms. Mavis Nkomeshya in the Office of the Vice President – for providing leadership and coordination of resources and stakeholders throughout the process. Special thanks also go to the Commissioner for Refugees under the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security, Dr. Prosper Ngandu and the Director of Resettlement under the Office of the Vice President, Mr. Cooper Chibomba for the technical guidance and ensuring that the process was in tandem with the national strategic objectives of MORHCSA and Resettlement Scheme Development Plans and provision of key contacts, reference materials and inputs into the plan. We further take cognisance of Kalumbila Town Council Secretary Ms. Mumbali Wamunyima for dedicating enough and competent human resource who effectively managed and coordinated the process at district level. Further special thanks go to the Northwestern Provincial Planning Authority Executive Secretary Mr. Raymond Lukomona for the critical technical reviews; the Principal Land Resettlement Officer Mr. Paul Chisanga; the Meheba Refugee Officer Mr. Castro Singelengele and the Scheme Manager, Mr. Cryil Luweyi for the coordination and provision of key resources and inputs into the process. We further acknowledge the time, inputs and feedback from various stakeholders such as UNHCR Solwezi/Zambia, Lumwana Mines, Trident Foundation, World Vision Zambia, Caritas Czech Republic, and all other government and non-government entities. We also recognise the role of the district and Block coordinating team Mr. Chama Musonda the Assistant Town Planner from Kalumbila Town Council, Mr. John Chalwe and Ms. Rose Nyamire for coordinating community meetings, facilitations and translations as well as providing key data and data collection. Councillors from Matebo, Mwajimambwe and Mumena Wards and WDC members and all district line ministries under the DDCC played a key role in coming up with this plan.

Last but not the least, this process could not have been possible without the support from JICA for funding the process as well as the technical reviews and administrative support.

JOSEPH ZULU
Kalumbila Town Council
DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER

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List of Abbreviations

CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CEEC	Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission
COR	Office of the Commissioner for Refugees
DMMU	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit
DoR	Department of Resettlement
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EHT	Environmental Health Technologists
FISP	Farmer Input Support Programme
FRA	Food Reserve Agency
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
KTC	Kalumbila Town Council
LED	Local Economic Development
LIA	Local Integration Area
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MORHCSA	Modernization of Refugee and Host Communities Settlement Approach
NGO	Non – Governmental Organizations
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PHN	Public Health Nurse
PoCs	Persons of Concern (refugees, former refugees, and asylum seekers)
PSIR	Planning Survey and Issues Report
RDA	Road Development Agency
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRP	Sustainable Resettlement Programme
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
WDC	Ward Development Committee





One of the Crossing Points in Meheba, 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It has generally been observed that, from the inception of Meheba as a refugee camp in 1971, there has been no coordinated approach to managing the spatial and socio-economic development of the entire area. Further, despite the geographical proximity of Meheba Refugee area and Meheba Resettlement Scheme, most of the development interventions have been undertaken in a siloed manner resulting in a number of such interventions not yielding in commensurate sustainable social and economic impact on the general livelihoods of the people in and around Meheba.

The one Meheba Local Area (LAP) is first plan to be developed under the approved Kalumbila Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2022–2031 and in accordance with the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015. The One Meheba LAP is particularly unique as it champions a unitary approach to developing Meheba by integrating 3 institutional development strategies: (1) the District Integrated Development Plan which positions Meheba as a potential food basket for Kalumbila and the region; (2) the policy guidelines and revised development approach of the Department of Resettlement focusing on transforming resettlement schemes into highly productive areas; and (3) the government's paradigm shift in refugee response and management of refugee settlement and host communities espousing for modernizing refugee settlements and host communities.

Contents of this LAP were therefore informed by the foregoing and inputs based on wide stakeholder engagement and participation covering communities, civic and political leaders, government and non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, the private sector, UN agencies and traditional authorities among others using different participatory approaches and data collection methods. The LAP profiled gaps impeding the development of Meheba – the prominent ones being around deplorable and inadequate key infrastructure, low agriculture production and poor coordination among different players in and around Meheba.

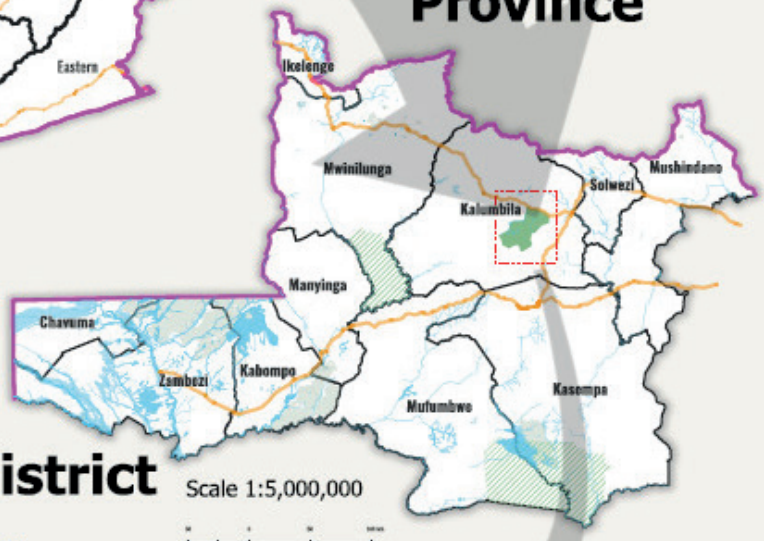
The One Meheba LAP has thus outlined its 5 year implementation plan starting 2024, envisioning in the long-term's to transform Meheba into a Productive, Inclusive and Self – reliant Human Settlement. This could be achieved through the modernization approach by provision of basic social and economic infrastructure; promotion of agriculture productivity, industrialization and job creation; and effectively enhancing collaboration among different players in Meheba through coordinated resource mobilization, prioritization of interventions and redistribution of benefits both for PoCs and host communities. Achieving these milestones is estimated to cost around ZMW 359,053,012.81 over the five-year period with the anticipation that Meheba will be transformed, improve the livelihoods of people in Meheba and positively impact on the surrounding communities. The success of this LAP squarely lies on its use by the stakeholders in all its facets from programming, implementation, resource mobilization and monitoring and evaluation of all activities.

Zambia



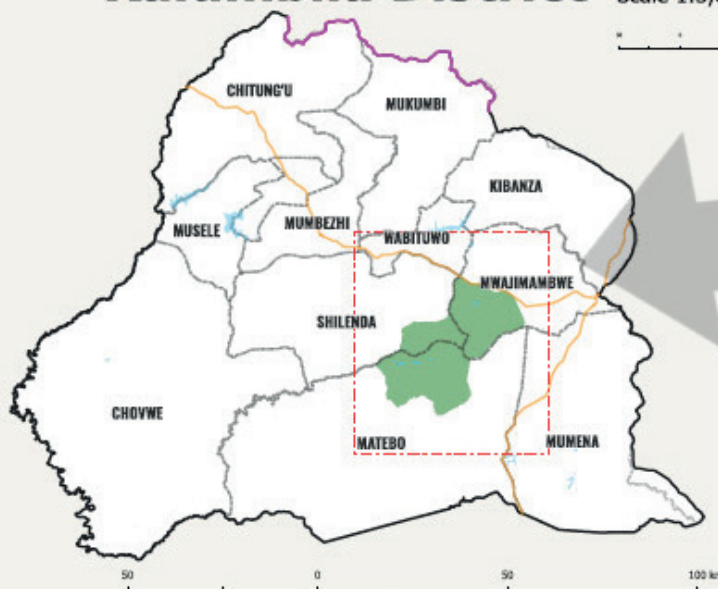
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Kalumbila District



Scale 1: 800,000

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SECTION ONE

GENERAL INFORMATION

1 Introduction

Local Area Planning is a relatively new phenomenon in Zambia being espoused under the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015. Under the integrated planning approach, a Local Area Plan (LAP) is used as a principal planning instrument which provides a detailed proposal for the development of an area designated for development under a district Integrated Development Plan (IDP). A LAP is implemented and reviewed within 5 years falling within the period of the approved district IDP. The LAP indicates priority areas for housing development, informal settlement upgrading and improvement, social service provision, infrastructure development, re-vitalisation, renewal and maintenance, local economic development and poverty alleviation. It also provides for local community democracy, public participation, accountable governance and other planning principles.

The One Meheba Local Area Plan is one of the first plans to be developed under the approved Kalumbila Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2022–2031 and in accordance with the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015. The One Meheba LAP is particularly unique as it integrates 3 institutional development strategies: (1) Kalumbila district's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) which positions Meheba as a potential food basket for Kalumbila; (2) the policy guidelines and revised development approach of Resettlement Schemes by the Department of Resettlement (DoR) under the Office of the Vice-President aimed at transforming resettlement schemes into highly productive areas to promote industrialization, value addition and job creation; (3) and the government's paradigm shift in refugee response and management of refugee settlement and host communities with the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees (CoR) espousing for modernizing refugee settlements and host communities. The One Meheba Local Area Plan is therefore an integrated planning framework which was developed based on the foregoing guiding principles recommending strategies that will ensure effective stakeholder coordination and collaboration, resource mobilization and information sharing with a view to maximise the overall impact of interventions on human development in Meheba and surrounding communities.

This LAP is both a statutory plan developed in accordance with the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 and Guidelines for Integrated Development Planning and a representation of issues, views, development needs and aspiration of communities in and around Meheba, DOR, COR and a range of other stakeholders. The LAP was developed through rigorous stakeholder consultations, data reviews and analysis – and results have been presented in four main sections; Section One provides the Background and General Information about Meheba;

Section Two presents the Planning Survey and Issues which provides a detailed situation analysis for Meheba discussing gaps, potentials and opportunities to achieve the strategic development goals for Meheba. The Development Framework and Spatial Development Framework which discusses the vision and overall development goals for One Meheba and land use development theories are presented in Section Three. Section Four presents modalities of Monitoring and coordinating LAP activities among different stakeholders and preconditions for the successful implementation of the LAP.

1.1 Overview of the LAP Process

Prior to the development of the One Meheba LAP, it was generally observed that, from the inception of Meheba as a refugee camp in 1971, there has been no coordinated approach to managing the spatial and socio-economic development of the entire area – the trend which has negatively affected the overall livelihood conditions of majority of the residents in the area. It has further been observed that despite the geographical proximity of Meheba Refugee area and Meheba Resettlement Scheme, most of the development interventions have been undertaken in a siloed manner. As a result, a number of such interventions have not yielded commensurate social and economic impact on the general livelihoods of the people in the area.

Based on the foregoing, the One Meheba Local Area Plan covering both the refugee and local integration area was developed with a view to provide a common process and basis document for residents and all other key stakeholders to plan and implement their interventions in the area systematically and efficiently. More specifically, based on the positioning of Meheba in the Kalumbila IDP, the objectives of the One Meheba LAP is to;

- i. To identify opportunities for the development of Meheba as the “food basket for the district and surrounding areas”
- ii. To create an environment that ensures food and job security of the local population through enhanced agriculture production, value-addition, and industrialization
- iii. To provide modern infrastructure and services in Meheba to ensure the settlement is liveable and provides conditions for everyone to enjoy human rights

The One Meheba LAP commenced in April 2023 starting with stakeholder mapping, followed by various stakeholder consultations which involved meetings with traditional authorities, stakeholders from the line ministries through the District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC), civic leaders, Ward Development Committee (WDCs) representatives, NGOs and the private sector which mainly involved the Trident Foundation and Barrick Gold Mining Company–Sustainability Department. Other consultations involved community meetings which were held in all 8 Blocks of Meheba, both in the refugee settlement and resettlement scheme). In order to validate findings, spatial data was also collected using mobile data collection devices. Water sources such as boreholes, wells; health and education facilities; places of worship; businesses, markets ;and other spatial features in Meheba were captured and used in the analysis for a comprehensive situation analysis. Identified issues and data collected was validated against existing institutional resources, statistics, and reports as part of the review process. The One Meheba LAP is governed by a number if policy guidelines which have been discussed in subsequent section.

1.2 Historical Background of Meheba

Meheba is one of the oldest refugee settlements in Zambia. It is reported to have been hosting refugees as far back as 1947¹. It was officially declared a Refugee Centre in 1971 under Statutory Instrument No. 133 of 1971². At its peak, the area hosted about 47,670 refugees and asylum seekers in 2003, mainly from countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Angola, Rwanda, Burundi and Somalia.

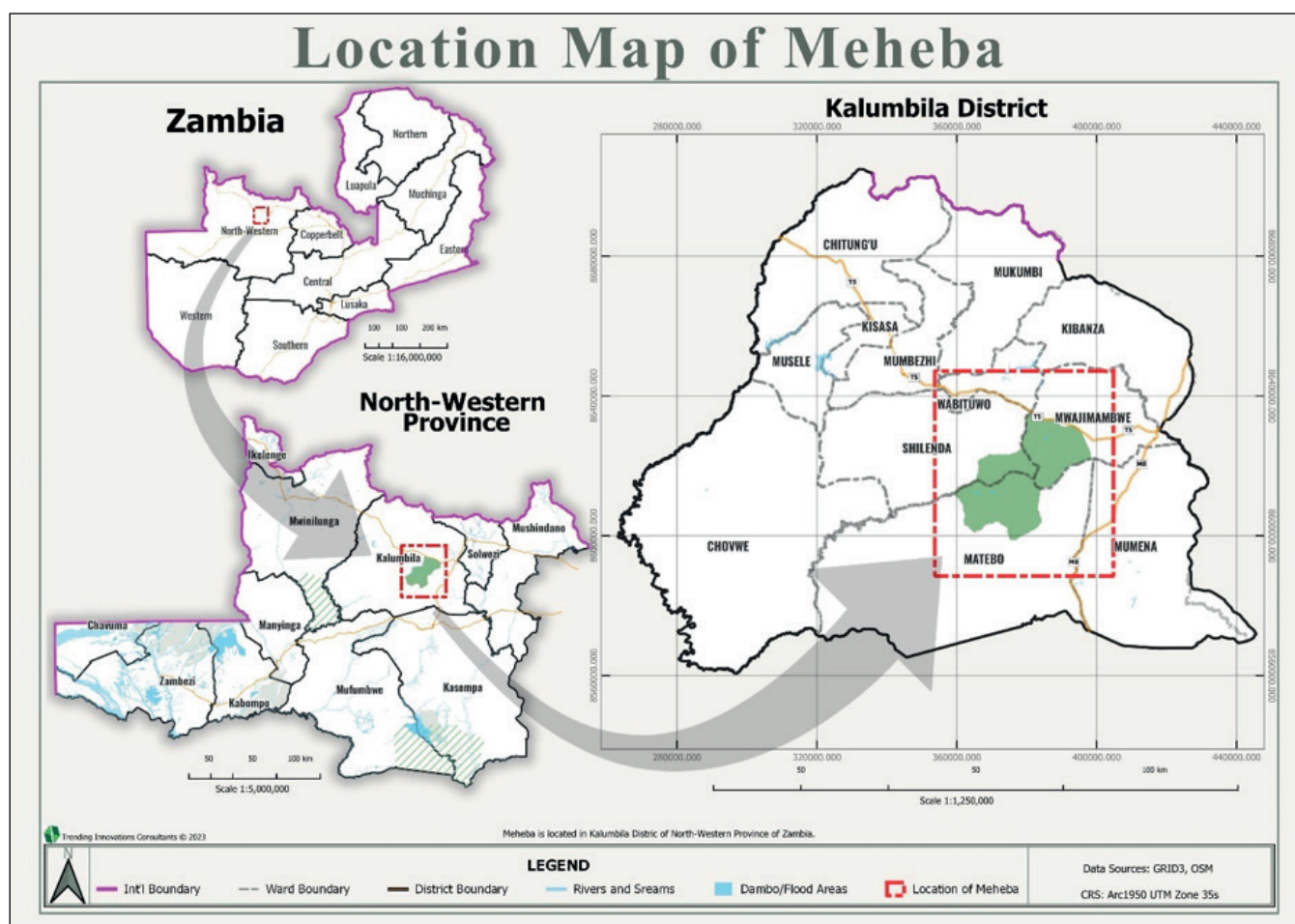
In 2002/2003, tripartite agreements on the repatriation of Angolan and Rwandan refugees were signed between respective governments, the Government of Zambia (GRZ) and UNHCR, leading to the mass voluntary return, mainly of Angolan refugees. After a decade, in 2012/2013, the GRZ invoked the cessation clause for the refugee status of Angolans and Rwandans refugees, initiating the “local integration” of those who opted to remain in Zambia. In 2014, as part of the GRZ’s local integration of these “former refugees”, part of the refugee area was degazetted into a Resettlement Scheme. Resettlement schemes which originally fall under the Resettlement Programme being implemented nation-wide since 1988 were identified as areas where former refugees could relocate to, from the refugee settlements where they formerly lived, initiating their process of cohabitation with Zambians. With facilitated repatriations to Angola and DRC, the population of Meheba significantly reduced particularly around the early 2000s. Current new arrivals are mainly from the DRC since 2017³.

1.3 Location Characteristics

Meheba is located in the heart of Kalumbila District of North Western Province which is about 113 km northwest of Solwezi District and about 598 km from Lusaka City. Kalumbila is one of the 11 districts in North Western Province which lies on the Mutanda – Mwinilunga (T5) road connecting Mwinilunga, Ikelengi and Angola in the northwest and M8 road which connects Chavuma, Zambezi and Kabompo on the south. Meheba falls along the T5 Road 8 km southeast of Lumwana Mines and about 36 km northwest of Mutanda junction (See Figure 1.1). It lies between latitudes 12°32’30” S and 12°41’30” S, and longitudes 25°42’0” E and 25°45’0” E, at an approximate altitude of 1,250 m above sea level.

-
1. Based on historical information from the local traditional authority.
 2. See Statutory Instrument No. 133 of 1971 in Appendix 1
 3. UNHCR, Meheba Refugee Settlement Profile, 2018

Figure 1.1: Location of Meheba



1.4 Description of the Planning Area

Meheba covers an approximate area of 687.34 square kilometres. It stretches in the south-westerly direction for about 36.9 km from the T5 Mutanda – Mwinilunga Road until Mwafwe River on the southern and eastern borders and Meheba stream on the northwestern part. The area also shares borders with Kayonge, and Kananga settlements on the northern side and Shilenda on the West.

1.5 Administrative Characteristics

Politically, Meheba falls within Solwezi West Constituency and seats on the confluency of Shilenda, Matebo and Mwajimambwe wards of Kalumbila District – hence having a representation of 3 Ward Councillors and Ward Development Committees (WDCs) (See Figure 1.1).

Administratively, Meheba is divided into the Refugee settlement (Blocks A, B, C and D) covering 22.2 percent (about 152.88 km²) of the area and the Resettlement Scheme or Local Integration Area (Blocks E, F, G and H) covering the other 77.8 percent (about 534.46 km²) of the total area. The Refugee area is under the administrative jurisdiction of the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees under the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security, while the Local Integration Area (hereinafter referred as LIA) is under the auspices of the department

Department of Resettlement in the Office of the Vice President. However, both institutions collaborate and coordinate on a number of issues that aim at improving the status and welfare of the area and people therein.

Traditionally, the area falls within 2 Chiefdoms namely; Mumema covering areas predominantly in the southeastern part of the area, and Matebo in the northwestern part. The 2 Chiefdoms provide traditional oversight in the area being the custodian of local culture, traditions and history for the people in the area and beyond.

1.6 Land Tenure and Administration System

Based on the land tenure system in Zambia, all land is vested in the President held in perpetuity for and on behalf of the people of Zambia⁴. However, the administration of land is either under customary tenure falling in the auspices of traditional authorities or state (leasehold) which falls within the mandate of the Commissioner of Lands or administered through other statutory bodies like local councils, Departments of Agriculture and/or Resettlement.

Land in Meheba falls under state land tenure. Land in the Local Integration Area is administered by the Commissioner of Lands through the Department of Resettlement while land in the refugee area is also administered by the Commissioner of Lands but administratively falls under the Commissioner for Refugees. Land under the LIA is planned by the Provincial Planning Authority in collaboration with Kalumbila Town Council in accordance with the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 and administered to the public by the Commissioner of Lands through the DoR in line with the Resettlement Policy of 2015.

Notably, land falling within the refugee area has a long-standing internal administration pattern defined only by roads and blocks which provides a systematic approach in attending to a range of administrative processes and procedures around refugee management. In essence, refugee areas have no defined land use plans which provide for systematic zoning and guidance on “Highest and Best Use” of land for the available land. Buttressing calls to modernise and improve standards of the refugee settlements in Zambia, CoR noted that there has been a general misconception that refugee settlements are temporary arrangements resulting in most of them generally not being well planned and consideration for inherent long-term needs, aspirations, culture and backgrounds of PoCs hardly taken care of⁵.

1.7 Physical Characteristics of the Planning Area

1.7.1 Topography

The topography of Meheba is dominated by gently rolling hills formed by the erosion of the upland plateau; the average altitude is 1,250 metres above the sea-level and is defined by the drainage pattern of the Mwafwe and Meheba Rivers and their tributaries. Although there is little noticeable difference in altitude across the planning area, many of the water courses flow through deeply incised valleys. In forested areas away from rivers and streams, slopes are gentle with gradients of between 1.5 and 3.0 percent⁶. The generally flat terrain provides lower production related costs both for small- and large-scale farmers. For instance, it is easier and cheaper to use different types of equipment such as animal draught powered ploughs or tractors for land clearing, land preparation, planting and harvesting. Irrigation in even terrains is also much easier to manage while soil fertility and management is easier due to reduced soil erosion.

4. See Part II, Section 3 of the Lands Act CAP 184 of the Laws of Zambia

5. CoR, *Modernization of Refugee and Settlement Approach*, 2022

6. (ZARI, 2017)

1.7.2 Climate

Meheba area experiences a semi-equatorial type of climate, characteristic of high temperatures and high rainfall occurrences. The average length of the rainy season is just over five months with December, January and February experiencing the highest rainfall while November and March have less⁷. The average number of rainy days is estimated at 190 while the length of the growing season is way over 200. The mean annual precipitation in the area is between 1,000 and 1,500 mm.

Meheba Planning Area has three distinct seasons: the warm-wet season, stretching from November to April with mean temperature of 26 degrees Celsius; cool dry season from May to August with mean temperatures varying between 14 and 24 degrees Celsius. The hot dry season is experienced during the months of September and October with maximum mean temperature of 32 degrees Celsius⁸. The minimum temperatures are at its lowest in June and July, averaging between 5 and 8 degrees Celsius, which show a fairly rapid rise into October. Temperatures continue to rise until December and in January it is maintained at 17 degrees Celsius until the end of the rains. Such climatic characteristics which fall within normal to slightly above normal conditions provide Meheba with conducive conditions for agriculture production of a variety of crops both during and off the rainy season.

1.7.3 Hydrology

Meheba has a number of water bodies ranging from seasonal to perennial streams which traverse the area mainly flowing in the southeasterly direction. Major water courses in the area include the Mwafwe and Meheba Streams on the Southeastern and northwestern parts of Meheba respectively which form natural boundaries on either side. These constitute the 2 largest water bodies in the area which not only hydrate Meheba but also provide rangelands and marshy areas in their courses. Other water courses include streams – the Kamiwa in the southern part, Shikundwe on the northeast, and tributaries of Meheba on the west; and Kapumbwa dam besides other smaller seasonal streams which run through the area draining into the main water courses and forming sporadic patches and stretches of dambos in a number of places (See Figure 1-2). These are key community resources for the area useful for livestock grazing, rice farming and gardening.

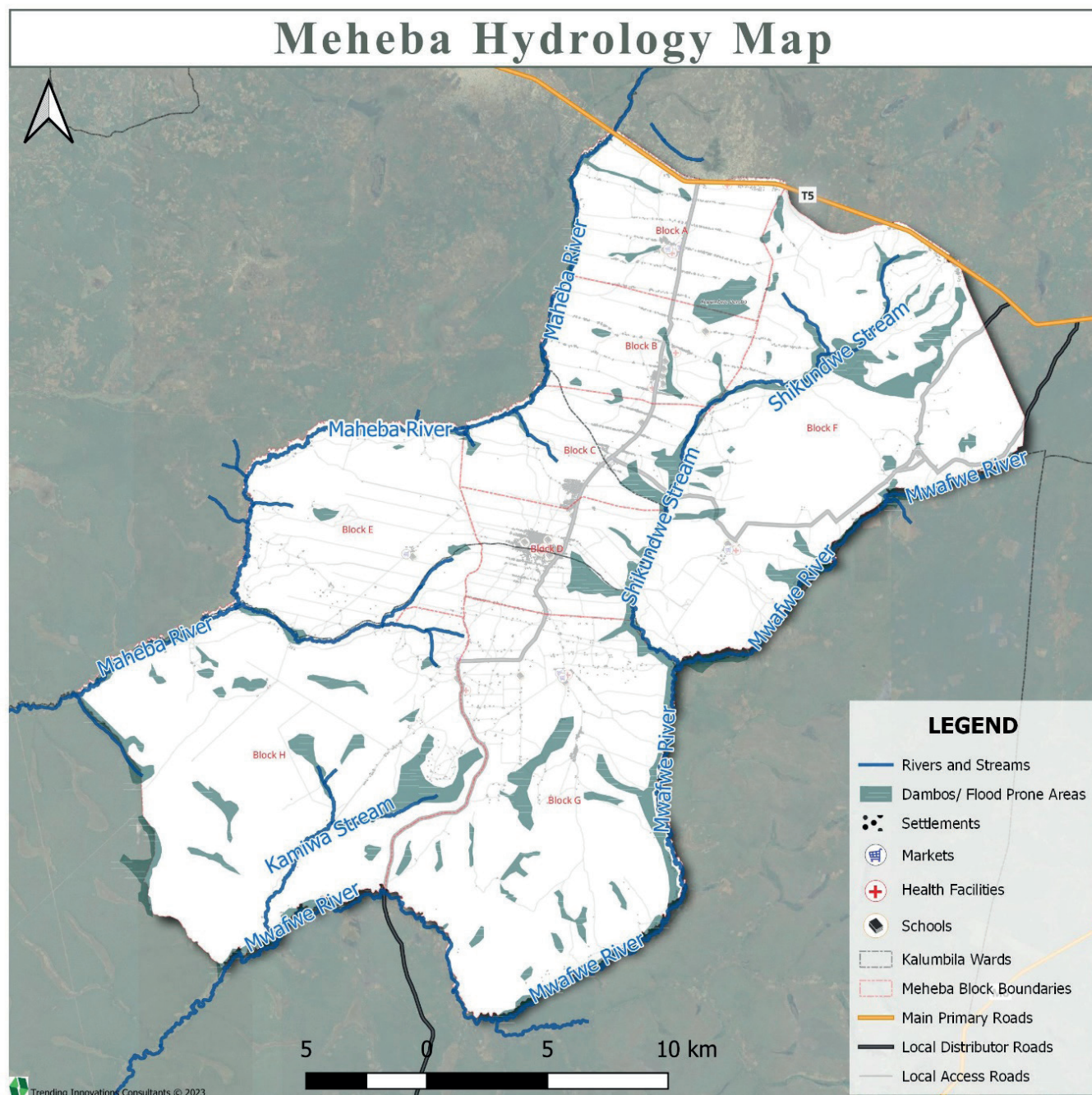
Water logging occurs in some areas of the planning area especially during rainy seasons due to poorly drained fine clay-like loamy soils formed by the impervious dolomitic underlay. For groundwater, much of the movement to the surface is through capillary action which is efficient in fine soil types such as clays (vertisols). The water table is low due to the rock structure underlying the Meheba area presumed to be an intensely hermitized clay/rock and biotite schist in origin due to its strongly hermitized state⁹. With such hydrological characteristics, water harvesting technologies can easily be established for irrigation to promote agriculture although this opportunity has not been exploited.

7. (North West Rail, 2012)

8. (MLGH, 2012)

9. (North West Rail, 2012)

Figure 1.2: Hydrology of Meheba



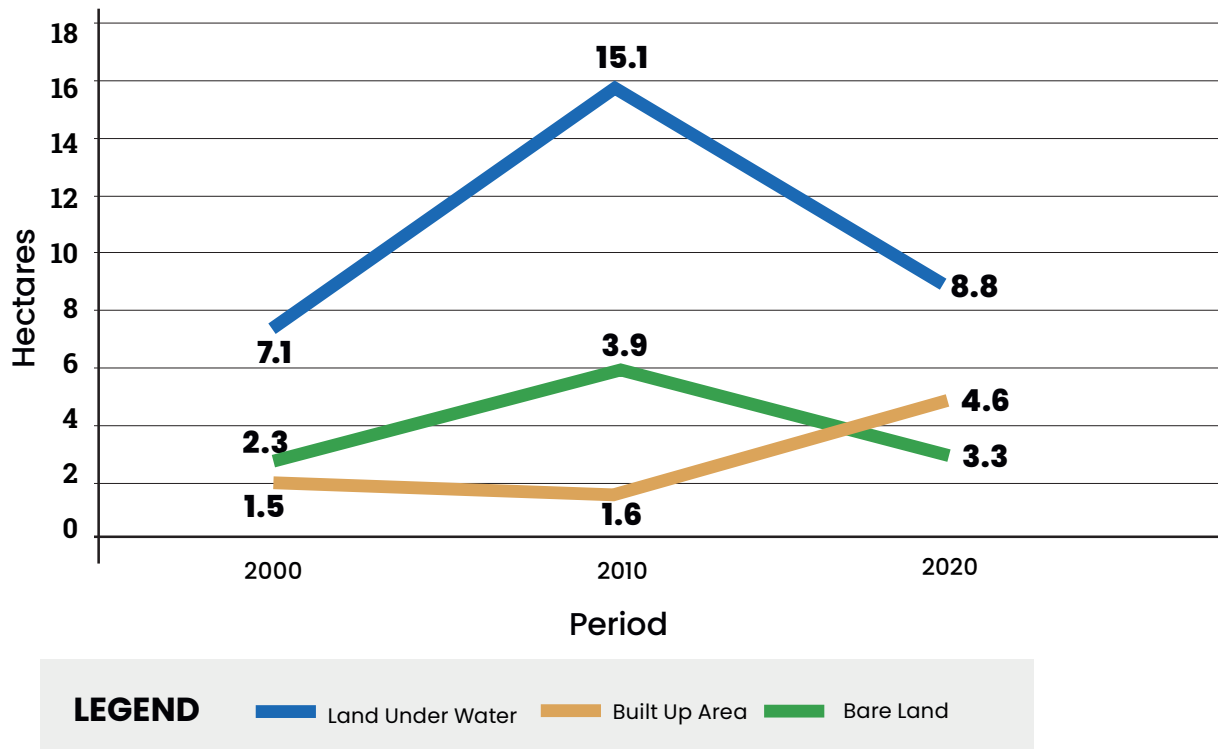
However, a synopsis into the surface water cover shows that increased human activities coupled with climate change are posing a threat to surface water distribution. According to the land cover analysis,¹⁰ areas covered under water reduced by almost 43.5 percent from around 15.49ha in 2010 to 8.75ha in 2020 most of it lost to either built up or farming activities – and the trend is likely to continue as the population grows (See Figure 1.2). Reduction of surface water sources may negatively affect livelihood activities that depe

nd on these resources such as reduced rangelands for livestock grazing, rice farming areas, fishing and gardening. There is therefore a need to identify strategies of exploiting and

10. Landsat-7 Image Collection (LANDSAT/LE07/C02/T1_L2) U.S. Geological Survey

managing these resources sustainably such as investing in water harvesting technologies and modelling to avert future impacts.

Figure 1.3: Change in Land Use cover in Meheba



1.7.4 Storm Water Drainage

The area uses the natural landscape to channel water into nearby streams and dambos. The few engineered drainages available are not in good condition and this often leads to flooding during rainy seasons. The northeastern part of the area has the highest elevation of 1,360 metres and the lowest being around Blocks G and H in the south with an elevation of 1,250 metres. Therefore, the area requires a drainage system to channel water across a height difference of 110 metres. Currently drainage is poor resulting in crossing challenges at stream and road intersections. This situation adversely affects accessibility of services by residents during the rainy season.

1.7.5 Vegetation

The vegetation in the planning area is predominantly Miombo woodland which is dominated by tree species of Brachystegia, Julbernardia and Pericorpsis locally known as Musamba, Mutondo and Mubanga respectively. This vegetation is virtually a Western extension of the Chingola vegetation. The main vegetation types in the area include, Miombo woodland, Parinari forest, Chipya, swamp forest, grasslands, Riparian Forest, Termitaria vegetation and bush groups and Kalahari woodland on sands. Woodlands are of significant importance to the area, as they have a number of ecological functions including providing habitat, soil protection, and overall, as a source for food, fuel, medicine, fruits, seed, and honey for the local people. Tree Species dominated by Brachystegia, Julbernardia and Isoberlinia among others which constitute the Miombo, Mutondo and Mutobo yield hard, heavy timber and are suitable especially for mining and other craft works.¹¹ These resources provide opportunities for communities to earn incomes and sustain their livelihoods if exploited and utilised sustainably.

11. (KTC, 2023)

1.7.6 Land Use Characteristics

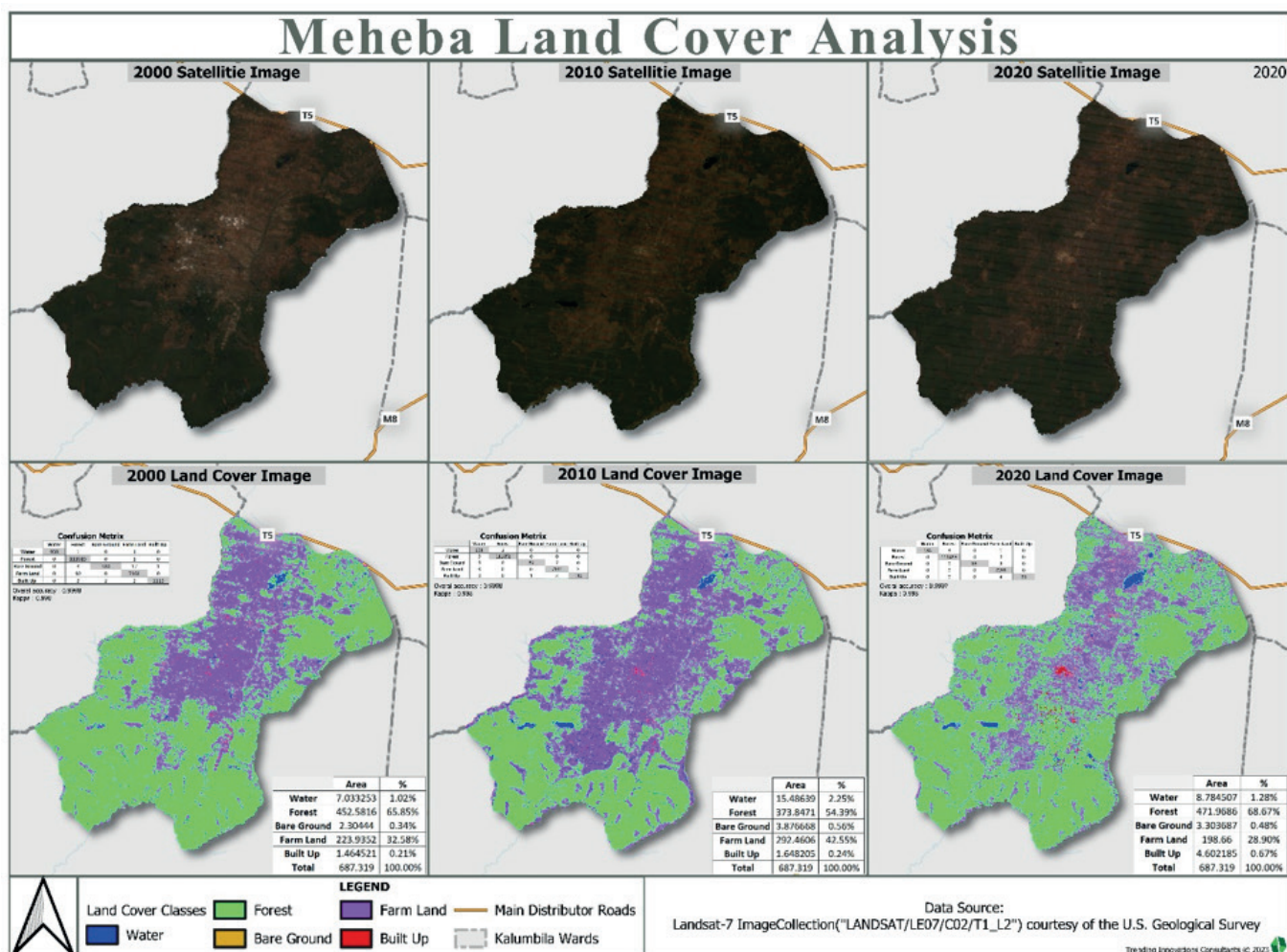
More than 97.7 percent of the land in Meheba is under forests and farmland – forests constituting the larger share of more than 66 percent followed by farmland averaging 31.7 percent. Other land uses covered under water (1.2%), bare land (0.4%) and built-up areas (0.67%) constitute the remaining 2.3 percent. A land cover analysis spanning a period of 30 years revealed a fluctuation in the forest cover which reduced between 2000 and 2010 by about 21.06 percent then marginally increased by 26.2 percent from 373.85ha to 471.97ha in 2020 (See Figure 1.3). Land under farmland followed a similar but inverse trend during the same period demonstrating the impact of population growth and agricultural activities, on forests and environmental management vis-à-vis household food security.

As illustrated in the demographic characteristics,¹² Meheba had its peak population of refugees and people of concern during the period 2000 and 2014; most of whom were engaged in agriculture. Coincidentally, this is the same period Meheba was reportedly recording high agriculture activities and overall crop yields. However, with the voluntary repatriation of refugees, the overall population has been reducing over time consequently reducing human activity on land leading to forest regeneration.

For instance, despite a gradual increase in the built-up areas, Meheba recorded a reduction in agriculture activity while forest coverage increased. The land cover analysis shows that by 2010 only 1.65ha (0.24 percent) of the land was built up when agriculture activities were at peak compared to 2020 when built up areas increased to 4.6ha (0.67 percent) while agricultural land reduced to 198.66ha (28.9 percent) from 292.46ha in 2010. Trends in the land use characteristics demonstrate that human activities, livelihood and population have a noticeable implication on the environment and natural resource management which the Meheba Local Area Plan needs to address to ensure sustainable development even in the quest for increased agriculture productivity and industrialization.

12. See Section 4 on Demographic Characteristics

Figure 1.4 Land Cover Analysis for Meheba since 1990



Generally, the physical characteristics of Meheba demonstrates that the area has all the requisite resources such as abundant arable soils, favourable climate and normal to above normal rainfall, adequate water resources – both surface and underground – to support agriculture and other land related economic activities such as livestock, fish farming throughout the year.

1.8 Relevant Policies to Meheba LAP

1.8.1 National Resettlement Policy (2015)¹³

The Land Resettlement Programme implemented since 1988, has been allocating land to voluntary resettlers who have applied for a plot of land, and to involuntary settlers which consists of people that were internally displaced due to natural and human induced disasters, land disputes, development projects, among other reasons.

In 2015, the Government launched its first National Resettlement Policy whose main objective was to establish resettlement schemes that are economically productive, socially secure and environmentally sustainable for persons settled voluntarily or involuntarily. The implementation of the policy is guided by a number of guiding principles which include the following:

13. The National Resettlement Policy is being revised in 2023, but was not yet approved at the time of the elaboration of this report.

- i. All persons, groups and the communities have the right to suitable resettlement which includes the right to alternative land, which is safe, secure, accessible, affordable and habitable
- ii. Two (2) types of settlement patterns shall be promoted by the Government. The first is the dispersed type of settlement pattern where each settler has his own dwelling house and family on his farm. The second type is the concentrated settlement pattern where settlers' dwelling houses are clustered next to each other in communal /village setup
- iii. There is need to provide basic public services in resettlement schemes if settlers are to be attracted and encouraged to settle there
- iv. The Government will, as much as practicable, encourage the use of the already existing ministries/institutions to carry out activities relevant to their respective mandates in the resettlement schemes. This also includes forging partnerships with all interested stakeholders including Cooperating Partners, the private sector and NGOs
- v. Involuntary resettlement should be in line with the international human rights and humanitarian law as set out in the 1998 United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, which are recognised as an important international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons
- vi. Humanitarian and development aid to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and other vulnerable populations should not place them in greater danger or empower those responsible for the violence, exploitation or abuse suffered by IDPs. External aid should not produce inequalities or dependencies, nor should it exacerbate local tensions.

Although the Resettlement Policy (2015) does not mention “former refugees” as one of the resettlement programme’s beneficiaries, in practice, former refugees have been included by the Department of Resettlement (DoR) since 2014 when the land was de-gazetted. Moreover, DoR has been implementing joint programmes and projects for the local integration of former refugees such as the Sustainable Resettlement Programme (2017–2023) with UN agencies, and the Project for Promoting Local Integration of Former Refugees in Mayukwayukwa and Meheba (2020–2025) with JICA.

In line with the above-mentioned commitments by the GRZ and the resettlement programme, as at September 2023 a total of 3,482 farm plots averaging 5 hectares each and 403 residential plots of 0.12 to 0.24 hectares have so far been demarcated by DoR in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands (MoL), Department of Physical Planning and Office of the Commissioner for Refugees (CoR) out of which 1,940 have been allocated to both Zambians (1,335) and former refugees (605), and to a few refugees that have resided in the area before the demarcation exercise (11 Burundians and 2 Congolese) – and the process is still ongoing.

1.8.2 Modernization of Refugee and Host Communities Settlements Approach

The Government of the Republic of Zambia adopted the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and Global Compact for Refugees (GCR) in 2017 and 2018 respectively, and made several pledges at the first Global Refugee Forum in 2019 pursuing a holistic refugee response comprising both refugees/former refugees and the host communities. To operationalise these protocols, the government has been progressively incorporating refugees, asylum seekers and former refugees in educational and health systems, social services, and agricultural support.

In 2022, the GRZ presented the concept for the Modernization of Refugee and Host Communities Settlements Approach (MORHCSA) as a paradigm shift in the protection and management of refugees, asylum seekers and former refugees (referred also as persons of concern or PoC). The approach envisages not merely the development of what has been seen as “temporary settlements”, but the modernization of the area that has been the space for refugee settlement and its hosting communities including the LIAs. The modernization of the area and enhanced participation of its residents to this process – both PoCs and Zambians – would socio-economically benefit not only those living within it but also its surroundings, by boosting up innovative markets, trading systems and community established livelihood schemes. The following are some specific objectives of MORHCSA:

- Digitalize operations and management of refugees and other persons of concern aimed at enhancing security of refugees and the Country
- Advocate for harmonisation of laws pertaining to management of PoCs such as Immigration and Deportation Act, Labour Laws, Refugees Act
- Safeguard the human rights and freedom of refugees and other persons of concern as guaranteed by international conventions and protocols
- Enhance access to modern public infrastructure and socio-welfare amenities within and outside the settlement areas
- Transform refugee settlements into self-reliant and sustaining communities with increased economic activities
- Encourage both current and former refugees and other persons of concern to fully utilize their skills to effectively participate in various economic activities in settlement and outside the settlement areas within Zambia.

In order to achieve the objectives of MORHCSA, the government has adopted a joint stakeholder approach to coordinate and engage with a wide range of actors, reflected by the establishment of a National Steering Committee currently chaired by DoR, with the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees as the Committee’s Secretariat.

1.8.3 National Refugee Policy (Draft, 2023)¹⁴

Zambia is party to the main international conventions and protocols regarding Persons of Concern, and has maintained an open-door policy to forcibly displaced persons, hosting refugees, former refugees and asylum seekers over the years. Zambia’s first Refugee Policy, approved in September 2023, will guide the harmonisation of relevant pieces of legislation that are currently inconsistent, and will aim to address a number of persistent challenges in order to improve the PoC’s protection and enjoyment of rights and freedoms.

In line with the above-mentioned direction of the MORHCSA, the Policy aims to achieve the following:

1. Strengthen the protection of PoC, their rights and freedoms
2. Improve access to essential social needs
3. Improve livelihood and self-reliance for PoC
4. Promote co-existence of PoC and host communities
5. Strengthen access to durable solutions (including local integration)
6. Strengthen coordination and inclusion of refugees in national development processes.

¹⁴. As the Policy has not yet been officially launched, at the time of elaboration of this report (September 2023), it is referred as Draft Policy.

This LAP and the Kalumbila IDP embody and reflect the direction of this Policy's objectives. The actualization of the Policy's objectives will enable the full exercise of rights by PoC which constitute a significant part of Meheba's population. Only through the full enjoyment of rights and freedoms, it will become possible for this population to unlock their capacities and potentials as contributors to the socio-economic development of Meheba and beyond.

1.8.4 National Decentralization Policy (2023)

The National Decentralization Policy was last reviewed in 2013 and revised and launched in March 2023 on the premise of a "citizen-driven local governance within a unitary State for sustainable development". The policy envisions that citizen and community participation in local governance is a key pillar for the country's socio-economic transformation agenda. The Policy prioritizes community engagement, citizen-driven local development and inclusiveness in the implementation of programmes. The policy empowers citizens to hold their representatives accountable for service delivery and local development. It also prioritizes the strengthening of sub-national institutions and improving relationships at all levels of governance.

Among a number of strides made towards achieving the policy objectives has been the enactment of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No 3 of 2015 which recognizes the role of citizen participation in local economic development through district integrated development planning. Through this approach, communities chart their development aspirations based on their local resources and capacities and the government plays a complementary role to coordinate and redistribute resources where needed. To reinforce this role, significant progress has also been achieved in enhancing citizen participation in decision-making through the enactment of the Local Government Act of 2019, which established the Ward Development Committees (WDCs) and led to the operationalization of 1,858 WDCs countrywide in 2022 - structures which are key in facilitating community-led development.

In view of the above, the One Meheba Local Area Plan is one the key instruments which will operationalize government vision through the Decentralization Policy as it resonates with the policy objectives of taking development to the local people through participatory approaches and without leaving anyone behind. The LAP builds on the Kalumbila IDP envisioning an inclusive and integrated approach to developing Meheba and surrounding areas as well as mobilising resources effectively.

1.9 Summary of Issues from the General Information

1.9.1 Availability of Arable Land

The fortunes of transforming Meheba into an agriculture hub with potential to promote industrialization, create jobs and meet the food demand for Kalumbila and beyond are within reach. The area is vast with adequate and diverse soil types which are ideal to support different types of crops. It receives enough rain and has natural water reservoirs which can also be used for agricultural activities even beyond the rainy season.

1.9.2 Good Physical Characteristics

Meheba has good physical characteristics ideal for agriculture of various crops. The area also has a lot of water bodies which can support irrigation and promote perennial agriculture and crop diversification.

1.9.3 Dynamics in the Land Use Characteristics

Despite the dynamics in the land use characteristic, the larger portion of Meheba is covered with forests which can still be utilised for environmentally friendly income generating activities such as carbon trading complemented by bee keeping and regulated timber harvesting, among others.

1.9.4 Conducive Policy Environment

All relevant policies point towards creating a conducive environment for the development of Meheba, in an inclusive and comprehensive manner. All the parallel administrative lines – i.e. CoR, DoR and KTC have committed and prioritised Meheba as a strategic area with potential, through their respective institutional policy documents.

1.9.5 Availability of Local Resources

Government policy on decentralization demonstrated through the localization and augmentation of Constituency Development Fund (CDF) since 2021 presents one of the guaranteed local resources that can be tapped into to co-finance projects or programmes in partnership with other stakeholders.

