



THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA ZIMBA DISTRICT

ZIMBA DRAFT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2021 – 2030

“A Liveable Zimba Anchored on a Resilient, Dynamic, Innovative and Sustainable Socio-economic Base by 2030”



FOREWORD



Despite progress made in the various sectors of the economy, Zimba district still faces challenges in the provision of services such as education, health, solid waste management, ICT, energy, market centres, water supply and sanitation, among others. The challenges are not only the delivery of social and/or infrastructure services, climate change and unplanned growth has adversely affected the district too.

To help solve the challenges, Zimba Town Council prepared an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2021-2030, with support from the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and GIZ.

The Council's mandate comes with many unique responsibilities that require consistent and bold actions, prudent financial stewardship and stakeholder commitments. The vital role the Council plays in the development of the district is reflected in this Integrated Development plan that runs for the next ten years (2020-2030). This plan sets out clear statements of what the Council intends to achieve for our community over the next ten (10) years and how this will be done. The plan provides the basis for the Council to determine budget allocations for recurrent and capital works.

The Council embraces its role in contributing towards Zambia's development goals as per Eighth National Development Plan (2022-2026) and Vision 2030. This Plan is unique in that it is coupled with Council's annual budgeting cycle giving opportunity to align the projects and resource needs accordingly.

We are particularly excited about the next chapter in the Council's transformational trajectory as we embrace consultative development processes and redirect our efforts towards rendering efficient and effective services. Furthermore, the next ten years will see significant strides made in turning around the Council's financial standing through several initiatives and strategies.

Let us, therefore, fully commit ourselves to conscientiously implement our integrated Development Plan to realise our collective vision. Now is the time to make a meaningful impact in the lives of the ordinary residents and showcase Zimba district as the gateway to endless opportunities.

Loveness Chigora(Ms.)

ZIMBA TOWN COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON

PREFACE



Due to its declaration as a district, its strategic location along the T1 Great North Road and its proximity to the tourist capital city (Livingstone), Zimba has experienced an increase in its population which has led to an increase in demand for social services. The absence of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) posed a serious challenge in the overall development of the district. Therefore, in responding to the challenges, Zimba Town Council had to develop the Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

District development planning cannot be achieved in a piecemeal manner. It requires addressing multi-sectoral targets, objectives and government priorities taken from the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) and Vision 2030. Hence, there is need to embrace all government, civil society, faith based and private actors in the development process to guide results-based development programmes and projects from 2021-2030.

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2021-2030 informs and provides guidance on how development planners, beneficiaries, implementers, decision makers and other stakeholders proceeds with strategic programmes and projects that will bring forth a meaningful change in the livelihoods of Zimba residents.

It is my earnest desire that we will work together in the actualization of this plan without leaving anyone behind in the development of the district.

Robson Mulamfu (Mr.)
ZIMBA DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Dear Zimba District Community Members,

In order to improve the Local Authority's responsiveness to service provision and make Zimba an attractive Town to the residents, visitors and investors, Zimba Town Council with stakeholders has developed the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2021-2030. The ultimate goal of the IDP is to transform Zimba into *"A Livable district anchored on a resilient, dynamic, innovative and sustainable socio-economic base by 2030"*

The Plan has given careful attention in identifying opportunities which Zimba Town Council will exploit in its quest to develop. The Plan formulated is based on the principles of "Theory of Change" as articulated in the Zambia's Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP 2022 - 2026) and Vision 2030. The IDP using an integrated approach of the four (4) pillars from the 8NDP will create an environment for the domestication of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Taking this approach, the Plan will act as a springboard to the promotion of partnerships in a transformative way for sustainable development of the District.

I strongly hope that Management, Councilors, Government departments, Residents of Zimba and Cooperating partners will use this document as their roadmap in their day to day activities. Furthermore, it is anticipated that posterity generation will benefit from this plan and see to it that they actively take part in activities for the wellbeing of the district and its residents. I am confident that the Council will use this plan to steer and foster the much anticipated development in the District as a way of improving the livelihoods of Zimba residents through infrastructure development and provision of quality services in an efficient, transparent and effective manner.

I hope you will share in my enthusiasm as we continue our work together in developing Zimba District.

Christopher Siasinyanga (Mr.)
ZIMBA TOWN COUNCIL SECRETARY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



District planning demands the existence of a planning tool that directs development in the district. In this regard, Zimba Town Council prioritized the formulation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) as provided for in the Urban and Regional Planning Act No.3 of the 2015. This IDP is a product of a consultative process and would not have been possible without the co-operation and assistance of numerous persons, Ward Development Committees

(WDCs), Government Departments, Business Entities, NGOs, Civil Society, Faith Based Organizations, and other stakeholders.

To this effect, we remain grateful to Zimba Town Council for its decision to support the development of this document and more importantly for the human and financial support during the development of the IDP. We are deeply indebted to the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) for offering checks and balances and more so, GIZ for their technical and financial support during the process of developing this document.

I wish to thank all District Development Coordinating Committee members for participating in the review of this document. We are particularly indebted to the powerful IDP Technical Committee for their invaluable contributions in the development of this important and progressive document.

In a special way, I wish to thank the Provincial Local Government Officer (Mr. Amusa Zaza), the Provincial Planner (Mr Benson Choongo) and his team, the Council Chairperson (Ms Loveness Chigora), the District Commissioner (Mr Robson Mulamfu), the Council Secretary (Mr Christopher Siasinyanga), and their Royal Highnesses (Chief Sipatunyana and Chief Simwatachela) for their involvement and guidance during the formulation of this plan. My acknowledgement also goes to the former Council Secretary (Mr Jovax Ngoma) for initiating the formulation of this document and the guidance rendered throughout the development process.

Lastly, I am grateful to the members of staff in the Department of Planning at Zimba Town Council for their commitment in making the IDP come to its fruitful conclusion. May the vision of transforming Zimba to a “Livable district anchored on a resilient, dynamic, innovative and sustainable socio - economic base by 2030” become a reality.

Josephine Chiila (Ms.)
DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

SNO.	NAME	POSITION
1.	Josephine Chiila	District planning Officer
2.	Melinda Mofya	Council Treasurer
3.	Daniel Kayombo	Director of Works
4.	Victor Mbaimbai	Deputy Director of Works
5.	Vincent Mwaanga	Chief Administrative Officer
6.	Dr Belita Zulu	District Health Officer
7.	Rita I. Mubita	District Education Board Secretary
8.	Innocent Masamu	District Cultural Officer
9.	Sepiso Mungandi	District Agriculture Coordinating Officer
10.	Dr Suzyo Muwowo	District Fisheries and Livestock Coordinating Officer
11.	Bridget Banda	Community Development Officer
12.	Randy Nchimunya	District Social Welfare Officer
13.	Chavwanga Mainza	District Forestry Officer
14.	Gift M. Hajongola	District Administrative Officer
15.	Amina Zimba	Labour Officer
16.	Annete H. Tembo	Town Planner
17.	Simon Mtayachalo	Socio-economic Planner
18.	Oswald Siwakwi	Planner - Education
19.	Stanely Sakala	Planner -Health
20.	Alfred Mungazi	Planner - Agriculture
21.	Marian Chiposa	District Accountant
22.	Paswell Nyambe	Coordinator Kochebuka
23.	Rabecca T. Mwanza	Rural Water Coordinator
24.	Henry Lungu	Water Engineer

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ABBREVIATIONS/ ACRONYMS

7NDP	-	Seventh National Development Plan
ABM	-	Agri-business Management
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immuno deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ART	-	Antiretroviral Therapy
BSAC	-	British Southern African Company
CBD	-	Central Business District
CDF	-	Constituency Development Fund
CFU	-	Conservation Farming Unit
CLTS	-	Community Led Total Sanitation
CRB	-	Classroom Block
DEBS	-	District Education Board Secretary
DMS	-	Data Management Systems
ECG	-	Electrocardiogram
EMTCT	-	Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV and Syphilis
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization
FISP	-	Farmer Input Support Program
FRA	-	Food Reserve Agency
FSP	-	Fertilizer Support Programme
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GEWEL	-	Girls Education Women Empowerment Livelihood
GIZ	-	Germany Corporation for International Cooperation
GRZ	-	Government Republic of Zambia
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	-	Integrated Development Plan
LCMS	-	Living Conditions Monitoring Survey
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MTCI	-	Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Industry
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NAC	-	National Arts Council
NAP	-	National Agriculture Policy
NER	-	Net Enrolment Rate

ABBREVIATIONS/ ACRONYMS CONT.

OVCs	-	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PLHIV	-	People Living with HIV
PLP	-	Primary Literature Programme
PPP	-	Public-Private Partnership
PSIR	-	Planning Survey and Issues Report
PWAS	-	Public Social Welfare Assistance Scheme
SBCC	-	Social Behavior Change Communication
SCT	-	Social Cash Transfer
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SIFAZ	-	Sustainable Intensification of Small holder Farming Project in Zambia
SWL	-	Supporting Women Livelihood
SWMS	-	Solid Waste Management System
SWSC	-	Southern Water and Sewerage Company
UNICEF	-	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
USAID	-	United States of America International Development
VIP	-	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines
WDCs	-	Ward Development Committees
ZEEP	-	Zambia Enhancement Education Programme
ZEMA	-	Zambia Environmental Management Agency
ZESCO	-	Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation
8NDP	-	Eighth National Development Plan

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Crude Birth Rate (CBR): Number of births in a population per thousand persons in that population.

Crude Death Rate (CDR): is the total number of deaths to residents in a specified geographic area (country, state or district) divided by the total population for the same geographic area and multiplied by 100,000.

De jure Population: Refers to usual household members present and usual household members temporarily absent at the time of the census. These include institutional populations in places such as hospitals/health centres, prisons and academic institutions (universities, colleges and boarding schools).

Demographic Dividend: The economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population's age structure, mainly when the share of the working-age population (15 to 64) is larger than the non-working-age share of the population (14 and younger, and 65 and older).
Dependency Ratio: Ratio of children aged 0-14 and persons aged 65 years and older, per 100 persons in the age group 15-64 years old.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): Total value of economic activities taking place in the nation (Zambian territory) in a period usually a year.

Household: A group of persons who normally live and eat together. These people may or may not be biologically related to each other and make common provision for food and other essentials for living.

Labour force: The sum total of the employed and the unemployed persons at a given point in time.

Life Expectancy at Birth: Average number of years expected to be lived by a birth cohort, based on prevailing age specific mortality rates. In other words, it is the number of years a child born today is expected to live taking into account the current mortality conditions.

Per Capita GDP: This is the GDP over the total population of a nation. It gives the share of the total GDP to an individual in a nation.

Population Composition: Refers to the distribution of certain traits, characteristics or attributes of the population and how these affect the overall demographic structure of an area. It has three main characteristics, which include: Demographic characteristics such as age and sex, Social

characteristics such as ethnicity and citizenship, and economic characteristics such as economic activity

Population Density: Refers to the number of people resident within a standard unit of area, measured per square kilometre.

Potential Labour Force: All persons of working age who, during the short reference period, were neither in employment nor in unemployment and: (a) carried out activities to “seek employment”, were not “currently available” but would become available within a short subsequent period established in the light of national circumstances (i.e. unavailable jobseekers); or (b) did not carry out activities to “seek employment”, but wanted employment and were “currently available” (i.e. available potential jobseekers).

Total Fertility Rates: Average number of live births a woman would have by age 50 if she were subject, throughout her life, to the age specific fertility rates observed in a given year. The calculation assumes there is no mortality and is expressed as number of children per woman.

Unemployment: All persons of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity.

PART ONE - INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.0 Introduction

The preparation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a requirement under the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 (herein referred to as the URP Act). Section 19 of the URP Act provides that “a planning authority shall prepare an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for its area”. It indicates that the IDP shall be the principal planning instrument to guide and inform all planning and development in the area of the local authority and to guide all planning decisions of a planning authority.

In line with the provisions of the URP Act, Zimba Town Council resolved under Minute No. OC/392/05/19 to undertake the development of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) which shall address the aspirations of Zimba residents for the next ten (10) years. Therefore, the Zimba IDP was developed with the rationale to act as a strategic tool that will enable the local authority to eliminate the fragmented planning and implementation processes of the past and bring the different initiatives and resources together in order to do more with the least resources and increase synergy.

1.1 Methodology

1.1.1 Data Collection

The data collection exercise for the Planning Survey and Issues Report (PSIR) was conducted by the established task/technical team supervised by the IDP Manager. Data collection hinged on two data sources namely Secondary and Primary. Secondary data involved the review of empirical and spatial data under the socio-economic and demography themes. Specific aspects included the review of literature on housing and settlements patterns, poverty, economic activities, environment and climate change, water resources, supply and demand, sanitation, energy, communication and transport, health, education, and population projections. Existing plans, policies and strategies were also reviewed. Primary data collection involved an extensive engagement with district and ward level stakeholders. The stakeholders were consulted through meetings and focus group technique was used. Community representatives serving in Ward Development Committees (WDCs), District Development Coordinating Committees (DDCCs), Traditional leaders, business association and sector ministries as well as Civil Society Organizations were the main source of data during consultations.

1.1.2 Data Analysis

The collected data was analysed through problem tree analysis, trendline and visual analysis

for spatial data. Trendline analysis involved the interpretation of the changes in statistical indicators over a period of time. The problem tree analysis was used to identify the drivers of the changes in a phenomenon. Ariel photographs were used to observe the changes in the spatial character of the IDP area. The public meetings at ward level used pair wise ranking to agree on priority projects for implementation in the area of the respective community.

This document therefore, has four main parts and is as indicated below;

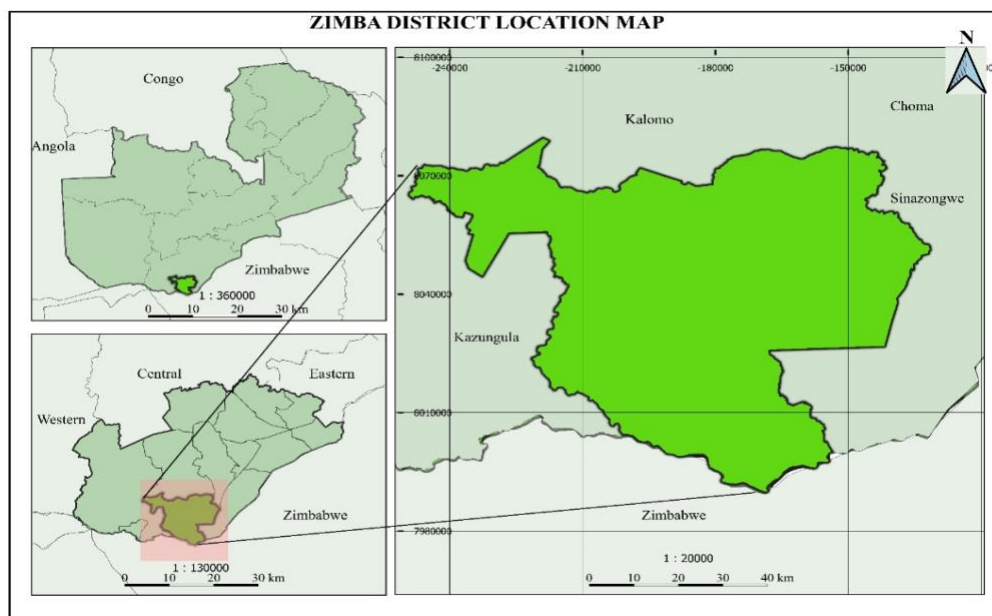
- Part 1:** Introduces Zimba District within the context of Zambia and gives the background to the evolution of Planning in Zimba and need for the preparation of the IDP, overview of the district in terms of location and geophysical information, the methodology used for data collection and analysis.
- Part 2:** Highlights the demographic analysis and summarizes the key issues faced by the local communities as identified in the Planning Survey and Issues Report.
- Part 3:** Gives the Development Framework of Zimba District.
- Part 4:** Presents the implementation Plan, comprising the Capital Investment Program, Financial Report, the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

1.2 Overview of Zimba District

1.2.1 Location

Zimba is one of the fifteen (15) districts of Southern Province. The district is located southeast of Lusaka about 410 kilometres along the Great – North road (T1). It shares boundaries with Kalomo to the north, Kazungula to the west, Choma and Sinazongwe to the east as shown in *Figure 1*. Zimba district shares an international border with Zimbabwe through the Zambezi River. It lies between latitudes 16° and 17° South and longitudes 26° and 27° East and covers a total land area of approximately 5,245 Km² in size.

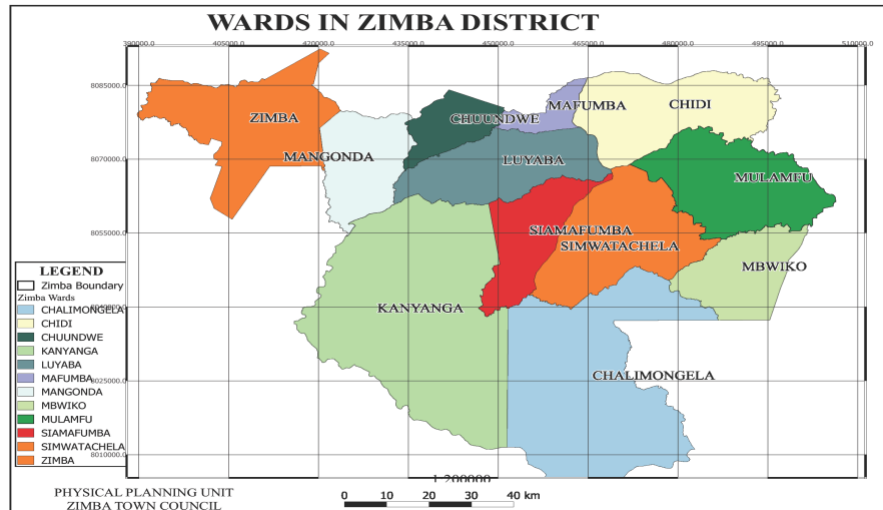
Figure 1: Location of Zimba District



Source: ZTC,2021

The district is divided into two Chiefdoms namely Sipatunyana and Simwatachela. Mapatizya is the only constituency in Zimba constituting twelve (12) wards namely; Zimba, Chidi, Luyaba, Mulamfu, Mbwiko, Simwatachela, Mangonda, Chalimongela, Kanyanga, Chuundwe, Mafumba and Siamafumba. It is important to note that Chuundwe and Mafumba are the two newly created wards following the 2019 delimitation of wards and polling districts exercise. See figure 2 for the location of wards.

Figure 2: Wards of Zimba District



Source: ZTC, 2021

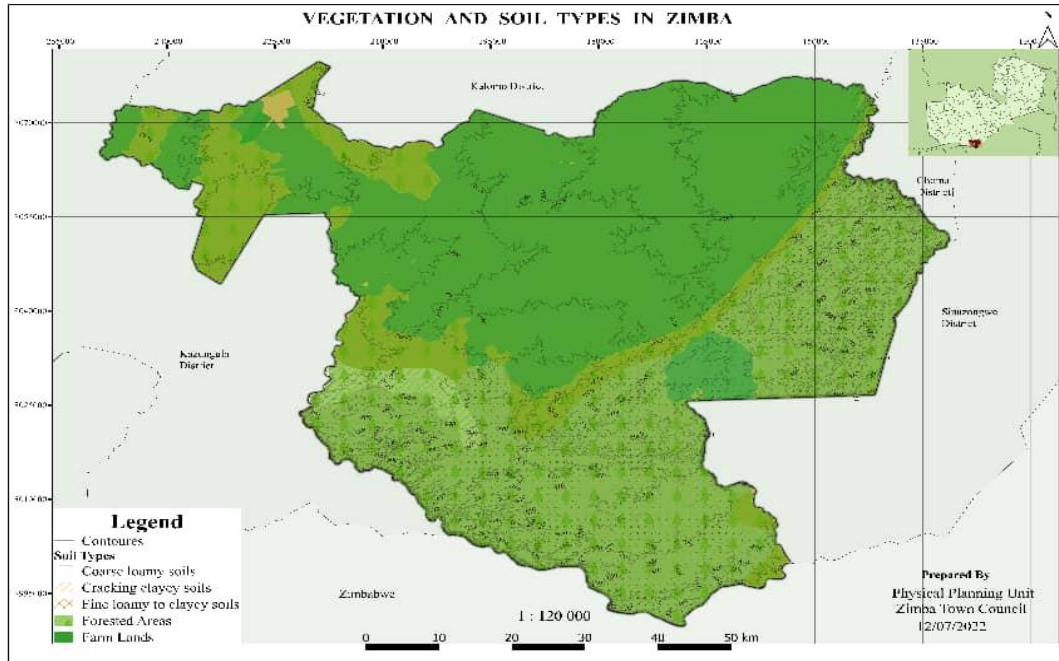
1.2.2 Topography (Vegetation and Soil)

The district is characterised by the Savannah Miombo Open woodland and dominant tree species include *Brachystegia*, *Julbernardia Paniculata*, *Colophospermum mopane* and *Pterocarpus angolensis*. *Combretum* and *Acacia* species also occur in patches throughout the forest. It has dambo areas, pans and small man made dams distributed all over the district. However, the planning area has experienced massive deforestation especially the area around the plateau thus causing serious ecological imbalances. The deforestation is causing problems to water catchment areas and has also resulted in severe land degradation.

The district has sandy loam soils with scattered Kalahari sands and clay loams. There are also scattered dambos which have sandy loam soils that support maize, tobacco, sunflower and groundnuts. While the clay loam soils support maize, cotton, fruit and vegetable. The stony areas mainly found along the Zambezi escarpment do well for fruit trees and the forest.

Generally, the soil texture is arable suitable for agriculture in most parts of the district except for parts along the Zambezi escarpment which are ever dry and areas that boarder the Zambezi basin where land is characterised by stunted grass.

Figure 3: Vegetation Cover

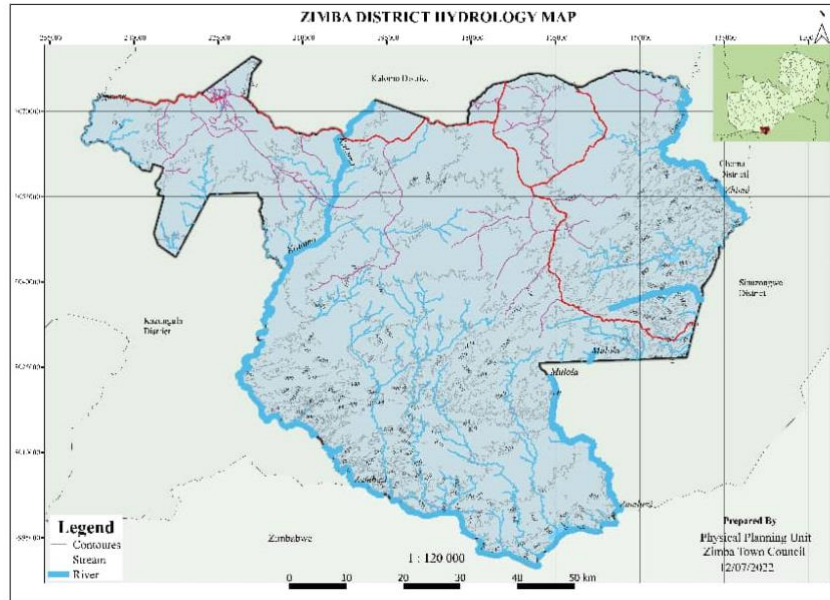


Source: ZTC,2021

1.2.3 Hydrology

Zimba district lies at 1300m above sea level. The district is drained by the Zambezi River, the Ngwezi and Nalutabi rivers. It has several streams which are mostly seasonal; these include Kalomo, Mweemba, Dongo and the Kalimabukede. The district has about 48 man-made dams dotted all over the district. The flood normally recedes after three months from April, by July flood water are dry, with water only confined to lower portions (Lagoons), streams and dams. The district therefore has a poor history of ground water hence it heavily relies on dams.

Figure 4: Zimba Hydrology Map



Source: ZTC,2021

1.2.4 Climate

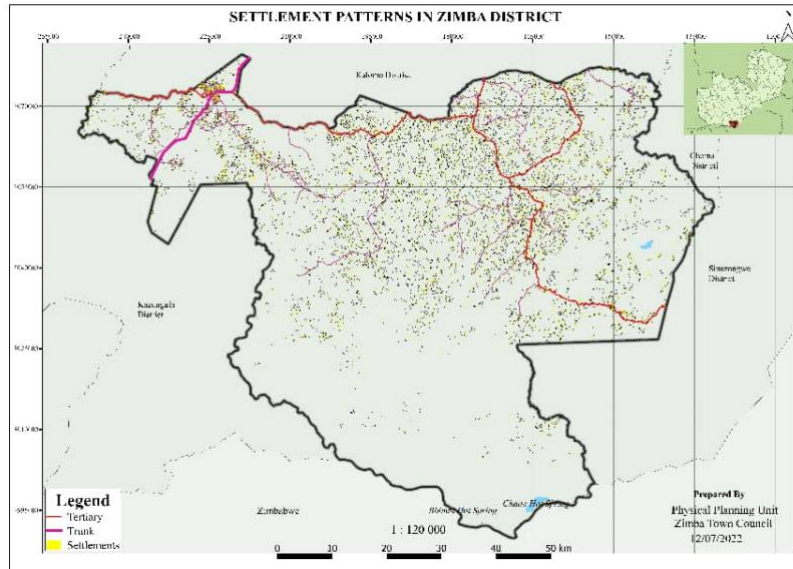
Zimba experiences a tropical savannah type of climate characterised by three seasons namely; hot - wet season from November to April, cool - dry season (May to June) and hot season (August to October). The average minimum rainfall is about 800mm and the maximum of 1200mm per year. The average maximum temperature is about 35 degrees centigrade while the average minimum temperature is about 5.0 degrees centigrade. Night frost occurs frequently in June. Relative humidity fluctuates during the year, reaching the highest point during the flooding period. The annual total hours of sunshine vary between 2,900 and 3,000.

1.2.5 Settlement Patterns and Ethnic groups

Zimba District is basically made up of three settlement patterns. These are; linear, clustered and sporadic. Linear settlements follow linear features such as roads and drainage lines like rivers and streams and around social amenities such as rural health centres and schools. Clustered settlements are village groupings while sporadic settlements are scattered isolated settlements such as farms.

The main (languages) ethnic groups in Zimba is Tonga at 80%, English 11%, Lozi 3% while Nyanja, Bemba and other Languages at less than 4%.

Figure 5: Settlement Patterns



Source: ZTC,2021

1.3 Historical Background of Zimba District

Zimba district has a rich history. The name 'Zimba' is derived from a small stream that runs from Treasure Compound in Zimba to Katapazi in Kazungula District. The stream runs behind Zimba Mission Hospital and feeds into Siachifwa Dam located in Namadula compound about 2 kilometers away from the Civic Centre. It is believed that the stream was named by the local people from Simwatachela Chiefdom which is about 80km - 120km from Zimba Central Business (CBD) area.

The people of Simwatachela used to walk the said long distance to the town centre in search of opportunities and access to the road and railway line. Due to long distances covered on foot, they experienced swollen legs and they spent their nights next to the stream as a strategic point for refreshment on their way to Bulawayo, Livingstone, Copperbelt, Hwange and Nyawa. In Tonga, the swelling of legs is referred to as 'ku zimba maulu'. Hence, each time they reached the stream they would say, "twazimba maulu" translated from Tonga to English as, "our legs are swollen".

During the rule of Zambia under the British Southern African Company (BSAC) in the early 1920s, Treasure Compound was highly regarded as an Administrative Center for North Western Rhodesia where various chiefs met to discuss governance issues affecting the country. To date the eleven (11) chalets still exist in Treasury (now known as Treasure) Compound that were used as accommodation for the chiefs and District Administrators. When Kalomo District was

the Capital City of Zambia during the Native Authority Regime, before Zambia attained its independence in 1964, Zimba as an administrative sub centre of Kalomo was used as a place for National Assembly. The first parliament building of Zambia is the current Zimba Town Council Chamber. Zimba was declared a District in 2013 by His Excellency the late Republican President of Zambia, Michael Chilufya Sata through the amendment No. 3 Order 2012 of the Provincial and District Boundaries Act (Volume 16, Cap 286 of the Laws of Zambia).

1.4 Evolution of Planning in Zimba

Since its declaration as a district in 2013, Zimba has recorded municipal growth. Despite the growth, there has been little in the way of effective physical planning. This could be largely attributed to resource constraints and outdated legislation. The district depended on the 1967 development plan prepared by Doxiades Associated Consultants on development and aesthetics which was fragmented. It is this plan which has been used as a guideline for development in the intervening years. About 80% of the land in Zimba is held under customary tenure. Hence, the lack of planning structure led to the boom in the unplanned settlements, difficulties in service provision, inadequate data and poor planning credibility.

Making strides to solve this, the government enacted the Urban and Regional Planning (URP) Act No.3 of 2015 to reshape planning, extend planning controls across customary and state land and designate all local authorities as planning authorities. In 2017, the district embarked on the preparation of the Strategic Plan that was to run for five years in line with the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP). However, the strategic plan was sector based as it only concentrated on the socio-economic aspect of the district leaving out the spatial development framework. Pursuant to section 19 (1) of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 of the laws of Zambia, Zimba Town Council resolved under Minute No. OC/392/05/19 to undertake the development of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) which shall address the aspirations of Zimba residents for the period 2021 - 2030

With the URP Act in place which mandates all local authorities to develop Integrated Development Plans (IDPs), Zimba has undergone a paradigm shift in its planning. The Development of this IDP has come at a good time as it is few years after the creation of the district giving it a platform to shape its development agenda going forward and utmost achieve what has been outlined in this plan and contribute the attainment of the Vision 2030.

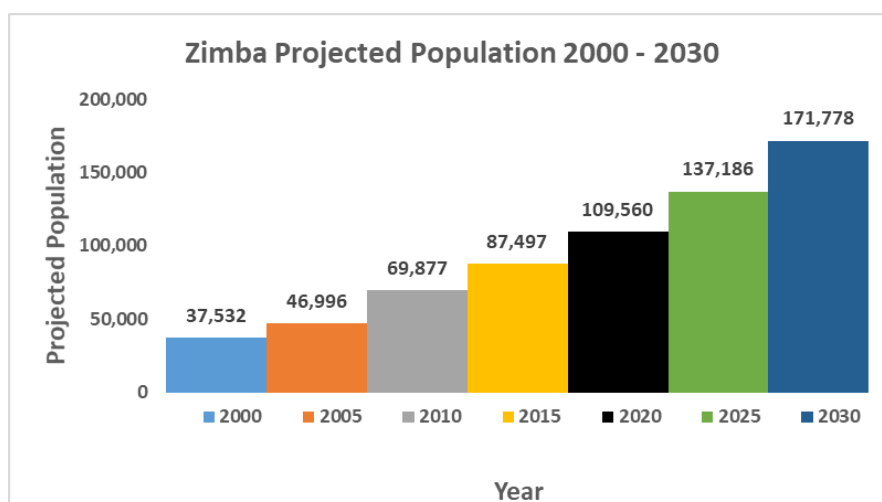
PART TWO - PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT (SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS)

2.0 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

2.0.1 Population and Population Growth

In 2000, Zambia Statistics Agency (then known as Central Statistical Office) reported that Zimba district had a total population of 37,532 whilst in 2010 the district population stood at 69,877 which represents an annual growth rate of 4.6% and a population density of 16/km² (CSO, 2010). Using the growth rate given, the population of Zimba in 2020 was projected to be 109,560.

Figure 6: Projected Population 2000-2030



Source: ZTC,2021

Analysis on the 30-year time horizon shows that by 2030, the population in Zimba could reach 171,778 people. This anticipated growth has both positive and negative implications for service provision and economic development in general. On one hand, the current service coverage in health, education, water, sanitation is outstripped by the quantity demanded. On the other hand, the anticipated increase in population indicates opportunities for business to thrive (shopping malls, agro-based industrialization), setting up private schools, clinics, etc.) due to ready market. However, the latter is contingent on enhancing economic power and raising standards of living of the population.

2.0.2 Migration and Urbanization

Following the declaration of Zimba as a district, migration trends have been complex and dynamic, as it is a district of origin, transit and destination for mixed migration flows mainly from the within the country. Migration and urbanisation are major factors that explain the growth of cities and regions. In 2010, the district population was 69,877 out of which 2,385 (3%) people were classified as urban. This indicated that 67,492 (97%) people of the total population was rural based. It is also worth noting that when compared to other wards, Zimba ward which is the township ward experienced rapid increase in population growth from 2,614 people in 2000 to 13,135 in 2010. This further led to the increase in the number of households from 403 in 2000 to 2466 households in 2010 representing an increase of about 84% from 16%.

Table 1: Population Change by ward from 2000 - 2010

2000 Population					2010 Population				
Ward	House holds	Male	Female	Total Population 2000	Total Population 2010	Male	Female	House holds	Ward
Chidi	1,749	5,246	5,519	10,765	10,347	4,915	5,432	1,897	Chidi
Luyaba	943	2,896	3,066	5,962	15,165	7,356	7,809	2,677	Luyaba
Mbwiko	824	2,137	2,199	4,336	9,161	4,455	4,706	1,757	Mbwiko
Siamafumba	1,611	4,926	5,179	10,105	10,413	5,113	5,300	1,936	Siamafumba
Simwatachela	673	1,895	1,855	3,750	5,057	2,486	2,571	930	Simwatachela
Zimba	403	1,303	1,311	2,614	13,185	6,400	6,785	2,466	Zimba
-	-	-	-	-	6,549	3,113	3,436	1,227	Mulamfu
TOTALS		13,157	13,610	26,767	69,877	33,838	36,039	12,890	TOTALS

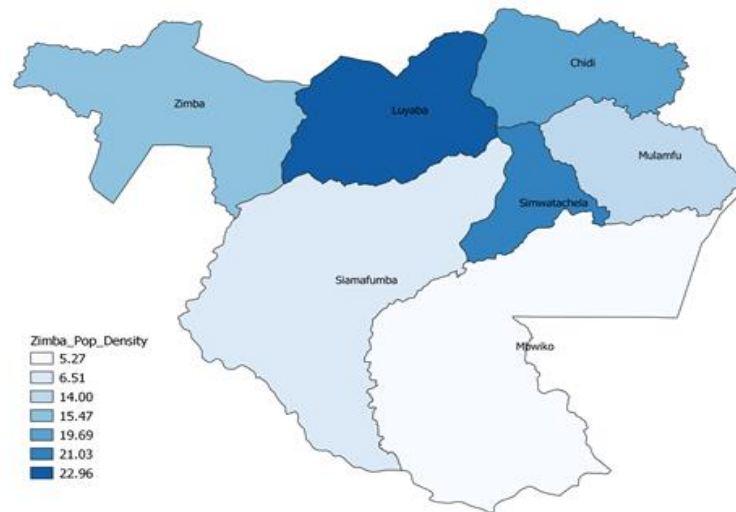
Source: CSO, 2010

Since Zimba ward is more urban than all other wards, it seems there is internal migration (rural-urban) taking place driven by both economic and non-economic reasons, which include job prospects and joining family members, getting married, attending higher education, and obtaining medical care. Nowadays, schooling implies migration for young rural dwellers, starting school in the village and continuing at boarding schools in urban areas is a common feature when parents can afford it. Migration brings cultural, political and social issues, creating opportunities and challenges as migrants articulate diverse, multiple and complex ways of being in the growing Zimba Town.

In the foreseeable future, it is anticipated that population mobility will continue to shape Zimba's development trajectory and bring about urbanisation given district's strategic location along the highway and rail line. People drawn to the township from rural parts of the district for job prospects and access to better services have already compounded the growth of unplanned settlements and put a strain on existing municipal

infrastructure and on the ability of the local authority and utility companies to deliver on developmental goals.

Figure 7: Population Density by Ward - 2010



Source: GRID3, 2020

In order to mitigate the negative effect of rapid and unplanned urbanization, there is a need to provide rural areas with alternatives to migration. This includes improving and/or providing rural economic opportunities, improving rural infrastructure, providing basic services and other related development measures designed to improve the welfare of the rural population. Migration will be mainstreamed into existing sectoral policies and/or plans, district planning processes and poverty reduction strategies.

2.0.3 Population Characteristics

Zimba’s population is unevenly distributed. In this section, we discuss population distribution as characterised by geographical location (Ward), fertility and mortality trends, and age structure.

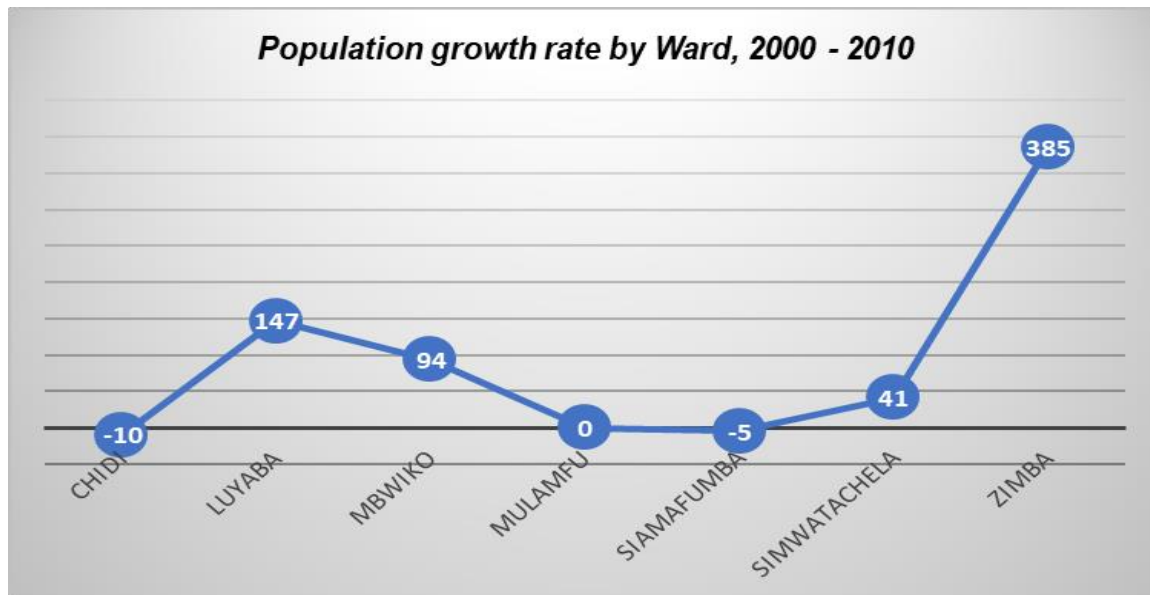
2.0.3.1 Geographical Location (Ward)

In the 2010 Census, 96% of people in the district were classified as living in rural-based wards; that is, one person in twenty-nine (2,385 people per 69,877 total populations) lives in urbanized set-up. This settlement pattern is projected to continue at least for the next 10 years. In simpler terms, the majority of people will continue living in the rural parts of the district in comparison to those living in the urban setup although Zimba ward will

continue to have a steady increase in population compared to other wards because of being partly urban.

Additionally, the population growth rate for the wards is projected to vary in the next 10 years just as was the case between 2000 and 2010 as depicted in the figure below:

Figure 8: Demographic Trends by Wards, 2000 -2010



Source: ZTC, 2020

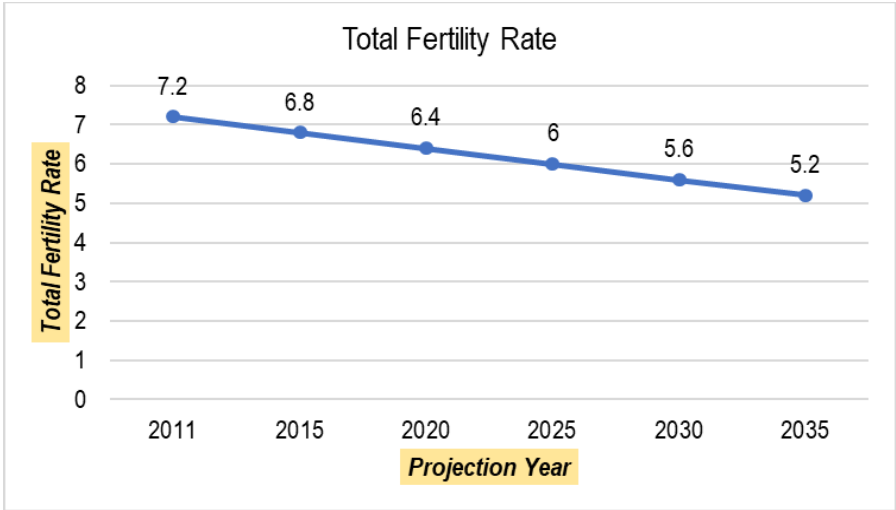
On the totality of analysis, however, fertility rate still accounts for the huge population growth in the district. Early marriages which make girls to drop-out of school continue to be a common trend, a situation which increases the likelihood of having more children during their childbearing age. The effective intervention measures must therefore aim to raise the social and economic status of women and hence create conditions favourable to delayed marriage and lower marital fertility. For example, interventions that aim at keeping girls in school will be crucial because increased education of women will enhance economic opportunities for them outside the home, raise the availability of income-earning opportunities which delay marriage but enable women to become economically self-sufficient and better positioned to control choice of partner and timing for marriage, thereby reducing marital fertility and natural increase in population.

2.0.3.2 Fertility and Mortality trends

Generally, the yearly net natural increase (births *minus* deaths) in population size is largely explained by fecundity as opposed to other factors like migration from outside districts and provinces. Undoubtedly, sustained improvement in primary health care

coverage as well as clean water supplies, improved nutrition and public education have all worked together in the past decade to lower death rates. Though showing a declining trend line, fertility rate in Zimba was high at 7.2 children per woman in 2011 to 5.2 children per woman in 2035. As a result, the average rate of population growth of 4.6% is not expected to decline in the foreseeable future because there is early and almost universal marriage in the villages of the district. This trend is reminiscent with other districts in the province. The figure below shows the total fertility rate trend.

