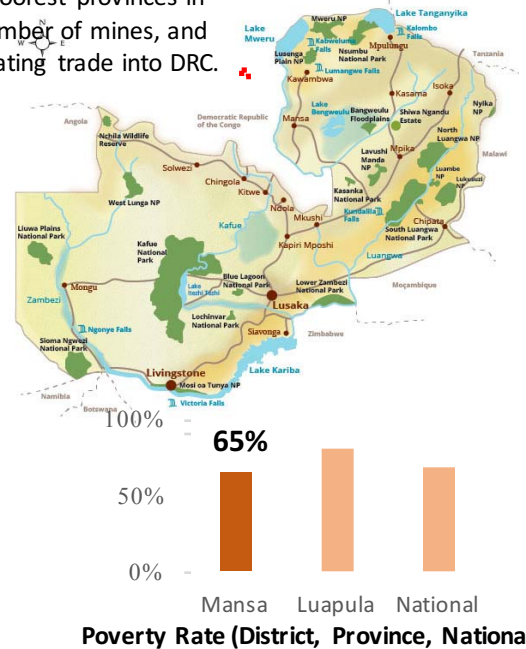
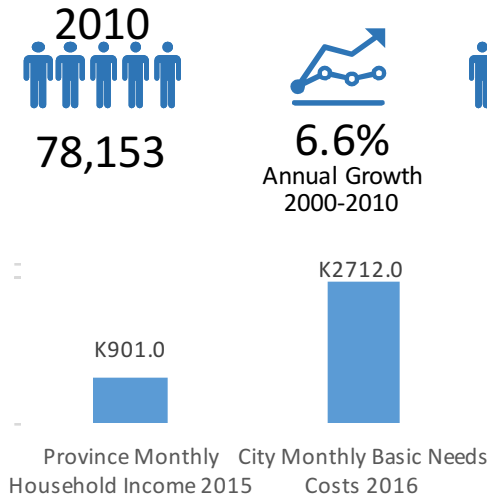


Mansa

Inclusive Urban Economic Development Diagnostic

Mansa is the regional capital of the Luapula Province. One of the poorest provinces in Zambia, Mansa acts as a regional commercial hub, is home to a number of mines, and forms a small urban cluster with neighbouring border towns facilitating trade into DRC.



Economy

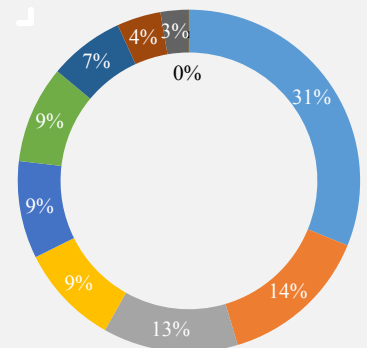
Mansa and western Luapula's economy is based primarily around agriculture and agro-processing, with some mining activity. Mansa-region businesses produce for the local and national markets and export to DRC. Mansa's proximity to the Southern extension of the DRC means that it is largely cut off from the Copperbelt. In the past, this proximity has led Mansa to be impacted by conflict and instability in the DRC. As a commercial hub for the province, the town is home to a daily market, banks, warehouses, large stores, dealers, and a Shoprite. There are a range of informal service businesses, and potential for retail sector expansion. The Zambian Development Agency has a regional office. There is also untapped potential for tourism, though this is limited by poor road infrastructure.

Agriculture: The Mansa region is a strong producer of Cassava, Soya and Groundnuts. Decrease in Copperbelt mining activity has forced many local economic migrants to return to agriculture, and poor agricultural practices have led to deforestation. There is strong local and international demand for timber, however more sustainable forestry management is needed. Poor feeder roads and lack of a structured produce markets are key challenges for local farmers.

Manufacturing: Mansa has been earmarked for an Industrial Cluster Zone for MSMEs to address the issues of Youth Unemployment under the quasi-government Citizen's Economic Empowerment Commission. 10,000ha are allocated to German Agropro to manufacture industrial starch, and the government runs a Cassava mill in town. Land has been allocated to Zambia Breweries to establish a brewery, and sugar and soya plantations are planned by African Trading Limited (a subsidiary of Lake Petroleum of Ndola).