1.9.6 Goodwill from the Private Sector/NGOs and Donor Agencies

Support and collaboration between government with NGOs and other donor agencies remains unwavering towards development support to PoCs and host communities. A number of interventions are being implemented in the area by various organizations that have demonstrated willingness to partner.

1.9.7 Weak Integration of Meheba into its surroundings

Meheba continues to be perceived as “International land” among many local players and institutions, emanating from its historical establishment when the area was fully under the administration of the Commissioner for Refugees and UNHCR. Public, civic, political and private institutions have reportedly experienced hesitancy to work in the area due to access restrictions the area previously had (e.g. checks at the gate)¹⁵ and due to the impression that the area is already being “taken care of” by external actors. While most of the access restrictions have since reduced with the local integration programme intensified, some stakeholders remain sceptical to what extent they can intervene in the area, and how the area could benefit the surrounding outside communities.

1.9.8 Poor Coordination among Stakeholders

The area has multiple players involved in a range of projects and interventions but often working in silos. This results in duplication and inconsistency between interventions as they target similar categories of beneficiaries either at individual or household level. To some extent, poor coordination has perpetuated aid-dependency in the area limiting the beneficiaries’ capacity towards self-reliance.

1.9.9 Lack of a Long-Term Spatial Development Framework

Meheba has a relatively large expanse of land with different natural resources, but lacks a holistic spatial development framework to guide its long-term development strategy. Land use planning has been done in pieces to respond to social and sometimes political demands without considering the long term, highest and best use of land, and how it will fit into the overall development strategy for the area as a whole. Lack of a clear spatial development framework affect optimal and equitable resource allocation towards critical infrastructure.

15. See Issues raised during engagements with Councillors in Stakeholder Consultation Report – 2023



Women Focus Group Discussion during identification of Planning Issues by Block



Charcoal being
Sold at Meheba D Market

02

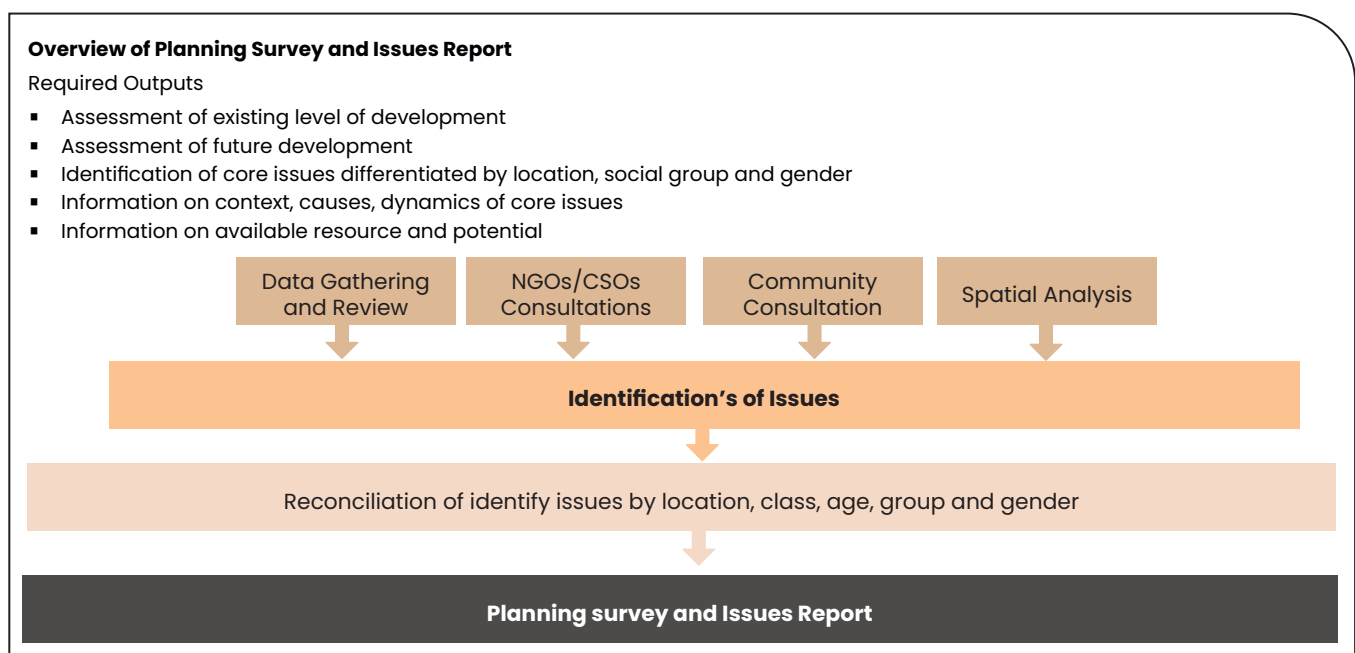
SECTION TWO

THE PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES PROCESS

2 Introduction

The Planning Survey and Issues Process (PSIR) is a component in the Local Area Planning process prescribed under Part III, Section 22(a) of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, No. 3 of 2015 which provides a detailed description of existing services, issues and conditions in a planning area. This section presents social, economic, environmental and cultural issues to give a general overview of the level of development of Meheba, opportunities and resources and where lies the gaps which the plan needs to enhance or harness. This section provides a composite of information from the review of existing data in form of reports, policies and legislation, physical data collection and consultations of different players and stakeholders from the community, governance structures, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and other cooperating partners both within and outside the planning area based on the guidelines for developing a Planning Survey and Issues Report (See Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Overview of the Planning Survey and Issues Process, (GRZ, 2019)



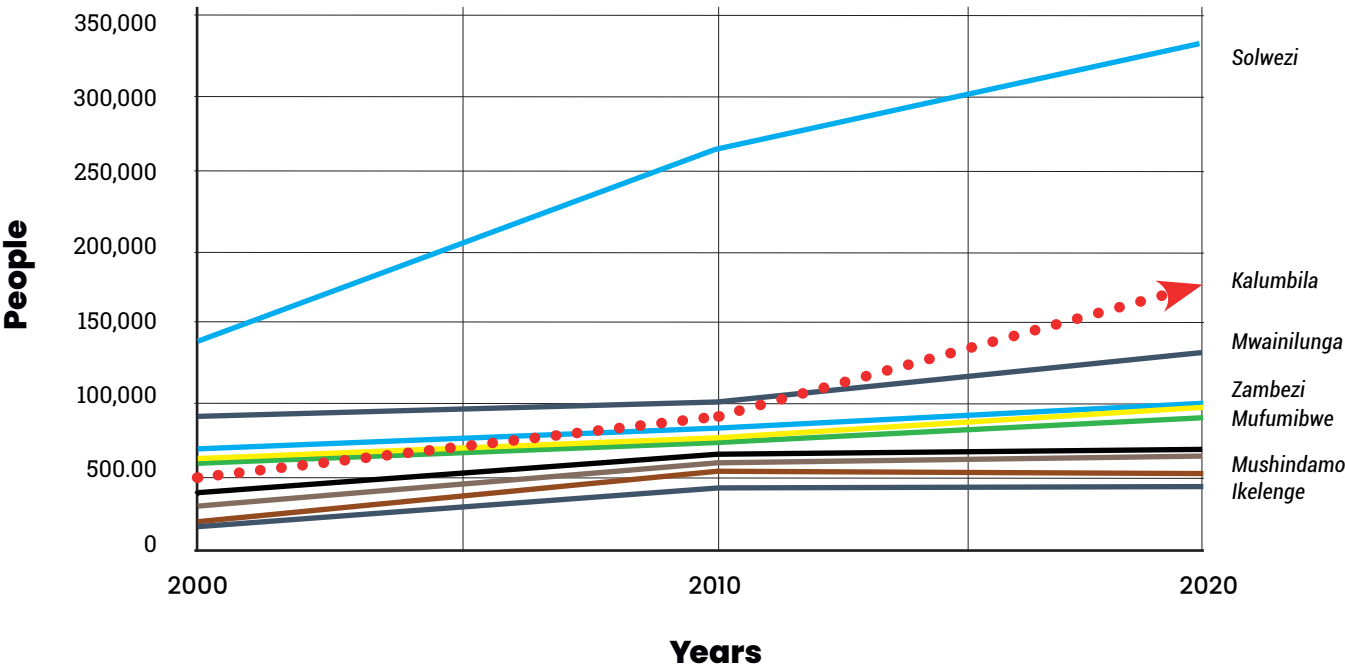
The One Meheba PSIR emanates from the consultations done within Meheba and with other stakeholders outside Meheba; and also, through the review process of various data sources which provides the general situation analysis for Meheba. The section covers demographic characteristics; availability, state and condition of infrastructure such as roads and crossing points; water and sanitation; health; education; security; transport; energy; employment; governance; commerce and trade; agriculture and value chains. The section presents information in the form of graphs and maps to demonstrate the spatial extent of population, service coverage and service gaps.

2.1 Demographic Characteristics

2.1.1 Kalumbila Demographic Characteristics

According to the 2022 official statistics, Kalumbila District has a population of 177,067 people¹⁶ which was the second highest among all districts in the province constituting about 13.9 percent of the total provincial population and only below Solwezi District which had 332,623 people. With reference to the historical trends, the 2022 figures are a record population increase of 107.08 percent over a period of 12 years from a population of 85,505 people in 2010 and 46,295 people in 2000; and a comparatively drastic increase among the provincial district peers whose population has continued to grow albeit at a steadier rate (See Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Population Trends among Districts in Northwestern Province



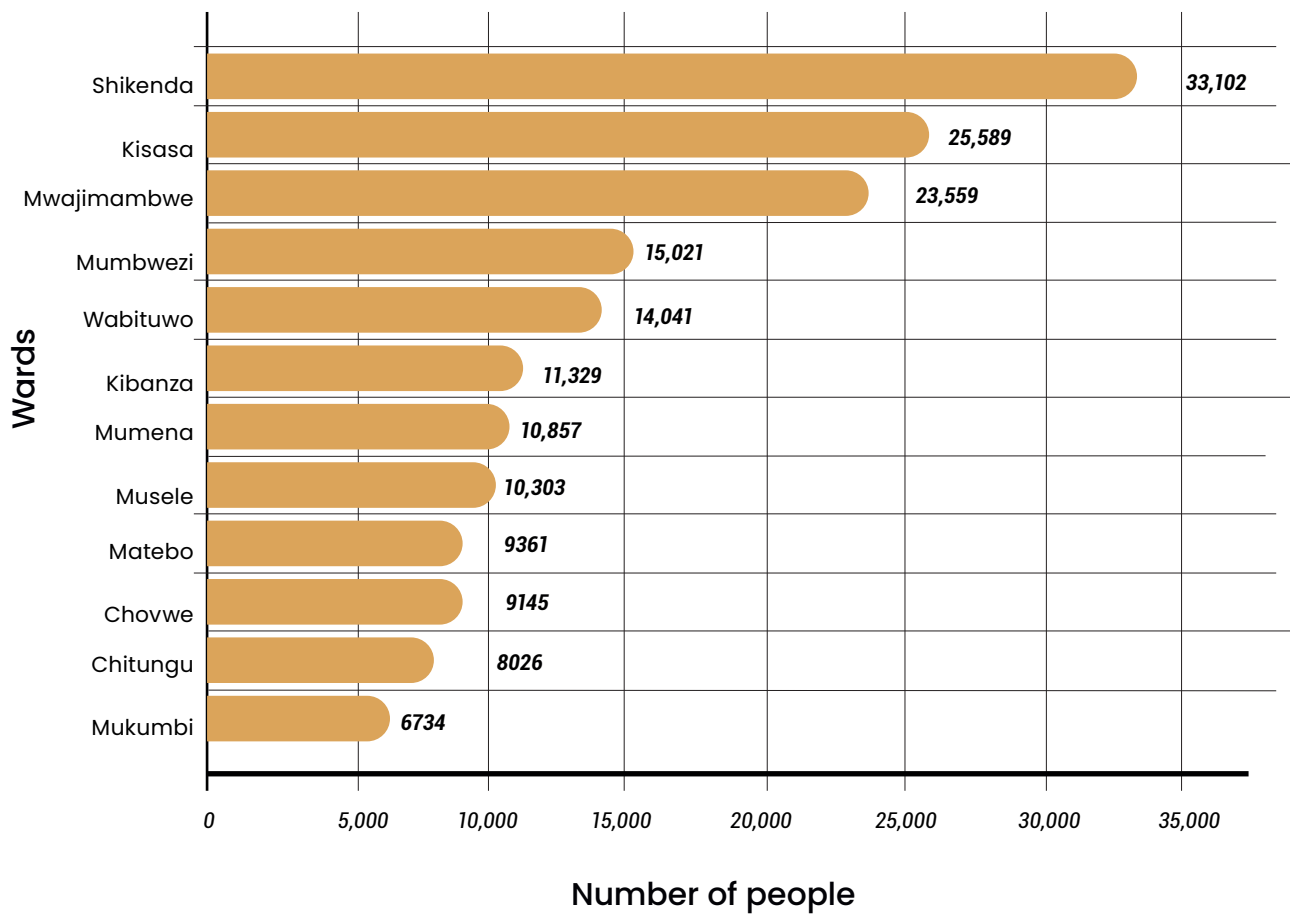
One of the obvious factors to the sharp changes in the demographic characteristics of Kalumbila District can be attributed to the mining activities which saw the opening and expansion of 2 of the largest mines in Zambia in Kalumbila District after 2011.¹⁷ Population in Kalumbila is expected to continue growing at a relatively faster rate (See Figure above) influenced by both new births and regional immigration by populations in pursuit of job and economic opportunities emerging as a result of the mining activities in the district. On one hand, these dynamics are likely to increase demand for services such as housing, water and sanitation, health, education, security and other social amenities but will also create a range

16. The Ministry of Health 2023 headcount estimates the population at 268, 311 – DHO.

17. <https://www.first-quantum.com/English/our-operations/default.aspx>; <https://www.mining-technology.com/projects/lumwana/>

of business opportunities and increase local market for goods and services. Such anticipated changes require strategic planning and adequate prior interventions – some of which can be harnessed in Meheba and surrounding areas.

Figure 2.3: Population Distribution in Kalumbila by Ward



At sub-district level, population distribution by ward revealed that Shikenda was the highest populated palpably so as the ward hosts Manyama – one of the biggest settlement areas in Kalumbila District, followed by Kisasa, also with a relatively bigger human population where Kalumbila Mine is located and then Mwajimambwe Ward where part of Meheba and Mutanda Junction are located. Mukumbi, Chitungu and Chovwe Wards were least populated respectively largely due to limited economic activities in these wards (See Figure 2.3). Majority of the population in Kalumbila is generally settled along the main T5 Road except for some areas such as Kalumbila Mine Town and Meheba where most of the population is concentrated around commercial or administrative centres away from the T5 main road.

2.1.2 Meheba Population Dynamics

2.1.3 Characteristics of Population among Persons of Concern

The population of Meheba is relatively volatile and complex to ascertain due to a number of factors. The 2023 Refugee Status Report for Meheba shows that the population for registered refugees, asylum seekers and former refugees of various nationalities in Meheba alone stands at 38,651 people (See Table 2.1).

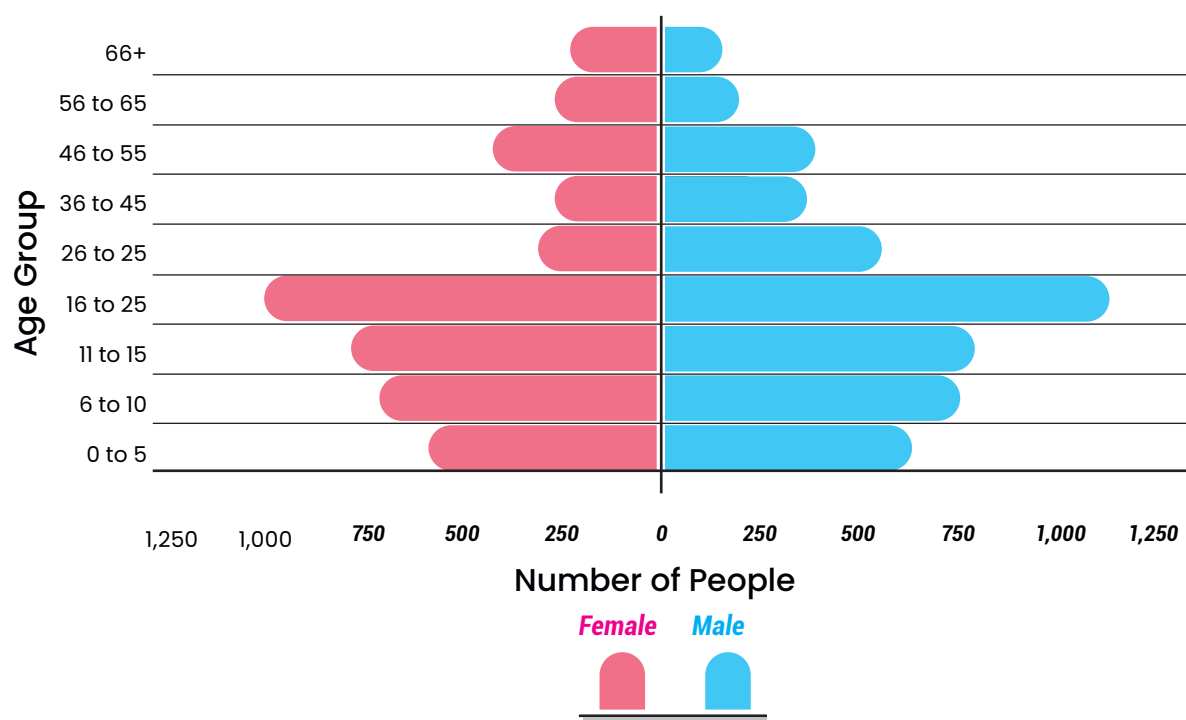
Table 2.1: Population of Refugees and Other People of Concern in Meheba – 2023

Nationality	Refugees	Other People of Concern	Total
DR Congo	23,710	0	23,710
Angola	-	6,503	6,503
Burundi	3,715	0	3,715
Rwanda	423	3,161	3,584
Somalia	1,041	0	1,041
Others	98	0	98
Total	28,987	9,664	38,651

Source: (CoR, Zambia Country Statistics Report, 2023)

Of this total, 75 percent are refugees while 25 percent are former refugees either already or in the process of being locally integrated¹⁸. Despite this being the official recorded refugee statistics, a share of this population is not predominantly domiciled in Meheba per se – some are settled in Manyama, Solwezi, Copperbelt, Lusaka or other towns within Zambia.

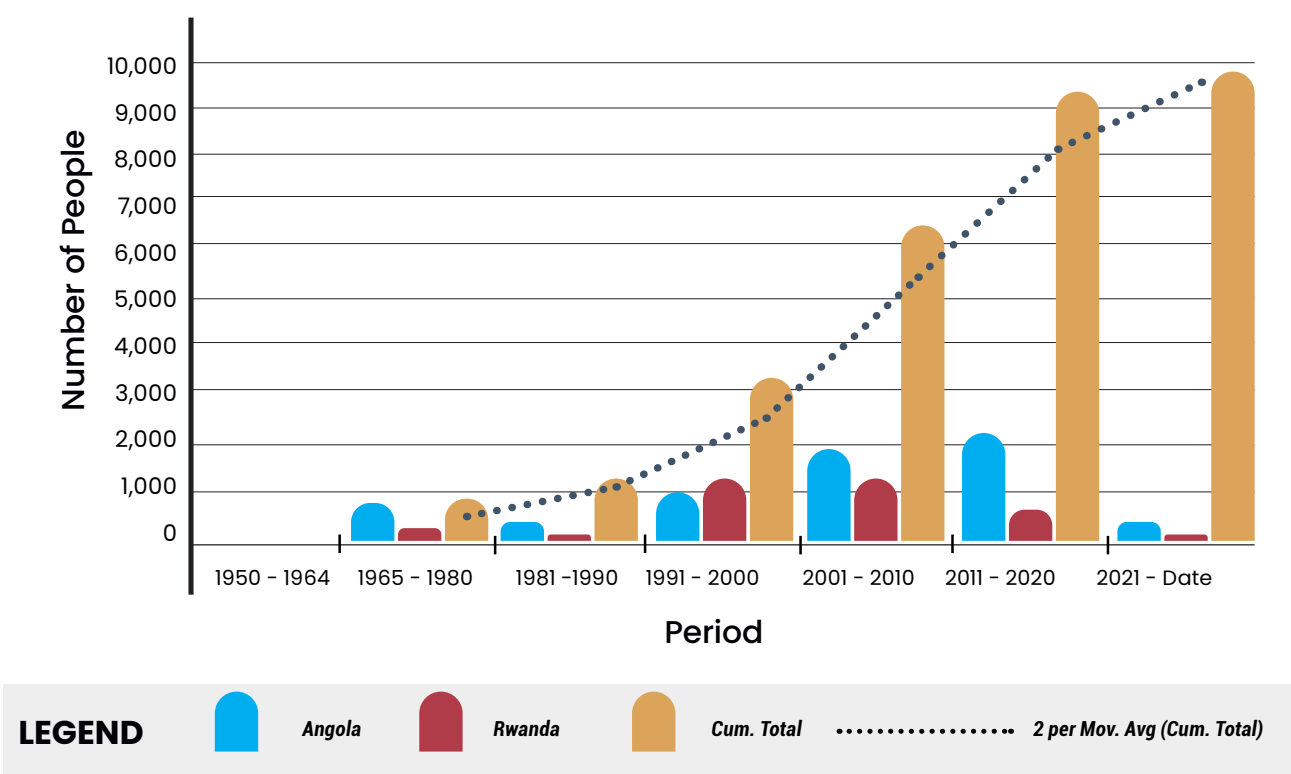
Figure 2.4: Population Distribution among PoC in Meheba by Sex



¹⁸. (CoR, Zambia Country Statistics Report, 2023)

Among the recorded former refugees, majority of the population (75.9 percent) are youths aged below 35 years, while those aged between 36 and 65 years constitute only 20.1 percent and 4 percent for those aged 65 years and above (See Figure 2 .4). Females have a slight edge over males in terms of numbers constituting a 51.2 percent of the total population¹⁹. Historical trends in the statistics also revealed that the grand inflows for new refugees and asylum seekers have stopped, although the overall refugee and former refugee population has gradually been increasing and the pattern is expected to continue growing – other things being equal – considering that majority of the population falls in the high reproductive age group (See Figure 2.5).

Figure 2 5: Trends in Population among PoCs in Meheba since 1950



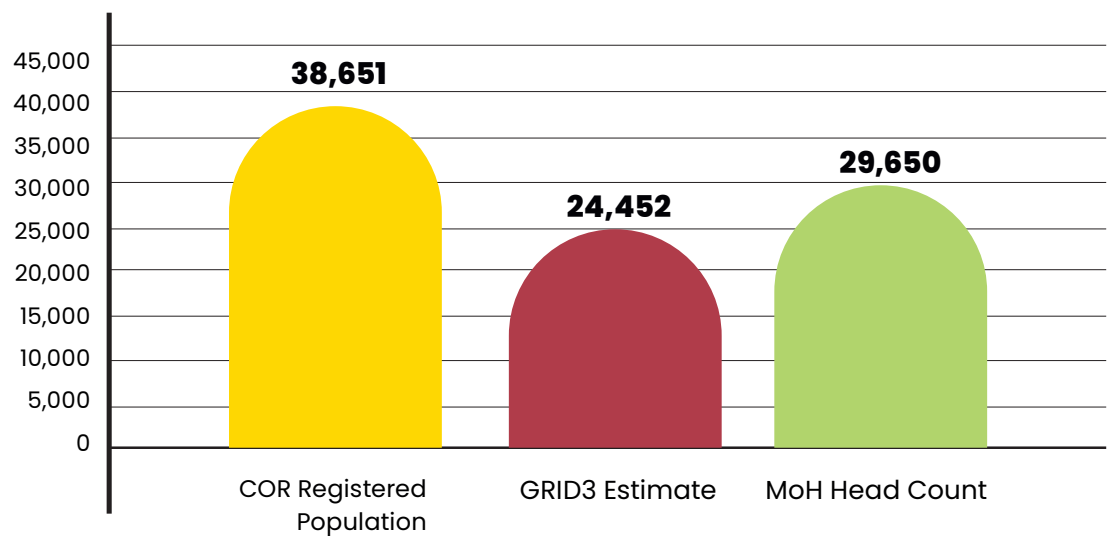
Population growth is also likely to be attributed to intermarriages between host communities and former refugees, the trend which is already prominent and may be exacerbated with the integration of former refugees who now have a sense of stability having acquired land as fixed abodes.

2.1.4 Comparative Analysis of Meheba’s Population

A cross reference on other population data sources provide a different perspective. As at the time of elaboration of this document, Zamstat data of the 2022 Population Census has not been yet published, GRID3 and Ministry of Health’s headcount population figures were used. The GRID3 Population Analysis²⁰ which calculates population based on human settlement pattern in a given area estimates the overall 2023 population for Meheba at 24,452²¹ people while the headcount from the Ministry of Health estimates the population around 29, 650²² (See Figure 2.6).

19. At a time of this report, the official disaggregated data for Zambian population in Meheba was not available
 20. GRID3 Data Analysis was used due to lack of official disaggregated data specific to Meheba from Zamstats at the time of this report. However, margin of error is within acceptable range (+/-10%) for estimate purposes
 21. <https://data.grid3.org/maps/zambia-gridded-population-estimates-version-01>
 22. Kalumbila District Health Office, 2023

Figure 2 6: Comparing Population Figures for Meheba – 2022 (CoR, 2023) (DHO, 2023)



CoR’s registered population is only for refugees and other PoC, while data from GRID3 and the headcount from the Ministry of Health is a general estimate which includes Zambians, refugees and former refugees domiciled in Meheba. The latter therefore provides a more ideal population baseline for planning purposes despite the data not being distinctly disaggregated by sex, nationality or age.

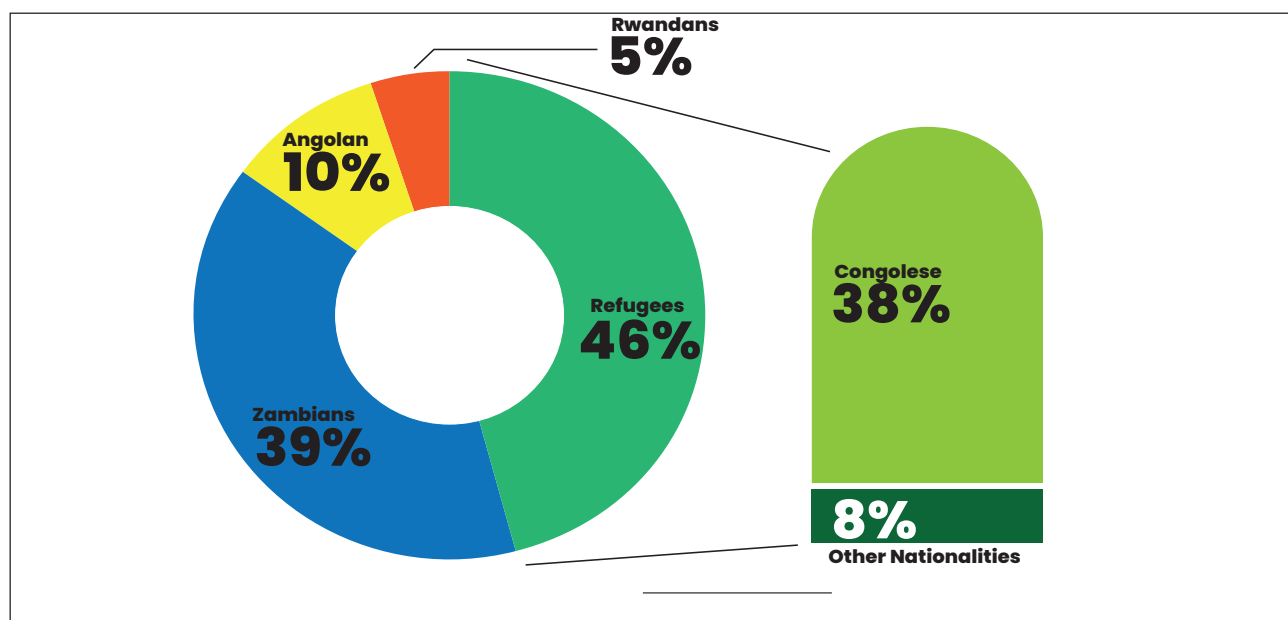
Nonetheless, by any standard, the estimated population for Meheba (GRID3: 24,452/MoH: 29,650) is bigger than the populations in each of the other 10 wards in the District, only lower than Shilenda (33,102) and Kisasa (25,589) Wards and likely to continue growing. This will influence the current and future demand for services such as land, housing, health, education, water and sanitation, food and social amenities among others. Further, as the younger population for refugees, former refugee and host communities grows, it will also increase demand for employment and other livelihood options which if not adequately provided for or conditions for self-reliance not effectively set will negatively impact on the social and environmental fabric through increased deforestation due to unsustainable farming practices or harvesting of forest products, besides other negative social vices such as thefts, prostitution, drug abuse as people look for alternative sources of livelihood.

Although not captured in data, it has been observed that the population in Meheba varies following seasonal patterns. Most Zambians allocated farm plots in the LIA move into the area during the farming and harvesting seasons but usually settle outside Meheba. Similarly, some of the former refugees interviewed during the public consultation meetings revealed that they opt to settle in the refugee areas (Blocks A – D) or outside of Meheba where they are able to access most services and only conduct seasonal farming activities in the LIA despite having been allocated farm lands in the LIA.

2.1.5 Ethnicity

Meheba is cosmopolitan, rich in social and cultural diversity. The main nationalities found in the area include Zambians, Angolans and Rwandans former refugees, and 46 percent of the remaining population being refugees. Among the refugee population, the majority are Congolese, while refugees from Burundi, Somali, Eritrea and Sudan in smaller numbers constitute the other nationalities (See Figure 2.8). The Zambian ethnic groups found in the planning area include Kaonde, Lunda, Luvala, Chokwe, Bemba, Tonga and Lamba. Luvala, Lunda, Umbandu, Chokwe, Vunda, Luchazi, Bukshu and Kwamshi comprise ethnic groups from Angola, while Hutus are the Rwandan ethnic group.

Figure 2.7: Distribution of Population in Meheba by Nationality (CoR, 2023)



The integration of former Angolan and Rwandan refugees led by the Government of the Republic of Zambia in collaboration with other donor agencies through the allocation of land to former refugees into host communities has also exacerbated the ethnic diversity across other blocks such as G, H and F where majority of the former Angolans and Rwandan refugees are being integrated. Through this programme, a total of 605 former refugees have since been allocated land – with a minimum requirement of alien cards²³ for the Letter of Occupancy to be issued by DoR – to settle and do farming within the LIA.

Integration of former refugees into host communities will likely bring cultural and social diversity, instil positive mindset change as communities interact and present economic opportunities for Meheba and beyond. Some of the local people talked to were postulating that Rwandans were generally honest and hardworking, Congolese nationals were generally observed to be entrepreneurial, while agriculture was mainly akin to the Angolans. Some refugees and former refugees also possess different skills, eat different types of foods among other unique traits which would benefit local communities and vice – versa and can influence relationships and how communities interact. As Meheba is poised to be a food basket for Kalumbila and beyond, tapping and harnessing the already identified local human resources, opportunities and social capital is more realistic, cheaper and within reach towards achieving the development goal.

2.1.6 Settlement Pattern

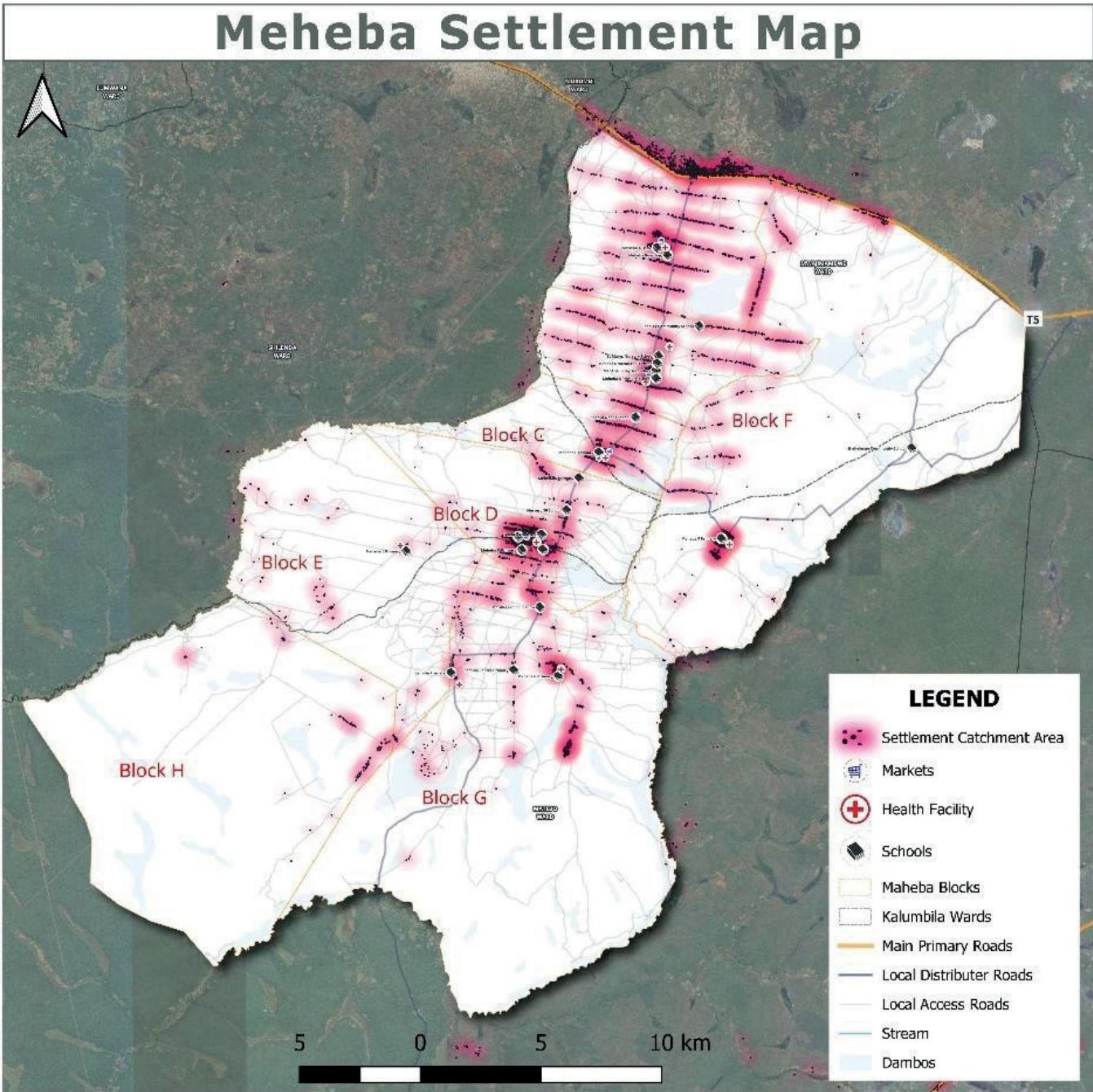
The general settlement pattern in Meheba is both linear and concentrated. A number of settlements are spread along the main local roads stretching from Block A through D and part of G and a lot more settlements dotted along the inroads within blocks. A noticeable number of settlements are prominent around service centres where there is a concentration of services and amenities such as health, education, market or trading facilities among others. For instance, there is a huge concentration of people in Block D (Road 36) which is the commercial and administrative centre for Meheba with an average population of around 6,757 people²⁴. Other areas like Kamiba in Block G, and areas around Road 69 and 70 in Block F have a similar pattern of concentrated human settlements around service centres (See Figure 2.8).

23. Access to land in Zambia remains as provided in the statutes governing land administration, meaning National Registration Cards required for the acquisition of title deeds.

24. Population figure is likely to be higher

Settlements typical of an agriculture area which is spread across farmsteads is prominent in Blocks E, G, H and part of F where households are far apart; though these are equally not fully settled but mainly used as farming areas with minimal to none permanent human settlements.

Figure 2.8: Settlement Pattern in Meheba

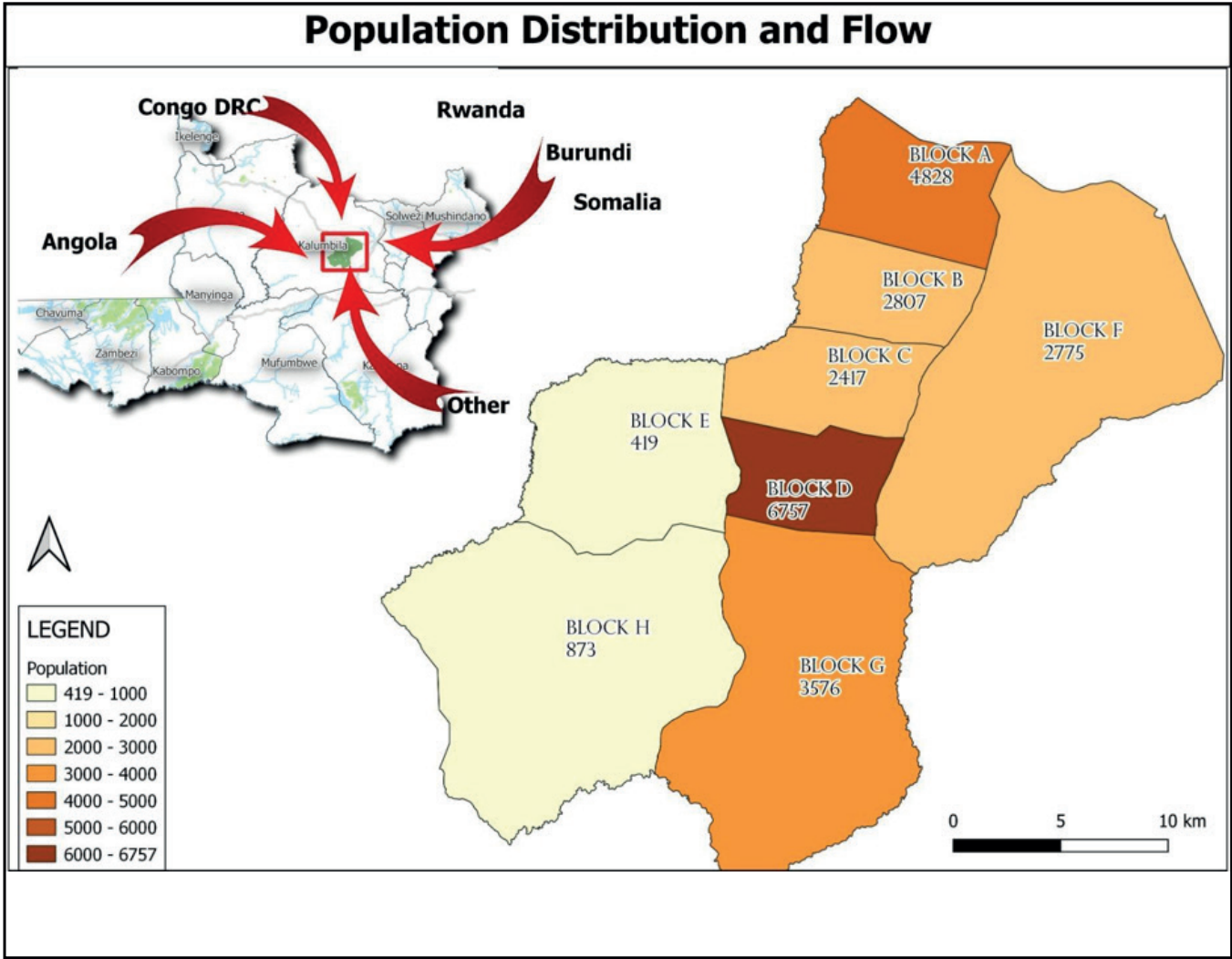


This partly justifies the distribution of population, showing that blocks in the refugee area (A, B, C, D) with a concentration of services have a higher population than those in the LIA. Changes in the overall population in Meheba has also affected the land use pattern which has increased over time. Human settlements have been increasing from 0.2 percent in 2000 to 0.24 percent in 2010 and sharply rose to 0.67 percent in 2020²⁵ of the total land in Meheba. This shows that, while the influx of new refugees and other PoCs has drastically reduced, refugees, former refugees and local Zambians are now settling in more permanent human settlements than before, or taking up farm lands in the LIA.

25. See Section 1.7.6 on Land Use Characteristics

Blocks E-G administered by DoR, are by the resettlement procedures, demarcated into either farm plots (5 ha) or clustered residential plots of (0.12-0.2 ha), then allocated to selected applicants (accompanied by a Letter of Occupancy issued by DoR (only requires Alien Cards for former refugees). Upon confirmation of utilisation of the plot after 18 months of allocation, a recommendation to Title Deed from DoR is issued, based on which the Ministry of Lands would issue a title deed of 99 years of lease. As per September 2023, a total of 3,482 farm plots and 403 residential plots have so far been demarcated, out of which 1,940 have been allocated to both Zambians (1,335) and former refugees (605), and to a few refugees that have resided since before the demarcation exercise (11 Burundians and 2 Congolese). 47 have received the Invitation to Treaty and 13 actually received the title deed from MoL.

Figure 2.9: Distribution of Population in Meheba by Block (GRID3 Analysis, 2023)



Notably, despite blocks G and F seemingly having an overall higher population, the majority of the population is concentrated along roads closer to blocks in the refugee areas. For instance, as can be seen in Figure 2- 8 and Figure 2 - 9, majority of the population in Block F is settled in roads which are closer to Blocks A, B and C²⁶. A clustered settlement pattern may be an advantage to government and other service providers as it reduces the overall cost of providing various services such as water, education, health and housing than when settlements are spread apart. Summary of Issues under Demographic Characteristics.

26. GRID3 Analysis

2.1.6.1 Youthful Population

The population of Meheba which is predominantly youthful embodies the potential of a highly productive age group looking for opportunities and livelihoods. Data on former but locally integrated refugees alone showed that 75.9 percent of the population is aged below 35 years. This population can provide local labour or skills that can be one of the catalysts to spur local economic development.

2.1.6.2 Cosmopolitan Population

The cosmopolitan population brings dynamics in the culture, pool of skills (such as rice production and trading skills) and way of life in the area making it an inclusive socially habitable area.

2.1.7 Growing Local Population

An increasing population creates local markets and opportunities for businesses as well as a pool of skills and human resource. However, this can also pose a threat if majority of this population lacks stable or sustainable livelihood options.

2.2 Economic Characteristics

2.2.1 Sources of Livelihoods

Meheba is predominantly an agrarian community with crop agriculture being the major livelihood source to most residents in the area. Crops such as maize, beans and cassava are grown mainly for household consumption, while rice, soya beans and vegetables are grown mainly as cash crops for sale (See Table 2.2).

Table 2.2: Common Crops Grown in Meheba by Block

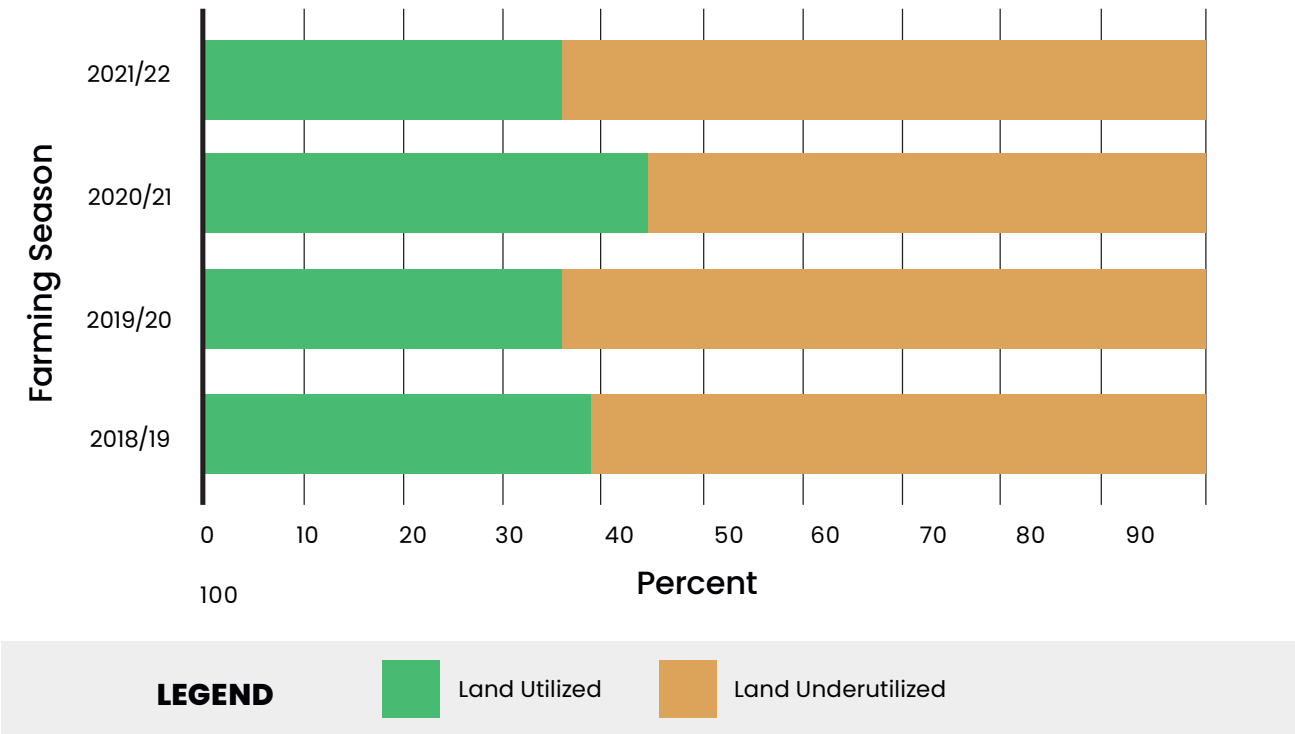
Crops Grown	Block Priority									Blocks Responsive
	A	B	C	D	E	Fa	Fb	G	H	
Maize	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Soya Beans	2	2	4	3	3	2	3	2	-	8
Groundnuts	3	3	2	2	-	4	4	-	-	7
Mixed Beans	4	4	3	-	4	5	5	-	-	7
Sweet Potatoes	5	-	-	5	5	-	2	4	4	6
Vegetables	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	3
Rice	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	3	3	3
Sorghum	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cassava	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	2	2

Source: Public Consultation, 2023

Maize, cassava and rice are particularly predominant in Meheba largely due to household consumption, but also because these crops provide a relatively guaranteed market within Meheba. Although all the crops are grown by populations of different ethnic backgrounds, consultations revealed that Maize is common among the Zambian and Congolese population, cassava among the Angolan and part of the Congolese population, while rice is common among the Rwandan population.

Results from both the socioeconomic survey and public consultation confirmed that agriculture is done at subsistence scale among majority households despite the area having huge potential to sustain agriculture at a commercial or large-scale level²⁷. As can be seen in Figure 2.10, land utilization among farmers is generally low averaging below 40 percent of the total potential and yields for most crops are below the economically viable expected yields.