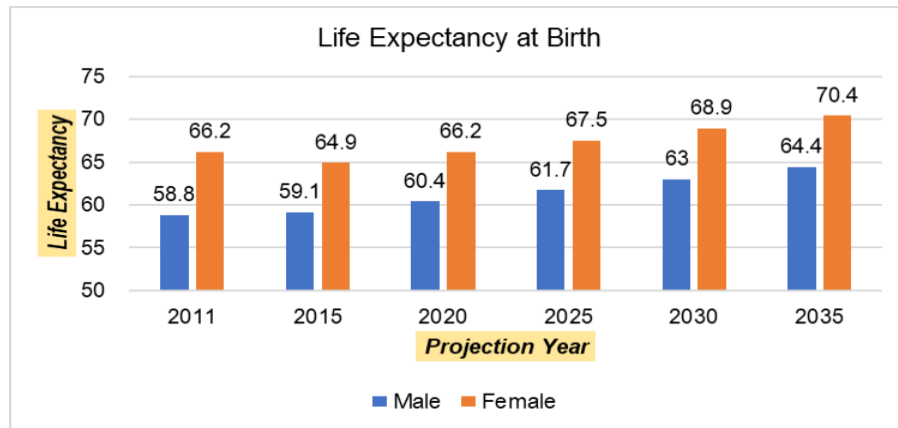
Figure 9: Total fertility rate, 2011 -2035



Source: DHO, 2020

Further, life expectancy at birth has continued to improve, from 58.8 years for men and 66.2 years for women in 2011 to 64.4 years for men and 70.4 years for women in 2035. Analysis by gender shows that in Zimba, women will live a little longer than men (CSO,2013). This represents a gain of 9.5% and 6.3% for men and women respectively. The figure below shows the trend on life span.

Figure 10: Projected Life Expectancy at birth by gender, 2011 -2035

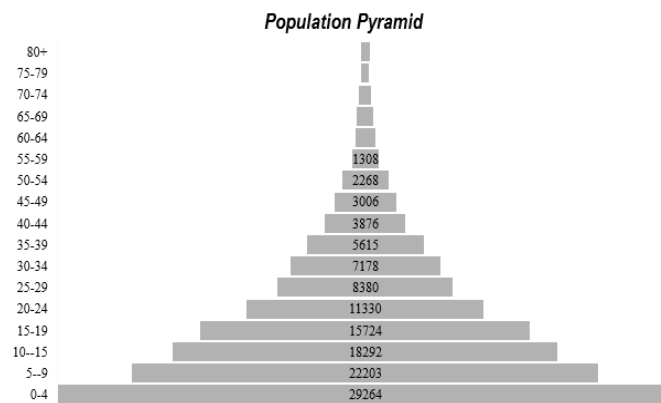


Source: Zimba Town Council, 2020

2.0.3.3 Age Structure and Dependency Burdens

Current statistics indicate that Zimba’s population today is very youthful. Persons under the age of 15 constitute slightly over 50% of the total district population. Clearly, the district has a serious dependency burden arising from this age structure because the youth dependency ratio – the proportion of youths (under age 15) to economically active adults (ages 15 to 64) - is very high. This population structure is reminiscent to other districts in the province. With the projected population growth rate of 4.6% the population structure by sex and age is depicted in the population pyramid below:

Figure 11: Age Structure Population Pyramid



Source: ZTC, 2020

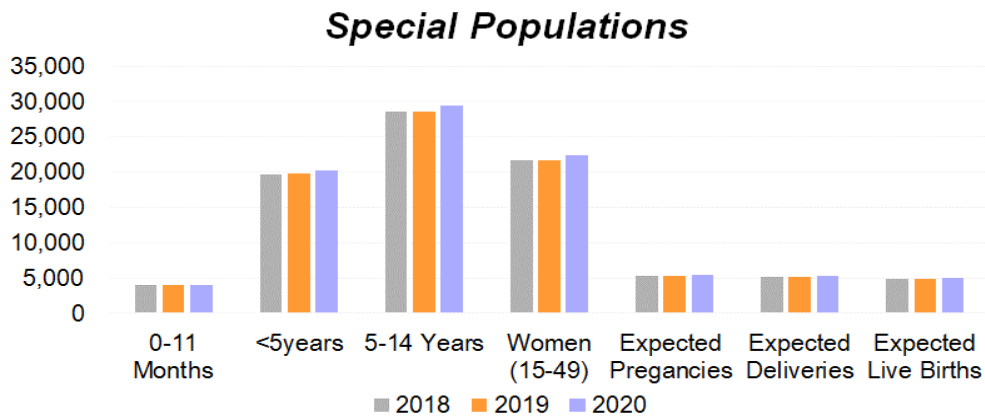
Furthermore, the district should worry because the phenomenon of youth dependency may lead to an important concept called the *hidden momentum of population growth* – a built-in tendency of the population to continue to grow even after birth rates have declined substantially. Two factors account for this phenomenon. Firstly, the relative

high fertility rate in Zimba cannot be altered substantially overnight because of social, economic, cultural and institutional norms. These include polygamous practices, belief that children are assets (so the more a person has the stronger the capital base), early marriages, instincts which dictate that marrying is mandatory, etc.

2.0.4 Population Analysis for Special ages

This section analyses the population composition for special groups in order to understand the potential contribution and impact of each group on the socio-economic development of the district. The data for the different age groups helps to determine the needs of each population, priority sectors of investment beneficial to the age group including forecasting for future trends in population.

Figure 12: Special Population



Source: CSO, 2020

2.0.4.1 Under Five (0-4 years) Pre-school going age

This population is considered the most vulnerable group to infant mortality. Particular attention should be given to this age group because of illnesses like malaria and respiratory diseases that are among the key causes of infant mortality. Disease controlling measures to combat these diseases requires to be undertaken. Moreover, sanitation and hygiene, good nutrition and up scaling of immunization facilities should be put into consideration while planning to address the needs of this population. This will help to reduce the under-five mortality rate. The increasing growth in the same age cohort will necessitate investment in early childhood development as they prepare to join pre-school.

2.0.4.2 Primary School (5-14) and Secondary School going age (14-19)

According to CSO, 2019, Zimba district had a total population of 17,763 of the School going age group 10-19. From this we can assume that the age group 14-19 of Secondary School going children was 9,000. Assuming the population continues to grow at the earlier projected growth rate of 4.6 per annum, this entails that in 2030, the population for the Secondary School going age will be approximately over 17,280. This entails that in 20 years, the population of the secondary school going age will almost double for the period 2010 to 2030. The same can be projected for the Primary School going age group 5-14. The investment in educational facilities becomes a major movement and this can only be done by increasing the number of classrooms and equipment as well as recruitment of teachers to cater for the increased population. This also will look into improving the Secondary Schools as well as constructing new secondary schools in the district.

2.0.4.3 Female Reproductive Age (15-49 years)

The female population in the age bracket of 15-49 constitutes the reproductive age. This population is projected to increase from 16,516 in 2010 (CSO, 2010) to 25,226 by 2030. This increase requires huge investments towards strengthening reproductive and maternal health facilities. The district through the department of health will promote advocacy through the community units and to create awareness on the benefits of free maternity programme to ensure that all pregnant mothers are attended to by skilled health care providers to reduce maternal mortality.

2.0.5 Projected Population and Likely Characteristics

The outlook observed in the foregoing demographic analysis and population projection is not likely to change in the foreseeable future. The population in rural parts of the district is expected to grow at a relatively stable rate per annum, while the urban population is expected to significantly increase given the growth trajectory in the last two decades. Similarly, the population characteristics are not likely to change from the trends observed from the analysis in the foregoing sections. The youth dependency burden is likely to continue in the planning horizon, and this entails increased pressure for the district to provide public goods and services such as education, health, water and sanitation, and employment.

As discernible from the Figure 15 above, the population distribution tends to be broader at the lower levels from ages 0 to 4 and gradually thins out with higher age groups to the peak of 80+ years, forming a pyramid-like structure.

2.0.6 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Population Trends on Land Use and Spatial Development Patterns

Zimba's urban population is expected to increase significantly by the year 2030, characterized by a young population dominated by young people between the ages of 0-30 years. The increase in population will have a telling effect on the ratio of population to the available resources and how the resources will be managed and distributed throughout the entire district. The land uses most likely to be predominate are Residential, commercial and Agriculture as most of the district population depend on agriculture as a source of their livelihoods.

Furthermore, land uses on commercial activities have slowly intensified especially along the major roads in the district. Currently there has been need for land for residential, commercial and agriculture, the demand is to carter for the increase in the influx of people, grazing land for livestock. Hence a relationship is seen between growth in the district's population and emerging land uses. The demand for these emerging land uses is most likely to be prominent in Zimba, Luyaba, Kanyanga, Mbwiko and Kabanga wards. However due to the availability of essential services it is most likely that Zimba will have a rise in the projected population hence an increase in demand for land uses on residential, commercial, Mining and agriculture.

2.1 HEALTH SECTOR

2.1.1 Key Government Priorities Being and to Be Implemented at a Local Level

Zimba's epidemiological profile has been characterised by the high prevalence and impact of preventable and treatable communicable diseases as well as the growing burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Among the major factors leading to the high disease burden is the persistence of infectious diseases such as malaria, HIV and AIDS, and pneumonia. In recognition of the fact that economic productivity is a function of a healthy citizenry, Zimba is determined to transform into a district of healthy and productive people. A healthy workforce is critical for the successful attainment of Zambia's Vision 2030 objective of becoming a prosperous middle-income nation as it enables the country to enhance its economic productivity and earn a substantial demographic dividend.

To this end, health will be a top priority in this Plan and will be regarded as a key economic investment that will contribute to the evolution of the human capital to drive our socio-economic development agenda. As a strategy to achieve this, emphasis will be placed on strengthening health systems and services using the primary health care approach, to

enhance the wellbeing of all residents. The health service model will be re-engineered to emphasize, in this particular order: health promotion, disease prevention and curative and rehabilitative services in close-to-client settings. The first rung on the ladder of our health services will be community-based prevention health services rather than curative services.

During the Plan period efforts will be expended in reducing the prevalence and impact of communicable diseases such as HIV. Efforts will also be made to address the emerging non communicable diseases. To achieve this, investments will be made in strengthening health promotion programmes and ensuring availability of all critical health system inputs, such as adequate medical personnel, equipment, infrastructure and medical supplies. In our quest to build a healthy and productive district, we will emphasize strong inter-sectoral actions to address determinants of health, such as water and sanitation, nutrition, education, household income, housing and road infrastructure. To improve health and nutrition, the focus will be on strengthening public health, increasing access to quality health care, promoting the participation of non-state actors in health care delivery, strengthening integrated health systems and enhancing food security and nutrition)

- a) Disease prevention and control
- b) Health education and promotion
- c) Maternal healthcare
- d) Family planning
- e) Epidemic preparedness and control
- f) Mental health and substance abuse management
- g) Health security and surveillance

2.1.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

2.1.2.1 Availability of Service

Health services are provided through a delivery system that seeks to provide health services as close as possible to the people as envisioned by the Ministry of Health policy, the Eight National Development Plan and the country's vision 2030. To achieve this, the service delivery system was designed in a such a way that it comprises the hospital, health centres and health posts. According to the District Health Management Information System Database, the sector delivers its services to the local communities through twelve (12) health facilities broken down as one (1) referral hospital which is a level one hospital but offering services for a level two hospital, eight (8) rural health centres and three (3) health posts.

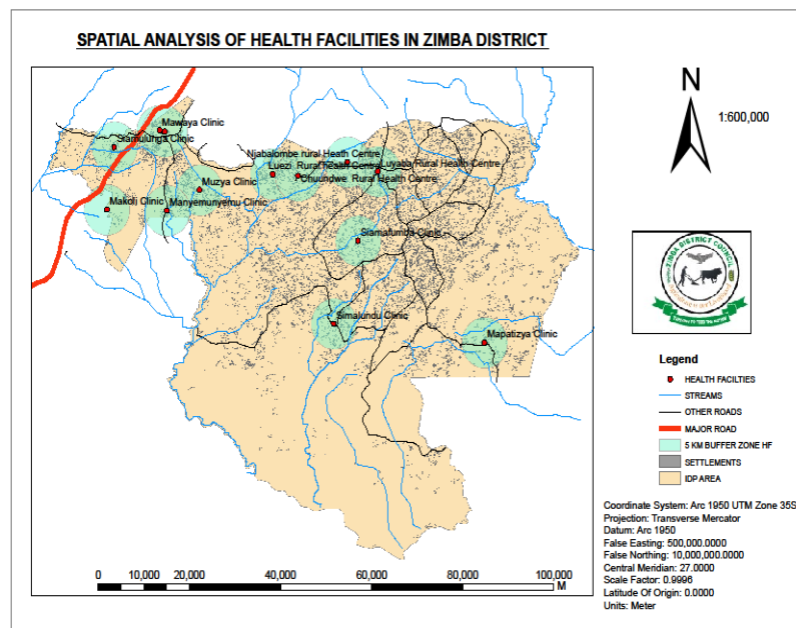
Broadly, the district offers promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative care services. Zimba’s only referral hospital (Zimba mission hospital), houses an X-Ray department where ultra sound, ECHO, ECG and Radiology are done. It has a theatre enabling a range of surgical services; a laboratory where a number of tests are done and a mortuary though without mourners’ shelter. In addition, the district offers MCH, ART, EMTCT and VMMC services in all its facilities. It has a static eye and dental clinic respectively.

2.1.2.2 Distribution of Health facilities

The following accessibility standards apply in the provision of public health services:

- One health post should cater for a population of 500 households in rural areas or 1,000 households in urban areas or to be established within 5km radius for sparsely populated areas.
- Urban health centres should serve a catchment population of 6,000 to 12,000 people while rural health centres should service a catchment of 5km radius or a population of 5,000.
- There should be at least one first level hospital in each district to serve as a referral point for satellite health centres.
- There should be a training college in each district to educate health workers to cater for the growing health facilities in the district.

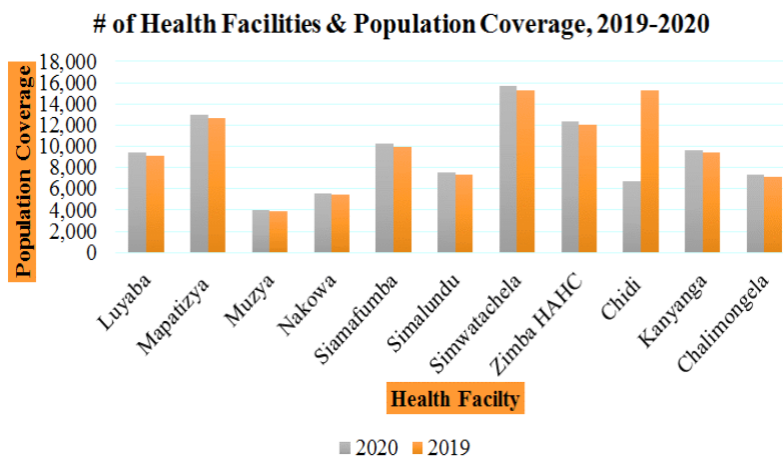
Figure 13: Map showing Health facilities relative to settlements



Source: Zimba Town Council, 2020

The figure above shows that the health facilities in Zimba are not evenly distributed. Whereas some parts especially in the urban area are serviced by several health facilities located within short distances, the rural parts of the district are serviced by small facilities such as health posts coupled with inadequate numbers of health workers. The figure evidently shows that the facilities are spaced at a radius of more than the national accessibility standards and this makes it difficult for the rural population to access health services. For example, the furthest person to access a health facility has to move about 40Km (in Kanyanga Ward) to the nearest health centre. Inadequate and uneven distribution of health services is presenting the district with significant challenges. It is estimated that about 60 per cent of families in rural areas live outside a 5 km radius from a health facility compared to about 5 per cent in urban areas. This makes it difficult for many people to access health services. This unequal and inadequate spatial distribution of health facilities presents the district with numerous challenges. Spatial distribution of these health facilities is therefore a serious issue of concern. The figure above denotes the need for construction of new health facilities in the district and upgrading of existing ones to carter for the increasing population.

Figure 14: Rural Health facilities against Population Coverage



Source: DHO,2020

The figure above shows that the current level of health service delivery capacity is far outstripped by the size of the population, with Simwatachela Rural health centre's catchment population close to 16,000 compared to the standard 5,000 persons for a rural health facility.

2.1.2.3 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

According to the National Health Policy (2011), the availability of sufficient number of skilled health staff with the right combination of skills is a significant determinant of the success of health services. The approved staff establishment for the district is 268. However, only 242 positions are filled. These include medical doctors, medical licentiates, clinical officers, nurses and other health cadre based at different service points in the district. The total number of health personnel can further be broken down as 122 males and 116 females (1:1). In the next five years, the number of staff required is 520 across all health facilities in the district.

From the figures indicated the district has 6 doctors against the population of 101,438. The standard Doctor to Patient ratio is 1:5000, however the district ratio is 1: 17000. The scenario implies that the district has a shortage of 26 health workers in the health facilities. The inadequacies in the current establishment makes it difficult to meet health workforce needs. The scenario has led to abnormal staff to patient ratios 1:590 (172 health workers against the population of 101438) and the inequitable distribution of the available health workers, leading to imbalances. The district has 163 health workers in urban areas and 75 in rural areas (1:2). The most affected are the rural areas, which do not have adequate capacities to attract and retain qualified health workers. This shortage of health workers is a major obstacle to the attainment of the national health priorities including health related Sustainable Development Goals.

2.1.2.4 Top Ten Causes of Morbidity and Mortality (All Ages)

Table: Top Ten Causes of Morbidity and Mortality – 2019

2019 MORBIDITY			2019 MORTALITY	
SNO.	DISEASES	CASES	DISEASES	CASES
1.	RI Non Pneumonia	15,184	Digestive system- not infectious	8
2.	Diarrhoea non bloody	5,062	RI pneumonia	7
3.	MSC	2,760	Diarrhoea non bloody	5
4.	Dental carries	1,743	Skin diseases- not infectious	4
5.	Digestive system not infectious	1,352	Severe malnutrition	3
6.	Trauma injuries & wounds	870	Diabetes	2

7.	Skin diseases- not infectious	721	Anaemia	2
8.	Hypertension	421	Neoplasm	2
9.	Allergic conjunctivitis	331	CVD	2
10.	RI pneumonia	279	Pulmonary diseases- not infectious	1

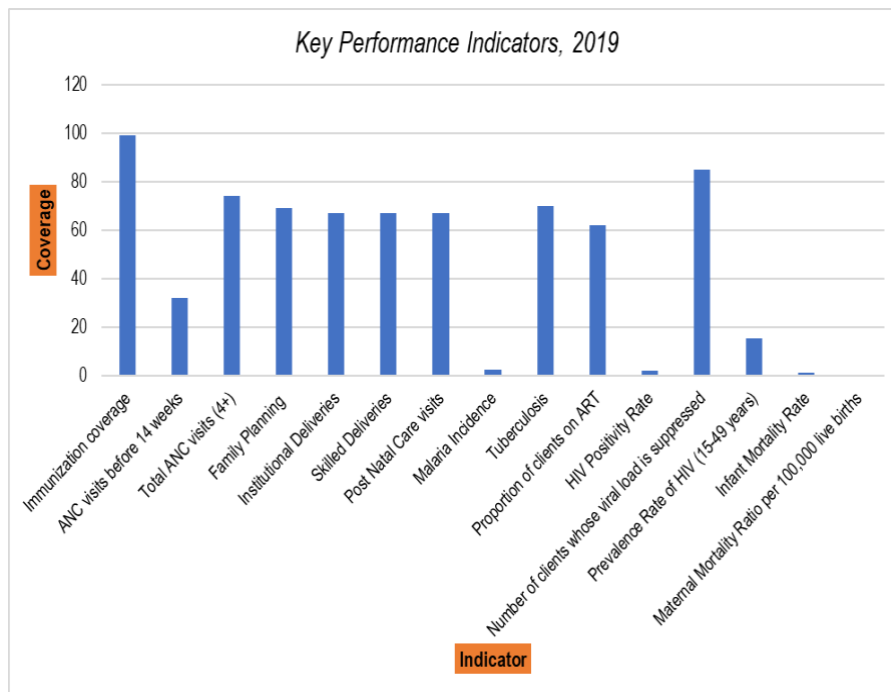
Source: Zimba District Health Office, 2020

The table above shows that respiratory infection non-pneumonia was the leading cause of visitations to health facilities followed by diarrhoea non-bloody and muscular skeletal (not trauma), dental carries, digestive system (not infectious), skin diseases, allergic conjunctivitis and pneumonia in all age groups.

2.1.2.5 Key Performance Indicators - 2019

Access to proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risk of complications and infections that may lead to death or serious illness for the mother and/or baby. The national maternal mortality stands at 24per 1000 live births. Meanwhile Zimba's maternal mortality 3 deaths per 1,000 live births. The national Infant mortality 45per 1,000 live births during the same period. For Zimba, infant mortality is 1per 1,000 live births. Furthermore, 67% of births occur in health facilities, though there is variation in terms of region, with urban area having a greater proportion of facility deliveries than rural areas. Universal immunisation of children against common vaccine-preventable diseases is crucial to reducing infant and child mortality. As at 2019, the district stood at 99.2% fully immunization of all the babies born alive. The district HIV prevalence rate 5.4% while proportion of clients on ART, and number of clients with suppressed viral load stood at 62% and 85% respectively. Malaria incidence was at 2.28 percent. Figure below presents the details on key health performance indicators.

Figure 15: Health Performance Indicators - 2019



Source: DHO, 2020

2.1.2.6 Road Network to Health facilities

Except for Zimba mission hospital which is located along great north road, all health facilities are located in the rural parts of the district where the roads are poor, becoming impassable` especially in the rainy season, thereby making delivery of essential drugs, and evacuating patients practically difficult. Proper delivery of health care services depends on good road network and well organised transport system. There is need to improve road network and transport management especially in Kanyanga, Mbwiko, Chalimongela, Siamafumba, Mulamfu and Chidi wards in order to enhance the health care delivery system in the district.

2.1.2.7 Water Supply and Sanitation at health facilities

Access to reliable, safe and clean water and sanitation is a challenge for all the health facilities in the district except for Nakowa rural health centre and Zimba mission hospital. Although the health facilities in outlying areas are serviced by boreholes, the district still faces mounting challenges of borehole breakdowns, others drying up due to effects of climate change which compel staff to resort to unsafe water sources for use at the health facilities. There are also limited resources to repair the broken-down boreholes and as such provision of quality health services is compromised.

Poor water supply and sanitation conditions are major contributors to the burden of disease and expose people to water-borne diseases and related ailments. There is need to increase levels of access to clean and safe water and sanitation services for people in rural

and urban areas especially at Chuundwe, Simalundu, Chalimongela, Kanyanga and Chidi rural health centres respectively as highlighted by the affected communities during the community meeting.

This, therefore means that in allocating financial and other resources during the plan period, careful consideration of special characteristics and attributes of the IDP area shall be made in taking care of the disparities identified based on spatial and socio-economic data available.

2.1.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

2.1.3.1 Availability of Service

The key problems highlighted during the public engagement include the long distances traveled by the majority of people in accessing medical services and the absence of medicines (drugs) in health posts, centers and hospitals, water and electricity. Given the district poverty index, a number of individuals above the average index could not afford to purchase medicines, leading to a rise in the mortality rate.

During the community meeting, the following were also submitted;

Table 2: Availability of services arising from public participation

NEEDS	NUMBER	LOCATION
Upgrading of district mission hospital from 1 st to 2 nd Level. Establishment of the School of Nursing and Midwifery	1	Zimba Ward
Health facilities (inclusive of health posts and centers)	9	Between Sikalaye and Simundivwi (Chidi Ward), Siauma village, between Mulamfu and Konayuma (Mulamfu Ward), between Kabanga and Konayuma (Mulamfu Ward), between Simalundu and Kanyanga (Siamafumba Ward), between Mapatizya and Kamukeza (Chalimongela Ward), between Manyemunyemu and Muzya

		(Mangonda Ward), Mafumba area (Luyaba ward), between Mapatizya and Chilobe (Mbwiko Ward)
Construction of incinerators	2 out of 13 health facilities have incinerators.	Luyaba, chidi, Nakowa, siamfumba, chalimongela, mapatizya, simalundu, Muzya, Kanyanga, Posani, Siamafumba and Syejumba.
Boreholes	13	Across the district in all facilities

2.1.3.2 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performance

Quality of service provision to the communities in the wards was assessed and the summary is shown in the table below:

Key: Quality of Service Description

No Service	Service is not available
Poor	Service is available with a lot of challenges
Fair	Service is available with fewer challenges
Good	Service is available
V. Good	Service is available with enough facilities

Table 3: Quality of Service at Health Facility

Ward	Facility Name	Type of Service			
		Electricity /Solar	Water	Road Network to Facility	Waste Management At Facility
Zimba	Zimba Mission Hospital	Good	Good	Good	Fair
	Nakowa Clinic	Good	Good	fair	Fair
Mangonda	Chuundwe Rural Health	No Service	No Service	poor	poor

	Center				
Siamafumba	Simalundu Rural Health Center	No Service	No Service	poor	poor
	Siamafumba Rural Health Center	No Service	fair	poor	poor
Luyaba	Luyaba Rural Health Center	No Service	Poor	fair	poor
Simwatachela	Kabanga Health Centre	Fair	Poor	fair	poor
Chalimongela	Chalimongela Rural Health Center	No Service	No Service		No Service
Mbwiko	Mapatizya rural health center	Poor	No service	fair	poor
Kanyanga	Kanyanga rural health center	No service	No Service	poor	No Service
Chidi	Chidi rural health center	No Service	No Service	poor	No Service

2.1.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

2.1.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

It is projected that in the next 10 years, the Zimba population will be about 171,778 from the initial 69,877 in 2010 and 109,560 in 2000 according to CSO. Added to this, Zimba ward which is more urban than any other 9 wards is projected to have a rapid increase in population from 13,185 in 2010 (CSO) to about 109,560 in 2020 and over 170,000 in 2030. This rapid population growth will seriously impact the health sector. Alterations in age composition, internal migration, changes in population density and rural-urban movement will require adaptation of the health sector to solve the new problems thus created.

Currently, the health sector delivers its services to the local communities through twelve (12) health facilities broken down as one (1) referral hospital which is a level one hospital, eight (8) rural health centres and three (3) health posts. However, with the projected surge in population, these facilities will not be adequate. In future, there will be need to upgrade the only district Mission Hospital from level 1 to level 2; alternatively, 12 more health facilities will be required (1 in each of Mbwiko, Luyaba, Mangonda, Chalimongela, Siamafumba, Chidi wards and 3 in Mulamfu ward). The need for health facilities is line with government target of 1:5000 population. With the projected increase of 62,218 additional population by 2030, the district will require 12 more health facilities with supporting infrastructure for water and sanitation. Without these facilities in place, health care provision will be hugely strained.

2.1.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The government through Constituency Development Fund (CDF) and partnerships with various stakeholders has constructed health facilities and accommodation for health staff. Currently, the projects being implemented include among others; the construction of a Maternity Annex at Simwatachela rural health center and a staff house at Muzya in partnership with the community. Projects to be carried out in the near future include but not limited to the rehabilitation of the Mothers shelter and water reticulation system at Simwatachela rural health center. Planned development programmes include the construction of a nursing school, incinerators, staff accommodation, health facilities and provision of water and sanitation at health facilities. The Nursing school is in active status as can be seen from three vintage:

- the infrastructure for operationalization the school is available and passed the General Nursing Council (GNC).
- Lecturers have already been appointed to manage the school, students have been selected for the first academic calendar.
- The nursing school is funded by the Pilgrim Wesleyan Church and will be housed at the hospital as the construction of the permanent structure on its proposed site is being awaited.

2.1.5 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns

It is likely that the continuing current trend in sector growth will continue to see a concentration of the establishment of health facilities along the main roads to continue tracking population concentration when the facilities are built. This is primarily because

the influx of people will continue to travel closer to hospitals to access health care services due to the poor road network and the time it takes people to access health facilities.

2.1.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

2.1.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends On the Environment and Climate Change

In an effort to reduce the pollution of both ground and surface water by leachates from indiscriminate waste disposal, the sector plays an important role. It encourages a reduction in instances of open burning of waste that results in the release into the atmosphere of toxic gases and facilitates the management of solid waste produced on a daily basis.

2.1.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Health is a very important social service for women and men. As a result of women's heavy workload and time burden, women's own ill-health assumes particular importance. Women's low health status greatly constraints their capacity to provide for the health of their families, as well as for their economic productivity and potential. The high levels of HIV/AIDS among women is also an indication that women are more threatened by the epidemic than men. The main threats stem from the fact that women have, in general terms, less control over their reproductive lives than men do. In Zambian tradition, a married woman becomes more or less the property of the husband; she has little or no say in the sexual relationship. The ravages of poverty also compel many young women into sexual relationships that expose them to HIV/AIDS infections. In terms of productivity, HIV/AIDS takes away not only the strength from those infected, but also from those caring for them (mostly women) as well.

2.1.8 Summary for the sector

The core problem affecting the sector is high mortality and morbidity rate resulting from inadequate health facilities, under staffing of health personnel in all health centres and shortages of drugs.

2.1.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing To The Issues Identified

The major underlying factor contributing to the identified issues include inadequate health facilities and under staffing of health personnel in most rural health centres. Furthermore, lack of drugs has contributed to high levels of mortality rate, as most people in the rural areas are not able to afford buying drugs as prescribed. Distance taken to access health facility, poor water supply and sanitation and lack of electricity and equipment at rural health facilities were some of the contributing factors identified.

2.2 EDUCATION

2.2.1 Key Government Priorities Being and to Be Implemented at a Local Level

Improved education and development of skills are key in building communities that are better able to respond to the challenges of social and economic development which they face. The availability of a skilled workforce promoting the transformation of all sectors of the economy to highly competitive activities, increasing labor productivity, attracting investment, reducing poverty and building economic resilience. Lifelong learning issues, continued professional development and creation of information alongside innovation is crucial to building people 's the capabilities of individuals and society as a whole and achieving gender equality.

While Zambia has made strides in achieving universal primary education, a key challenge remains in participation rates across education levels as measured by the Net Enrolment Rates (NER). In 2015, primary and secondary education net enrolment rates stood at 89 percent and 28.1 percent, respectively. For tertiary education only 7.6 percent of the population possessed a bachelor's degree by 2010. According to the Zimba District Education Board database, in 2020, Zimba district had a total number of 27,812 pupils (13,295 boys and 14,517 girls) against a total population of 40,495 of school going age for Grades 1-7 representing 69% Net Enrolment Rate (NER). Further, total population for secondary school age stood at 27,054 while the number of pupils who were actually attending Grade 8-12 was only 3,587 representing 13% net enrolment rate. These disparities are evident across the urban-rural regional divide.

Zambia's Vision 2030 emphasizes developing quality human capital, including investing in quality education and skills development. Education in all its forms is expected to produce an efficient and inclusive labour force which can resolve mismatches in workforce demand and supply and enable all citizens to participate in and benefit from the nation's economic growth.

The education sector in collaboration with other sectors will employ several strategies to ensure that efforts are working towards attainment of Zambia's Vision 2030. The strategies will also enhance inclusion and participation of all citizens taking into account their age, gender, disability and other factors. In addition, emphasis will be placed on improving the quality and relevance of education. Priority will be given to the following:

- a) Infrastructure development;
- b) Teacher training, recruitment and deployment improvement;

- c) Equity and inclusive education enhancement;
- d) Youth and adult literacy expansion and improvement; and
- e) Policy coordination, planning and information management improvement.

2.2.2 Description of The Existing State of Development

2.2.2.1 Availability of Service

Education is being provided through 80 schools, out of which 12 are in Zimba ward while the remaining 68 are located in the rural part of the district with the nearest being 49km from the CBD.

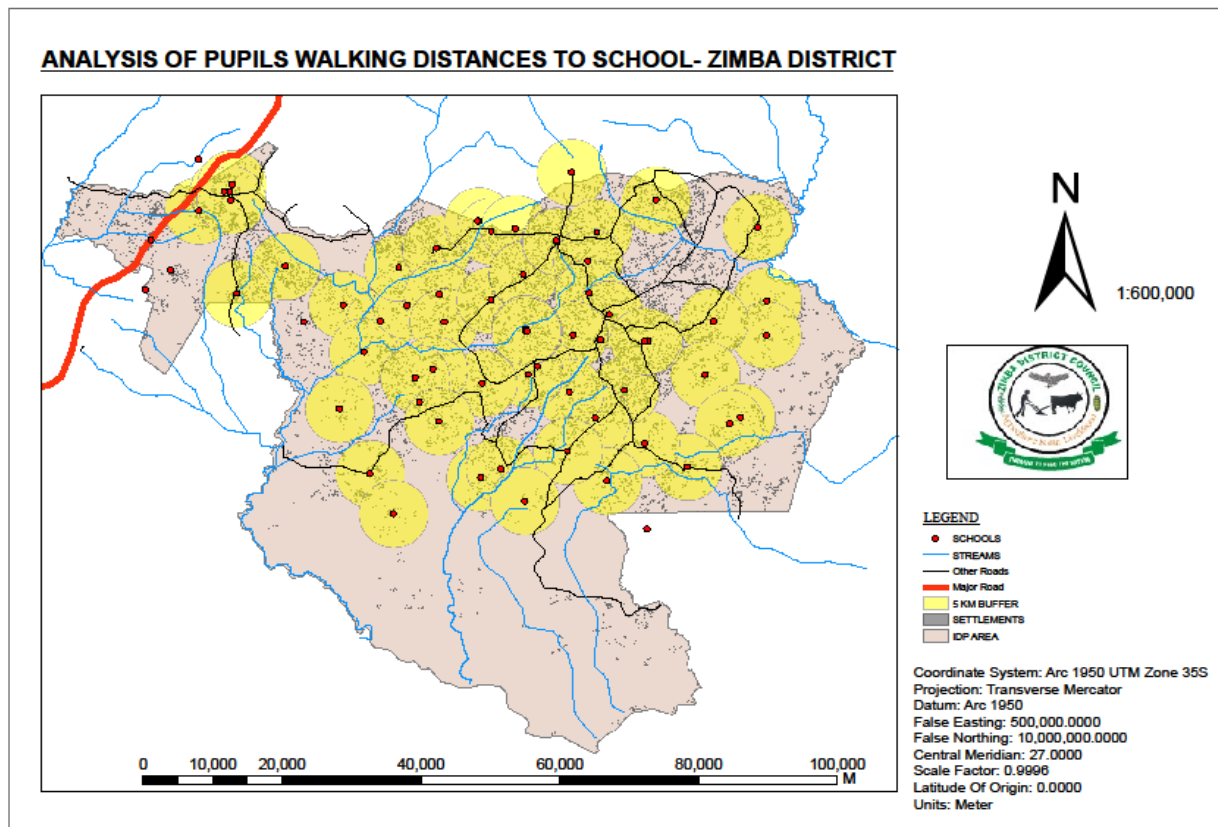
The national pupil desk ratio stands at 2 per desk while Zimba’s pupil desk ratio is at 4 per double sitter desk. For classrooms, generally, each classroom should accommodate a total of 45 pupils, but analysis of the data in the table below reveals that the classroom to pupil ratio stands at 1 classroom to 108 pupils.

Table 4: Number Of Pupils, Desks And Class Rooms By Category Of School

SCHOOLS PER CATEGORY		NUMBER OF PUPILS		NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS	NUMBER OF CLASSROOM SHORT FALLS	NUMBER OF DESKS	DESK SHORT FALLS
CATEGORY	NO OF SCHOOLS	BOYS	GIRLS				
Primary	37	8,241	8,299	176	57	4,694	1,567
Community	34	2,657	3,645	46	126	858	4,551
Private	2	101	109	5	-	34	127
Secondary	7	2,996	2,464	30	33	474	870
SUB -TOTAL	80	13,295	14,517	257	216	6,060	7,115
GRAND TOTAL	80	27,812		257	216	6,060	7,115

Source: DEO,2020

Figure 16: Location of Education Facilities Relative to Settlements



Regarding service coverage, the current class-to-pupil ratio stands at 107.6 for Grades 1-7 and 119.5 for Grades 8-12, breaching the national set standard of 45 pupils per class. Teacher-to-pupil ratio stands at 82.1 for Grades 1-7, breaching the provincial average which stood at 57.6 for Grades 1-7. Teacher-to-pupil ratio for Grades 8-12 stood at 20.03 which was better than the provincial average of 27.6 for Grades 8-12. This implies that there is acute shortage of classroom space, and deployment of more teachers for primary and junior secondary levels. The district also requires to prioritize the construction of additional classrooms in the Plan period. Furthermore, the efficiency and equity indicators above suggest the need for further strengthening of the general education system, especially the low-quality indicators that show low completion rates, low pupil-book ratio and very low contact hours as a result of inadequate staff.

2.2.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The transition rate from grade 7 to grade 8 in 2019 stood at 47% for both girls and boys whilst from grade 9 to grade 10 the transition rate was 29.5% (32% for boys and 27% for girls). This is an indicator that the district has a lot to do to improve performance for learners in grade 9.

This becomes less desirable a statistic when we look at the completion rates at grade 7, 9 and 12 in the same year 2019. At grade 7 the completion rate in 2019 was 38.9% (1167 learners who passed / about 3,000 total population of learners who are supposed to be

in grade 7); at grade 9, the completion rate was 11.8% (292 learners who passed grade 9 / about 2,500 total population of learners who are supposed to be in grade 9). This is a worrying indicator because very few children of grade 9 going age in Zimba progressed 10. The implication is that others may opt to stop school all together. There is need to put more effort at this stage of schooling/education.

A key challenge affecting the education sector is the high pupil-teacher ratio due to inadequate infrastructure. There is also inadequate accommodation for teachers which affects teacher performance and availability.

2.2.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

2.2.3.1 Availability of Service

Submissions from the community meetings held revealed that whilst Zimba has 80 Schools spread across all parts of the district, more than 90% of the Schools are not located within the nationally set standard walkable distance of 5km. This is detrimental to education as learners in lower grades especially absent themselves more often. Some communities in Kanyanga, Mbwiko and Mulamfu wards are located over 25km from the nearest School. Learners tire due to walking these long distances to get to School thereby compromising concertation levels. Ultimately, poor results in national examinations is the end result leading to high dropout rates, low completion and transition rates. With this in mind, there is need to invest in more infrastructure and human resource.

Additionally, all schools seem to have a challenge of either inadequate infrastructure or inadequate members of staff and in most cases a combination of both.

Further, the district does not have special schools for children/learners with special education needs (CSEN). Equally, there are no tertiary institutions for learners to further their education beyond Secondary level.

2.2.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Sectors across the economy require different skills and hence workers with different levels of education. Focus on enhancing the quality of training and increasing its relevance to the needs of industry, therefore, becomes critical to development. General level of education attainment remains appears to be slowly improving, tertiary education in the district remains critically low, affecting employability opportunities. Access to the better jobs in that sector, for example in health or education, is largely restricted to those educated to upper secondary or tertiary level. The same is true of the trade or construction sectors where, at national level, over 60 percent of those working there have at least secondary education

2.2.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

2.2.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

According to the Zimba District Education Board Office database, 2020, the district has a total of 27,812 pupils. By the year 2030, it is projected that the district will have a total number of more than 40,700 pupils. This entails that investment in education facilities will become a major concern. For instance, the current teacher pupil ratio for Zimba is 1:58 but if more teachers are not deployed in the next 10 years, the teacher pupil ratio will be more than 1 teacher to 85 pupils which is way above the national target of 1 teacher to 45 pupils. To avert this, we will need about 200 more teachers to be deployed within the planned period which should simultaneously be married with construction of more than 369 staff houses (including the current shortfall of 169).

On classrooms, currently the district has a shortfall of 216 classrooms and 7,115 desks. With the expected increase in number of pupils to be enrolled, this means that more than 315 classrooms (equivalent to more than 35 regular Schools) and more than 10,300 desks respectively. And as the urban population increases as projected, more Schools both Primary and Secondary Schools will have to be constructed. This is because, currently, out of a total 80 schools, only 12 are in Zimba ward while the remaining 68 are in the rural part of the district with the nearest being 49km from the CBD. Additionally, most of these schools are located outside the nationally set standard walking distance of 5km radius for the pupils.

2.2.4.1.1 Needs Assessment

With the projected increase in children enrolled in School over the next 10 years almost doubling, there will be need for expansion of existing educational infrastructure as follows if demand is to be met:

- Construction of 315 Classrooms (equivalent to more than 21 regular Schools)
- Procurement of more than 10,300 desks
- Construction of about 369 staff houses

The funding for these projects is anticipated to come from Government, Donors and other stakeholders.

2.2.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The following development programmes are being implemented to enhance human development through education;

As it is projected, the population of children of the School going age is expected to increase in the next 10 years and beyond. To meet this demand, currently the Government is constructing a new Secondary School through the Zambia Education Enhancement Project (ZEEP) with support from World Bank. This day Secondary School (Mankubu Day Secondary School at Siamoono in Mangonda Ward) was planned to be implemented in phases. Phase 1 which commenced in 2019 comprised the construction of 1x2 CRB, 1x2 Science/Home Economics Laboratory, Boys' ablution block) and has since been completed and 31 Grade 8 pupils and 26 Grade 10 pupils were enrolled and 13 teachers were deployed to the same school in 2020. Phase 2 which comprises the construction of 2 semi-detached houses for teachers, 1x3 Classroom block (CRB), an administration block and a girl's ablution block commenced in 2020.