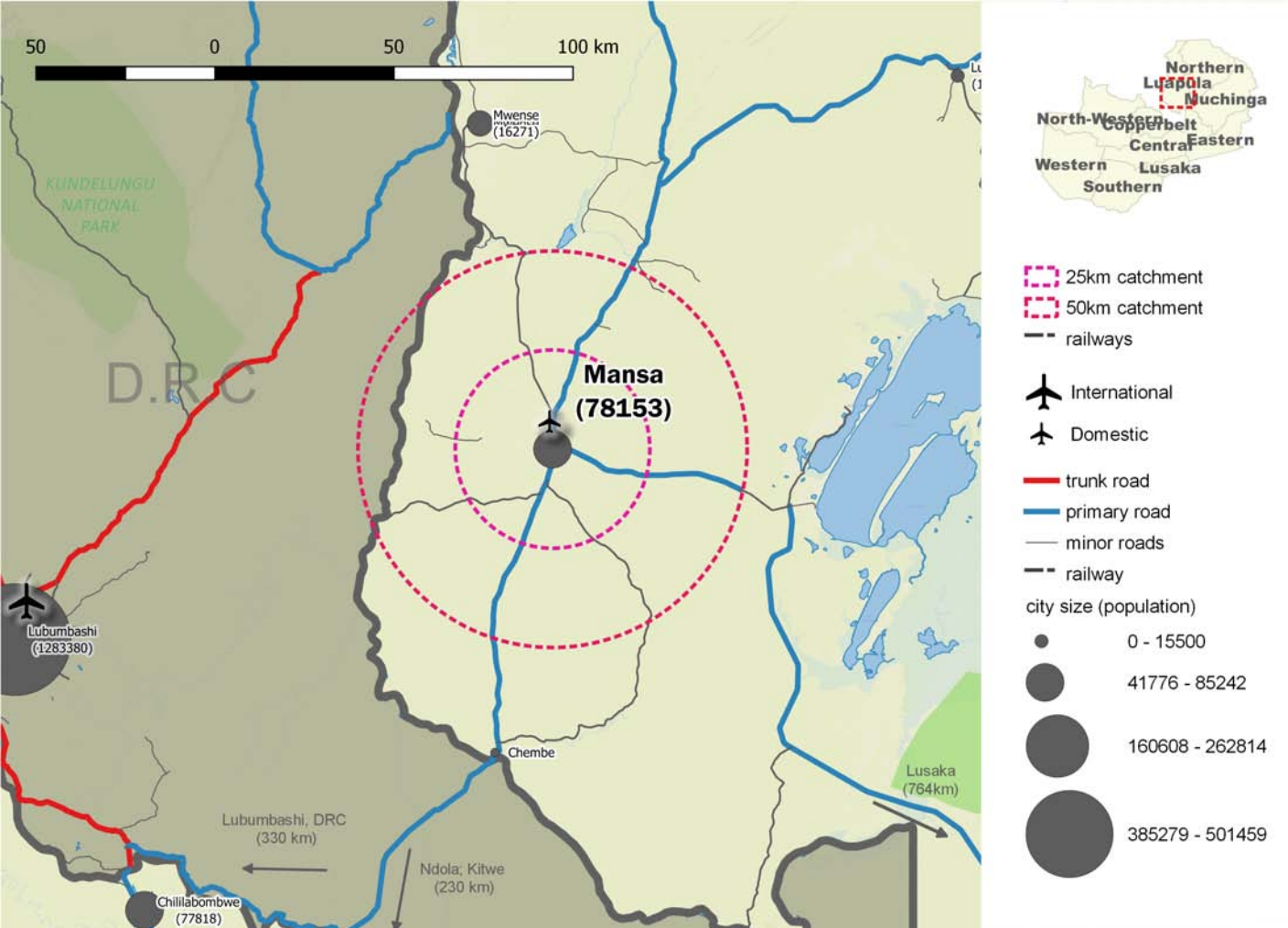
Mining: Mansa district has rich deposits manganese and other minerals, though the local authority has appealed to the Ministry of Mines and Natural Resources to compel the mining firms in the region to start paying taxes. Genesis and Kaboko mine manganese near Mansa town employing local staff, and Ferro Alloy operates in Kabwe, 60km from the town. There is however a lack of local capacity to provide skills for and engage in mining supply chains.

Employment by sector and type (Luapula Province, 2008)



- Agriculture/Forestry
- Wholesale/Retail Trade
- Manufacturing
- Transportation / Storage
- Construction
- Social services
- Financial Services
- Hospitality
- Mining
- Utilities

Note: Data for this study has sourced from numerous agencies, and comprises organisational, business and institutional data, and district, provincial and national statistics. Readers should acquaint themselves further with relevant data sources to aid interpretation.