Figure 2.10: Average Land Utilization among Farmers in Meheba (DACO,2023)



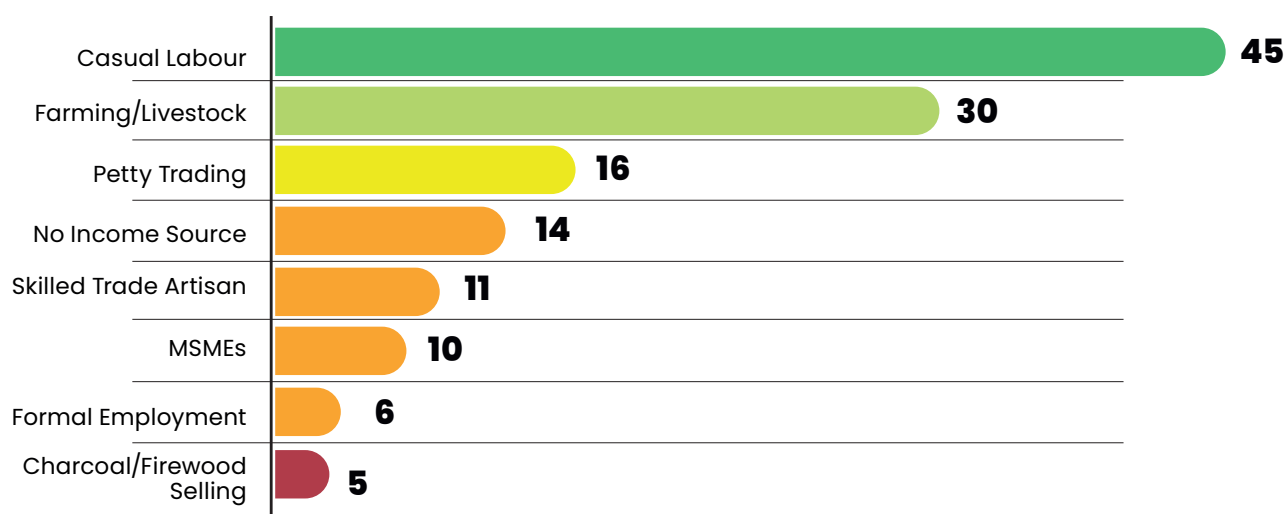
For instance, the average land utilization among the registered farmers for the period 2019 to 2022 was between 2 and 2.5 hectares from the average land size of 5.5 hectares while yields averaged 1.53 metric tonnes per hectare against a national average of above 2 metric tonnes per hectare²⁸. During a stakeholder consultation with Caritas Czech Republic, it was revealed that out of 66 cooperatives in Meheba, less than 10 are actively involved in the diversified business models other than Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) and other aid-based programmes. Some of the cooperatives initially linked to the mines failed to meet the demand from the mines due to inconsistency in the production quantity and quality hence losing out on the market.

Other than crops, some households also keep livestock such as goats, pigs, chickens and cattle and all these are kept at subsistence scale mainly for household consumption or only sold to cushion/supplement household income.

Results from the UNHCR Socio – economic survey for both Meheba and Mayukwayukwa revealed that besides agriculture or trade in agriculture related commodities, other sources of income among refugees include trading activities, charcoal burning, beer brewing, casual labour activities, community service and hand-outs (See Figure 2.11). Even among the Zambian and former refugee populations, very few are formally employed working in government institutions or NGOs within the area. Other off-farm related activities include the collection of forest foods such as Masuku fruits and mushrooms which takes place during the rainy season.

27. See Section 1.9.1
28. Ministry of Agriculture

Figure 2.11: Main Livelihood Activities among Refugee and PoCs Population in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa (UNHCR, 2023)



Legal documentation to also limits opportunities for refugees and former refugees to get into formal employment or freely engage in other economic activities outside the refugee area and LIA – though some refugees or former refugees manage to pursue other ventures such as trading in Manyama and other towns albeit illegally and others reportedly face legal identity challenges once caught. Moreover, lack of stability due to prolonged uncertainty of their status (e.g., voluntary repatriation, resettlement to a third country of asylum or local integration) among most of the refugees has also compounded their dependency on handouts and petty trading activities for survival, hence having no capital to invest in sustainable livelihood ventures.

Low agricultural productivity in the area coupled with lack of alternative sources of livelihood among most people, expose households – especially from the refugee population and youths – to socio-economic vulnerability. Results from the 2022 Social Survey on Former Refugees and Zambians in Meheba revealed that despite 78.1 percent of the 343 respondents that were sampled in Meheba being engaged full time in agriculture as the only source of livelihood, 83.2 percent of the respondents reported experiencing food shortages in the 12 months prior to the study²⁹ insinuating that the scale at which they were conducting their agriculture activities was not sustainable.

2.2.2 Processing and Value Addition

There is little value addition to most agricultural produce grown in Meheba. Farm produce such as maize are usually sold in raw form to schools within Meheba or to outside buyers and large-scale millers who in turn process it into mealie-meal and other finished products for sale. There are about 3 rice mills – one owned by Kalota Cooperative while the rest are privately owned – which process locally grown rice for sale within Kalumbila, to the mines and outside the district. The lack of industries in the area is attributed to the absence of support infrastructure such as electricity and good roads. However, some of the local efforts being made were reported among existing cooperatives. For instance, the Kavasenge Cooperative is involved in the processing and packaging of various agricultural products (See Figure 2.12).

29. (Chama-Chiliba, Funjika, Bwalya, & Chibwili, 2022)

Figure 2.12: Some of the Processed Local Products by Kavasenge Cooperative in Meheba



The cooperative which works with local farmers is able to produce meal sump, sunflower oil, peanut butter and beans and package them for both local and outside markets. The cooperative that initially received support from Caritas Czech Republic in terms of inputs and technical support is now seemingly self-sustainable, though the production output is still low. This is one of the interventions identified in the area although other stakeholders such as World Vision and JICA were also working in communities on various livelihood projects but not to the extent of processing agricultural products and value addition.

2.2.3 Markets and Trading Facilities

Meheba has 9 commercial areas used as markets in each of the 8 Blocks except for Block A which has 2 while Block G has one functional and non-functional shelter. The commercial centre in Block D (Road 36) is one of the biggest and designated markets which serves as a commercial hub for the whole of Meheba. The market in Block D has most of the basic services demanded such as grocery stores, restaurants, bars, hair salons, hammer mills and a trading shelter for assorted merchandise. The availability of mobile network connectivity at Block D also ensures provision of mobile money services which are a challenge elsewhere within Meheba. The market is serviced with security lighting and few shops are supplied with power from the local diesel-powered generator.

The market in Block D is one of the strategic revenue points for the Council where they collect business levies and trading fees and charges. However, traders complained that the local authority does not adequately provide services such as water and sanitation, trading spaces (shelter), solid waste management and security.

Figure 2.13: Market in Block G – Business Activities are Slow compared to Block D Market



Market in Block G – Business Activities are Slow compared to Block D Market

Commercial areas in other surrounding blocks are currently not as equipped with basic necessities and supplies as the market in Block D, usually serving as vegetable markets with temporal/makeshift shelters for traders and few shops. As can be seen in Figures 2.13, 2.14, and 2.15, economic activities in these other markets are relatively slow due to small populations which are unable to sustain economic activities especially that trading is usually done among themselves selling similar commodities. Roadside trading points of booths which stock basic household consumables are also dotted near populated settlement areas along the main road.

Figure 2.14: Market in Block C – Business Activities are Slow compared to Block D Market



Market in Block C – Business Activities are Slow compared to Block D Market

Figure 2.15: Market in Block B – Business Activities are Slow compared to Block D Market



Market in Block B – Business Activities are Slow compared to Block D Market

2.2.4 Banking and Financial Services

Meheba has no commercial banking facilities to support commerce and trade activities, the nearest being in Lumwana which is about 24 km from Road 36 in Meheba, Kalumbila or Solwezi. The sporadic mobile telecommunication network in the area contributes to the poor financial services such as mobile banking services, Zoono, Swift Cash, Kazang and other platforms which rely on mobile telecommunication connectivity. Nonetheless, Airtel and MTN mobile money services provide alternatives for banking services and other fund transfer services (See Figure 2.16).

Figure 2.16: Mobile Money Services in Block D Market



Mobile Money Services in Block D Market

Despite their availability, mobile services are limited in supporting bulk banking services, more susceptible to fraud and access may not be guaranteed as they depend on the availability of network connectivity. Transactions among farmers in remote areas may still be restricted to cash which would eventually increase the cost of doing business especially among farmers. This is a gap as these services are not adequate or attractive enough to support formal and large-scale transactions as would a commercial bank. On the other hand, this also provides opportunities for Commercial Banks to support or partner with small businesses to expand their footprints through Agency Banking Services. This sector is envisaged to be lucrative with increased economic activity in and around Meheba.

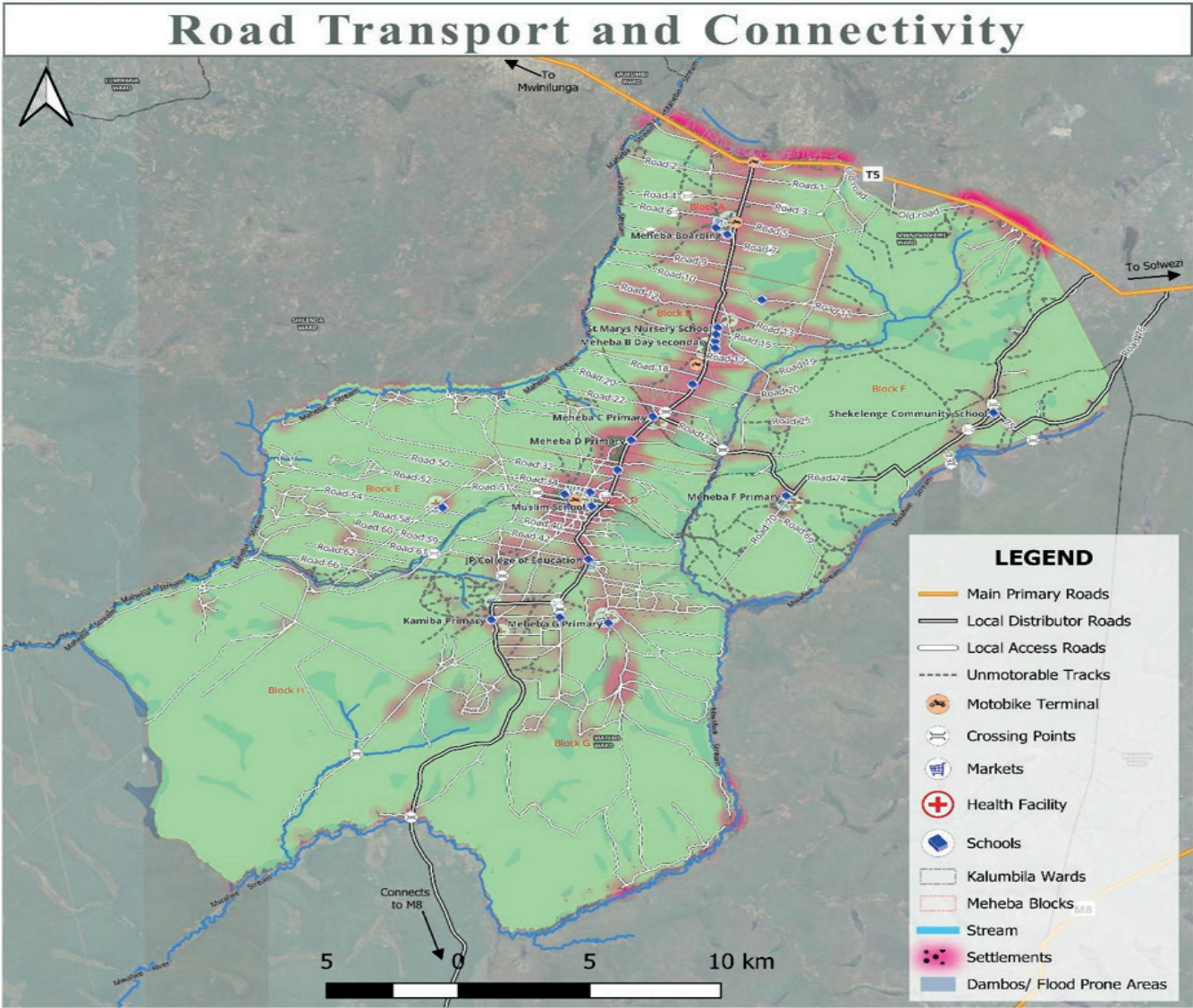
2.3 Road Infrastructure and Transport Services

The availability and quality of basic infrastructure is one of the key determinants of development in an area. Meheba has a wide range of services and key infrastructure in varying conditions and state as outlined below;

2.3.1 Road Network and Connectivity

As shown in Figure 2.17, Meheba has a network of main arterial, motorable and non-motorable roads which traverse the area in almost all the blocks and connects with other surrounding areas.

Figure 2.17: Road Network in Meheba



The main road which branches off Solwezi – Mwinilunga (T5) at Meheba junction stretches for about 36.96 km across the length of the whole scheme and goes past the Mwafwe River for another 39.82 km before joining the Solwezi – Chavuma road (M8) in the southern part. However, the bigger part of this stretch is in a very bad condition and gets worse during the rainy season and some parts beyond 18 km become impassable due to water logging. Other routes include the Kayonge road which branches off from the main trunk road at Block C (Road 27) stretching for about 25.4 km through Block F until Kayonge junction along the T5 main road. Other motorable roads form a network of routes within Meheba with a combined distance of about 473.8 km while non-motorable trucks are around 94.5 km. A number of roads in the LIA are currently being resurfaced and gravelled which has improved the accessibility of most of the areas in Blocks G, F and H while the rest of the roads particularly in the refugee area are in deplorable condition (See Figure 2.18).

The overall state of roads in both the refugee and LI areas remains one of the main bottlenecks to the development of Meheba into an economically viable area as transportation plays a critical role in agricultural productivity, value chains, and access to services and other socio-economic opportunities.

Figure 2.18: Main Road from T5 to Road 36 in Block D During Rainy Season



Results from various studies such as the UNDP Needs Assessment³⁰, UNHCR Socioeconomic Survey³¹ and the UNHCR Gap Analysis³², and outcome of the stakeholder consultation process under this LAP, commonly revealed that rehabilitation of roads is one of the priority development needs across all communities in Meheba to ease mobility within and connecting with surrounding communities and services.

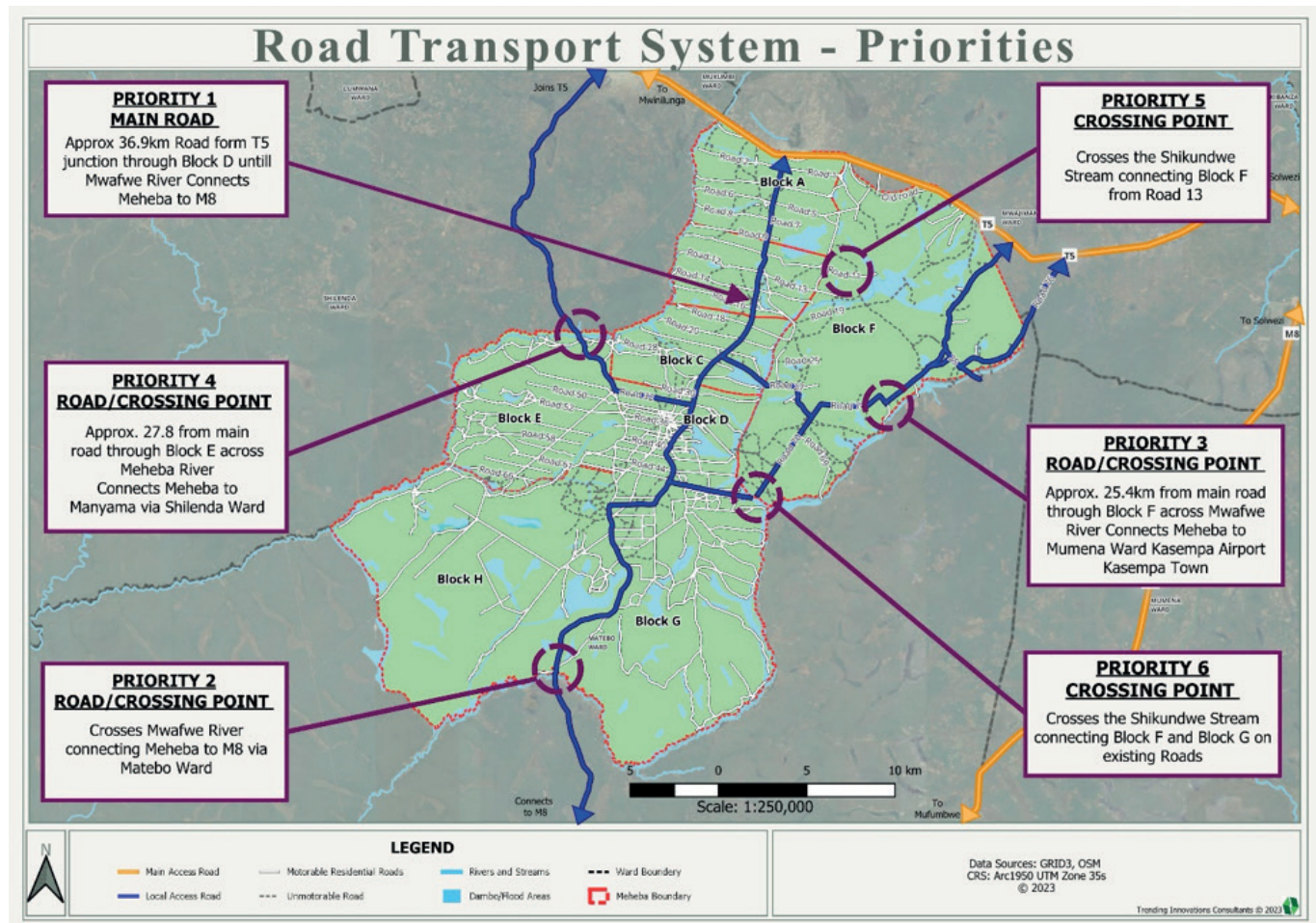
30. See *Needs Assessment Report for the Promoting Human Security Through Sustainable Resettlement Programme* (UNDP, 2022)

31. See *Socioeconomic Survey Report: Zambia* – (UNHCR, 2023)

32. See *Working Towards One Meheba – GAP Analysis* – UNHCR, 2022 (UNHCR, 2022)

The following roads and points shown in Figure 2.19 were identified as key strategic routes and crossing points which will not only revive the agriculture potential for Meheba as a food basket but will enhance access to services both within and outside Meheba, as well as ensure Meheba is modernised and effectively integrated into the surrounding host communities.

Figure 2.19: Priority Roads and Crossing Points in Meheba



Priority One (P1): Main Road

The first priority road identified was the road stretching from the main T5 Solwezi – Mwinilunga Road junction through Meheba until Mwafwe road. The road is currently motorable but in poor condition and gets worse during the rainy season. This road is one of the strategic routes which if rehabilitated would enhance connectivity and catalyse economic activities in Meheba and surrounding communities.

Priority Two (P2): Mwafwe River Crossing Point

The Crossing Point at Mwafwe River connects Meheba to M8 Solwezi Chavuma Road via Matebo Ward. Part of the 79km of the road (about 15km) is currently not motorable requiring road formation and embankments due to waterlogged stretches along the river banks. The rest of the road is motorable but needs to be gravelled to an all-weather feeder road. The crossing point is also currently not available and would need to be constructed. This is one of the economic roads which will not only open economic activities in Matebo, provide a shorter route between T5 and M8 but will also enhance access of services between Meheba and the surrounding communities.

Priority Three (P3): Road 75 and Mwafwe Crossing Point

The crossing point on the Mwafwe River along road 75 and the road itself which are currently in deplorable condition form a strategic socio-economic route which connects a number of communities in Mumena to Block F, the nearest service centre where a number of services such as primary school, clinic and market are found. The importance of this road will become even more critical with the expansion of a secondary school in Block F. The road will also connect farmers in Mumena directly to the markets in Meheba, Manyama and T5 Solwezi – Mwinilunga Road – enhancing economic activities for Meheba and communities across the river.

Priority Four (P4): Shilenda Road and Meheba Crossing Point

The Shilenda Road which passes through Block E crossing the Meheba River is an alternative direct route which is approximately 27.5 km from Meheba to Manyama. The bridge is currently not available – need construction while the road equally needs to be formed to an all weather feeder road. This road will also open up Meheba by directly linking farmers in Meheba to Manyama which is one of the biggest markets in the district as well as a direct route to T5 Solwezi – Mwinilunga Road. The road will also link other communities in Shilenda ward to Meheba for easier access of services. This is also a direct route to Lumwana Hospital and other facilities found in Manyama.

Priority Five (P5): Road 13 and Shikundwe Crossing Point

Road 13 which should connect part of Block F to Kayonge is available but was observed to be in a very bad condition which also has a dead end up to Shikundwe Stream. Block F communities on the western side of the river are predominantly considered to be in Block A, B or C and are forced to access services in the refugee areas due to lack of connectivity. Working on this road would therefore enhance local integration and ease to access services and mobility especially among farmers.

Priority Six (P6): Crossing Point on Shikundwe Stream Connecting Block G and F

The crossing point over Shikundwe Stream connecting Block G and F was recommended to be one of the key strategic economic routes which will improve the connectivity and mobility of Meheba especially in the LIA. Currently, there are existing roads either side of the river in Block G and F which only end at the stream. This route will ease direct movement of goods and services and will be a shorter route from T5 via Block F to G and H. It will also reduce pressure on the dependence of only one main road into Meheba as an alternative route.

Many other local roads were identified by stakeholders as critical though the above 5 priorities were some of the most strategic fixes in revamping the economic fortunes of Meheba within the planning period of the IDP and One Meheba LAP.

2.3.2 Local Transport System

Motorbikes are the common mode of transport which provide the most convenient mode of movement to and from Meheba to the junction, Manyama and other surrounding areas, though these are limited with the volume of goods and people they can carry at a time. Strategic stations (rank) are mainly found at the main junction to Meheba off the T5 road (Shown in Figure 2.20), and at the junctions of the main road with Road 6 and 18 of blocks A and B respectively as well as at the market in Block D.

Figure 2.20: Motorbike Road Side Station at Meheba Junction



Other modes of transport include mini buses, Sedan vans and coaches which usually leave Meheba in the morning and return in the evening on a daily basis mainly to and from Block D to Solwezi. These are usually not designated Public Service Vehicles (PVS) but only provide alternatives to public transportation which gets busier and more frequent during the dry and harvesting seasons – between May and November. The traffic dwindles prior to the onset of the rainy season as the road becomes challenging to use for small ordinary vehicles. Private saloon cars operating as taxis are also available mainly at the junction of Meheba and T5 Solwezi – Mwinilunga Road but these are seldomly used due to the relatively high cost compared to other modes of transport.

Meheba has no designated station for public transport. Most of the vehicles load and offload from Meheba D market and sometimes passengers drop at any points on request within the route. Transport costs are relatively higher to and from Meheba to the junction than other places outside Meheba but of similar distances. By August 2023, the cost of transport from Block D to the junction (18km) averaged ZMW4 per kilometre for a motorbike, ZMW12 for a taxi and ZMW4.5 public vehicles compared to an average of ZMW1.50 per kilometre for a bike or public transport and ZMW4 for a taxi for any distance outside Meheba.

Bicycles and animal drawn carts are also available but used more at individual/household level than commercial, and mainly during crop harvesting period. High transport costs attributed to poor condition of the road and limited fleet (limited options) increase the cost of doing business in Meheba due to the inefficient and cost in the movement of goods and services.

2.4 Health Services in Meheba

Health services in Meheba are governed and measured against the global and National Health Standards in Zambia under the Ministry of Health (MoH). A number of indicators are used to measure access, quality and efficiency in the provision of health care services in Zambia and these are used as a standard to compare service levels in the sector. Table below outlines some of the key parameters used as guided by the MoH;

Table 2.3: Parameters of Health Standards in Zambia

Service Parameters	Standard	Indicators	Status in Meheba
Coverage	5km Radius	Distance	Block A-D: Good Block H,G,F: Bad
Level of facility	Health Post	500 HH/3, 500 People	N/A
	Rural Health Centre	10, 000 People	Fair
Personnel at Facility	Health Post	Midwives, Nurses, EHT, PHN, CHA	Good
	Rural Health Centre	Clinical Officer, Midwife, Nurse, EHT, PHN	Poor
	Urban Health Centre	Medical Doctor, Pharmacy, Lab, EHT, Midwife, Nurse, PHN etc	Not applicable
Quality of Service	Service Provider: Patient Ratio	1 Doctor: 5, 000	Bad
		1 Nurse: 700	Fair

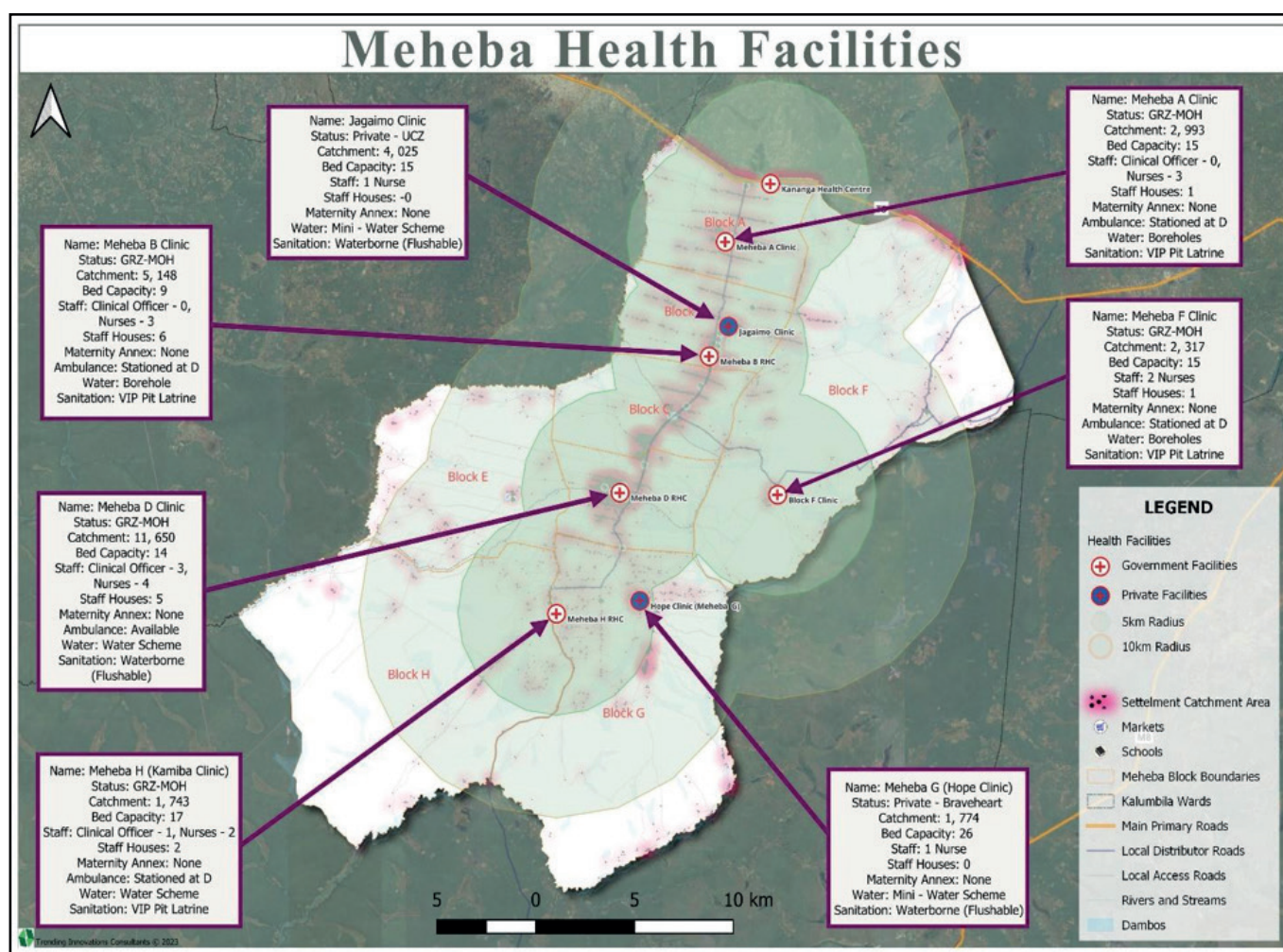
Source: (MoH, National Health Strategic Plan - 2022 - 2026, 2022)

Meheba has 7 functional health facilities located in 6 of the 8 Blocks – missing in Blocks C and E. Out of the functional facilities, 5 are government run under the Ministry of Health while 2 are privately owned (Jagaimo Clinic in Block B run by the United Church of Zambia and Hope Clinic in Block G run by the Braveheart Foundation). The Ministry of Health also supplements some of the health services and provisions to Hope Clinic such as drugs, secondment of personnel and technical support.

2.4.1 Spatial Coverage

In terms of distribution and coverage, as shown in Figure 2.21, almost all health facilities are located where there is a high concentration of human settlements following the Meheba settlement pattern. As a result, the majority of the population is covered within the 5km radius with a smaller population falling within the 10 km coverage radius except for Block H, part of G and F which are not adequately covered – and with sparsely located human settlements.

Figure 2.21: Distribution of Health Facilities in Meheba



2.4.2 Classification and Personnel

Based on the Ministry of Health standards, all health facilities in Meheba are classified as Rural Health Centres – each facility to be manned by at least a Clinical Officer (CO) supported by a qualified Midwife, Environmental Health Technologists (EHT), Pharmacists and Public Health Nurse (PHN) besides other qualified support staff and expected to serve a population of up to 10, 000 people (See Table 4 for Parameters of Classification). However, almost all facilities in Meheba fall short of these standards except for Meheba D Clinic and Kamiba Clinic which each have 3 and 1 Clinical Officers respectively. The rest of the facilities are manned by Nurses and do not have other qualified personnel such as Midwives; and others do have PHNs or EHTs. Meheba F has a Community Health Assistant (CHA), Meheba H has a Public Health Nurse while Meheba A, B and D have EHTs. The nurse-to-patient ratio averaging 1 to 1, 800 is also way beyond the minimum national threshold of 1 to 700³³. Lack of key personnel such as EHT and PHNs for instance compounds the spread of common but preventable diseases such as malaria, diarrhoea, skin diseases which can be managed at household and community level. As a result, the quality of health services is further compromised as the few available staff are overwhelmed with a number of cases reported to the facilities.

33. National Health Strategic Plan - 2022 - 2026 (MoH, National Health Strategic Plan - 2022 - 2026, 2022)

2.4.3 Health Services Provided

Despite all the facilities providing promotive and preventive services as well as limited diagnostic, curative and maternal services, none of the Clinics in Meheba have a dedicated Maternity Annex, adequately equipped and with trained Midwives. Maternal services are therefore provided by any medical personnel in charge of the facility while cases requiring specialised attention are referred to Meheba D Clinic, Lumwana General Hospital or Solwezi General Hospital. None of the clinics also provide mortuary services, the nearest being Lumwana District Hospital which is about 30 km from Block D. Lack of standard maternal services in all facilities in Meheba is one of the biggest gaps in the governments quest to reduce maternal mortality by 170 percent by 2026.³⁴

Clinics in Meheba rely on the referral system which is linked to the Lumwana General Hospital (first level district hospital) supported by Lumwana mine and the Solwezi General Hospital. All facilities in Meheba are serviced by one Ambulance stationed on standby at Meheba D Clinic in Road 36 which provides emergency response services to any of the surrounding health facilities in Meheba as and when called upon.

2.4.4 Energy Sources

With the exception of Meheba D Clinic which gets its electricity from the diesel-powered local generator, the rest of the facilities have no reliable power sources for consistent lighting and powering of appliances and other medical equipment. Most of the clinics use solar powered energy though the capacity is not adequate and the cost of maintenance was cited to be high. This poses a challenge in the quest to provide quality health services to the majority of the population in the far-flung areas especially during the night.

2.4.5 Water and Sanitation

All health facilities in Meheba have water supply within their premises. Meheba D, Hope and Kamiba Clinics have a solar powered mini – water scheme supplied from the boreholes through elevated water tanks. The rest of the facilities depend on boreholes with manually operated hand pumps. Similarly, with the exception of Meheba D, Hope and Kamiba Clinics which use waterborne sanitation facilities and onsite sewer treatment (septic tanks), the rest of the facilities use Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines (VIPs). While a lot of efforts have been made by the government and other cooperating partners to improve the water and sanitation situation in these public institutions, there is still a need to ensure all health facilities are equipped with waterborne sanitation services and improved water supply systems. It has been observed that a lack of drinking water or availability of safe sanitation facilities in hospitals and clinics compromise delivery of quality health services – discouraging women from giving birth in facilities, contribute to delays in seeking care and contribute to staff absenteeism³⁵.

2.4.6 Staff Accommodation

Based on the data from the Kalumbila DHO, there are currently 17 available staff houses against 19 health personnel³⁶ in all government facilities in Meheba leaving a deficit of 2. However, the availability of accommodation across facilities shows a bigger gap in almost all facilities except in Block B and F where there is surplus of staff accommodation. As shown in Table 2 – 4 the deficit in housing accommodation which is currently way below the minimum threshold of 40 demands for the construction of 23 more housing Units – if all facilities remained under the current classification as RHCs – and Meheba is to meet the minimum health standards

34. The national target is to reduce maternal deaths from 278 in 2022 to less than 100/100, 000 live births (MoH, National Health Strategic Plan – 2022 – 2026, 2022)

35. (MoH, 2018)

36. This excludes data for private institutions

and be able to provide quality health services to the people. The demand for health services is likely to increase with increase in population demanding for deployment of more qualified personnel in the health facilities. As the district plans to upgrade some of the health facilities into mini – hospitals, the discrepancy will grow even bigger, demanding for strategic planning in line with the 8NDP and SGDs.

Table 2.4: Availability of Staff Accommodation in Health Facilities

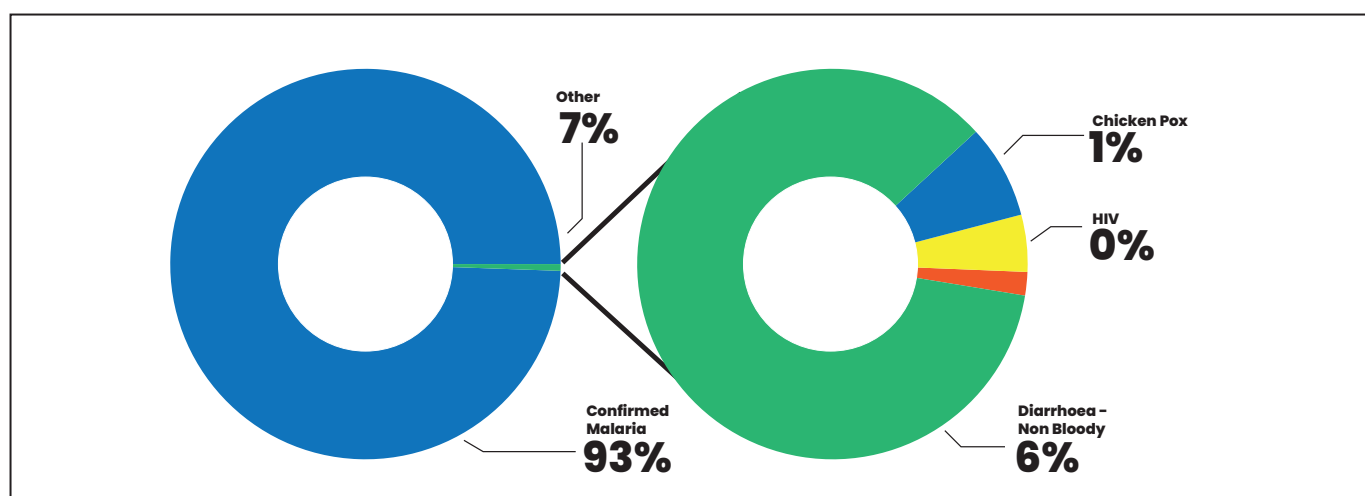
SNo	Facility/ Block	Minimum Staff Housing Required ³⁷	Available Staff Houses	Surplus/ Deficit (Required – Available)	Available Staff	Deficit/ Surplus (Available – Occupied)
1	Meheba A	5	1	4	3	-2
2	Meheba B	5	6	-1	3	3
3	Meheba C	5	0	5	0	0
4	Meheba D	5	5	0	7	-2
5	Meheba E	5	0	5	0	0
6	Meheba F	5	3	2	2	1
7	Meheba G	5	0	5	1	-1
8	Meheba H	5	2	3	3	-1
	Total	40	17	23	19	

Source: Kalumbila District Health Office, 2023

2.4.7 Disease Prevalence

According to Kalumbila DHO, malaria is one of the common diseases in Meheba averaging 93 percent of all confirmed health related cases followed by Non-bloody Diarrhoea with 6 percent while other diseases such as Chicken Pox, HIV, Hypertension constitute less than 1 percent (See Figure 2.22).

Figure 2.22: Disease Burden in Mehaba – 2019 – 2023



Source: Kalumbila DHO, 2023

37. If all Blocks have a RHC with all critical positions filled according to the MoH standards

The prevalence of Malaria is high in all Blocks averaging 3, 032 cases with the lowest cases only recorded in Blocks H and F. Although Meheba A recorded the highest average number of malaria cases, an estimation of confirmed malaria cases against the population in each Block showed that Block G had the highest malaria prevalence averaging 2.10 despite being among the least populated while Blocks F, B and D had the lowest rates of 0.53 and below³⁸ (See Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: Population Head Count and Malaria Cases in Meheba by Block

SNo	Name of Facility	Pop Head Count	Average Cases	2023 Cases	Cases/ Population
1	Meheba-A RHC	2,993	3,892.60	3,753	1.25
2	Meheba-G RHC	1,774	3,815.20	3,725	2.10
3	Meheba-B RHC	5,148	3,575.40	2,477	0.48
4	Meheba-D RHC	11,650	3,482.00	4,233	0.36
5	Jagaimo UCZ RHC	4,025	3,112.40	4,104	1.02
6	Meheba - H RHC	1,743	2,244.20	2,625	1.51
7	Meheba F Health Post	2,317	1,106.80	1,221	0.53
			-		
Meheba Total		29, 650	21,228.60	22, 138	0.75

Source: Estimated by Author based on KDHO Data, 2023

High malaria prevalence is largely attributed to the physical and hydrological characteristics of the area having a number of water bodies and marshy areas which provide good breeding areas for mosquitoes. At household level, managing and controlling the spread of malaria becomes a challenge due to the type of housing infrastructure³⁹ most of which is temporal – and a number of structures are poorly ventilated with no windows or properly secured doors or ceilings to keep away mosquitoes while most families do not sleep under mosquito nets. This coupled with poor household hygiene practices such as cleaning of surroundings compound the spread of malaria. As a result, medical facilities are overwhelmed as the focus is more on treatment than prevention of the disease.

The periodic mass distribution of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) done every 3 years which does not coincide with the constant inflow of refugees and PoCs also justifies high malaria prevalence rates despite efforts by government and other stakeholders to address the scourge. For instance, from the last mass ITNs distribution exercise in 2019, COR has recorded a total of 9, 985⁴⁰ new refugee registrations in Meheba by 2023. Although, not everyone among the registered refugees is domiciled in Meheba, the majority of this population are in Meheba and yet to benefit from the exercise and these remain exposed to malaria infections. This is besides the Zambian population residents who moved to Meheba after 2019.

Diarrhoea is the second common disease in Meheba which is equally influenced by poor sanitation and hygiene practices especially at household level (See Figure 2.14). Prevalence by block also showed that high diarrhoea cases are recorded in Block G followed by Block B (Jagaimo), D and H and least cases recorded in Block F (See Table 2.6).

38. This is authors crude estimation based on population Head Count against confirmed malaria cases

39. See Section 2.9 on Characteristics of Housing Infrastructure

40. Based on the 2023 Database from the Office of the Refugee Officer - Meheba

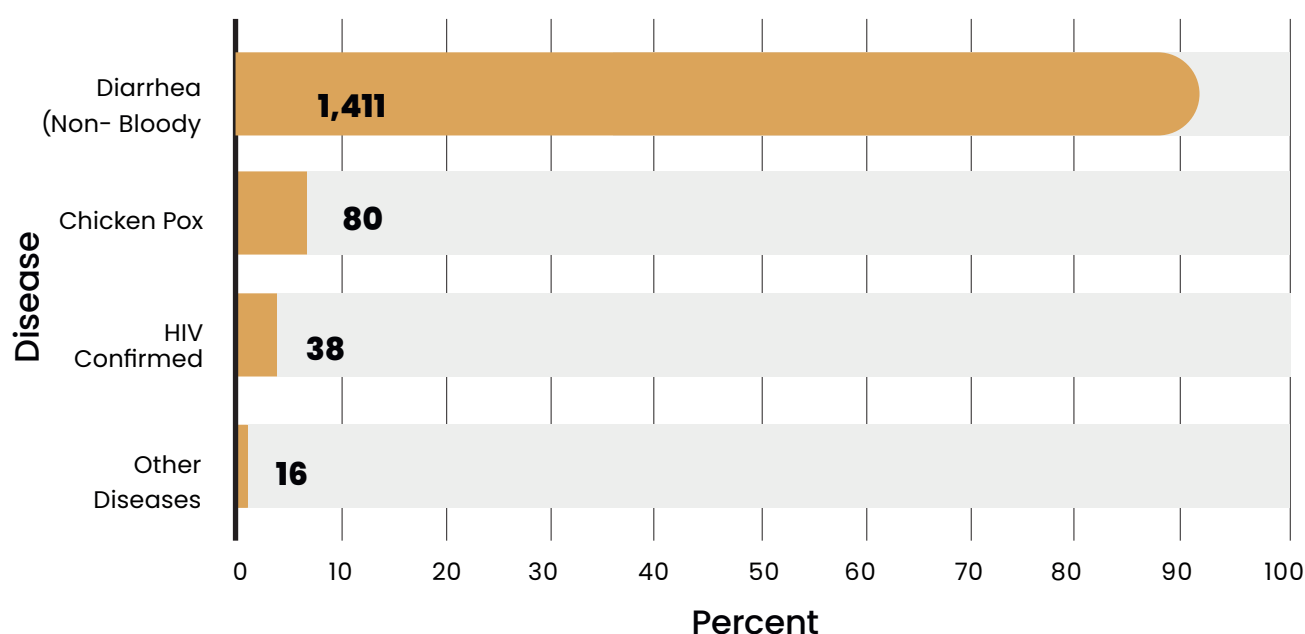
Table 2.61: Diarrhoea Cases in Meheba by Block

Facility		Diarrhoea Cases in Meheba by Year				Average
		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Meheba-G RHC	412	441	325	196	333	341.40
Jagaimo UCZ RHC	238	458	301	247	229	294.60
Meheba-D RHC	126	260	112	379	361	247.60
Meheba - H RHC	223	209	154	201	236	204.60
Meheba-B RHC	143	156	133	147	203	156.40
Meheba-A RHC	115	91	162	140	228	147.20
Meheba F HP	94	152	140	82		117.60
						-
Meheba Total	1,351	1,767	1,327	1,392	1,590	1,485.40

Source: Kalumbila District Health Office, 2023

This trend is consistent with the distribution of water points showing that despite a number of boreholes drilled in Meheba, there are still a number of households that depend on unprotected water sources such as shallow wells, streams and ponds for drinking water and household use.

Figure 2.23: Common Diseases in Meheba other than Malaria



During a field survey, out of the 783 water points collected, 424 (54.2 percent) of the water sources were either protected (shallow wells) or unprotected dug wells⁴¹. Random interviews from the households also confirmed that water from wells is hardly treated or boiled before consumption. As can be seen in Figure 2.14, sanitation facilities in Meheba are equally generally poor – characterised by unsecured shallow pit latrines, most of them constructed near homesteads which increases chances of contamination of water and food.

Figure 2.14: One of the Household Sanitation Facility in Block G



One of the Household
Sanitation Facility in Block G

Poor hand washing practices, poor personal hygiene and general cleanliness makes the management of diarrhoea diseases difficult. Notably, the prevalence of these diseases is also attributed to the gaps in the health personnel in all facilities such as Public Health Nurses and EHTs who should directly work with communities in providing preventive health care services.

During public consultation, communities identified health services as a priority need with a lot of gaps among other needs in Meheba – the major challenges being around access to facilities justified by the poor quality of roads, inadequacy of qualified health personnel, and limited services each facility is able to provide. For instance, despite ambulance services reportedly being available in all facilities, the time it takes responding to an emergency is usually delayed by the poor road condition. Moreover, the condition of the patient may deteriorate due to the rough terrain of most roads. Concerns around inadequate qualified personnel was also justified considering that only Meheba D and Kamiba Clinics have at least a Clinical Officer while none of the facilities had fully fledged establishment of personnel as provided by the national health standards. Lack of drugs, requisite tools and equipment compounded by lack of electricity compromise the overall quality of healthcare services. Supply of alternative energy is equally not adequate to consistently sustain energy demands in a health facility.

41. See Section 2.6 for detailed findings on Water and Sanitation

Based on the findings, gaps in the provision of quality health services in Meheba are dependent on some of the complementary services which are not directly within the mandate of the sector but play a major role in the ultimate provision of the service. Factors such as road Infrastructure, electricity, staff accommodation and Water and Sanitation where key in the quest to provide quality health care services in Meheba.

2.5 Education Services

Meheba plays a key role in providing education services for the majority of the school going population in Kalumbila district. Out of the total 102 government-run district schools, 15 are located in Meheba which constitute 2 Secondary schools and 8 Primary schools out of which 5 also provide Early Childhood Education (ECE) (See Table 2.7).

Table 2.7: Distribution of Education Facilities in Meheba

Level	Total	GRZ	NGO/Private	Community	Block
ECE	8 ⁴²	5	3	0	A, B, C, D
Primary	10	8	1	4	All
Secondary	3	2	1	0	A B D F
Tertiary	2	0	2	0	B D
Total	23	15	7⁴³	4	

Source: Kalumbila DEBS Office, 2023

There are 4 community schools providing primary education. One new primary school in Block F and 1 new secondary school in Block D under construction are currently under Braveheart and AAR Japan respectively – planned to be handed over to the government once completed. Tertiary institutions include a private Tailoring Centre in Block C run by a team of refugees and another skills centre under construction within the premises of Meheba B Secondary School in Block B. Both institutions were constructed with support from Caritas Czech Republic.