Once this Secondary School is completed, the following targets will be met: 1x2 Classroom Block, Two 1x3CRB, 1x2 Science Laboratory and Home Economics, 1x2 semi-detached staff houses, sewerage disposal system, ablution blocks, administration block and an incinerator. The project is expected to cost over K2,900,000 out of which a total of K1,989,873.24 was received for phase 1 and part of phase 2.

The project once completed will increase access to quality Secondary education in Mangonda ward and other surrounding wards such as Luyaba and Siamafumba. Additionally, the population will increase in Mangonda ward as a result of the new members of staff. Government has approved an establishment of over 50 members of Staff. This may further lead to new business ventures to meet the demands of the School. New private housing units may also be constructed with the target being the teachers and support staff at the new Secondary School.

Ultimately, this project will contribute positively to various Key Performance Indicators on Access (Net Enrolment Rate at Secondary level), Equity (Gender Parity), Quality (Pupil-Teacher Ratio, Book Ratios, Pass Rates, Numeracy and Life Skills) and Efficiency (Transition Rates, Dropout Rates and Repetition Rates).

2.2.5 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns

The continuation of existing trend of development in the district has an impact on land use. The rate of sector growth is above average in the district, as school facilities development has continued by both government and private sector. Non-Government Organizations have continued to collaborate with the government by supplementing government efforts through construction of new school facilities and staff accommodation mainly in rural areas of the district in order to reduce the deficits in staff accommodation and school facilities. With the population projected to increase, school

facilities development will demand a total maximum of land and population distribution will continue to be concentrated in the development area.

2.2.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

2.2.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends On the Environment and Climate Change

In terms of the need to conserve and preserve the environment, the sector plays an important role in community sensitization through the pupils. The sector has built a strategy to ensure that by engaging in tree planting activities, schools contribute to the development of a sustainable climate change resilient setting. In addition, through the monthly community cleaning exercise (Keep Zambia Clean, Green and Healthy campaign) the sector has been active in keeping the environment clean, green and safe.

2.2.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Education is one of the most important factors for empowerment for women and men. Education and training of women in Zambia has been influenced by socio-cultural, economic and historical factors. Historically the colonial government adopted policies that favoured males to the exclusion of women. The initial integration strategies were to enable women learn how to be better mothers and wives and, therefore, tended to concentrate on the home economics and social etiquette training. In many, especially rural households, the limited educational resources are made available for boys' education and not for girls' education, the rationale being that the girls will eventually be married off and the husbands will look after them. There are important male-female differentials in access to education in Zambia.

At entry to the primary level, there are generally an equal number of girls and boys. Female dropout from school begins to assume significance in Grade 4, such that by the end of secondary school only about one-third of the students are female. At the tertiary level, the male-female gap widens further, with females representing only about 20% of students. Vocational and technical training reveals similar trends of low female enrolments, trends that date back to the earliest days of these institutions.

In Zambia, the education sector has put more emphasis on the need for gender inclusiveness in the acquisition of knowledge. As the industry has continued to log substantial milestones in the number of women accessing education and engaging in decision-making at both national and local levels, this is a full paradigm shift. The industry has ensured that the numerous competent classes are taken into account by designing schools that are open to pupils with special needs. The sector has also seen funding from NGOs such as UNICEF, which continue to provide meals to all school children, infrastructure development through provision of separate clean and safe water and sanitation services for boys and girls. This has improved hygiene levels especially

for girls. World Bank has also supported keeping girls in school by meeting their educational needs.

2.2.8 Summary for the sector

Education sector ensures the provision of quality education services in order to reduce illiteracy levels in the district. However, the core problem affecting the development of the sector is high illiteracy levels due to inadequate infrastructure (schools), classroom space, staff accommodation, water and sanitary facilities in the district. This has created lapses in the quality of service provision to communities

2.2.9 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified

The major underlying factor contributing to the identified issues is as demonstrated by the existing teacher/pupil ratio in the district, which stands at 1:58 against the recommended 1:25 teacher/pupil ratio, insufficient funding for the sector and understaffing of teachers in schools. The financing of school infrastructure programs has not been secured in order to accommodate the population growth in the district, which in turn has contributed to an increase in enrolment levels. Poor basic facilities, such as a lack of decent housing, a lack of access to clean drinking water and other necessities, have resulted in staff shortages in some schools, especially in rural areas.

In addition, due to inadequate secondary schools in the district, pupils in areas with no secondary schools and unable to afford access to boarding schools prefer to rent accommodation near the schools and live on their own. This has led to a high number of dropouts among girls due to pregnancies because teachers and parents do not always monitor them.

2.3 WATER AND SANITATION

2.3.1 Key Government Priorities Being and to Be Implemented at A Local Level

Access to water and sanitation services is a key component of all aspects of sustainable development by all segments of the population and this challenge becomes more important when factoring population growth by 2030. To enhance their productivity, all industries need access to sufficient water and sanitation services. Poor water supply and sanitation conditions are major contributors to the burden of disease and expose people to water-borne diseases and related ailments. There is need to increase levels of access to

clean and safe water and sanitation services for people in rural and urban areas. To achieve this, strategies to facilitate water and sanitation services provision and priorities the utilization of clean and safe water among households will be intensified.

Strategies will be undertaken during the Plan period to address water supply and sanitation challenges with a view to improving the living conditions of citizens. Water conservation and water-related disaster management coordination will also be incorporated in all strategies to mitigate effects of climate change and variability. Key priorities to be implemented include;

- a) Water quality monitoring improvement;
- b) Water supply and sanitation and hygiene promotion,
- c) Communication and advocacy enhancement;
- d) Sector coordination enhancement; and
- e) Capacity development;
- f) Water supply and sanitation infrastructure development;
- g) Sustainable operations and maintenance improvement;
- h) Water and sanitation management promotion; and
- i) Keep Zambia Clean Campaign promotion.

2.3.2 Description of The Existing State of Development

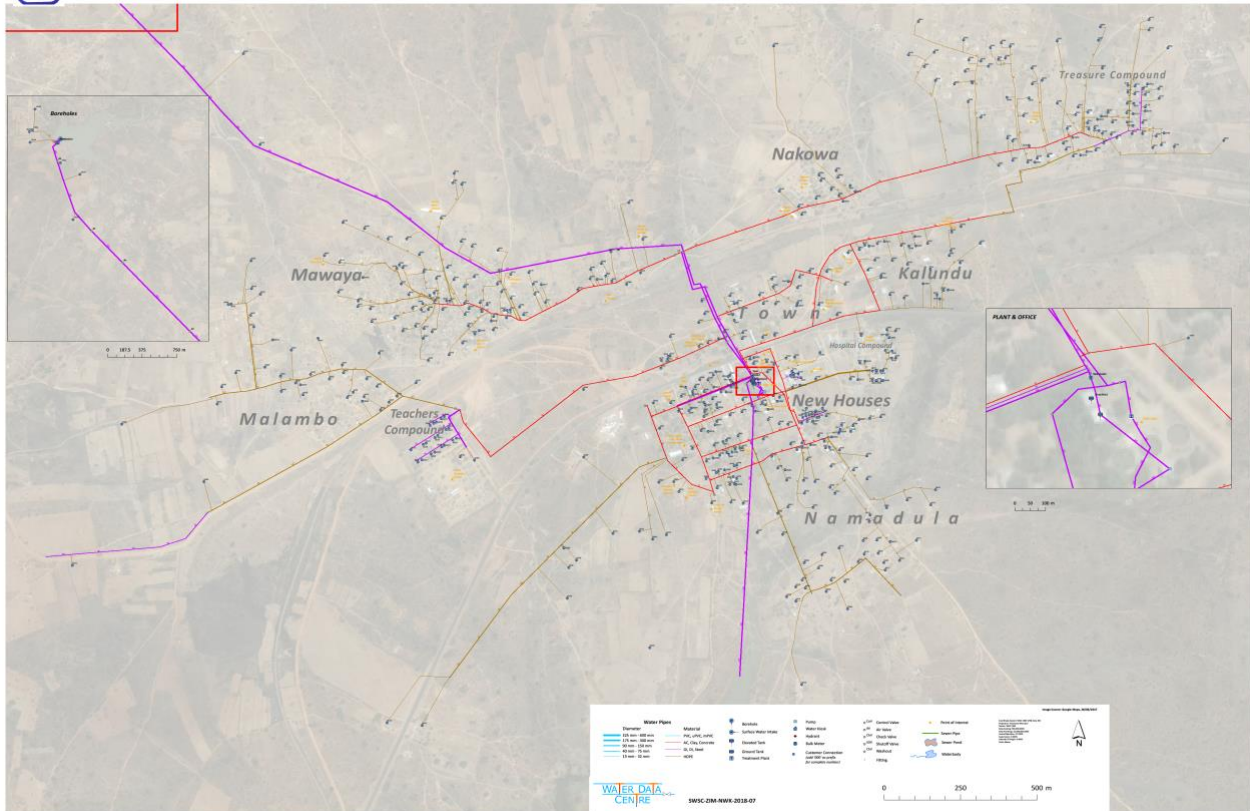
2.3.2.1 Availability of Service

2.3.2.1.1 Urban Water Supply

Water in the urban area is been supplied through the installed boreholes and a water reticulation system by Southern Water and Sanitation Company (SWSC). Currently, in the urban area of the district, 690 households are connected to water supply network representing a total population of 4,140 (SWSC:2020). However, the total urban households stand at 2,112 representing a total population of 12,671 (Zimba Town Council:2020). This leaves a total of 67% (1,421) of households not connected to piped water as shown on distribution network figure below.

The current water supply in the urban area is not sufficient to promote good hygiene practices.

Figure 17: Urban water distribution network



Source 1: SWSC, 2020

The average daily production 581m³ /day (441m³/day and 140m³/day of surface ground water respectively with a town urban population. The household served is 690 giving a coverage of 43%. The current daily water demand stands at 936m³/day. The deficit is about 355m³/day. The current weighted average on supply hours is 18. Projected water demand by 2030 is 2,980m³/day with a projected urban population of 19,866 people at a projected growth rate of 4.6%.

Table 5: Urban Water current demand and production

Service	Current Production (M3/Day)	Current Demand (M3/Day)	Current Deficit(M3/Day)	Demand By 2030(M3/Day)
Water	581	936	355	2980

2.3.2.1.2 Urban Sanitation

In the township and peri-urban areas, provision of the sanitation system is the responsibility of the southern water and sewerage company (SWSC). As piped water connections increase, the demand for a waterborne sanitation system become apparent. However, there appears to be no plan for SWSC to put in a sewage system in the foreseeable future due to capital costs. The majority of the rural community uses traditional pit latrines for excreta disposal

At present, the township has no sewer connections apart from the a few teachers houses at Zimba Secondary school. The rest of the town has onsite sanitation, which includes Septic Tanks, VIP toilets and improve latrines. The major source of the township water supply is the Sianankanga dam whose yield reduces in summer (between October and November) affecting water supply. Access to sanitation in urban remains a major challenge, both in terms of access and revenue generation to facilitate further investments in expansion, rehabilitation and recurrent costs supporting operations and maintenance. Rural water supply and sanitation

2.3.2.1.3 Rural water supply and sanitation

National standards demand that water point should be accessed within 500m radius of each household. However, only 5,195 households live within a radius of 500m of the water facility in the rural areas. The local authority provides rural water through the 291 boreholes found across different communities in the district. Results from recent headcount show that number of households have increased from 13,854 in 2010 to 109,560 in 2020. However, from the 14,860 households, only 35% have access to water supply within their 500m radius while 65% live outside the recommended radius

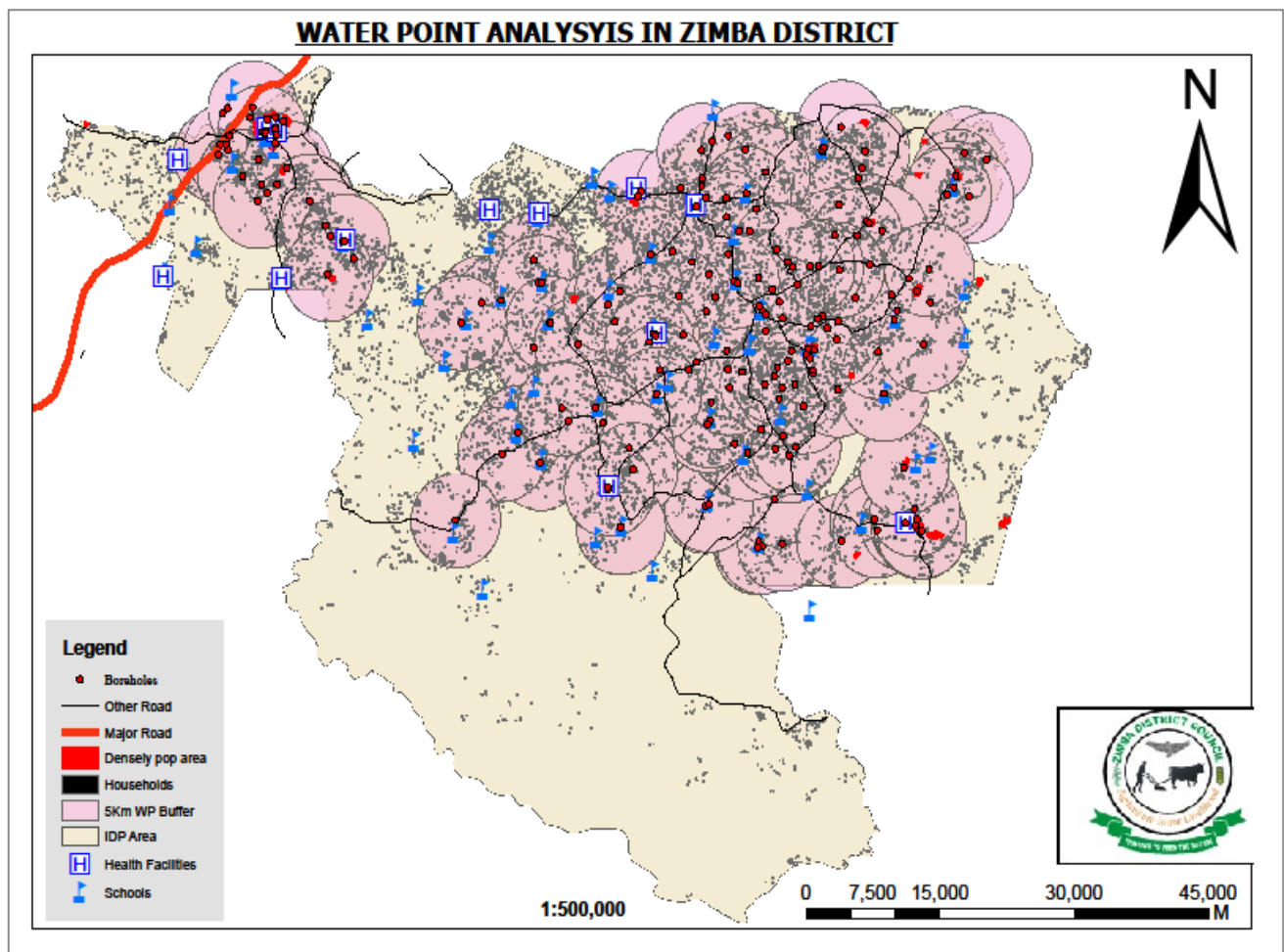
Table 6: Households with access to water, by ward

S./No	Name of ward	Population	Total number of existing boreholes in the ward	Total number of households accessing the boreholes	Total number of HH within 500m radius.
1	CHIDI	9,635	54	2,154	789
2	SIMWATACHELA	5,300	54	2,536	1,055
3	LUYABA	14,712	32	2,371	772
4	MBWIKO	6,402	26	1,337	231
5	ZIMBA	12,669	56	2,849	1,117

6	SIAMAFUMBA	9504	43	2,045	864
7	MULAMFU	6,403	26	1,568	367
8	CHALIMONGELA	6,000	20	2500	105
9	MANGONDA	-	15	3750	675
10	KANYANGA	10,000	36	9,000	487
	TOTAL	80,625	362	30,110	6,462

(Zimba Town Council, 2020).

Figure 18: Zimba district water points



Sanitation coverage is low at 48.2 % (2010 CSO-LCMS). Though the district had made significant strides in community-led total sanitation (CLTS) in recent past, the gains made are slowly reducing as community champions who were trained community mobilization for CLTS appear to be losing steam, and most of the phones they were given for data capture and reporting have broken down and not functioning. This has resulted

into poor reporting on district sanitation. There is need to retrain sanitation community champions and provide phones to enhance reporting. Other champions have completely lost interest as this work is voluntary.

The 2015 CSO – LCMS shows that only 18.3% of people in Zimba had access to improved or adequate sanitation while only 0.8% has access to flushable toilets.

Table 7: Households (H/H) with basic Sanitary Facilities

CONSTITUENCY	WARD	TOTAL H/H	H/H WITH SANITARY FACILITIES
MAPATIZYA	Chidi	1,948	619
	Mulamfu	1,246	-
	Simwatachela	990	469
	Luyaba	2,740	1,156
	Zimba	2,531	830
	Siamafumba	1,993	651
	Mbwiko	1,636	88
	Chalimongela	1,590	1,322
	Mangonda	1,278	1,500
	Kanyanga	1,899	1,500
TOTAL		18,051	8,135

(Zimba Town Council, 2020).

The table above shows that only 3,813 households out of 13,284 total households in Zimba have access to improved sanitation (sanitation facility that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact) representing 28.70% only. Adequate sanitation facility meets the following elements in its definition of:

- Flushable/ pour flush to pit latrine
- flush toilet
- pit latrine with slab or covered pit
- ventilated improved pit latrine
- septic tank

The remaining 72.3% of the population which is mostly in the rural parts of Zimba fall under the following types of sanitation which are:

a). *Unimproved*: This is the use of pit latrines without a slab or platform. e.g. bucket latrine, hanging latrines, ordinary latrines, etc.

b). *Open Defecation*: This is the disposal of human faces in fields, forests, ditches, open bodies of water, or other open spaces, or with solid waste.

2.3.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Urban water supply is characterized by constant bursts on the gravity line from the source as these pipes have outlived their life span. Service coverage is low, with only few households connected to the piped network. Though consumers receive water regularly, the number of hours of supply is low. Infrastructure is in poor condition requiring major rehabilitation and upgrade. However, recapitalization in new infrastructure remains a hollow dream, with the commercial utility facing huge financial challenge to raise project finance.

Water sources remain a challenge as the dams dry up, a situation which has recently been exacerbated by severe effects of climate change induced dry spell resulting in reduced rainfall. This has resulted in poor service delivery and compromise on the drinking water quality as the water supply continues to depreciate by mid-year end.

2.3.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

2.3.3.1 Availability of Service

Submissions from the community meeting held indicated that access to clean and safe water supply and sanitation remains a challenge in all the wards.

Households in urban areas had more access to improved sources of drinking water compared to rural areas. Most of the communities in the rural wards had water point constructed over the 500m radius and health facilities such as Mapatizya Clinic had no water sources within their catchment area. Furthermore, water resources management systems for collection, analysis and generation of products and services for various users are not enhanced.

2.3.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

A standard of one water point per 40 households (or 250 persons) is used (by the district Council) for locating or siting water points. A distance 500 meters is also considered as standard for accessibility. Every household must be within a distance of 500 meters to the borehole. During focus group discussions held in selected rural communities, sentiments that came from the community indicated that access to safe water supply and

sanitation continues to be an issue in the District. In rural wards such as Kanyanga, Mbawiko and Chalimongela, people still cover long distances over 500m to access water and sanitation. The community members indicated that people still practice open defecation due to inadequate sanitation services and also indicated that most of the boreholes are nonfunctional and the urban water is erratic coupled with leakages. An assessment done by the community reviewed that about 400 additional water points will be required up to 2025. This number may be reduced where piped water supply is increased such as within Zimba Township.

2.3.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

2.3.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Water is a key element of life. As the population grows, the demand for water mounts and pressure on finite water resources intensifies. Climate change, which is also closely tied to population growth, will also lead to greater pressures on the availability of water resources. Population growth particularly will limit the amount of water available per person, because an increase in per capita water consumption driven by development will intensify water demand, straining the local water supply. 2020 population projections indicate that the population of Zimba is at 109,560. The current service provision and quality of water supply and sanitation does not meet the current demand. About 60% of the local communities still does not have access to clean and safe water and sanitation. Therefore, with the projected population increase of 171,778 by 2030, seriously puts pressure on the available services. We do know that the population will continue growing, and this will impact water availability. Growth in populations means mounting demand and competition for water for domestic, industrial, and municipal uses. Water is also needed for agriculture. Investing in efforts that slow the rates of population growth through increasing access to voluntary family planning services can help ensure that ample water is available for food production, ecosystem health, and political and social stability. Currently, the population stands at 109,560 with 30,110 house-holds accessing water from 362 boreholes. To meet the demands for water, a total of 498 boreholes are needed for the projected 171,778 population by 2030.

2.3.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

In order to improve the current situation as well as cater for the population of the district 10 years from now, SWSC is installing new water pipes from Sianankanga Dam (the main water supply) to the treatment plant to reduce on leakages and improve on water supply and sanitation. The current works involve replacing steel pipes with PVC pipes for a distance of about 3.2km from the water reservoir to the treatment plant. These works follow the government investments of over one million Kwacha in 2018-2019 in

improving the dam embankment and raising the spillway from 0.5 meter to 1 meter. Other projects include but not limited to the extension of water network in Namadula Compound under CDF has been done, also network extension in Treasure compound funded by Care International, Extension of network and connection of households with water in Malambo. For sanitation, it will be the construction of 155 VIP toilets in Malambo and sludge drying beds by end of 2020.

Ground water exploration (sinking of deep wells) is our future plan so that the cost of doing business can be reduced. We can also reserve land for water facilities such as Sewerage ponds, storage tanks and well fields.

The proposed development programmes include; putting up a new water treatment plant, ground water exploration ,installation of a new rising main from Sianankanga dam (250mm), construction of a down dam upstream of exiting Sinankanga dam to cater for other users hence reducing water pollution, increase storage capacity from current total of 250 m³ to at least 2980m³ , increase coverage by extending the water distribution network to newly opened areas such as Mantanyani Treasure, and Namadula, and increasing metering ratio from the current 73% to 100%. In the case of sanitation, it is the improvement of coverage by putting sewerage infrastructure (Sewer ponds and sewer lines) and management of onsite sanitation.

2.3.5 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns

In view of the continuation of the current trend in the development of the sector, the district will continue to report growth in agricultural and livestock activities alongside the water supplies it has created. This means that the distribution of the population would continue in the same pattern along the plateau where water points are concentrated.

2.3.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

2.3.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends On the Environment and Climate Change

The district would report high levels of environmental pollution, provided the continuation of the current weak sanitation pattern in urban areas. In essence, this would contaminate the soil, ground and water supplies and potentially compromise human and animal life.

2.3.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Changes in rainfall are more serious for Zimba district. Natural systems (e.g., forests failing to regenerate, rivers and streams failing to hold water, groundwater aquifers drying up) and slump in food productivity, human health and water resources have been greatly affected by severe, pervasive impacts which are difficult to adapt. The drying up of water sources has affected especially women and girls who are traditionally believed to be the providers of water at home for various uses. Women and girls have to walk long distances to look for clean and safe water making them vulnerable and compromise on hygiene. However, an improvement in the water supply system especially for the urban area and some parts of the rural area has helped alleviate the burden on women and girls traveling long distances to access clean and healthy drinking water. The availability of clean water has improved hygiene practices for both men and women, particularly for girls with regard to menstrual hygiene.

2.3.8 Summary for the sector

The core problem affecting Water and Sanitation Sector is inadequate clean and safe water supply for domestic and agricultural use in the district especially in rural areas. This is resulting from unequal distribution of water resource infrastructure, a situation contributing to poor sanitation levels and increase in poverty levels

2.3.9 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified

The underlying factor contributing to the identified Issues is mainly the lack of spatial analysis in the distribution of water point. This had caused biased drilling and installation of boreholes in the rural parts of the district. In the urban area it's the inadequate resources by the water utility to expand the current network.

2.4 POVERTY

2.4.1 Key Government Priorities Being and to be Implemented at a Local Level

Zimba still remains resolved to reducing poverty and vulnerability among its citizens through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs are part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which seeks, among other things, to end poverty and reduce vulnerabilities by 2030. At a local level, the district will in line with SDG number 1 implement nationally appropriate social protection systems to achieve substantial coverage of the poor and vulnerable. This will ensure that all men and

women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, and access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance. This is with a view to reduce social exclusion and enhance their productive capacities. Key government local priorities being and to be implemented are as indicated below;

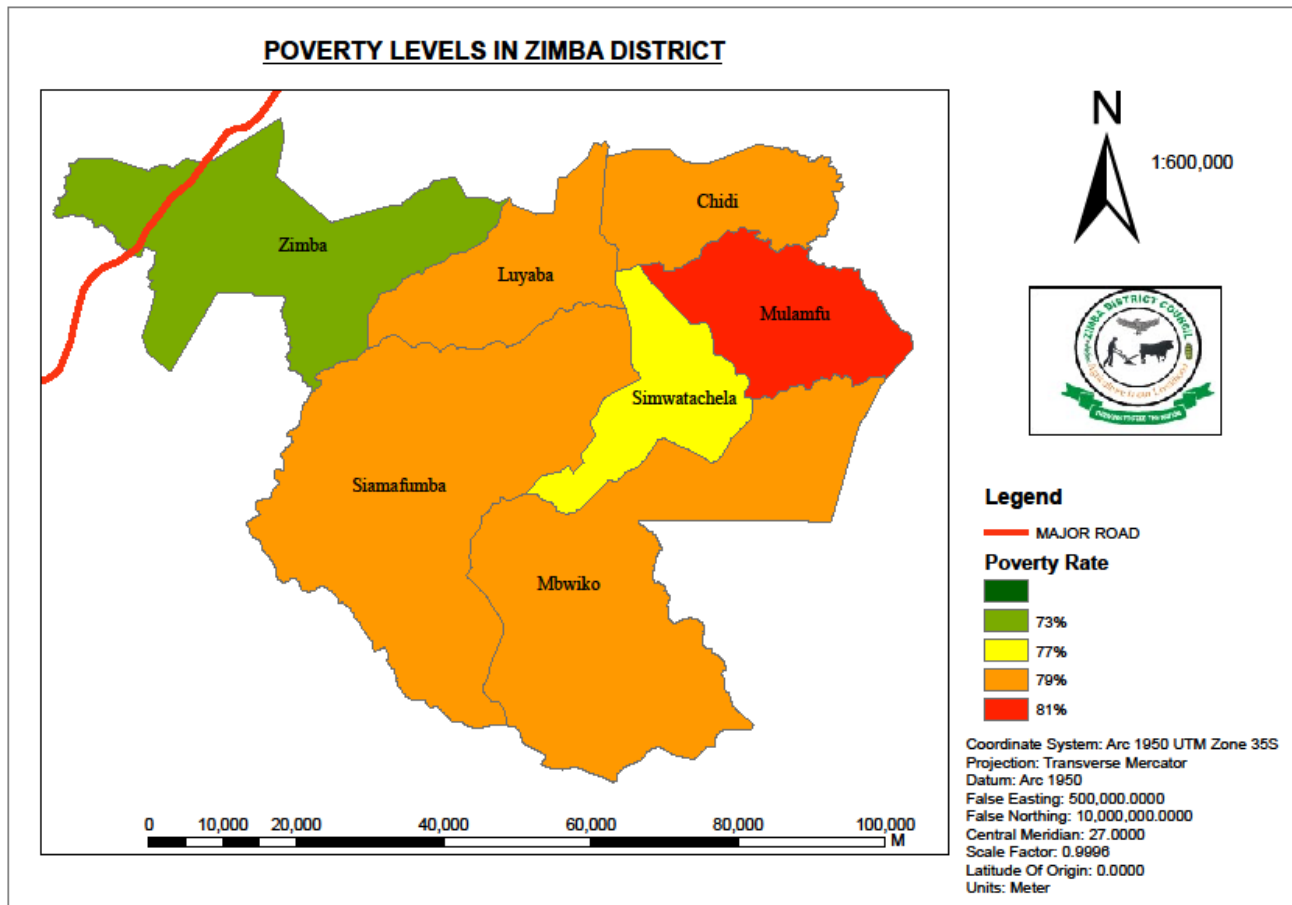
- a) Social protection coordination strategy development;
- b) Social cash transfer enhancement;
- c) Farmer input support programme enhancement;
- d) Food security pack enhancement;
- e) Home grown school feeding enhancement;
- f) Public welfare assistance scheme enhancement;
- g) Access to health and education services promotion;
- h) Social protection programme targeting enhancement;

2.4.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

2.4.2.1 Availability of Service

Poverty remain high in Zimba at 79% according to the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (CSO, 2015). This is attributed to its rural set up, with the majority of its populations engaged in subsistence agriculture characterised by below a ton productivity per hectare. Reduced rainfall has exacerbated the already dire situation threatening household food security, access to safe clean water and income. Only 17.1% has access to electricity for cooking and energy while 84% use fire wood for cooking and heating.

Figure 19: Poverty Rates per Ward



The number of vulnerable households has also been on the rise and comprises people with limited access to essential services that are necessary for human survival such as health, education, water and sanitation. In addition, poor nutrition, which in part is a function of food insecurity in poor households, further erodes the human capital potential. This reinforces the intergenerational transfer of poverty and keeps these households trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty. Vulnerable groups currently include: female-headed households, child-headed households, persons with disabilities, orphaned children, the chronically ill and elderly people.

Extrapolation of provincial poverty data by household size, gender, and child status reveal a glaring picture for Zimba:

2.4.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

2.4.2.2.1 Household size

The incidence of poverty varies directly with the size of the household. Incidence of

poverty in one-person households was 55 percent. The figure rises to 64 percent in 2-3 person households, 70 percent in 4-5 person households, 75 percent in 6-9 person households, and 81 percent in households with 10 persons or more.

2.4.2.2.2 Gender

Statistics show that female-headed households are in fact poorer than male headed households with poverty rated at 56.7% in female headed households and 53.8% in male headed households respectively.

2.4.2.2.3 Poverty and Education

Statistics show that poverty levels decline as level of education increase for head of household rated at 87.9% no education, 83.5% primary education, 68.1% secondary education and 19.2% tertiary (2015 LCMS).

2.4.2.2.4 Poverty and employment status

Poverty levels are higher among households headed by persons that are engaged in subsistence farming activities, at 80.3 percent.

2.4.2.2.5 Poverty and age

The level of poverty progressively increases to 79% among households headed by persons falling in the age range of 35 to 54 years. The households with lowest poverty rates are those headed by persons aged 25 to 34 years.

2.4.2.2.6 Youth

The youth constitute 30 per cent of the district population, this presents a challenge as well as an opportunity in the development of the district.

2.4.2.2.7 Unemployment

Is by far the most significant challenge faced by this group and this is because majority of them do not have appropriate vocational or professional training and therefore have limited chances of fully participating in the labour market. There is need for sustained efforts to create skills and training Centre's and thereafter employment opportunities. Zambia's Vision 2030 has identified youth empowerment as one of the efforts to reduction of poverty.

2.4.2.2.8 Disability

The proportion of population with disability in Zambia is 2 percent according to the 2010

Census report. The proportion in the rural areas was higher in urban areas at 2.4 and 1.4 respectively. Data was collected from all wards on persons living with disabilities in the district. From the data collected, 349 persons were found with some disability, out of which were 322 females and were 27 males. The disabilities with the highest number and assumed to be most common in the district are those visually impaired and hearing impairment.

2.4.2.2.9 Labor force

Labor force is defined as the number of people aged 12 or older of either sex who are participating actively in economic activities, that is, they are ready to supply their labor for the production of economic good and services. Labor force participation rate is the total labor force expressed as a percentage of the working age population and measures the extent of an economies working age population that is economically active. Though district level data is not available, extrapolation of provincial data show that 57.4% of the labor force is economically active while 42.6 % is economically inactive. The interpretation of this statistic is that 42.6% of the people who should be productively engaged in economic activities is sitting idle, which has serious implications on the local economic development of the district. This could be an indication that there is abundant supply of labor but inadequate employment opportunities. The district should therefore put in interventions that will create decent jobs and spur economic activity.

2.4.3 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process

2.4.3.1 Availability of Service

Results from focus group discussions during stakeholder consultations view failures of agricultural sector policies as being the major cause for their poverty conditions. Specifically, participants in focus group discussion stated enumerated the following causes;

- late arrival of agricultural inputs;
- inadequate infrastructure support;
- absence of agricultural finance/credit;
- weak extension services;
- expensive agricultural inputs;
- livestock diseases and
- absence of protection from scrupulous buyers of agricultural products

Other causes were said to be poor road infrastructure, lack of jobs, poor access to health

due to long distances to health centre, long distance to safe and clean water sources, and poor but expensive education.

In urban areas, the greatest expressed concern was lack of gainful employment opportunities, and poor and expensive health and education facilities. Late payment of retirement benefits was also often cited. Participants further associated laziness, old age, orphaned, chronically ill, and disabled with the state of being poor. Lack of capital to start/expand business has also been cited.

2.4.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

2.4.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

According to the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (CSO, 2015) poverty levels remain high in Zimba at 79%. If we use the 2010 population (69,877) as the base population according to CSO, this means that 55,202 people out of 69,877 are poor.

This becomes even worse if figures are projected to the year 2030 envisaged to have a total population of about 171,778. At that time, all things being equal, about 135,705 will be poor. In simple terms, nearly 4 people out of 5 will be poor. These alarming poverty levels are mainly attributed to high unemployment rate caused by a small formal sector and to some extent, low levels of education. The District Education Board Office 2020 database highlights that literacy levels in the district are at 36% whilst numeracy levels stand at 30% which is below the National literacy levels of 55.3% according to Room to Read (2019). The increased population will put more pressure on social amenities.

Further, in the medium and long term, with this trend, the district is in a difficult situation because a greater proportion of children in the district will be dependent on a smaller proportion of working people to support it. However, the large numbers of young people represent a great economic potential, but only if adequate investment is made in their health, entrepreneurship and education; thereby stimulating new economic opportunities for them resulting in reduced poverty levels.

2.4.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The district has been working tirelessly in implementing interventions aimed at mitigating the impact of poverty to poverty situation especially on severely hit households. Some of the interventions include;

- Construction of a modern market shelter

The Zambian government in partnership with the Germany government under the Kfw project constructed a modern market shelter with support infrastructure which was

commissioned in 2020. The market is providing a clean and safe trading environment for 132 market traders who are mostly women. The market has attracted traders from different parts of the district and beyond to seek stable marketing opportunities for their livelihood.

- Construction of Siandwazi irrigation scheme

The small scale dam supports about Fifty (50) households in vegetable production and animal watering. The irrigation scheme covers an area of about 5 hectares of land. The dam was supported with funding from SAM project, an agricultural and livelihood local NGO with technical support from Government under the Ministry of Agriculture. The project costed slightly over one million Kwacha. The implementation of the dam has seen an increase in population around the area and a community school has emerged. Previously there were about 20 households translating to over 120 people in the area, while as of 2020 the population stands slightly above 300 people representing an increase of 30 more households.

- Construction of Lifalale irrigation scheme

In 2018, the government of the republic of Zambia through the Ministry of Water Resources Development rehabilitated and upgraded the Lifalale dam in Mangonda ward. The upgrading included; the expansion of the embankment and also designing the irrigation scheme which was not in the initial dam design. The embankment has been raised to improve water holding capacity and support the irrigation scheme under construction.

Although the Government had been implementing the social protection programme, few of the vulnerable and poor people have been able to get out of the poverty trap in the district. A gap and coherence analysis survey of non-contributory transfer programmes identified a number of key challenges:

- a) programmes were fragmented and reached only a small fraction of the poor and vulnerable;
- b) vulnerable and poor children in particular were not sufficiently covered by existing social protection programmes and their needs were not adequately addressed;
- c) people in the active age group had little access to livelihood promotion programmes, the main one – the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) – not reaching the poorest farmers;
- d) the benefit levels were not adequate, accounting for too small a fraction of recipients' consumption;
- e) the social protection systems were primarily geared towards rural areas and there was little provision for vulnerable and poor people

in urban areas;

- f) there was strong resistance to “double dipping”, limiting potential for complementarities across programmes in the protection and promotion pillar, and the establishment of sustainable graduation strategies.

2.4.5 Summary for the sector

Social Protection Sector ensures the livelihood improvement in women and vulnerable groups in the district. Unfortunately, the core problem affecting the development of the sector is widespread poverty resulting from crop failure and drought.

2.4.6 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified

The limited sources of income push most households into poverty. Some settlements are in far-flung areas and have no access to markets for their produce due to bad road networks. This predicament denies these households income for the improvement of their welfare

2.5 TRANSPORT

2.5.1 Key Government Priorities Being and to Be Implemented at A Local Level

A well-functioning transport system has the potential to reduce the overall cost of doing business, thereby contributing to the attainment of a diversified and resilient economy for sustained growth and socio-economic transformation. An improved transport system and infrastructure will enable efficiency in the movement of goods and people.

Zimba remains determined to deliver improved transport infrastructure to grow the economy and improve socio-economic opportunities within the district. Investment in improved transport systems and infrastructure will drive wider economic benefits, including supporting growth and creation of jobs, raising the productive capacity of the economy, driving efficiency and boosting competitiveness. Some of the priorities to be implemented in Zimba include;

- a) Road infrastructure construction;
- b) Road infrastructure maintenance;
- c) Road infrastructure upgrading and rehabilitation; and
- d) safety enhancement.

2.5.2 Description of The Existing State of Development

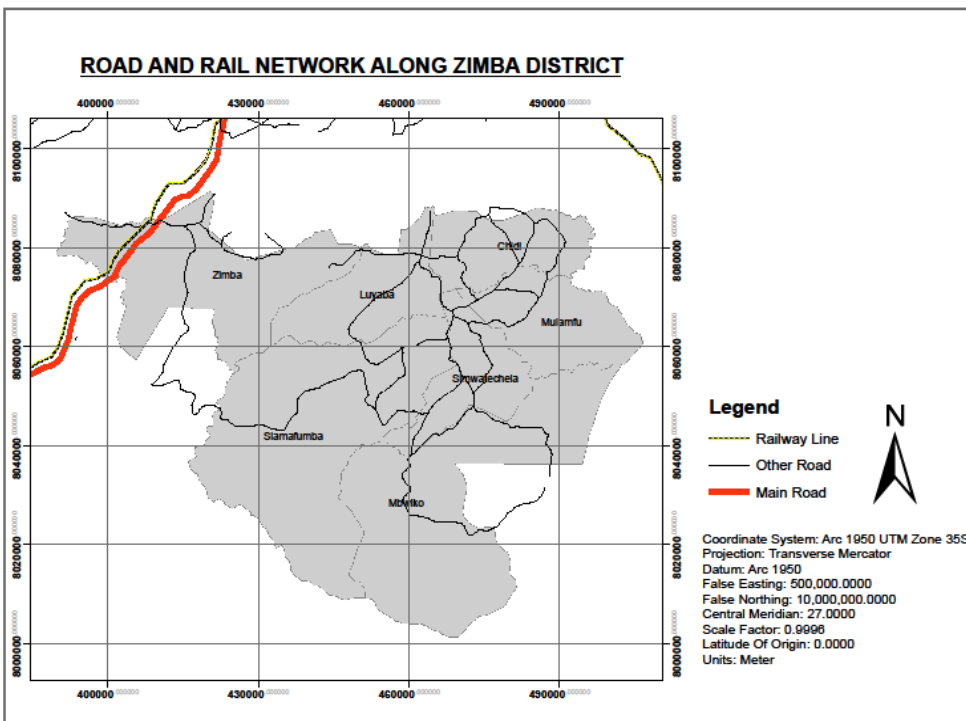
2.5.2.1 Availability of Service

2.5.2.1.1 Road Transport/Network

The main district road is the T1 (the Great North Road) which links Zimba District to Lusaka City and Livingstone City. The District has 3 district roads measuring 115.6Km and 17 primary feeder roads (See Figure 21 below) which needs to be rehabilitated and upgraded to bituminous standard. Apart from the Great North Road, all other roads in the district are not tarred and in poor condition. Rural communities still depend on ox-carts, motorbikes, bicycles while others walk on foot Though basically a rural district and may best be classified as agricultural, Zimba's proximity to Livingstone (70km to the township) gives it potential to be the fast-growing district in manufacturing, commerce and trade. The township has some defined roads although most of them are not named.

Public road transport consists mainly of buses, mini-buses and taxis. Currently, Zimba has no bus terminus hence operates as a transit town for buses and mini buses. Taxis mostly cover residential areas of Zimba and neighbouring districts. To improve the operation of public transport system, the Council has secured land for a designated Bus Station.

Figure 20: Zimba District Road and Railway Network



Source: Zimba Town Council, 2020

2.5.2.1.2 Railway Transport

The railway line that connects Southern Africa to East Africa passes right through Zimba district via the nation's capital Lusaka. Clearly, this provides good transportation of goods from within and outside the district. (Refer to Figure 21 above)

2.5.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

2.5.2.2.1 Road Maintenance

Township roads cover a total of 585.7Km of which 35km is bituminous, 419Km is earth and 131.7Km is gravel as shown in table below.