National and Regional Context

National and Local Policy Context

The National Development Plan identifies Luapula province as having potential for;

- Export of agricultural produce to DRC
- Hydro power production from water bodies
- Wetland tourism
- Mining

The Mansa District Development Plan is maintained and updated annually by a competent planning team and proposes;

Like many of the municipalities state land only accounts for 5-7% of the district's area. However, to avoid conflicts of interests with traditional leaders, Mansa Municipal Council has incorporated traditional leaders into its operations simplifying the political process with regard to service delivery. The Mumbuluma Falls just outside of Mansa are a national monument.

Local and Regional Trade Connectivity

Mansa is 790km from Lusaka, and 240km from Ndola, and has twice weekly flights to Lusaka and Ndola. The Luapula river forms a natural border with DRC, forded by a ferry at Kasanga and bridge at Chembe though the road route to Ndola is extremely poor, and only facilitates local trade.

Mansa is located at the crossroads of the partly-paved Copperbelt-Kawambwa road running south to north, and the paved Serenje-Luapula Valley road. The main highway to the Northern Province branches off the Kawambwa road north of Mansa, and is paved near Kasama.

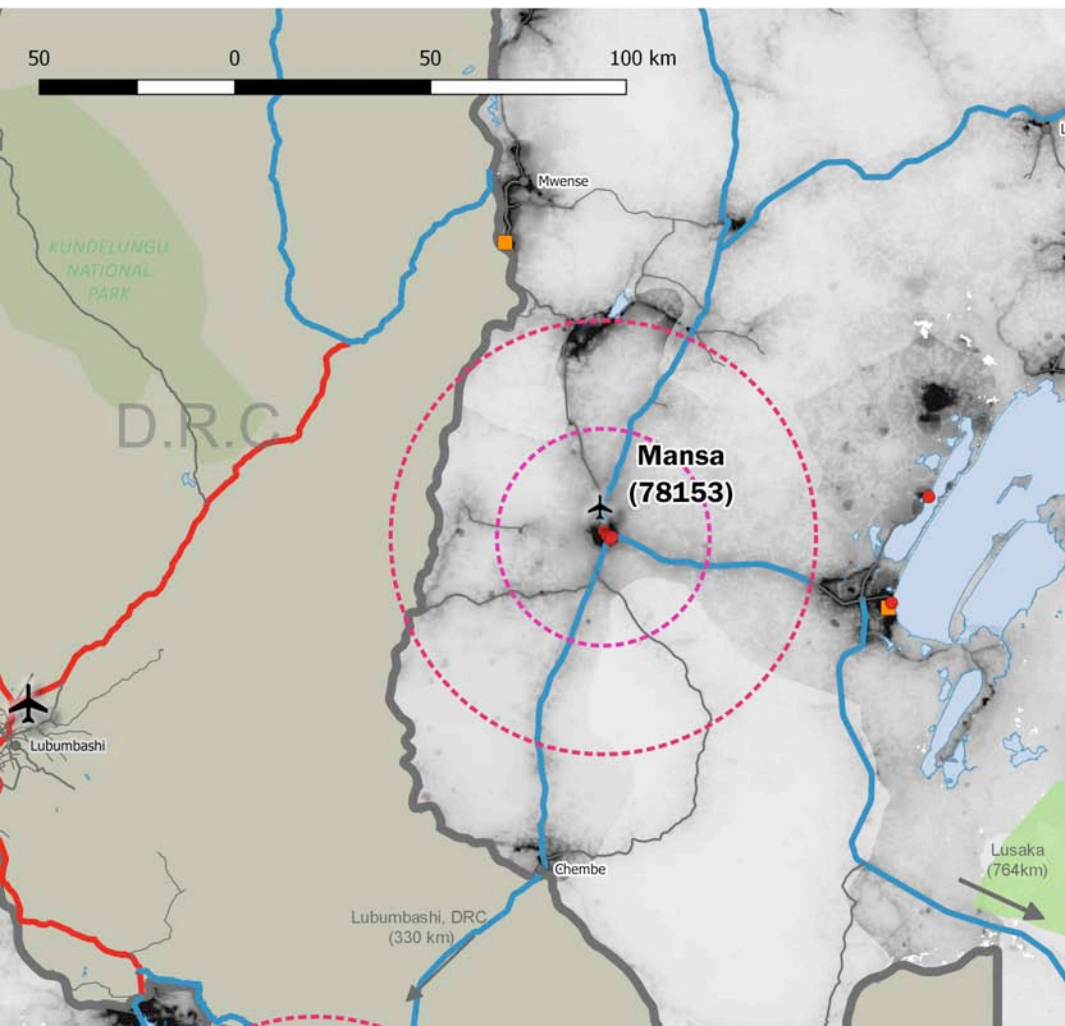
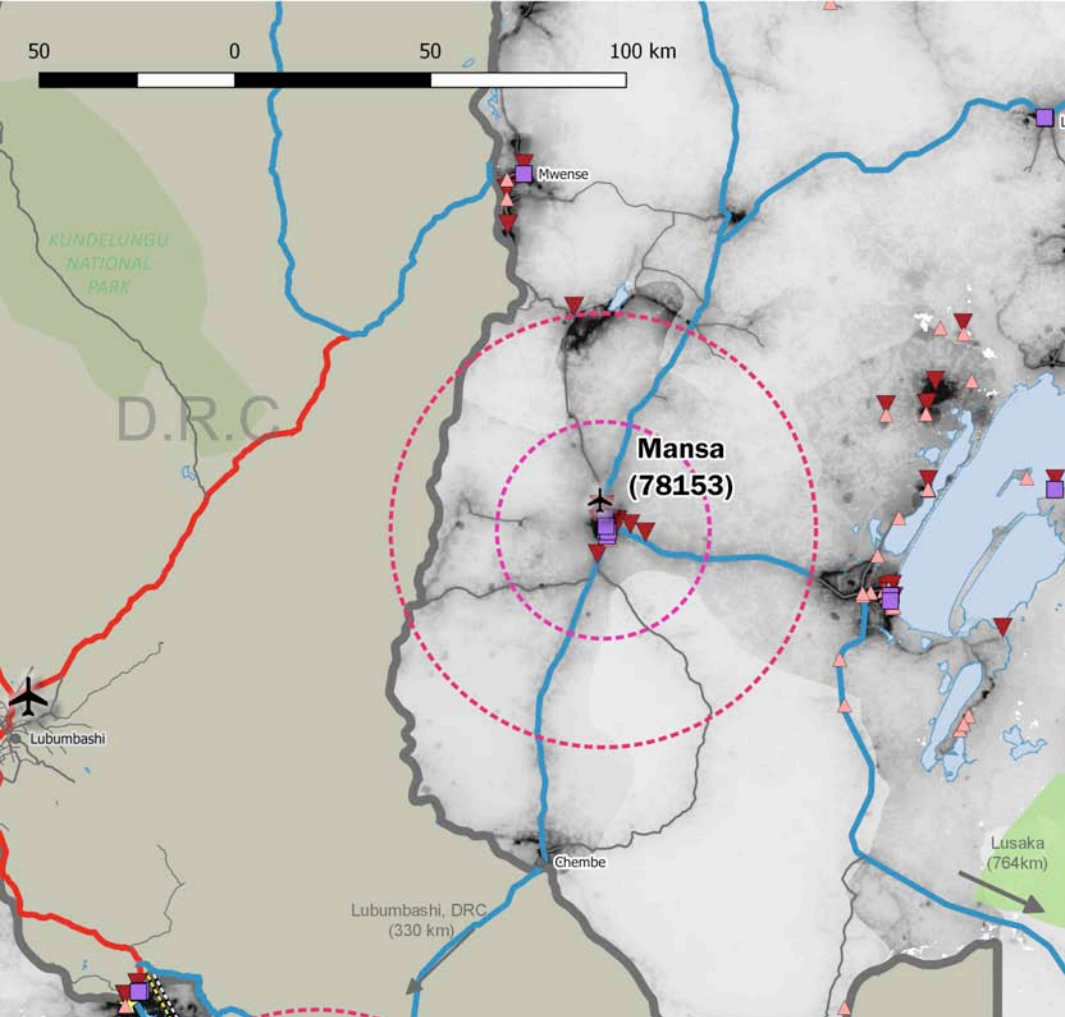
The Urban Region

Mansa Urban Centre is the main district administrative centre, located along Kawambwa – Chembe Road. The administration includes Matanda sub centre located 60 kilometres west of Mansa Urban Centre.

Settlements in Mansa district are mainly located along the major roads. In addition, other settlements are concentrated along the Luapula and Mansa Rivers where fishing is one of the key economic activities.

90km north, Mwensa and the local centre of Kaluba act as cross-border trading points in DRC, where reports of illegal maize trade have originated.