2.5.1 Secondary Schools

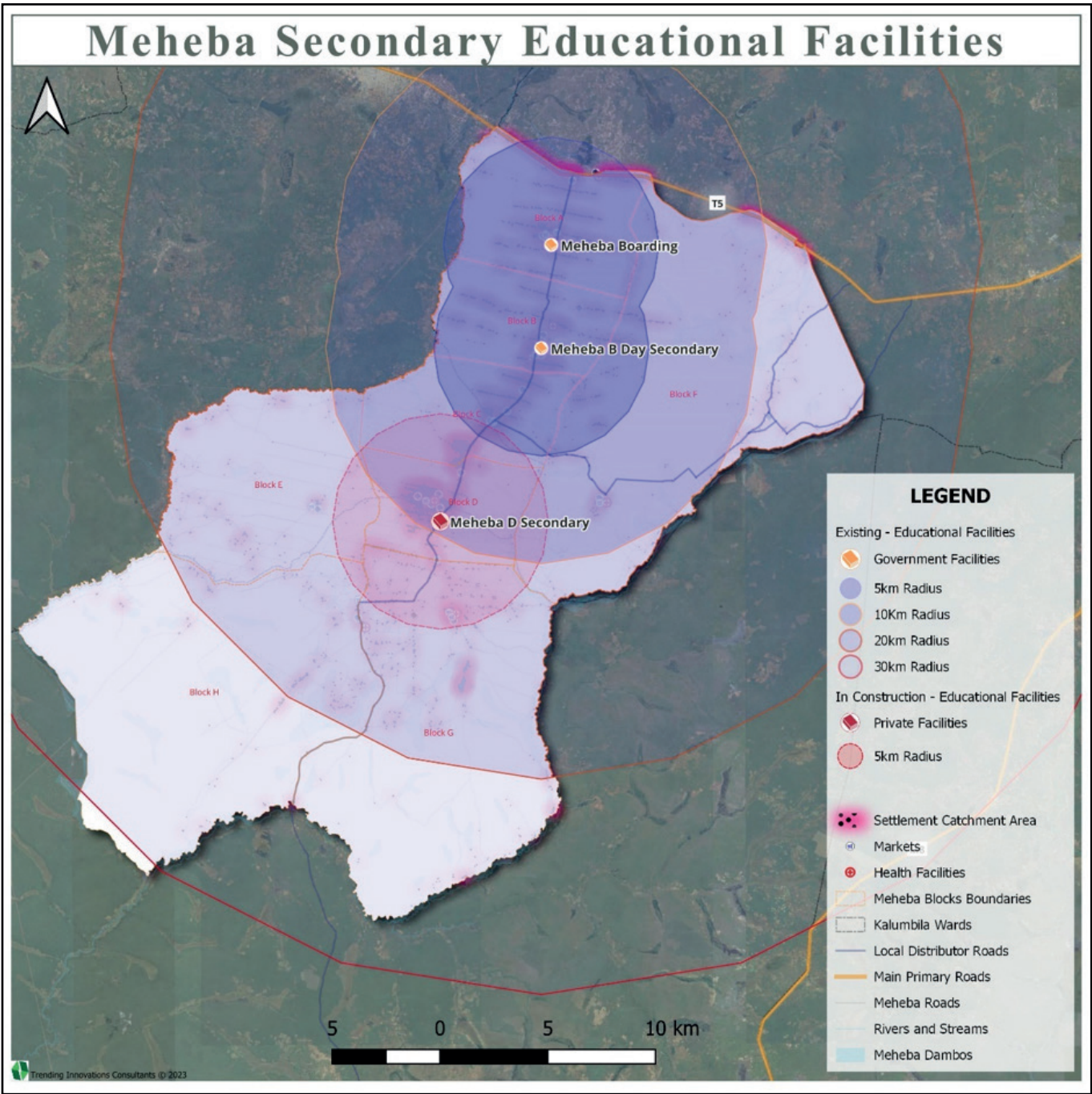
2.5.1.1 Spatial Distribution

The only 2 Secondary Schools in Meheba are located in Blocks A and B and these are meant to cater for the whole population in Meheba and surrounding communities (See Figure 2.25). However, going by the national education standards that learners should not walk more than 5 km to the next facility, the spatial distribution of secondary schools in Meheba is very poor.

42. ECE is provided in all government primary schools

43. One Secondary in Block D and one Primary School in Block F are under construction

Figure 2.25: Distribution of Secondary Schools in Meheba



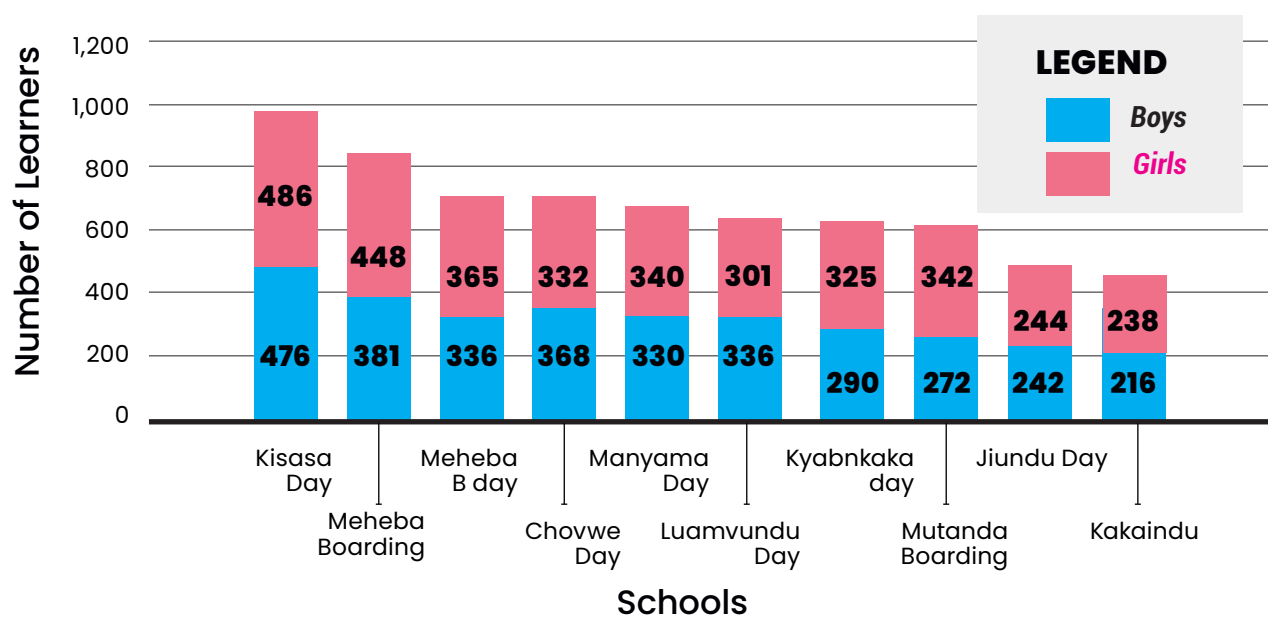
From the illustration in Figure 2.22, the 5 km radius for Meheba A Boarding School and Meheba B Day Secondary School effectively covers population in Blocks A, B and only part of Block C and F while the rest of the areas fall beyond 5km kilometres implying that learners who are not in boarding schools cover a daily minimum round trip of 10 km to access the nearest secondary school. Where boarding facilities are provided, parents to most of the children cannot afford due to lack of stable sources of income and viable livelihood options. Those attending day school rent weekly boarding facilities within nearby communities and fend for themselves – the practice which exposes some learners to drug abuse and sexual activities which lead to early pregnancies among the girl child learners besides other negative vices.

Meheba B Day Secondary School also provides accommodation facilities specifically for girls though the current bed capacity of 92 is outstripped and not adequate to meet the current demand. Overall, the lack of adequate and even distribution of secondary schools in Meheba puts pressure on the existing few facilities and also affects the progression of most learners due to challenges in access to education services.

The construction of 1 additional secondary school in Block D which is currently underway is envisaged to reduce the gap and improve the challenge of accessibility among learners especially in Block D, and partially Blocks E and G. The primary school under construction by Braveheart in Block F could eventually be upgraded if additional infrastructure and personnel are put in place. This will also improve access to secondary school services in Block F and surrounding communities.

2.5.1.2 Learner Enrolment

Figure 2.26: Pupil Enrolment in Secondary Schools in Kalumbila District



As at 2023 academic year, Meheba Boarding and Meheba Day Secondary Schools had the second and third highest number of pupil enrolments out of the 16 secondary schools in Kalumbila district, standing at 829 and 701 students respectively only after Kisasa Day Secondary – taking up 18.3 percent of the district total number of learners enrolled (See Figure 2.26). In terms of gender parity there were slightly more girls (53.13 percent) than boys (46.87 percent) enrolled in both schools. The demand for boarding facilities is generally high in Kalumbila as a whole which only has 2 boarding schools – one located in Mutanda and the other in Meheba. As a result, enrolments at Meheba Boarding Secondary School were high catering even for the majority of the learners from outside Meheba.

2.5.1.3 Adequacy of Facilities

There are a lot of inadequacies of facilities in both secondary schools in Meheba which ultimately affect the quality of education. All schools fall way below the minimum standards⁴⁴ in terms of classrooms, furniture such as desks, and sanitation facilities. For instance, based on the current learner population, Meheba Boarding School will need about 8 more classrooms, 294 desks, a water scheme and Sanitation facilities and about 5 staff houses and the service gaps for Meheba Day Secondary are just as dire.

44. (MoGE, 2020)

2.5.1.4 Classroom Infrastructure

A crude picture for the deficit in the number of classrooms shows that the current average number of learners per class in Meheba Boarding was 69 while Meheba B Day School was around 140 learners against the average standard of 35 learners (See Table 2.8).

Table 2.8: Classrooms Per School in Meheba

School	Total Learners	No. of Classrooms			Current Use
		Service Standard (35 learners/ Class)	Available	Service Gap (Needed)	
Meheba Boarding Secondary	829	24	12	12	69
Meheba B Day Secondary	701	20	5	15	140
Total	1, 530	44	17	27	90

Source: Kalumbila DEBS, 2023

2.5.1.5 Availability of Desks

In terms of desks, with 2 being the standard number of learners per desk, the available number of desks against what was available revealed that, for every 1 desk in Meheba Boarding School, there were 6 learners who needed to use it and 8 for Meheba Day (See Table 2.9). By implication, learners are either cramped on a few available desks while others sit on the floor which is against the government policy directive to ensure no learner was sitting on the floor by the end of 2023.

Table 2.9: Availability of Desks in Meheba

School	Total Learners	No. of Desks ⁴⁵			Current Use
		Service Standard (2 learners /Desk)	Available	Service Gap (Needed)	
Meheba Boarding Secondary	829	408	120	288	7
Meheba B Day Secondary	701	350	81	269	8
Total	1, 530	764	201	563	7.6

Source: Kalumbila DEBS, 2023

45. Desks are calculated based on the number of classroom blocks as a standard

2.5.1.6 Water and Sanitation Facilities

Water and Sanitation facilities in both schools were equally way below the prescribed school WASH service standards of 25 boys or 20 girls per latrine/ablution compartment averaging 208 and 43 users at Meheba Boarding and Meheba Day Secondary respectively (See Table 2-10). If remained unchecked, this poses a high health risk to learners as it would compromise on their health hygiene, increase possibility of contamination of water and easy transmission of diseases among themselves.

Table 2.10: Availability of Sanitation Facilities in Secondary Schools in Meheba

School	Total Learners	No. of Pit Latrines			Ablution Blocks	Service Gap (Needed)	Current Use
		Service Standard (1:25 Boys 1:20 Girls)	Available	Service Gap (Needed)	Available		
Meheba Boarding Secondary	829	27 (B-15/G-22)	2	25	0 ⁴⁶	8	207
Meheba B Day Secondary	701	31 (B-13/G-18)	16	15	6	1	43
Total	1, 530		18	40	6	9	85

Source: Kalumbila DEBS, 2023

Although one of the immediate strategies would be putting up more VIP Toilets, drilling and construction of 40 Pit Latrines may not be the ideal sustainable solution to this service demand as it will create attendant negative repercussions such as underground water contamination and unsustainable use of land. The possibility of scaling Pit Latrines to accommodate future population growth and demand for services will also be limited hence the need to invest in more sustainable water and sanitation options which address both the current and future needs. In line with the same, the Ministry of Education's sanitation policy is currently ensuring that schools have airborne flushable facilities and not pit latrines.

2.5.1.7 Pupil Teacher Ratio

The distribution of teachers revealed that Meheba Boarding School was above the minimum threshold averaging 23 learners per teacher while Meheba Day was slightly above the average with 47 learners per teacher (See Table 2.11). A further probe into factors contributing to this trend revealed that accessibility of the school and its proximity to services were key determinants while some of the teachers wanted to be close to their families – most of whose spouses were employees in Kalumbila and Lumwana mines, government departments or doing businesses in Manyama and surrounding areas.

46. Sanitation facilities currently used at the school do not meet the standards to be classified as available

Table 2.11: Pupil – Teacher Ratio in Secondary Schools in Meheba

School	Total Learners	Number of Teachers			
		Service Standard (35 learners/ Teacher)	Available	Service Gap (Needed/ Surplus)	Current use
Meheba Boarding Secondary	829	23	36	-13	23
Meheba B Day Secondary	701	20	15	05	47
Total	1, 530	43	51	05	30

Source: Kalumbila DEBS, 2023

2.5.1.8 Availability of Staff Houses

Meheba B Day Secondary School had the biggest gap in terms of staff accommodation with no institutional house at all while Meheba Boarding Secondary School had 18 (See Table 2.12).

Table 2.12: Availability of Staff Houses in Secondary Schools in Meheba

School	Total Teachers	No. of Staff Houses		
		Service Standard (1:1)	Available	Service Gap (Needed)
Meheba Boarding Secondary	36	23	18	05
Meheba B Day Secondary	15	20	0	20
Total	1, 530	43	18	25

Source: Kalumbila DEBS, 2023

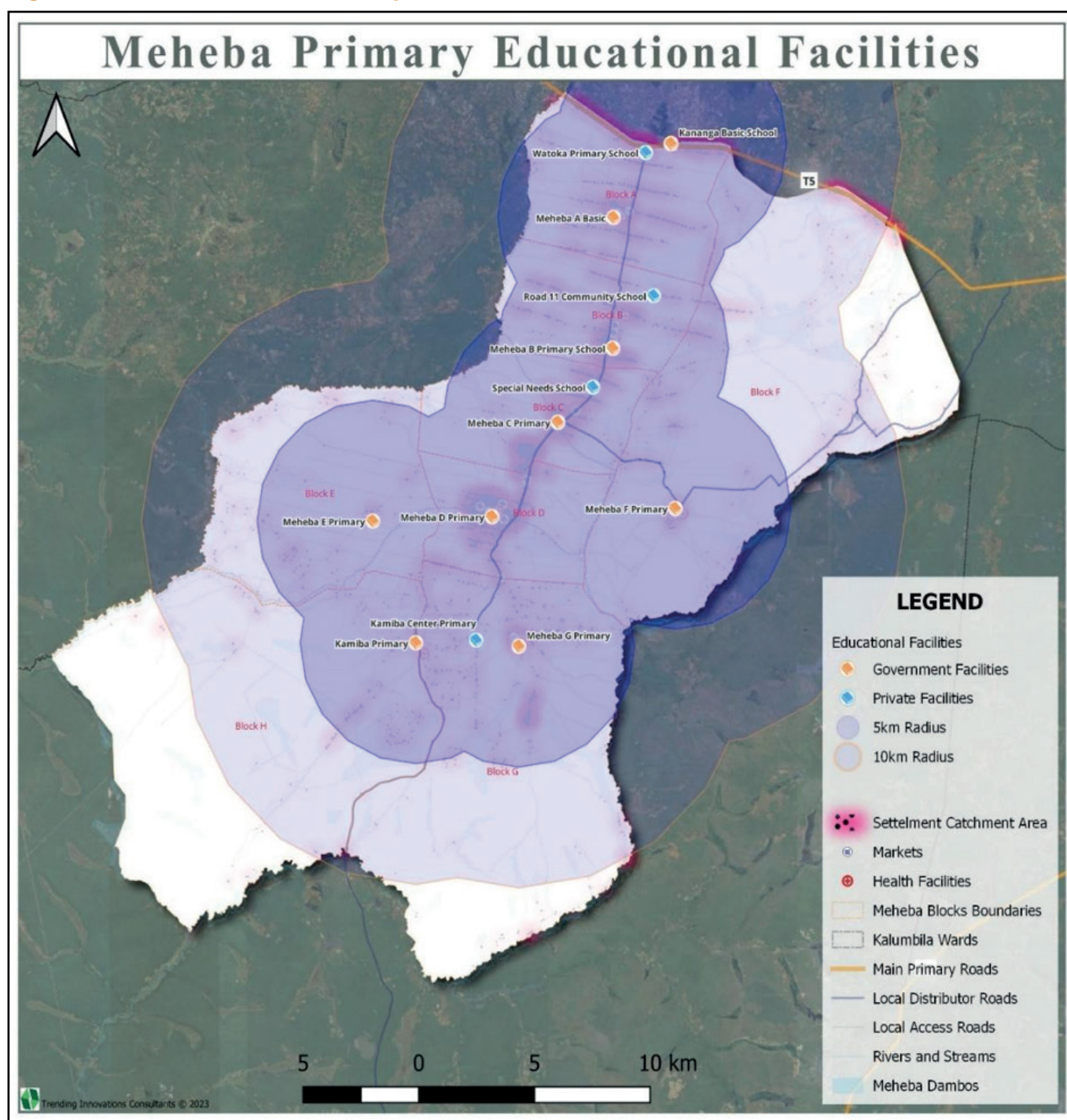
While housing allowances are provided for employees not accommodated, finding decent housing for rent within Meheba is generally a challenge since the area has historically been managed as a refugee transit area with no permanent plans or land reservations for residential development or other services. As a result, some of the teachers settle outside Meheba – Kayonge and Manyama, though the poor road condition affects their daily mobility and subsequently compromise on the quality of service provided. Available staff houses are equally not electrified and lack standard water and sanitation facilities.

2.5.2 Primary and Early Childhood Education

2.5.2.1 Spatial Distribution

Meheba has a total of 8 government run primary schools located in each of the eight blocks; 4 community schools and 3 private schools in Block D (See Figure 2.27). Five government schools namely Meheba A, B, C, D and F offer ECE, though all these schools are not fully equipped with facilities and do not meet the standards to provide quality ECE services.

Figure 2.27: Distribution of Primary Schools in Meheba



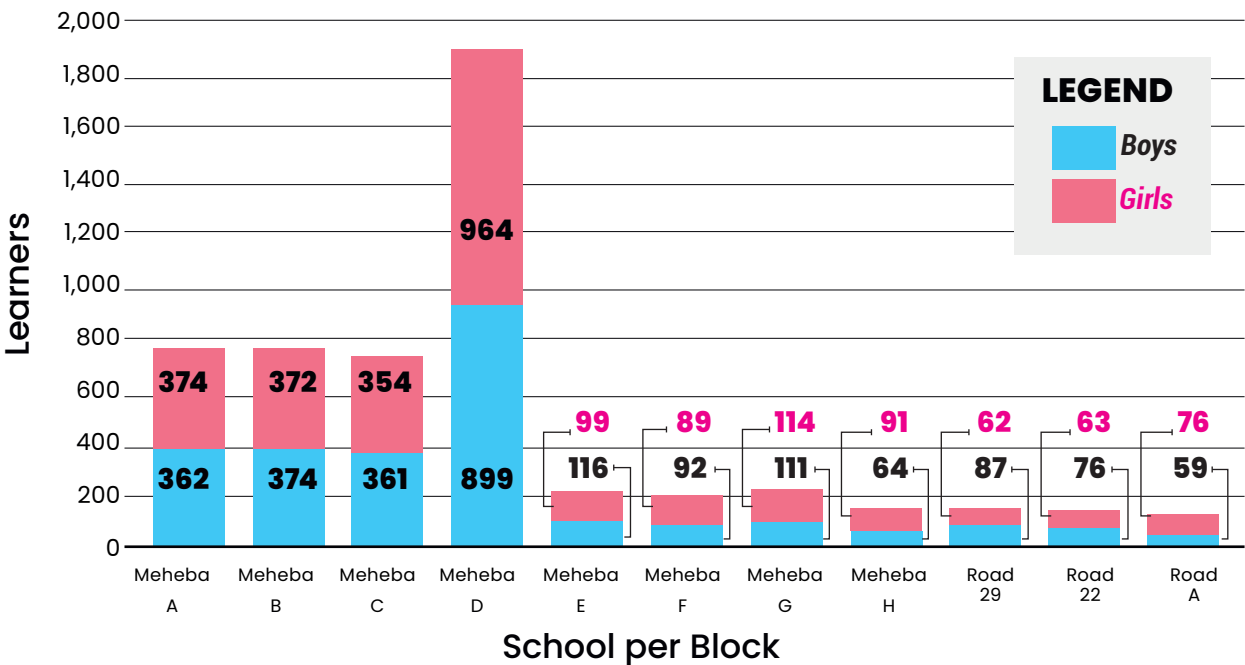
The distribution of primary schools in Meheba also follows the human settlement pattern – schools are located where there is a concentration of human settlements. As a result, the majority of the population in Meheba falls within a 5 km radius of each school except for parts of Block F and H where some of the settlements are beyond the minimum coverage threshold of 5 km. Poor Road infrastructure and lack of crossing points in strategic locations such as in Block F and H also limit the possibility of populations in the fringes of Meheba accessing similar services beyond its boundaries and vice versa isolating the area from the surrounding communities.

2.5.2.2 Learner Enrolment

According to the 2023 enrolment statistics, Meheba D Primary school had the third highest pupil enrolment in the whole district with 1,863 learners behind Kisasa and Manyama Primary schools. Enrolments for Meheba A, B and C were also relatively high with a combined learner population of 2,197. Overall primary school enrolment for Meheba was at 5,239 and 482 ECE learners. Female learners were just as many as males with a ratio of 50.73 percent to 49.27 percent respectively.

The distribution of learners in schools was synonymous with the population concentration per block. As shown in Figure 2.28 Schools located in Blocks A, B, C and D with predominantly higher population had an overall higher population of learners than those in the LIA and the number was exponentially higher for Block D.

Figure 2.28: Learner Enrolment in Primary Schools of Meheba by Block



The number of learners also corresponded with the demographic characteristics of Meheba which showed that the majority of the population was young – most of whom were born in Meheba and can only identify themselves with Zambia, the trend which is likely to continue. This population characteristics augment the earlier observations that the population for Meheba is constantly growing and the demand for services is not influenced by the legal status of the population – refugee, former or Zambian, hence the need for a holistic approach to addressing this development paradox.

2.5.2.3 Literacy Rates

Literacy levels in Meheba have averaged 46.4 percent soaring above the district average of 48.8 percent in 2020 (61 percent) and 2023 (54 percent). As shown in Figure 2.29, Meheba has continued to record positive trends in the overall literacy rates among learners since 2021, attributed to the introduction of ECE in all government primary schools, increased number of teachers, teaching aids from government and partners and school feeding programmes⁴⁷.

47. <https://usaidzambia-letsread-project.edc.org/> (USAID, 2023)

Figure 2.29: Literacy rates in Meheba and Kalumbila District

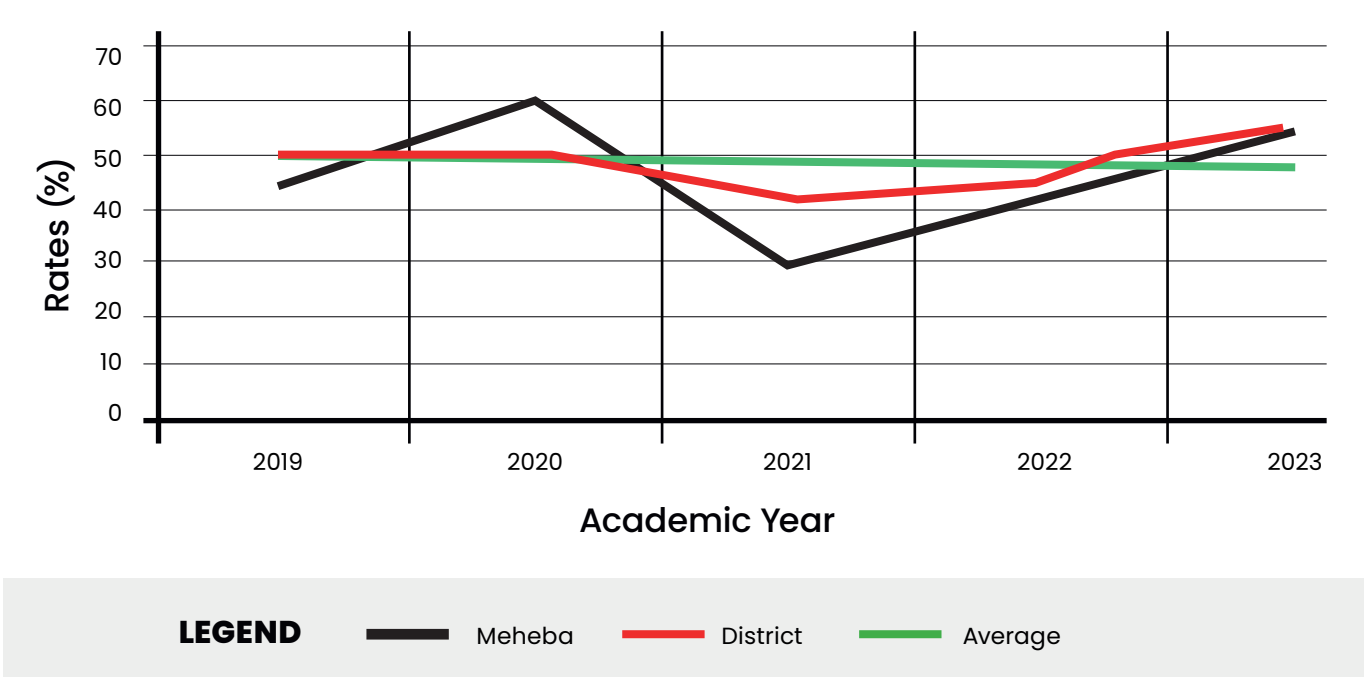
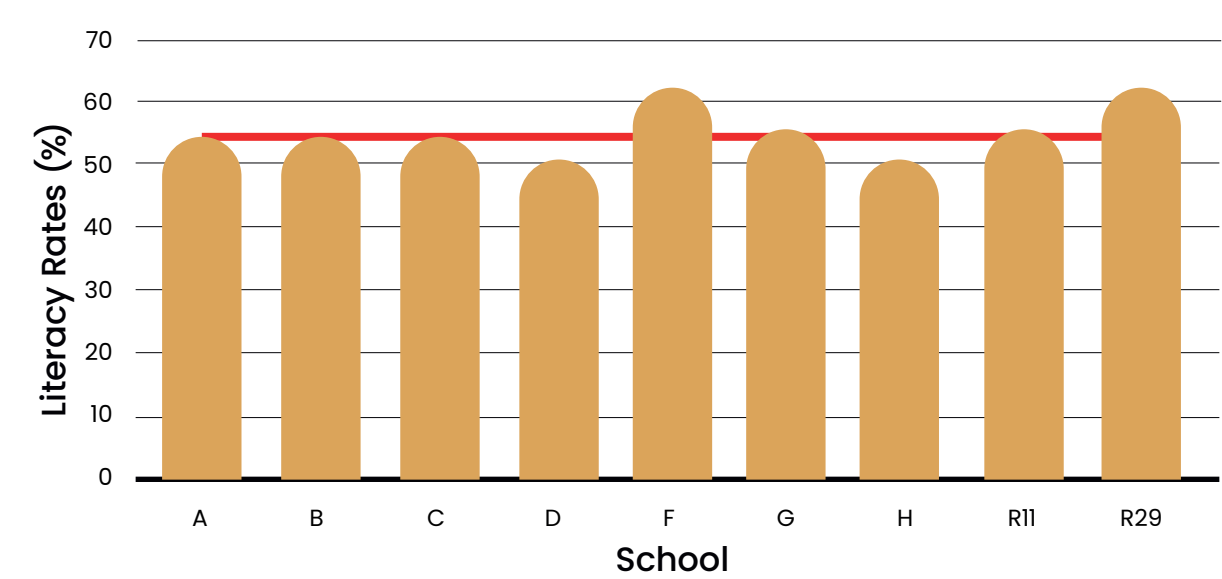


Figure 2.30: Literacy Rates in Meheba by School



Notably, community schools (Road 29 and Road 11) together with Block F recorded higher literacy rates compared to other schools in Meheba which could be attributed to provision of kids playing facilities (Safe Spaces in G and F) and lower learner population per school which could demonstrate the impact low teacher – pupil ratio on the overall children performance (See Figure 2.30). Notably, all school literacy rates could be higher with improved access to education facilities among the young population – most of whom are currently deprived due to long distances to access nearest schools within Meheba.

2.5.2.4 Adequacy of Facilities

Primary schools in Meheba lack a number of basic but critical facilities which are a prerequisite for providing quality education for all. An assessment of classrooms per school, availability of

desks, water and sanitation facilities and teachers among others revealed huge gaps which require short, medium and long term interventions.

2.5.2.5 Classroom Infrastructure

Service gaps in the availability of classrooms at primary school level was fairly average with 47 learners per class. Notably, the situation in schools around the LIA was not as critical as those in the refugee areas with higher student population particularly Meheba D Primary School which has a deficit of 18 classrooms while Road 29 Community school has no classroom at all using the church as an alternative (See Table 2.13).

Table 2.13: Availability of Classrooms in Primary Schools in Meheba

School	Total Learners	Service Standard (1:40)	Classrooms Available	Service Gaps (Deficit/ Surplus)	Current Use
Meheba D	1, 863	31	13	18	96
Meheba C	715	12	10	2	48
Meheba B	746	12	12	0	41
Meheba A	736	12	14	-2	35
Road 29	149	2	0	2	0
Meheba G	225	4	3	1	50
Road 11	135	2	2	0	45
Road 22	139	2	2	0	46
Meheba E	215	4	7	-3	20
Meheba F	181	3	7	-4	17
Meheba H	135	2	5	-3	18
Total	5, 239	87	75	23	47

Source: Kalumbila DEBS, 2023

2.5.2.6 Availability of Desks

As shown in Table 2.14, inadequate desks is one of the common challenges facing almost all schools in Meheba with the exception of Meheba H and F which had a surplus number of desks. To cover this gap, a total of 1, 234 desks would be required to meet the current deficit.

Table 2.14: Availability of Desks in Primary Schools in Meheba

School	Total Learners	Service Standard (1:2)	Desks Available	Service Gaps	Current Use
Meheba D	1,863	621	347	274	4
Meheba C	715	238	82	156	6
Meheba B	746	249	154	95	3
Meheba G	225	75	42	33	4
Meheba E	215	72	41	31	3
Road 29	149	50	20	30	5
Road 22	139	46	20	26	5
Road 11	135	45	20	25	5
Meheba A	736	245	244	1	2
Meheba H	135	45	80	-35	1
Meheba F	181	60	140	-80	1
Total	5,239	1,746	1,190	671	3

Source: Kalumbila DEBS, 2023

2.5.2.7 Water and Sanitation Facilities

The water and sanitation situation in primary schools was also as poor as at secondary level with almost all schools lacking adequate sanitation facilities. The service level gap is at 164 toilets to be constructed if the gap has to be reduced. Some schools such as Meheba D, G, and F among others benefited from the WASHE programme with the construction of modern sanitation facilities to bridge the deficit though the gap still remains (See Table 2.15 and Figure 2.31)

Table 2.15: Availability of Sanitation Facilities in Primary Schools in Meheba

School	Total	Service Standard (1:25/ 1:20) ⁴⁸	Pit Latrines Available	Service Gaps (Deficit)	Available Ablution Blocks	Current Use
Meheba D	1, 863	75	8	67	0	233
Meheba B	746	30	8	22	0	93
Meheba A	736	29	8	21	0	92
Meheba C	715	29	8	21	0	89
Meheba G	225	9	2	7	0	113
Meheba E	215	9	2	7	0	108
Road 29	149	6	0	6	0	0
Meheba F	181	7	2	5	0	91
Road 22	139	6	2	4	0	70
Road 11	135	5	2	3	0	68
Meheba H	135	5	4	1	0	34
Total	5,239	210	46	164	0	114

Source: Kalumbila DEBS, 2023

48. This is calculated at the rate of 25 boys/20 girls per compartment

Figure 2.31: Newly Constructed Improved Sanitation Facilities in Selected Primary Schools in Meheba



2.5.2.8 Pupil Teacher Ratio

Teacher distribution also followed a similar pattern like most other services with more teachers in schools within the refugee area than in schools within the LIA. However, despite the numbers, the service level gaps were also higher in schools within the refugee area due to high pupil population (See Table 2.16). The mass national teacher recruitment did not make a big impact to this gap as only 2 teachers were allocated to Meheba considering that the overall district demand for teachers was equally high.

Table 2.16: Availability of Teachers in Primary Schools in Meheba

School	Total Learners	Service Standard (40 Learners/ Teacher)	Available	Service Gap (Needed)	Current Use
Meheba D	1863	47	8	39	233
Meheba C	715	18	8	10	89
Meheba A	736	18	9	9	82
Meheba B	746	19	10	9	75
Road 29	149	4	1	3	149
Meheba E	215	5	3	2	72
Road 11	135	3	1	2	135
Road 22	139	3	1	2	139
Meheba G	225	6	5	1	45
Meheba F	181	5	6	-1	30
Meheba H	135	3	6	-3	23
Total	5, 239	131	58	77	90

Source: Kalumbila DEBS, 2023

2.5.2.9 Staff Accommodation

The availability and state of teachers' accommodation in primary schools is equally poor. Most of the teachers are not accommodated, resorting to renting houses from within surrounding communities or use of other community infrastructure as alternatives (See Figure 2.32).

Figure 2.32: Dilapidated Community Infrastructure Used as Staff House in Meheba G



Based on the summary in Table 2.17, the overall service gap for primary school teachers housing deficit stood at 52 with the majority being in Meheba D.

Table 2.17: Availability of Staff Houses in Primary Schools in Meheba

School	Current Total Teachers	Service Standard (1:1)	Available	Service Gap (Needed)
Meheba D	8	47	14	33
Meheba C	8	18	10	8
Meheba G	5	6	0	6
Meheba E	3	5	1	4
Road 29	1	4	0	4
Road 22	1	3	0	3
Road 11	1	3	0	3
Meheba H	6	3	3	0
Meheba A	9	18	21	-3
Meheba B	10	19	22	-3
Meheba F	6	5	8	-3
Total	58	131	79	52

Source: Kalumbila DEBS, 2023

Notably, the service gaps identified only depict the current shortfalls which will continue widening if no immediate interventions are put in place as population is bound to continue growing and increasing the demand for education services.

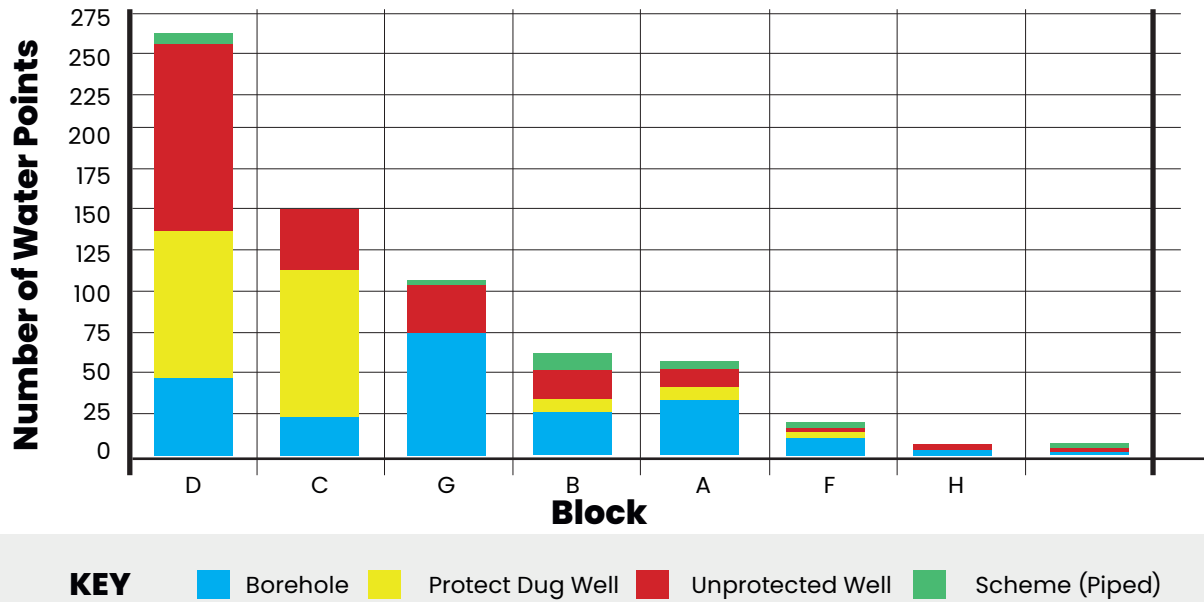
The Free Education Policy has been attributed to the increase in learner population especially at primary school level which put pressure on the overall demand of services as observed above. On the other hand, the government has also put in deliberate measures to ensure that most of these challenges are addressed at the local level. During the meeting with Civic leaders, it was reported that desks were allocated to selected schools in Meheba through CDF during the 2023 funding period. The introduction of educational grants under CDF will also support learners with economic challenges to progress to secondary and tertiary level education. Private institutions such as the mines also revealed that through various Corporate Social Responsibility programmes, they provide scholarships and funding to local beneficiaries within their areas of operational jurisdiction. However, there are policy, coordination and administrative gaps among stakeholders as well as in the local governance linkages between Councillors, WDCs and communities which contribute to deprivation of opportunities for potential learners to benefit from such opportunities due to information gaps⁴⁹.

2.6 Water and Sanitation

Access to clean and safe drinking water is also one of the strategic development goals on the global development agenda⁵⁰. It entails a proportion of the population having access and using improved water sources within a reasonable distance⁵¹. Poor access to clean and safe drinking water exacerbates inequalities, underdevelopment and poverty. Lack of access to safe and clean drinking water is also known to be one of the causes of death among children especially those under the age of 5, as they face higher risk of preventable diseases. In Zambia, statistics show that, 3 in every 10 people do not have access to safe drinking water⁵² and the situation is worse in rural areas (58%) compared to urban areas (91.8%)⁵³.

Going by the global and national standards, the Water and Sanitation situation in Meheba is poor. During the 2023 field survey, a total of 787 water points were randomly captured of which only 220 (33 percent) were boreholes (functional tube wells) and 25 (4 percent) were piped water points leaving 63.3 percent of the water sources either protected or unprotected dug wells (shallow wells) constructed by individual households or communities (See Figure 2.33).

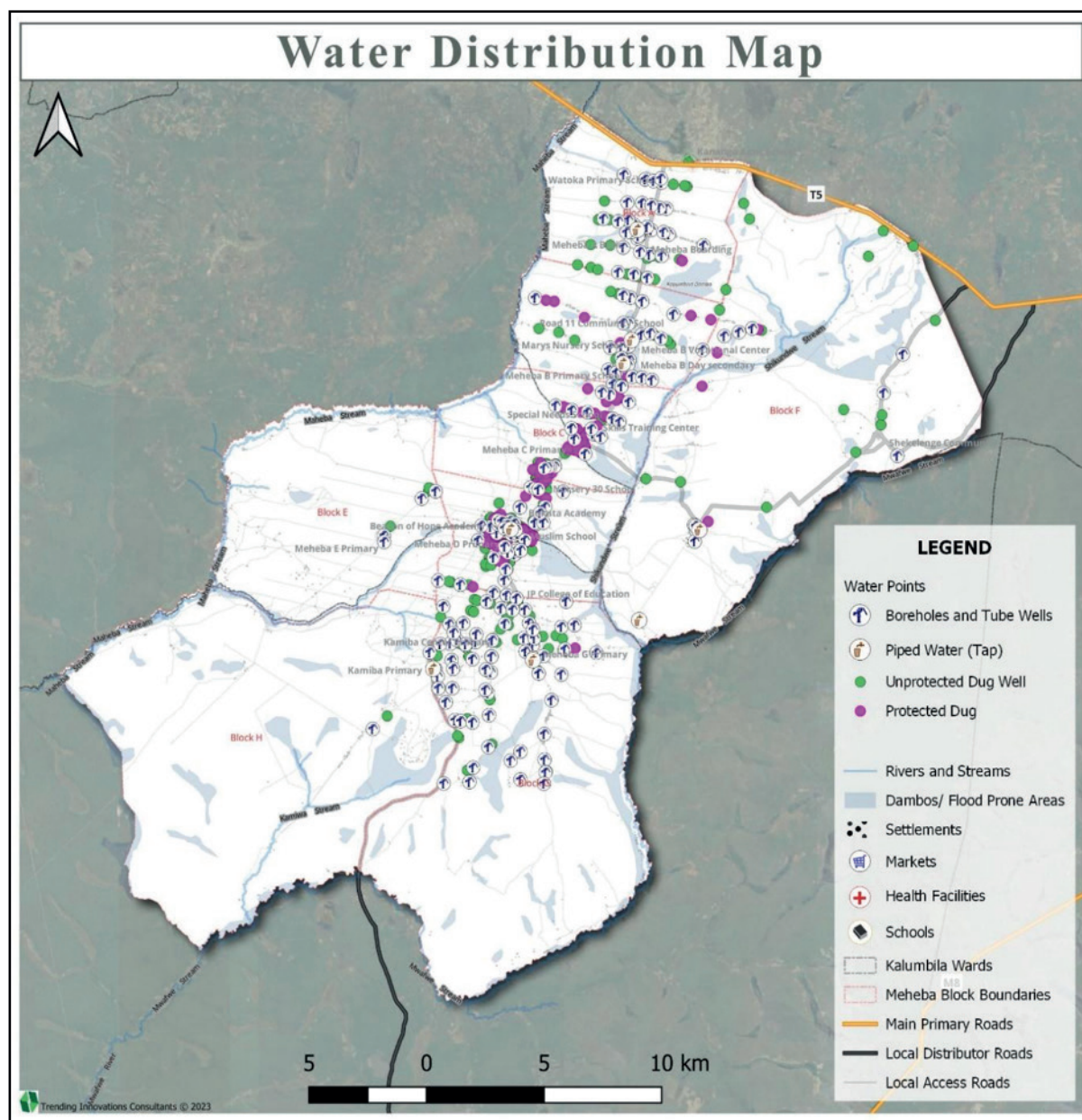
Figure 2.33: Water Points Distribution by Block in Meheba



49. See comments from the Councillors in the Public Consultation Report – 2023
 50. SDG Goal Number 6
 51. Maximum coverage should be within 500m radius
 52. See <https://www.wateraid.org/where-we-work/zambia> ; (GRZ, 2022)
 53. See also <https://www.wvi.org/zambia/water-sanitation-and-hygiene-0>

The distribution of water points was also consistent with the human settlement pattern – blocks with higher densities such as A, B, C, D and G⁵⁴ have more water points than those with fewer concentration of households (See Figure 2.34). There were also very few functional boreholes in blocks F, E and H which were near/around human settlements than in other blocks. Field results further showed that most of the boreholes with no human settlements around were vandalised and non – functional. Water sources for the majority of the households were unsafe as most households depend on dug wells which are usually shallow wells susceptible to contamination and/or pollution.

Figure 2.34: Distribution of Water Points in Meheba



Centralised water schemes are available in Blocks D, F, G and H which mainly supply public facilities such as schools, a police post, health facilities and selected housing units for government institutions. Poor quality water sources were cited as one of the contributing factors to high incidence of diarrhoea diseases (See Section 2.4.7).

54. See Figure 2.9 Population Distribution by Block

Figure 2.35: Shallow Wells are a common source of Water in Meheba



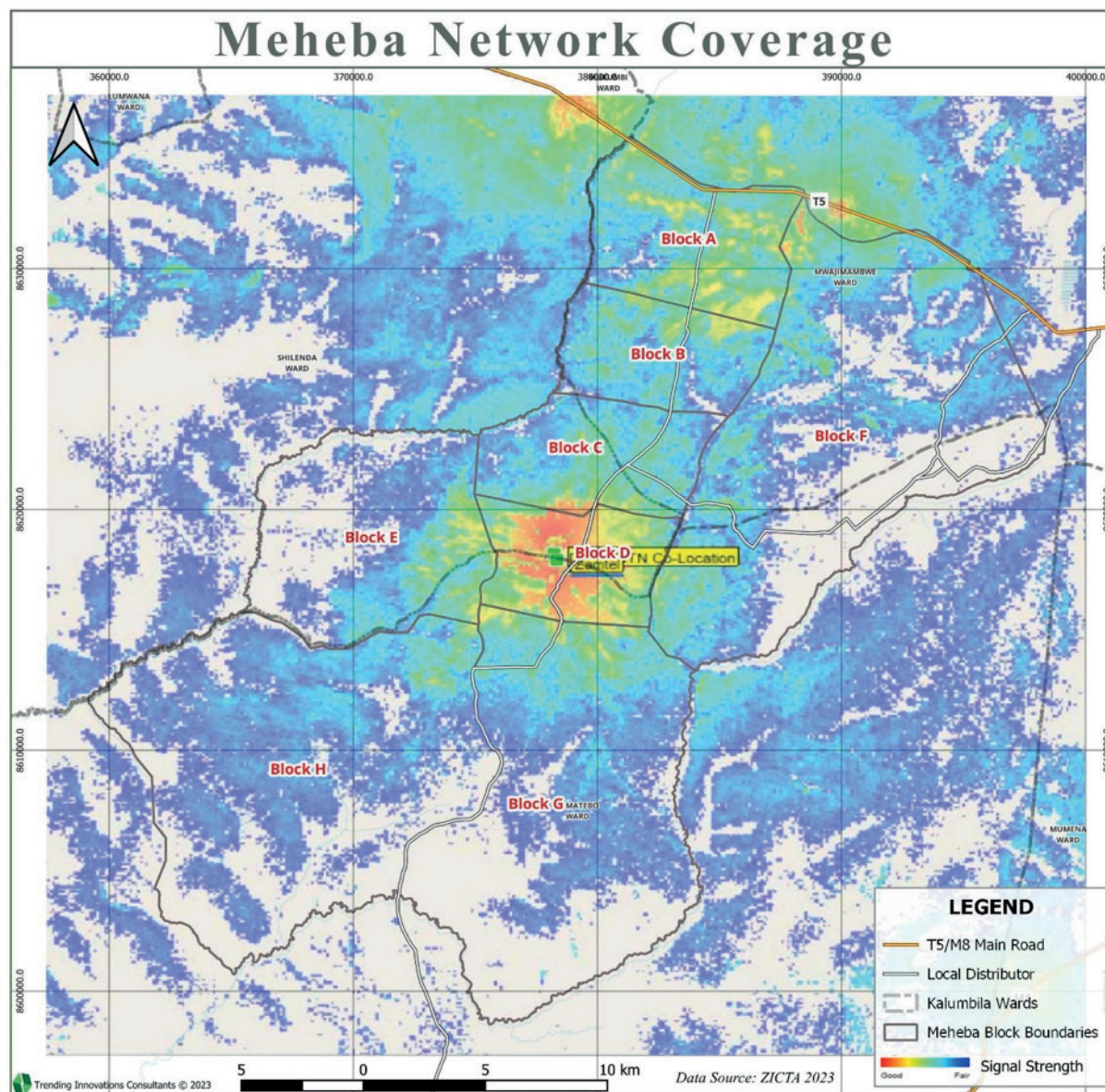
In terms of sanitation services, Meheba is not connected to any conventional sewerage network. Households and most of the public institutions such as schools and health centres depend on onsite pit latrines for disposal of sewer with the exception of few institutions that have improved sanitation services. Unconventional disposal of sewer such as open defecation or use of shallow and unprotected latrines is also common which increases the risk of diseases especially that 63 percent of water points are shallow wells. Meheba is also considerably endowed with abundant water resources in the form of streams, rivers, wetlands and dambos. Hence, the predominant use of pit latrines and open disposal of human excreta could potentially contaminate both surface and underground water resources thus compromising the health of residents in the area.

Management of solid waste in Meheba is also a challenge particularly in public places since the area is not serviced by the local authority for solid waste collection and disposal. Waste generated from the markets is usually dumped in designated refuse bays and burnt onsite while household waste is either burnt or buried onsite. Overall, generation of solid waste is relatively low – which is expected considering the low consumption of solid waste generating products like plastics by residents.