Table 8: Township Road Network and Coverage

Item	Road Network	Total (Km)
1	Bituminous surface	35
2	Earth	419
3	Gravel	131.7
4	Total	585.7

Table 9: Condition of Township roads

No	Road	Distance (Km)	Condition
	Muziya	1	Poor
	Catholic	1.4	Poor
	T1-Connect	0.4	Poor
	Treasure	2.5	Poor
	Nyawa	3	Poor
	Matanyani	2.5	Poor
	Mawaya	5	Poor
	Namadula	3	Poor
	SWSC	0.3	Poor
	Hospital	0.25	Poor

There is dire need to invest in the maintenance and upgrading of Township roads. Due to inadequate funds for the maintenance of roads and drainages, most of the of the roads within the Municipal area have no concrete/lined storm water drains. This situation becomes worse during the rainy season as most of the township areas are flooded. With the advent of climate change, there is likely to be an increase of flooding.

No major road construction or maintenance has become carried in recent years because of inadequate resources. However, minor works such as minor grading, reshaping, restoration of road camber, using the localized material and opening new access roads in new housing areas.

The quality of service provision is measured on the principle of deliverance of goods and services to the community within the stipulated time. However, due to the poor road network in the district, goods are not delivered within an ideal time and people cannot access service due to long travel distances on foot to find transport since roads are not in good condition for vehicle movements.

2.5.3 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process

2.5.3.1 Availability of Service

Submissions from Focus group discussions during a community meeting showed that the district generally has poor road network and some areas are inaccessible. For instance, Nakabimba of Kanyanga ward and Pukuma of Chalimongela ward were reported to have no access roads and bridges making accessibility difficult. This has resulted in poor service provision. Kamukeza and Chilobe of Chalimongela ward, Munenge, of Mbwiko ward are some of the areas identified as hard to reach without road network. Further, it was indicated that the state of the district roads make travel time longer and deters development hence most wards that are far from the CBD of the district are generally poor.

The communities during the public participation and consultative meetings prioritised improvement of the road network in the district. The growth for road network by 2030 will be in the urban and rural productive areas. The productive areas will mainly be the Agricultural, Mining and Tourism areas.

2.5.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The quality of service provision is measured on the principle of delivery of goods and services to the community within the stipulated time. However, due to the poor road network in the district, goods are not delivered within time and people cannot access service due to long travel distances on foot to find transport since roads are not in good condition for vehicle movements.

2.5.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

2.5.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The projected demographic changes over the next ten (10) years are likely to exceed 171,778 people. In turn, the likely demographic change would lead to an increase in traffic on urban and rural roads, thereby further putting pressure on the roads. If interventions are not implemented, conflicts among various road users (motorists, pedestrians, cyclists) for space on the road are likely to occur.

2.5.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

2.5.4.2.1 Improved Rural Connectivity Project (IRCP)

Zimba District is a beneficiary of the above project which aims to facilitate the rehabilitation and maintenance of selected rural roads across the country. The project will be implemented in six (6) provinces Central, Eastern, Luapula, Northern, Muchinga and Southern Provinces under the GRZ a credit facility of Two Hundred Million US Dollars (US\$200 million) contracted from the World Bank to be implemented in for 5 years (i.e., 2 years' rehabilitation and 3 years for maintenance.

The scope of works includes rehabilitation and maintenance of roads and bridges as well as other economic support infrastructure such as agricultural shades, dams, market for the agricultural produce and communication towers. The following roads will be worked on during this period:

- U6 (Kabanga to Mapatizya) – 34km
- U4k (Zimba(T1) to Nyawa - 45.70 km
- U9 (Siamoono D347) to Kanyanga – 35.90km

2.5.5 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns

Currently, the population distribution is in such a way that settlements are concentrated along the main road and railway line for easy access of their goods and services. Therefore, the continuation of existing trend of development in the district will have a negative impact on the district, as creation of settlements will continue to be concentrated along the main road and this will in turn increase the spread of diseases due to high population density.

2.5.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

2.5.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends On the Environment and Climate Change

The increase in population along the roads put pressure on scarce nature resources for livelihood and sustenance. Transportation development has a negative impact on the environment, due to associated clearances of trees (deforestation) to accommodate road construction and settlement displacement.

2.5.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The current transport facilities do not consider the people with special needs and women. In the rural parts of the district, the most common type of transport are trucks which are gender insensitive. The poor transport facilities coupled with bad roads have created a gender gap on access to markets and social facilities especially for women and other vulnerable groups (differently abled persons).

2.5.8 Summary for the sector

The core problem affecting the sector is poor state of the roads, making them impassable especially during the rainy season. This has created a situation where people fail to access social services such as health and education. The poor road network in the district has contributed to high cost of living and increase in poverty rates.

2.5.9 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to The Issues Identified

The roads in the district are in a deplorable state, this is mainly because road maintenance is usually done by the local authority that depend entirely on funding from the government through the Equalization Fund which is usually untimely released. The road projects had been on hold due to the COVID-19, thereby subjected the already deplorable roads to further damage. Furthermore, almost all the roads in the district have no storm water drainages. This has subjected the road to further damage due to soil erosion resulting from heavy downfall.

2.6 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

Information and communication technology (ICT) has been identified as a catalyst for socio-economic development by promoting competitiveness as well as being an enabler of good governance. However, there are several challenges regarding access to and utilization of ICT in Zimba. ICT infrastructure, both public and private, is inadequate and fragmented, resulting in poor connectivity and communication. Despite the above-mentioned challenges faced by the ICT sub-sector, the number of mobile telephone subscribers increased and accessibility to internet services by the public also has continued to increase. This is on account of a rise in mobile cellular coverage, coupled

with the upgrade of mobile networks which has continued to enable the provision of broadband internet services across the country.

2.6.1 Key Government Priorities Being and to Be Implemented at A Local Level

As a District we are focusing on extending Information and Communication Technology (ICT) services into rural areas, as we seek to alleviate poverty, encourage economic and social growth, and overcome a perceived 'digital divide'. However, relatively little is done about how rural communities can benefit from IT services and what impact it is having on rural development. This section endeavors to point out diverse areas in which Information and Communication Technology can be used for rural development and poverty alleviation.

2.6.2 Description of The Existing State of Development

2.6.2.1 Availability and quality of Service

Communication plays a crucial role in the development of the district. The District has potential for high speed internet as the fibre optic cable for global telecommunication giant, *Liquid Telecom*, passes at the nose of the civic centre. Zambia Telecommunication Company Limited (ZAMTEL) is currently the sole provider of the fixed line network, mostly, within the township. The quality of the service is, however, not good due to old age of the system and is mostly provided to institutions.

2.6.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Even though the district currently has a total number of sixteen (16) Communication towers, and these mobile services do not cover all parts of the district, the communication infrastructure is limited. Out of the ten (10) Wards, only Zimba Ward has good connectivity the rest of the wards experience intermittent access to the network

Communication by post through Zambia Postal Services (ZamPost) is available. The address system in the district, just as the national address system, is not up-to-date and may need digitization.

By and large, the fast-growing nature of the district requires a corresponding increase for both telecommunication infrastructure investments to fill the gaps in places without network coverage and to serve the growing population. The Zambia National Broadcasting Services provides radio and television transmission services, which are limited in coverage. Other television services exist via private providers such as Multi-

Choice etc.

2.6.3 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process

2.6.3.1 Availability of Service

During the community meeting, community representatives indicated that the far a community is from the CBD, the lesser the chances of that community to have access to ICT. Areas like Syejumba, Konayuma, Nakabimba, Kamukeza, Chilobe, Pukuma, Tumango) Munenge have no access to communication network let alone the nonexistence of National radio and television transmission services.

2.6.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

In rural wards with some ICT coverage, the signal / connectivity was reported to be poor. On average, the district had poor mobile network in most parts of the rural areas, making communication very difficult especially in cases of emergencies

2.6.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

2.6.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The population changes anticipated in the next ten (10) years will likely reach 171,778 people. The likely change in the population will in turn bring about the increase in increase in demand for ICT services. The current networks will be over loaded since there are a few communication towers in the district.

2.6.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Some rural areas in Zimba are now connected to mobile network, the most recent towers constructed to enhance coverage are in Mulamfu and Siamafumba ward respectively.

2.6.5 Summary for the sector

The core problem affecting the sector is that the district on average has poor mobile network in most part of the rural areas due to inadequate number of communication towers, making communication difficult especially in cases of emergencies. Internet services are usually enjoyed by the people in the urban areas where connectivity seems better than the outskirts.

2.7 ENERGY

2.7.1 Key Government Priorities Being And To Be Implemented At A Local Level

Energy plays a key role in facilitating activity in all sectors of the economy. To ensure universal access to clean, safe, reliable and affordable energy at the lowest cost, and concluding from the analysis above, there is therefore, need to increase household connectivity to hydro-electricity, promoting solar technology and use of gas in order to reduce wood utilization, thereby saving the environment from further degradation. Some key government priorities to be implemented are;

2.7.1.1 Rural electrification promotion

In order to open up the rural areas for development, the Government in partnership with UNICEF and World Bank through Rural Electrification project engaged Zambia Electricity Supply Company(ZESCO) to conduct a feasibility study for the electrification of the two secondary schools in Mangonda and Siamafumba ward. The national grid will not only serve the two schools but will also allow powering of communities, emergency of small scale industries commercial ventures and new communities

2.7.1.2 Peri-urban electrification improvement promotion

In an effort to enhance improved electricity access to rural parts of the district as outlined in the Seventh National Development Plan, Rural Electrification Authority is undertaking electricity connection to some selected peri urban areas (Nakowa, Treasure, Malambo, Mawaya and Zimba site and service). However, the project implementation has been taking shape at a very slow pace in the district.

2.7.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

2.7.2.1 Availability of Service

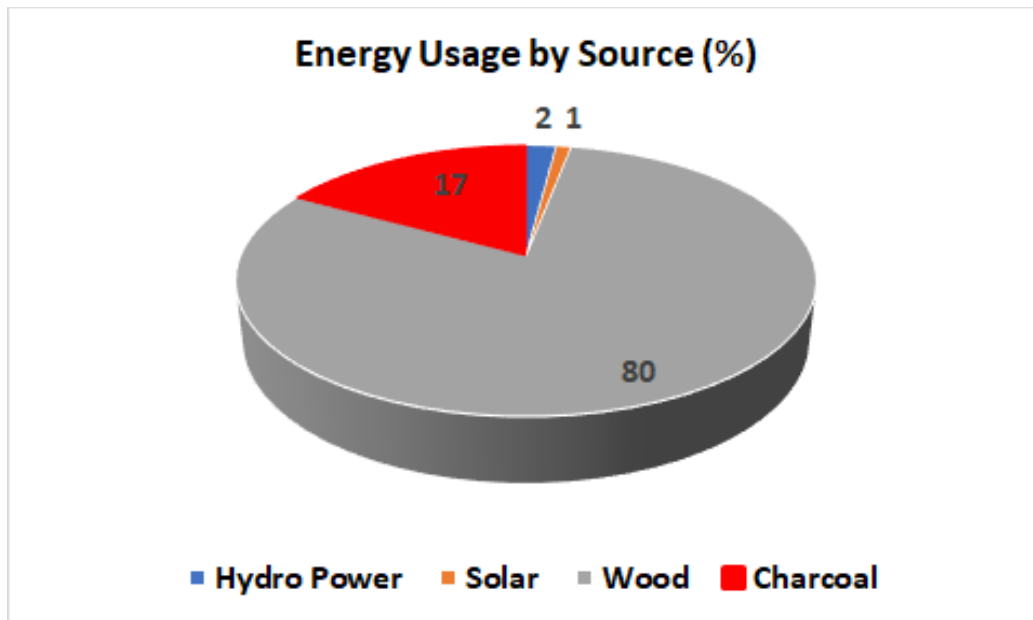
Energy plays a key role in stimulating a number of activities in most sectors of the economy. Zimba is endowed with a range of energy resources, particularly wood fuel, charcoal, hydro power and solar energy.

The district is connected to the national electricity grid. However, utilization of power is restricted mainly to township and a few households, government institutions such as schools and health centers.

Zambia Statistics Agency (2015), reports that only 17% of the district population of the district mainly residing in the urban areas has access to electricity. There are 1,200 connections to ZESCO power out of approximately 13,284 households (see figure below).

In terms of energy use for cooking, 80% of the population uses wood fuel, 17% charcoal, 2% Hydropower and 1% solar energy as represented in the figure below;

Figure 21: Percentage Energy Usage



Source: Zimba Town Council

2.7.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

The major sources of energy in Zimba District are hydro-electricity, wood, charcoal, and solar. About 17 % of the district’s population have access to hydro-electro power while 80% use wood, a smaller portion use charcoal for cooking, solar for lighting. The supply of electricity has generally been good despite being restricted only to the urban part of the district. Most of households within Zimba ward are connected with electricity while the rural parts depend on solar panels, wood and charcoal. The urban part of Zimba has a total number of 13,284 of household and out of these only 1200 households are connected with power. What the above scenario seeks to depict is that only about 8% of the total number of households have access to hydro-electricity while 92% depend on wood and charcoal. Over the past two years, Zimba has experienced power outages and regular interruptions in the service due to the decrease in the water levels. Measures to curb this crisis have been put in place by different consumers for instance alternative sources of energy such as solar energy, wood and charcoal have been used, which in turn have contributed to climate change due to large numbers of trees being cut to meet the ever-rising demand for wood and charcoal.

2.7.3 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process

2.7.3.1 Availability of Service

During community meeting, it was submitted that the district does not have a fuelling Station hence depend on neighbouring districts (Kalomo and Livingstone) for Petroleum products. In addition, being a rural district, all the wards except Zimba ward which is in town were not connected to the national grid. Communities depend highly on charcoal and fire wood which in turn have effects on the environment. The high dependency on firewood and charcoal is one of the activities contributing to deforestation which has a negative effect on the environment. Women and children are also not spared from the effects of firewood collection. They walk longer distances into the woodlands to source materials, with negative impacts on their time and personal safety.

2.7.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Currently Zimba district lacks in a number of essential facilities and one such facility being a fuelling station. The absence of a reliable fuel supply has continued to be a major challenge for most consumers i.e. individuals, Business men and women and government departments within the district. Its unavailability has led people travelling many kilometres to purchase the commodity of which in most instances, consumers have ended up turning to un licenced suppliers (Illegal vendors) whose product quality is not a 100% guaranteed. Additionally, some car owners and operators buy the commodity in huge amounts in the neighbouring towns and store the it in large quantities thereby risking fire outbreaks hence putting people's lives at risk if not handled properly.

Zimba like any other district in Zambia has experienced over the past two years experienced power shortages, the energy crisis is primarily due to lack of explorations in other available alternative sources of energy. Despite the diverse sources of energy hydro-electricity for the urban part of the district is likely to be over-exploited in the near future to the anticipated influx of people into the district in search of jobs as well as the natural expected population growth by 2030. On the other hand, the demand for wood and charcoal in the rural parts has been slowly increasing hence leaving behind devastating impacts such as land degradation and soil erosion on due to a number of trees been cut on a daily basis.

2.7.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

2.7.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Energy sector plays a critical role in the economic development of most sectors in Zimba. The population in the district is most likely to double by the year 2030, this will result in the increase in the demand for natural resources such as wood fuel and electricity. The urban part of the district is expected to have higher population densities as compared to the rural areas, the major contributing factors to this change is to due people coming to search of employment opportunities as well as increase the natural increase in the number of births. Currently, only about 8% of the total number of households are connected to the national grid. With the expected growth, the current deficit in household connectivity is likely to put pressure on the sector in the next few years and ZESCO may not be able to keep up with the pace with the district's growth. The anticipated increase in demand and dependency on electricity is likely to expose the sector and vulnerable to climate-related issues.

Currently 80 % of the district's rural population heavily depend on wood and charcoal for cooking and candles or paraffin lamps are used during night for their lighting. This over dependency on forests is expected to worsen by the year 2030, as the resource is likely to be exploited to levels were rainfall patterns are greatly affected. The rate at which trees are being cut in most rural areas, in a quest to cushion the ever-increasing demand in charcoal and wood is very significant and alarming.

Zimba having a diversity in energy sources such as wind, solar, fossil fuels such as coal the district has the potential to be self-sufficient in energy. In spite the diversity of energy sources, electricity, charcoal and wood have over the past years remained the major sources of energy.

2.7.5 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns

The continuation of the current trend in the growth will continue to lead to the district's deforestation. This is partly due to the lack of electricity that causes individuals to resort to cutting down trees as an energy source for the burning of charcoal. In addition, 90 percent of the district's electricity supply is in the urban and peri-urban areas, which are predominantly on the along the Great North Road T1 and railway line. Therefore, the population distribution will continue to be concentrated there.

2.7.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

2.7.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends On the Environment and Climate Change

Being a rural district, all the wards except Zimba ward which is in town are not connected to the national grid. Communities depend highly on charcoal and fire wood which in

turn have effects on the environment. The high dependency on firewood and charcoal is one of the activities contributing to deforestation which has a negative effect on the environment. However, because of the energy demand for commercial and domestic use, the energy sector has continued to expand in the urban area. This development is due to the growth of the population of the district and economic activity. Given the trend, development is also likely to have a positive effect on the environment as it will lead to a reduction in the amount of deforestation for charcoal combustion. In exchange, this would strengthen the protection of nature and help to reduce the impact of climate change in the district.

2.7.6.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues On the Sector

2.7.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

In the rural parts of the district where wood fuel is the major source of energy, women and children are not spared from the consequences of collecting firewood. They travel longer distances to source materials in the woodlands, with detrimental effects on their time and personal protection. However, the situation is not the same in the urban and peri urban areas. Due to the sector growth mainly concentrated in the urban and peri-urban areas of the district, women and vulnerable groups have access to electricity supply from the main utility company.

2.7.8 Summary for the sector

The core problem affecting the energy sector in the district is inadequate power distribution in urban and rural parts of the district. This has contributed to the continued trend of cutting down trees for energy source, an activity that is contributing to climate change. The district also does not have a fuelling station hence depends on neighbouring districts for petroleum products.

2.7.9 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The key underlying factor leading to the problems found is primarily the inadequate financial resources to explore alternative sources of energy. Ultimately, this will continue to lead to deforestation as individuals consider cutting down trees to be the cheapest and easiest to reach as an energy source.

2.8 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

2.8.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at a Local Level

Provision of solid waste management will be a priority under this Plan. Focus will be on institutional and capacity development to ensure the local authority is well equipped to provide the service. Provision of appropriate equipment and infrastructure for solid waste management will be facilitated to ensure sustainable service delivery. Campaigns against littering and messages encouraging the population to access services will be accelerated. Some of the local *programme includes*:

- a) Institutional capacity development;
- b) Awareness campaigns;
- c) Stakeholder coordination enhancement;
- d) Solid waste management improvement; and
- e) Equipment procurement facilitation.

2.8.2 Description of The Existing State of Development

2.8.2.1 Availability of Service

Solid waste management activities are carried out by the Council in areas within its jurisdiction such as markets, other commercial places and residential premises within the CBD and outlying areas such as Kabanga. Waste collection from central points is collected three times a week (Monday, Wednesday and Friday). Markets produce about 4tons/day of refuse (Zimba Town Council, 2020). There is a central refuse bay at the market where waste is temporarily dumped before it is finally disposed of at the dumpsite. The Local Authority installed 10 refuse storage bins of 200 liters each designated at strategic locations in markets, roads and bus stop. The common type of solid waste collected is as tabulated below;

Table 10: components making up solid waste

Component	Examples
paper & cardboard	Newspapers, cardboard, tetra pack, office paper, tissues, coated paper, soap packets
ferrous	cans, containers
Non-ferrous	aluminium foil, beverage cans, bags
Plastics	food containers, plastic foil, bottles, plastic bags
Glass	bottles, pots
Rags	textiles, clothes
Putrescible	fruit skins, vegetable peelings, food refuse, bones, leaves
Others	wood, rubber, soil, leather, ashes, ceramics

Zimba Town Council: 2020

Clinical waste from hospitals and clinics is usually incinerated.

Table 18: Waste Collected per Operational Area

Area of operation	Estimated quantities of waste collected	Type of Transport Use
Markets	2 loads per day	2 ton tractor
Residential	1 load once a week	2 ton tractor
Town Center	2 loads per day	2 ton tractor

Zimba Town Council:2020

Solid waste management has been a big challenge for the Council. Currently the district does not have an engineered landfill hence the Local Authority uses an undesignated site for solid waste disposal. The area is not fenced attracting scavengers. The area was being used as a borrow pit during the rehabilitation of Nyawa road. However, the local authority recently designated an area for solid waste disposal in the newly opened up area (Mantanyani) within the township boundary and is in the process of having the area surveyed after which an environmental project brief(EPB) will be conducted.

2.8.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Solid waste management in the district is still inefficient. There is no proper sorting recycling of waste before disposal. Solid waste management in Zimba is faced with various challenges. Currently the district does not have modern equipment for solid waste management. It only depends on an old 2-ton tractor which is not adequate to service the township. When the tractor has a break down, there is no other available transport to collect waste. As a result, solid waste collection becomes inefficient.

The solid waste generated at household level for those households that subscribed to Council is collected once per week and disposed of at the dumpsite. Only 13 households have subscribed to the waste management system, a situation that puts the district at risk in terms of environmental pollution and potential for disease outbreaks associated with poor management of solid waste. Most households practice uncontrolled burning of waste in the backyards which pollutes the air. Other households bury their solid waste which can pollute the ground water, a contravention of the Solid Waste Management Act No. 20 of 2019.

2.8.3 Issues Arising from The Public Participation Process

2.8.3.1 Availability of Service

Submission from the community meeting indicated that concentration of solid waste management was only in the CBD overlooking the areas in the outskirts. Trading places

in the growth centers do not have waste management facilities. Examples given were Luyaba, Kanyanga and Mapatizya markets.

2.8.3.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Findings from the community meeting held indicated that the locals found it hard to pay for solid waste collection as they believed that it was a full responsibility of the local authority to collect waste at no fee at all. Due to the fact that the coverage for solid waste management was limited to a few households that subscribed to the waste management system, community members submitted that most of the locals practiced uncontrolled burning, burying of waste and others revealed that they just left it to pile. Further, they indicated that the uncollected garbage attracts animals and insects that can be harmful and can spread diseases. Sharps or sharp objects like needles, broken glass and razor blades and other dangerous (hazardous) waste might be present in waste piles and harm children, scavengers. Piles of waste look ugly, smell badly and make people living nearby feel uncomfortable. Generally, the submission from the community and stakeholder meeting regarded the solid waste management system as inefficient and proposed the need for improvement in terms of transport system.

2.8.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

2.8.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

Due to the increase in population, with corresponding increases in commercial, industrial, agricultural, livestock, and other economic activities in the district, the volume of waste being generated is also anticipated to increase.

As the population of the District increases and economic development takes place, it will become increasingly important that waste is properly managed and sustainable systems of waste collection devised for different areas. In particular, if areas such as Namadula, Treasure, Malambo, Nakowa and Mawaya settlements continue to develop and the density of development increases the space for rubbish pits becomes limited and the proximity of such pits and water sources increases with increased dangers of contamination. The district must plan to increase the capacity to address anticipated volume of solid waste.

2.8.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The conducive trading environment has attracted a number of traders at the market and this has resulted into the generation of more solid waste. As such Zimba Town Council has set up a refuse bay to manage solid waste. The refuse bay was funded by Kfw in 2020.

2.14 LAND MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

2.14.1 Key Government Priorities Being and to Be Implemented at A Local Level

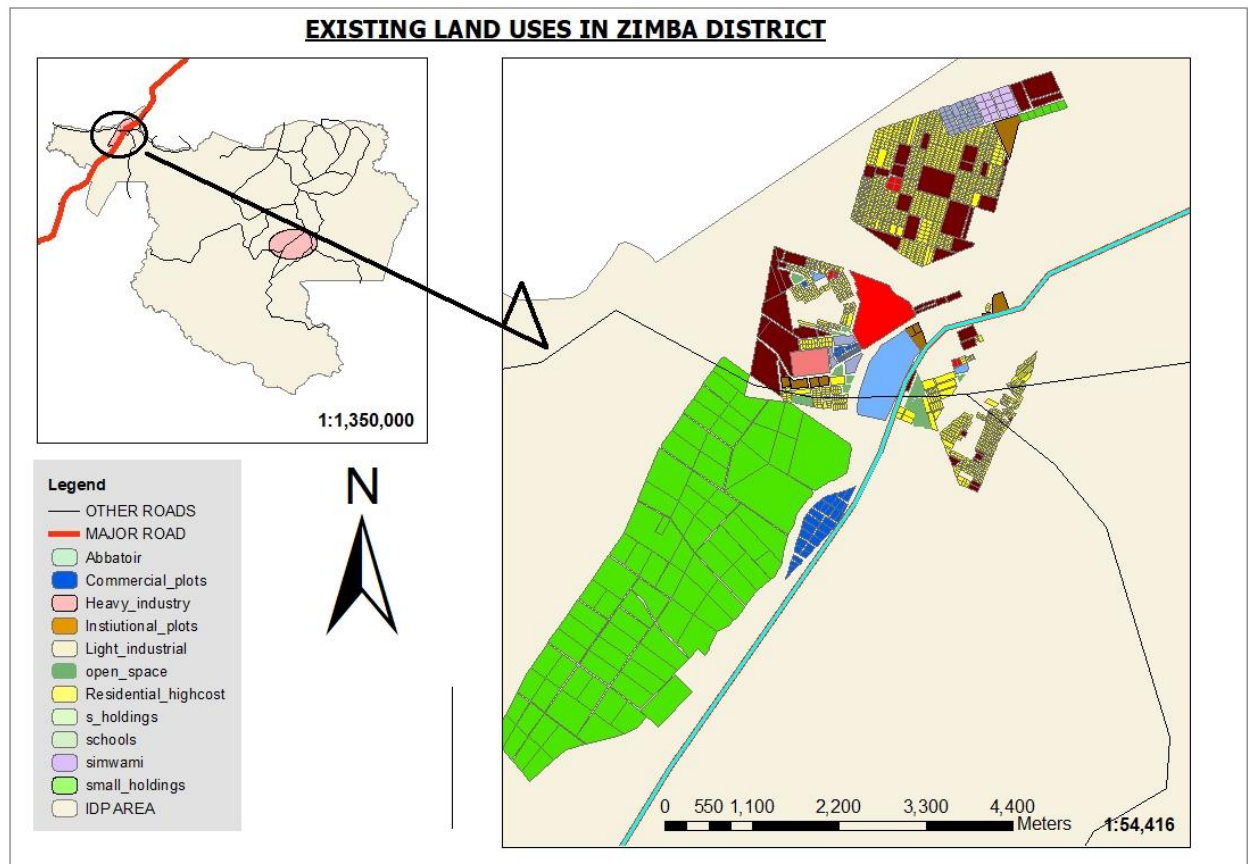
In order to strengthen land management and administration, Zimba Town Council embarked on a land audit exercise. So far the land audit has been conducted in the following areas; Namadula, Malambo Zimba Site and Service. Other areas include New government complex and Township. After the audit 200 recommendations were submitted to Ministry of Lands for offer of which 150 applicants were male and 50 females. In 2018, Zimba Town Council, re-planned about 500ha of land for various land uses in Mantanyani area.

2.14.2 Description of The Existing State of Development

2.14.2.1 Existing Land uses

The current land use pattern largely consists of agriculture, mining, tourism, industrial institutional, recreation, commercial and residential. The commercial use consists of the central business district (CBD) along Great North Road while agricultural use covers the largest proportion including the outlying areas.

Regarding the township, the urban form generally follows a linear kind of development, following the Great North Road and the rail line with a concentration of human activities on either side of the road. The township is confined to a small area in Zimba but in proximity to the township boundary is a traditional land which is developing and taking up more of an urban character. There are 7 **residential** settlements namely *Namadula, Treasure, Mawaya, Malambo, Nakowa, Zimba Site and Service, and the Township (old township and new government complex)*. The form of development in the township is however, characterized with an amalgam of both modern and traditional architectural buildings creating the physical shape and identity. The lack of a clear divide between the 'state land' and traditional land makes this mix even more visible.



Source (Zimba Town Council,2020)

Despite efforts to ensure orderly development, planned areas remain undeveloped. Instead, uncoordinated development in close proximity characterizes the expansion of the township. The traditional leadership and self-styled compound chairpersons continue to allocate land in some parts of the township, creating conflict with the title holders and exacerbating disorderly developments and disregard of building standards with impunity.

2.14.2.2 Settlements Pattern

The settlement pattern for the District is largely determined by the transportation corridor and is composed of the urban and rural centres. The urban centre has been developed along the railway line and the Great North Road. The Great North Road and railway line establishes a buffer between the high, medium and low-cost areas. Villages are situated in the rural areas of the district.

2.14.2.3 Housing Developments

Housing consists of standard permanent housing in planned formal settlements, semi-permanent housing in unplanned settlements and temporal housing in the rural areas.

Temporal structures are mainly made of mud while permanent structures are made of burnt bricks and concrete blocks. The roofing materials commonly used are grass, corrugated iron sheets and / or asbestos respectively. The construction of traditional houses is not subjected to any building standards. Lack of adherence to building standards, has led to disorderly developments and created problems of inaccessibility to some houses by both private and public service vehicles.

2.14.2.4 Informal areas (unplanned neighborhoods)

Informal settlements are a common feature and the structures in these areas are made out of traditional materials such as burnt bricks and lack basic social services such as clean water, proper sanitation, power and proper road network, making the residents vulnerable to effects of climate change. Surprisingly, it appears most people are attracted to this informal set-up probably due to assumed affordability. This calls for regularization in order to facilitate for improvements and provision of essential services such as roads, water and sanitation, and others.

2.14.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

2.14.3.1 Availability of Service

During community meeting, the communities indicated that the township seems to have exceeded its boundary and available land is under customary tenure hence submitted that they lack security of tenure. Additionally, submissions from the communities showed concern on the mushrooming of informal settlements surrounding the CBD. Most of these informal settlements lack basic services such as clean water, roads and better sanitation, making them vulnerable to effects of climate change and disease outbreak.

2.14.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

2.14.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The district's population currently stands at 102,222 and the projected population is most likely going to double by the year 2030. This rate of increase in population is so alarming and so cause increase in the demand of land and other life supporting needs whose growth has a number of physical, socio-economic, environmental and to some extent political consequences.

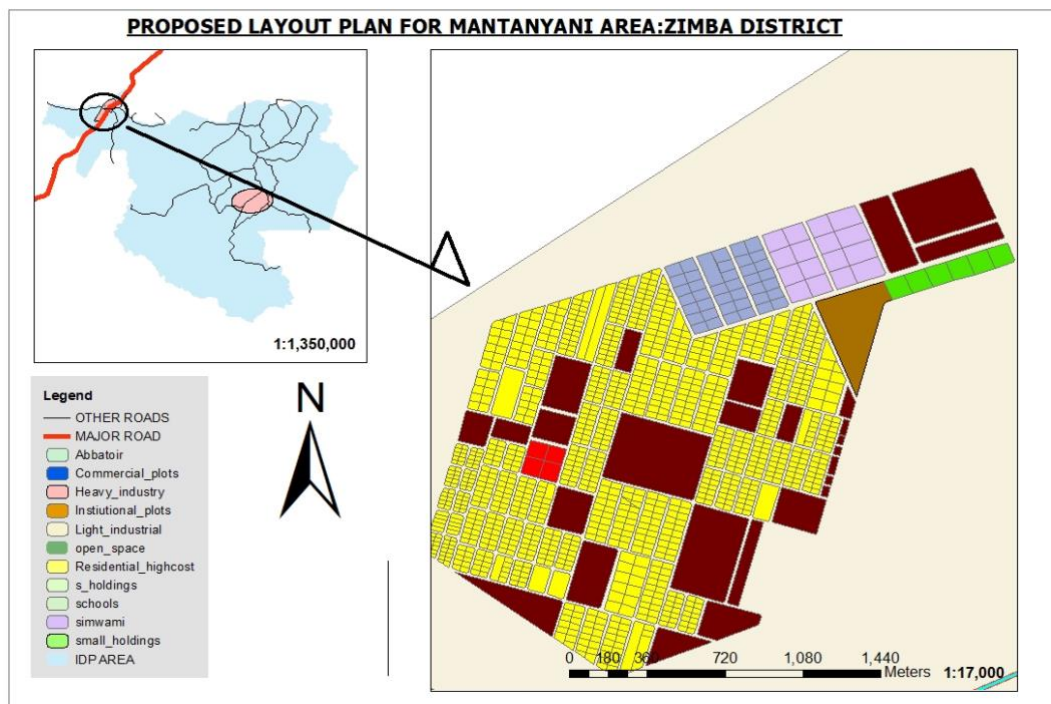
The increase in population growth that most parts of the district are likely to experience will result in a rise in the demand for urban land particularly for housing, roads and other social amenities such as hospitals, schools, electricity, communication among others. This growth in population means more people to feed, more infrastructure and an increase in

the provision of services of which land available currently may not be enough to cater for the growth of the district's population in the next five to ten years. provision of these services would mean putting intense pressure on land resulting in stiff competition for land that is already scarce.

2.14.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

To meet the demands of the growing population, Zimba Town Council opened up new development site (Mantanyani area) for residential (1000), commercial (50), industrial (14), play parks (5), institutional (20) and places of worship (10).

Figure 22: Proposed Layout Plan for Mantanyani Area



Source: (Zimba Town Council,2020)

2.14.5 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns

The continuation of existing trend of development in the district has an impact on land use for using development. Though the rate of sector growth is low in the district, housing development will demand a total maximum of land than other land uses to cater for the projected population increase.

2.14.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

2.14.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends On the Environment and Climate Change

The existing trend of housing development in the district has a negative impact on the environment. This is due to the fact that, housing development is taking shape without consideration of the environmental concerns, building of climate resilient housing infrastructures and omission of the use of green technology. Regardless of the slow housing infrastructure development in the district, the continuation of the existing trend in the construction technology, will continue encourage the emissions of greenhouse gasses, drying up and contamination of water bodies and depletion of flora and fauna.

2.14.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The land Policy which recognises the application of a 30 percent land allocation to women has seen an increase in the number of women and vulnerable accessing land for housing development. This is evidenced in draft 2020 Valuation Roll which approximately shows about 30 percent women owning at least one property. The percentage present an indication that women have access to financial services and are able to build houses. This paradigm shift will create a reduction in poverty levels among women as women who constitute a majority in the country's population are now able to lease out their properties to generate income.

2.14.8 Summary for the sector

The core problem affecting the sector is inadequate housing units which has resulted in the mushrooming of informal settlements, high rentals, which most people are struggling to afford. Therefore, provided the condition for housing supply in the district remains the same, the housing deficit is likely to increase in the next ten (10) years

2.14.9 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

The major underlying factor contributing to the identified issues is with regard to traditional norms that excludes women groups in acquiring properties, and lack of secure land tenure for different social groups. This renders them incapable of mortgaging the properties to finance other housing developmental projects. The other major factor

regarding the identified issues is that, about 95 percent women and vulnerable in rural areas lack access to information of land acquisition and legal ownership of properties.

2.15 ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

2.15.1 Environment

Communities in Zimba have inadvertently destroyed or exhausted the resources on which they depend for their survival. Poverty adversely affects the environment, and in Zimba district where estimates put poverty at 79%, the interaction between poverty and environmental degradation has led to a self-perpetuating process in which rising pressures on environmental resources has been visible as forests which previously regenerated quickly have been slower to recover.

Poor households have been hardest hit by environmental degradation. Severe environmental degradation and depletion of forests due population pressure on marginal land has made the district to become vulnerable to climate hazards and led to reduced agricultural productivity and per capita food production as evidenced by severe crop failure and household food insecurity arising from prolonged drought during the 2018/2019 farming season. Cultivation along river beds and human settlements in aquifers has led to siltation and sedimentation in rivers and streams thereby reducing their capacity of streams and rivers to hold water, and drying up of water resources which has exacerbated the problem of accessibility to water and sanitation services.

Furthermore, damage to soils, water resources, forests resulting from unsustainable methods of production has greatly reduced long term farm productivity. Continued rapid population growth and planned expansion in economic activity has potential to cause more environmental damage unless steps are taken to mitigate the consequences.

2.15.2 Forest and forestry management

The district has no gazetted forest in terms of the Forest Act, 2015. Neither is there any timber plantation, botanical reserve, protected area or even community forests. This implies that communities have entirely relied on natural forests for all timber needs. This has led to unsustainable and unregulated harvests of trees for firewood, charcoal and timber, and overgrazing of lands leading to depletion of natural forests.

The effect of depletion of natural forest has been increased vulnerability to climate induced shocks because forests which previously regenerated quickly have been slower to recover. The district has suffered frequent drought and dry spells, seasonal and flash

floods and extreme temperatures.

Therefore, interventions are needed for the development, management, utilisation and conservation of forests and trees to achieve a sound ecological balance as well as achieve optimum utilisation and ecologically sustainable development and management of forest ecosystems, biological diversity and habitats. Efforts to conserve forests and trees as living resources for both present and future generations and to achieve economic growth, human resource development and employment creation.

Though no forest inventory has been conducted, continued destruction of forests has great adverse impact on global warming and the greenhouse effect. Undoubtedly, attention need to be given to the economic causes and consequences of environmental devastation and explore potential solutions to the cycle of poverty and resource degradation.

2.15.3 The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

According to National Policy on Climate Change (2016), climate change is a change of climate attributed directly or indirectly to human activities observed over comparable periods of time. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2007a) defined it as any change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability and/or as a result of human activity. Climate change is widely recognised as a major challenge facing humanity. In Zambia, Climate change has emerged as one of the most pressing issues affecting socio economic development (MLNREP, 2016). It is estimated that Zambia loses US\$ 4.3 – 5.44 billion of gross domestic product (GDP) with the bulk of it in agriculture and natural resources sectors as a result of climate induced hazards. Adverse effects of climate change continue to be a major threat to rural livelihoods. Rising pressures on environmental resources has been visible as forests which previously regenerated quickly have been slower to recover due to the heat and drought impacts of climate change.

The risk of negative impact of climate change is dependent on *hazard*, *vulnerability* to the hazard, and the *extent* to which the hazard may be *offset* by *adaptive capacity*. Climate change hazards include incremental change in temperature, various elements to rainfall variability (including duration throughout the year), and extreme events such as droughts, floods, among others. Vulnerability contains two (2) elements: *biophysical* and *social*. *Biophysical vulnerability* reflects how the environment exposed to the hazard is affected by it (hazard). That is to say, how people and socioeconomic systems exposed to

the hazard are affected by that hazard. *Social vulnerability* is dependent on financial, physical, social, natural and human capital. For example, if a village is exposed to drought, an elderly woman is at greater risk than a working age man. Why? Because an elderly woman's survival is dependent on natural resources, her livelihood is vulnerable to availability of water, and forest products. Whereas, the young man is educated, mobile, and earns his living through non-natural resource dependent commercial enterprise – *kantemba*.

Given the above brief description on the mechanics of climate change impacts, Zimba district has not been spared from climate induced hazards, which include drought and dry spells, seasonal and flash floods and extreme temperatures. The rural poor are the most affected. Droughts of 2018/2019 farming season had repercussive effects especially on rural communities. Firstly, destroyed crops caused low agricultural productivity and serious food insecurity at household level, thereby reducing buying power in the local economy. Secondly, capacity to hold water by rivers, streams, underground aquifers significantly reduced, thereby making animals and people vulnerable. Thirdly, education also suffers as children are likely to drop-out of school due to lack of fees. Fourthly, child mortality, insufficient nutrition and stunting may increase due to lack of medical fees and inadequate food. The district will, therefore, mainstream climate change into the district's development plans, policies and interventions.

2.15.3.1 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on Sectors

As already discussed from the preceding sections, climate change is one of the key risks to society and development. It is estimated that Zambia loses US\$ 4.3 – 5.44 billion of gross domestic product (GDP) with the bulk of it in agriculture and natural resources sectors as a result of climate induced hazards.

In recent years, districts in southern province have seen significant decrease in rainfall. For Zimba district in particular, prolonged drought during the 2018/2019 farming season led to reduced agricultural productivity and per capita food production, which further caused household food insecurity. Human activities along river beds and human settlements in aquifers has led to siltation and sedimentation in rivers and streams thereby reducing their capacity to hold water, and drying up of water resources which has exacerbated the problem of accessibility to water for both humans and animals. This makes the district vulnerable to diarrheal diseases such as cholera and typhoid.

Changes in rainfall are more serious for Zimba district. Natural systems (e.g., forests failing to regenerate, rivers and streams failing to hold water, groundwater aquifers drying up) and slump in food productivity, human health and water resources have been

greatly affected by severe, pervasive impacts which are difficult to adapt. The IDP will, therefore consider climate risk in order to, inter alia:

- Ensure that development interventions will not be undermined by climate change.
- Offer an opportunity to build adaptive capacity and resilience in the face of climate change so that the risk of future adverse impact is minimized

2.15.4 Issues arising relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

Like climate change, gender is a cross cutting issue, and has implications on livelihood strategies. In this section we analyze gender issues through the social and economic lens.

Imbalances exist in gender relations at community level. Distribution of socioeconomic roles at household highly gendered. For example, cash crop production falls under the domain of men, although women contribute a great deal of labor to cultivating crops for sale and are the principal cultivators of food crops to ensure food and nutrition security in the household. Primarily, it appears men do more on field-preparation activities – manuring and plowing fields – while women have primary responsibility for planting, weeding and harvesting crops. Typically, the role of men centers on marketing crops that are most often cultivated on their lands using women’s labor. Community surveys revealed cash from crop sales is controlled by men, although women have some say in deciding how the money is spent.

Rearing livestock is one of the main livelihood activities in Zimba district. Common animals are cattle, goats, pigs and chickens. Cattle, in particular, have an important role in providing households with milk, manure and draft power and are significant as the traditional wealth of Tongas. Men generally own the cattle, though women may own cattle as well, often in small quantities. Women tend to rear smaller domesticated animals such as chickens, which are sold to fellow community members for much less profit, often to meet unexpected or one-off expenses related to schooling, health or other household needs.