90km south, Chembe town located on the DRC border and road to Ndola is attracting significant investment. ZDA has designated 300ha for an economic zone, with Mansa Sugar set to invest \$54m (facilitated by generous tax and non-fiscal benefits), and will employ 1,000+ local staff. A 600MW solar plant will soon be established and a new Manganese mine at Chembe has received \$7m investment.



Mansa - Urban Infrastructure and Services

Key statistics / information:

- **Energy access for households:** 4.7% of households have electricity (compared to 27.9% national average). 99.1% of household use solid fuel for cooking (compared to 87.6% at national level). However, according to the Mansa Environmental Health Report 2013, 32% of population of the city use electricity, 14% use solar and 54% charcoal.
- **Energy access for business:** Energy is identified as a constraint by 17% of firms.
- **Transport infrastructure:** 1.3% of households own a car compared with 7% nationally. No data on public transport available.
- **Mobile digital connectivity:** 3G available only in central Mansa – voice/gsm only services for surrounding communities.
- **WASH to support households/SMEs:** 42.9% of households have access to an improved water source; and 35.4% have access to improved, non-shared toilet facilities, compared with the national averages of 63.4% and 27.3% respectively (North-Western Province - DHS, 2013-14). 1.5% of the population is connected to the sewer network. 40% of municipal waste is collected, higher than Lusaka (26%), Kitwe (35%) and Mbala (2%). 47% of households in town are connected to water.
- **WASH constraints for business:** 83% of industrial and commercial units are connected to water.
- **Access to housing and services:** Average number of occupants per room is 2.3 compared with 2.6 nationally.
- **Cost of basic services:** Domestic water tariffs for Luapula range from 4.45 to 7.97 per m3, with commercial 7.80 to 9.10 – higher than tariffs for WWSC in Mongu.

Growth constraints / opportunities: Infrastructure constraints, result in lost sales, and water and energy supply are particular issues. Poor quality service provision also results in high cost of basic service provision unaffordable to average householders / SMEs.

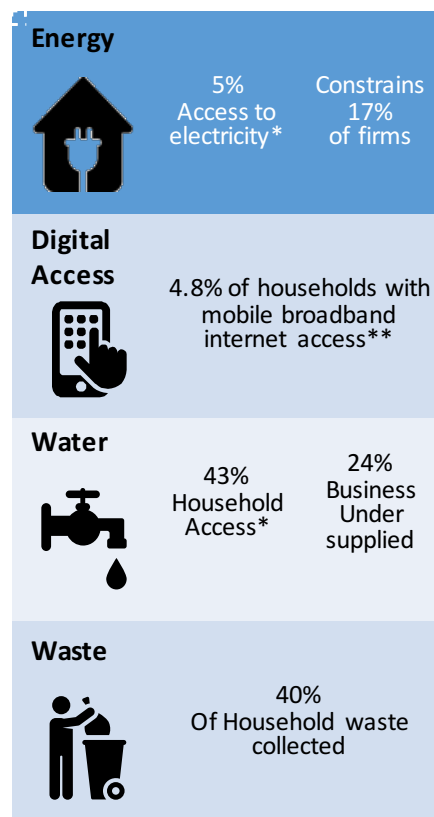
Inclusive Growth Opportunities

Poverty: Poverty in Mansa district (51%) is lower than surrounding areas (81%). Luapula was the only province where poverty increased between census, from 74% to 81% (2010). 40% of land plots are untitled, though involvement of traditional leaders in governance reduces vulnerability.

Employment: Luapula has one of the highest levels of informal employment in the country, with 86% employed in informal agriculture (2008). Informal sector activities in Mansa urban sector include carpentry, personal and mechanical services and small retail. Improving access to capital, and marketing and management skills are all opportunities for urban informal sector growth.

Women and Youth Economic Empowerment: Limited access to capital is constraining retail growth in the town. High poverty rates are a driving factor in high HIV infection rates, with women and youth particularly vulnerable. The influx of migrants seeking mining jobs is exacerbating this trend. Most young women complete only basic primary education, with completion of secondary education just 10%. However female youth unemployment is low, likely due to participation in family-run informal business.