2.7 Information and Communication

As can be seen in Figure 2.36, mobile telecommunication coverage is generally poor in Meheba especially in Blocks G, H and most parts of Block F. Available mobile telecommunication networks include Airtel, MTN and Zamtel whose network signal strength is strongest in Block A and D and gets weaker as it gets further away from the communication masts. As a result, areas mainly in the southern part of Meheba have very weak and sporadic signal in selected areas while other areas hardly receive any signal. Internet is also limited to areas with mobile networks with a far lesser coverage.

Figure 2.36: Network Coverage in Meheba



Network connectivity in Meheba negates government strides towards universal access to ICT and influences peoples' lifestyle and way of life, health, quality of service, viability of farming activities, businesses and other service providers particularly those in the fringes of Meheba.

Blocks E, F, G and H which are agriculture potential areas and are further away from the markets are also the most affected experiencing weaker mobile communication signals. By default,

access to modern ICT among schools in these areas is largely compromised. From the health perspective, emergency response is also affected which depends on effective communication since Meheba has one ambulance usually stationed at Meheba D clinic. Similarly, lack or poor communication exacerbate the cost of farming and doing business as a whole since farmers especially in the LIA or businesses can only deal in cash transactions or are compelled to travel where there is connectivity for any transaction which could otherwise be done via mobile.

Further, Meheba does not receive public radio or television signals – though it is covered by community radio stations from Solwezi such as Kabangabanga and Solwezi FCC. While information is now more readily available through social media and other platforms, the authenticity of some information is sometimes compromised or sensationalised depriving communities of specific and accurate information about government programmes or issues that affect development or their welfare. For instance, information about CDF Grants and Loans is placed in conspicuous locations outside Meheba while most residents within the area are not privy. Others access information via social media (Facebook) but not everyone is able to access these platforms.

On a positive note, the establishment of a local community radio station in Kalumbila (Kalumbila Community Radio, FM 98.7) which is under construction and earmarked to cover up to 250 km radius is envisaged to enhance information sharing of local content even to the people of Meheba and surrounding communities. Given the critical role that communication plays in development, it is necessary that mobile, radio and television communication channels are also improved in the area.

2.8 Sources of Energy

There is a global understanding that expanding infrastructure and upgrading technology to provide clean and more efficient energy in all countries will encourage growth and help the environment. It is also believed that investing in solar, wind and thermal power, improving energy productivity, and ensuring energy for all is vital for achieving Goal 7 of the SDGs by 2030⁵⁵.

The importance of energy particularly in the quest to achieve the overarching objective of the One Meheba – transforming the area into a food basket, promoting agriculture productivity and creating employment through industrialization – cannot be overemphasised. Energy characteristics determine livelihood, quality of services such as health and education, innovation, productivity that spur employment and job creation, value addition, and environmental sustainability.

Meheba is currently not connected to the national power grid. The common sources of energy used in the area include charcoal and firewood for cooking and heating while few households use solar mainly for lighting. High dependence on charcoal and firewood puts pressure on forests and natural biodiversity of the area leading to indiscriminate cutting of trees. The dependency on the use of inefficient open fires and/or basic stoves for cooking also could result in damage to health and gender inequality. Notably, demand for charcoal and firewood is not only limited to Meheba but also Manyama and other surrounding areas.

55. See Goal 7 of the SDGs; <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals>

Figure 2.37: Charcoal being Sold at Meheba D Market



Other alternative energy sources include solar used by most public facilities such as health centres and selected primary schools mainly used to power a few key installations such as water pumps, lighting and computers.

Lack of adequate and reliable energy sources in public institutions compromise on the quality of services provided. For instance, schools are unable to offer computer lessons to learners while health facilities without refrigeration are unable to keep certain essential drugs or work during the night. Moreover, anecdotal evidence links the lack of lighting to increased risk of gender-based violence (GBV). It also restricts freedom of movement to access basic services such as water and sanitation and conduct income-generating activities at night.

The area has a community diesel-powered generator located in Block D (road 36) with a power supply capacity of 100kVA. The generator supplies electricity to few institutional houses around the central business area, clinic, offices and some shops in the market. Commercial installations such as mills depend on generators or have inbuilt diesel-powered engines. There is no formal fuel service station in the area except for informal selling points found at the main junction and Road 36 – market (See Figure 2.38).

Figure 2.38: Informal Fuel Trader at the Junction of Meheba and T5 Road



On a positive note, in 2020, the Government of the Republic of Zambia in partnership with other cooperating partners pledged to connect all refugee settlements and local integration schemes to the national electricity grid to advance the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees and achieve tangible benefits for refugees and host communities. In 2022, the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees (COR), Rural Electrification Authority (REA) and office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) signed a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in line with the UNHCR Global Strategy for Sustainable Energy (2019 – 2024) aimed at enabling persons of concern meet their energy needs in a safe and sustainable manner by increasing the use of renewable energy sources, efficient technologies and energy conserving practices thereby improving their protection, security and well-being. This initiative enabled the parties (COR, REA, UNHCR) to individually and jointly mobilise resources for the implementation of this electrification pledge; starting with Meheba refugee settlement and begun by conducting joint assessments and costing of the extension of the national grid to Meheba settlement.

Designed as a four-phase initiative, Phase 1 aims to facilitate electrification of Kananga Primary School, Kananga RHC, Maheba A Secondary School, Maheba A Primary School, Maheba Rural Heal Centre, Maheba Police and surrounding businesses and households by end of 2023. In line with the overarching goal for One Meheba, this initiative is envisaged to enhance agricultural production and local entrepreneurship, improve living standards, education, health, livelihoods activities, market linkages and advanced and diversified infrastructure development in the settlement and host community areas.

2.9 Housing Infrastructure

Housing infrastructure in both the refugee area and LIA is relatively poor and predominantly semi-permanent for varying reasons. Firstly, the whole of Meheba was initially not planned for long term human settlement despite it hosting refugees for as far back as 1956 until recently

when part of the area under the LIA was planned and demarcated into farm plots. Nonetheless, Blocks A to D falling in the refugee area have remained unplanned with no defined land use zoning to guide permanent development patterns. This has affected the systematic provision of services among service providers while structures are haphazard. Secondly, the majority of the refugee population have been in Meheba under the refugee status for a prolonged period of time living in temporary shelters (Refugee Housing Units- RHU) (See Figure 2.39).

Figure 2.39: Common Types of Housing in Refugee Area



For instance, records at the Commission for Refugees revealed that, about 5,061 of the registered refugees aged 20 years and above arrived in Zambia before 2010 or earlier and another 3,640 arrived in Zambia between 1974 and 2000 averaging 40 years as refugees. With no guarantee of permanency, this has created uncertainty among a number of refugees affecting their commitment for long term investments especially as most of the refugees have limited economic and livelihood opportunities⁵⁶. As families grow, some have improvised makeshift structures made of mud bricks or poles and thatched with grass for roofing. Similarly, some of the former refugees with land in the LIA also have semi-permanent abodes as they use farm plots for farming activities while they continue staying in the refugee area or outside the scheme. Others, especially Zambians have assigned caretakers and usually visit their farms only during farming season. Some among those that have settled within the LIA cited lack of resources to put up permanent and decent shelter.

At institutional level, decent accommodation is equally a challenge across almost all sectors operating in Meheba especially among public service workers who constitute the bulk of personnel. From a positive note, a number of staff houses have been constructed by different stakeholders including UNDP and Peoples Process on Housing and Poverty in Zambia (PPHPZ) under the Sustainable Resettlement Programme (SRP)⁵⁷ (See Figure 2.40 and 2.41).

56. See Section 4 on Economic Characteristics

57. See https://www.ovp.gov.zm/resettlement/?page_id=1590#

Figure 2.40: Staff Houses Constructed under the SRP in Block E and H



In 2022, DoR supported local communities through the provision of tools such as block making machines and empowering them with skills and use of simple technologies to put up affordable and decent housing using local materials and labour. Under this model, 4 staff houses (2 in Block H allocated to Police and 2 in Block E allocated to Education) were constructed in partnership with the PPHPZ as demonstration houses which can be upscaled to other Blocks in order to supplement the housing deficit. Other stakeholders such as JICA through the Hope Project also put up 3 transit houses in Block F as temporary accommodation (maximum stay period of 6 months) for people who are preparing to settle in the LIA (Figure 2.41). Five other houses in Block G, E and F were also constructed by the UNDP allocated to education and DoR.

Figure 2.41: Transit Homes Constructed in Block F

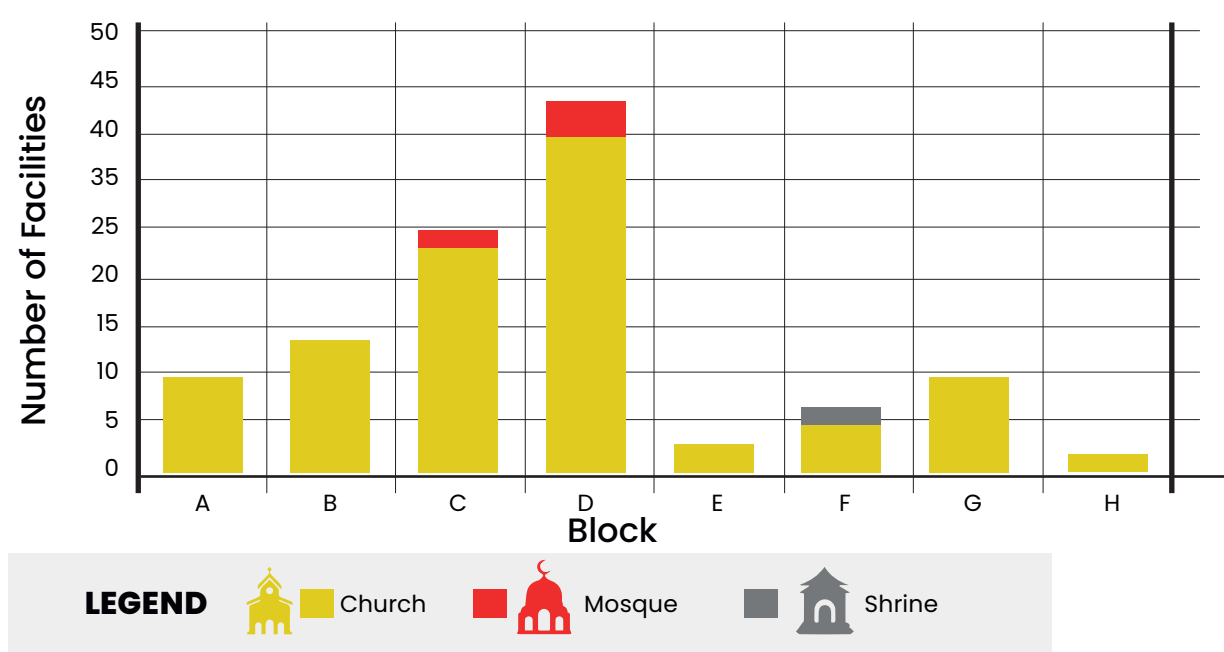


Despite these interventions, the overall housing deficit remains a challenge and likely to increase as more services are provided with increased population. For instance, the overall housing deficit across health facilities in Meheba stood at 23, education was at 25 while agriculture was at 100 percent with no institutional housing for the 10 employees operating in the area (9 Camp Extension Officers and 1 Block Extension Officer). Lack of decent accommodation among service providers compromises the quality of services as some of the staff shun these areas depriving communities of the services.

2.10 Social Infrastructure

Social infrastructure includes places of worship, communal cemeteries and recreation facilities among others. In terms of religion, the predominant faith is Christianity followed by Islamism. There are 106 churches, 5 mosques and 3 shrines – churches found in all blocks while mosques mainly found in Blocks C and D (See Figure 2.43). The dominance of mosques in Blocks C and D could be attributed to the high number of refugees and other people of concern in these Blocks originating from muslim faith dominated regions such as Somali and Sudan compared to other Blocks. According to the CoR register, out of the registered 1,058 Somali and Sudanese refugees, 1,022 were designated in Block C and D.

Figure 2.42: Distribution of Places of Worship in Meheba by Faith and Block



Other areas of communal and cultural interest include 4 community cemeteries found near human settlement areas, and recreation facilities mainly in the form of playing grounds found around schools. Some schools such as Block F and G also have kids safe spaces (play areas) installed with various playing infrastructure with support from the JICA – HOPE Project.

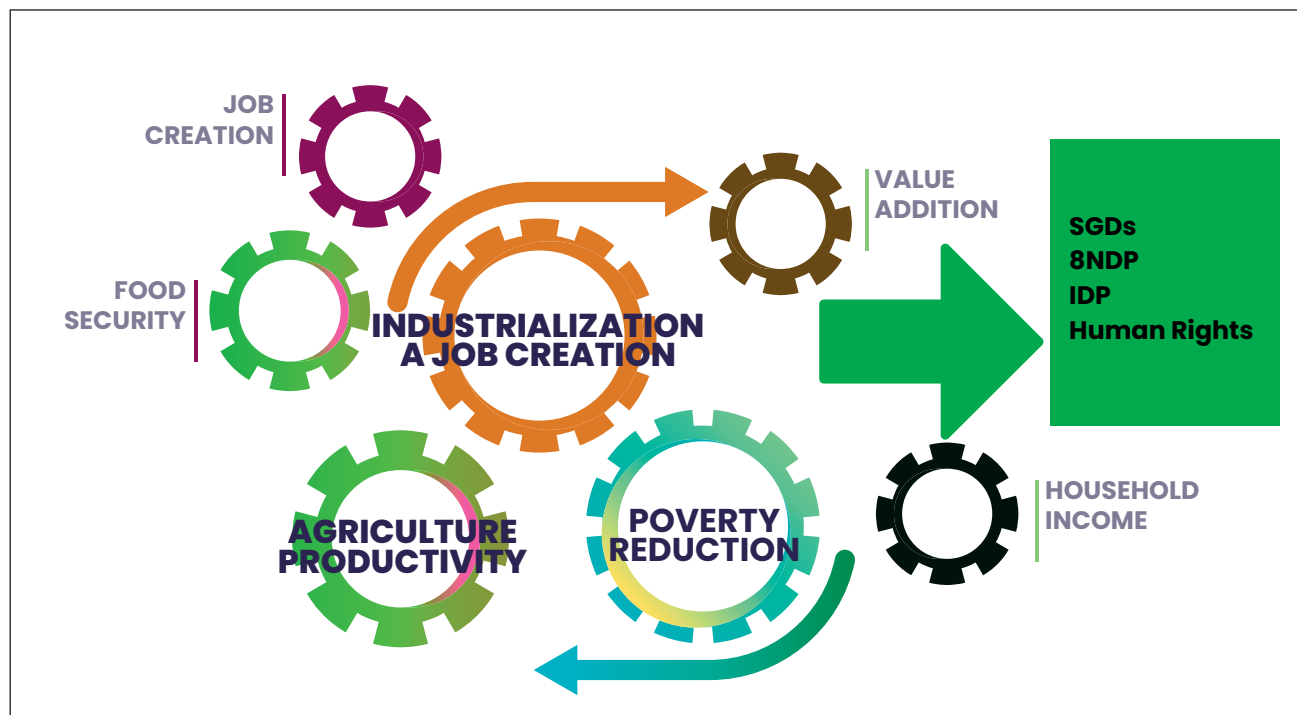
2.11 Agriculture Characteristics in Meheba

The One Meheba Local Area Plan hinges on modernising and developing Meheba into a self-sustaining community with potential to feed Kalumbila and surrounding communities on the backdrop of a well-functioning and highly productive agriculture sector. Agriculture has numerous advantages to the wellbeing of the people living in and around Meheba as it has the potential to raise per-capita income of the local communities; improve the self-sufficient consumption rate of communities; improve nutrition and caloric intake level of producers; spur industrialisation and promote job creation. This would ultimately contribute to reduced urbanisation, reduce poverty and socio – economic inequalities.

Increased agricultural output and productivity would substantially contribute to the overall economic development of Kalumbila and the country as a whole and to the achievement of national development goals. However, in order to derive full economic benefit from agriculture, farmers must not just end at producing but should aim at adding value and fully participating in the various stages of the agriculture value chains of the products they produce.

The agriculture value chain analysis was therefore conducted in Meheba to investigate the main agricultural economic activities and explore their value chains, by identifying major agricultural characteristics in Meheba, players in the value chain and value addition of various crops and other products. The process involved analysing selected crops from the production, processing and marketing (primary activities) side largely focusing on the farmers and products while the other side looked at the support services such as pricing, logistics, customer services, and product specifications among others.

2.11.1 Defining Agriculture Value Chains



According to (Kaplinsky & Morris, 2000), a Value Chain represents the full range of activities and services required to bring a product or service through different phases of production and delivery to the final consumer. Value chain also refers to the importance that value is added to products across one link to the next one in the chain through the combination of knowledge

and resources⁵⁸. Normally, the value chain interventions also incorporate an inclusive or pro-poor approach for its ability to link farms and firms in remote regions to growing and emerging market opportunities⁵⁹. This approach is based on the logic that market liberalisation and economic development represent necessary but not sufficient conditions for poverty reduction and that poor farmers in Meheba need support so that they can participate in this value chain and derive benefits from it in a way that creates growing prosperity.

Value Chain explores the overall characteristics of farm production, its marketing and value addition, its current end market priorities and strategies. (FAO, 2005) explains that a value chain in agriculture identifies the set of actors and activities that bring a basic agricultural product from production in the field to final consumption, where at each stage value is added to the product. A value chain can be vertical or a network between various independent business organisations and can involve processing, packaging, storage, transport, and distribution. The degree of gender distribution to which women and men participate in the manufacturing and selling of the product, as well as the main channels through which the product reaches the target market, are of importance to this component of the analysis.

2.11.2 Meheba Crop Production and Value Chains

The study profiled a detailed report on each of the main crops grown in Meheba exploring crops from production to marketing. The value chain analysis linked issues from the public consultation process, data review and inputs and reports from various district stakeholders and players in Meheba and district as a whole. Although there are a number of crops grown in Meheba, the analysis reviewed four of the predominant or high value crops which included the following;

1. Maize
2. Soya beans
3. Groundnuts
4. Rice

Meheba is divided into 9⁶⁰ agricultural camps; each camp is supported by an Extension Officer from the Ministry of Agriculture, whose main responsibility is to monitor farmer agriculture activities within their respective camp, provide capacity building through training on skills and modern farming methods among other agriculture extension services. Only four (4) of the 10 Agricultural Officers in Meheba (Block and Camp Extension Officers in Block E, F, G, and H) have a motor bike used for field extension services which were supplied through the SHEP Project under JICA. However, the poor state of most roads, lack of consistent operational funds, poor or lack of staff accommodation and lack of transport for the other officers inhibit their effective provision of extension services to farmers which to some extent affect the production capacity of local farmers.

2.11.3 Demographic Characteristics of Sampled Farmers

Meheba has a total of 3,193 registered farmers across all the 9 agricultural camps (See Figure 2.44)⁶¹. Notably, there are more registered farmers in the predominantly refugee areas than they are in the LIA⁶² demonstrating that agriculture is one of the key sources of livelihood among former refugees, and refugees like it is to Zambians. It further augments the preposition that the cultural and ethnic diversity⁶³ in Meheba presents one of the opportunities that can be harnessed to promote agricultural productivity in the area through knowledge and skills transfer among different ethnic groups.

58. (ILO, 2006)

59. (Riisagaard, 2010)

60. Under the Ministry of Agriculture, Block D is divided into D1 and D2 for administrative convenience

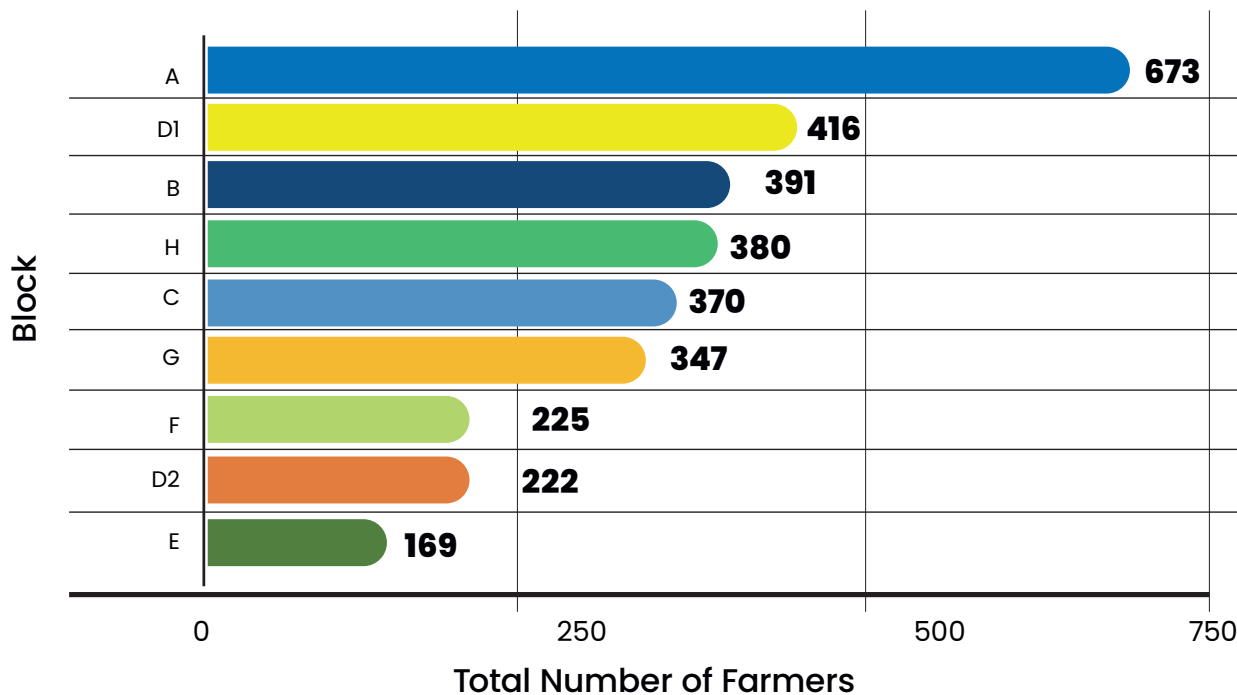
61. (DACO, 2023)

62. Blocks A to D have 2, 072 farmers – 64.9% while E to H have 1, 121 farmers – 35.1%

63. See Section 2.1.2.3 on the Demographic Characteristics of Meheba

Besides other stakeholder consultations, seventy-seven small holder farmers were randomly selected from all the blocks as key informants to provide information around various issues affecting farmers in Meheba based on their experiences and local knowledge. The sample was systematically identified to be representative of the farmers in the area considering that farming practices and challenges were relatively generic across the settlement⁶⁴.

Figure 2.43: Number of Registered Farmers in Meheba by Block



From the total number of farmers interviewed, 34 percent were female and 66 percent were male. It was established that there were more males engaged in agricultural activities than females. This gender inequality in agriculture undermines progress toward sustainable agricultural development across multiple dimensions.

Farmers interviewed included Zambians (25%), former Angolan (27%) and Rwandan refugees (1%), Congolese (24%) and refugees from other nationalities in smaller numbers (1%). Most of the farmers interviewed were aged between 40–60 years representing 55 percent of the respondents, followed by those aged between 20 and 40 years constituting 30 percent and 15 percent were above 60 years old. Overall, only 30 percent of the sampled farmers were youths (aged below 40) while the remaining 70 percent were above 40 years.

Understanding the age distribution of farmers is critical in establishing any impact on productivity. (Loomis, 1936) introduced the concept of the life cycle of the farm and found a cyclical relationship between the age of farmers and the size of the farm, use of inputs and output. Therefore, the demographic characteristics of the population in Meheba, and particularly for those involved in agriculture, plays a crucial role in determining the viability of agriculture throughout its value chain cycle from production to marketing. For instance, (Katchova & Ahearn, 2015) examined farm expansion by age and found that younger farmers tend to expand over time in contrast to older farmers. Also, expansion permits adoption of new technology and practices which may be conducive for increases in productivity with age.

64. The sample was not selected with a view to make scientific inference on the population

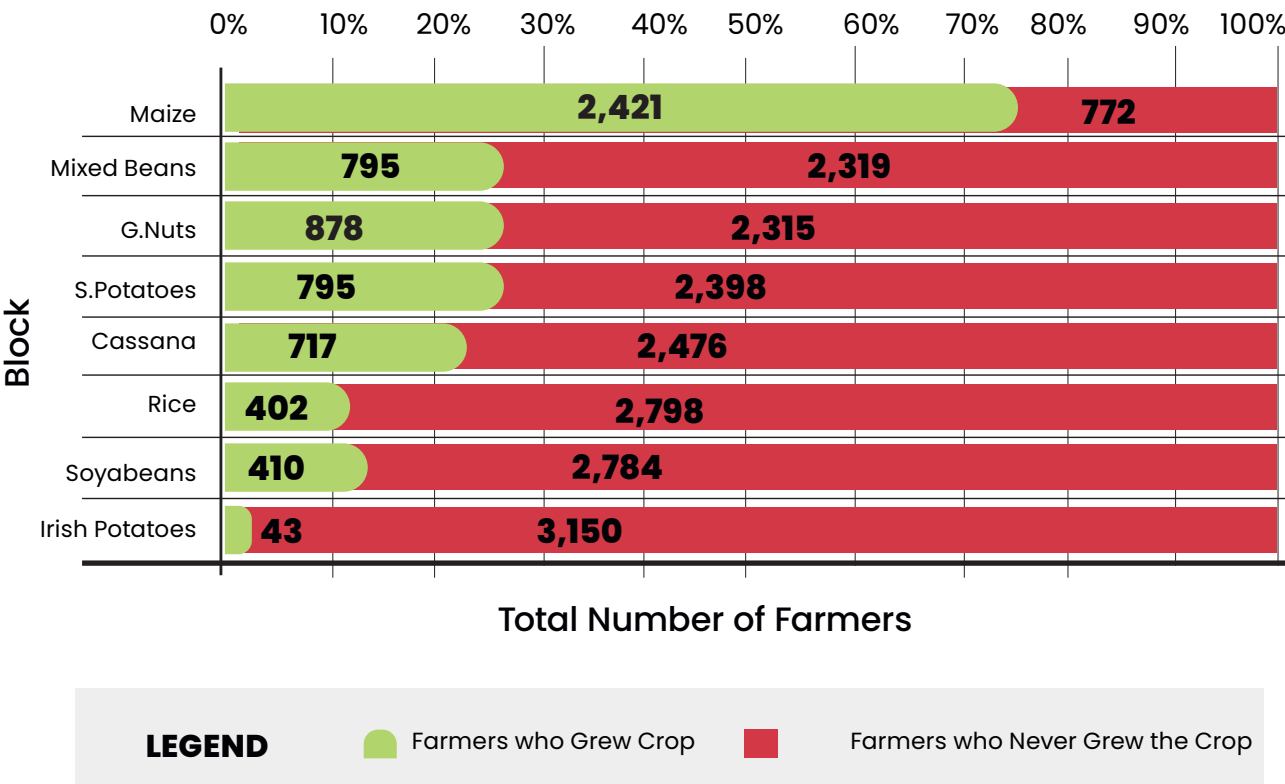
Although ageing is related to productivity by many factors, such as physical skills, cognitive skills, and experience, a profile of age-productivity may differ by industry, since each industry requires different activities and skills.

Based on the foregoing coupled with the demographic trends in Meheba where more older populations are generally engaged in agriculture than younger ones, developing strategies and incentives that would promote younger populations to be engaged in farming will positively impact on sustainable development of agriculture and improve livelihoods for the majority of the population.

2.11.4 Crops Cultivated in Meheba

Most households in Meheba engage in agriculture as one of the main sources of food and household income, especially that a number of them already have access to land either temporal or long term. The major crops grown in Meheba include maize, groundnuts, mixed beans, sweet potatoes, cassava, soya beans, rice, and Irish Potatoes. Others include vegetable crops such as tomatoes, onions, and rape though these are mainly grown during the dry season. As shown in Figure 2.44⁶⁵, a lot of farmers are engaged in the production of Maize largely due to it being a staple food. Fewer of the farmers also grow groundnuts, mixed beans potatoes and Cassava⁶⁶.

Figure 2.44: Total Registered Farmers against Crops Grown



65. (DACO, 2023)

66. Mixed farming is common in Meheba – hence same farmers grow multiple crops at varying scales

Despite Meheba being famous for its rice production, there are currently fewer farmers engaged in growing the crop averaging 12.4 percent of the registered farmers. As a result, the overall rice production has been low with an average production output of around 301 metric tonnes in the last four farming seasons. The distribution of farmers per crop also influenced the production output for each of the crops grown in Meheba except for Cassava – which had a high output ratio per farmer of about 2.5 tonnes compared to Maize which was around 0.79 tonnes.

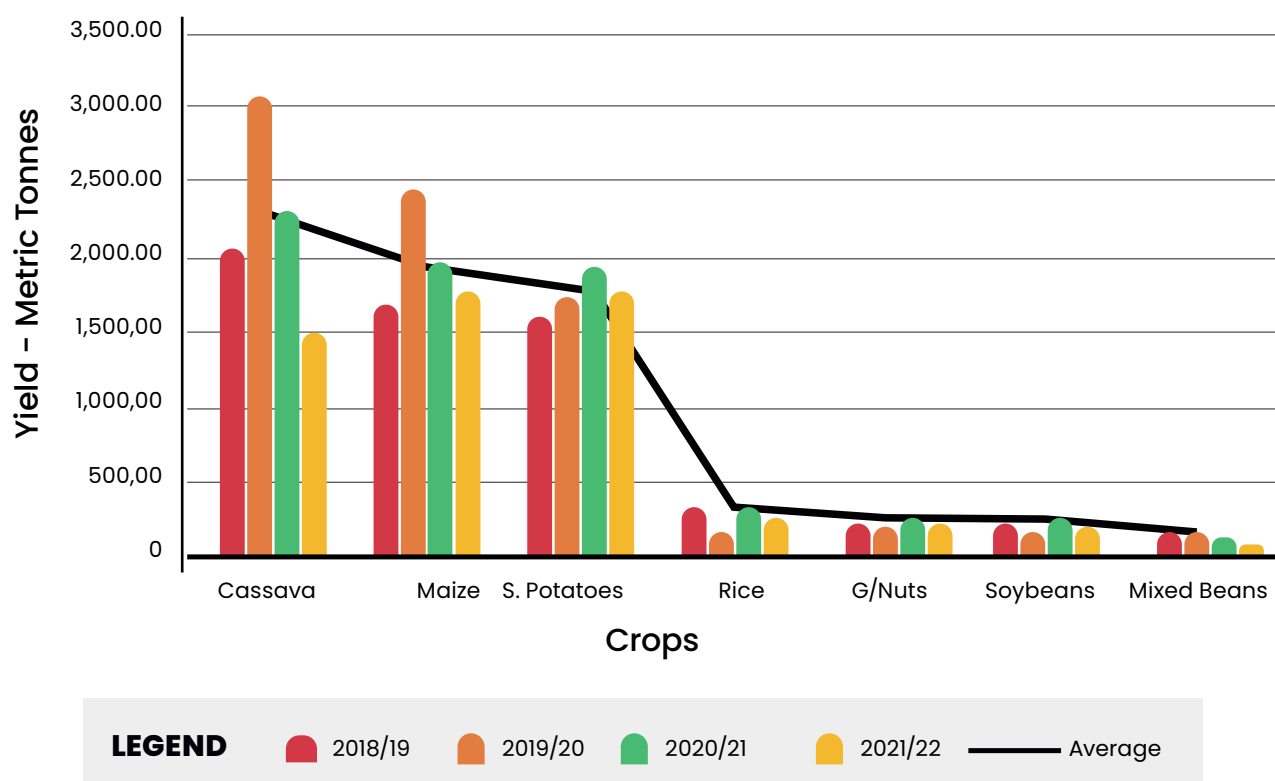
Overall, Cassava, Maize and Sweet Potatoes had the highest annual production output averaging 2, 209; 1, 909.86, and 1, 755.70 metric tonnes respectively. Annual output for the rest of the crops such as mixed beans, Soybeans, groundnuts, and rice averaged between 180 and 300 metric tonnes.

Farming in Meheba is predominantly rainfed and subsistence based on the traditional human labour-intensive farming methods such as the use of hoes and dependent on family labour for land preparation. Although others use animal draught power and some belong to cooperatives that have tractors – this was reported to be underutilised by majority of the members belonging to these cooperatives citing management and administrative issues. As a result, land utilization was very low averaging 0.47 hectares per farmer. The predominant farming practices have limited potential to scale leaving the majority of the farmers in the lower ebb of the value chains.

Trends in the crop production outputs confirm some of the attributing factors cited by farmers as having an impact on the annual crop yields. For instance, one of the issues raised during public consultation meetings was the supply/availability of farming inputs. The delay in the distribution of inputs for the 2020/21 farming season eventually affected the production and output for maize in the 2021/22 harvesting season – showing how government policy can have an impact on the overall success of a productive One Meheba.

On the other hand, cassava recorded a positive output trend since the production of the crop is not as much labour and cost intensive compared to other crops like maize and demands less of agriculture inputs such as seed, fertiliser and other chemicals and it is relatively more resilient to variabilities in weather patterns – capacity to withstand dry spells. Hence, cassava was a better alternative to maize as a source of starch for the majority of households (See Figure 2.5).

Figure 2.45: Annual Crop Production in Meheba for the Past 4 Farming Seasons



Almost all the crops are grown in all the blocks (with the exception of rice and Irish Potatoes) though high yields were recorded in Blocks A, B and D for crops such as sweet potatoes, cassava and soya beans while mixed beans, groundnuts and Irish Potatoes were also prominent in the LIA (See Table 2.46).

Table 2.46: Common Crops Grown in Meheba by Camp

Crop Grown	Highest Yield (MT)	Block	Other Blocks with High Overall Yields	
			Refuge Area	LIA
Maize	328.50	G	ABD	G
Beans	603.75	H	ABD	GE
G/Nuts	61.53	B	DA	EFH
Sweet Potatoes	518.25	F	ABD	
Cassava	911.25	H	B	FE
Rice	158.26	G	D	HE
Soya	57.40	A	BD	H

Source: Kalumbila DACO, 2023

The overall production trends confirm the underutilised agriculture potential in Meheba which can be enhanced through targeted approaches to ensure productivity is enhanced and inversely improves on the livelihoods of residents in Meheba and host communities at large.

2.11.5 Meheba Maize Value Chain

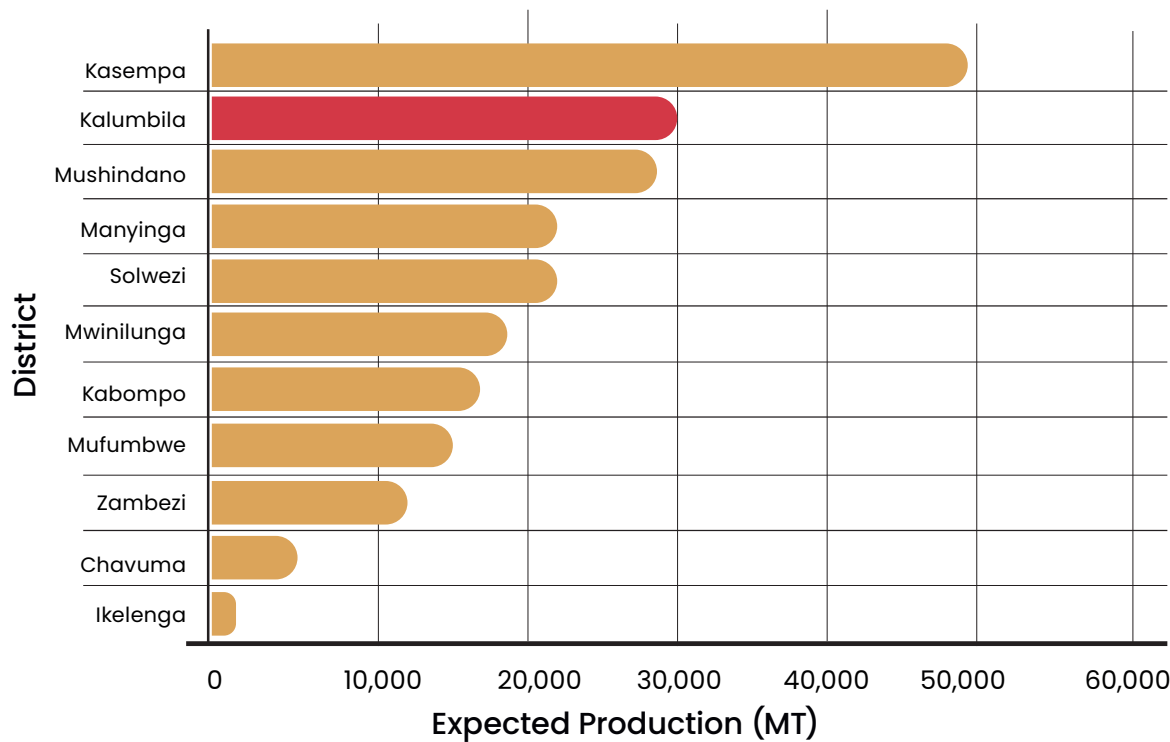
Maize farming is a critical component of Zambia’s agricultural sector, playing a pivotal role in the country’s economy and food security. Maize is the staple food crop in Zambia, forming a substantial part of the local diet. It serves as a key source of carbohydrates, essential for energy and sustenance, and contributes significantly to the nutritional needs of the population. The major products processed from maize by the milling companies includes maize meal, flour, and animal feed. Maize is also used for brewing beer.

2.11.5.1 Maize Production

Maize is grown in climates ranging from temperate to tropic during the period when mean daily temperatures are above 15°C and frost-free. Adaptability of varieties in different climates varies widely. Successful cultivation depends on the right choice of varieties so that the length of growing period of the crop matches the length of the growing season and the purpose for which the crop is to be grown. Under irrigation a good commercial grain yield is 6 to 9 ton/ha per crop farming cycle. Meheba provides a mix of all these conditions which can ensure increased maize production both at small and medium scale and during on and off rainy season.

At a provincial level, Kalumbila district is one of the main producers of maize in northwestern province. According to the 2022/23 Crop Forecast Survey, Kalumbila had the second highest expected production output of around 29, 742 metric tonnes after Kasempa despite the district recording the lowest production output per hectare averaging 1.74 Tons/ Ha⁶⁷⁶⁸(See Figure 2.46).

Figure 2.46: Maize Production in Northwestern Province by District – 2023 CFS



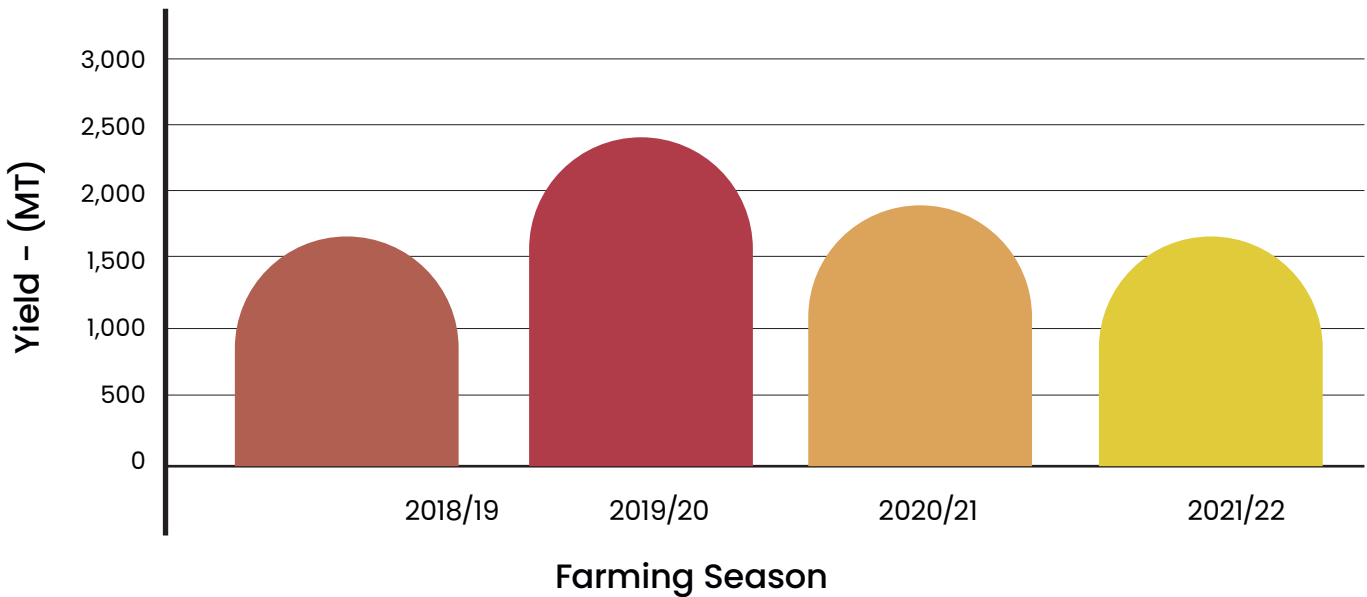
At district level, maize production in Meheba is not as high as other camps within the district. During the 2020/21 CFS, Meheba was the sixth highest producer of maize after Kankozhi, Mumena, Ilunga, Chovwe and Manyama Agriculture Camps and slumped to tenth in the 2021/22 crop harvesting season.

67. Source: (PACO, 2022)
68. Provincial Average Expected Yield per Hectare was 2.35

In terms of inputs for crop production, most Zambian farmers in Meheba depend on the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) for agriculture inputs such as seeds and fertilizer accessed through cooperatives. Refugees and former refugees on the other hand, mobilise resources to buy inputs through casual labour, selling part of the previously harvested crops or sale of livestock, charcoal burning or through support from livelihood interventions from any stakeholders operating in the area. Land preparation, planting, weeding and harvesting is usually done manually using family labour. Some farmers use animal draught power or hire tractors though these are in very exceptional cases.

As shown in Figure 2.48, Maize production in Meheba has been slumping steadily over the years owing to many factors such as delayed distribution of agriculture inputs and variability in the rainfall pattern. Similarly, there was also a general slump in maize production at Camp level though the output was fluctuating from one agricultural camp to another. Based on the CFS, production was higher in Meheba G followed by A, B and D (See Table 2.19). Statistics further show that there was more agriculture production in refugee areas compared to those in the LIA. The general slump in the production output for maize both at Camp and district level demonstrates that the district has capacity to produce more and fill up the huge market potential if produced at large scale and more consistently.

Figure 2.47: Maize Production in Meheba over the Past Four Farming Seasons



Besides other determinants such as capital for inputs and mechanization of the production process, irrigation and intensive agriculture extension services would also play a critical role in promoting and sustaining efficient agriculture production among farmers in Meheba and host communities.

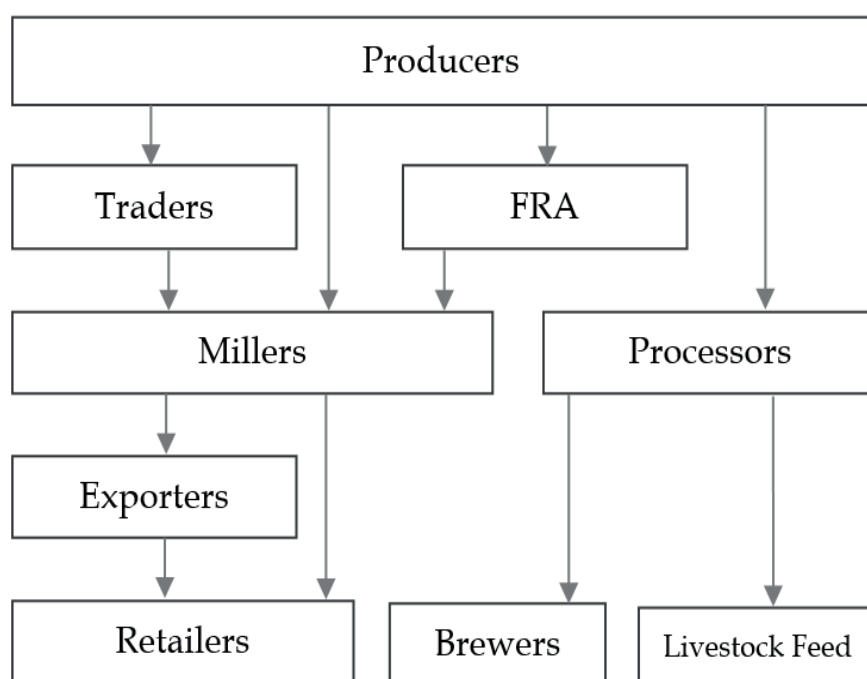
Block	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Aver Production
G	112.15	807.35	235.25	159.25	328.50
A	253.15	107.5	327.35	318.65	251.66
B	237.5	218.4	250.2	242.4	237.13
D	209.25	343.75	175	191.55	229.89
F	214.05	195.6	188.4	242.4	210.11
H	323.6	259.5	199.5	0	195.65
C	150.75	169.1	208.2	242.8	192.71
D2	165.35	164.4	181.35	202.55	178.41
E	0	155	188.4	161	126.10
Total	1,665.80	2,420.60	1,953.65	1,760.60	1,950.16

Source: Kalumbila, DACO, 2023

2.11.5.2 Marketing and Value Addition

The marketing structure and trade flows for maize are significantly more complex than those of any other staple commodity due to the high consumption rate throughout the nation, and neighbouring countries such as DR Congo. Maize markets also see a lot of government meddling, which makes the marketing system even more difficult. Generally, large-scale buyers buy directly from farmers or farmer associations under contracts of varying intensity. The major marketing period in Zambia is generally between May and November though the greatest volume of market exchanges takes place in July and August when supplies are highest. Typically, the majority of maize is sold to the Food Reserve Agency (FRA), millers and brewers as demonstrated in Figure 2.48.

Figure 2.48: Simple Maize Market Value Chain



Despite FRA being one of the official buyers of white maize, Meheba has no official satellite depot where farmers take their maize for sale. Even if it was there, the condition of roads – especially in the refuge area are generally in deplorable state that transporters either shun to provide a service in the area or charge farmers high rates to compensate for the wear and tear. Marketing of Maize in Meheba is therefore limited to local markets mainly in Block D, B and A or sometimes sold to local institutions such as schools. Transportation of maize from Meheba at individual level is expensive which in many cases does not commensurate with the volumes. To mitigate the cost of transportation, some cooperatives mobilise their membership by pooling their crops at one collection point and hire transport while sharing the costs among members. Private buyers also set up strategic buying points within the area where local farmers take their maize for sale.

There is limited value addition of maize in Meheba – the only notable one being the processing of maize into mealie mainly for household consumption. This is done using diesel powered milling plants located in Block D market and majority of them located in Manyama. There are no notable processing industries in Kalumbila – though plans are underway to set a commercial Milling Plan by the Trident Foundation under Kalumbila Mines which is poised to be one of the major consumers of maize for processing of mealie meal locally.

In 2023, Zambia experienced countrywide shortages of mealie meal and high levels of smuggling to neighbouring countries prompting government to restrict exports of maize and mealie meal until the country's strategic reserves were secured while local prices for mealie meal were also increasing averaging between K250 and K400 per 25 kg from the previous K120 and maize was pegged at K5.60 per kg. Trends confirm market availability for maize both locally, regionally or beyond the borders with the potential to earn farmers and the country enough after sale income and foreign exchange earnings through exports. Addressing bottlenecks around input supply, technical services to enhance farm-based productivity, post-harvest crop management, transportation and value addition will transform Meheba and surrounding communities into a highly productive and self-sustaining community and change the overall livelihoods of the community.