Women are expected to spend a greater amount of time performing home-based tasks compared to men in the focal communities. Activities such as cooking or caring for children and other family members take up a major portion of women’s time in a given day, leaving a limited amount of time for other economic activities

Generally, women are more involved than men in reproductive or unremunerated activities, although they are also involved in productive activities to generate cash or

secure food. This “double burden” of household reproductive activities and income generation puts a toll on women’s health.

Further, there is hardly any program that specifically targets special groups like those with disabilities and young people despite high youth unemployment. Children of school going age cannot all be enrolled due to acute shortage of classroom space in schools. This situation may have spiral effects on the level of vices in the community as young people resort to delinquent behaviors.

2.15.5 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns

The continuation of existing trend of development in the district has an impact on land use for forest conservation and management. Though the rate of sector growth is high in the district, forest conservation and management under community forest management will increase.

2.15.6 Summary for the sector

The core problem affecting the sector in the district is the unsustainable exploitation of forest resources, witnessed through massive cutting down of trees leading to extinction of several tree species. In addition, the depletion of natural resources that are a source of community survival and development. This is resulting from the low environmental and natural resources management, contributing to high poverty levels emanating from compromised livelihood sources for the local people.

2.15.7 Consideration of The Underlying Factors Contributing To The Issues Identified

The major underlying factor contributing to the identified issue is the licensing fees for both production and conveyance of forest products are high. This create a situation where the locals who can afford the fees are forced to engage in illegal cutting down of trees for domestic and commercial use. In addition, lack of income to venture in alternative sources of livelihoods in the rural areas leading to the massive cutting down of trees and environmental degradation

2.16 SUMMARY – CORE PROBLEMS (FOR THE ENTIRE PSIR)

Table 11: Core Problems

S/No.	Core Issues
1.	Low economic diversification
2.	Low Agricultural production and productivity (1.3 tons/Ha against the average of 10 tons/Ha)

3.	Inadequate access to safe portable water supply (65% of households in urban and rural areas do not have access to a safe water supply within 500 meters of their home)
4.	Inadequate access to improved and safe sanitation (Only 18.3% of people in Zimba had access to improved or adequate sanitation while only 0.8% has access to flushable toilets)
5.	Unsustainable utilisation of natural resources (60% of forest cover has been lost due to environmental degradation)
6.	Low uptake of and climate change adaptation
7.	High HIV and AIDs prevalence
8.	Inadequate access to education and health services
9.	Poor quality of education delivery (Low Literacy levels in the district at 36% which is below the national literacy levels of 55.3%).
10.	High levels of inequalities
11.	Uncontrolled expansion of growth centres resulting in the mushrooming of informal settlements
12.	High poverty levels
13.	Low skilled labour and entrepreneurship skills
14.	High youth unemployment
15.	Poor solid waste management

PART THREE - DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The preceding chapter has identified the core issues that affect the sustainable growth of Zimba district. This Chapter sets out the Development Framework which would guide the development of the district for the period 2020 to 2030. It outlines the vision, goals, objectives, strategies and programmes.

For each of the Development Goal, intended objectives are stated and various strategies that shall be used in order to achieve the Development goals. In addition, the district's response to the goals and objectives and the role of the stakeholders are explained.

Finally, the priorities identified during the community consultation meetings are presented as new projects. Cross Cutting issues in each sector are also included. This information represents the views of a wide cross section of stakeholders.

3.1 Vision for the Long Term Development of the District

Zimba's IDP is in line with the national vision of attaining a prosperous middle-income status by 2030. Its emphasis is on development that is anchored on sustainable environment, ecosystems and natural resource management principles. This means attainment of socio-economic development which meets the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This is also in line with the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, the AU Agenda 2063 and the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan. The future development and spatial organization of Zimba district is guided by a vision that the district is hoping to realize in the longer term. The vision's role is to provide shared purpose and direction, as well as inspiration and motivation to decision makers, leaders and residents to work together to attain it.

The Vision of Zimba District captioned as, *"A livable Zimba anchored on a resilient, dynamic, innovative and sustainable socio-economic base by 2030"* will feed into the Vision 2030 and into the implementation of the 8NDP due to its approach to improve human development, reduce vulnerability and promote climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies. The Strategies and Programmes outlined in this document are therefore supported within the national framework and within the multilateral development agenda as outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2030) and the New Urban Agenda.

3.1.1 In-depth Analysis of the Core Issues

This in-depth analysis of the core issues emanating from the stakeholders and community consultations was conducted. The identified core issues were assessed using the problem tree analysis which highlights causes and effects of the core issues. The causes of each issue was assessed accordingly.

3.1.2 Strategic Outcomes of the IDP

The strategic outcome of the IDP will include:

- Improved production and productivity
- A diversified economic development through enhanced investment in all sectors to create wealth and decent employment

- Combat climate change and its impact on the environment through enhanced forestry management, protected areas and climate resilient programs
- Availability and sustainable management of clean, safe water and sanitation for all
- Improved literacy levels through quality, equitable and inclusive education
- Provision of equitable access to essential primary health care
- Reduced developmental inequalities through promotion of equitable access to basic, public and social services

3.2 Policies to Direct Development

Table 12: Policies to Direct Development

Document	Strategic/Key Focus	Implication for Planning
Vision 2030	This document provides a long-range development aspiration of making Zambia a prosperous middle-income nation by 2030. It provides opportunities for improving the well-being of all, embodying values of socio-economic justice, underpinned by the principles of: (i) gender responsive sustainable development; (ii) democracy; (iii) respect for human rights; (iv) good traditional and family values; (v) positive attitude towards work; (vi) peaceful co-existence and; (vii) private-public partnerships	he IDP shall be aligned to the Vision 2030 and explore ways of making direct contributions to the realization of the Vision. All goals to be integrated in nature to allow for inclusiveness of all.
National Climate Change Policy	The National Climate Change Policy provides the country with home grown initiatives targeted at minimizing the impact of climate change on national development. It supports and facilitates a coordinated response to climate change by re-aligning its climate sensitive sectors of the economy and society. The policy also provides stakeholders with a clearer framework on how to tackle climate change and vulnerability in Zambia.	DP must recognize climate change issues for mitigation and adaptation measures. Gender must be a critical concern and must be addressed as part of Climate change adaptation and mitigation.
Decentralisation Policy	The long term vision of Government is to achieve a fully decentralized and democratically elected system of governance characterized by open, predictable and transparent policy making and implementation processes at all levels of the public service, effective local community participation in decision-making and development administration while maintaining sufficient linkages between central and local government. The decentralization policy has now been crystalized by the Constitution Act No. 2 of 2016.	All matters relating to planning process, institutional arrangements must be taken into account in the IDP process. Emphasis for planning is to ensure that planning activities are taken at appropriate local level.
National Health Policy	The document sets clear directions for the development of the health sector in Zambia and proposes strategies and programs in the health sector. It takes into consideration various regional and international instruments, protocols and commitments which will ensure that Zambia's health programs are integrated with the regional and global health system. Government has prioritized primary health care services, hospital referral services, human resource development and management, medical supplies and logistics, infrastructure development, legal framework and health care financing	All proposals in the IDP relating to health must be appropriately aligned to the policy and key strategies at the local level and must contribute to national goals in the health sector.

National Agriculture Policy	The document guides the development of the agriculture sector and sets out laws relating to domestic agriculture and imports of foreign agricultural products. It takes into consideration the primary, secondary and tertiary processes in agricultural production and provides for attention to the concerns regarding the failure to increase rural incomes and reduce poverty, failure to achieve inclusive growth, the perpetual agricultural financing and marketing challenges; and climate change associated with erratic rainfall patterns	he IDP must make special consideration for areas for agricultural development and for the promotion of high value crops, food crops and livestock, aquaculture and all forms of agriculture. Considerations must be made for urban agriculture to supply urban centres and provide incomes.
Disability Policy	Provides for the consideration of persons living with disability. The policy is aimed at making sure that the persons living with disabilities also live decent and productive lives without any barriers. It promotes equal opportunities in the provision of basic needs and human wants; non-discrimination and accessibility to services such as quality health care, education and skills as well adequate standard of living and social protection	Equitable access for persons must be incorporated in design to facilitate access for all persons living with disability in the development of the IDP Area.
Education Policy	This national policy on education is conceived on the basis of the democratic principles of efficiency, equity, accountability and cost effectiveness. The goal of the education policy is “education for all” regardless of their status, disability, sex, residence etc. It emphasizes partnerships with other stakeholders such as: NGOs, Faith Based Organizations, individuals and parents in the provision of inclusive education for all. The policy considers gender, HIV and disabilities to be among priority cross-cutting issues that need to be integrated in planning	Principles and standards already in place in making proposals for the improvement of the sector must be relied upon. Key issues the IDP must address include location of schools and access including land for expansion and development of the schools at all levels from early child education through to tertiary education These facilities should be duly situated so as to enhance accessibility.
Gender Policy	It aims to ensure the attainment of gender equality in the development process by redressing the existing gender imbalances in the nation, providing equal opportunities for women and men to actively participate and contribute to, as well as equitably benefit from national development. It also addresses gender-based violence, human trafficking, drug abuse and trafficking; gender disparities in positions of decision making; emerging health issues affecting mostly women and girls and the negative impact of climate change.	IDP must ensure voices of women are heard and are accorded equal opportunity in identifying issues and priorities for their communities. The planning process must deliberately ensure that women actively participate as stakeholders in the consultations.

3.3 Development Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies

Table 13: Development Objectives, Priorities and Strategies

GOAL	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Improved agricultural (crop, Livestock and Fisheries production and productivity	To improve agricultural production and productivity from 1.3 tons/Ha to 10 tons/ Ha by 2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Improve Production and Productivity; 2) Promote diversification within the agricultural sector; 3) Enhance Development of Agricultural Infrastructure
Improved access to Welfare and basic Social Services	To reduce poverty head count from 79% to 60% by 2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Enhance the delivery of the food Security pack; 2) Increase efficiency in the delivery of social cash transfer; 3) Enhance delivery of the Public Welfare Assistance Scheme; 4) Promote implementation of the Farmer Input Support Programme; 5) Promote Village Banking Initiatives
	To improve access to safe water supply from 63% to 90% and access to sanitation to 100% by 2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Enhancement of Rain Water Harvesting and Catchment Protection; 2) Promotion of Alternative Financing of Water Resources Development; 3) Enhance Provision of Adequate Clean Water and Sanitation; 4) Improve Availability of Water and Sanitation Infrastructure
	To promote access to inclusive education and health services for all by 2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Strengthen public health programmes 2) Promote Education Infrastructure development; 3) Promote Equitable and inclusive access to education.
	To develop an efficient solid waste management system by 2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Develop a dumpsite 2) Increase waste collection efficiency; 3) Promote material reuse, recycling and reduction
	To improve transport (road) network	Upgrade key road infrastructure

	To reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDs and related diseases from 0.3% to 0.1 by 2030	
Sustainable Growth of the Spatial form ensured	To promote orderly development in and around key Growth Centres such as Zimba urban, Kabanga and Luyaba by 2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Engage Traditional Leadership in order to come up with Planning Agreements; 2) Prepare Local Area Plans for expansion of settlements; 3) Enhance Development Control Monitoring and Enforcement
Enhanced Mitigation and Adaptability to Climate Change	To increase the amount of forest cover from 60% to 80% by 2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Improve patrols and community sensitization; 2) Improve tree species and increase the number

3.5 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

3.5.1 Introduction

This section presents the spatial development framework for Zimba district. The framework seeks to control the overall spatial distribution of the existing land uses in order to put the vision and objectives of the IDP into action. The framework's goal is to manage the district's natural resources in order to achieve its objectives and promote social and economic prosperity in the district. Zimba district has two (2) growth centres all with unique potential for growth into strong satellite settlements. Therefore, the spatial development framework also takes into consideration the untapped potential that exist in the district.

3.5.2 Alternative Spatial Developments

A number of spatial development scenarios on how the future population and socio-economic growth might be distributed in the District were developed, and the advantages and disadvantages of each were considered. Outlined below are the Spatial Development Scenarios that might be able to address the identified issues and deliver the Local Authority's objectives.

3.5.2.1 Development Scenario No.1- Managing current urban and peri-urban trend-Land Pooling/Re-Adjustment

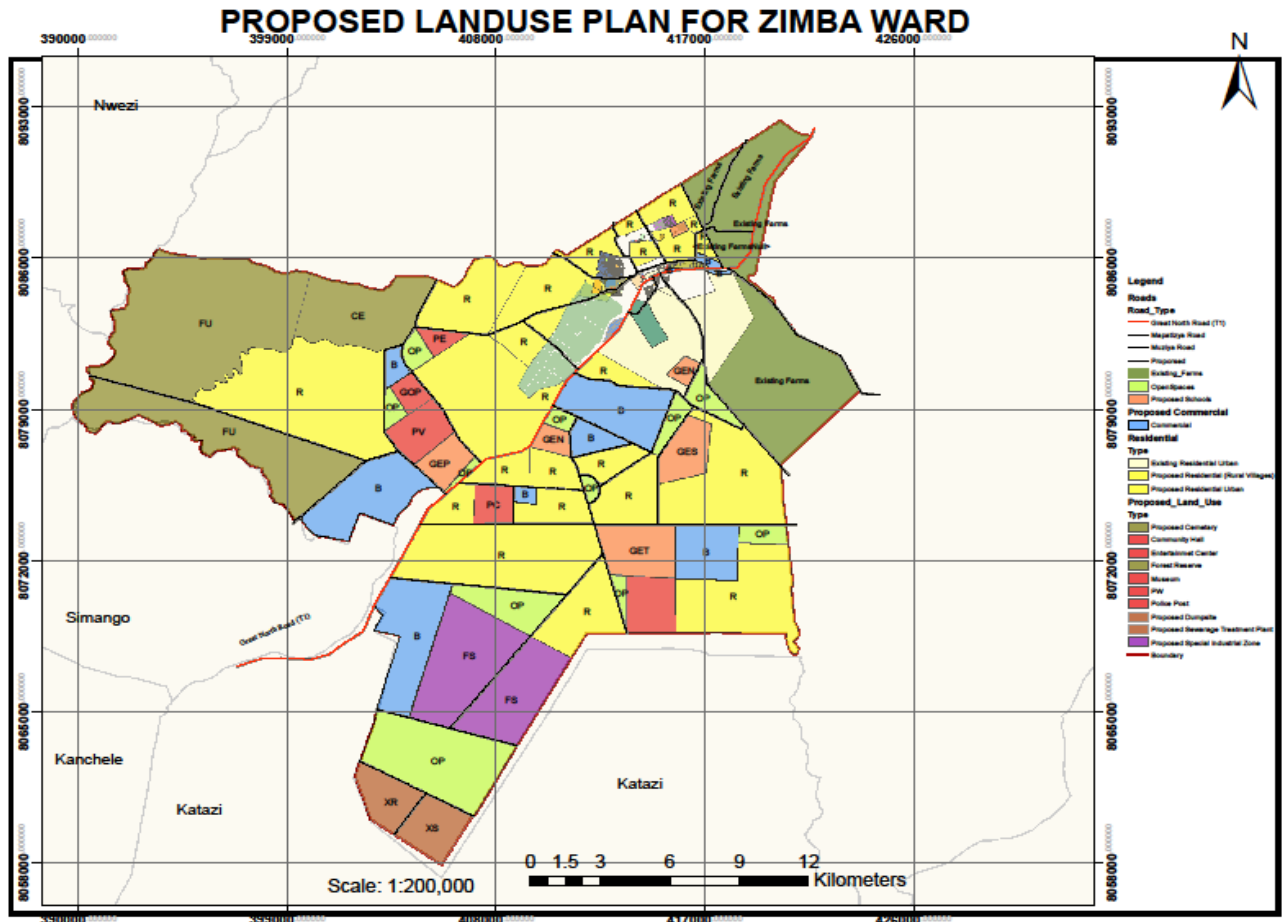
The majority of zimba district's land tenure is under traditional leadership and is characterized by subsistence agriculture, informal and retail trading. Whereas the urban part of it claims of being an administrative centre with a variety of services it provides to the rest of the district. In order to allow for the expansion of the CBD of Zimba ward, the chief through his headmen (Dunka, Sikanchele, Mantanyani, and Namadula) surrendered a total of more than 500 hectares (approx) to the local authority. The surrendered land however is still limited as it is under occupation accessed during the time it was under traditional leadership.

Zimba ward has a total number of five (5) informal settlements namely Namadula, Mantanyani, Malambo, Nakowa and Mawaya and are in the process of being upgraded. The majority of the developments are uncoordinated, with little regard for planning norms. These unplanned activities have resulted in an unsustainable absorption of virgin land on customary land hence the local authority has found it difficult to provide services as replanning such areas is costly.

However the local authority has so far earmarked the five informal settlements for upgrading in order to accommodate all land uses and key among these include residential, commercial(retail, light and heavy industries), institutional among others. Among the 17 Global Goals and 169 targets, Goal 11 calls on member states to make cities

and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.” A specific target of this Goal is to, “by 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.” In short, inclusiveness, safety, resilience and sustainability are attributes of urbanization that need to be achieved, and we therefore need to find effective ways and means to realize Goal 11.

Figure 23: Future Proposed Landuse Plan



This scenario seeks to embark on the process of land readjustments to recover land surrounding Zimba Township. The affected land involve, land under customary as well as titled land and the process would regularizations and re-planning. The land adjustments would target private land owners in order to engage them in planning agreements and recover land which can be floated on the open market. This approach has the following key features,

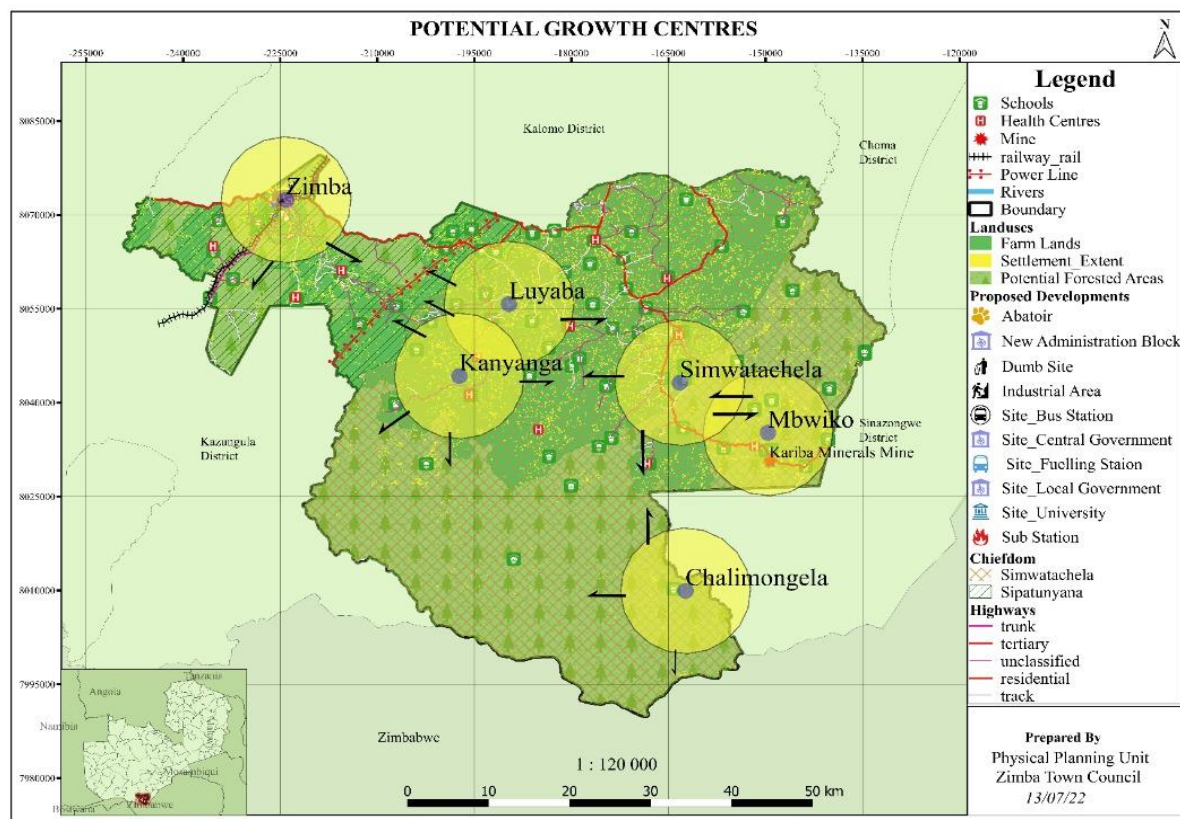
Relevance

- i) Improved land management and planning processes that promotes optimal use of land
- ii) The alternative would contribute to the district's objective on promoting inclusiveness, resilient and orderly developments especially areas surrounding the CBD where we have informal settlements.
- iii) Land readjustment may bring two significant social benefits. "The first benefit relies on the preservation of social, cultural and economic networks that are closely tied to a physical location, and the routines and interactions of everyday life in that place, through original community maintenance"

3.5.2.2 Development Scenario No.2- Growth Centre Model

Zimba is a predominantly rural district with a low-density dispersed population which makes the provision and accessing of services difficult. In response to these issues the strategy is to foster development i.e., growth, employment and in some areas by placing essential services and industries in focal areas from which development is expected to spread to the other parts of the district and make it easier to access key services such as education and health facilities in rural areas.

The identified areas of focus are Luyaba, Kabanga, Mapatizya, Mbwiko and Simwatachela as the anticipated development trends will favor these areas. However, it is expected that once the mines in Mbwiko ward are fully exploited and operation there will be an influx and a number of supporting services such as commercial, residential, health facilities and education facilities. Luyaba and Simwatachela are agricultural zones, suitable for both livestock rearing and growing of crops. Once fully exploited and developed it is expected that there will be jobs created and other supporting infrastructure such as one stop shops for farming inputs, FRA sheds, Improved dip tanks and functional dams. Additionally, Chalimongela ward has potential in tourism due to the presence of the mighty Zambezi River, wildlife and historical sites (Chana and Bbimbi).



Kanyanga Growth Center

Kanyanga is amongst the fast urbanizing centres in Zimba District as it is an agricultural zone with fertile soils and its natural characteristics which include a flat terrain and favourable climate. These factors have the potential to booth livestock and crop production. The following are the recommendations;

- Creation of Local Area Plans(LAP)
- Lobby for land in Kanyanga’s Syejumba for farm blocks and an industrial yard for processing of dairy products.
- Extension of essential services such as water, electricity and municipal services to growth centres

Mapatizya Growth Centre

Mapatizya mine in Mbwiko ward is one of the localities selected for physical and economic development. It is anticipated that once the mine for instance is completely exploited and utilized, there would be an increase in population which would result in a rise in the demand of services such as land ment for housing by those employed. Because of the anticipated growth, the local authority would need to lobby for land to carter for

the growing population and the demand for services. This can only be achieved by creating local area plans in order to enhance the existing settlements.

Chalimogela Growth Centre

Chalimongela Ward has tourist potential owing to the proximity of the huge Zambezi River, which is rich in wildlife and historical monuments (Chana and Bbimbi). The primary problem is the poor and terrible status of key highways leading to these sites; some routes are inaccessible, especially during the rainy season

The goal of this approach is to identify towns that are growing at a faster rate and have the ability to serve as growth and service centers for rural hinterlands. To put this approach into action, the Local Authority will need to collaborate with traditional leaders into planning agreements and produce local area plans that will help in the development of social and physical infrastructure in these settlements and support their orderly growth.

Relevance of the development scenario

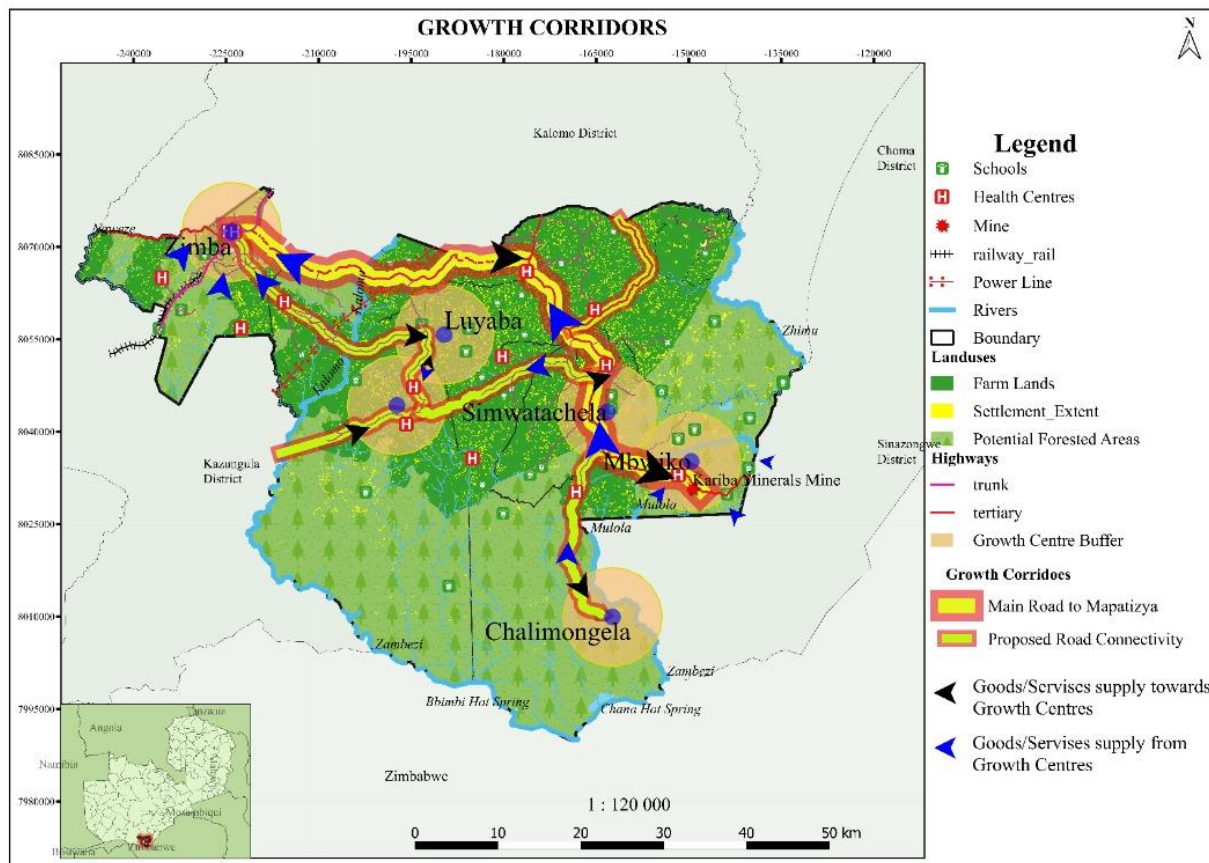
- This development scenario has the ability to stimulate growth in underserved wards as the majority of people in the district still lack basic amenities such as clean, safe water, adequate schools, and health care. Adopting this method would assist such places in meeting their day-to-day needs.
- The growth centre concept would encourage orderly spatial development on both state and customary land, with the local authority and traditional leaders working together on day-to-day planning.
- The approach would also improve service provision delivery, which would boost land administration in the district.

3.5.2.3 Development Scenario No.3- Identification and Promotion of Economical Corridors

The third scenario is identification of the economic corridors within the district which are meant to attract investment and generate economic activities within a contiguous region on a foundation of an efficient transportation system.

The aim is to achieve a satisfactory relationship between people, jobs, and the environment within the district. This would entail the economic classification of regions in Zimba District based on major activities such as agriculture, mining and tourism. All these economic activities are affected by physical factors such as climate, topography and vegetation. The aforementioned industries are discussed below in detail.

Figure 25: Economic Corridors



Agriculture Region

Chidi, Luyaba and Kanyanga for example, have exhibited potential in both livestock and crop production. However, due to the absence of spatial planning framework there has been haphazard developments and increase in land use conflicts. The major contributing factor has been lacking of coordination between the local authority and the traditional leaders. In most situations the local authority is not privy to how land is being managed under customary. This trend if not well handled by the local authority will lead to conflicts in the use of land, put pressure on water resources and changes in use of land with wide and long-term consequences.

With this population growth in these areas, it is anticipated that land ment for agricultural purposes are likely to be blocked by the mushrooming of settlements that are in a haphazard manner. Additionally, there has been an increase in agricultural activities along water bodies such as rivers and dams. The major challenge has been poor and impassable roads in certain areas, as well as inadequate communication infrastructure, silted dams, and outdated dip tanks

The following are the recommendations;

- i. There is need to improve the road network leading to these areas and rural electrification as most of them solely depend on solar as their source of energy
- ii. There is need to establish a centrally located abattoir and other supporting industries such as meat processing plant.
- iii. Strengthen partnerships with the traditional leaders through Planning Agreements.
- iv. Creation of local area plans (Farm blocks) in such areas

Mining Region

Mbwiko ward is one of the wards in the district with so much potential in mineral deposits. Currently the ward is housing three Mines namely, Kariba Minerals, Awani and Mbwiko and the region boasts of high grade amethyst and other minerals such as tourmaline, coal among others. It is expected that as these mining activities expand, there will be an increase in population owing to job possibilities, which would boost the need for land for residential and commercial operations.

This would give the district an upper hand in controlling mining activities in the area and ensure that the much needed developments spread outwardly to the neighbouring wards.

The main obstacles however, include the poor condition of the road network leading to the mining area, the absence of telecommunication infrastructure, and the lack of a sustainable supply of electricity.

Tourism Region

Zimba has a number of tourism attractions such as the hot springs (Bbimbi and Chana), the mighty Zambezi River in Kamukeza area, various cultural groups such Budima. Additionally, the district has potential for Game viewing, boat cruises and Fish sporting. The objective of this scenario is to protect and reserve these regions for tourism activities and to limit mining and all commercial and industrial developments outside of the settlements.

Currently there are two white farmers along the river banks, who have ventured into wildlife keeping. This type of tourism could be fully exploited by providing the following;

- Quality guest houses, lodges and hotels
- Improved road network to site
- Provision of recreational facilities

Relevancy

The concept is feasible as it will promote public and private investments which are specifically built around an already-existing resource that is readily available in the district making it easier to implement

3.5.3 Chosen Spatial Development Scenario

Chosen spatial development scenario with justification and maps showing detailed proposals on the various infrastructure/services.

3.5.3.1 Merger of Development Scenario and Three

In the urban part of the district, the proposed and chosen development scenario is land readjustment and for the rural part of the district is the growth corridor strategy.

3.5.3.2 Justification for Adopting Land readjustment & Growth corridor strategy

Growth centers are service centers, either rural or urban, that has the potential for further expansion and hence requires additional public and private investment. Adopting these two techniques for district development would involve identifying growth corridors that would give goods and services to the district's population as well as nearby populations, resulting in balanced socioeconomic development of a region. In other words, the overarching goal of the Zimba growth corridor strategy is to build an urban form capable of promoting economic growth in rural areas of the district such as Kanyanga and Mbwiko.

These approaches are a fundamental prerequisite for regional development, particularly in rural areas of the district, because it encourages the concentration of human settlements and activities in critical growth areas. Each growth centre has a primary economic basis that provides the main economic activities for the area, allowing it to become self-sufficient in basic socioeconomic facilities and amenities.

3.5.4 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals to Improve, Maintain or Protect the Environmental, Social and Economic Aspects of Development

Zimba is an agricultural hub where both commercial and subsistence farming play equally important roles. However due to the increase in population, competition for land is steadily increasing as the demand for multiple land uses and services rises. Food security and energy issues for instances have led to a massive change from one land use to the other.

Chidi, Luyaba and Kanyanga for example, has exhibited potential in both livestock and crop production. However, due to the absence of spatial planning framework there has been a haphazard development and increase in land use conflicts. The major contributing factor has been lacking of coordination between the local authority and the traditional leaders. In most situations the local authority is not privy to how land is being managed under customary. This trend if not well handled by the local authority will lead to conflicts in the use of land, put pressure on water resources and changes in use of land with wide and long-term consequences.

With this population growth in these areas, it is anticipated that land ment for agricultural purposes are likely to be blocked by the mushrooming of settlements that are in a haphazard manner. Additionally, there has been an increase in agricultural activities along water bodies such as rivers and dams.

Transport plays a key role in agricultural development, as it is the major means of transporting agricultural produce from the farms to the markets as well as the surrounding communities. The major types of roads leading to these zones include the bush paths and unmaintained gravel road (Mapatizya road). The bush paths often link the villages and the farms steads, and they are usually very narrow, winding, and overgrown weed making these areas not passable especially during the rainy season.

In order to boast agriculture in these identified rural areas there is need to;

- i. Restrict the usage of land to agricultural purposes and other land uses not in conflict with agriculture. For instance, the local authority needs to engage the traditional leaders into planning agreements and create local areas plans.
- ii. In order to carter for the growing population, other land uses not in conflict with agriculture can also be planned and these can be residential, commercial and open spaces for rejuvenation
- iii. Identify, demarcate and gazette areas of economic and environmental significance and buffer zones around them to avoid encroachments

- iv. Upgrade and constantly maintain roads leading to these agricultural zones in order to improve rural connectivity.

3.5.5 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals for Specific Protection Zones, Areas of Environmental Sensitivity or Cultural and Historical Importance or Areas of Importance for Disaster Management Purposes

The Zambezi River, as well as other rivers such as Kalomo and Ngwemanzi, are among the natural resources available in the Zimba district. Hot springs are another natural resource (Chana & Bbimbi). Climate change and population pressure are two of the major drivers of environmental change that have been identified. According to the data gathered, it is anticipated that population growth is more likely to occur along these river basins, putting more strain on these finite resources. Agriculture and fishing are the main economic activities along the Zambezi River, and land use change is more likely as a result of these agricultural activities. These agricultural operations have brought about an inflow of people, resulting in the rapid and chaotic expansion of these places. As a result, nearby forested areas have been cleared for firewood and farming. The Zambezi and other rivers in these peri-urban areas contain significant concentrations of agricultural and fishing activities, which contribute to the contamination of these resources' water. These expected changes are not only an environmental problem, but also have socioeconomic implications.

A strategy that the local authority may implement is one that attempts to ensure that settlement patterns do not encroach on these water bodies and historical sites. The following steps can be taken;

- i. Increased sensitization and community engagement in decision making through the WDCs, CWACs & other various committees.
- ii. The local area plans should be zoned in such a way that the historical sites are identified as conservation areas and they should be prohibited from any other land uses such as agricultural, residential and commercial zones.
- iii. The local authority to enhance development control in order to promote proper and coordinated developments within these areas and minimise conflicts and encroachments
- iv. The Local authority needs to ensure that there are no developments in and within the buffer zones of approximately 100metres.
- v. Ensure strict adherence to the Zambia Wildlife Act, Forest Act, and the National Conservation Act of the laws of Zambia

- vi. Engage traditional leaders into planning agreements and creation of Local Area Plans.

3.5.6 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals for The Protection of National and Regional Interests, Policies and Guide

The district is endowed with the Zambezi River that lies in Mbwiko ward in Kamukeza area and it is a shared resource between the communities of Kamukeza and Binga province in Zimbabwe. The river is the main source of livelihood for the people of Kamukeza as it provides fishing opportunities and the area along the river has huge potential for eco-tourism and fishing sport. All these activities have an impact on the water quality and quantity.

The following are the strategies that the local authority will apply

- i. The local authority will introduce educational programs on good environmental practices that will safeguard the resource
- ii. The local authority to ensure that no developments or encroachments take place within the 100 meters buffer zone on water resources within the district.
- iii. The local authority to promote effective community participation and stakeholder involvement in the management of water resources

Furthermore, the mountainous areas of Mbwiko, Chalimongela and Kanyanga ward has high density of indigenous trees suitable for setting up a forest reserve, these areas include Nakabimba, Chilobe Simalundu and Mapatizya west and these areas fall within and along the Zambezi escarpment. The following are the strategies that the Local authority will apply in order to conserve the forests

- i. The local authority shall raise public awareness and environmental education that will promote wise use of land meant for forests and the importance of the forests to the district's economy
- ii. The local authority to identify areas that will be zoned as protected areas to avoid further encroachments

3.5.6 Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals for Areas .under the Jurisdiction of Traditional Authorities and Proposed Policies and Proposals for Those Areas.

Zimba town is an urban centre with well-connected satellite towns and villages that are established in selected areas throughout the district that are self-sustained, compact and whose core function is to service the surrounding areas. These centres will support a higher intensity of land uses which will require a good road network system in order to access their hinterlands. In order to achieve this there is need to identify these areas that need to be intensified while growing in an orderly manner.

Kanyanga, Mangonda and Chidi growth for instance is identified as an agricultural zone with a huge potential in both livestock and crop production. However, this potential has not yet been fully exploited and once it is exploited it is expected that population will increase hence putting pressure on land. It is hence critical to plan for this anticipated growth in a sustainable manner in order to maximize benefits for the people, the environment and the economy. In order to achieve the local authority must;

- i. Since these areas fall under the custodian of traditional leaders, the local authority must engage these leaders into planning agreements and design local area plans.
 - ii. Restrict the usage of land to agricultural purposes only; however putting into consideration other land uses that are not in conflict to agriculture e.g., residential, commercial etc.
 - iii. Enhance co-joint planning between the local authority and the traditional leaders
- Mapatizya Growth centre in Chalimongela is a mining region rich in first grade amethyst and other related mining activities such as quarrying. Due to these mining activities, population has steadily been increasing and a number of structures have since merged around Mapatizya central Business District (CBD) these include retail shops, restaurants, guest houses and in the periphery are villages. The local authority needs to;
- i. Engage the traditional leaders into planning agreements and create local areas
 - ii. Restrict the usage of land to mining activities with regard to other uses not in conflict
 - iii. Enhance development control activities especially around the mines in order to control development and avoid encroachments

PART FOUR – IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

4.0 Overview

Financing over the planned period will build on the principles of the 2016 Economic Stabilization and Growth Program dubbed “Zambia Plus”, aimed at achieving fiscal consolidation to provide supportive environment to unlock bottlenecks and create a diversified and resilient economy for sustained higher growth and socio-economic development. Therefore, financing requirements for the planned programs will be from a combination of financing sources, which will include local revenues, donor funding and LGEF which will be limited to achieving all the plans by end of the Plan period. Other sources will be the private sector through such mechanisms as PPPs, as well as the private sector as sole financiers of projects and programs.

In view of the foregoing, a Capital investment Plan and Financial Plan will be developed to guide the District on resource mobilization, acquisition, allocation and utilization, to avoid wastage and misallocation of resources through unplanned borrowing, as well as other financing commitments. The Framework will also provide predictability and a more coordinated way of mobilizing resources for financing the Integrated Development Plan. Further, to ensure equity in the distribution of mobilized financing, resource allocation formulas will be considered and devised and utilized where required in allocating resources to development needs across the district.

4.1 Assessment of Revenue collection efficiency of the Council

This chapter compares the budgeted with collected own source revenue for the past three years as a basis for determining the potential revenue resources available for the implementation of the IDP. It identifies the strengths and weaknesses in revenue collection and determines strategies for improving OSR generation and collection. The table below shows the Revenue Analysis for the year 2018 and 2019.

Table 14: Revenue Collection Efficiency of the Council 2017 - 2019

S N	YEARS	2017			2018			2019		
		APPROVE D BUDGET	ACTUAL BUDGET	PERCEN T	APPROVE D BUDGET	ACTUAL BUDGET	PERCEN T	APPROVE D BUDGET	ACTUAL BUDGET	PERCEN T
1	Local taxes	30,000.00	24,779.00	82.60	37,500.00	75,156.00	200.42	77,961.00	60,155.00	77.16
2	Fees and charges	3,677,329.00	599,991.00	16.32	831,300.00	657,341.00	79.07	791,330.00	507,104.00	64.08
3	Licenses	4,300.00	15,367.00	357.37	9,700.00	18,307.00	188.73	20,000.00	17,940.00	89.70
4	Levies	217,000.00	248,350.00	114.45	270,550.00	443,773.00	164.03	703,000.00	507,568.00	72.20
5	Permits	272,840.00	190,020.00	69.65	58,880.00	75,890.00	128.89	136,200.00	75,789.00	55.65
6	Charges	3,750,000.00	373,425.00	9.96	3,579,000.00	562,550.00	15.72	1,176,000.00	634,900.00	53.99

7	Other income	123,600.00	74,240.00	60.06	121,625.00	164,286.00	135.08	350,033.00	264,179.00	75.47
8	National Support	5,238,864.00	6,042,009.00	115.33	6,818,923.00	6,948,545.00	101.90	8,498,923.00	6,584,315.00	77.47
9	CDF	1,400,000.00	1,400,000.00	100.00	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	100.00	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	100.00
Grand Total		14,713,933	8,968,181	60.95	13,327,478	10,545,848	79.13	13,353,447	10,251,950	76.77

4.1.1 Comparison of budgeted own source revenue stream against own revenue collected for the past three years

4.1.1.1 Own Source Revenue Performance Collection Against Budget as Percentage for Each Revenue Source:

4.1.1.1.1 Areas where Council performed well against the Budgets

a) Local Taxes

The collection efficiency for 2019 was 77.16 %, this was as a result of a total actual collection of K60,155.00 against the budgeted amount of K 77,961.00. The Council planned to generate K37, 500.00 from local taxes but collected K75, 156.00 resulting in a variance of 200%. A favorable variance was due to the Property rates that were not budgeted for but collected. In 2017 the collection efficiency was 82.6 %.

b) Fees and Charges

The collection efficiency was at 64.08 % for 2019 which was a 15% decrease against the 2018 collection efficiency of 79.07 %. Out of the total budget of K3, 677,329.00 only K599, 991.00 was collected in 2017 giving a collection efficiency of 16.32 % because of the partial closure of the abattoir and lack of crop harvest during the year.

c) Licenses

The collection efficiency for 2019 was 89.70 % from issuance of various licenses. This was as a result of a total collection of K 17,940.00 against the budgeted amount of K 20,000.00. In 2018, the Council planned to generate K9, 700.00 from Licenses but collected K18, 307.00 resulting in a variance of 89%. A favorable variance was due to more businesses opening up due to the favorable population growth. In 2017 the collection efficiency was 357.37 % because the council was collecting from hammer mills which were later replaced by government owed hammer mills, hence the lower performance in 2018 and 2019 as compared to 2017.

d) Levies

The collection efficiency was at 72.2 % for 2019. Out of the total budget of K 703,000.00 only K507, 568.00 was collected in 2019. In 2018 the Council planned to

generate K270, 550.00 from Levies but collected K443, 773.00 resulting in a variance of 64%. A favorable variance was due to more businesses opening up and more of stock movements outside the District.

e) Permits

The collection efficiency was at 55.65 % for 2019. Out of the total budget of K136, 200.00, only K 75,789.00 was collected in 2019. In 2018 the Council planned to generate K58, 880.00 from Permits but collected K75, 890.00 resulting in a variance of 29%. A favorable variance was due to more liquor bar openings that led to over collection on Extension of business hours and also more on transportation of meat products outside the District. The year 2019 was the least recorded performance as compared to 2017 and 2018 due to the closure of most businesses in the district caused by the unfortunate draught season.

f) Charges

The collection efficiency was at 53.99 % for 2019. Out of the total budget of K 1,176,000.00 only K 634, 500.00 was collected in 2019. In 2018 the council collection efficiency was 15.73 % due to the Simwami Plots which could not be offered because of a suspension from the Commissioner of Lands and also effect of climate change.

g) Other Income

The collection efficiency was 75.47 % which was from the actual collection of K 634,900.00. The Council planned to generate K121, 625.00 from other income but collected K164, 286.00 resulting in a variance of 35%. A favorable variance was due to more sales on rural water borehole spare parts.