Education: Educational infrastructure in the district is poor, with low-standard community schools being constructed to compensate for a classroom shortage. Illiteracy is increasing, exacerbated by a teacher shortage. Mansa does not have a university, but is home to a teacher training college, school of nursing and trades training institute (MTTI)

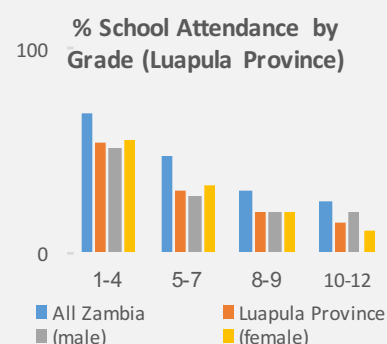


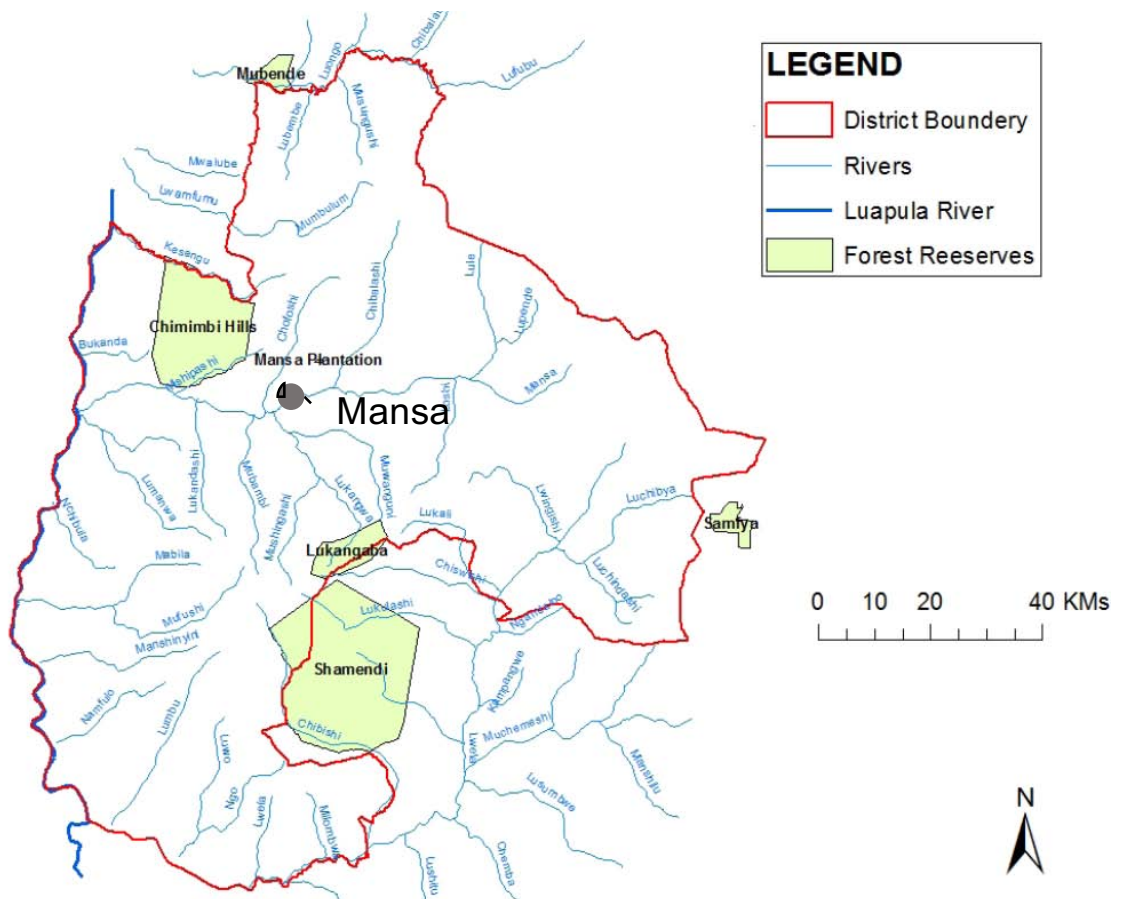
*Provincial level data used (DHS, 2013)

** 2013 ICT Country Survey Report, ZICTA

	Luapula Province	Zambia
Economic Inactivity *	20%	23%
Unemployment*	2%	7.8%
Formal employment*	4%	15%
Informal employment	96%	85%
**Youth Unemployment	60%	53%
**Female youth unemployment	31%	59%

*2013 Labour Survey ** 2008 Labour Survey





Climate and Environment

Context

Mansa and its urban region have significant natural resources, making the area highly productive. The region has major rivers with hydro potential, large lakes and fisheries and significant forests however currently management of these resources is poor and if not addressed could reduce the economic prospects of the region.

Challenges

It is estimated that only 40 percent of municipal waste generated in the district is collected with a total of five loads of 3.5 tonnes per week per market and transported to the designated disposal site.