2.11.6 Meheba Soya Beans Value Chain

Soybeans is a food legume crop that is extensively grown in Meheba albeit on small-scale. Among edible legumes, soybeans are one of the significant sources of protein and oil used both for human consumption and in animal feed. On a dry matter basis, soybeans have a protein content of about 40 percent and an oil content of 20 percent. Although the oil is mostly used in consumable goods like margarine and frying oil, it is also utilized in industrial goods like high-grade paints and medicines and can also be converted into soy milk and soy flour.

Demand for soybeans is anticipated to continue increasing with increased demand for local food products such as soy chunks, soy sausages Yummy Soy⁶⁹ as well as increased international demand. Besides that, Zambia currently demands a total consumption of edible oils estimated at 120, 493 tons per year, against the total domestic production of 40, 096 tons per annum recording a deficit of 80, 397 tons. Edible oils are sourced mainly from vegetable products with Soya beans being the major oilseed used in the production of edible oils accounting for 60% of local production⁷⁰. Zambia Development Agency (ZDA) also revealed that Zambia is faced with an increasing edible oils deficit, which is serviced by imports worth more than US\$ 200 million per annum and the country imports approximately 104, 436 tons per annum part of which must be substituted with locally produced oil and Soy oil accounts for 17% of total imports⁷¹.

69. (Munguzwe, Chileshe, Bernadette, & Mukwiti, 2014)

70. (ZAM, 2021)

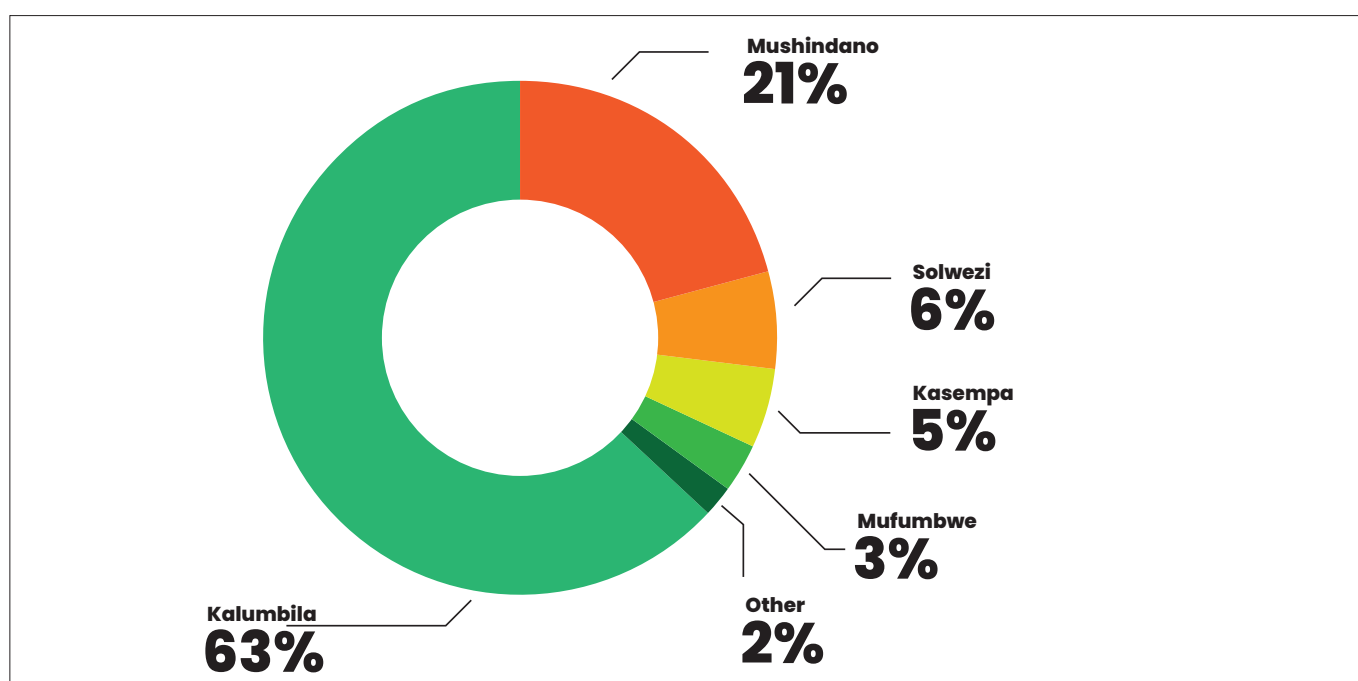
71. (Paul, Muwowo, Hamusimbi, & Kudu Consulting, 2020)

2.11.6.1 Soya Beans Production

Soybeans is well adapted to a variety of soil types. However, loose, deep and well-drained soils are ideal for optimum soybean production while clay and compacted soils should be avoided as these are prone to waterlogging and form hard crust surface when the soil dries affecting crop emergence. The soil pH range of 5.5 – 7 is ideal for optimal soybean production which can be enhanced with the application of lime if the pH is lower⁷².

At provincial level, Kalumbila is one of the highest Soy Bean producing districts in the province. During the 2022/23 CFS, the district recorded 14, 574 metric tonnes of Soy Beans constituting 63 percent of the total provincial output⁷³ (See Figure 2.49).

Figure 2.49: Soy Bean Production in NW by District – 2023 CFS



However, at camp level, the 2019 – 2022 crop forecast surveys for Kalumbila revealed that, despite the prevailing climatic and geological conditions in Meheba coupled with the intrinsic food value and multiple value chains, Soybeans is not extensively grown in Meheba compared to other crops such as maize, groundnuts, beans and sweet potatoes. Among other factors, Soybeans is perceived to be a riskier crop than maize, which is given a guaranteed price through FRA and the overhead costs and labour intensity in the whole production process is seemingly higher for a small-scale farmer. Pricing of soybeans has been fluctuating from an average K11 per kg in the 2022 farming season to around K6 per kg in 2023 making it difficult for farmers to project their return on investment. Most farmers also have limited availability of inputs and expertise to exploit the full output potential.

72. <https://zamseed.co.zm/soyabean/soya-beans/>

73. (PACO, 2022)

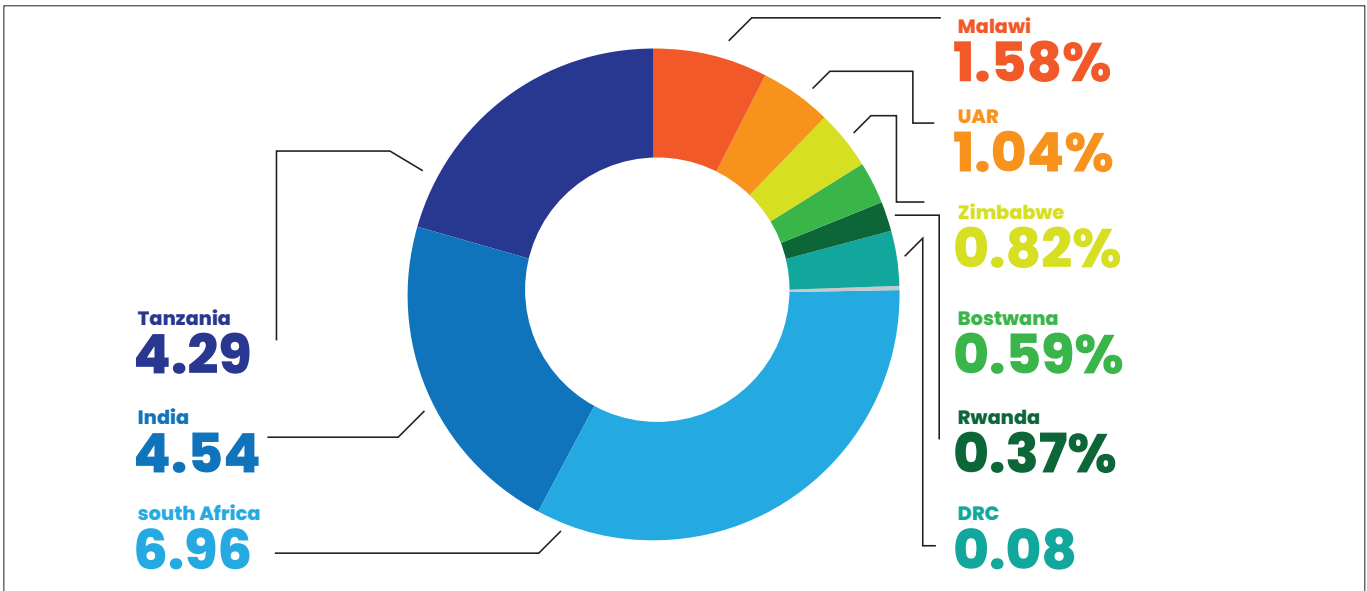
During the 2018/19 – 2021/22 farming period, the production output for Soybeans averaged 232.50 metric tonnes which was the second lowest crop yield among the common crops grown in Meheba. Further, 410 farmers representing only 12.3 percent of the registered farmers were involved in Soybean production with an average land utilization of around 0.34ha per farmer and crop yield of 1.6mt per hectare. Low land utilization was attributed to use of traditional farming methods for land preparation, weeding and harvesting as well as mixed cropping farming methods where the same farmers grew more than three crops in the same farming season – stretching their production capacity and resources. These indicators demonstrate the gap between potential and production deficit of Soybean in Meheba.

2.11.6.2 Marketing and Value Addition

Soybeans can be processed into multiple end products with different domestic and/or commercial uses such as Soy chunks, soap, refined cooking oil, unrefined oil, and soy cake which is a major component of livestock feed formulations. Processing is mainly undertaken by large scale commercial processors, with very little, small scale processing taking place at domestic level to produce products for home consumption or incorporating in feed formulation for livestock.

However, farmers in the Soybean value chain in Meheba are mainly producers ending at the lowest ebb of the value chain selling shelled dried beans only and hardly participate in the value addition chains due to lack of processing industries at the local or district level and poor market linkages. With no formal aggregation centres or off takers, Soybeans in Meheba is mainly purchased by private buyers from outside Meheba who set up buying points between June and August mainly in Blocks A and B where Soybean yield is highest and easily accessible. Buyers’ later sell their products at relatively higher prices to manufacturers and processors of various soy products while some of it is exported. Quantifying the export market, the total value in exports for Soybean in 2021 was estimated around US\$ 20.3 million and majority of the export destinations were countries in the SADC region⁷⁴ (See Figure 2.50).

Figure 2.50: Value of Soybean Export by Country



74. <https://trendeconomy.com/data/h2/Zambia/1201>

Local farmers are usually excluded from these market opportunities largely due to lack of effective market linkages between farmers and off takers or exporters; capacity of farmers to meet the market demands in terms of quantity (Volume) and quality of products and other overhead costs such as transportation making the sector economically unviable and unattractive to most local small-scale farmers.

However, Soybean production is one of the crops with potential to push Meheba towards being an agriculture powerhouse as the area has adequate land with the ideal soil and weather conditions and a pool of farmers with experience in the sector. Addressing gaps around market linkages, technical and economic capacity of farmers to scale as well as adequate support services and key infrastructure such as roads, storage facilities and extension services can trigger the revival of soybean production in Meheba to fill up the gaps in the Soybean value chain. Besides the export market, the local market of producers of cooking oil, soy cake, edible oil refineries, livestock feed and processors of human foods such as soy chunks provides one of the guaranteed local markets which is currently in deficit.

2.11.7 Meheba Groundnuts Value Chain

Groundnuts is one of the most grown crops in Meheba after maize and more than other crops such as Soybeans, mixed beans and rice. The crop is not only a food crop with high protein content which supplements household food security and nutrition, but a source of income for the majority of smallholder households which supplement with capacity to improve the livelihood of farmers. Groundnuts are produced in the tropical and subtropical regions and on sandy soils. Yields vary from about 400 kilograms to several tons per hectare depending on production system and production area. With good crop rotation and management, groundnuts also improve soil fertility and yields for subsequent crops such as Maize and others.

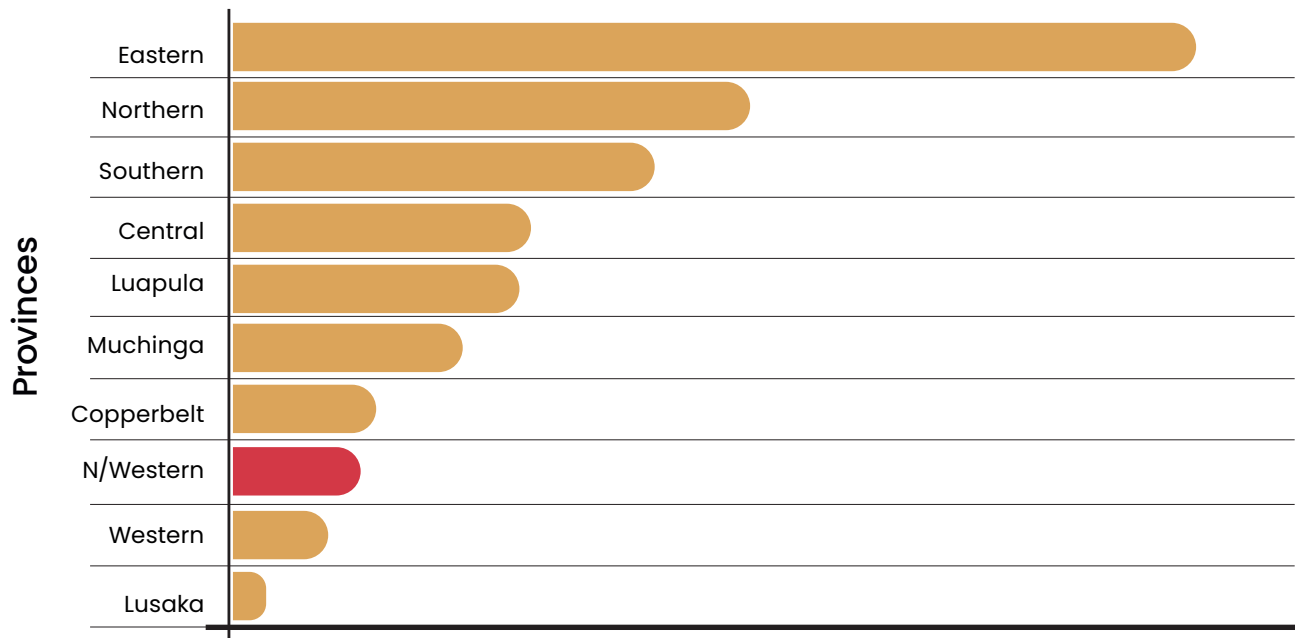
2.11.7.1 Groundnuts Production

The normal planting time for groundnuts in Meheba is between mid-October to mid-November depending on the seed variety. Groundnut production is common among most small-scale farmers in Meheba because of the perceived lower production associated costs and its multiple use in complementing household food security and nutrition. However, this is done at a very small-scale level. Between 2018 and 2023 farming seasons for instance, the district average land for groundnuts was around 0.24Ha per farmer and 0.23Ha in Meheba compared to 0.79Ha per farmer for crops such as Maize. A number of small-holder farmers use recycled seeds usually reserved from previous farming seasons and hardly apply fertilisers or other chemicals such as pesticides during production/farming. All processes involved in the production of groundnuts are usually done using simple traditional tools such as hoes for land preparation, planting, weeding and harvesting.

In terms of productivity, Northwestern Province lags in the distant far in groundnut production which is led by Eastern (31%), Northern (17.2%), Southern (13.7%) and Central Provinces (9.3)⁷⁵ as can be seen in Figure 2.52. As a result, supply of groundnuts in the region is limited towards household consumption than for industrial processing and packaging or export.

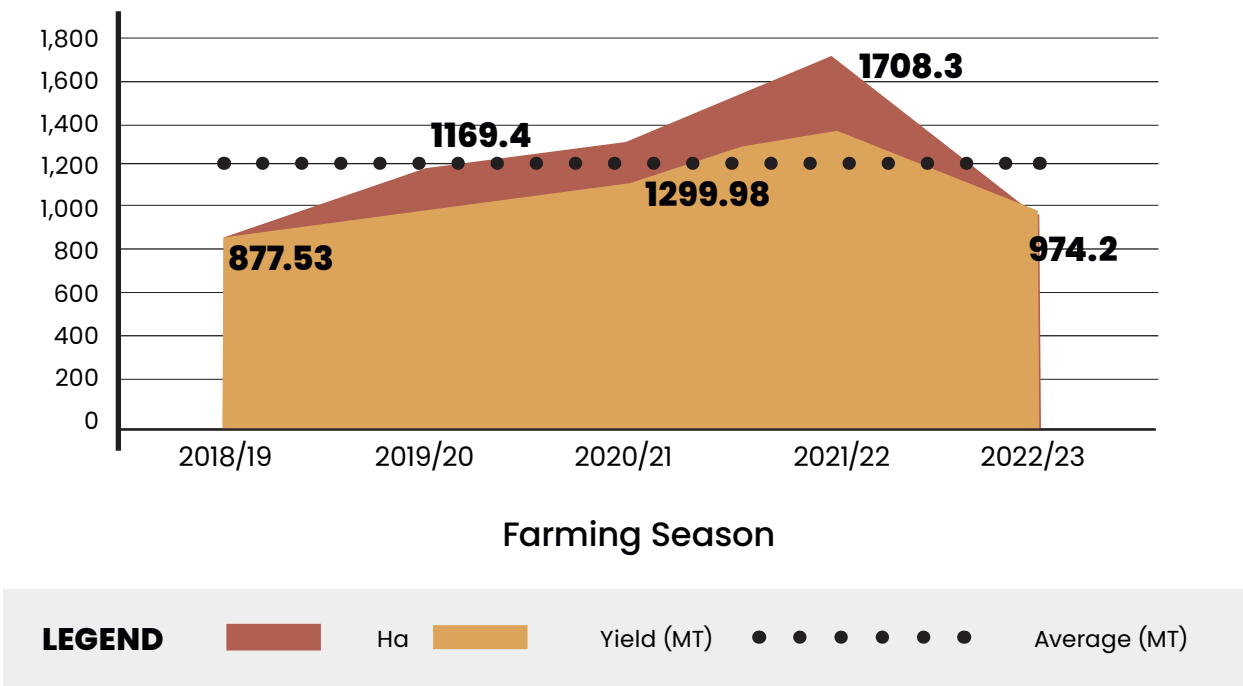
75. (Munsaka, 2013)

Figure 2.51: Groundnut Production in Zambia by Province



At district level, groundnut production in Kalumbila has generally been performing below national average due to a number of factors which include; use of recycled or uncertified seed varieties suitable for the region affecting the overall yields, use of traditional farming methods and lack of inputs and labour which limit their land utilization capacity, technical knowledge in the overall management of the crop, continuous cropping and over using of chemicals particularly on other crops affecting soil fertility overtime. As a result, the district recorded an annual average yield of around 1, 200 metric tonnes of groundnuts with yields increasing yearly until the 2022/23 farming season when the yield slumped to around 974.2 metric tonnes - below the district annual average (See Figure 2.52).

Figure 2.52: Groundnut Average Yield per Hectare

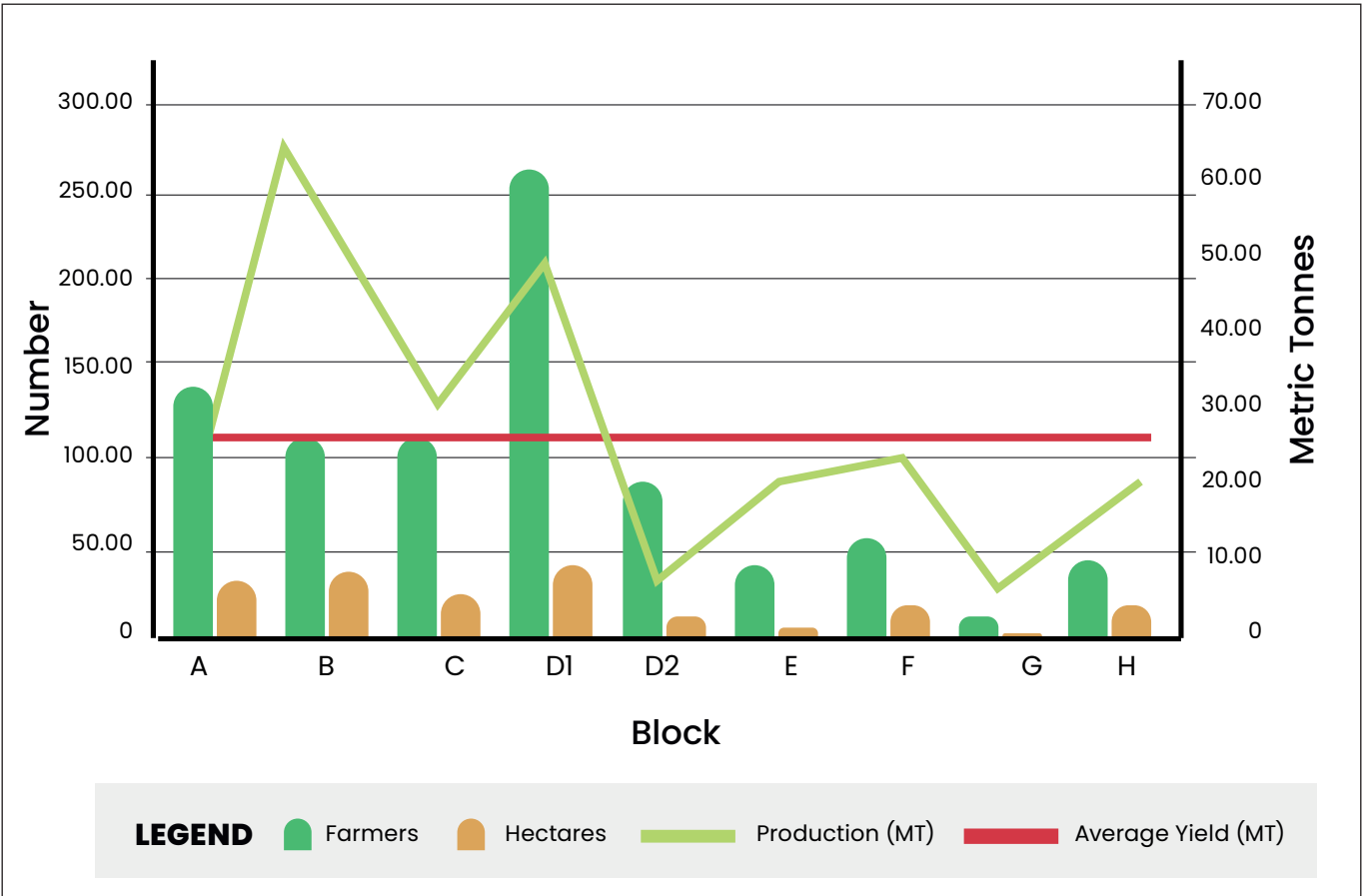


During the slump period, both the total number of farmers that grew groundnuts and overall yield per hectare declined by 26.6 percent and below 1 metric ton respectively corresponding with the overall decline in the total district yield for 2022/23 season. Some of the farmers consulted during the stakeholder engagement cited the uncertainty around the market as well as lack of farming inputs as reasons they scaled down in groundnut production particularly during the 2022/23 farming season.

The impact of livelihood interventions implemented by various stakeholders in Meheba can also not be underestimated in attributing to the trend. For instance, organizations such as World Vision, Caritas Czech, JICA and UNHCR among others have in the past spearheaded a number of livelihood programmes targeting refugees and former refugees with inputs, skills and information around agriculture production and marketing. Coincidentally, farmer participation was also higher in refugee areas where most of the beneficiaries to livelihood programmes lived although the trend is slowly changing with more farmers in the LIA getting involved albeit at slower rate (See Figure 2.53).

On the other hand, some of the farmers from Block E, G and H bemoaned the poor state of roads as one of the factors hindering their capacity to increase their productivity stating that their agriculture products sometimes go to waste or sold at cheaper prices due to transport challenges to the nearest markets. Land utilization was also low showing the gap between utilised capacity and potential as majority of the land among most small – holder farmers remained underutilised.

Figure 2.53: Groundnut Production by Block



Challenges around groundnut production exacerbate the deficit in the groundnut supply chain but also create opportunities in the quest to transform Meheba into an agricultural hub as well as improve the livelihood of refugees, former refugees, Zambians and the overall host communities.

2.11.7.2 Marketing and Value Addition

In a fully functional value chain, groundnuts have multiple uses as an important raw material in the manufacturing of peanut butter, cooking oil, sweets, and animal feed besides household consumption. It is also used in the preparation of soaps, cosmetics and lubricants, seedcake is fed to livestock because of its residual protein value and is also used as manure. These multiple value chains have the potential to create direct and indirect jobs, as well as business linkages for various products and services to support the value chains.

However, there is very little value addition to groundnuts produced in Meheba as majority of it is consumed at household level either fresh or dried and roasted or pounded into powder as part of the home food recipes. Sale of groundnuts start as early as April when it is sold fresh to supplement household income while some of it is sun dried, shelled and sold directly to traders who set up strategic buying points within the block particularly in Block A and B where it is accessible. Others especially those from the LIA in blocks E, G and H sale their products at the market in Block D.

In order to promote commercial value addition to groundnuts and other agriculture products, Caritas Czech supported the establishment of a value addition centre in road 36 of Block D. The centre is operated by Kavasenge Cooperative – where groundnuts are processed into peanut butter and packaged into 300g and 500g bottles and sold mainly outside Meheba albeit at a very low scale. Although the market was reportedly available, the Cooperative could not produce in bulk due to lack of financial capacity (capital) to buy enough raw materials from local farmers in bulk. The capacity of the machine would also not keep up beyond a certain volume of demand – currently with an average processing capacity of 25kg per day. Notably, the Meheba peanut butter processed from the Centre is certified by the Zambia Bureau of Standards (ZABS) – with potential to be sold at any market and chain stores within Zambia.

There are currently no formal off takers or buyers of groundnuts in Meheba where local farmers consistently supply their products except for informal trading activities in Manyama and roadside market. In its current state, the production capacity of groundnuts in Meheba and Kalumbila as a whole is generally low to consistently sustain the both the current and anticipated demand that would come with the establishment of value addition centres, or formal market linkages. However, with the right interventions, Meheba and the district as a whole has huge untapped potential demonstrated through low land utilization, low mechanization of the production process, poor road infrastructure, lack of electricity, low farmer participation and unstable pricing as areas which if attended to may influence the exploitation of opportunities presented in the groundnut production value chains.

2.11.8 Meheba Rice Value Chain

Rice is one of the staple foods among former Rwandan refugees and generally common among all populations in Zambia. The crop is becoming an important staple crop for Zambia to complement the demand for starch (maize meal) hence contributing to the increasing demand for rice in the past few years. The 2020/2021 Crop Forecast Survey from the Ministry of Agriculture reported that rice production was projected to be about 48,000 metric tons against the national demand of about 70, 000 metric tons per year leaving a deficit of 22, 000 metric tonnes which would have to be covered through imports from surplus countries especially Asia.

Cultivating rice locally would therefore reduce reliance on expensive imported rice, ensure stable supply of the commodity, and provide affordable and nutritious food to the locals. As well as creating of employment opportunities and generation of income for farmers and communities at large through forward and backward linkages.

2.11.8.1 Rice Production

The importance of Meheba to the rice production capacity of Kalumbila district cannot be understated. According to the Kalumbila Crop Survey Reports, about 45.8 percent of the total 222.35 hectares of land cultivated under rice falls within Meheba and constitutes 65.5 percent of the district average annual yield of about 474.31 metric tonnes. The Government of the Republic of Zambia has identified rice as a key crop and targets to make Zambia self-sufficient in rice production through the development of rice market-oriented initiatives. However, despite Meheba being one of the areas in Zambia with favourable conditions to complement Zambia's self – sufficiency target in rice production, production is currently done at very small scale with unspring overall yields compared to other regions such as western and northern provinces due to a number of factors – most of which are generic to all rice producing areas in Zambia. The 2nd National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS) 2016–2020 identified a number of challenges affecting rice production which include the following;

i. **Limited access to improved varieties and quality seed**

The majority of the small-scale farmers who grow rice do not have access to improved and quality seed. As such, most of them have been using recycled seed of local landraces with a lot of admixtures, resulting in low production, productivity and quality. This problem is due to the fact that the country does not have an active system for the production, multiplication and distribution of rice seed, compared to other crops such as maize, soya and beans.

ii. **Poor Farming Practices**

The traditional cultivation practices (broadcasting seeds, no weeding) used by small-scale farmers fall short of recommended management practices and thus contributes to low production, productivity and quality.

iii. **Poor Water Management System**

With the advent of climate change which brings in the increasing variations in precipitations resulting in frequent occurrence of floods and droughts and other extreme weather conditions, farmers are generally finding it more difficult to manage the water making it difficult to improve production and productivity

iv. **Low level of mechanization**

Small scale farmers who are the producers of rice wholly rely on traditional hand tools for land preparation, cultivation, harvesting and processing methods. The lack of mechanization limits the hectareage under rice. This is largely due to non-availability or the high cost of mechanized tools locally. This coupled with the poor agronomic practices, largely explains the low production, productivity and quality

v. **Inadequate Human and Institutional Capacity**

Identified limitations in human resources and institutional capabilities with regards to research, extension and marketing, which are a consequence of low staffing, funding levels and poor coordination.

(Abstracted from the Second National Rice Development Strategy – 2016)⁷⁶

Besides the foregoing, other factors specific to Meheba include the following;

- i. Lack of capital to access agricultural inputs such as fertilisers and improved seeds due to high prices

76. (MoA, 2016)

- ii. Deteriorating soil fertility
- iii. Transportation and communication infrastructure due to poor state of roads and lack of effective network coverage
- iv. Lack of storage facilities
- v. Lack of policy focus on Meheba as a strategic rice production area and;
- vi. Poor agricultural marketing systems.

Under these circumstances, rice production in Meheba shows a number of bleak indicators and the status quo may continue if no targeted interventions are put in place to address some of the identified challenges. Firstly, rice is grown by small holder farmers using traditional farming methods such as hoes with no form of mechanization and solely rainfed limiting the scale of productivity. Secondly, land utilization is equally low averaging 0.56 hectares per farmer though the average yield per hectare of 3.0 is way higher than the national average of around 1.2 and 2 metric tonnes per hectare⁷⁷ (See Table 2.20).

Table 2.20: Rice Production in Meheba by Block

SNo	Camp	Averages			Avg. Y/Ha (MT)
		Farmers	Hectares	Yield (MT)	
1	Meheba G	181	50.05	158.26	3.2
2	Meheba D	155	20.75	63.30	3.1
3	Meheba H	36	15.81	41.53	2.6
4	Meheba D2	22	10.38	20.75	2.0
5	Meheba E	8	4.00	15.20	3.8
6	Meheba C	1	0.94	2.13	2.3
7	Meheba A	-	-	-	-
8	Meheba B	-	-	-	-
9	Meheba F	-	-	-	-
		-	-		-
	Meheba Total	402	101.92	301.16	3.0
					-
District Total		778	222.35	474.31	2.1

Thirdly, there is low farmer participation in the rice sector with an average of 12.6 percent of the total registered farmers in Kalumbila engaged in rice production between 2018/19 – 2022/23 farming seasons. Rice production in Meheba is done mainly in Blocks G, D and H where there are huge tracks of swampy and dambo areas ideal for the crop (See Table 2.20).

2.11.8.2 Marketing and Value Addition

Rice in Meheba is either sold as paddy or processed before it is sold or transported outside Meheba. Farmers opt to store paddy rice unprocessed until when about to sale it in order to preserve its freshness. Most of the post – harvest handling processes such as harvesting, drying, and threshing is mainly done manually using household labor while milling, destoning, grading and packaging is done using existing diesel-powered millers found in Block D at a fee.

77. (MACO, 2011)

As a way of enhancing value addition to the rice grown in Meheba, Caritas Czech supported Kalota Cooperative with equipment to set up a rice processing facility – which currently mills, destones, grades and packages rice ready for the market (See Figure 2.54). However, despite Meheba having basic rice processing facilities, some of the farmers stated that they still faced transport challenges of ferrying paddy from their respective farms to road 36 for processing due to the poor state of roads.

Figure 2.54: One of the Rice Processing Centre managed by Kalota Cooperative in Meheba



One of the Rice Processing Centre managed by Kalota Cooperative in Meheba

Markets for Meheba rice include local markets within Meheba, Manyama, Kalumbila, Solwezi and the Copperbelt. There are no aggregation centers or formal off takers of rice in Meheba – hence some of the rice is bought by local traders for resale while most of it is bought by merchants from outside Meheba who camp in the area during harvesting period and these usually buy at relatively cheaper price. Overall pricing or cost is determined by accessibility of the farm and quality of rice. Other markets include supply to Kalumbila and Lumwana mines which form one of the biggest potential markets yet to be fully exploited by local farmers in Meheba.

Rice is one of the products with potential to transform Meheba into a food basket and enhance livelihoods of majority residents in Meheba and host communities. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, the 2020/21 Crop Forecast Survey projected it to be about 48,000 metric tons. This production is far below the national demand of about 70,000 metric tons per year. The deficit will have to be covered through imports from surplus countries especially Asia⁷⁸.

Marketing risks are associated with price volatility arising from changes in demand and other reasons. Clean and uniform rice grains fetch a higher price than those that are dirt and unsorted while mixed grains in terms of size, extent of breakage and colour also attract lower prices.

78. (Malumbe, 2021)

According to the 2nd National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS) 2016–2020), the country’s inability to produce rice to self-sufficiency levels have been attributed to a number of challenges facing the rice sub sector such as limited access to improved varieties and quality seed. Most small-scale rice producers lack access to upgraded and high-quality seed. Since most of them have been using recycled seed from regional landraces mixed with a lot of additives, their output, productivity, and quality have all been low. This issue arises because, in contrast to other crops like maize, soya, and beans, the nation lacks an active infrastructure for the production, multiplication, and distribution of rice seed (MOA).

Currently, only about 15 to 40 % of rice domestically produced is marketed. The ratio of marketed produce is largely a function of proximity to markets. To increase the flow of marketed rice from the high production districts to the urban areas several actions will be initiated. There would be need to establish collective marketing systems, including the warehouse receipt system, that would link producers to more profitable end- markets. This would necessitate providing farmer entrepreneurship training, strengthening producer groups, associations and co-operatives as appropriate that are likely to be more efficient than individual informal small-scale traders in bringing expanded volume to the market⁷⁹

2.11.9 Characteristics of Crop Value Chains in Meheba

The crop value chain in Meheba is generally non – complex with very limited value to the producer while a number of opportunities are yet to be exploited. The following Table 2.21 summarises some of the characteristics of the value chain in Meheba;

Table 2.21: Characteristics of Value Chains in Meheba

Stage in the Value Chain	Key Indicators	Prevailing Characteristics
Inputs and services	Financial services/MFI	No presence of banks or MFI. Alternatively, residents use mobile money.
	Domestic seed producers’ suppliers	None
	Foreign seed and input dealers	None
	Fertilizer and seed	Farmers hugely depend on government FISP and recycles seeds from previous season
	Government extension services	Sufficient presence of extension services. Each block has an extension officer
Production	Land preparation	Family labour using a hoe
	Weeding	Family Labor
	Irrigation	Rainfed. Utilization of dambos in some areas.
Primary aggregation	Aggregators/traders	Very few and small agro dealers
	Importers	None
Processing	Food processing	Maize meal is processed for home consumption and there is one value addition centre (processes groundnuts, sunflower, maize, honey) and 3 rice processing mills
	Animal feed processing	None

79. (MACO, 2011)

Marketing	Retailers	Produce sold at a local market within Meheba or neighbouring markets in Manyama (to Solwezi or Kisasa in smaller scale)
		Biggest market located in Solwezi town which is more than 80 km from the site
		No presence of FRA
		Some individual farmers and few cooperatives sell their products to ATS, GTS (companies that provide catering services to the two mines)
		Sometimes buyers from DR Congo visit the local market but price are often very low despite the purchase done in bulk.

2.11.10 Constraints around Agriculture Productivity in Meheba

One of the objectives of the study was to understand challenges faced by farmers in Meheba which underline their inadequate production capacity to meet demands. Challenges are both direct and indirect, while some are typically unnoticed in the agriculture value chain but influences the process. This section highlights the major challenges faced by farmers in Meheba and provides some recommendations that can be considered to address the identified constraints summarised in Table 2.22;

Table 2.22: Summary of Constraints for Farmers in Meheba

Key Constraint	Recommendation
Low quality control, lack of consistency in quantity and unstable commitment to supply	▪ Mines (buyers) and MoA to enhance extension services to ensure farmers follow required standards in their crop production ▪ Promote capacity building programmes among farmers on crop production and agri – business ▪ MoA and other stakeholders to encourage farmers diversify production beyond rainy season
Low organizational capacity of Cooperatives	▪ Ministry of Small and Micro Enterprises and MoA to intensify training cooperatives in business development ▪ NGOs and cooperating partners promote sustainable
Dependency mentality of some farmers	▪ NGOs and cooperating partners reduce on interventions that encourage dependency and promote self-reliance ▪ Allow farmers to invest in their own assets and tools e.g., purchase of agriculture inputs ▪ Identify local successful farmers as champions to promote self-reliance
Use of traditional methods for land preparation	▪ Cooperatives to use services such as Agri-lease for loans including tractors, hand ploughs and other equipment in loan. ▪ Government and other cooperating partners to assist with financing the purchase of tractors. ▪ Provide financial support to purchase hand ploughs
Low land utilization	▪ Government and stakeholder to support cooperatives through purchase of equipment such as ploughs, cooperatives should be responsible for managing this equipment. ▪ Cooperatives to liaise with government representative to lobby for CDF to assist purchase of tractors for farmers located in Meheba

Availability of ready market for the harvested crops / Aggregation	▪ FRA to set up a collection point especially during the marketing season. ▪ District Business Associations (DBA) should work closely with local cooperatives to assist advocating and sourcing of better market price ▪ Established agro- processors to setup collection points through cooperatives
Presence of Storage facilities	▪ Harvested produce is stored by use of traditional methods. ▪ Create awareness on cheaper and safer means of preserving stock.
Access to farming inputs especially fertilizer	▪ Increase allocation for inputs and setting up of out grower schemes through partnering with agro-processors such as ZAMBEEF, COMACO etc. There is abundant rainfall in the area and a good presence of water bodies, coupled with already existence of technical support by the extension officers.
Late delivery of inputs under FISP	▪ Liaise with government representative on the need for timely delivery of inputs to eligible farmers.
Access to finance	▪ Access to loans is a challenge because most households have no form of collateral ▪ Financial assistance to be provided to cooperatives not in monetary form but as equipment or inputs. ▪ Establish possibility of accessing finance from CDF through the area member of parliament. ▪ Establish possibility of accessing finance from Citizen Economic Empowerment Fund (CEEC). ▪ Encourage farmers to set up saving groups for recapitalization in investment
Irrigation	▪ Irrigation could be improved through creation of farrows for water to flow. ▪ Farmers involved in vegetable gardening to be guided on how to access loans specifically for purchase of irrigation equipment
Availability of pesticides	▪ MoA extension services to intensify sensitization of farmers on use of pesticides and improved seed variety which is resistant to known diseases.
Means of transporting goods	▪ Setting up of a depot by FRA would greatly assist farmers to sale the produce. The common means of transporting produce from the fields to their residence is on bicycles or ox carts. ▪ Tractors could also be used for collecting the harvest from the fields.
Low Literacy levels	▪ Continuously provide technical training and intensified field visits by extension officers.
Destruction of crops by stray animals	▪ There is need for raising awareness on how to manage animals to avoid conflicts. ▪ Domesticated animals should be enclosed.

2.12 Market Opportunities and Potentials

An overview on the support activities around the Meheba Agriculture Value Chains aimed at understanding dynamics of the markets, what available opportunities and gaps exist and how they can be harnessed. As shown in Figure 2.55, Meheba is strategically located surrounded by huge market potential from the local, regional, national and international markets.

Figure 2.55: Potential Markets for Agriculture in Kalumbila



These markets offer formal and informal transactions and other dynamics vary from local to which is mainly small to international which are large and more complex markets.

2.12.1 Local Markets

Meheba has an opportunity to satisfy the local demand for a range of agriculture products such as rice, groundnuts, sweet and Irish potatoes, sunflower, ordinary and English vegetables, soybeans and ordinary beans as well as poultry and livestock products such as chickens, goats and fish. For instance, informal (open) markets from the densely populated areas of Manyama and Kisasa alone have a combined population of more than 30, 000 people – most of whom are not into agriculture but migrant workers and merchants migrating to Kalumbila after the establishment of the 2 mines⁸⁰. Considering that the mines are still expanding and Kalumbila district is developing, this population is expected to grow even bigger in subsequent years. During an interview with one of the local traders selling fresh groundnuts, she revealed that sometimes traders like herself order their merchandise from Mwinilunga to sale in Kalumbila because Meheba usually runs out of fresh groundnuts as early as June. Another former Angolan refugee who was selling cabbages at Manyama market confirmed that there was enough demand for their products locally as she was able to sale 3 loads (equivalent of 1 ton van) of cabbages in 2 days despite the market being flooded with similar products from other farmers.

80. See Section 2.1.1 for Demographic Analysis of Kalumbila

Other dynamics around local markets revealed that most of the farmers were exploiting more of the markets with informal transaction systems than the formal ones due to lesser associated complexities.

The next tier of markets provides a broader market opportunity with potential for higher value on the net return on investment although this comes at a relatively higher cost in terms of transportation to the markets, need to increase volume of supplies to work towards economies of scale, handling and storage of products, demand for formalization of the business, records, licenses – depending on the products, and bookkeeping, among other requirements. However, the volume of demand and expected returns on the national and international markets such the DRC and Angola alone would outstrip the associated costs but create huge benefits to local farmers and to the country's economy. Despite these benefits, local farmers have failed to take advantage of these lucrative markets due to – among other factors; low literacy levels, subsistence agriculture and poor farming methods⁸¹.

International Market (SADC, COMESA, AfCFTA, LOBITO Corridor, others) National Market (Copperbelt, Lusaka other towns, chain stores etc) Regional Market (Solwezi open markets, Chain stores, institutions, other towns) Local Market (Individuals, Open Market - Kisasa, Manyama, Traders, merchants, mines, institutions etc)	28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		Economies of Scale
Legal Status Pricing Costs Volumes Value	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	Informal Variable Low Low Low	Formal Fixed High High High

90

2.22: Summary of Constraints for Farmers in Meheba

Legal Status	requirements for formal registration and licenses, transactions follow procurement procedures, follow formal payment procedures, require formal contracts etc
Pricing	Determinants of the product price – Variable is usually market based while Fixed is contract based
Associated Costs	transportation, storage, product quality control, standard packaging, compliance monitoring, bookkeeping e.g., VAT/accounting
Volume of demand	Quantities of products demanded by the buyer over a given period
Overall Value	Net Return on Investment

During consultations with stakeholders, it was revealed that, farmers have usually failed to exploit even the local formal markets mainly from the mines largely because most of them fail to meet the prescribed Product Quality standards in right Quantity and with Consistency in supply. Hence farmers resort to trade in informal markets where trade activities are random. However, for Meheba to be transformed into an economically viable and self-sufficient agriculture zone, farmers and cooperatives need to fully participate in the agriculture value chains and exploit both the local market and beyond in order to derive maximum agriculture benefits at every echelon of the process.

2.13 Summary of Issues from the Planning Survey and Issues Process

2.13.1 Lack of Support Infrastructure

Poor economic and social infrastructure presents the biggest weak link between the inherent potential of Meheba and the opportunities to ignite and sustain productivity and change the livelihood of people in Meheba and Kalumbila as a whole. The state of the roads particularly in the refugee area and crossing points connecting the area to surrounding key routes such as M8 in the southeast, bridge at Road 75 to Kayonge and Mumena, road connecting Meheba to Manyama among others are all in deplorable state which in their current state cannot influence development. Other social infrastructure and support services lacking such as adequate health services, adequate schools and clean and safe water and sanitation services are key in supporting a healthy and educated population capable of engaging in productive agriculture and other economic ventures.

2.13.2 Limited access to electricity

Lack of adequate and clean energy (electricity) in the area contributes to stagnation and meaningful private sector investment in productive and processing industries, modern storage facilities and other power dependent industries. With limited access to electricity, innovation and job creation among SMEs and skills development are also hindered. It limits the quality of services in sectors such as education and health, ultimately making the area unattractive to live and invest in productive ventures. It compromises the security and safety of residents, posing protection risks such as GBV as a potential consequence. This also has a negative environmental impact on local forests as residents venture into charcoal burning both to supply households with the only alternative source of energy and also as a source of income.

2.13.3 Available Market for Products

There are huge untapped but readily available markets at local, regional, international and global level for all products produced in Meheba. The mines, local markets, chain stores and other institutions are some of the markets that have not been fully explored. With coordinated systems, the economic and social fortunes of Meheba can be transformed once farmers plug into these markets.

2.13.4 Availability of Local Farmers

There are already about 3, 193 more than registered farmers in the area belonging to cooperatives, a demonstration that a big number of residents is already involved in some form of agriculture. If a fraction of this group intensified production, the ripple effects in terms of out grower programmes and peer learning is likely to scale up.

2.13.5 Strong presence of the Private Sector

Mines have demonstrated their willingness to collaborate with local communities and institutions in investing in viable social and community projects through their corporate social responsibility programmes, besides its contribution to the government's revenue and its purchasing power of local products.

2.13.6 Poor Coordination among local Farmers

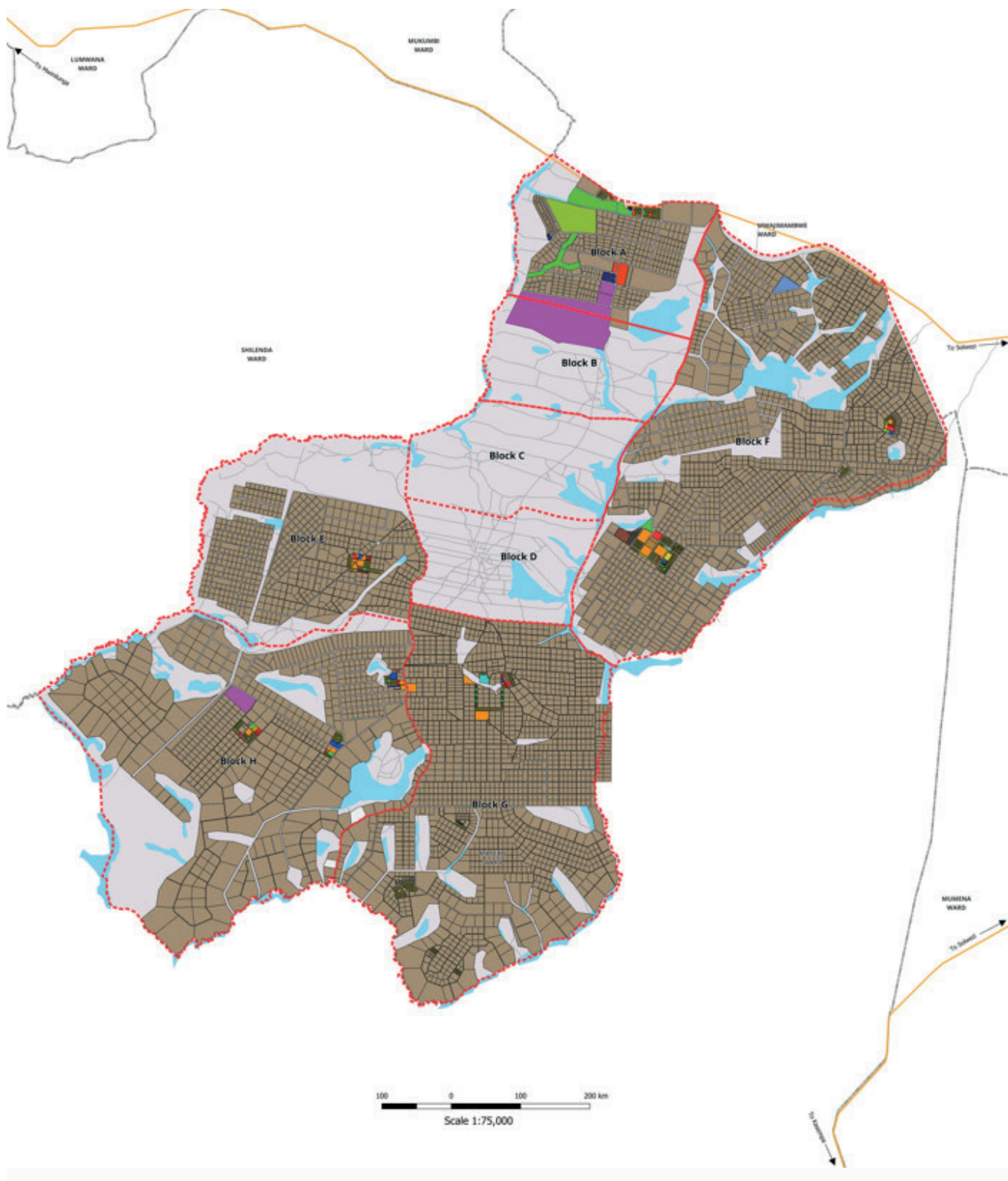
Poor coordination among farmers disadvantages them to take advantage of the available markets. For agriculture to be profitable (as a business) and farmers derive full benefits in the value chain, it demands volumes and consistency in the supply chain. However, even with over 3,193 registered local farmers in the area, cooperatives are still unable to meet volumes of the demanded products⁸² from the available market. Farmers lack market knowledge on the products to grow, the quality required and quantities demanded and its long-term benefits. As a result, farmers continue their fragmented subsistence agriculture which yields low returns on investment. Cooperatives in the area were reported to be more focused on accessing government and donor/NGO support such as FISP.