4.1.1.1.2 Areas Where Council Collected Below Its Forecast Revenue in the Budgets

i. Fees and Charges

There was a partial closure of the abattoir in the year 2017 and the closure of most businesses due to the draught season.

ii. Permits

The year 2019 was the least recorded performance as compared to 2017 and 2018 due to the closure of most businesses in the district caused by the unfortunate draught season.

iii. Charges

The low performance was due to the Simwami Plots which could not be offered because of a suspension from the Commissioner of Lands and also effect of climate change.

4.1.1.1.3 Revenue Collection Challenges

- The finance department has no transport (vehicle) allocated to the department.
- Poor road network.
- Very few officers eligible for personal levy
- Very few business establishments in the districts
- Lack of a valuation roll as the council is still dependent on Kalomo because it is not yet a rating authority.
- Vastness of the District
- Minimum stakeholder involvement by stakeholders
- Resistance to payment of fees, levies/charges by customers/clients
- Lack of knowledge by tax payers as to why they pay certain taxes
- Political interference in revenue collection

4.1.2 Identification of the Revenue base for the first five years of the implementation Plan

The breakdowns of the projected sources of revenue are tabulated as follows:

Table 15: Revenue Projection for the first five years of the Implementation Plan

YEARS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Locally Generated Revenue	4,851,581.80	3,884,661.80	4,333,435.72	386,305,591.00	424,936,150.00
Constituency Development Fund	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00
Local Government Equalization Fund LGEF (80 %)	6,560,383.87	6,560,383.87	6,560,383.87	6,560,383.87	6,560,383.87
Grant In LIEU Of Rates	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
Capital (20% Of LGEF)	1,640,095.97	1,640,095.97	1,640,095.97	1,640,095.97	1,640,095.97
TOTALS	14,852,061.64	13,885,141.64	14,333,915.56	396,306,070.99	434,936,630.70

4.1.2.1 Locally Generated Revenue

Recently, the Council embarked on the development of the Valuation Roll hence the increase in the source of revenue from 2023 to 2024 is as a result of the budgeted estimates from the Owner's Rates.

Table 16: Locally Generated Revenue

YEARS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Local taxes	81,493.00	81,493.00	81,493.00	381,713,493.00	419,884,842.00
Fees and charges	1,268,840.00	976,880.00	1,092,151.84	1,179,523.99	1,297,476.29
Licenses	143,320.00	74,360.00	83,134.48	89,785.24	98,763.76
Levies	486,040.00	836,040.00	934,692.72	1,009,468.14	1,110,414.95
Permits	141,400.00	141,400.00	158,085.20	170,732.02	187,805.22
Charges	2,556,000.00	1,600,000.00	1,788,800.00	1,931,904.00	2,125,094.4
Other Income	174,488.80	174,488.80	195,078.48	210,684.76	231,753.24
TOTAL	4,851,581.80	3,884,661.80	4,333,435.72	386,305,591.15	424,936,149.86

4.1.2.2 National Support Financing

a) Constituency Development Fund

The Provision for CDF is K1,600,000 as per guideline from the Ministry of Local Government.

b) Capital 20 % of LGEF

The 20 % Capital is there to support the council to implement capital projects listed in its development plan. This percentage is derived from the national support/ Local Government Equalization Fund (LGEF).

Table 17: Local Government Equalization fund 20% Capital Projections

YEARS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
CAPITAL (20% OF LGEF)	1,640,095.97	1,640,095.97	1,640,095.97	1,640,095.97	1,640,095.97
TOTALS	1,640,095.97	1,640,095.97	1,640,095.97	1,640,095.97	1,640,095.97

4.1.3 Local Authority's Financial Plan

The purpose of the Financial Plan is to ensure that recurrent expenses for the implementation of the IDP are budgeted for. The expected output is a financial plan setting out the recurrent expenses for the implementation of strategies and programs. The Financial Plan reflects standard operational budgets which local authorities will incur such as salaries and emoluments. It relates wholly to functions of and services provided by the Zimba Town Council whilst taking into account the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

4.1.4 Capital Investment Programme

Table 184: Capital Investment Programme

SN	PROJECT	QUANTITY	RATE	BUDGETED AMOUNT	FUNDING OPTIONS
1	Constituency development fund	5	1,600,000.00	8,000,000.00	GRZ
2	Rehabilitation of township roads	50 KM	129,744.00	648,720.00	GRZ/COUNCIL/DONORS
3	Infrastructure development	100	9,000.00	900,000.00	GRZ/COUNCIL/DONORS
4	Solid Waste Management	5	58,970.00	294,850.00	GRZ/COUNCIL/DONORS
5	Establishing a Standard Dump Site for refuse disposal	1	500,000.00	500,000.00	GRZ/COUNCIL/DONORS
6	Constructing of VIP Latrines in Schools	100	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	GRZ/COUNCIL/DONORS
7	Renovating Trekkers Guest House	2	100,000.00	200,000.00	GRZ/COUNCIL/DONORS
8	Opening up of new development areas within the township boundary	5	166,300.00	831,500.00	GRZ/COUNCIL/DONORS
9	Ward development projects	5	194,233.1	971,165.5	GRZ/COUNCIL/DONORS
10	Purchase of survey planning tools and equipment	1	300,000.00	300,000.00	GRZ/COUNCIL/DONORS
11	Purchase of motorbikes for revenue enhancement	2	90,000.00	180,000.00	GRZ/COUNCIL/DONORS
12	Construction of palisade wall fence	1	200,000.00	200,000.00	GRZ/COUNCIL/DONORS
13	Development control motor vehicle	1	550,000.00	550,000.00	GRZ/COUNCIL/DONORS
14	Drilling of boreholes	5	138,810.00	694,050.00	GRZ/COUNCIL/DONORS
15	Farm Creation in Luyaba/Mangonda/Chalimon gela	3	16,518.00	49,554.00	GRZ/COUNCIL/DONORS
16	Formalization Treasure, Nakowa, Zimba (plots)	3	95,950.00	287,850.00	GRZ/COUNCIL/DONORS
17	Creation of Airstrip	1	30,000.00	30,000.00	GRZ/COUNCIL/DONORS
18	Fencing of dumpsite	1	28,005.00	28,005.00	GRZ/COUNCIL/DONORS
19	Construction of restaurant, take away an bar	1	300,000.00	300,000.00	GRZ/COUNCIL/DONORS
20	Solar street lighting equipment	1	20,000.00	20,000.00	GRZ/COUNCIL/DONORS

21	Domain subscription and banking software for revenue collection enhancement	2	30,752.81	61,505.61	GRZ/COUNCIL/DONORS
	TOTAL			16,047,200.11	

4.1.5 Zimba Resource Mobilization Strategies for Five (05) to Ten (10) Years

4.1.5.1 Strategies for Resource Mobilization

- Providing (trained) council police to revenue collectors.
- Providing identity cards (IDs) and uniforms to revenue collectors.
- Allocating transport (vehicles/motor cycles/bicycles) for revenue collection.
- Sensitize the community on the need to pay council fees/levies/charges/rates.
- Provision of adequate services to the community.
- Assigning highly qualified staff to revenue collection duties – at least Grade 12 minimum qualification.
- Maintain a database for all taxpayers and traders in the district
- Target collections for clients with the largest outstanding debts
- Ensure regular updates to the taxpayer registry
- Use of technology platforms for paying of levies, fees and charges
- To motivate revenue staff
- Involvement of revenue collectors in the planning and budgeting processes.
- Providing basic training and orientation to the revenue collectors.
- Providing relevant legal documents to the revenue collectors.
- Put in place deliberate policy for senior managers and councilors to have interest and support in the revenue function in councils.

4.1.5.2 Revenue Enhancement strategies

- Maintaining up to date revenue databases.
- Creating awareness to the community, in advance, on new taxes, levies, fees, charges and rates before the actual implementation.
- Setting collection targets, carrying out monitoring and reviews on a continuous basis.
- Close supervision of staff involved in revenue collection – frequently checking on revenue collectors at various collecting points.

- Improving infrastructure at revenue collecting points e.g. provision of barriers; putting up sign posts to warn the public that they were approaching a check point providing security lights at check points.
- Maintain good public relation with the community – budget feedback.
- Being innovative by exploring other sources of revenue.
- Sensitizing the community on the need or importance of paying taxes.
- Rotation of revenue collectors working at revenue collection points.
- Sending bills and reminders to debtors on time.
- Involving all the departments of the council in revenue collection.
- Training of revenue collectors and forming revenue collection teams.

4.1.5.3 Revenue Collection Strategies

- Use of revenue collection agencies
- Equip revenue collectors with revenue collecting skills
- Leveraging on technology
- Stakeholder involvement in sensitization meetings on the benefits of
- Paying for services
- Provision of transport specifically for revenue collection

4.1.5.4 Development partners

- Establish a developmental agenda which will be appealing to development partners.
- Identification of key areas that will call for the need for development partners

4.1.5.5 Private Sector Financing

During the Plan period, emphasis will be placed on harnessing the financing potential that the private sector has, to ensure positive contribution to national development and ease pressure on the Treasury. This will provide for a progressive way of financing development and ensure that the private sector anchors the recovery plan through utilization of PPP arrangements, especially on infrastructure projects; thus, fully private sector financing are possible avenues that Plan implementation can engage in.

4.1.5.6 Public Private Partnerships

- Changes in policies and laws
- Socio –cultural changes
- Improvement of current mechanisms and process
- Financial and capital capacity building

4.1.5.7 Areas Where PPP Is Expected According to the Estimates

- Agriculture
- Shopping mall
- Hospitality industries
- Education
- Forestry
- Poverty alleviation
- Processing industries
- Mining
- Infrastructure development
- Transport
- Technology
- Water and sanitation
- Health
- Social services
- Sporting facilities
- Tourism

4.1.5.8 Exploiting the Untapped Resources

- Creating of by-laws to cater specifically for untapped Revenue sources
- Engaging in public private partnership in establishing mining, manufacturing industries and processing industries
- Technological advancement

4.1.5.9 Strategies for Assets, Financial Management and Capital Financing

- Implement a policy on Asset management
- Implement a policy management on the profitability of assets
- Implement a policy on the disposal of assets
- Incorporate the legal framework on financial management
- Venture into capital growth by embracing capital financing

4.1.6.0 Financial Management Strategies

- Ensure effective cash flow management
- Compliance to relevant financial regulations
- Provide means for growth through investment
- Meet the demands of employees and customers
- Support operations
- Meet the demands of shareholders and expectations of the stakeholders
- Effective audit procedures

4.1.6.1 Loans and grants Ensure an effective budget for the projects or activities to be funded is provided to its completion

- Ensure the amount required for financing is adequate as per budget.
- Ensure contingency is taken care of in the planning process.
- Determine if the loan will be short term or long term that will suit the needs of the loan (period).
- Determine the interest rate of the loan obtained if it is significant according to the cash flow.
- Promote local enterprise partnership by accessing grants from cooperating partners for funding.
- Encourage Small and Medium enterprises and source for funding to fund such enterprises for economic growth.
- Ensure community programs that will meet the needs of the less privileged to enable them have access to grants.
- Provided adequate requirements for government aided programs and activities to be financed by grants.

4.2 Programmes for the Implementation of Objectives and Strategies

Table 19: Programmes for the Implementation of objectives and strategies

Objectives	Strategies	Programme	Activity	Location	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Goal:	A Diversified Agricultural Production by 2030									
To improve agricultural productivity from 1.3 tons/Ha to 10 tons/ Ha by 2025	promote 14 Climate Smart agriculture technologies and practices	Productivity enhancing - Technology development	Demonstration of Sustainable Intensification Practices	All 17 Agricultural Camps	2	2	3	3	4	Agriculture & CFU
	lobby for land for a Standard farm block from the traditional authority	Farm block development	Lobby for land for a Standard farm block	Syejumba (Kataba Area)	0	1	0	0	0	Agriculture, Council & Traditional Council.
	develop one agriculture farm block	Farm block development	Development of a functional Standard farm block	Syejumba (Kataba Area)	0	0	1	0	0	Agriculture
	promote the construction of irrigation infrastructure	Irrigation development	Construction of Irrigation Schemes	Misika Camp & Muzya Camp	1	1	1	1	1	Agriculture, Water Resources Development and Council
	increase land under irrigation from 90 HA to 133 HA		Promotion of land irrigation by small scale farmers	Misika Camp & Muzya Camp	3	5	8	12	15	Agriculture, Water Resources Development and Council

increase the number of small scale farmers accessing agricultural inputs in the district through the E-Voucher System from 7,187 to 9,000	Agriculture input Supply management	Training of SMEs in input supply chain	Luyaba,Siamafumba and Zimba Camp	6	4	4	5	5	Agri-Business (ABM)
increase fish production from aquaculture per annum from 1.5 tons to 10 tons	Aquaculture development	Training in selection sites, pond designs and managing fishes from fingerlings to Market.	Luyaba,Zimba,Misika, Njabalombe & Siamafumba Camp	1.5	3	5	7	10	Fisheries
conduct 20 monitoring visits/patrols to sensitize 4 fishing villages on recommended sustainable fishing methods	Research and Development promotion (crops, livestock, forestry, and fisheries)	Law enforcement to indiscriminate fishing methods and adherence to fish bans	Kamukeza (Zambezi River)	0	4	4	4	4	Fisheries,Zimba Police and Neighbour hood Association.
conduct early warning sensitization to 17,000 small scale famers in 17	Early warning systems development	Dissemination of weather forecast information, impending pests and disease	All 17 Agricultural Camps	5,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	30,000	Agriculture , NAIS & Meteorological Department

Agricultural Camps		outbreaks as received from Department of Metrology								
facilitate linkage of 34 farmer groups to mechanized farming	Farm Power & mechanization enhancement	Promotion of mechanized farming system	Luyaba,Siamafumba,Njabalombe & Misika	10	13	15	20	15		Agriculture (TSB)
improve on the ratio of Extension Worker to Farmer by training & deployment of 34 community agricultural volunteer workers in 17 Agric Camps	Extension service delivery enhancement	Train Zone Lead farmers in General agriculture.	All 17 Agricultural Camps	1:1,370	1:1000	1:800	1:600	1:400		Agriculture (EMO)
vaccinate 75,000 cattle against ECF.	Animal & Plant disease control & Prevention	Animal Vaccinations	Chidi, Kabanga, Siamafumba and Zimba	15000	40,000	60,000	70,000	90,000		Veterinary
vaccinate 75,000 cattle against FMD	Animal & Plant disease control & Prevention	Vaccinating Cattle against FMD	Chidi, Kabanga, Siamafumba and Zimba	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000		Veterinary
vaccinate 32,000 goats against FMD	Animal & Plant disease control & Prevention	Vaccinating Goats against FMD (Foot & Mouth Disease)	Chidi, Kabanga, Siamafumba and Zimba	2000	4000	6000	8000	10000		Veterinary

vaccinate 37,000 dogs against Rabies in Chimba, Chidi and Siamafumba	Animal & Plant disease control & Prevention	Vaccinating Dogs against Rabies	Chidi, Kabanga, Siamafumba and Chimba	3,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	Veterinary
vaccinate 137,000 chickens against NCD	Animal & Plant disease control & Prevention	Vaccinating Village Chickens against New Castle Disease (NCD)	Chidi, Kabanga, Siamafumba and Chimba	10,000	15,000	20,000	30,000	45,000	Veterinary
conduct 20 disease surveillance activity	Animal & Plant disease control & Prevention	Disease Surveillance	Chidi, Kabanga, Siamafumba and Chimba	4	4	4	4	4	Veterinary
sensitize 1,700 farmers located in 17 Agric Camps on loans acquisition and investment opportunities	Agricultural Finance Product Developed	Holding of meetings with farmers to promote formation of Savings & Credit Cooperative	All 17 Agricultural Camps	5,000	7,000	9,000	13,000	15,000	Agriculture, Commerce Trade and Industry
sensitize 34 farmer groups located in 17 Agric Camps on value addition opportunities	Product standardization & quality assurance enhancement	Capacity building of farmer groups on value addition	All 17 Agricultural Camps	2	2	3	1	1	Agriculture, Commerce Trade and Industry
sensitize 34 farmer groups located in 17	Agro & Forestry based	Facilitating production of finished	Luyaba, Siamafumba, Chimba and Chidi	4	6	8	10	12	Agriculture, Commerce Trade and Industry

	Agric Camps on processing opportunities in dairy, small livestock and oil crops	processing & manufacturing promotion	agricultural products by SMEs							
	facilitate establishment of one (1) Agricultural Stop Shop in the CBD	Agribusiness development services provision	Facilitating the establishment of one stop shop through PPP	Luyaba and Zimba	0	0	1	1	0	Agriculture, Commerce Trade and Industry
	enhance 3 - Value Chains (Oil crop, Dairy and Small Livestock) Value Chains in 17 Agric Camps	Value Chain Linkages	Facilitate linkage of values chains players for commodities such as sunflower, cowpeas and sorghum ,small livestock, and dairy enterprises	All 17 Agricultural Camps	1	2	3	2	1	Agriculture, Commerce Trade and Industry
	promote production of resilient crops through training and mentoring 17 cooperatives from 17 Agric Camps	Crops ,forestry, fisheries and livestock product diversification	Training on profitability comparisons of high value resilient Crops	All 17 Agricultural Camps	1	2	3	2	1	Agriculture, Commerce Trade and Industry
	promote diversification of	Crops ,forestry, fisheries and	Training on profitability of Livestock	All 17 Agricultural Camps	10	15	18	20	25	Agriculture, Veterinary & ABM

agricultural enterprises to 83 farmers	livestock product diversification	enterprises such as Cattle, goats ,pigs and Village chickens & Fish								
facilitate establishment of one operational Livestock Service Centre	Livestock & Fisheries breeding centres	Facilitate construction of Livestock Services Centres	Zimba & Luyaba Camps	1	0	1	0	0		Livestock & Veterinary
facilitate establishment 14 agriculture storage sheds	Storage facilities development	Facilitating the construction of Storage facilities (Shed)	All 17 Agricultural Camps	3	3	3	3	2		Agriculture, Food Reserve Agency
facilitate establishment of one operational Farmer Training Centre	Fisheries support infrastructural development	Construction of Fisheries support infrastructure	3 Camps (Kamukeza, Zimba and Luyaba)	1	1	1	1	1		Fisheries and Council
facilitate the establishment of one operational Farmer Training Centre	Agricultural training institution development	Construction of Agricultural training institution	Zimba	0	0	1	0	0		Agriculture, Council
facilitate enhancement of 25	Agricultural Finance Product Developed	Holding meetings to promote formation of	All 17 Agricultural Camps	5	5	5	5	5		Commerce, Agriculture

operational SACCOs		Savings & Credit Cooperative								
facilitate operations of 11 functional crops cooperatives	Farmer's organization development	Facilitate viable and operational Crops production farmer groups	All 17 Agricultural Camps	3	3	2	1	2	Commerce, Agriculture	
facilitate management of 9 functional marketing cooperatives	Farmer's organization development	Facilitate viable and operational marketing farmer groups	All 17 Agricultural Camps	2	1	2	2	2	Commerce, Agriculture	
facilitate management of 16 functional livestock cooperatives	Farmer's organization development	Facilitate viable and operational multipurpose farmer groups	All 17 Agricultural Camps	2	3	3	4	4	Commerce, Agriculture	
facilitate formation & management of 2 functional Fisheries cooperatives	Farmer's organization development	Facilitate viable and operational fisheries farmer groups	In 4 Agriculture camps	1	2	1	1	0	Commerce, Agriculture	
facilitate management of 10 functional livestock cooperatives	Farmer's organization development	Facilitate viable and operational livestock farmer groups	All 17 Agricultural Camps	3	2	2	2	1	Commerce, Agriculture	
facilitate establishment	Rural Infrastructur	Facilitate establishment	All 17 Agricultural Camps	1	1	2	2	1	Commerce, Agriculture	

	and management of 3 functional bulking centres	al development	of operational bulking centres operational							
	facilitate management of 11 functional milling plants in 17 Agricultural Camps	Rural Infrastructural development	Facilitate establishment of operational milling plants.	All 17 Agricultural Camps	3	3	2	2	1	Commerce, Agriculture
To reduce dependence on subsistence farming as the primary economic activity in the district from 80% in 2020 to 60% in 2025	improve the management of the environment by engaging 3 small scale mines in environmental and risk management	Strategic environmental assessment and risk management	Monitoring of compliance to safety, health and environmental regulations by small scale miners	Mbwiko, Chalimongela Wards	3	3	3	3	3	Council
	improve the local economy through encouraging investment in 4 small scale mines .	Mineral exploration promotion	Advertising the mining potential the district	Mbwiko, Chalimongela Wards	0	1	1	1	1	Council
	promote value addition in mining sector by encouraging 4	Local and Foreign miners and Investors partnerships promotion	Lobbying for companies to engage in mineral value addition	Mbwiko, Chalimongela Wards	0	1	1	1	1	Council

mining companies in value addition										
promote the construction of 3 lodging and conference facilities	Hotel and conference facilities development promotion	Lobbying for companies to engage in establishment of lodging and conference facilities	Chalimongela and Zimba Wards	0	0	1	1	1		Council
promote 4 local fairs to showcase local cultural heritage	Music and arts festivals development promotion	Hosting of local arts and music fairs	Zimba, Luyaba, Simwatachela, Kanyanga, Mbwiko	0	1	1	1	1		Arts and Culture
encourage 4 PPPs to showcase local tourism products	Tourism investment promotion	Lobbying for Public Private Partnerships in tourism	Zimba ward	0	1	1	1	1		Arts and Culture
promote the construction of 1 filling station	Public-private partnership enhancement establishment promotion	Promoting establishment of a Fueling station	Zimba Ward	0	1	0	0	0		Council
enhance access to rural electrification by connecting 3 rural wards to the National grid	Rural electrification establishment promotion	Lobbying for the connection of rural areas to Rural Electrification Authority (REA)	Luyaba, Mapatizya, Kabanga	0	1	1	1	0		Council/ZESCO

Connect 350 households in urban and peri-urban areas to electricity	Peri-urban electrification improvement promotion	Lobbying for the connection of peri-urban areas to Rural Electrification Authority (REA)	Treasure, Nakowa, Mawaya, Malambo, Namadula, Zimba Site and Service	0	50	100	100	100	Council/ZESCO
construct and maintain 45 kilometers Township roads and support infrastructure	Road infrastructure construction and rehabilitation	Rehabilitation of township roads	Zimba Township Roads (Muzya Rd, Catholic T1 Connect, Treasure, Mantanyani, Mawaya, Namadula)	5	10	10	10	10	RDA/Council
construct and maintain 550 kilometers feeder roads and support infrastructure	Road infrastructure construction and rehabilitation	Construction of feeder roads	Konayuma, Siankope, Chilobe, Kabanga (Palace), Sianjina, Tumango, Bbimbi, Mulamfu, Chidi, Siamafuba, chilobe, Muzya, Zimba	0	50	100	100	100	RDA/Council
	Road infrastructure construction and rehabilitation	Rehabilitation of feeder roads	Zimba, Mapatizya, Chuundwe, Nyawa	0	50	50	50	100	RDA/Council
construct and rehabilitate 4 bridges	Road infrastructure construction and maintenance	Rehabilitation of Bridges	Siamafumba, Kanyanga, Mangonda, Mulamfu wards	0	1	1	1	1	RDA/Council

promote the development of ICT through the construction of 12 computer labs	ICT common infrastructure development	Construction of Computer/ICT Labs	Kamukeza, Kanyanga, Siamafumba, Chalimongela, Mbwiko	0	3	3	3	3	Education
strengthen ICT skills through the deployment of 35 qualified ICT teachers to 35 schools	ICT skills in public and private institutions	Deployment of ICT Teachers	All 8 Zones	5	5	10	5	10	Education
promote integrated ICT curriculum in 80 schools	ICT in Zambian schools mainstreaming	Integrating of ICT in the curriculum	All 80 Schools	30	15	15	15	5	Education
encourage PPPs in ICT provision through the engagement of 4 partners	Improve ICT provision and usage i.e. infrastructure and connectivity	Lobbying for the Establishment of operational Private Schools	Zimba, Luyaba	0	1	1	1	1	Education
Improve ICT provision and usage in 7 schools	Improve ICT provision and usage that is infrastructure and connectivity	Establishing and constructing ICT Laboratories in Schools	Mulamfu, Siamafumba, Zimba, Luyaba, Simwatachela, Mangondawards	1	1	1	2	2	Education
promote Youth empowerment through job	Value addition and value chain diversification	Engaging Youths in Value addition and	Zimba, Luyaba, Mapatizya, Mbwiko, Chalimongela, Siamafumba	0	20	40	70	100	Commerce, Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Mining, Forestry,

creation, value addition and Entrepreneurship ventures to 240 youths	n development	Entrepreneurs hip ventures								Council, Community Development
establish 2 Mechanism for informal sector social protection	Informal sector social security, occupational safety and health protection promotion	Establishment of informal sector social protection mechanisms	Zimba	0	1	0	1	0		Commerce, Labour
reduce extreme poverty and intergenerational transfer of poverty through basic social protection support to 11, 200 women	Basic social protection	Increasing the number of beneficiaries under the Supporting Women Livelihood(SWL) GEWEL project	In all the Wards	1,400	2,000	2,400	3,000	3,200		Department of Community Development/Social welfare
reduce extreme poverty and intergenerational transfer of poverty through provision of social cash transfer to 15, 800 beneficiaries	Social Cash Transfer (SCT)	Increasing Social Cash transfer case load	In all the Wards	1800	2000	3000	4000	5000		Social welfare, Planning and Community Development

reduce extreme poverty and intergenerational transfer of poverty through provision of school social protection to 575 beneficiaries	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)	Provision of School Support	In all the Wards	105	110	115	125	130	Social welfare, Planning and Community Development
reduce extreme poverty and intergenerational transfer of poverty through provision of Emergency social support to 628 beneficiaries	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)	Provision of Emergent Social Support	In all the Wards	118	120	125	130	135	Social welfare, Planning and Community Development
reduce extreme poverty and intergenerational transfer of poverty through provision of Health care support to 992 beneficiaries	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)	Provision of Health Care Support	In all the Wards	190	195	197	200	210	Social welfare, Planning and Community Development

	reduce extreme poverty and intergenerational transfer of poverty through repatriation of 425 vulnerable children to safe homes	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)	Provision of Repatriation Services	In all the Wards	75	80	85	90	95	Social welfare, Planning and Community Development
	improve access to diverse and quality agricultural inputs for vulnerable but viable 6, 250 smallholder farmers	Farmer input support enhancement	Increase number of vulnerable beneficiaries under food Security Pack program(FSP)	in all the wards in Zimba	300	400	4,500	500	550	Department of Community Development/Agriculture
Sustained Natural Resources Management by 2030										
To increase the amount of cover in forests from 60% to 80% by 2025	promote rain water harvesting through the construction of 10 rain water harvesting infrastructures	Rain water harvesting promotion	Construction of rain water infrastructure	All 10 wards	2	2	2	2	2	Agriculture, Water Resource Development, Council
	construct and rehabilitate four (4) Dams	Water resources infrastructure	Rehabilitation of dams	All 10 wards	0	1	1	1	1	Agriculture, Water Resource

		e development								Development, Council
	promote water resources development through lobbying for Alternative financing from 5 cooperating partners	Water resources infrastructure development	Lobby Companies to engage in Water Resource Development	All 10 wards	1	1	1	1	1	Agriculture, Water Resource Development, Council
	protect the forest from degradation through training 120 communities in agro forestry	Forest Protection and Management	Training Communities in agro-forestry	All Wards	0	0	30	40	50	Forestry
	protect the forests from degradation through the establishment of 120 nurseries	Forest Protection and Management	Establishment of agro-forestry nurseries	All Wards	0	0	30	40	50	Forestry
	protect the forests from degradation through the establishment of 30 woodlots	Forest Protection and Management	Facilitate establishment of woodlots	All Wards	0	0	5	10	15	Forestry
	protect the forests from	Forest Protection	Raise tree seedlings	Chidi, Kanyanga	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	Forestry

degradation through raising 100,000 tree seedlings for National tree planting	and Management									
protect the forests from degradation through the commemoration and hosting of the a National tree planting day	Forest Protection and Management	Host Forestry and National tree planting day	Chidi, Kanyanga	1	1	1	1	1		Forestry
protect the forests from degradation through training of 122 farmers in beekeeping and market linkages	Bee Keeping	Conduct training in Beekeeping Skills	Chidi, Kanyanga	2	0	30	40	50		Forestry
improve management and utilization of natural resources through conducting 70 Law enforcement patrols	Law Enforcement	Conducting Blitz patrols	All Wards	10	15	15	10	10		Forestry

improve management and utilization of natural resources through issuing 70 licenses	Law Enforcement	Licensing	All the wards	0	10	20	20	20	Forestry
enhance community resilience to climate change through conducting 12 community sensitization meetings	Climate change adaptation	Conducting Sensitization meetings	All the wards	1	3	3	3	2	Forestry, Agriculture, Community Development, Planning, Fisheries and Livestock
promote climate change early warning systems through conducting 8 community sensitization meeting	Disaster risk reduction	Law enforcement to indiscriminate cutting of trees	All the wards	0	2	2	2	2	Forestry, Agriculture, Community Development, Planning, Fisheries and Livestock
facilitate the formation and establishment of environmental clubs in 10 schools	Forestry management	Conducting Community sensitization meetings on early warning systems	All the wards	4	4	2	0	0	Forestry
Improved Health and Health Related Services by 2030									

To reduce the prevalence of HIV related diseases from 0.3 in 2020 to 0.1 by 2025	increase access and coverage of HIV testing services through conducting 40,000 mobile testing	Reducing HIV Incidence	Conducting HIV screening in targeted hot spots and following up all index contacts for testing in the community	All 11 health facilities	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Health
	initiate 40,000 clients on ART	Reducing HIV Incidence	Conducting Community sensitization on test and treat	All 11 health facilities	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Health
	conduct 150 HIV awareness meetings in schools and communities	Reducing HIV Incidence	Conducting awareness meetings with peer educators in schools and communities	All 11 health facilities	5	7	10	13	15	Health
	promote Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) through training 42 communities	Social Behavior Change communication (SBCC)	Educating community members on HIV preventive measures	All Wards	3	5	8	11	15	Health
	promote the wellbeing of PLHIV through training 150 PLHIV	Promotion of the wellbeing of PLHIV	Training PLHIV in the importance of TRIOs	All 11 health facilities	20	25	30	35	40	Health

strengthen 540 Community participation in adaptive health promotion in 11 health facilities	Health education Promotion	Conduct community engagement/ sensitization meetings with gate keepers, Community based volunteers, and the community at large	In all the existing neighborhood health zones	98	103	108	113	118	Health
hold 34 reproductive maternal, child and adolescent health meetings in 11 health facilities	Maternal child health care and family planning promotion	Creating awareness in communities on institutional deliveries to reduce maternal and infant mortality caused by home deliveries	In all the health facilities	11	9	7	5	2	Health
provide 100% reproductive maternal, child and adolescent health services in 11 health facilities	Infectious diseases immunization	Conducting universal child immunizations and growth monitoring	All the 11 health facilities and 98 health posts	90%	94%	98%	100%	100%	Health
increase surveillance by 345 in	Epidemic preparedness and control	Conduct community based event	All the health facilities	70	80	90	95	100	Health

disease burden and improve Health services in 11 health facilities	enhancement (DSP)	Surveillance and respond to all alerts and epidemics timely								
rehabilitate and maintain 36 Health facilities in 12 wards	Infrastructure, equipment and transport improvement	Community sensitization on taking care of the infrastructure	All the health facilities	4	8	8	8	8	8	Health
construct 3 Health facilities in 12 wards	Infrastructure, equipment and transport improvement	Procuring and deliver essential medicines	All the health facilities	0	1	1	0	1	1	Health
provide 70% of essential medicines, medical supplies and commodities in 11 facilities	Medical commodities supply improvement	Construct and open up more health facilities to take health services close to the family	Njabalombe, Chuundwe, Kamukeza, Mulanfu, Mafumba, Syejumba	12	12	13	15	18	18	Health
conduct 214 Nutrition awareness meetings among learners in 12 wards	Health service delivery enhancement	Conduct awareness on locally produced foods in schools	All schools in the district	1	1	1	1	1	1	Health
engage 62 Partners to improve Health care	PPP service provision promoted	Lobbying for more partners to help in	All the facilities in the district	8	10	12	14	18	18	Health/Education

	delivery in 11 health facilities		health delivery							
	improve Health service delivery by employing 100 personnel in 11 health facilities	Health workforce recruitment and retention enhancement	Recruiting new Health staff	All the facilities in the district	20	20	20	20	20	Health
Reduced Development Inequalities by 2030										
To reduce extreme poverty and intergenerational transfer of poverty from 79% to 40% by 2025	Improve settlements by formalizing and upgrading 5 settlements	Informal settlements formalization and upgrading	Formalization and upgrading of Informal settlements	Zimba ward	1	1	1	1	1	Council (Planning)
	ensure that all 50 planned developments adhere to the Planning regulations	Development Control	Conducting quarterly development control activities	Zimba and Luyaba ward	2	12	12	12	12	Council (Planning)
	coordinate 4 planning development agreements with traditional leaders	Joint planning	Facilitating planning agreements with traditional leaders	Zimba, Chidi, Luyaba and Mangonda	0	1	1	1	1	Council
	enhance 100% equity in all developmental processes	Promoting Gender Equity and Equality	Promoting gender equity in developmental processes	Zimba district	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	Community Development

promote women to have access 40 productive resources schemes	Women Empowerment	Promoting savings and credit schemes among the cooperatives and clubs	Zimba district	0	10	10	10	10	Community Development
promote 40 trainings in women participation in decision making positions	Women Empowerment	Training women clubs in life skills	Zimba district	0	10	10	10	10	Community Development
promote the creation of 40 women skills clubs	Women Empowerment	Training women clubs in life skills	Zimba district	0	10	10	10	10	Community Development
promote Universal access to education by sponsoring 2158 girls	Girl-child education promotion	Sponsoring Girls by Keeping Girls in School (KGS) project	All wards	378	400	430	450	500	Education, Social Welfare
reduce negative cultural and social norms practices by holding 12 sensitization meetings	Socio-cultural and behavior re-setting	Sensitizing the Communities in cross-cutting issues.	All wards	0	3	3	3	3	Community Development/ Council
enhance coordination and planning in the implementati	Review and operationalize consultative structures	Holding of District Development Coordinating Committee	Zimba ward	4	4	4	4	4	Council & devolved departments

on of developmental activities by holding 20 DDCC meetings		(DDCC) meetings								
empower Ward Development Committees (WDCs) by holding 10 meetings	Review and operationalize consultative structures	Holding of Ward Development Committee (WDCs) meetings	All Wards	2	2	2	2	2		Council
enhance the implementation of the Anti-corruption Policy through the establishment of 5 integrity committees	Strengthening of oversight institutions	Formulation of the Integrity Committee	All wards	1	1	1	1	1		Council
enhance the implementation of the Anti-corruption Policy through training of 5 integrity committees	Strengthening of oversight institutions	Training of the Integrity Committee	All wards	1	1	1	1	1		Council
enhance the implementation of the Anti-	Awareness raising	Conducting awareness meetings /campaigns	All wards	0	2	2	2	2		Council

	corruption Policy through conducting 8 awareness campaigns									
	strengthen the Procurement, Tax administration, Planning and budgeting system through training of 10 finance staff	Capacity building	Training of Public service employees in Financial Management	All wards	2	2	2	2	2	Council (Administration, Finance, Audit, Planning)
	conduct 5 land Audits	Land audit	Conducting Land Audits	Zimba, Chalimongela and Simwatachela wards	1	1	1	1	1	Council (Administration, Planning)
	provide a district spatial data infrastructure through conducting 5 inventories	Land audit	Developing a land inventory	Zimba, Chalimongela and Simwatachela wards	1	1	1	1	1	Council
	100% digitize upgraded land	Land management information system	Digitizing of upgraded land	Zimba, Simwatachela, Kanyanga and Chalimongela	30%	50%	60%	80%	100%	Council
	To number 500 of surveyed properties	Land titling implementation	Surveying of properties	Zimba, Simwatachela wards	100	100	100	100	100	Council(planning)

process 230 recommendation letters to registered properties	Land titling implementation	Processing for recommendation letters	Zimba, Luyaba, Chalimongela wards	30	50	50	50	50	Council (Planning)
coordinate development in the district through procurement of 1 total station equipment	Land Survey	Procurement of planning equipment (Total Station, Stereo Plotter, Computer)	Zimba, Kabanga, Kanyanga and Luyaba wards	0	1	0	0	0	Council (Planning)
coordinate development in the district through the creation of 6 layout plans	Opening up of new development areas	Creation of layout plans with various land uses	All wards	2	1	1	1	1	Council (Planning)
enhance Transparency and accountability in the Public service through conducting 24 financial Audits	Public Financial Management	Conducting internal institutional Audits	All wards	4	4	4	4	4	Council
diversify revenue collection for the Council through the renovation and maintenance	Revenue generation Enhancement	Renovating Trekkers Guest House	Zimba ward	0	1	0	0	1	Council(Finance and Works)

	of the Guest House									
	diversify revenue collection for the Council through construction of new guest rooms	Revenue generation Enhancement	Construction of Trekkers B at the Truck yard (Restaurant, Bar and Rooms)	Zimba ward	0	1	0	0	1	Council(Finance and Works)
	diversify revenue collection for the Council through conducting 1 valuation roll	Revenue generation Enhancement	Undertake property rates valuation roll exercise	All wards	0	0	0	1	0	Council(Finance and Planning)
	diversify revenue collection for the Council through the establishment of 4 revenue check points	Revenue generation Enhancement	Establish 3 check points at Muzya, Nyawa and exit to Kalomo Zimba on Great North Road	All wards	0	1	1	1	1	Council (Finance and Works)
	diversify revenue collection for the Council through the venturing into block making	Revenue generation Enhancement	Revamping block making project	Zimba ward	0	1	0	0	0	Council (Plans and works)
	diversify revenue collection for	Revenue generation	Procuring of Motorbikes	Zimba ward	0	1	0	1	0	Council (Finance)

the Council through procurement of motorbikes for revenue collection	Enhancement									
improve safety and order by constructing 3 police posts in Kabanga, Kanyanga and Chalimongela wards	Infrastructure development	Lobbying for the construction of Police Posts	Kabanga, Kanyanga, Chalimongela	0	0	1	1	1		Police, Council
invest in solar energy plant in the 12 wards	Rural Infrastructure development	Engaging PPPs in solar investment	All 12 wards	0	2	2	1	0		Private partners, Council
invest in solar energy in the 12 wards	Rural Infrastructure development	Lobbying for land for a solar plant from the Royal Highness	All 12 wards	0	0	0	1	0		Private partners, Council
conduct 600 awareness campaigns against negative cultural norms and practices	Rural Infrastructure development	Conducting community awareness campaigns on GBV	All 12 wards	120	120	120	120	120		Council
conduct 600 awareness campaigns	Rural Infrastructure	Conducting community awareness	All 12 wards	120	120	120	120	120		Council

	against negative cultural norms and practices	al development	campaigns on Early Marriages							
	conduct 600 awareness campaigns against negative cultural norms and practices	Rural Infrastructural development	Conducting community awareness campaigns on oppression	All 12 wards	120	120	120	120	120	Council
	conduct 600 awareness campaigns against negative cultural norms and practices	Rural Infrastructural development	Conducting community awareness campaigns on women in leadership	All 12 wards	120	120	120	120	120	Council
	conduct 600 awareness campaigns against negative cultural norms and practices	Rural Infrastructural development	Conducting community awareness campaigns on family as a development unit	All 12 wards	120	120	120	120	120	Council
Literacy levels are increased from 44% to 80% by 2025	construct 47 appropriate infrastructures at all levels to meet staff and learner's	Infrastructural development	Constructing Classroom	All wards	5	10	10	10	12	Education, Council, Works and Supply

	needs in 12 wards									
	rehabilitate and maintain 128 appropriate infrastructures at all levels to meet staff and learner's needs in 12 wards	Infrastructure development	Maintenance of Classroom	All wards	18	20	25	30	35	Education, Council, Works and Supply
	construct 50 appropriate infrastructures at all levels to meet staff and learner's needs in 12 wards	Infrastructure development	Constructing staff houses	All wards	6	8	10	12	14	Education, Council, Works and Supply
	rehabilitate and maintain 265 appropriate infrastructures at all levels to meet staff and learner's needs in 12 wards	Infrastructure development	maintaining of staff houses	All wards	52	52	52	52	52	Education, Council, Works and Supply
	construct 18 appropriate infrastructures at all levels to meet staff and learner's	Infrastructure development	Constructing and establishment of Early Childhood Centers (ECE)	All wards	3	3	4	4	4	Education, Council, Works and Supply

	needs in 12 wards									
	construct 3 Science Laboratories in 3 upgraded schools	Infrastructure development	Constructing and equipping Science Laboratories in Schools upgraded to Secondary	Siamafumba, Zimba and Mulamfu wards	0	1	1	1	0	Education, Council, Works and Supply
	construct an administration block for the District Education Board Offices	Infrastructure development	Constructing an administration block	Zimba ward	0	0	1	0	0	Education, Council, Works and Supply
	procure 2000 Desks	Infrastructure development	Procurement of Desks	All wards	0	500	500	500	500	Education
	recruit and deploy 112 teachers and retain skilled workforce	Teacher recruitment and deployment	Recruiting and deploying of skilled workforce	All wards	12	25	25	25	25	Education
	promote equitable access to education services through the implementation of HIV/AIDS workplace policy in 80 schools	Equity and inclusive education enhancement	Implementing HIV and AIDS workplace policy.	All wards	55	60	65	75	80	Education, Health

introduce 10 youth and adult literacy classes in	Youth and adult literacy expansion improvement	Introducing and maintaining Youth and adult literacy centres	All wards	2	1	1	1	1	Education, Community Development
promote 6 youth and adult literacy in the local communities	Youth and adult literacy expansion improvement	Establishing Youth and adult literacy centres	All wards	2	1	1	1	1	Department of Community Development/Education
promote the effective implementation of 40 Vocational Pathways in Secondary Schools	Secondary School Vocational education and Training	Strengthening the implementation of Vocational Pathways	All wards	2	3	4	5	7	Education
promote girl child education by conducting 165 Community sensitizations meeting on early marriages	Equity and inclusive education enhancement	Conducting Community Sensitization on early marriages, girl child education	All wards	15	20	30	40	60	Education
conduct 250 monitoring of the Vocational Pathway in Secondary Schools	Secondary school Vocation Education and training	Stiffening the implementation of Vocational pathways in Schools	All wards	50	50	50	50	50	Education, Council