Mushrooming of unplanned settlements. This has negatively affected natural features such as anthills which have been disappearing as they are used for bricking making.

Biodiversity is under threat in the district as a result of habitat alteration and fragmentation

Human activities such as settlements, charcoal production, small scale mining, digging of anthills, excavation and collection of wetland (dambo) sand,

agricultural related activities and unsustainable harvesting of natural resources are major threats. For example, Shamende and Chimimbi local forests are encroached as a result of agriculture, timber, mining and charcoal production activities. Aquatic life has also been affected by erosion and siltation of streams due to clearing of vegetation along stream sources and banks (Mansa District Forestry Department, 2009).

The water reticulation system was installed before independence to cater for an estimated population of 800. With the current population of 228,392, only 1,918 units are being supplied with water out of an estimated 43,631 household in the district. The most commonly identified water challenges in the district are:

- Erratic water supply;
- Poor water quality;
- Aging and limited water distribution and sewerage networks;
- Vandalism of infrastructure;
- Inability to monitor ground water pollution; and
- Unaccounted for water (UfW).

Climate and Environment cont.

Challenges continued

Shifting cultivation is the main farming method practiced in Mansa. However, government is discouraging the use of this method due to the negative impacts it has on the environment. There have been counter arguments of the positive aspects of the Chitemene (slash & burn) system. One of the most argued positive aspect of this agricultural practice is that it encourages fallowing and this helps the areas and soils that were previously cultivated to regenerate.

The most abundant mineral in the district is Manganese. Mining is mainly on small scale and done through open pits which are scattered across the district with some of these being located in the forest

reserve. Extensive sand mining gives rise to pits which have become breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

Water quality assessment indicate portable water though the surface water indicated presence of high total coliforms. This can be attributed to both the failing sewer system (though a new plant has been now commissioned) and the livestock drinking from the stream.

Opportunities

Development within this District is focused around mining (manganese) and agro-processing. This presents an opportunity to mainstream environmental and climate consideration within any development plans and growth strategies.