2.13.7 Lack of support infrastructure to promote aggregation and bulk storage

Meheba has had no formal storage facilities or bulking centres where farmers could take or stock their farm produce before processing or selling except one which is located in Block D managed by Kavasenge Cooperative. The storage facility with an approximate storage capacity of 480mt was constructed in 2020 with support from Caritas Czech. The facility is also underutilized due to costs associated with ferrying products to the centre due to poor road infrastructure. As a result, most farmers stock their products individually and only ferry to the market as and when they want to sell. Lack of bulking facilities contribute to challenges of taking stock of the overall production outputs since farm produces are traded through informal markets at individual level.

82. *Mainly cited by subsidiary companies that provide catering services to the mines*





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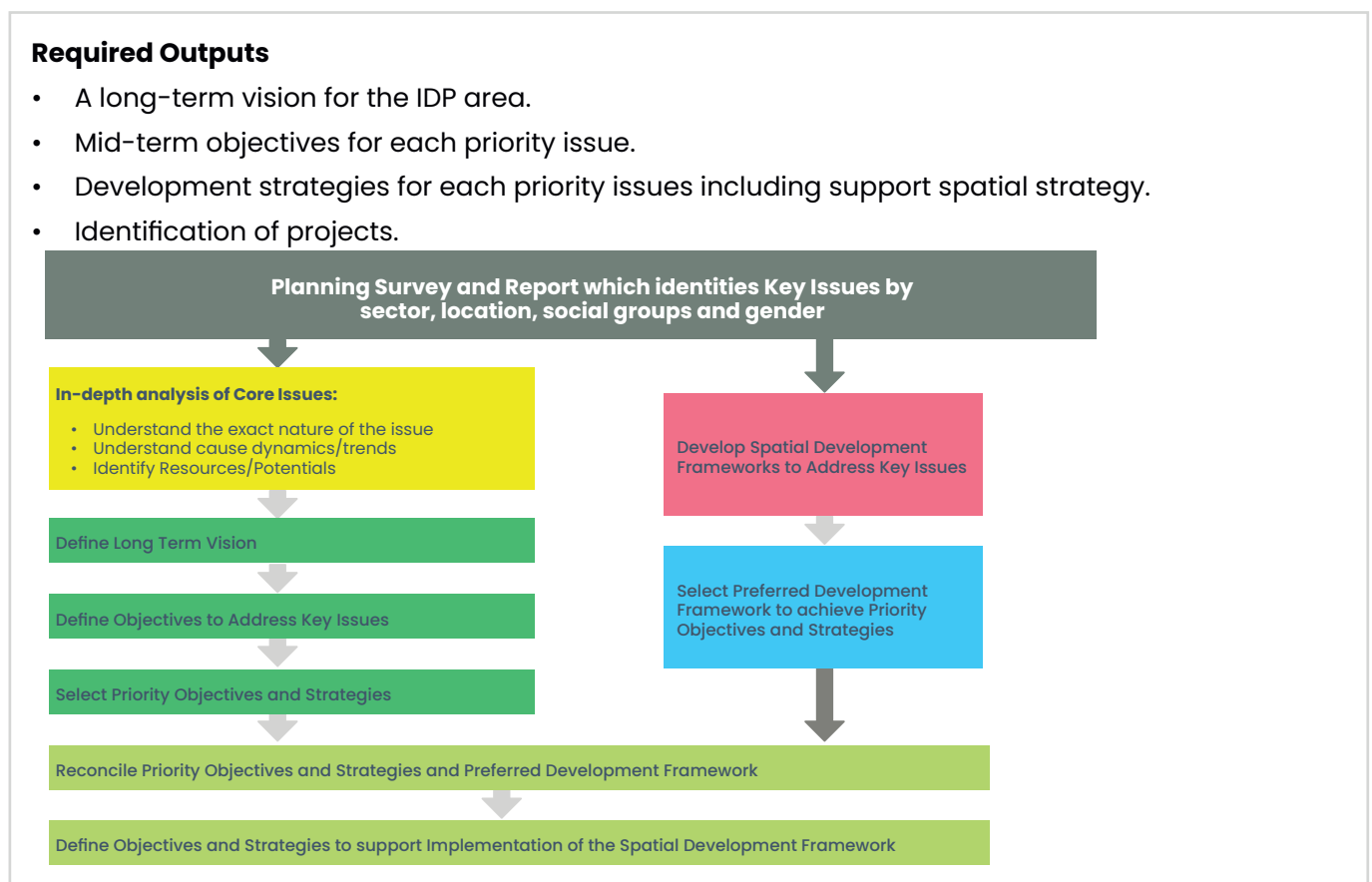
SECTION THREE

DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

3 Introduction

The Development Framework constitutes the climax of the LAP process building on the findings of the community engagements and stakeholder consultations on one end, and data review of various global, national and sector specific development objectives on the other. The framework translates the identified issues and challenges and consolidates opportunities into realistic and achievable strategies towards sustainable socio-economic development (See Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1.: Overview of the Development Framework



The Plan embodies the development aspirations of all the lead sector institutions such as Kalumbila Town Council, Office of the Commissioner for Refugees and the Department of Resettlement through an integrated development approach to ensure focused action towards improving the state and welfare of Meheba and Kalumbila as a whole.

Preparation of the Development Framework is highly consultative which went through rigorous stakeholder inputs and reviews to ensure results were not only representative of the key players and stakeholders involved but also practicably possible to implement. The Framework provides theoretical but pragmatic strategies demonstrated on different spatial development scenarios which were informed based on the identified competitive advantages and opportunities in Meheba and Kalumbila district. While development is dynamic and the recommended strategies may not be a panacea to all the challenges in Meheba and Kalumbila, the framework endeavoured to provide milestones towards a more collaborative and systematic approach in addressing the overarching development challenges around inclusive human development, environmental sustainability and poverty reduction.

3.1 Understanding the Development Framework

Development Framework is a structured and comprehensive approach used to guide the growth and development of a specific area. It outlines the vision, goals, and objectives for the future development of an area as well as providing a framework for decision-making and ensuring that development in the area aligns with the broader goals and policies. The core objective of the framework is to ensure a cohesive and sustainable development approach that considers various development aspects.

The Meheba Development Framework aligns sector specific development objectives with the national strategic objectives enshrined in the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP), the long term (Vision 2030) and global development agenda (SDGs). The framework ensures that all higher-level objectives and strategies are consistent with the local and other available resources, respond to the needs of the people, are tenable and sustainable.

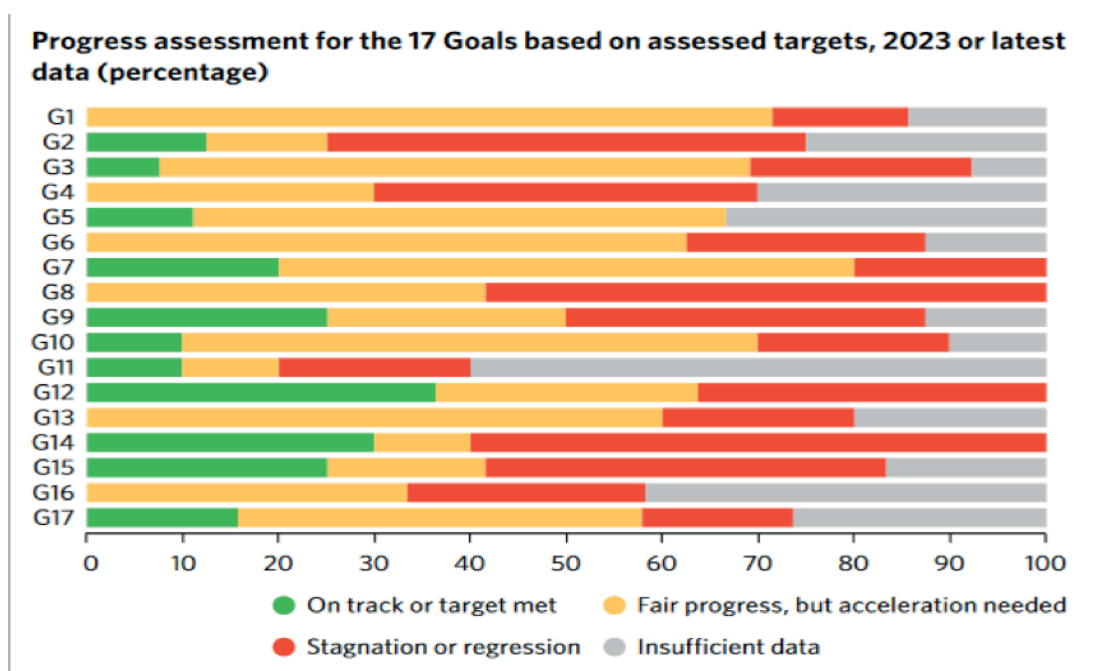
3.2 Problem Analysis from Global Scale

SDGs are driven on a mission of shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. They provide a holistic perspective to country specific challenges varying in relevance and scale from country to country. According to the 2023 SDG Status Report, the performance of countries – including Zambia – has generally been poor in a number of indicators some which have been attested at country level (See Figure 3.2)⁸³.

Being at the lowest echelon of development, addressing issues in Meheba and Kalumbila as a whole using systematic and measurable approaches such as the LAPs directly input into the country's strides towards achieving the 2030 targets of the SDGs no matter how small the scale of interventions.

83. (UN, 2023)

Figure 3.2: Progress Assessment for the SDGs based on Targets



As summarised in Table 3.1, 11 of the 17 SDGs directly respond to most of the issues profiled both in the Stakeholder Consultation and Planning Survey and Issues Reports of the One Meheba LAP and informing the development framework.

Table 3.1: Linking SDGs to Planning Issues in Meheba

SDG No.	Strategic Goal	Gaps in the Area
1	Ending poverty in all forms and dimensions by 2030 involves targeting the most vulnerable, increasing basic resources and services, and supporting communities affected by conflict and climate-related disasters	The levels of poverty and vulnerability remains one of the biggest challenges among households not only in Meheba but even surrounding communities of Kalumbila
2	End all forms of Hunger and malnutrition by 2030, making sure all people—especially children—have sufficient and nutritious food all year. This involves promoting sustainable agriculture, supporting small-scale farmers and equal access to land, technology and markets.	Food insecurity is one of the biggest threats for the residents in the area. . Agriculture productivity is also relatively low in Meheba exposing households to food insecurity
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. Universal health coverage will be integral to achieving this goal, as well as employing multisectoral, rights-based and gender-sensitive approaches to address inequalities and build good health for all.	Access to quality health services is one of the priority issues observed in Meheba exacerbated by poor infrastructure, lack of adequate medical supplies, personnel and transport costs to access health facilities
4	Inclusive and quality education for all ensures that all girls and boys complete free primary and secondary schooling by 2030. It also aims to provide equal access to affordable vocational training, eliminate gender and wealth disparities, and achieve universal access to a quality higher education	The PSIR demonstrates gaps in both access and quality of education services in Meheba and Kalumbila as a whole. With only 2 secondary schools, no tertiary and inadequate primary schools in some areas deprives a larger population access to quality education service
6	Clean Water and Sanitation targets providing safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030 requiring investing in adequate infrastructure, providing sanitation facilities, encouraging hygiene and protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems	Majority of the households in Meheba lack access to safe drinking water majority depending hand dug shallow and unprotected wells while sanitation services are also relatively poor

7	Affordable and clean energy for all by 2030 will require investing in solar, wind and thermal power, improving energy productivity, and by expanding infrastructure and upgrading technology to provide clean and more efficient energy as this will encourage growth and help the environment	Despite its inherent agriculture potential and relatively big and growing population, Meheba depends on fossil fuel, charcoal and firewood for lighting, cooking and powering of commercial equipment which is unsustainable and affects the environment negatively
8	Decent work and Economic growth is achieving full and productive employment, and decent work, for all women and men by 2030 by encouraging entrepreneurship and job creation and key to this are measures to eradicate forced labour, slavery and human trafficking	Other than mining, Kalumbila has limited employment opportunities for the majority of the population who depend on subsistence agriculture, trading, and charcoal burning as main sources of economic livelihood. These have low-income returns perpetuating vulnerability
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure aims at promoting innovative sustainable technologies and ensure equal and universal access to information and financial markets to bring prosperity, create jobs and build stable and prosperous societies	Information asymmetries and lack of capacity among farmers to invest in technologies to increase productivity and add value to their products limits their potential to participate in the agriculture value chains despite available opportunities
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities aims at creating career and business opportunities, safe and affordable housing, and building resilient societies and economies through investment in public transport, creating green public spaces, and improving urban planning and management in participatory and inclusive ways.	Until recently, Meheba has been perceived as a transit area lacking provision for most basic services and amenities that would make it liveable and attract social capital. The area lacks a strategic spatial development plan to guide investments and growth which is a threat to sustainable community development
13	Climate Action aims at integrating disaster risk measures, sustainable natural resource management, and human security into national development strategies to limit the increase in global mean temperatures. This requires urgent and collective strong political will, increased investment, and using existing technology	The impact of climate change is universal though its effects are felt more by the already vulnerable communities.
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions aim to significantly reduce all forms of violence, and work with governments and communities to end conflict and insecurity by promoting the rule of law, human rights, and strengthening the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	At the core of developing Meheba is to ensure both former refugees, host and surrounding communities enjoy freedom and human rights and development is promoted in a non – discriminatory policy and legal environment.

Source: Formulated by Author extracted from other data Sources⁸⁴

3.3 Identification of Priority Issues in Meheba

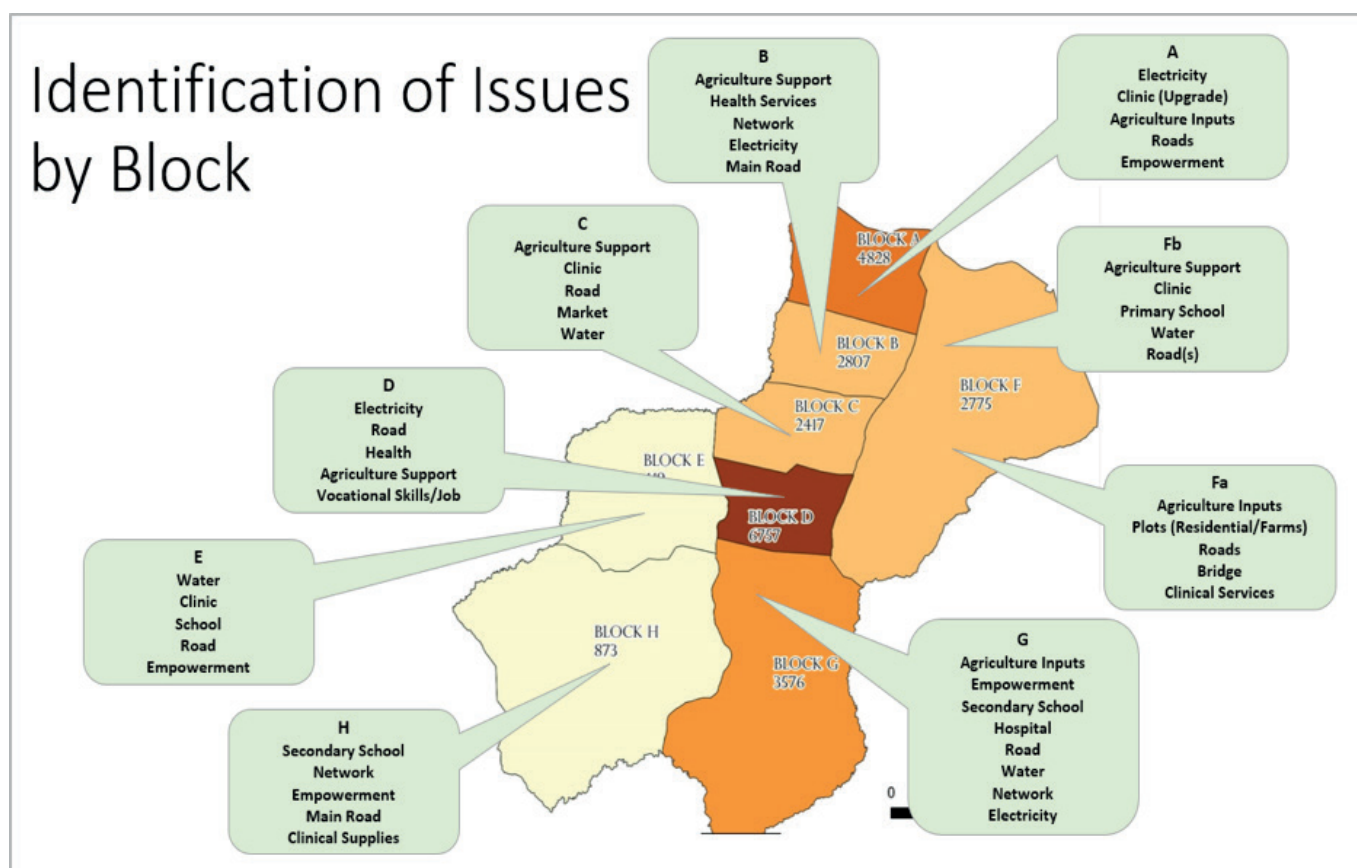
Development challenges around Meheba are historical and multidimensional bordering on social, cultural, economic, policy and governance undertones making a holistic approach to problem analysis even more complex. Problem Analysis underwent iterating processes of stakeholder engagements and consultations, review of existing resources and collection of field data to validate and triangulate issues and factors affecting Meheba and the level of interconnectedness of the identified issues⁸⁵. However, throughout the planning processes, stakeholder consultations at each Block constituted one of the significant sources of data into establishing the core problems in and around Meheba as it represented the actual needs of the people who are the eventual beneficiaries of any development intervention being championed.

84. (UN, 2023) (UNDP, 2023)

85. See Section 2.0 for the Planning Survey and Issues Report

As shown in Figure 3.3, a number of issues were generic and corresponding to the service gaps identified with an exception of a few which were unique to some blocks.

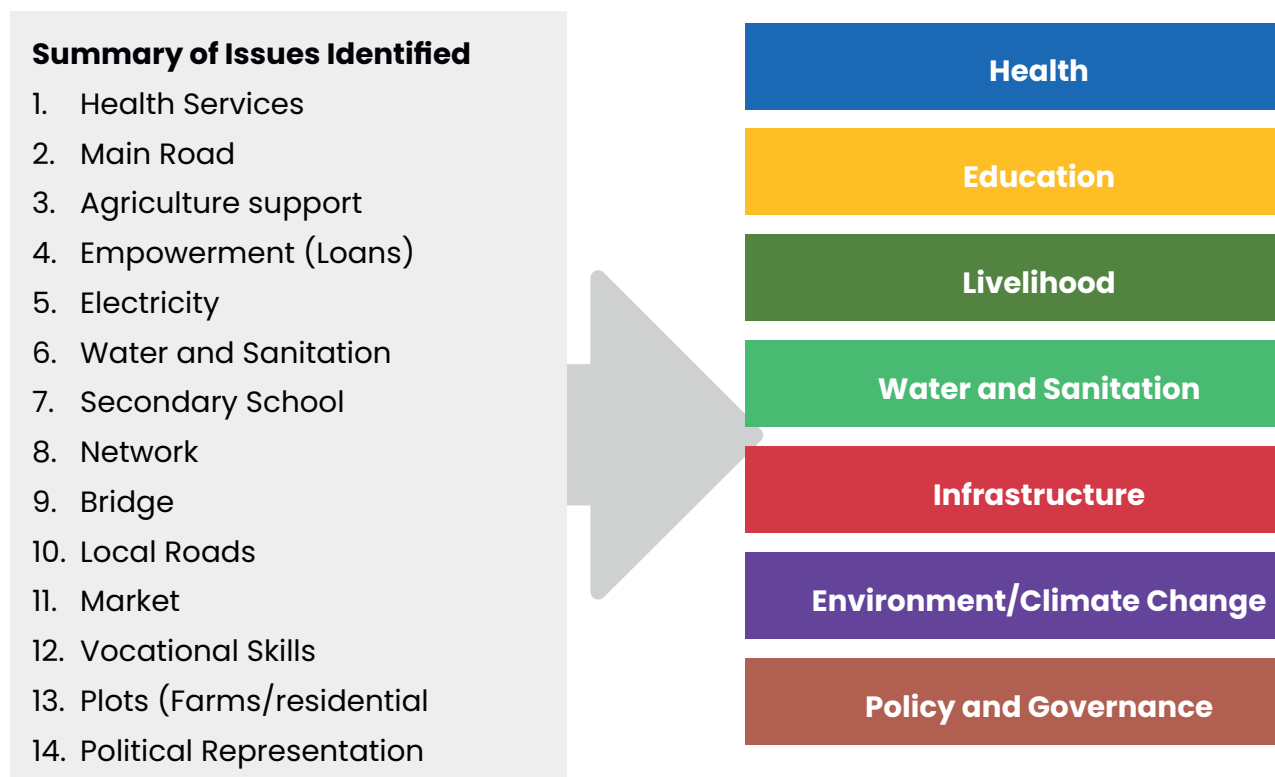
Figure 3.3: Issues Identified by Block, 2023



A summary of results from the consultation process – including prioritization exercise among the multiple issues – shown in Figure 3.3 revealed that all issues were falling in any of the following five thematic areas being; Health, Education, Livelihood, Water and Sanitation and social or economic Infrastructure. Climate Change and Environmental Management as well as Policy and Governance related issues were equally raised by external stakeholder from the Private Sector, local governance structures, traditional authorities and political leaders.⁸⁶

⁸⁶ See Public Consultation Report for detailed results

Figure 3.4: Planning Issues Summarised by Sector



Results from the stakeholder submissions were further analysed with stakeholders using the Problem Tree Analysis Tool to identify core issues and classify possible causes and effects to the bigger problem. This was critical in understanding the context under which the One Meheba approach would be implemented. Results of the engagements have been summarised and discussed in the subsequent sections.

3.3.1 Underdevelopment of Meheba

Since its official inception as a refugee camp in 1971, Meheba has over time continued to lack a number of key infrastructures, facilities and services which perpetuate its underdevelopment. The unavailability and quality of these services undermine the degree to which refugees, former refugees and host communities can become self-reliant, fully participate in the development of Kalumbila and enjoy full human rights. The underdevelopment of Meheba was thus identified as one of the core problems masked around a number of planning issues discussed in Table 3.2 below;

Table 3.2: Analysis of Causes and Effects to Underdevelopment of Meheba

Core Issue(s)	Possible Causes	Possible Effects (Linked to the PSIR)	Outcome
Underdevelopment of Meheba	- Lack of investment in permanent social and economic infrastructure	- Poor or lack of permanent and modern infrastructure - Poor quality of services such as health, education, water and sanitation etc - High emigration and technical staff attrition - Uncompetitive business environment for investments and industrialization – high investment costs - Low of economic activities to create job opportunities	Former refugees, refugees and host communities deprived of their needs and limiting their opportunities towards self – reliance and their capacity to enjoy full human rights
	- Poor/lack of mid and long-term development plan for Meheba	- Lack of investment in permanent social and economic infrastructure - Meheba perceived as a temporal area of refuge for refugees and other people of concern (which is now no longer the case) - Poor distribution of services	
	- Increase in population for both refugees, former refugees and Zambians living in Meheba and host communities	- Increased pressure on the limited existing infrastructure - Increase in disease burden such as malaria and diarrhoea - Environmental degradation due to indiscriminate exploitation of natural resources	
	- Poor maintenance of existing infrastructure	- Deterioration of existing infrastructure - Increased cost of maintenance and service delivery	
	- Perception of Meheba as 'International Land' not being part of district development	- High emigration and technical staff attrition - Imbalance in access to social and life serving services among population	
	- Poor distribution of existing infrastructure	- Non-equitable access to services	
	- Climate Change causing variability in weather patterns such as flooding	- Higher cost of putting up infrastructure - Disruption of human activities due to flooding, washing away of crossing points - Higher rate of deterioration of infrastructure increasing cost of maintenance - Exacerbate challenges of access to services – services become even more inaccessible e.g. schools cut off, health facilities and ambulance services are limited - Increase risk of water contamination – sanitation services mainly are pit latrines	

3.3.2 Low Agriculture Productivity

The competitive advantage of Meheba lies in its agriculture potential – hence any negative productivity indicator(s) signals a bigger problem that may inhibit its transformation agenda. Table 3.3 gives a summary of issues drawn from various stakeholders demonstrating how low agriculture productivity is currently a problem to the overall development of Meheba;

Table 3.3: Analysis of Causes and Effects to Low Agriculture Productivity in Meheba

Core Issue(s)	Possible Causes	Possible Effects outlined in the PSIR	Outcome
Low Agriculture Productivity	- Traditional farming methods due to limited access to technology and equipment making	- Low land utilization and yield per farmer - farming more labour –intensive and less efficient - Low quality crops - Low volumes to meet market demands	With low agriculture production, refugees, former refugees and host communities are unproductive with limited livelihood options, become food insecure and unable to be self-reliant and contribute to district food security and national productivity
	- Lack and poor state of infrastructure such as electricity, roads and crossing points, irrigation systems, storage facilities, network and internet connectivity	- High cost of doing agriculture as a business - Limited access to markets - Low occupancy rate of farmers with land in Meheba - Uncompetitive for medium scale investors (Achor farms)	
	- Lack of value addition to agricultural products	- Limited access to markets and weak value chains - Low quality crops and volumes unable to meet market demand - Limited alternative livelihood options - High dependency on imports - Insufficient access to nutritious food causing health problems and healthcare costs	
	- Limited access to finance among farmers to procure inputs and equipment limit farmers to invest and scale up	- High cost of doing agriculture as a business - Low farmer participation in high value crops - Limited access to markets and weak value chains - Low quality crops and volumes unable to meet market standards	
	- Extensive use of chemicals	- Land/soil degradation (fertility) - Low quality crops to meet market demands	
	- Unsustainable farming practices	- Low quality crops and volumes unable to meet market standards - Food insecurity leading to food shortages and malnutrition - Low household income - Environmental degradation	
	- Limited extension services	- High cost of doing agriculture as a business - Low farmer participation in high value crops - Limited access to markets and weak value chains - Low quality crops - Low crop volumes to meet market demands - Environmental degradation due to unsustainable farming practices - Poor farming practises due to inadequate technical knowledge and skills	
	- Climate variability causing unpredictable weather patterns such as droughts, floods, and extreme temperatures	- High crop failure increasing cost of doing agriculture as a business - High investment costs around crop management – diseases, crop varieties increase cost of agriculture - Low farmer participation in high value crops - Low quality crops to meet market standards - Food insecurity leading to food shortages and malnutrition - Reduce household income limiting livelihood options - High rate of emigration of residents to seek economic opportunities in other areas - High dependence syndrome - Limited alternative livelihood options - High dependency on imports - Insufficient access to nutritious food causing health problems and healthcare costs	
	- Price volatility discouraging investing in higher-yielding crops	- High cost of doing agriculture as a business - Low farmer participation in high value crops - Limited access to markets and weak value chains - Low crop volumes to meet market standards - Low household income limiting livelihood options - High dependency on imports	
	- Poor coordination among farmers	- High cost of doing agriculture as a business - Low farmer participation in high value crops - Limited access to markets - Weak value chains - Low crop volumes to meet market demands - High dependence syndrome - High dependency on imports	
	- Unsustainable livelihood interventions (Handouts)	- Low farmer participation in high value crops - Weak value chains - Food insecurity leading to food shortages and malnutrition - Low household income limiting livelihood options - High dependence syndrome - Insufficient access to nutritious food causing health problems and healthcare costs	
	- Lack of medium/large-scale farms due to Policy limitations	- Farming dominated by small holder farmers with limited scale up capacity - Lack of readily available market linkages to off takers and other value chains - Lack of out grower opportunities for small holder farmers - Limited knowledge sharing, peer learning or mentorship - Low crop volumes to meet market demands	

3.3.3 Ineffective Administrative Integration and Stakeholder Coordination

Over the years, resources have trickled into Meheba from international and local partners through humanitarian and development support in various forms. Taking stock of the various interventions and their long-term impact on the living standards of people in Meheba has also been a challenge, resulting in multiple parallel researches by different partners ending up fatiguing communities. Lack of effective administrative integration and stakeholder coordination came out prominently among stakeholders as one of the key issues emanating from a number of underlying causes leading to the status quo. Some of the issues identified are discussed in Table 3.4 below;

Table 3.4: Analysis of Causes and Effects to Ineffective Administrative Integration and Stakeholder Coordination

Core Issue(s)	Possible Causes	Possible Effects outlined in the PSIR	Outcome
Ineffective administrative Integration and stakeholder coordination	- Existence of parallel administrative structures (COR, DOR, KTC)	- Silo implementation of projects through line ministries according to "targeted population"	Mechanisms for coordination and collaboration are not enhanced allowing partners and stakeholders to continue working in silos leading to spread of resources, other stakeholders not involved in the process and the impact of livelihoods interventions is not felt by people in Meheba and surrounding communities
	- Initial government and international humanitarian approach to refugee response which earned Meheba an 'International land ⁸⁷ ' tag	- Limited buy-ins from local stakeholders – private sector, politicians, traditional authorities and some government institutions to mobilise resources/support interventions - No direct benefit of Meheba to host communities	
	- Lack of clarity in the policy provisions around the status of former refugees in Zambia	- Limited opportunities for former refugees to become self-reliant e.g. some former cannot freely conduct businesses - Limiting former refugees access to livelihood programmes e.g. access to FISP, employment	
	- Lack of single approach for coordination and programming of interventions in Meheba	- Poor coordination of development interventions - Duplicity of interventions among stakeholders/players targeting same beneficiaries - Unsustainability of some interventions due to spreading of resources (Wastage of resources in the long term) - Limited buy – ins from local stakeholders – private sector, politicians, traditional authorities and some government institutions to mobilise resources/support interventions - Lack of systematic tracking systems (no M&E) to monitor overall progress – each player has their reporting system - Lack of common baseline data – multiple points of reference providing multiple perspectives to the needs	
	- Inadequate information sharing and sensitization about Meheba (both within and with outside)	- Limited involvement/support from local stakeholders due to perception of Meheba as a more privileged community among the host communities - Limited opportunities for former refugees to become self-reliant outside Meheba - Poor coordination of development interventions - Duplicity of interventions among stakeholders/players targeting same beneficiaries - Indifference in perceptions from external stakeholders about the integration process	
	- Too many investments towards Meheba compared to surrounding (host) communities	- Limited involvement/support from local stakeholders due to perception of Meheba as a more privileged community among the host communities - Limited opportunities for former refugees to become self-reliant outside Meheba - Poor coordination of development interventions - Duplicity of interventions among stakeholders/players targeting same beneficiaries - Unsustainability of some interventions due to spreading of resources (Wastage of resources in the long term) - Indifference perceptions from external stakeholders about the local integration process	
	- Lack of involvement of subdistrict governance structures in the programming and implementation of activities	- Low government support - Lack of representation in district development structures - Lack of adequate representation in district resource mobilization and allocation e.g. CDF	

87. According to local stakeholders, at its peak, Meheba was managed as a gated community and was not easily accessible by local people.

A Productive, Inclusive and Self – reliant One Meheba

3.4 Long Term Vision

The proposed vision for the One Meheba development agenda is drawn from the three lead institutions reinforced through various stakeholder inputs all aimed at transforming and integrating Meheba into a vibrant and productive human settlement.

Firstly, the vision speaks to the district long term development goal enshrined in the approved Kalumbila District Integrated Development Plan (2022 – 2031) which envisages Kalumbila into; A vibrant district strengthened through diversity, productivity and equitable life through sustainable Socio-Economic Development⁸⁸. The IDP positions Meheba as one of the strategic locations with requisite comparative advantages as a potential food basket for the district to achieve that goal.

Secondly, the vision embodies governments' paradigm shift in refugee response by promoting self-sustainability among Refugees, former refugees and hosting community to be fostered through the settlement development using the Modernization of Refugee and Host Community Settlements Approach under the new Refugee Policy, through various interventions including the digitalisation of platforms, harmonisation of laws, provision of socio-economic amenities and opportunities in the refugee settlements and surrounding communities⁸⁹.

Thirdly, the One Meheba approach responds to the vision of the Resettlement Programme which seeks to Promote sustainable settlements that are highly productive to be achieved through the provision of land, value chain infrastructure and support settlers to engage in productive livelihoods that contribute to national food and nutritional security and contribute to economic transformation and job creation⁹⁰.

These pillars form a bedrock towards Socio-economic transformation for improved livelihood underpinned in Zambia's 8th National Development Plan, Vision 2030 and SDGs (See Figure 5) on which the One Meheba development is equally anchored on. The Vision for the One Meheba Local Area Plan will run for 10 years in tandem with the approved district Integrated Development Plan (2023 – 2033) but shall be reviewed every 5 years.

3.5 Strategic Goals(Long Term)

The vision of the One Meheba will be guided on the following Strategic long-term Goals;

- **Strategic Goal 1:** To transform Meheba into a modern and self-reliant community through the provision of basic social and economic infrastructure and services.
- **Strategic Goal 2:** To promote increased agricultural productivity in Meheba to ensure food and job security of the local population, through expanded investment, trade capacity and value addition, followed by economic diversification and industrialization
- **Strategic Goal 3:** To develop mechanisms that will promote integration and coordination among people in Meheba, host communities and other stakeholders to participate in the transformation of Meheba into a food basket for Kalumbila and surrounding communities.

88. (KTC, 2023)

89. (CoR, 2022)

90. (OVP, 2022) (GRZ, 2015)

3.6 Development Objectives (5 years)

In order to operationalize the 3 Strategic Goals for One Meheba, the following Development Objectives have been selected based on priority and achievability within the LAP time frame of 5 years.

Strategic Goal 1: Transform Meheba into a modern and self-reliant community through the provision of basic social and economic infrastructure and services

	Development Objectives
1.1	Improve mobility and access to services within Meheba and with surrounding communities by rehabilitating/constructing transport corridors and key crossing points
1.2	Improve access and quality of health care, education and water and sanitation services at strategic locations that have wider coverage/catchment scope
1.3	Increase proportion of population with access to clean and safe drinking water
1.4	Improve access to information and communication to all Meheba population by increasing mobile network coverage
1.5	Promote strategic, equitable and climate change resilient basic infrastructure investment and distribution of services

Strategic Goal 2: To promote agricultural productivity in Meheba by ensuring food and job security of the local population, through expanded investment, trade capacity and value addition, followed by economic diversification and industrialization

	Development Objectives
2.1	Improve productivity (crop yield and land utilization rate) per farmer by 60% for at least 80% of the registered small-scale farmers
2.2	Increase population engaged in farming through promotion of earlier inclusion of youth, allocation of farm plots, and introduction of "anchor farmers"
2.3	Achieve at least 30% of the registered farmers with access to financing
2.4	Build and strengthen low-hanging local market linkages
2.5	Build the basis for future economic diversification of industries/enterprises

Strategic Goal 3: To develop mechanisms that will promote integration and coordination among people in Meheba, host communities and other stakeholders to participate in the transformation of Meheba into a food basket for Kalumbila and surrounding communities

	Development Objectives
3.1	Improve coordination of all activities in and around Meheba by establishing coordination mechanism with several tools
3.2	Implement joint advocacy and external-communication strategies for the transformation and development of One Meheba and its residents
3.3	Increase participation and representation of Meheba in sub-district/district governance
3.4	Harmonize and strengthen existing resident representation structures within Meheba

3.7 Budget and Implementation Framework

Strategic Goal 1: To transform Meheba into a modern and self-reliant community through the provision of basic social and economic infrastructure and services

Activities per Development Objectives (Based on gaps in the PSIR)	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Baseline	
Development Objective 1.1: Improve mobility and access to services within Meheba and with surrounding communities							
1.1.1 Rehabilitate 18 km main road from T5-Block D						0 km	1
1.1.2 Rehabilitate 81 km internal roads in Meheba connecting surrounding communities						0 km	8
1.1.3 Construct crossing points (culverts/bridges) connecting Meheba to Mumena, Manyama and M8 and surrounding communities and Block F to G						0	5
1.1.4 Installation of road signs						0	1
Development Objective 1.2: Improve access and quality of health care, education and water and sanitation services at st							
1.2.1 Upgrade Block D Clinic to mini-hospital achieving 80% of national health standards						1 RHC	2
1.2.2 Connect 5 health facilities to national hydropower grid						0	5
1.2.3 Addition of maternity annexes with equipment in 4 health facilities						0	4
1.2.4 Build 2 secondary schools to reduce distance (20 km to within 5 km) for 40% of learners within Meheba and 30% from surrounding communities						0	1
						Primary school (1×3 and 1×4), ablution blocks and a borehole with a solar panel	6
1.2.5 Connect secondary schools in Block A, B, D to national hydropower grid						0	5

Target	Lead/ Implementing Institution	Coordination with	Estimated Budget (ZMW)	Possible Source of Resources	Location/ Reference on Map
s by rehabilitating/constructing transport corridors and key crossing points					
18 km	KTC	COR	36,400,000	Stakeholders/ Partners	T5 to Block D
81 km	KTC	DOR, COR	162, 000,000	Stakeholders/ Partners	Road 32, Road 75, Mwafe Rd
5 points	KTC	DOR, COR	20, 000,000	Stakeholders/ Partners	Mwafe, Meheba, Mwafwe (R75)
10 places	KTC	DOR		Stakeholders/ Partners	TBD
strategic locations that have wider coverage/catchment scope					
2 Admission wards, 1 Laboratory, 1 administration, 4 Staff houses, 1 maternity annex, mortuary	MoH	COR	30,000,000	MoH Stakeholders	Block D
5	REA	MoH	14,783,340.45	UNHCR KTC Partners	All GRZ facilities
4	MoH	COR, DOR	20,000,000.00	Partners	A, B, F, G (Upgrade of Meheba D to come with requisite services)
12 classrooms, 1 science laboratory, 10 VIP latrines, 5 staff houses, 2 boreholes	AAR Japan (ongoing)	MoE, COR		Government of Japan Partners	Block D
6 classrooms, 1 school hall, 2 teaches houses, 1 library added	Upgrade of Primary under construction by Brave Heart		3,421,000.00	MoE and Partners	Block F
3	REA	MoE; KTC, COR	11,826,672.36	KTC, UNHCR, Partners	A, B, D

1.2.6 Construct 28 additional classroom blocks (1x3) in existing primary and secondary schools						1 teacher: 90 pupils (92 class rooms)
1.2.7 Locally procure desks for secondary and primary schools in Meheba						7.6 learners per desk (1,391)
1.2.8 Construct water schemes and waterborne facilities in 4 health facilities						3 water schemes
1.2.9 Construct water schemes and waterborne facilities in 1 secondary schools						1 Secondary School
1.2.10 Construct improved/simple technology based waterborne latrines in primary schools						11

Development Objective 1.3: Increase proportion of population with access to clean and safe drinking water by 80%

1.3.1 Construct communal water schemes in densely populated blocks						0
1.3.2 Construct communal water kiosks in less populated blocks						-

Development Objective 1.4: Improve access to information and communication among all Meheba population by increasing

1.4.1 Construct/expand mobile communication towers/coverage in Meheba and surrounding communities						2 towers (30% coverage)
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Development Objective 1.5: Promote strategic, equitable and climate change resilient basic infrastructure investment and

1.5.1 Develop a Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Meheba with different land use categories for future development						0
1.5.2 Develop DRM Standard Operating Procedures and disseminate for climate change (i.e. floods) resilient infrastructure and service provision						0 SOPs
1.5.3 Provision of solar equipment for lighting the Police Post and 4 schools or health facilities (safety, GBV prevention)						-
1.5.4 Undertake construction of low-cost housing units for the aged and disabled						-

SUBTOTAL

1 teacher: 40 pupils (175 class rooms)	MoE		14,280,000.00	Partners	A, B, C, D, G
2 learners per desk (3,384 desks)	MoE	KTC	2, 989, 500.00	KTC and Partners	A, B, C, D, E, G
7 water schemes	MoH	Dept. Water Affairs	2,000,000.00	Partners	A, B, F, G
2 Secondary Schools (A and B)	MoE	Dept. Water Affairs	1,000,000.00	Stakeholders	A, B
41	MoE	KTC	6,000,000.00	Stakeholders	A, B, C, D,E,G,H
5	KTC	COR, DOR	5,000,000.00	Stakeholders	A, C, D, G, H
10	KTC	COR, DOR	1,500,000	KTC, DOR, COR Partners	A,B,C,D,E,G
easing mobile network coverage					
5 towers (100%) (or boost signal on existing towers)	ZICTA	DOR, COR		ZICTA	F,G,H
t and distribution of services					
1	KTC	DOR, COR	500,000.00	KTC, DOR, COR Partners	Whole MHB
5 SOPs	DMMU	KTC	500,000.00	DMMU Stakeholders	Meheba
5 facilities with solar lightning	COR	Police, MoE, MoH	950,000.00	Partners	TBA
10 houses	DOR	COR	2,650,000.00	Partners	TBA
			334,300,512.81		

Strategic Goal 2: To promote increased agricultural productivity in the area ensuring food and job security of the local population, through expanded investment, trade capacity and value addition, followed by economic diversification and industrialization

Activities per Development Objectives (Based on gaps in the PSIR)	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Baseline
Development Objective 2.1 Improve productivity (crop yield and land utilization rate) per farmer by 60% for at least 80% of						
2.1.1 Facilitate training of farmers through cooperatives in agriculture production, crop diversification (to high value crops), and crop management						10 cooperatives
2.1.2 Provision of motorbikes for Agriculture Extension Services to provide trainings and follow-up						4 motorbikes for 10 EO (JICA)
2.1.3 Construction of 2 staff houses for Agriculture Extension Officers						-
2.1.4 Construct of irrigation infrastructure (dam) or water weirs to promote irrigation						2 dams
Development Objective 2.2: Increase population engaged in farming through promotion of earlier inclusion of youth, allo						
2.2.1 Equip production units at schools to promote agriculture skills and knowledge transfer to the youth						0 schools equipped with production unit agriculture equipment and tools
2.2.2 Establish a Farmers Training Center with demo plots (30 ha)						0 Farmer Training Centre
2.2.3 Demarcate and allocate farm plots (5ha each) in the LIA						3,482 farm plots demarcated and allocated
2.2.4 Select and allocate 50 ha plots to "anchor farmers" with capacity of medium scale production and venture into out-grower schemes						0 anchor farmers

Target	Lead/ Implementing Institution	Coordination with	Estimated Budget (ZMW)	Possible Source of Resources	Location/ Reference on Map
% of the registered small-scale farmers					
66 cooperatives trained	MOA	DOR	1,560,000.00	MOA and Partners	All blocks
10 Motorbikes for 10 EO			3,000,000.00	MOA Partners	
2	DOR	MoA	982,500.00	Partners	F, E
4 dams	DOR	Water Affairs	2, 000,000.00	DOR Partners	TBC after Survey (Block E, F, G)
Allocation of farm plots, and introduction of “anchor farmers”					
12 schools equipped with production unit agriculture equipment and tools	MOE	MOA	660,000.00	MOE Partners/ Stakeholders	All GRZ Schools
1 Farmer Training Centre	DOR (land, coordination)	MOA, Seed Companies	1, 000, 000.00	MOA Partners/ Stakeholders	TBC (Strategic location)
10,000 farm plots demarcated and allocated	DOR, PPH, MoE	DOR	1, 000, 000.00	DOR	Blocks E–H
4 anchor famers	DOR	Kalumbila Chamber of Commerce	300,000.00	DOR	Blocks F and G

Development Objective 2.3: Achieve at least 30% of the registered farmers with access to financing

2.3.1 Conduct trainings to farmers or cooperatives on book keeping, village banking, saving groups						No baseline data
2.3.2 Recommend trained and well performing farmers to financial institutions for agriculture inputs and equipment						0 farmers accessed loans

Development Objective 2.4: To build and strengthen low-hanging local market linkages

2.4.1 Establish 1 Food Reserve Agency strategic buying point (Depot) and 3 satellite depots in 4 blocks						0
2.4.2 Set up 2 aggregation centres						0
2.4.3 Identify potential famers and cooperatives and link with off-takers/mines						2 linkages (Kalota and Kasembe cooperatives with GTS-LW)

Development Objective 2.5: To build the basis for future economic diversification of industries/enterprises

2.5.1 Provide skills/vocational training, entrepreneurship and financial literacy (including resource mobilization, e.g., CDF loans) for youths						0 Youths
2.5.2 Construct and equip a skills/vocation training Center						2 (Tailor – B: Vocational Centre Meheba B Secondary)
2.5.3 Allocate land in LIA for ranching						0 ha

SUBTOTAL

30% of registered farmers trained	World Vision (ongoing by 2024), Vision Fund, Caritas	MOA	500,000.00	World Vision, Vision Fund, Caritas		
20 farmers	MOA DOR	DOR, Caritas, World Vision, JICA-SHEP	–	Partners	Kalumbila	
4 depots	MOA	FRA	300,000.00	MoA (FRA)	A, C, D, G	
2	Caritas; MOA	DOR, Mines	1,000,000.00	Caritas Czech (1 center) Stakeholders	Block A (A3) (Caritas) Block D	
10 linkages	Caritas Czech, MOA	KCCI, Mines	–	Partners/ Cooperatives	All farmers	
25 Youths	KCCI	KTC DOR COR	500,000.00	CEEC, CDF, MFI, Partners	Kalumbila	
3 Skills training Centre	KTC	MOE KCCI	1, 000, 000.00	KTC Mines Partners	Kakaindu	
9,000 ha	DOR	Barrick		Mines	Block E–H	
			12, 802,500.00			

