

# Shibuyunji District Profile

Shibuyunji district was established by the Government of the Republic of Zambia 2012, after detaching it from a mother district –Mumbwa. The district was established to enhance and increase efficiency and effectiveness in the provision of local authority services in the province. After detaching it from Mumbwa, the district was first moved to Lusaka province in 2012 and later back to Central province on 3rd February 2018.

Shibuyunji district is situated in the southern part of Central province, about 63 km west of the capital city, Lusaka. It covers an estimated total area of 2087 km<sup>2</sup> and lies between latitudes 15° 20' 0" south of the equator and longitude 27° 56' 0" east, sharing boundaries with Mumbwa district to the West, Chibombo district to the North, Mazabuka district to the South and Chilanga district to the east. Shibuyunji

The district has one constituency, namely Mwembezi and twelve wards, namely Kapyanga East, Kapyanga West, Milandu, Kalundu, Nakaiba, Mukulaikwa, Chabota, Sala, Makombwe, Mutombe, Nampundwe, Nampeya. Mutombe and Nampye were created from kalundu and Makombe respectively, during the 2020 delimitation.

According to the 2010 Census, Shibuyunji had a total population of 52,860 of which 26,333 are females and 26,527 are males. Nampundwe ward has the highest population of 16,723 largely due to mining activities by Konkola Copper Mine (KCM), Universal Mining Limited (Nsanje) and commercial farming activities by Consolidated Farming Limited. The least populated ward is Makombwe with the least population of 5,332. With a growth rate of 3.9%, the 2020 population was estimated at 75 489 out of which 37, 605 are females and 37 883 males.

Shibuyunji district's main economic activity is agriculture. Crop and livestock farming account for 27% of the district's total area. Livestock rearing, draught power, and manure contribute significantly to the agriculture industry in the district, providing employment opportunities and income for rural residents. There are also grocery shops, some illegal gold mining, saloons, barbershops, bars and liquor shops, handyworks and ginnery factories in the area. In addition to feeder roads, housing, financial institutions, entrepreneurship training centers, communication towers, skilled labor, weak market trading structures, local power supply (solar, generators, electricity), and unreliable public transportation, there are many other factors that negatively affect businesses and their development as well as deter other businesses from entering the market.

The common languages spoken in Shibuyunji district include Sala, Ila, Ndebele, Shona, Mbunda, Luvale, Bemba, Lozi, Tonga and English. The major traditional ceremony for the Sala is called Ikubi Lya Loongo celebrated in every year in September. Shibuyunji only has one traditional leader, Senior Chief Shakumbila of the Sala/Ila speaking people and 209 Headmen.