Improved Access to Water Supply and Sanitation by 2030										
Access to a safe water supply is increased from 68% to 90% and access to sanitation is increased to 100% by 2030	strengthen water quality systems through conducting 280 water testing	Water quality monitoring	Sampling of water points	All wards	50	50	50	50	80	Water Development, Planning, Health, SWSC, Works Department
	improve Water supply through monitoring 25 water points	Water supply and sanitation improvement	Monitoring of water points	All wards	5	5	5	5	5	Water Development, Planning, Health, SWSC, Works Department
	improve Water supply through drilling of 110 boreholes in the rural Zimba	Water resources infrastructure development	Drilling and equipping of boreholes	All wards	20	30	20	20	20	Water Development, Council (Planning & Works), Health, SWSC,
	improve Water supply and sanitation services in rural area through training 40 pump minders	Water resources infrastructure maintenance	Training of Pump Minders on water point maintenance	All wards	0	10	10	10	10	Council (Planning, Works), Water Development
	increase awareness on water supply, sanitation and hygiene through conducting 5	Communication and advocacy enhancement	Conducting awareness campaigns on water supply, sanitation and hygiene	All wards	0	1	2	1	1	Water Development, Council (Planning, Works), Health

	awareness campaigns									
	engage 10 private sector participation in water and sanitation provision	Public-Private Partnership enhancement	Promoting private sector investment in water and sanitation provision	All wards	2	2	2	2	2	Water Development, Council (Planning, Works), Health
	promote clean and healthy environment through conducting 25 hygiene promotion	Capacity Development	Training the communities on hygiene promotion	All wards	5	5	5	5	5	Water Development, Planning, Health, SWSC, Works Department
	promote clean and healthy environment through conducting 60 keep Zimba clean, green and healthy campaigns	Solid Waste Management	Conducting Keep Zambia Clean, Green and Healthy Campaign	All wards	12	12	12	12	12	Council (Planning), Health, Community Development, Education, Forestry, Social Welfare, Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries
	establish one modern dumpsite in Zimba	Solid Waste Management	Establishing Standard Dump Site for refuse disposal	All wards	0	0	1	0	0	Council
	construct and maintain 106 inclusive VIP Latrines in Schools	Solid Waste Management	Constructing and maintaining VIP latrines	All wards	20	20	20	20	26	Council

Table 20: Activities for the implementation of programmes and objectives

Objectives	Strategies	Programme	Activity	EST COST (ZMW)	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Responsible Agency /Dept
Goal:	A Diversified Agricultural production by 2030									
To improve agricultural productivity from 1.3 tons/Ha to 10 tons/ Ha by 2025	promote 14 Climate Smart agriculture technologies and practices	Productivity enhancing - Technology development	Demonstration of Sustainable Intensification Practices	K1,000,000	2	2	3	3	4	Agriculture & CFU
	lobby for land for a Standard farm block from the traditional authority	Farm block development	Lobby for land for a Standard farm block	K20,000	0	1	0	0	0	Agriculture, Council & Traditional Council.
	develop one agriculture farm block	Farm block development	Development of a functional Standard farm block	K5,000,000	0	0	1	0	0	Agriculture
	promote the construction of irrigation infrastructure	Irrigation development	Construction of Irrigation Schemes	K1,200,000	1	1	1	1	1	Agriculture, Water Resources Development and Council
	increase land under irrigation from 90 HA to 133 HA		Promotion of land irrigation by small scale farmers	K2,000,000	3	5	8	12	15	Agriculture, Water Resources Development and Council
	increase the number of small scale farmers accessing agricultural inputs in the district through	Agriculture input Supply management	Training of SMEs in input supply chain	K800,000	6	4	4	5	5	Agri-Business (ABM)

the E-Voucher System from 7,187 to 9,000										
increase fish production from aquaculture per annum from 1.5 tons to 10 tons	Aquaculture development	Training in selection sites, pond designs and managing fishes from fingerlings to Market.	K900,000	1.5	3	5	7	10		Fisheries
conduct 20 monitoring visits/patrols to sensitize 4 fishing villages on recommended sustainable fishing methods	Research and Development promotion (crops, livestock, forestry, and fisheries)	Law enforcement to indiscriminate fishing methods and adherence to fish bans	K500,000	0	4	4	4	4		Fisheries, Zimba Police and Neighborhood Association.
conduct early warning sensitization to 17,000 small scale famers in 17 Agricultural Camps	Early warning systems development	Dissemination of weather forecast information, impending pests and disease outbreaks as received from Department of Metrology	K300,000	5,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	30,000		Agriculture , NAIS & Metrological Department
facilitate linkage of 34 farmer groups to mechanized farming	Farm Power & mechanization enhancement	Promotion of mechanized farming system	K600,000	10	13	15	20	15		Agriculture (TSB)
improve on the ratio of	Extension service	Train Zone Lead farmers in	K200,000	1:1,370	1:1000	1:800	1:600	1:400		Agriculture (EMO)

Extension Worker to Farmer by training & deployment of 34 community agricultural volunteer workers in 17 Agric Camps	delivery enhancement	General agriculture.								
vaccinate 75,000 cattle against ECF.	Animal & Plant disease control & Prevention	Animal Vaccinations	K900,000	15000	40,000	60,000	70,000	90,000		Veterinary
vaccinate 75,000 cattle against FMD	Animal & Plant disease control & Prevention	Vaccinating Cattle against FMD	K900,000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000		Veterinary
vaccinate 32,000 goats against FMD	Animal & Plant disease control & Prevention	Vaccinating Goats against FMD (Foot & Mouth Disease)	K500,000	2000	4000	6000	8000	10000		Veterinary
vaccinate 37,000 dogs against Rabies in Zimba,Chinkoyo , Chidi and Siamafumba	Animal & Plant disease control & Prevention	Vaccinating Dogs against Rabies	K300,000	3,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000		Veterinary
vaccinate 137,000 chickens against NCD	Animal & Plant disease control & Prevention	Vaccinating Village Chickens against New Castle Disease (NCD)	K200,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	30,000	45,000		Veterinary
conduct 20 disease	Animal & Plant disease	Disease Surveillance	K100,000	4	4	4	4	4		Veterinary

	surveillance activity	control & Prevention								
	sensitize 1,700 farmers located in 17 Agric Camps on loans acquisition and investment opportunities	Agricultural Finance Product Developed	Holding of meetings with farmers to promote formation of Savings & Credit Cooperative	K120,000	5,000	7,000	9,000	13,000	15,000	Agriculture, Commerce Trade and Industry
	sensitize 34 farmer groups located in 17 Agric Camps on value addition opportunities	Product standardization & quality assurance enhancement	Capacity building of farmer groups on value addition	K40,000	2	2	3	1	1	Agriculture, Commerce Trade and Industry
	sensitize 34 farmer groups located in 17 Agric Camps on processing opportunities in dairy, small livestock and oil crops	Agro & Forestry based processing & manufacturing promotion	Facilitating production of finished agricultural products by SMEs	K130,000	4	6	8	10	12	Agriculture, Commerce Trade and Industry
	facilitate establishment of one (1) Agricultural Stop Shop in the CBD	Agribusiness development services provision	Facilitating the establishment of one stop shop through PPP	K90,000	0	0	1	1	0	Agriculture, Commerce Trade and Industry
	enhance 3 - Value Chains (Oil crop, Dairy and Small Livestock)	Value Chain Linkages	Facilitate linkage of values chains players for commodities such as	K50,000	1	2	3	2	1	Agriculture, Commerce Trade and Industry

Value Chains in 17 Agric Camps		sunflower, cowpeas and sorghum ,small livestock, and dairy enterprises								
promote production of resilient crops through training and mentoring 17 cooperatives from 17 Agric Camps	Crops ,forestry, fisheries and livestock product diversification	Training on profitability comparisons of high value resilient Crops	K400,000	1	2	3	2	1	Agriculture, Commerce Trade and Industry	
promote diversification of agricultural enterprises to 83 farmers	Crops ,forestry, fisheries and livestock product diversification	Training on profitability of Livestock enterprises such as Cattle, goats ,pigs and Village chickens & Fish	K200,000	10	15	18	20	25	Agriculture, Veterinary & ABM	
facilitate establishment of one operational Livestock Service Centre	Livestock & Fisheries breeding centres	Facilitate construction of Livestock Services Centres	K1,900,000	1	0	1	0	0	Livestock & Veterinary	
facilitate establishment 14 agriculture storage sheds	Storage facilities development	Facilitating the construction of Storage facilities (Shed)	K2,550,000	3	3	3	3	2	Agriculture, Food Reserve Agency	
facilitate establishment of one operational Farmer Training Centre	Fisheries support infrastructural development	Construction of Fisheries support infrastructure	K500,000	1	1	1	1	1	Fisheries and Council	

facilitate the establishment of one operational Farmer Training Centre	Agricultural training institution development	Construction of Agricultural training institution	K2,000,000	0	0	1	0	0	Agriculture, Council
facilitate enhancement of 25 operational SACCOs	Agricultural Finance Product Developed	Holding meetings to promote formation of Savings & Credit Cooperative	K300,000	5	5	5	5	5	Commerce, Agriculture
facilitate operations of 11 functional crops cooperatives	Farmer's organization development	Facilitate viable and operational Crops production farmer groups	K40,000	3	3	2	1	2	Commerce, Agriculture
facilitate management of 9 functional marketing cooperatives	Farmer's organization development	Facilitate viable and operational marketing farmer groups	K40,000	2	1	2	2	2	Commerce, Agriculture
facilitate management of 16 functional livestock cooperatives	Farmer's organization development	Facilitate viable and operational multipurpose farmer groups	K50,000	2	3	3	4	4	Commerce, Agriculture
facilitate formation & management of 2 functional Fisheries cooperatives	Farmer's organization development	Facilitate viable and operational fisheries farmer groups	K20,000	1	2	1	1	0	Commerce, Agriculture
facilitate management of 10 functional	Farmer's organisation development	Facilitate viable and operational livestock farmer groups	K30,000	3	2	2	2	1	Commerce, Agriculture

	livestock cooperatives									
	facilitate establishment and management of 3 functional bulking centres	Rural Infrastructural development	Facilitate establishment of operational bulking centres operational	K800,000	1	1	2	2	1	Commerce, Agriculture
	facilitate management of 11 functional milling plants in 17 Agricultural Camps	Rural Infrastructural development	Facilitate establishment of operational milling plants.	K900,000	3	3	2	2	1	Commerce, Agriculture
To reduce dependence on subsistence farming as the primary economic activity in the district from 80% in 2020 to 60% in 2025	improve the management of the environment by engaging 3 small scale mines in environmental and risk management	Strategic environmental assessment and risk management	Monitoring of compliance to safety, health and environmental regulations by small scale miners	K50,000	3	3	3	3	3	Council
	improve the local economy through encouraging investment in 4 small scale mines .	Mineral exploration promotion	Advertising the mining potential the district	K200,000	0	1	1	1	1	Council
	promote value addition in mining sector by encouraging 4 mining	Local and Foreign miners and Investors	Lobbying for companies to engage in mineral value addition	K40,000	0	1	1	1	1	Council

companies in value addition	partnerships promotion									
promote the construction of 3 lodging and conference facilities	Hotel and conference facilities development promotion	Lobbying for companies to engage in establishment of lodging and conference facilities	K40,000	0	0	1	1	1		Council
promote 4 local fairs to showcase local cultural heritage	Music and arts festivals development promotion	Hosting of local arts and music fairs	K200,000	0	1	1	1	1		Arts and Culture
encourage 4 PPPs to showcase local tourism products	Tourism investment promotion	Lobbying for Public Private Partnerships in tourism	K30,000	0	1	1	1	1		Arts and Culture
promote the construction of 1 filling station	Public-private partnership enhancement establishment promotion	Promoting establishment of a Fueling station	K20,000	0	1	0	0	0		Council
enhance access to rural electrification by connecting 3 rural wards to the National grid	Rural electrification establishment promotion	Lobbying for the connection of rural areas to Rural Electrification Authority (REA)	K50,000	0	1	1	1	0		Council/ZESCO
Connect 350 households in urban and peri-urban areas to electricity	Peri-urban electrification improvement promotion	Lobbying for the connection of peri-urban areas to Rural Electrification	K20,000	0	50	100	100	100		Council/ZESCO

		Authority (REA)								
construct and maintain 45 kilometers Township roads and support infrastructure	Road infrastructure construction and rehabilitation	Rehabilitation of township roads	K200,000	5	10	10	10	10	10	RDA/Council
construct and maintain 550 kilometers feeder roads and support infrastructure	Road infrastructure construction and rehabilitation	Construction of feeder roads	K1,000,000	0	50	100	100	100	100	RDA/Council
	Road infrastructure construction and rehabilitation	Rehabilitation of feeder roads	K1,300,000	0	50	50	50	100	100	RDA/Council
construct and rehabilitate 4 bridges	Road infrastructure construction and maintenance	Rehabilitation of Bridges	K800,000	0	1	1	1	1	1	RDA/Council
promote the development of ICT through the construction of 12 computer labs	ICT common infrastructure development	Construction of Computer/ICT Labs	K50,000	0	3	3	3	3	3	Education
strengthen ICT skills through the deployment of 35 qualified ICT teachers to 35 schools	ICT skills in public and private institutions	Deployment of ICT Teachers	K20,000	5	5	10	5	10	10	Education

promote integrated ICT curriculum in 80 schools	ICT in Zambian schools mainstreaming	Integrating of ICT in the curriculum	K25,000	30	15	15	15	5	Education
encourage PPPs in ICT provision through the engagement of 4 partners	Improve ICT provision and usage i.e. infrastructure and connectivity	Lobbying for the Establishment of operational Private Schools	K5,000	0	1	1	1	1	Education
Improve ICT provision and usage in 7 schools	Improve ICT provision and usage that is infrastructure and connectivity	Establishing and constructing ICT Laboratories in Schools	K1,000,000	1	1	1	2	2	Education
promote Youth empowerment through job creation, value addition and Entrepreneurship ventures to 240 youths	Value addition and value chain diversification development	Engaging Youths in Value addition and Entrepreneurship ventures	K60,000	0	20	40	70	100	Commerce, Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Mining, Forestry, Council, Community Development
establish 2 Mechanism for informal sector social protection	Informal sector social security, occupational safety and health protection promotion	Establishment of informal sector social protection mechanisms	K50,000	0	1	0	1	0	Commerce, Labour
reduce extreme poverty and intergenerational transfer of	Basic social protection	Increasing the number of beneficiaries under the	K166,000,000	1,400	2,000	2,400	3,000	3,200	Department of Community Development/Social welfare

	poverty through basic social protection support to 11,200 women		Supporting Women Livelihood(SWL) GEWEL project							
	reduce extreme poverty and intergenerational transfer of poverty through provision of social cash transfer to 15,800 beneficiaries	Social Cash Transfer (SCT)	Increasing Social Cash transfer case load	K28,009,800	1800	2000	3000	4000	5000	Social welfare, Planning and Community Development
	reduce extreme poverty and intergenerational transfer of poverty through provision of school social protection to 575 beneficiaries	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)	Provision of School Support	K198,075	105	110	115	125	130	Social welfare, Planning and Community Development
	reduce extreme poverty and intergenerational transfer of poverty through provision of Emergency social support	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)	Provision of Emergent Social Support	K281,750	118	120	125	130	135	Social welfare, Planning and Community Development

	to 628 beneficiaries									
	reduce extreme poverty and intergenerational transfer of poverty through provision of Health care support to 992 beneficiaries	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)	Provision of Health Care Support	K181,750	190	195	197	200	210	Social welfare, Planning and Community Development
	reduce extreme poverty and intergenerational transfer of poverty through repatriation of 425 vulnerable children to safe homes	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)	Provision of Repatriation Services	K221,500	75	80	85	90	95	Social welfare, Planning and Community Development
	improve access to diverse and quality agricultural inputs for vulnerable but viable 6, 250 smallholder farmers	Farmer input support enhancement	Increase number of vulnerable beneficiaries under food Security Pack program(FSP)	K2,550,000	300	400	4,500	500	550	Department of Community Development/ Agriculture
GOAL:	Sustained Natural Resources Management by 2030									
To increase the amount of cover in forests from 60% to 80% by 2025	promote rain water harvesting through the construction of	Rain water harvesting promotion	Construction of rain water infrastructure	K200,000	2	2	2	2	2	Agriculture, Water Resource Development, Council

10 rain water harvesting infrastructures										
construct and rehabilitate four (4) Dams	Water resources infrastructure development	Rehabilitation of dams	K1,000,000	0	1	1	1	1	1	Agriculture, Water Resource Development, Council
promote water resources development through lobbying for Alternative financing from 5 cooperating partners	Water resources infrastructure development	Lobby Companies to engage in Water Resource Development	K20,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	Agriculture, Water Resource Development, Council
protect the forest from degradation through training 120 communities in agro forestry	Forest Protection and Management	Training Communities in agro-forestry	K50,000	0	0	30	40	50		Forestry
protect the forests from degradation through the establishment of 120 nurseries	Forest Protection and Management	Establishment of agro-forestry nurseries	K100,000	0	0	30	40	50		Forestry
protect the forests from degradation through the establishment of 30 woodlots	Forest Protection and Management	Facilitate establishment of woodlots	K250,000	0	0	5	10	15		Forestry
protect the forests from degradation	Forest Protection and Management	Raise tree seedlings	K150,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000		Forestry

through raising 100,000 tree seedlings for National tree planting										
protect the forests from degradation through the commemoration and hosting of the a National tree planting day	Forest Protection and Management	Host Forestry and National tree planting day	K50,000	1	1	1	1	1		Forestry
protect the forests from degradation through training of 122 farmers in beekeeping and market linkages	Bee Keeping	Conduct training in Beekeeping Skills	K50,000	2	0	30	40	50		Forestry
improve management and utilization of natural resources through conducting 70 Law enforcement patrols	Law Enforcement	Conducting Blitz patrols	K50,001	10	15	15	10	10		Forestry
improve management and utilization of natural resources	Law Enforcement	Licensing	K20,000	0	10	20	20	20		Forestry

	through issuing 70 licenses									
	enhance community resilience to climate change through conducting 12 community sensitization meetings	Climate change adaptation	Conducting Sensitization meetings	K120,000	1	3	3	3	2	Forestry, Agriculture, Community Development, Planning, Fisheries and Livestock
	promote climate change early warning systems through conducting 8 community sensitization meeting	Disaster risk reduction	Law enforcement to indiscriminate cutting of trees	K50,000	0	2	2	2	2	Forestry, Agriculture, Community Development, Planning, Fisheries and Livestock
	facilitate the formation and establishment of environmental clubs in 10 schools	Forestry management	Conducting Community sensitization meetings on early warning systems	K50,000	4	4	2	0	0	Forestry
Improved Health and Health Related Services by 2030										
To reduce the prevalence of HIV related diseases from 0.3 in 2020 to 0.1 by 2025	increase access and coverage of HIV testing services through conducting 40,000 mobile testing	Reducing HIV Incidence	Conducting HIV screening in targeted hot spots and following up all index contacts for testing in the community	K100,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Health
	initiate 40,000 clients on ART	Reducing HIV Incidence	Conducting Community	K100,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Health

			sensitization on test and treat							
	conduct 150 HIV awareness meetings in schools and communities	Reducing HIV Incidence	Conducting awareness meetings with peer educators in schools and communities	K50,000	5	7	10	13	15	Health
	promote Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) through training 42 communities	Social Behavior Change communication (SBCC)	Educating community members on HIV preventive measures	K48,000	3	5	8	11	15	Health
	promote the wellbeing of PLHIV through training 150 PLHIV	Promotion of the wellbeing of PLHIV	Training PLHIV in the importance of TRIOs	K75,000	20	25	30	35	40	Health
	strengthen 540 Community participation in adaptive health promotion in 11 health facilities	Health education Promotion	Conduct community engagement/ sensitization meetins with gate keepers, Community based volunteers, and the community at large	K400,000	98	103	108	113	118	Health
	hold 34 reproductive maternal, child and adolescent health meetings	Maternal child health care and family planning promotion	Creating awareness in communities on institutional deliveries to reduce maternal	K70,000	11	9	7	5	2	Health

in 11 health facilities		and infant mortality caused by home deliveries								
provide 100% reproductive maternal, child and adolescent health services in 11 health facilities	Infectious diseases immunization	Conducting universal child immunizations and growth monitoring	K600,000	90%	94%	98%	100%	100%		Health
increase surveillance by 345 in disease burden and improve Health services in 11 health facilities	Epidemic preparedness and control enhancement (DSP)	Conduct community based event Surveillance and respond to all alerts and epidemics timely	K800,000	70	80	90	95	100		Health
rehabilitate and maintain 36 Health facilities in 12 wards	Infrastructure, equipment and transport improvement	Community sensitization on taking care of the infrastructure	K8,000	4	8	8	8	8		Health
construct 3 Health facilities in 12 wards	Infrastructure, equipment and transport improvement	Procuring and deliver essential medicines	K100,000	0	1	1	0	1		Health
provide 70% of essential medicines, medical supplies and commodities in 11 facilities	Medical commodities supply improvement	Construct and open up more health facilities to take health services close to the family	K800,000	12	12	13	15	18		Health

	conduct 214 Nutrition awareness meetings among learners in 12 wards	Health service delivery enhancement	Conduct awareness on locally produced foods in schools	K8,000	1	1	1	1	1	Health
	engage 62 Partners to improve Health care delivery in 11 health facilities	PPP service provision promoted	Lobbying for more partners to help in health delivery	K20,000	8	10	12	14	18	Health/Education
	improve Health service delivery by employing 100 personnel in 11 health facilities	Health workforce recruitment and retention enhancement	Recruiting new Health staff	K20,000	20	20	20	20	20	Health
Reduced Development Inequalities by 2030										
To reduce extreme poverty and intergenerational transfer of poverty from 79% to 40% xx by 2025	Improve settlements by formalizing and upgrading 5 settlements	Informal settlements formalization and upgrading	Formalization and upgrading of Informal settlements	K500,000	1	1	1	1	1	Council (Planning)
	ensure that all 50 planned developments adhere to the Planning regulations	Development Control	Conducting quarterly development control activities	K100,000	2	12	12	12	12	Council (Planning)
	coordinate 4 planning development agreements with traditional leaders	Joint planning	Facilitating planning agreements with traditional leaders	K100,000	0	1	1	1	1	Council

enhance 100% equity in all developmental processes	Promoting Gender Equity and Equality	Promoting gender equity in developmental processes	K90,000	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	Community Development
promote women to have access 40 productive resources schemes	Women Empowerment	Promoting savings and credit schemes among the cooperatives and clubs	K2,250,000	0	10	10	10	10	Community Development
promote 40 trainings in women participation in decision making positions	Women Empowerment	Training women clubs in life skills	K350,000	0	10	10	10	10	Community Development
promote the creation of 40 women skills clubs	Women Empowerment	Training women clubs in life skills	K350,000	0	10	10	10	10	Community Development
promote Universal access to education by sponsoring 2158 girls	Girl-child education promotion	Sponsoring Girls by Keeping Girls in School (KGS) project	K400,000	378	400	430	450	500	Education, Social Welfare
reduce negative cultural and social norms practices by holding 12 sensitization meetings	Socio-cultural and behavior re-setting	Sensitizing the Communities in cross-cutting issues.	K100,000	0	3	3	3	3	Community Development/ Council
enhance coordination and planning in	Review and operationalize	Holding of District Development	K50,000	4	4	4	4	4	Council & devolved departments

	the implementation of developmental activities by holding 20 DDCC meetings	consultative structures	Coordinating Committee (DDCC) meetings							
	empower Ward Development Committees (WDCs) by holding 10 meetings	Review and operationalize consultative structures	Holding of Ward Development Committee (WDCs) meetings	K200,000	2	2	2	2	2	Council
	enhance the implementation of the Anti-corruption Policy through the establishment of 5 integrity committees	Strengthening of oversight institutions	Formulation of the Integrity Committee	K5,000	1	1	1	1	1	Council
	enhance the implementation of the Anti-corruption Policy through training of 5 integrity committees	Strengthening of oversight institutions	Training of the Integrity Committee	K200,000	1	1	1	1	1	Council
	enhance the implementation of the Anti-corruption Policy through conducting 8	Awareness raising	Conducting awareness meetings /campaigns	K50,000	0	2	2	2	2	Council

	awareness campaigns									
	strengthen the Procurement, Tax administration, Planning and budgeting system through training of 10 finance staff	Capacity building	Training of Public service employees in Financial Management	K150,000	2	2	2	2	2	Council (Administration, Finance, Audit, Planning)
	conduct 5 land Audits	Land audit	Conducting Land Audits	K100,000	1	1	1	1	1	Council (Administration, Planning)
	provide a district spatial data infrastructure through conducting 5 inventories	Land audit	Developing a land inventory	K100,000	1	1	1	1	1	Council
	100% digitize upgraded land	Land management information system	Digitizing of upgraded land	K100,000	30%	50%	60%	80%	100%	Council
	To number 500 of surveyed properties	Land titling implementation	Surveying of properties	K500,000	100	100	100	100	100	Council(planning)
	process 230 recommendation letters to registered properties	Land titling implementation	Processing for recommendation letters	K200,000	30	50	50	50	50	Council (Planning)
	coordinate development in the district through	Land Survey	Procurement of planning equipment (Total Station,	K300,000	0	1	0	0	0	Council (Planning)

procurement of 1 total station equipment		Stereo Plotter, Computer)								
coordinate development in the district through the creation of 6 layout plans	Opening up of new development areas	Creation of layout plans with various land uses	K500,000	2	1	1	1	1	1	Council (Planning)
enhance Transparency and accountability in the Public service through conducting 24 financial Audits	Public Financial Management	Conducting internal institutional Audits	K100,000	4	4	4	4	4	4	Council
diversify revenue collection for the Council through the renovation and maintenance of the Guest House	Revenue generation Enhancement	Renovating Trekkers Guest House	K200,000	0	1	0	0	0	1	Council(Finance and Works)
diversify revenue collection for the Council through construction of new guest rooms	Revenue generation Enhancement	Construction of Trekkers B at the Truck yard (Restaurant, Bar and Rooms)	K300,000	0	1	0	0	0	1	Council(Finance and Works)
diversify revenue collection for	Revenue generation Enhancement	Undertake property rates	K100,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	Council(Finance and Planning)

	the Council through conducting 1 valuation roll		valuation roll exercise							
	diversify revenue collection for the Council through the establishment of 4 revenue check points	Revenue generation Enhancement	Establish 3 check points at Muzya, Nyawa and exit to Kalomo Zimba on Great North Road	K250,000	0	1	1	1	1	Council (Finance and Works)
	diversify revenue collection for the Council through the venturing into block making	Revenue generation Enhancement	Revamping block making project	K300,000	0	1	0	0	0	Council (Plans and works)
	diversify revenue collection for the Council through procurement of motorbikes for revenue collection	Revenue generation Enhancement	Procuring of Motorbikes	K100,000	0	1	0	1	0	Council (Finance)
	improve safety and order by constructing 3 police posts in Kabanga, Kanyanga and Chalimongela wards	Infrastructure development	Lobbying for the construction of Police Posts	K750,000	0	0	1	1	1	Police, Council

invest in solar energy plant in the 12 wards	Rural Infrastructural development	Engaging PPPs in solar investment	K20,000	0	2	2	1	0	Private partners, Council
invest in solar energy in the 12 wards	Rural Infrastructural development	Lobbying for land for a solar plant from the Royal Highness	K50,000,000	0	0	0	1	0	Private partners, Council
conduct 600 awareness campaigns against negative cultural norms and practices	Rural Infrastructural development	Conducting community awareness campaigns on GBV	K300,000	120	120	120	120	120	Council
conduct 600 awareness campaigns against negative cultural norms and practices	Rural Infrastructural development	Conducting community awareness campaigns on Early Marriages	K300,000	120	120	120	120	120	Council
conduct 600 awareness campaigns against negative cultural norms and practices	Rural Infrastructural development	Conducting community awareness campaigns on oppression	K300,000	120	120	120	120	120	Council
conduct 600 awareness campaigns against negative cultural norms and practices	Rural Infrastructural development	Conducting community awareness campaigns on women in leadership	K300,000	120	120	120	120	120	Council
conduct 600 awareness campaigns against negative cultural norms and practices	Rural Infrastructural development	Conducting community awareness campaigns on family as a	K300,000	120	120	120	120	120	Council

			development unit							
Literacy levels are increased from 44% to 80% by 2025	construct 47 appropriate infrastructures at all levels to meet staff and learner's needs in 12 wards	Infrastructure development	Constructing Classroom	K2,500,000	5	10	10	10	12	Education, Council, Works and Supply
	rehabilitate and maintain 128 appropriate infrastructures at all levels to meet staff and learner's needs in 12 wards	Infrastructure development	Maintenance of Classroom	K300,000	18	20	25	30	35	Education, Council, Works and Supply
	construct 50 appropriate infrastructures at all levels to meet staff and learner's needs in 12 wards	Infrastructure development	Constructing staff houses	K7,500,000	6	8	10	12	14	Education, Council, Works and Supply
	rehabilitate and maintain 265 appropriate infrastructures at all levels to meet staff and learner's needs in 12 wards	Infrastructure development	maintaining of staff houses	K300,000	52	52	52	52	52	Education, Council, Works and Supply
	construct 18 appropriate infrastructures at all levels to	Infrastructure development	Constructing and establishment of Early	K500,000	3	3	4	4	4	Education, Council, Works and Supply

	meet staff and learner's needs in 12 wards		Childhood Centers (ECE)							
	construct 3 Science Laboratories in 3 upgraded schools	Infrastructure development	Constructing and equipping Science Laboratories in Schools upgraded to Secondary	K900,000	0	1	1	1	0	Education, Council, Works and Supply
	construct an administration block for the District Education Board Offices	Infrastructure development	Constructing an administration block	K1,800,000	0	0	1	0	0	Education, Council, Works and Supply
	procure 2000 Desks	Infrastructure development	Procurement of Desks	K140,000	0	500	500	500	500	Education
	recruit and deploy 112 teachers and retain skilled workforce	Teacher recruitment and deployment	Recruiting and deploying of skilled workforce	K70,000	12	25	25	25	25	Education
	promote equitable access to education services through the implementation of HIV/AIDS workplace policy in 80 schools	Equity and inclusive education enhancement	Implementing HIV and AIDS workplace policy.	K70,000	55	60	65	75	80	Education, Health
	introduce 10 youth and adult literacy classes in	Youth and adult literacy expansion improvement	Introducing and maintaining Youth and adult literacy centres	K70,000	2	1	1	1	1	Education, Community Development

	promote 6 youth and adult literacy in the local communities	Youth and adult literacy expansion improvement	Establishing Youth and adult literacy centres	K70,000	2	1	1	1	1	Department of Community Development/Education
	promote the effective implementation of 40 Vocational Pathways in Secondary Schools	Secondary School Vocational education and Training	Strengthening the implementation of Vocational Pathways	K80,000	2	3	4	5	7	Education
	promote girl child education by conducting 165 Community sensitizations meeting on early marriages	Equity and inclusive education enhancement	Conducting Community Sensitization on early marriages, girl child education	K200,000	15	20	30	40	60	Education
	conduct 250 monitoring of the Vocational Pathway in Secondary Schools	Secondary school Vocation Education and training	Stiffening the implementation of Vocational pathways in Schools	K50,000	50	50	50	50	50	Education, Council
	Improved Access to Water Supply and Sanitation by 2030									
Access to a safe water supply is increased from 68% to 90% and access to sanitation is increased to 100% by 2030	strengthen water quality systems through conducting 280 water testing	Water quality monitoring	Sampling of water points	K50,000	50	50	50	50	80	Water Development, Planning, Health, SWSC, Works Department
	improve Water supply through monitoring 25 water points	Water supply and sanitation improvement	Monitoring of water points	K40,000	5	5	5	5	5	Water Development, Planning, Health, SWSC, Works Department

	improve Water supply through drilling of 110 boreholes in the rural Zimba	Water resources infrastructure development	Drilling and equipping of boreholes	K900,000	20	30	20	20	20	Water Development, Council (Planning & Works), Health, SWSC,
	improve Water supply and sanitation services in rural area through training 40 pump minders	Water resources infrastructure maintenance	Training of Pump Minders on water point maintenance	K20,000	0	10	10	10	10	Council (Planning, Works), Water Development
	increase awareness on water supply, sanitation and hygiene through conducting 5 awareness campaigns	Communication and advocacy enhancement	Conducting awareness campaigns on water supply, sanitation and hygiene	K10,000	0	1	2	1	1	Water Development, Council (Planning, Works), Health
	engage 10 private sector participation in water and sanitation provision	Public-Private Partnership enhancement	Promoting private sector investment in water and sanitation provision	K10,000	2	2	2	2	2	Water Development, Council (Planning, Works), Health
	promote clean and healthy environment through conducting 25 hygiene promotion	Capacity Development	Training the communities on hygiene promotion	K20,000	5	5	5	5	5	Water Development, Planning, Health, SWSC, Works Department
	promote clean and healthy environment	Solid Waste Management	Conducting Keep Zambia Clean, Green	K500,000	12	12	12	12	12	Council (Planning), Health, Community Development,

	through conducting 60 keep Zimba clean, green and healthy campaigns		and Healthy Campaign							Education, Forestry, Social Welfare, Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries
	establish one modern dumpsite in Zimba	Solid Waste Management	Establishing Standard Dump Site for refuse disposal	K500,000	0	0	1	0	0	Council
	construct and maintain 106 inclusive VIP Latrines in Schools	Solid Waste Management	Constructing and maintaining VIP latrines	K212,0000	20	20	20	20	26	Council

5.0 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Including Key Performance Indicators

Table 21: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Objectives	Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	OUTPUT INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Responsible Agency /Dept
Goal:	A Diversified And Export-Oriented Economy by 2030									
To promote 14 Climate Smart agriculture technologies and practices in 17 Agricultural camps by 2025	Improve Production And Productivity	Productivity enhancing - Technology development	2	2	3	3	4	Number of Climate Smart Agriculture technologies and practices developed and disseminated	Reports and Minutes	Agriculture & CFU

To lobby for land for a Standard farm block from the traditional authority by 2025	Improve Production And Productivity	Farm block development	0	1	0	0	0	Number of standard farm blocks lobbied	Reports, Minutes, planning agreements	Agriculture, Council & Traditional Council.
To develop one agriculture farm block by 2025	Improve Production And Productivity	Farm block development	0	0	1	0	0	Number of farm blocks with climate proofed infrastructure fully developed and operational	Reports and Minutes	Agriculture
To promote the construction of 5 irrigation infrastructure by 2025	Improve Production And Productivity	Irrigation development	1	1	1	1	1	Number of irrigation infrastructure /Schemes constructed and operational	Reports & Minutes	Agriculture, Water Resources Development and Council
To increase land under irrigation from 90 HA to 133 HA by 2025	Improve Production And Productivity	Irrigation development	3	5	8	12	15	Hectares of land irrigated by small scale farmers	Reports & Minutes	Agriculture, Water Resources Development and Council
To increase the number of small scale farmers accessing agricultural inputs in the district through the E-Voucher System from 7,187 to 9,000 by 2025	Improve Production And Productivity	Agriculture input Supply management	6	4	4	5	5	Number of Farmer groups accessing E-Voucher system	Reports & Minutes	Agri-Business (ABM)

To increase fish production from aquaculture per annum from 1.5 tonnes to 10 tonnes by 2025	Improve Production And Productivity	Aquaculture development	1.5	3	5	7	10	Tonnage of Fish production from aquaculture per annum/ Tonnage of Fish production from capture fisheries per annum	Reports & Minutes	Fisheries
To conduct 20 monitoring visits/patrols to sensitize 4 fishing villages on recommended sustainable fishing methods by 2025	Improve Production And Productivity	Research and Development promotion (crops, livestock, forestry, and fisheries)	0	4	4	4	4	Number of fishing villages monitored for compliance	Reports & Minutes	Fisheries,Zimba Police and Neighbour hood Association.
To conduct early warning sensitization to 17,000 small scale famers in 17 Agricultural Camps by 2025	Improve Production And Productivity	Early warning systems development	5,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	30,000	Number of farmers per camp that are covered by early warning information through satellite dissemination mechanism per year	Reports & Minutes	Agriculture , NAIS & Meteological Department
To facilitate linkage of 34 farmer groups to mechanized farming by year 2025	Improve Production And Productivity	Farm Power & mechanization enhancement	10	13	15	20	15	Number of farmer groups using mechanised farming systems	Reports & Minutes	Agriculture (TSB)
To improve on the ratio of Extension	Improve Production	Extension service	1:1,370	1:1000	1:800	1:600	1:400	Ratio of extension worker to farmer	Reports & Minutes	Agriculture (EMO)

Worker to Farmer by training & deployment of 34 community agricultural volunteer workers in 17 Agric Camps by year 2025	And Productivity	delivery enhancement									
To vaccinate 75,000 cattle against ECF by 2025.	Improve Production And Productivity	Animal & Plant disease control & Prevention	15000	40,000	60,000	70,000	90,000	Number of Cattle vaccinated against ECF (East Coast Fever)	Reports & Minutes	Veterinary	
To vaccinate 75,000 cattle against FMD by 2025.	Improve Production And Productivity	Animal & Plant disease control & Prevention	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	Number of Cattle vaccinated against FMD (Foot & Mouth Disease)	Reports & Minutes	Veterinary	
To vaccinate 32,000 goats against FMD by 2025.	Improve Production And Productivity	Animal & Plant disease control & Prevention	2000	4000	6000	8000	10000	Number of Goats vaccinated against FMD (Foot & Mouth Disease)	Reports & Minutes	Veterinary	
To vaccinate 37,000 dogs against Rabies in Zimba,Chinkoyo ,Chidi and Siamafumba by year 2025.	Improve Production And Productivity	Animal & Plant disease control & Prevention	3,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	Number of Dogs vaccinated against Rabies	Reports & Minutes	Veterinary	
To vaccinate 137,000 chickens against NCD by 2025.	Improve Production And Productivity	Animal & Plant disease control & Prevention	10,000	15,000	20,000	30,000	45,000	Number of Village chickens vaccinated against New	Reports & Minutes	Veterinary	