Strategic Goal 3: To develop mechanisms that will promote integration and coordination among people in Meheba, host communities and other stakeholders to participate in the transformation of Meheba into a food basket for Kalumbila and surrounding communities

Activities per Development Objectives (Based on gaps in the PSIR)	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Baseline
Development Objective 3.1 Improve coordination of all activities in and around Meheba by establishing coordination mechanisms						
3.1.1 Expand mandate of the multi-sectoral coordinating (inter-agency) committee spearheaded by COR to include LAP activities						0 Work Plan with LAP activities
3.1.2 Develop a spatial information depository system to profile stakeholders, scope of intervention and beneficiaries						0 System/ Database
3.1.3 Provide quarterly Reports to DDCC, PDCC and Council on the LAP						0 Report
Development Objective 3.2 Implement joint advocacy and external-communication strategies for the transformation of Meheba						
3.2.1 Conduct awareness (e.g. public media and schools) on the image of One Meheba as part of Kalumbila, about PoC and local integration among host communities						1 per year (Global Refugee Day event)
3.2.2 Elaborate projects that enhance the incorporation/integration of Meheba to its surroundings (e.g., crossing points, facilities close but outside Meheba) benefiting more residents outside						1 project covering Meheba and outside host community by WV
3.2.3 Conduct campaigns to promote private investments to Meheba e.g., Provincial Expos						0 investors (0 Campaigns)
3.2.4 Provide youth with potential with startup capital (loans) to setup businesses in and around Meheba						0 youths
3.2.5 Remove physical barriers/boundaries which portray the area as gated community						1 gate
3.2.6 Conduct formal advocacy activities for Refugee Policy implementation to enable freedom and rights of POCs to fully contribute economically						0 formal activities

Target	Lead/ Implementing Institution	Coordination with	Estimated Budget (ZMW)	Possible Source of Resources	Location/ Reference on Map
mechanism with several tools					
5 Annual Work Plans with LAP activities	KTC	DOR, COR	-	-	Meheba
1 System/ Database	KTC	COR DOR	500,000.00	COR DOR Partners	Meheba
20 Progress Reports prepared for DDCC, PDCC and Council	KTC	COR, DOR	-	-	-
n and development of One Meheba and its residents					
5 awareness campaigns per year	COR, DOR	Schools, Other partners (Refugee Day)	250, 000.00	Partners	Kalumbila
5 new projects for Wider- Meheba; Beneficiaries 50% in Meheba: 50% out of Meheba	COR, DOR	All Partners	Programme based	Partners	
30 investors (10 Campaigns in 5 years)	DOR (plots) COR	KTC, COR, Chamber of Commerce, Cooperatives	500, 000.00	DOR Partners	
50 youths	COR DOR	KTC KCCI Partners	10,000,000.00	CEEC KTC (CDF) Partners	Meheba (surrounding areas)
0 gate	COR		-	-	Meheba A
25 formal activities in 5 years (meetings, seminars, trainings, publicity, others)	COR DOR	All partners	500, 000.00	Partners	Countrywide

Development Objective 3.3: Increase participation and representation of Meheba in sub-district/district governance

3.3.1 Increase Zonal representatives for Meheba by delimiting Wards Zones along existing Blocks						3 Zonal Reps
3.3.2 Establish polling stations within 10 km radius of Meheba not to disfranchise eligible Zambian voters						0 Polling Stations in Meheba
3.3.3 Ensure PoC representation/inclusion in local governance through WDCs						0 Reps

Development Objective 3.4 Harmonize and strengthen existing resident representation structures within Meheba

3.4.1 Develop guidelines to Integrate roles and responsibilities of WDCs; Refugee Zone Representatives (CoR) and Farmers Coordinating Committees (DoR)						0 Guidelines
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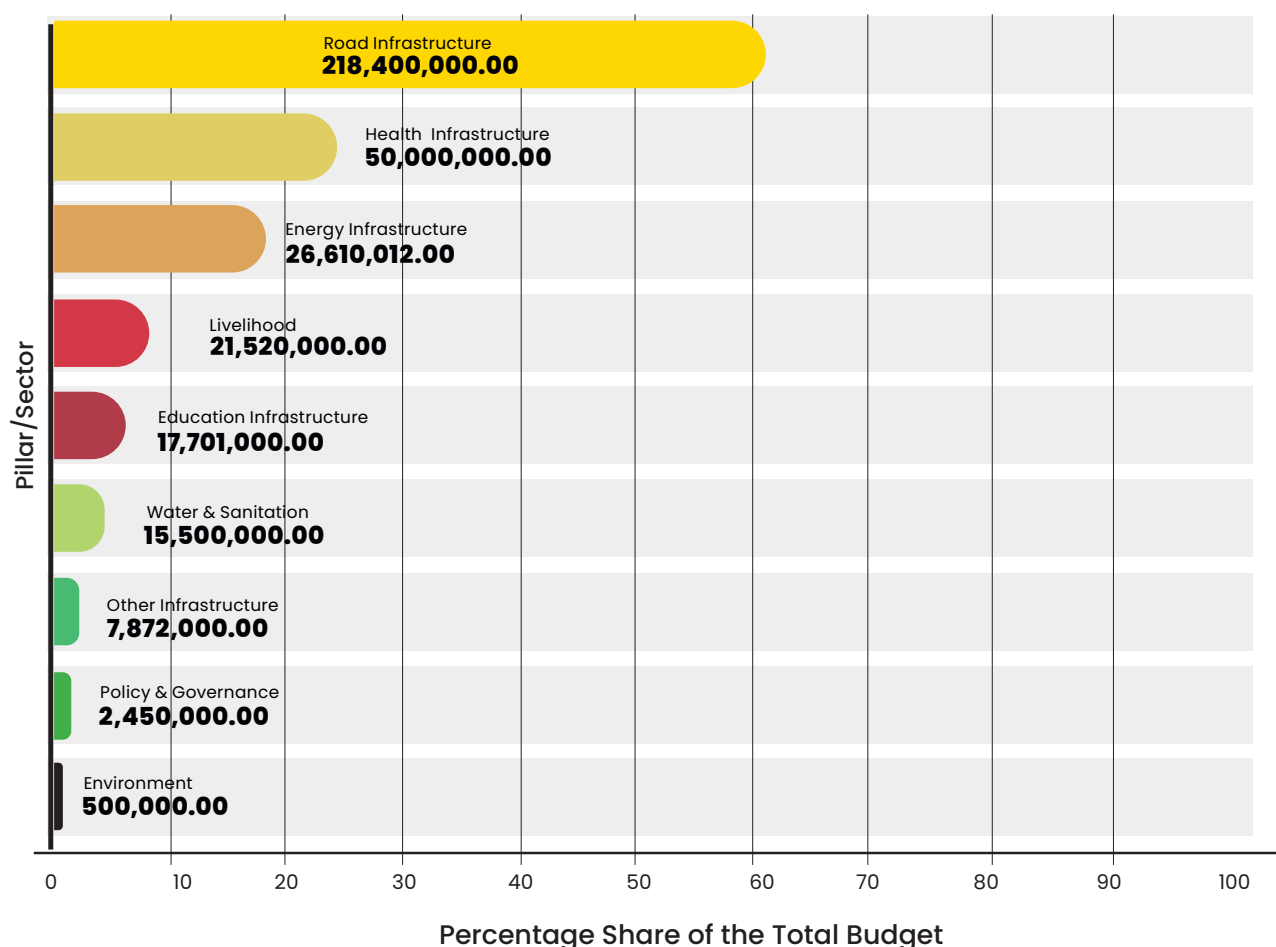
SUBTOTAL

8 Zonal Reps	KTC	ECZ COR DOR	100,000.00	KTC	Shilenda, Matebo, Mumena
3 polling stations in Meheba	KTC	ECZ COR DOR	-	ECZ	B, G, F
At least 1 PoC participate in each WDC	KTC	COR	-	-	All blocks
1 Guideline	KTC	DOR, COR, WDC	100,000.00	KTC Partners	All Blocks
			11,950,000.00		

3.8 Budget Distribution of LAP Activities (2024 – 2028)

The One Meheba Local Area Plan is estimated to cost around ZMW 359,053,012.81 to successfully implement all activities between 2024 and 2028. In terms of distribution, 93.1 percent of the total budget will go towards financing activities under Strategic Goal 1 which aims at transforming Meheba into a modern and self-reliant community through the provision of basic social and economic infrastructure and services. Notably, Goal 1 covers most of the capital projects – roads and bridges consuming the largest budgetary allocation of close to 60 per cent followed by health-related infrastructure, electrification and education infrastructure. The remaining 6.9 percent of the budget will go towards financing activities mainly for enhancing livelihoods under Goals 2 and 3 focusing on promoting agriculture productivity and industrialization and Integration and Coordination respectively.

Figure 3.5: Budget Distribution of LAP Activities by Sector



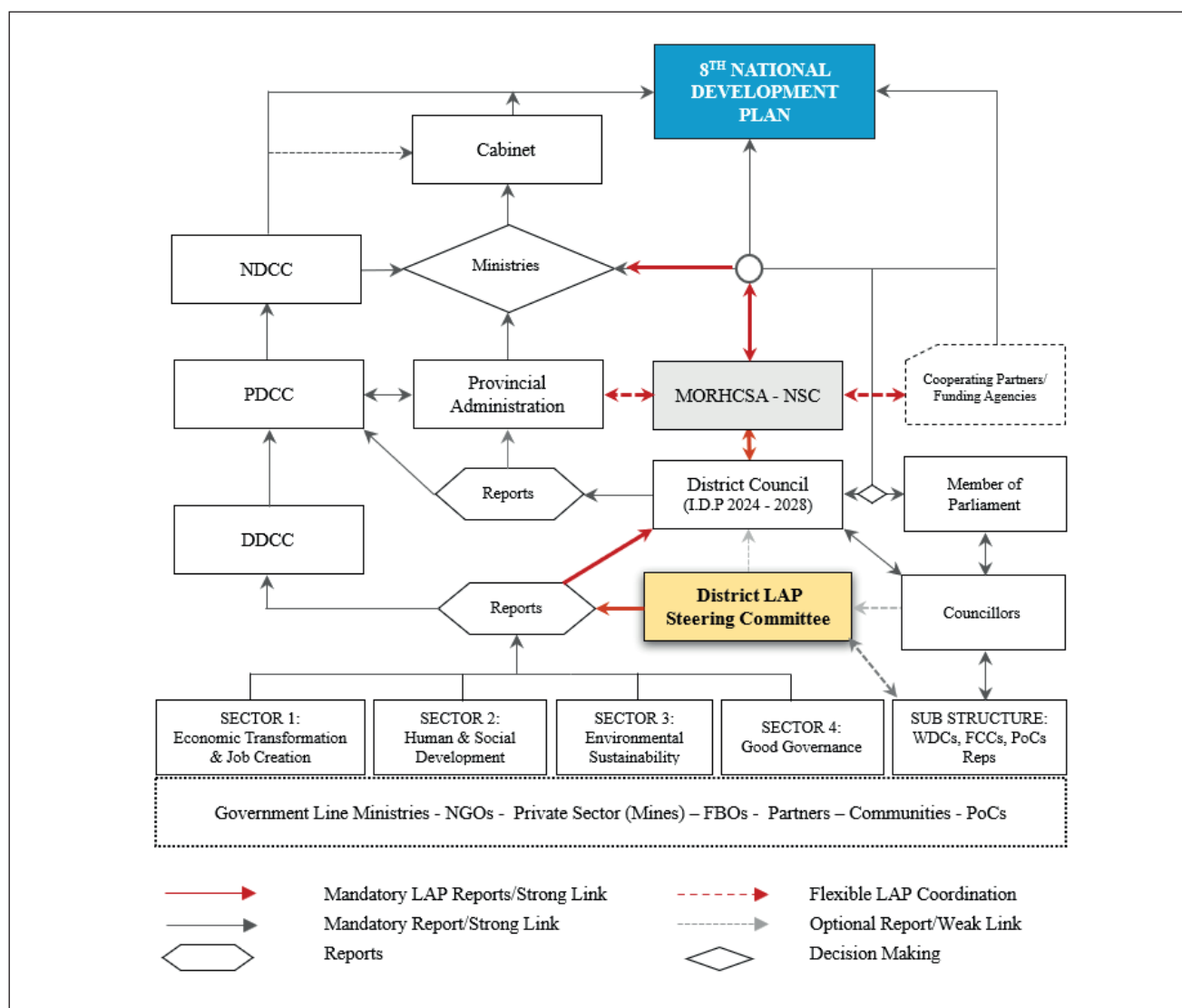
It must be noted that, this budget was derived largely from identified infrastructure and capital investment gaps in Meheba and does not delve into detailed programming and financing of social needs such as livelihood intervention programmes or general administration. However, the LAP highlights the importance of such programmes in the overall development of Meheba and has recommended strategies to address issues around livelihoods although the actual budgeting of such activities could not be done considering that these vary in scope, period of implementation, targeting and financial scale which are usually informed by respective project objectives.

3.9 Coordination and Administrative Arrangements

3.9.1 Reporting and Coordination

Coordination of the LAP will fall within the existing administrative structures as defined under the National Planning and Budgeting Act No. 1 of 2020 which establishes the District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) and the National Planning Development Framework read together with the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 which prescribes the formulation and implementation of District Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and the Local Government Act No. 2 of 2019 which establishes the Council. In line with the prescribed statutes, stakeholders will continue undertaking their institutional mandates as provided in their guiding principles and policies on task and responsibilities in the LAP which falls within their jurisdiction.

Figure 3.6: Coordination and Reporting of Meheba LAP Activities



For purposes of reporting, each of the stakeholders will have a dual reporting system; reporting to their respective pillars of the DDCC as well as the local authority under the devolved system of governance. Both DDCC and Council reports will input into the existing Provincial (PDCC), Ministerial or National Steering Committee for MORHCSA and other existing structures.

However, for a more structured and dedicated approach to the implementation of LAP activities, a LAP Steering Committee is recommended whose membership shall be based on the lead and coordinating institutions outlined in the LAP Implementation Plan (See Section 3.7). This committee will be formed specifically to spearhead the effective implementation of the Meheba LAP whose terms of reference shall be limited to Meheba. The committee shall be chaired by the Kalumbila Town Council – being the coordinator of the IDP while COR and DOR shall both be Secretariat – by virtue of their direct involvement in the day to day running of both the Refugee settlement and Resettlement Scheme.

Roles of the Steering Committee shall include but not limited to the following;

- i. Formulate work plans and calendar of meetings
- ii. Hold quarterly meetings and prepare reports to be submitted to the Council, DDCC and provincial or national steering structures or partners
- iii. Develop project proposals for resource mobilization
- iv. Identification of stakeholders for partnership or players to collaborate with
- v. Coordinate the monitoring and evaluation of LAP activities

The system of reporting activities in the Meheba LAP should be aligned to the district Council Calendar of meetings and DDCC meeting to ensure its inputs, activities and feedback form part and parcel of the district coordination systems.

3.8.1 Institutions and Stakeholders

The LAP under the IDP is governments' special purpose vehicle designed to operationalise government development agenda – hence its programmes and activities shall directly be linked to respective sector programmes, guidelines and budgets. The following will be the roles and responsibilities of other stakeholders in the LAP;

- i. Provide technical guidance, standards and procedures to ensure each of the activities are implemented within the approved expert standards and codes
- ii. Provide technical guidance/advise in terms of costs, timeframe and implementation schedules
- iii. Collaborate with project beneficiaries in resource mobilization
- iv. Collaborate with the project/activity beneficiaries in monitoring and evaluation
- v. Provide technical expertise/resources to execute projects/activities
- vi. Budget for activities within their institutions in line with the proposed LAP activities

Partners and investors will constitute a large portion of players who will be implementing programmes, or financing activities in and around Meheba. These will include but not limited to the following;

- local and international funding and humanitarian agencies e.g., UNHCR, UNDP, World Bank, WFP
- NGOs and International Agencies e.g., JICA, USAID, GIZ, Caritas Czech, World Vision, Red Cross, Brave Heart, AAR Japan among others
- Private business entities and organizations e.g., Mining Companies (such as Barrick Gold and Trident Foundation), Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Financial institutions, Seed Companies
- Private Investors
- Research and Training Institutions e.g., ZARI, UNZA, CBU
- Local institutions and structures e.g., Lumwana Community Trust

3.9 Spatial Development Strategy

Development of Meheba will be influenced by a number of factors ranging from population dynamics, services, resource endowments, future land use development plan, economic and social dynamics from within and outside Meheba.

3.9.1 Population Dynamics

As demonstrated in Section 2 under the Planning Survey and Issues Process, the settlement pattern in Meheba is partly linear following the main roads but also concentrated around services. These form natural growth points which continue growing outwards as population grows. This trend will influence future growth patterns and decisions that seek to balance between relocation of settlements to newly planned settlement areas or improving existing ones but managing their growth.

3.9.2 Services

Access to social services plays a key role in the human settlement pattern in Meheba demonstrated by a high concentration of people in Blocks A to D where there are more services than in the LIA of E to H. Admittedly, the local integration programme of former refugees and allocation of land to Zambians may have started after 2014, but the rate of relocation and occupancy among those allocated plots still remains low averaging 30 – 40 percent influenced by lack of adequate basic services besides other factors. Poor access to schools, health facilities, water and sanitation and network facilities make settlements unattractive and cost of doing agriculture high which negatively affects the long-term development strategy.

Land use reservations and zoning will also be informed by the proximity of complementary resources, services or potential markets to the proposed development area. For instance, proposals for warehousing and storage facilities would be ideal if proposed nearer existing road network system than in a green field.

Similarly, the cost of providing most of the social services and their usability varies proportionately with distance and population density. These factors will therefore be critical in determining the cost of implementing the proposed development options to ensure efficiency, cost effectiveness, feasibility and sustainability.

3.9.3 Long Term Development Strategy

Spatial development strategy is also influenced by the underlying guiding principle of the plan. In Meheba which is focused on agriculture development and industrialization as well as enhancing physical and social integration, these principles will be embedded and demonstrated in the long-term spatial development plan. The adopted spatial development strategy will need to put mechanisms to enhance agriculture productivity, create an environment for economic investments, and ensure it provides enough benefits to surrounding communities while address local demand. The Plan will also take cognisance of both the current gaps and strategies of address emerging future demand for services influenced by internal population growth and as a result of the socio – economic transformation of the area which will likely attract more people.

3.9.4 Meheba Spatial Development Strategy

According to the approved Kalumbila IDP, Meheba is one of the strategic growth area earmarked for development besides Mutanda, Manyama, Kisasa and Mumbezhi. At a local scale, Meheba will be developed under the hybrid of a Growth Pole Development Concept and the Theory of Densification. The Growth Pole concept refers to a specific location or area within a region that serves as a focal point for economic development and growth and acts as a catalyst, attracting economic activities and investment, and generating a multiplier effect that leads to the development of surrounding areas⁹¹. The growth pole strategy aims to concentrate resources and development efforts in selected areas to stimulate overall economic expansion and balanced regional growth.

On the other hand, the Theory of Densification promotes the development of areas by increasing population density and building intensity within existing boundaries. Densification aims to make development of areas more sustainable, efficient, and vibrant by concentrating development in existing areas. The Theory of Densification has the following characteristics:

- Increasing the effective use of existing buildings by transforming their functions
- Intensification of existing development by building up on free spaces
- Transforming the spaces below and over the existing buildings
- Replacement of existing buildings (demolition of existing and construction of new buildings)⁹²

In Meheba, each of the 8 Blocks in Meheba have some form of local administrative centres (Nodes) with already existing infrastructure and services albeit most of it in deplorable state – such as schools, health facilities and markets surrounded by a proliferation of human settlements. Guiding and concentrating development in the already existing settlements is envisaged to concentrate economic activity, promote growth and development of nodes with spillover effects on the surrounding areas. The Densification approach will also ensure development is concentrated and encouraged within these areas by improving on existing infrastructure and construction of new and modern infrastructure to complement the existing development.

3.9.5 Land Use Zones

As shown in Figure 3.7, the immediate predominant use in each Node will be residential to be provided with other support services such as education, health, commercial and recreation among others. Detailed land use plans will be developed for each Node taking into account missing services as well as making reservations for future development and expansion. This zone will be developed within 2km radius for all Blocks except Block D which will have a larger expanse of 3km and likely more services as it will serve as an administrative centre for the whole of Meheba. The next immediate land use spanning within a kilometre will be zoned for mixed use activities. The zone will accommodate activities ranging from poultry, small industrial activity besides other activities. The outer Zone will be predominantly agricultural to be used for farming and all agricultural related activities

91. (Pelczynski & Tomkowicz, 2023)

92. (Pelczynski & Tomkowicz, 2023)

Figure 3.7: Meheba Growth Node Spatial Development Strategy

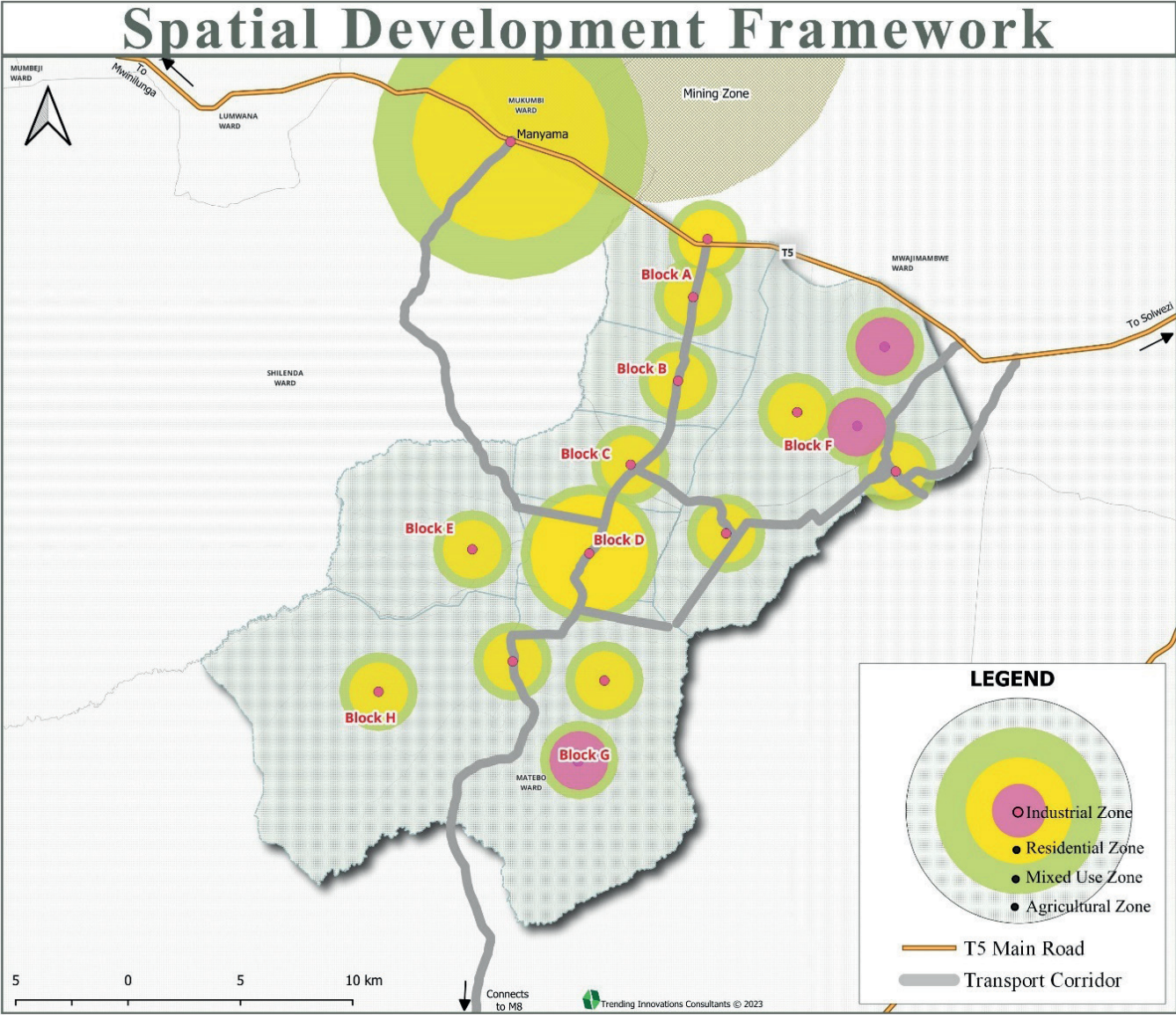


Table 3.5: Zoning of Land Uses under the Growth Pole Concept

Category	Classification	Provision/ Reserve	Possible Uses
Zone A	Residential	2km Radius	- Residential - Social services (health, education) - Business (Shops, Markets) - Recreation
Zone B	Mixed Use	1km Radius	- Business - Processing - Flats/Lodging
Zone C	Agriculture	Open Land	- Small/ Medium farms
			- On farm Industries
Transport Corridor	Road A	100m (100 Reserve)	- Multiple use - Service Stations
Transport Corridor	Road B	100m	- Road Reserve

COR and DOR in collaboration with KTC will coordinate the development of specific land use plans (Clusters) for each of the identified development zones (nodes) through the office of the Provincial Planning Authority. Land Use Plans will provide various land reservations depending on the needs and services gaps per identified cluster/zone.

3.9.6 Transport Corridors

Transport corridors will play a critical role in the Growth Pole development approach for Meheba. Typically, transport corridors are an integral part of this theory as they help connect growth poles and enable the efficient movement of goods, people, and services from one centre to another. Transport corridors will also help integrate Meheba with the surrounding areas, creating a symbiotic relationship. Since it is envisaged that Meheba will serve as a hub for various economic activities, transport corridors will ensure that these activities benefit the entire area and surrounding communities. In a fully-fledged system, corridors can include roads, railways, highways, ports, airports, as well as digital communication infrastructure like fibre-optic cables. However, in Meheba, the predominant and feasible mode of transport for the next five years will be roads hence the reservation has been limited to 200m wide.

Overall, agriculture activities in Meheba are envisaged to be stimulated around existing agricultural areas promoting economic activity in each Block such as development of warehousing, aggregation centres, processing points, schools and health, security, and roads connecting Meheba and surrounding areas.

Advantages of the Proposed Meheba Spatial Development Strategy

- i. Efficiency in the provision of bulk services such as housing and water and sanitation among others. Water schemes will be more efficient
- ii. Access to services will be improved since all services will be within the 4km development zone
- iii. Efficiency in the use of land – all land will be zoned and used for its purpose
- iv. Increase in value of land – land will increase in value once planned and zoned
- v. Integration and cohesion will be enhanced as communities live a common neighbourhood
- vi. Cost of providing services will be reduced
- vii. Promotion of diversification of livelihood activities
- viii. Concentration of local markets – concentrated population in a given locality will enhance trade
- ix. Coordinated distribution of services

It has been observed that, for Zambia and Kalumbila in particular to maintain and accelerate its growth performance, it needs to develop its areas of key comparative advantages in its competitive industries such as agriculture besides mining by improving productivity and connections to and among markets and reaping the benefits of recent trends toward regional integration. Key ingredients to this success are governance and infrastructure, and the deployment of a combined strategy of spatial and economic development such as the Growth Pole theory⁹³.

93. See World Bank Report on Growth Poles- (Speakman & Koivisto, 2013)



04

SECTION FOUR

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4 Types of Monitoring

Monitoring the progress of activities in the Implementation Plan under the One Meheba LAP will be conducted at two-levels: (1) Routine and/or Sector Based Monitoring of specific Activities led by the Implementing/Responsible entity of each Activity, and (2) General Monitoring and Evaluation of the progress and challenges of the Implementation Plan as a whole, to be led by the chair of the committee with all relevant stakeholders. Monitoring of activities will be conducted in line with the proposed Monitoring Plan outlined in Section 4.6.

4.1 Routine Activity-based or Sector-based Monitoring

Sector based monitoring will be conducted by the implementing Agency or any of the partners in the course of the activity implementation. Routine monitoring will be done from the activity's (in form of the Project) from inception to ensure standard compliance at every stage of its implementation. Progress reports will be prepared from the monitoring activities to be shared with responsible stakeholders such as the ministry of Finance, Home Affairs and Internal Security, Local Government and Rural Development or financiers. Sectors will be responsible for preparing these sector specific monitoring reports.

4.2 Scheduled Joint Sector-based Monitoring

Scheduled monitoring will be conducted on scheduled dates (e.g., Quarterly) and this will involve other partners or stakeholders collaborating in the activity. The lead institution will collaborate with the coordinating institutions on the timelines and schedule of activities. Progress reports from the monitoring activities will inform DDCC, CDC, Council and other scheduled quarterly meetings at various levels. Secretariat will be responsible for instituting monitoring schedules and compiling monitoring reports from these monitoring activities.

4.3 Reporting of Monitoring Activities

The district LAP Steering Committee will recommend a standard reporting format in line with other district reporting formats for the Council or DDCC. However, these reporting templates will also be designed to capture data to be inputted into the LAP Database which will be used for cumulative tracking of activities and progress made over the 5-year period. COR and DOR being the Secretariat will manage the database and will be inputting/updating routine data into the database.

4.4 Annual Evaluation and Review

Members of the district Steering Committee will hold review meetings at district level to interrogate progress of planned activities and status. Another review meeting will be held at national level (National Steering Committee) to further review progress and identify successes and bottlenecks in the course of the LAP implementation.

While each activity will be evaluated specifically to the sector/partner outcomes, activities under the LAP will be evaluated based on a holistic approach to assess the extent to which the LAP will have achieved its Development Objectives under the three Strategic Goals.

The Annual Progress Evaluation/Annual Review will assess the following:

- i. Availability of resources/partners to fund identified projects/programmes
- ii. Challenges and factors that would influence ongoing and future programmes
- iii. Relevance of programmes and activities
- iv. Emerging opportunities and challenges
- v. Timeline/timeframe of the Plan

4.5 Final Evaluation of the LAP

A final Evaluation will be conducted at the end of the 5-year planned implementation period of the LAP (currently expected at the end of 2028). This evaluation will inform the process whether to extend activities, update or re – strategize. Notably, the LAP is implemented in line with the IDP implementation period albeit in 5 years interval – hence the evaluation will also inform the Kalumbila IDP implementation process.

4.6 Meheba LAP Monitoring Plan

Strategic Goal 1: To transform Meheba into a modern and self –reliant community through the provision of basic social and economic infrastructure and services

Outputs per Activities (Based on the Implementation Plan)	Indicator(s)	Baseline	Target	Means of verification* (MOV)	Frequency	Source of Information	Responsibility
Development Outcome 1.1: Mobility and access to services within Meheba and with surrounding communities is improved							
1.1.1: 18 km main road from T5-Block D rehabilitated to all weather climate resilient feeder road	No. of km rehabilitated	0 km	18 km	Progress Reports	Quarterly	KTC	Secretariat
1.1.2: 81 km internal roads in Meheba connecting surrounding communities rehabilitated to all weather climate resilient feeder roads	No of km rehabilitated	0 km	81 km	Progress Reports	Quarterly	KTC	Secretariat

1.1.3: Crossing points (culverts/ bridges) connecting Meheba to Mumena, Manyama and M8 and surrounding communities and Block F to G constructed	No of bridges/ culverts constructed	0	5 crossing points	Progress Reports	Quarterly	KTC	Secretariat
1.1.4: Installation of road signs	No. of roads installed with road signs	0	10	Progress Reports	Bi – annually	Stakeholders/ Partners	Secretariat
Development Objective 1.2: Improve access and quality of health care, education and water and sanitation services at strategic locations that have wider coverage/catchment scope							
1.2.1 Upgrade Block D Clinic to mini-hospital achieving 80% of national health standards	No. of clinics upgraded	0	1	Progress Reports	Quarterly	MoH	Secretariat
1.2.2 Connect 5 health facilities to national hydropower grid	No. of facilities connected	0	5	Progress Reports	Quarterly	COR	Secretariat
1.2.3 Addition of maternity annexes with equipment in 4 health facilities	No. of health facilities equipped with annexes	0	4	Progress Reports	Bi – annually	MoH	Secretariat
1.2.4 Build 1 secondary school to reduce distance (20 km to within 5 km) for 40% of learners within Meheba and 30% from surrounding communities	Number of Secondary schools constructed	2 schools	3 schools	Progress Reports	Quarterly	MoE	Secretariat
	Number of Primary schools constructed	7 schools	8 schools	Progress Reports	Quarterly	MoE	Secretariat
1.2.5 Connect secondary schools in Block A, B, D to national hydropower grid	No. of schools connected to hydropower grid	0	3 schools	Progress reports	Quarterly	MoE	Secretariat
1.2.6 Construct 28 additional classroom blocks (1x3) in existing primary and secondary schools	No. of CRBs constructed	90	175	Progress Reports	Quarterly	MoE	Secretariat
1.2.7 Locally procure desks for secondary and primary schools in Meheba	No. of desks procured	1, 391 desks	3, 384 desks	School Inventory	Quarterly	MoE	Secretariat
1.2.8 Construct water schemes and waterborne facilities in 4 health facilities	No. of water schemes	3 water schemes	7 water schemes	Progress Reports	Quarterly	MoH	Secretariat
1.2.9 Construct water schemes and waterborne facilities in secondary schools	No. of schools with water schemes and sanitation facilities	1	2	Progress Reports	Quarterly	MoE	Secretariat
1.2.10 Construct improved waterborne latrines in primary schools	No. of schools with waterborne facilities	11	41	Progress Reports	Quarterly	MoE	Secretariat

Development Objective 1.3: Increase proportion of population with access to clean and safe drinking water by 80%							
1.3.1 Construct communal water schemes in densely populated blocks	No. of communal water schemes	0	5	Progress Reports	Bi – annually	COR/ DOR	Secretariat
1.3.2 Set up communal water kiosks in less populated blocks	No. of water kiosks	–	10	Progress	Quarterly	KTC	Secretariat
Development Objective 1.4: Improve access to information and communication among all Meheba population by increasing mobile network coverage							
1.4.1 Construct/ expand mobile communication towers/coverage in Meheba and surrounding communities	No. of areas with network coverage	2	8	Reports	Bi – annually	ZICTA	Secretariat
Development Objective 1.5: Promote strategic, equitable and climate change resilient basic infrastructure investment and distribution of services							
1.5.1 Develop a Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Meheba with different land use categories for future development	No. of land use plans	0	1	Land Use Plans	Quarterly	KTC	Secretariat
1.5.2 Develop DRM Standard Operating Procedures and disseminate for climate change (i.e. floods) resilient infrastructure and service provision	No. of SOPs developed	0	5	SOP Documents	Quarterly	DMMU	Secretariat
1.5.3 Provision of solar equipment for lighting the Police Post and 4 schools or health facilities (safety, GBV prevention)	No. of institutions with solar equipment	0	1 Police; 4 Schools/ health facilities	Inventory	Quarterly	COR/ DOR	Secretariat
1.5.4 Undertake construction of low-cost housing units for the aged and disabled	No. of low cost housing units	0	10	Progress Reports	Quarterly	COR/ DOR	Secretariat

Strategic Goal 2: To promote increased agricultural productivity in the area ensuring food and job security of the local population, through expanded investment, trade capacity and value addition, followed by economic diversification and industrialization

Outputs per Activities (Based on the Implementation Plan)	Indicator(s)	Baseline	Target	Means of verification* (MOV)	Frequency	Source of Information	Responsibility
Development Objective 2.1 Improve productivity (crop yield and land utilization rate) per farmer by 60% for at least 80% of the registered small-scale farmers							
2.1.1 Facilitate training of farmers through cooperatives in agriculture production, finance, crop diversification (to high value crops), and crop management	No. of cooperatives trained	10 cooperatives	66 cooperatives	Training Reports	Quarterly	MoA	Secretariat
2.1.2 Provision of motorbikes for Agriculture Extension Services to provide trainings and follow-up	No. of motorbikes procured	4 motorbikes	10 motorbikes	Inventory	Bi – annually	MoA	Secretariat
2.1.3 Construction of 2 staff houses for Agriculture Extension Officers	No. of Staff houses constructed	0 Staff houses	2 Staff houses	Progress Reports	Quarterly	MoA	Secretariat
2.1.4 Construct of irrigation infrastructure (dam) or water weirs to promote irrigation	No. of dams/ weirs constructed	2 dams	4 dams	Progress Reports	Quarterly	DOR	Secretariat
Development Objective 2.2: Increase population engaged in farming through promotion of earlier inclusion of youth, allocation of farm plots, and introduction of “anchor farmers”							
2.2.1 Equip production units at schools to promote agriculture skills and knowledge transfer to the youth	No of schools equipped	0 Schools	12 schools	Inventory	Quarterly	MoE	Secretariat
2.2.2 Establish a Farmers Training Center with demo plots (30 ha)	No. of Training Centres established	0	1	Progress Reports	Quarterly	MoA and Partners	Secretariat
2.2.3 Demarcate and allocate farm plots (5ha each) in the LIA	No. of farms demarcated and allocated	3, 482 farms		Approved Lists (Database)	Bi – annually	DOR	Secretariat

2.2.4 Select and allocate 50 ha plots to "anchor farmers" with capacity of medium scale production and venture into out-grower schemes	No. of anchor farms allocated	0 farmers	4 anchor farmers	Letter of Offer	Annually	DOR	Secretariat
Development Objective 2.3: Achieve at least 30% of the registered farmers with access to financing							
2.3.1 Conduct trainings to farmers or cooperatives on book keeping, village banking, saving groups	No. of farmers trained	-	958 farmers	Training Reports	Quarterly	MoA and Partners	Secretariat
2.3.2 Recommend trained and well performing farmers to financial institutions for agriculture inputs and equipment	No. of farmers recommended	0 farmers	20 farmers	Recommendations	Quarterly	MoA and Partners	Secretariat
Development Objective 2.4: To build and strengthen low-hanging local market linkages							
2.4.1 Establish 1 Food Reserve Agency strategic buying point (Depot) and 3 satellite depots in 4 blocks	No. of Depots established	0 Depots	4 Depots	Progress Reports	Bi – annually	MoA (FRA)	Secretariat
2.4.2 Set up 2 aggregation centres	No. of aggregation Centres	0 centres	2 aggregation centres	Progress Reports	Bi – annually	Partners	Secretariat
2.4.3 Identify potential famers and cooperatives and link with off-takers/mines	No. of cooperatives linked to off takers/ mines	2 cooperatives linked	10 Cooperatives linked	Contracts	Quarterly	Partners	Secretariat
Development Objective 2.5: To build the basis for future economic diversification of industries/enterprises							
2.5.1 Provide skills/vocational training, entrepreneurship and financial literacy (including resource mobilization, e.g., CDF loans) for youths	No. of youths trained and access loans	-	25 Youths	Training Reports / Loan Agreements	Quarterly	Partners	Secretariat
2.5.2 Construct and equip a skills/ vocation training Center	No. of Skills Centres constructed	2	3	Progress Reports	Quarterly	MoE and Partners	Secretariat
2.5.3 Allocate land in LIA for ranching	Total Hectares allocated for Ranching	0 hectares	9, 000 hectares	Letter of Offer	Bi – annually	DOR	Secretariat

Strategic Goal 3: To develop mechanisms that will promote integration and coordination among people in Meheba, host communities and other stakeholders to participate in the transformation of Meheba into a food basket for Kalumbila and surrounding communities

Outputs per Activities (Based on the Implementation Plan)	Indicator(s)	Baseline	Target	Means of verification* (MOV)	Frequency	Source of Information	Responsibility
Development Objective 3.1 Improve coordination of all activities in and around Meheba by establishing coordination mechanism with several tools							
3.1.1 Expand mandate of the multi-sectoral coordinating (inter-agency) committee spearheaded by KTC, COR and DOR to include LAP activities	No. of inter – agency committee established	0 Inter – agency committee	1 Inter – agency Committee	Work Plans, Minutes. Reports	Once off	COR/ DOR/ KTC Partners	KTC
3.1.2 Develop a spatial information depository system to profile stakeholders, scope of intervention and beneficiaries	No. of Database developed	0 Database	1 Database	Reports	Quarterly	Partners	Secretariat
3.1.3 Provide quarterly Reports to DDCC, PDCC and Council on the LAP	No. of Reports	0 Reports	4* Reports per quarter	Reports	Quarterly	Partners	Secretariat
Development Objective 3.2 Implement joint advocacy and external-communication strategies for the transformation and development of One Meheba and its residents							
3.2.1 Conduct awareness (e.g. public media and schools) on the image of One Meheba as part of Kalumbila, about PoC and local integration among host communities	No. of awareness campaigns held	1 (Global Refugee Day)	5 Campaigns per year	Activity Reports	Quarterly	Partners	Secretariat
3.2.2 Elaborate projects that enhance the incorporation/ integration of Meheba to its surroundings (e.g., crossing points, facilities close but outside Meheba) benefiting more residents outside	No. of projects that enhance integration	1	5 New projects and/or programmes	Activity Reports/ Progress Reports	Quarterly	Partners	Secretariat

3.2.3 Conduct campaigns to promote private investments to Meheba e.g., Provincial Expos	No. of private investment campaigns	0 Investor campaigns	30 Investors (10 Campaigns in years)	Activity Reports, Adverts	Quarterly	DOR and Partners	Secretariat
3.2.4 Provide youth with potential with startup capital (loans) to setup businesses in and around Meheba	No. of Youth beneficiaries	0 Youths	50 youths	Contracts/ Loan agreements/ SMEs	Quarterly	CEEC, KTC, Partners	Secretariat
3.2.5 Remove physical barriers/ boundaries which portray the area as gated community	No. of physical barriers removed	1 Gate	0 Gates	Physical Inspection	Once - off	COR	Secretariat
3.2.6 Conduct formal advocacy activities for Refugee Policy implementation to enable freedom and rights of POCs to fully contribute economically	No. of advocacy activities	0 Formal advocacy activities	25 Formal advocacy activities in 5 years	Reports, Bulletins, Pictures	Quarterly	COR and Partners	Secretariat
Development Objective 3.3: Increase participation and representation of Meheba in sub-district/district governance							
3.3.1 Increase Zonal representatives for Meheba by delimiting Wards Zones along existing Blocks	No. of zones delimited per ward	3 Zonal Representatives	8 Zonal Representatives	Delimitation Report	Bi - annual	KTC (ECZ)	Secretariat
3.3.2 Establish polling stations within 10 km radius of Meheba not to disfranchise eligible Zambian voters	No. of Polling Stations	0 Polling Stations	3 Polling Stations	Gazette Notice	Bi - annual	KTC (ECZ)	Secretariat
3.3.3 Ensure PoC representation/ inclusion in local governance through WDCs	No. of PoCs in WDCs	0 PoCs	3 PoCs in 3 WDCs	Appointment Letters	Bi - annual	KTC	Secretariat
Development Objective 3.4 Harmonize and strengthen existing resident representation structures within Meheba							

3.4.1 Develop guidelines to integrate roles and responsibilities of WDCs; Refugee Zone Representatives (CoR) and Farmers Coordinating Committees (DoR)	No. of guidelines to integrate structures	0 Guidelines	1 approved guideline	Guideline Document	Quarterly	KTC, COR, DOR	Secretariat
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4.7 Risks and Assumptions

The One Meheba LAP will be implemented based on a number of assumptions and conditions being in place and also faces a number risks that need to be mitigated for its successful implementation. Some of the risks and assumptions are outlined in Table 4.1 below;

Table 4.1: Risks, Assumptions and Mitigation Measures

Potential Risk	Contributing Factors	Degree of Risk	Mitigation	Assumptions
Resistance from Stakeholders or communities	- Lack of adequate engagement - Institutional programming from funders - Traditional or cultural beliefs - Resistance to change - No direct benefit	Very High	- Identify all relevant stakeholders - Engage stakeholders at every stage - Work with local stakeholders (involve them)	- Stakeholders will be willing to participate and cooperate
Financial constraint	- Partners and funders' fatigue - Different priorities of GRZ/ Partners funding - Costs exceed budget	Very High	- Prepare compelling funding proposals - Prepare budgets and proposals before partners prepare their respective institutional budgets - Pool resources in one envelope - Focus on low hanging fruits	- GRZ line ministries will budget for programmes in the LAP - Partners will be willing to partner through various CSRs
Environmental Impact	- Climate change - Increase human activity - destruction to human habitat - Pollution	Very High	- Mainstream climate resilience and adaptability in all programmes	- Communities are responsive and adopt climate smart strategies - Stakeholders will mainstream climate resilience and adaptation in all programmes
Gentrification	- Increase in property values - Increase in economic activities - High incomes	Low	- Create enough opportunities for all	- Local people in Meheba and surrounding communities will be self-reliant and income secure
Reduced quality of services	- Population growth - Limited capacity to expand existing services	High	- Outsource and/or engage other players for support	- Resources will be available to finance activities
Legal and Regulatory Compliance	- Conflicting roles and mandates	High	- Conduct joint planning/ reviews - Meet regularly - Align programmes to government and institutional guidelines	- All programmes will be in line with sectors and partner's policies and guidelines

Land Use Issues	- Boundary issues - Compliance to standards - Gender and social exclusion - Land already committed to developers	Very High	- Sensitize communities/ developers - Plan and provide services in advance - Conduct routine monitoring and development control - Develop gender and inclusive land administration guidelines - Identify land not allocated - Find alternative land - Provide compensation for those to be reallocated	- Resources will be available to provide services - Developers will be compliant
Political and administrative bottlenecks	- Political leaders not supporting programmes - Administrative Bureaucracies in getting decisions - Change political governance systems - Lack of representation	Very High	- Hold meetings with political leaders in the whole process - Align programmes to institutional work plans - Conduct routine monitoring - Ensure all programmes are apolitical - Establish local representation - Share progress reports with all stakeholder	- Political leaders will buy – in - LAP programmes will be aligned with sector and partner work plans - Resources will be available for routine monitoring
Community Disintegration	- Development/ Resources concentrated in one area - Misinformation	Very High	- Redistribute resources based on needs - Design programmes to address issues beyond Meheba - Hold meetings – Engage communities for their understanding - Conduct awareness campaigns	- Programmes will address needs of both local and external stakeholder - Communities will buy – in
Lack of Monitoring	- No one to take responsibility - LAP not among institutional priority activities - Poor coordination	Very High	- Set up dedicated structure to execute and coordinate activities (Secretariat) - Develop work plans and M&E Plans	- Monitoring will be conducted along the M&E Plan by relevant stakeholders

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Picture Gallery



The Permanent Secretary in the Office of the Vice President, Ms Marvis Nkomeshya (Centre); Commissioner for Refugees Dr. Prosper Ngandu (PhD) immediate left to the PS, JICA Deputy Director Mr. Keita Izumi (7th from left) with a team of stakeholders after a high level LAP Review meeting at held at Taj Padmodzi Hotel in Lusaka **(Picture – October, 2023)**



His Royal Highness Dr. Chief Mumena with Meheba Refugee Officer Mr. Castro Singelengele after the Chiefdom feedback on Meheba LAP **(Picture: September 2023)**



Kalumbila Town Council Secretary Ms. Mumbai Wamunyima flanked by the District Administrative Officer Mr. Frank Siatwinda during the official opening of the District Stakeholder Meeting in Kalumbila **(Picture: May, 2023)**

Picture Gallery



Participants following the presentation during Stakeholder Meeting in Block F **(Picture: June, 2023)**



Community engagement session facilitated by the Sheme Manager Mr. Criyl Luweyi in Block H **(Picture: June 2023)**



Women Focus Group Discussion during identification of Planning Issues by Block **(Picture: June 2023)**

Prepared in accordance with the approved Kalumbila Integrated Development Plan in collaboration with the Kalumbila Town Council, Department of Resettlement and Office of the Commissioner for Refugees

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