References

- SoE Outlook Report, 2013

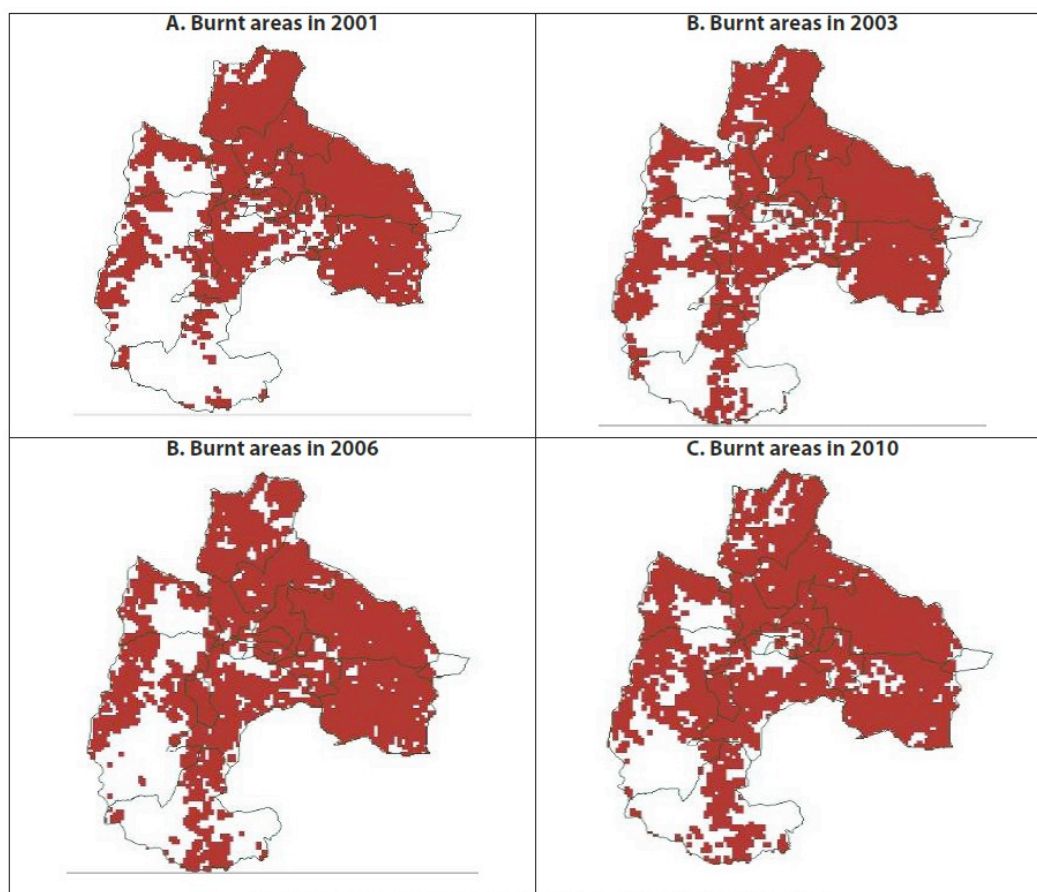


Figure: Fire vulnerability trends for Mansa District, ZEMA 2011

Name of Forest	Gazette No.	Size (ha)	Comment
Chimimbi Hills	Sl. 62/76	24,300	Encroached – illegal cultivation
Lukangaba	Sl. 263/66	7,163	Is not disturbed but may soon be encroached by the new settlers who have been settling near the forest reserve
Mansa	Sl. 190/79	150	30.3 ha under Plantation – illegal settlement
Shamende	Sl. 61/76	58,500	Located in both Mansa and Milenge Districts – Illegal settlements and cultivation

Figure: Environmental damage to Mansa Forests, Mansa District Forestry Department 2010

Major Investments

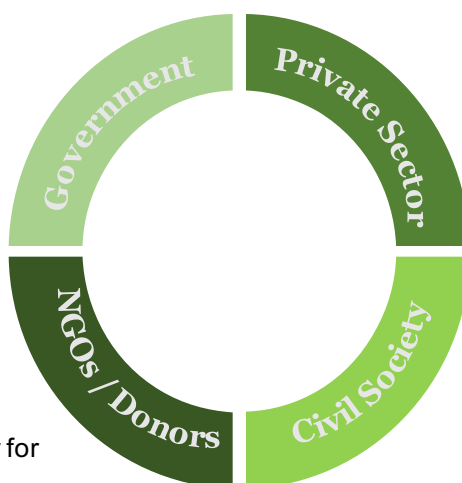
Project	Sector	Value (USD)	Project sponsors	Status
Groundwater Development in Luapula Province	Water	6 million	JICA, Central government	Planned
Water reticulation project	Water	10.3 million	Central government, Luapula Water and Sewerage Company	Complete
Diesel power plant	Energy	7 million	Zesco (State-owned power company)	Planned
Sugar plantation and processing factory (in Chembe)	Agriprocessing	6.6 million	Mansa Sugar Ltd	Planned
Mansa-Luwingu road rehabilitation (part of Link Zambia 8,000 project)	Transport	242 million	Central government, Government of China (loan)	Complete
Multiple road projects (upgrading / construction)	Transport	1 – 9 million	Central government	N/A
Integrated Small Towns Water and Sanitation Programme	Water	40 million	ADB (loan), Central government	In progress
Cassava outgrowers project and brewery construction	Agriprocessing	N/A	Zambian Breweries	Outgrower scheme established, land for brewery acquired
Sugar and soy plantation	Agriculture	N/A	African Trading Ltd	Early stage development
Industrial cluster	Manufacturing	N/A	Central government (Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission)	Early stage development
2x Hydropower plants on the outskirts of Mansa)	Energy	N/A	Zesco (State-owned power company)	Early stage development
Cassava planation and starch processing plant	Agriprocessing	N/A	Agro-pro Africa	Early stage development
Conversion of old battery plant into a shopping mall	Commerce	N/A	Bangweulu Batteries	Early stage development

Government

- Mansa Municipal Council
- Central Government, through district commissioner and ministries
- District planner found to be proactive and cooperative

NGOs / Donors

- African Development Bank – provided loan for water and sanitation programme
- USAID – engaged in health programmes with the Society for Family Health (a local NGO)
- JICA – plans to support Groundwater project



Private Sector

- Plantation owners and Agroprocessors (Mansa Sugar Ltd, Mansa Chilli Ltd, Agro-Pro etc.)
- Kaboko Mining
- Zambian Breweries
- Small farmers
- The manganese battery plant was previously central to Mansa's economy, but this has now closed

Civil Society

- Traditional chiefs own 93-95% of land. Mansa has co-opted traditional leaders into government – 3 councillor positions are nominated by chiefs

Donor programmes active in city

Programme	Sector	Delivery Agency	Status
Groundwater Development in Luapula Province	Water	JiCA	Planned
Water & sanitation infrastructure upgrade	Water	ADB (loan provider)	In progress

Multiple national level projects

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