								Castle Disease (NCD)		
To conduct 20 disease surveillance activity by 2025.	Improve Production And Productivity	Animal & Plant disease control & Prevention	4	4	4	4	4	Number of Camps surveyed	Reports & Minutes	Veterinary
To sensitize 1,700 farmers located in 17 Agric Camps on loans acquisition and investment opportunities by year 2025	Improve Access to Finance for Production & Export	Agricultural Finance Product Developed	5,000	7,000	9,000	13,000	15,000	Number of farmers accessing agricultural finance services	Reports & Minutes	Agriculture, Commerce Trade and Industry
To sensitize 34 farmer groups located in 17 Agric Camps on value addition opportunities by year 2025	Improve Access to Finance for Production & Export	Product standardization & quality assurance enhancement	2	2	3	1	1	Number of farmer groups trained in value addition	Reports & Minutes	Agriculture, Commerce Trade and Industry
To sensitize 34 farmer groups located in 17 Agric Camps on processing opportunities in dairy, small livestock and oil crops by year 2025	Enhance Agricultural Value Chain	Agro & Forestry based processing & manufacturing promotion	4	6	8	10	12	Number of SMEs engaged in agro processing and manufacturing	Reports & Minutes	Agriculture, Commerce Trade and Industry
To facilitate establishment of one (1)	Enhance Agricultural Value Chain	Agribusiness development	0	0	1	1	0	Number of one stop shops	Reports & Minutes	Agriculture, Commerce Trade and Industry

Agricultural Stop Shop in the CBD by 2025		services provision						established through PPP		
To enhance 3 - Value Chains (Oil crop, Dairy and Small Livestock) Value Chains in 17 Agric Camps by year 2025	Enhance Agricultural Value Chain	Value Chain Linkages	1	2	3	2	1	Number of priority agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with formalized linkage to smallholder agriculture	Reports and Minutes	Agriculture, Commerce Trade and Industry
To promote production of resilient crops through training and mentoring 17 cooperatives from 17 Agric Camps by 2025	Promote diversification within the Agricultural sector	Crops ,forestry, fisheries and livestock product diversification	1	2	3	2	1	Number of farmer groups trained	Reports and Minutes	Agriculture, Commerce Trade and Industry
To promote diversification of agricultural enterprises to 83 farmers by year 2025	Promote diversification within the Agricultural sector	Crops ,forestry, fisheries and livestock product diversification	10	15	18	20	25	Number of new farming households diversifying into production of selected livestock types	Reports and Minutes	Agriculture, Veterinary & ABM
To facilitate establishment of one operational Livestock	Enhance Investment in Agricultural Infrastructure.	Livestock & Fisheries breeding centres	1	0	1	0	0	Number of Livestock Service Centres constructed and operational	Reports & Minutes	Livestock & Veterinary

Service Centre by 2025										
To facilitate establishment of 14 agriculture storage sheds by 2025	Enhance Investment in Agricultural Infrastructure.	Storage facilities development	3	3	3	3	2	Number of sheds constructed and operational	Reports and Minutes	Agriculture, Food Reserve Agency
To facilitate establishment of one operational Farmer Training Centre by 2025	Enhance Investment in Agricultural Infrastructure.	Fisheries support infrastructure development	1	1	1	1	1	Number of fisheries support infrastructure constructed	Reports & Minutes	Fisheries and Council
To facilitate the establishment of one operational Farmer Training Centre by 2025	Enhance Investment in Agricultural Infrastructure.	Agricultural training institution development	0	0	1	0	0	Number of agricultural infrastructure constructed and equipped	Reports & Minutes	Agriculture, Council
To facilitate enhancement of 25 operational SACCOs by year 2025	Improve Access to Finance for Production & Export	Agricultural Finance Product Developed	5	5	5	5	5	Number of meetings held to promote formation of SACCOs	Reports & Minutes	Commerce, Agriculture
To facilitate operations of 11 functional crops cooperatives by 2025	Promote Small Scale Agriculture	Farmer's organization development	3	3	2	1	2	Number of crops cooperatives operational	Reports & Minutes	Commerce, Agriculture
To facilitate management of 9 functional marketing	Promote Small Scale Agriculture	Farmer's organization development	2	1	2	2	2	Number of marketing cooperatives operational	Reports & Minutes	Commerce, Agriculture

cooperatives by 2025										
To facilitate management of 16 functional livestock cooperatives by 2025	Promote Small Scale Agriculture	Farmer's organization development	2	3	3	4	4	Number of multipurpose cooperatives operational	Reports & Minutes	Commerce, Agriculture
To facilitate formation & management of 2 functional Fisheries cooperatives by year 2025	Promote Small Scale Agriculture	Farmer's organization development	1	2	1	1	0	Number of fisheries cooperatives operational	Reports & Minutes	Commerce, Agriculture
To facilitate management of 10 functional livestock cooperatives by 2025	Promote Small Scale Agriculture	Farmer's organization development	3	2	2	2	1	Number of livestock cooperatives operational	Reports & Minutes	Commerce, Agriculture
To facilitate establishment and management of 3 functional bulking centres by 2025	Promote Small Scale Agriculture	Rural Infrastructural development	1	1	2	2	1	Number of bulking centres established	Reports & Minutes	Commerce, Agriculture
To facilitate management of 11 functional milling plants in 17 Agricultural	Promote Small Scale Agriculture	Rural Infrastructural development	3	3	2	2	1	Number of milling plants operational	Reports & Minutes	Commerce, Agriculture

Camps by year 2025										
To improve the management of the environment by engaging 3 small scale mines in environmental and risk management by 2025	Promote Exploitation Of Gemstones And Industrial Minerals	Strategic environmental assessment and risk management	3	3	3	3	3	Number of small scale mines complying with safety, health and environmental regulations	Monitoring reports	Council
To improve the local economy through encouraging investment in 4 small scale mines by 2025.	Promote Exploitation of Gemstones and Industrial Minerals	Mineral exploration promotion	0	1	1	1	1	Number of adverts and advertising materials	Adverts, Brochures, Documentaries , Billboards	Council
To promote value addition in mining sector by encouraging 4 mining companies in value addition by 2025	Promote Local and Foreign Participation In Mining Value Chains and Industrialization	Local and Foreign miners and Investors partnerships promotion	0	1	1	1	1	Number of companies engaged in mineral value addition	Reports	Council
To promote the construction of 3 lodging and conference facilities by 2025	Promote Tourism Related Infrastructure	Hotel and conference facilities development promotion	0	0	1	1	1	Number of companies engaged in establishment of lodging and conference facilities	Reports & Minutes	Council

To promote 4 local fairs to showcase local cultural heritage by 2025	Promote Diversification of Tourism Products	Music and arts festivals development promotion	0	1	1	1	1	Number of local fairs hosted	Reports and Minutes	Arts and Culture
To encourage 4 PPPs to showcase local tourism products by 2025.	Promote Diversification of Tourism Products	Tourism investment promotion	0	1	1	1	1	Number of PPP established in the tourism sector	Reports and Minutes	Arts and Culture
To promote the construction of 1 filling station by 2025	Enhance Strategic Reserves and Supply Of Petroleum Products	Public-private partnership enhancement establishment promotion	0	1	0	0	0	Number of Fueling Stations Operationalised	Reports	Council
To enhance access to rural electrification by connecting 3 rural wards to the National grid by 2025	Improve Electricity Access To Rural And Peri-Urban Areas	Rural electrification establishment promotion	0	1	1	1	0	Number of Rural and peri urban areas Electrified	Reports	Council/ZESCO
To 350 households in urban and peri-urban areas to electricity by 2025	Improve Electricity Access To Rural And Peri-Urban Areas	Peri-urban electrification improvement promotion	0	50	100	100	100	Number of Households Electrified	Reports, Minutes, MoU	Council/ZESCO
To construct and maintain 45 kilometers Township roads and	Construction and Rehabilitation Of Road Network	Road infrastructure construction and rehabilitation	5	10	10	10	10	Distance in Kilometres Covered	Reports & Minutes	RDA/Council

support infrastructure by 2025										
To construct and maintain 550 kilometers feeder roads and support infrastructure by 2025	Construction and Rehabilitation Of Road Network	Road infrastructure construction and rehabilitation	0	50	100	100	100	Distance in Kilometres Covered	Reports & Minutes	RDA/Council
To construct and maintain 550 kilometers feeder roads and support infrastructure by 2025	Construction and Rehabilitation Of Road Network	Road infrastructure construction and rehabilitation	0	50	50	50	100	Distance in Kilometres Covered	Reports & Minutes	RDA/Council
To construct and rehabilitate 4 bridges by 2025	Construction and Rehabilitation Of Road Network	Road infrastructure construction and maintenance	0	1	1	1	1	Number of bridges rehabilitated	Reports	RDA/Council
To promote the development of ICT through the construction of 12 computer labs by 2025	Improve ICT Infrastructure For Service Delivery	ICT common infrastructure development	0	3	3	3	3	Number of ICT/Computer labs constructed	Reports and Minutes	Education
To strengthen ICT skills through the deployment of 35 qualified ICT teachers to 35 schools by 2025	Improve ICT Infrastructure For Service Delivery	ICT skills in public and private institutions	5	5	10	5	10	Number of ICT teachers deployed	Database, Staff returns	Education
To promote integrated ICT curriculum in	Provide Electronic Services	ICT in Zambian schools	30	15	15	15	5	Number of Schools with integrated ICT curriculum	Monitoring reports	Education

80 schools by 2025		mainstreaming								
To encourage PPPs in ICT provision through the engagement of 4 partners by 2025	Improve ICT Infrastructure For Service Delivery	Improve ICT provision and usage i.e. infrastructure and connectivity	0	1	1	1	1	Number of partners engaged	Reports	Education
To Improve ICT provision and usage in 7 schools by 2025	Enhance quality, equitable and inclusive education	Improve ICT provision and usage that is infrastructure and connectivity	1	1	1	2	2	Number of ICT centres/ Laboratory improved and in use in Schools	Reports	Education
To promote Youth empowerment through job creation, value addition and Entrepreneurship ventures to 240 youths by 2025	Promote Industrialization And Job Creation	Value addition and value chain diversification development	0	20	40	70	100	Number of Youths engaged in Value addition and Entrepreneurship ventures	Reports	Commerce, Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Mining, Forestry, Council, Community Development
To establish 2 Mechanism for informal sector social protection by 2025	Facilitate Micro, Small And Medium Enterprise Development	Informal sector social security, occupational safety and health protection promotion	0	1	0	1	0	Number of informal sector social protection mechanisms established	Operational informal sector social protection schemes	Commerce, Labour
To reduce extreme poverty and intergeneration	Improve Coverage And Targeting Of Social	Basic social protection	1,400	2,000	2,400	3,000	3,200	Number of Women supported	Database, Payouts reports	Department of Community Development/Social welfare

al transfer of poverty through basic social protection support to 11, 200 women by 2025	Protection Programmes									
To reduce extreme poverty and intergenerational transfer of poverty through provision of social cash transfer to 15, 800 beneficiaries by 2025	Improve Coverage And Targeting Of Social Protection Programmes	Social Cash Transfer (SCT)	1800	2000	3000	4000	5000	Number of beneficiaries on Social Cash Transfer	Database, Payouts reports	Social welfare, Planning and Community Development
To reduce extreme poverty and intergenerational transfer of poverty through provision of school social protection to 575 beneficiaries by 2025	Improve Coverage And Targeting Of Social Protection Programmes	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)	105	110	115	125	130	Number of beneficiaries provided with School support	Database, Payouts reports	Social welfare, Planning and Community Development
To reduce extreme poverty and	Improve Coverage And Targeting Of	Public Welfare Assistance	118	120	125	130	135	Number of beneficiaries provided with	Database, Payouts reports	Social welfare, Planning and

intergenerational transfer of poverty through provision of Emergency social support to 628 beneficiaries by 2025	Social Protection Programmes	Scheme (PWAS)						Emergent Social Support		Community Development
To reduce extreme poverty and intergenerational transfer of poverty through provision of Health care support to 992 beneficiaries by 2025	Improve Coverage And Targeting Of Social Protection Programmes	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)	190	195	197	200	210	Number of beneficiaries supported with Health Care	Database, Payouts reports	Social welfare, Planning and Community Development
To reduce extreme poverty and intergenerational transfer of poverty through repatriation of 425 vulnerable children to safe homes by 2025	Improve Coverage And Targeting Of Social Protection Programmes	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)	75	80	85	90	95	Number of beneficiaries repatriated	Database, Payouts reports	Social welfare, Planning and Community Development
To improve access to diverse and	Improve Coverage and Targeting of	Farmer input support enhancement	300	400	4,500	500	550	Number of Beneficiaries	Data base for FSP	Department of Community

quality agricultural inputs for vulnerable but viable 6, 250 smallholder farmers by 2025	Social Protection Programmes							added to FSP program	beneficiaries/and monitoring	Development/ Agriculture
Goal: Sustained Natural Resources Management by 2030										
To promote rain water harvesting through the construction of 10 rain water harvesting infrastructures by 2025	Enhance Rain Water Harvesting And Catchment Protection	Rain water harvesting promotion	2	2	2	2	2	Number of rainwater harvesting infrastructure constructed	Reports	Agriculture, Water Resource Development, Council
Ministry of Agriculture working with Water Resource Management to construct and rehabilitate four (4) Dams in Zimba District by 2025	Enhance Rain Water Harvesting And Catchment Protection	Water resources infrastructure development	0	1	1	1	1	Number of dams rehabilitated	Reports	Agriculture, Water Resource Development, Council
To promote water resources development through lobbying for	Promote Alternative Financing For Water Resources Development	Water resources infrastructure development	1	1	1	1	1	Number of companies engaged in water resource development	Reports	Agriculture, Water Resource Development, Council

Alternative financing from 5 cooperating partners by 2025										
To protect the forest from degradation through training 120 communities in agro forestry by 2025	Promotion of Agro-forestry for sustainable forest management	Forest Protection and Management	0	0	30	40	50	Number of communities trained in agro-forestry	Training Report	Forestry
To protect the forests from degradation through the establishment of 120 nurseries by 2025		Forest Protection and Management	0	0	30	40	50	Number of community led agro-forestry nurseries established	Progress report	Forestry
To protect the forests from degradation through the establishment of 30 woodlots by 2025		Forest Protection and Management	0	0	5	10	15	Number of woodlots established	Assessment reports	Forestry
To protect the forests from degradation through raising 100,000 tree seedlings for National tree planting by 2025	Commemorate Forestry and National tree planting day	Forest Protection and Management	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	Number of tree seedlings raised for National tree planting season	Report	Forestry

To protect the forests from degradation through the commemoration and hosting of the a National tree planting day each year by 2025		Forest Protection and Management	1	1	1	1	1	Report on the Forest and National tree planting day	report	Forestry
To protect the forests from degradation through training of 122 farmers in beekeeping and market linkages by 2025	Support to forest based enterprises	Bee Keeping	2	0	30	40	50	Number of Beekeeping trainings conducted	Report	Forestry
To improve management and utilisation of natural resources through conducting 70 Law enforcement patrols by 2025.	Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement	10	15	15	10	10	Number of Blitz patrols conducted	Compliance report	Forestry
To improve management and utilisation of natural resources	Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement	0	10	20	20	20	Number of licenses issued	Report	Forestry

through issuing 70 licenses by 2025.										
To enhance community resilience to climate change through conducting 12 community sensitization meetings by 2025	Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	Climate change adaptation	1	3	3	3	2	Number of sensitization meetings conducted	Reports	Forestry, Agriculture, Community Development, Planning, Fisheries and Livestock
To promote climate change early warning systems through conducting 8 community sensitization meetings by 2025	Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	Disaster risk reduction	0	2	2	2	2	Number of sensitization community meetings on early warning systems	Reports	Forestry, Agriculture, Community Development, Planning, Fisheries and Livestock
To facilitate the formation and establishment of environmental clubs in 10 schools by 2025	Forestry extension services	Forestry management	4	4	2	0	0	Number of environmental clubs formed	Reports	Forestry
Goal:	Improved Health and Health Related Services by 2030									
To increase access and coverage of HIV testing services	Reduced Vulnerability Associated With High	Reducing HIV Incidence	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Number of people tested for HIV	Reports	Health

through conducting 5,000 mobile testing by 2025	HIV/AIDS Prevalence									
To initiate 5,000 clients on ART by 2025	Reduced Vulnerability Associated With High HIV/AIDS Prevalence	Reducing HIV Incidence	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Number of Community Sensitization meetings on Test and treat	Reports	Health
To conduct 49 HIV awareness meetings in schools and communities of by 2025	Reduced Vulnerability Associated With High HIV/AIDS Prevalence	Reducing HIV Incidence	5	7	10	13	15	Number of awareness meetings conducted	Reports	Health
To promote Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) through training 42 communities in by 2025	Reduced Vulnerability Associated With High HIV/AIDS Prevalence	Social Behavior Change communication (SBCC)	3	5	8	11	15	Number of Community members trained on HIV preventive measures	Reports	Health
To promote the wellbeing of PLHIV through training 150 PLHIV by 2025	Reduced Vulnerability Associated With High HIV/AIDS Prevalence	Promotion of the wellbeing of PLHIV	20	25	30	35	40	Number of PLHIV trained on the importance of TRIOs	Reports	Health
To strengthen 540 Community participation in adaptive health	Strengthen Public Health Programmes	Health education Promotion	98	103	108	113	118	Number of sensitization meetings with gate keepers, Community based volunteers,	Reports and minutes	Health

promotion in 11 health facilities by 2025								and the community held		
To hold 34 reproductive maternal, child and adolescent health meetings in 11 health facilities by 2025	Strengthen Public Health Programmes	Maternal child health care and family planning promotion	11	9	7	5	2	Number of awareness meetings held in health facilities	Reports	Health
To provide 100% reproductive maternal, child and adolescent health services in 11 health facilities by 2025	disease control	Infectious diseases immunization	90%	94%	98%	100%	100%	Percentage coverage of universal child immunizations and growth monitoring conducted in health facilities	Reports	Health
To increase surveillance by 345 in disease burden and improve Health services in 11 health facilities by 2025	Strengthen Public Health Programmes	Epidemic preparedness and control enhancement (DSP)	70	80	90	95	100	Number of community based event Surveillance and respond to all alerts and epidemics timely	Reports and minutes	Health
To rehabilitate and maintain 36 Health facilities in 12 wards by 2025	Strengthen Public Health Programmes	Infrastructure , equipment and transport improvement	4	8	8	8	8	Number of health facilities rehabilitated and maintained	Reports and minutes	Health

To construct 3 Health facilities in 12 wards by 2025	Strengthen Public Health Programmes	Infrastructure , equipment and transport improvement	0	1	1	0	1	Number of Healthy Facilities constructed	Reports and minutes	Health
To provide 70% of essential medicines, medical supplies and commodities in 11 facilities by 2025	Strengthen Public Health Programmes	Medical commodities supply improvement	12	12	13	15	18	Number of health facilities supplied with essential medicines	Reports and minutes	Health
To conduct 214 Nutrition awareness meetings among learners in 12 wards by 2025	Expand Capacity To Increase Access To Quality Health Care	Health service delivery enhancement	1	1	1	1	1	Number of awarenesses conducted	Reports and minutes	Health
To engage 62 Partners to improve Health care delivery in 11 health facilities by 2025	Promote private sector participation	PPP service provision promoted	8	10	12	14	18	Number of partners lobbied to help in health delivery	Reports and minutes	Health/Education
To improve Health service delivery by employing 100 personnel in 11 health facilities by 2025	Accelerate Human Resource Outputs, Recruitment And Retention	Health workforce recruitment and retention enhancement	20	20	20	20	20	Number of Health staff recruited	Reports and minutes	Health
Goal:		Reduced Development Inequalities by 2030								
To Improve settlements by	Promote Urban And	Informal settlements	1	1	1	1	1	Number of Informal	Reports	Council (Planning)

formalizing and upgrading 5 settlements by 2030	Peri-Urban Economies	formalization and upgrading						settlements formalized and upgraded		
To ensure that all 50 planned developments adhere to the Planning regulations by 2030	Promote Urban And Peri-Urban development	Development Control	2	12	12	12	12	Number of development control activities conducted	Reports	Council (Planning)
To coordinate 4 planning development agreements with traditional leaders by 2030	Promote rural development	Joint planning	0	1	1	1	1	Number of planning agreements with traditional leaders facilitated	Reports and signed Planning agreements	Council
To enhance 100% equity in all developmental processes by 2030	Reduce Gender Inequality	Promoting Gender Equity and Equality	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	Proportion of females taking part in developmental processes	Reports	Community Development
To promote women to have access 40 productive resources schemes by 2030	Reduce Gender Inequality	Women Empowerment	0	10	10	10	10	Number of savings and credit schemes promoted among the cooperatives and clubs	Reports	Community Development
To promote 40 trainings in women participation in decision making	Reduce Gender Inequality	Women Empowerment	0	10	10	10	10	Number of trainings for women clubs in life skills	Reports and minutes	Community Development

positions by 2030										
To promote the creation of 40 women skills clubs by 2030	Reduce Gender Inequality	Women Empowerment	0	10	10	10	10	Number of trainings for women clubs in life skills	Reports and minutes	Community Development
To promote Universal access to education by sponsoring 2158 girls by 2030	Reduce Gender Inequality	Girl-child education promotion	378	400	430	450	500	Number of girls Sponsored by KGS	Reports and minutes	Education, Social Welfare
To reduce negative cultural and social norms practices by holding 12 sensitization meetings by 2030	Reduce Gender Inequality	Socio-cultural and behavior re-setting	0	3	3	3	3	Number of ward sensitization meetings on cross-cutting issues held	Reports and minutes	Community Development/ Council
To enhance coordination and planning in the implementation of developmental activities by holding 20 DDCC meetings by 2025	Reform And Re-Establish Inclusive Consultative Structures	Review and operationalize consultative structures	4	4	4	4	4	Number of DDCC meetings held	Reports and Minutes	Council & devolved departments
To empower Ward Development	Reform And Re-Establish Inclusive	Review and operationaliz	2	2	2	2	2	Number of WDC meetings held	Reports and Minutes	Council

Committees (WDCs) by holding 10 meetings by 2025	Consultative Structures	e consultative structures								
To enhance the implementation of the Anti-corruption Policy through the establishment of 5 integrity committees by 2025	Strengthen Transparency And Accountability Mechanisms	Strengthening of oversight institutions	1	1	1	1	1	Number of intergrity committees formed	Reports and Minutes	Council
To enhance the implementation of the Anti-corruption Policy through training of 5 integrity committees by 2025	Strengthen Transparency And Accountability Mechanisms	Strengthening of oversight institutions	1	1	1	1	1	Number of Integrity Committee members trained	Reports and Minutes	Council
To enhance the implementation of the Anti-corruption Policy through conducting 8 awareness campaigns by 2025	Strengthen Transparency And Accountability Mechanisms	Awareness raising	0	2	2	2	2	Number of awareness campaigns conducted	Reports and Minutes	Council
To strengthen the Procurement, Tax	Strengthen Public Financial Management	Capacity building	2	2	2	2	2	Number of Finance staff trained	Reports and Minutes	Council (Administration, Finance, Audit, Planning)

administration, Planning and budgeting system through training of 10 finance staff by 2025											
To conduct 5 land Audits by 2025	Strengthen Land Administration And Management	Land audit	1	1	1	1	1	Number of audits conducted	Reports	Council (Administration, Planning)	
To provide a district spatial data infrastructure through conducting 5 inventories by 2025	Strengthen Land Administration And Management	Land audit	1	1	1	1	1	Number of Inventories developed	Reports	Council	
To 100% digitize upgraded land by 2025	Strengthen Land Administration And Management	Land management information system	30%	50%	60%	80%	100%	Percentage of digitised Land records	Reports and Maps	Council	
To number 500 of surveyed properties by 2025	Strengthen Land Administration And Management	Land titling implementation	100	100	100	100	100	No. of properties numbered	Reports & Minutes	Council(planning)	
To process 230 recommendation letters to registred properties by 2025	Strengthen Land Administration And Management	Land titling implementation	30	50	50	50	50	No. of recommendation letters processed	minutes and reports	Council (Planning)	

To coordinate development in the district through procurement of 1 total station equipment by 2025	Promote Urban And Peri-Urban development	Land Survey	0	1	0	0	0	Number of equipment procured	Inventory reports	Council (Planning)
To coordinate development in the district through the creation of 6 layout plans	Participatory planning	Opening up of new development areas	2	1	1	1	1	Number of layout plans created	Reports	Council (Planning)
To enhance Transparency and accountability in the Public service through conducting 24 financial Audits by 2025	Strengthen Public Financial management	Public Financial Management	4	4	4	4	4	Number of Internal Audits conducted	Audit Reports	Council
To diversify revenue collection for the Council through the renovation and maintenance of the Guest House by 2025	Increase revenue base for the Council	Revenue generation Enhancement	0	1	0	0	1	Number of renovation reports generated	Progress reports	Council(Finance and Works)
To diversify revenue collection for	Increase revenue base	Revenue generation Enhancement	0	1	0	0	1	Number of guest rooms constructed	Progress reports	Council(Finance and Works)

the Council through construction of new guest rooms by 2025	for the Council									
To diversify revenue collection for the Council through conducting 1 valuation roll by 2025	Increase revenue base for the Council	Revenue generation Enhancement	0	0	0	1	0	Number of valuation roll exercises undertaken	Adverts, Minutes and Reports	Council(Finance and Planning)
To diversify revenue collection for the Council through the establishment of 4 revenue check points by 2025.	Increase revenue base for the Council	Revenue generation Enhancement	0	1	1	1	1	Number of checkpoints established	minutes and reports	Council (Finance and Works)
To diversify revenue collection for the Council through the venturing into block making by 2025	Increase revenue base for the Council	Revenue generation Enhancement	0	1	0	0	0	Operational Block Making project	Reports and Blocks on sale	Council (Plans and works)
To diversify revenue collection for the Council through procurement of motorbikes	Increase revenue base for the Council	Revenue generation Enhancement	0	1	0	1	0	Number of motorbikes procured	Reports and Inventory	Council (Finance)

for revenue collection by 2025.										
To improve safety and order by constructing 3 police posts in Kabanga, Kanyanga and Chalimongela wards by 2025	Enhance Access To safety and order	Infrastructure development	0	0	1	1	1	Number of police posts constructed	Progress reports	Police, Council
To invest in solar energy plant in the 12 wards by 2030	Improved production and productivity	Rural Infrastructure development	0	2	2	1	0	Number of meetings held with private partners	Progress reports	Private partners, Council
To invest in solar energy in the 12 wards by 2031	Improved production and productivity	Rural Infrastructure development	0	0	0	1	0	Number of solar plant established	Progress reports	Private partners, Council
To conduct 600 awareness campaigns against negative cultural norms and practices by 2025	Improved production and productivity	Rural Infrastructure development	120	120	120	120	120	Number of awareness campaigns conducted on GBV	Progress reports	Council
To conduct 600 awareness campaigns against negative cultural norms and practices by 2026	Improved production and productivity	Rural Infrastructure development	120	120	120	120	120	Number community awareness campaigns on Early Marriages conducted	Progress reports	Council

To conduct 600 awareness campaigns against negative cultural norms and practices by 2027	Improved production and productivity	Rural Infrastructural development	120	120	120	120	120	Number of community awareness campaigns on oppression	Progress reports	Council
To conduct 600 awareness campaigns against negative cultural norms and practices by 2028	Improved production and productivity	Rural Infrastructural development	120	120	120	120	120	Number of community campaigns on women in leadership	Progress reports	Council
To conduct 600 awareness campaigns against negative cultural norms and practices by 2029	Improved production and productivity	Rural Infrastructural development	120	120	120	120	120	Number of community awareness campaigns on family as development unit	Progress reports	Council
Goal:	Reduced illiteracy levels by 2030									
To construct 47 appropriate infrastructures at all levels to meet staff and learner's needs in 12 wards by 2025	Enhance Access To Quality, Equitable And Inclusive Education	Infrastructure development	5	10	10	10	12	Number of Classrooms constructed	Progress report	Education, Council, Works and Supply
To rehabilitate and maintain 128 appropriate	Enhance Access To Quality, Equitable And	Infrastructure development	18	20	25	30	35	Number of Classrooms maintained	Progress report	Education, Council, Works and Supply

infrastructures at all levels to meet staff and learner's needs in 12 wards by 2025	Inclusive Education									
To construct 50 appropriate infrastructures at all levels to meet staff and learner's needs in 12 wards by 2025	Enhance Access To Quality, Equitable And Inclusive Education	Infrastructure development	6	8	10	12	14	Number of staff houses constructed	Progress report	Education, Council, Works and Supply
To rehabilitate and maintain 265 appropriate infrastructures at all levels to meet staff and learner's needs in 12 wards by 2025	Enhance Access To Quality, Equitable And Inclusive Education	Infrastructure development	52	52	52	52	52	Number of staff houses maintained	Progress report	Education, Council, Works and Supply
To construct 18 appropriate infrastructures at all levels to meet staff and learner's needs in 12 wards by 2025	Enhance Access To Quality, Equitable And Inclusive Education	Infrastructure development	3	3	4	4	4	Number of ECE centres constructed and established	Reports	Education, Council, Works and Supply
To construct 3 Science Laboratories in 3 upgraded	Enhance Access To Quality, Equitable And	Infrastructure development	0	1	1	1	0	Number of Science Laboratories constructed and	Reports	Education, Council, Works and Supply

schools by 2025	Inclusive Education							equipped in upgraded Schools		
To construct an administration block for the District Education Board Offices by 2025	Enhance Access To Quality, Equitable And Inclusive Education	Infrastructure development	0	0	1	0	0	Number of administration blocks constructed	Reports	Education, Council, Works and Supply
To procure 2000 Desks by 2025	Enhance Access To Quality, Equitable And Inclusive Education	Infrastructure development	0	500	500	500	500	Number of Desks procured	Delivery, Notes, Tender reports	Education
To recruit and deploy 112 teachers and retain skilled workforce by 2025	Enhance Access To Quality, Equitable And Inclusive Education	Teacher recruitment and deployment	12	25	25	25	25	Number of Staff deployed	Reports	Education
To promote equitable access to education services through the implementation of HIV/AIDS workplace policy in 80 schools by 2025	Enhance Access To Quality, Equitable And Inclusive Education	Equity and inclusive education enhancement	55	60	65	75	80	Number of Schools implementing HIV and AIDS workplace policy(cumulatively)	Reports	Education, Health
To introduce 10 youth and adult literacy	Enhance quality, equitable and	Youth and adult literacy	2	1	1	1	1	Number of youth and adult literacy Classes	Reports	Education, Community Development

classes in by 2025	inclusive education	expansion improvement						introduced and maintained		
To promote 6 youth and adult literacy in the local communities by 2025	Enhance quality, equitable and inclusive education	Youth and adult literacy expansion improvement	2	1	1	1	1	Number of youth adult literacy centres established	Reports	Department of Community Development/Education
To promote the effective implementation of 40 Vocational Pathways in Secondary Schools by 2025	Enhance access to skills training	Secondary School Vocational education and Training	2	3	4	5	7	Number of schools continuing the implementation of vocational career pathways	Reports	Education
To promote girl child education by conducting 165 Community sensitizations meeting on early marriages by 2025	Enhance quality equitable and inclusive education	Equity and inclusive education enhancement	15	20	30	40	60	Number of community sensitization on early marriage and girl child education held	Monitoring report	Education
To conduct 250 monitoring of the Vocational Pathway in Secondary Schools by 2025	Enhance access to skills training	Secondary school Vocation Education and training	50	50	50	50	50	Number of Schools monitored on vocational pathways	Reports	Education, Council
Goal:	Improved Access to Water Supply and Sanitation by 2030									

To strengthen water quality systems through conducting 280 water testing by 2025	Enhance Provision Of Adequate Safe Water And Sanitation	Water quality monitoring	50	50	50	50	80	Number of sampled water points	Reports	Water Development, Planning, Health, SWSC, Works Department
To improve Water supply through monitoring 25 water points by 2025	Enhance Provision Of Adequate Safe Water And Sanitation	Water supply and sanitation improvement	5	5	5	5	5	Number of water points monitored	Reports	Water Development, Planning, Health, SWSC, Works Department
To improve Water supply through drilling of 110 boreholes in the rural zimba by 2025	Enhance Provision Of Adequate Safe Water And Sanitation	Water resources infrastructure development	20	30	20	20	20	Number of boreholes drilled and equipped	Reports	Water Development, Council (Planning & Works),Health, SWSC,
To improve Water supply and sanitation services in rural area through training 40 pump minders by 2025	Capacity building	Water resources infrastructure maintenance	0	10	10	10	10	Number of pump minders trained	reports	Council (Planning, Works), Water Development
To increase awareness on water supply, sanitation and hygiene through conducting 5 awareness	Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion	Communication and advocacy enhancement	0	1	2	1	1	Number of Campaign awareness on water supply, sanitation and hygiene conducted	Reports	Water Development, Council (Planning, Works), Health

campaigns by 2025										
To engage 10 private sector participation in water and sanitation provision by 2025	Promote Alternative Financing For Water And Sanitation	Public-Private Partnership enhancement	2	2	2	2	2	Number of private organizations implementing water and sanitation provision	Reports	Water Development, Council (Planning, Works), Health
To promote clean and healthy environment through conducting 25 hygiene promotion by 2025	Enhance Provision of Adequate Solid Waste Management Services	Capacity Development	5	5	5	5	5	Number of trainings on hygiene promotion conducted	Reports	Water Development, Planning, Health, SWSC, Works Department
To promote clean and healthy environment through conducting 60 keep Zimba clean, green and healthy campaigns by 2025	Enhance Provision of Adequate Solid Waste Management Services	Solid Waste Management	12	12	12	12	12	Number of Keep Zambia Clean, Green and Healthy campaign conducted	Reports	Council (Planning), Health, Community Development, Education, Forestry, Social Welfare, Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries
To establish one modern dumpsite in Zimba by 2025	Enhance Provision of Adequate Solid Waste Management Services	Solid Waste Management	0	0	1	0	0	Dumpsite established	Reports, Inventory	Council
To construct and maintain	Enhance Provision of	Solid Waste Management	20	20	20	20	26	Number of VIP Latrines	Reports, Inventory	Council

106 inclusive VIP Latrines in Schools by 2025	Adequate Solid Waste Management Services							constructed in Schools		
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APPENDICES

A. Report for The Public Stakeholders Consultative Meeting for The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) For Zimba District

1. INTRODUCTION

This report highlights the proceeding of the public consultative meeting for the integrated development plan (IDP). The report will seek to highlight the various activities that were put in place, how the stakeholders were identified and at what stage where they engaged.

According to section 35 (1) of the Urban and Regional Planning (URP) Act No. 3 of 2015, it is a legal requirement that a local authority within a period of six months from the election of its Council formulates an Integrated Development Plan (IDP). Furthermore, Section 35 (1)b provides that local authorities that do not have an IDP are required to initiate the planning process for the formulation process. As a council, we did not have the IDP hence the need to commence the formulation of the document.

Furthermore, as a council we were mandated to prepare the planning Programme *see appendix* which was submitted to the provincial planning authority for approval. The planning Programme aims at guiding the formulation process and all the requirements were outlined in the planning Programme in order to ensure that the scope of work is complete and empower stakeholders to fully participate in the development of the document. The first activity that was done was the identification of stakeholders, after which a meeting was called for on the 16th of April, 2020 and 23rd April, 2020.

Stakeholders had to be split into two groups due to preventive measures that were put in place by the government to combat covid-19. The first meeting comprised of heads of departments from the council and its line ministries, a representative from the chief, NGOs i.e. white waters, Kochebuka, Faith based organizations (representatives from the pastors' fellowship).

Community Consultative meeting on the other hand involved the engagement of the ward development committee members, traditional leadership from the two chiefdoms i.e. Simwatachela and Sipatunyana. The inputs that were from the different representatives were done through plenary discussions where stakeholders were split into groups to discuss issues affecting them as depicted below. In trying to identify issues the various that each ward is facing, representatives from each ward were asked to list all the services they have in their respective wards and to approximate the distance that pupils, women and patients have to walk in order to access the facilities.



2. COUNCIL RESOLUTION

In 2020 on 27th March, Zimba Town Council under minute number **OC/392/05/19** resolved to adopt the preparation process for the integrated development plan. An advert was published in the daily mail newspaper on 30th of March 2020 see *appendix* and the advert was put on the public notice at the council, market, at trekkers.

Prior to the full council's sitting in March,2020, council undertook some activities and these included;

- I. Formulation of the integrated development plan team
- II. Orientation of the integrated development plan (IDP) team, (training was conducted by GIZ)
- III. Formulation of the planning programme for the IDP

Furthermore, the planning programme was also published in the media and copies of the document printed out and placed in the Council Chamber open for scrutiny by the general public from March to 28th April,2020. Objections were to be done so through writing to the planning committee within a period of 30days from the first publication.

3. PLANNING PROGRAM

The IDP team had to come up with activities that were to be conducted and the people responsible for the various activities. The planning program was submitted to the province for approval, additionally the IDP arranged for a meeting in choma where it was presented to GIZ consultants, the provincial local government officer and the Provincial Planner (see *appendix for the minutes*).

The presentation did not attract any objections however a few concerns were raised by the people who were in attendance. There was great need for the IDP team to scale up the implementation of the activities that were indicated on the programme and the officers were further guided to use the already existing data (both physical and socio-economic data).

Further, lack of planning equipment's such as GPS survey tool for collecting missing spatial data (water points, health and education facilities, Communication towers etc). GIZ assured the team that they would provide assist as and when the council deemed fit.

4. STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

Over the past years as a district it has been a challenge implementing developmental projects that aim at alleviating poverty and improving the standards of living. A number of factors have contributed to this scenario and among them being, poor institutional framework at ward level and inadequate coordination among the various agencies. The ward development committee (WDCs), were identified as the major key stakeholders in the formulation process as they are regarded as the entry point for the community and aim at ensuring that community participation is enhanced.

The WDCs were engaged in the initial stages of the formulation of the issues report, this was to assist the council in assessing the various needs of the different wards and harmonizing them with government priorities.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE APPLIED PROCESS AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The inputs from the stakeholders were through focus group discussions where the ward development committee members were grouped by ward and there was a fair representation from all the ten wards of the district see appendix (attendance list for the stakeholders meeting). A number of issues were raised and these were segmented by ward.

S/N	WARD	CHALLENGES	POSSIBLE SOLUTION
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01.	Zimba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disorderly spatial development within the central business district (CBD). ➤ Illegal allocation of land especially by the headmen ➤ Lack of essential facilities such as bus station, Fueling station, dumpsite and recreational centres ➤ Un-serviced plots and lack of access roads ➤ High unemployment rates especially amongst the youths ➤ Lack of piped water in certain parts of the ward i.e. Treasury & Zimba site and service Compound 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Re-planning of most areas within the CBD and co-joint planning with the headmen ➤ Construction of bus station, fueling station, dump site and recreational centres ➤ Servicing plots before being allocated ➤ Construction of the skills training centres
02.	Mangonda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor road network ➤ Inadequate market facilities ➤ Inadequate teachers house ➤ Inadequate water facilities ➤ Long distances covered to access health and education facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rehabilitation and maintenance of roads ➤ Construction of market shelters ➤ Construction of teachers houses ➤ Construction of education and health facilities
03.	Luyaba and Simwatachela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor state of roads and bridges ➤ Silting of Most dams ➤ Haphazard developments especially around the CBD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rehabilitation and maintenance of road network infrastructure ➤ Rehabilitation of dams ➤ Re-planning and co-joint planning
04.	Kanyanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor state of the road network ➤ Inadequate water points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rehabilitation of road network ➤ Drilling of more boreholes
05.	Chidi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor road network infrastructure ➤ Long distances to access health and education facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rehabilitation and maintenance of roads ➤ Construction of health and education facilities
06.	Chalimongela &Mbwiko	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor road network infrastructure ➤ Inadequate water facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rehabilitation of the roads in poor state ➤ Drilling of more boreholes

07.	Mulamfu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Silted dams and dilapidated dipping tanks ➤ Poor road network infrastructure ➤ Inadequate health and education facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rehabilitation of dams and dipping tanks ➤ Rehabilitation of roads ➤ Construction of more health and education facilities
08.	Siamafumba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Silted dams ➤ Poor road network ➤ Inadequate water facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rehabilitation of the dams ➤ Maintenance of roads ➤ Drilling of more boreholes

6. CONSULTATION WITH TRADITIONAL LEADERS

Traditional leaders were also engaged as they play a key role in providing support during the consultation processes occurring within the areas of their jurisdiction including information pertinent to the planning and implementation processes of the IDP. Chiefs play a critical role in the release of land for various investment programmes and facilitate joint planning.

The IDP team set out the mechanisms for consultation with traditional leadership throughout the process. And one such mechanism was to lobby for more land from His Royal Highness Chief Simwatachela.

7. CONCLUSION

Generally, the consultative meeting was a great success as the community representatives felt being part in decision making from the inception of formulating the document. People felt comfortable to bring out issues that were affecting them as communities and gave on how some of them could be solved.

Public participation is only effective if the locals are involved in the decision-making process which as a district, we did with hope for the document formulation process to be a success as it was well planned despite not staffed with sufficient resources.

B. Advert for The IDP



ZIMBA TOWN COUNCIL

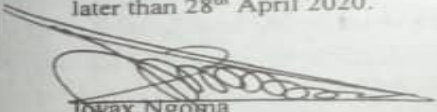
PREPARATION OF ZAMBIA DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT: In terms of section 35 (1) of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015, the local authority of Zimba District resolved, under *Minute Number OC/392/05/19*, to initiate the planning process for preparation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Zimba District.

In line with section 35 (4) and (3) of the said Act, the general public and Zimba residents in particular are being notified of the said Council Resolution, for information purposes.

IT IS FURTHER NOTIFIED THAT: In terms sections 37 (1) (a) and 37 (2) of the said Act, Council adopted the Planning Programme guiding the steps and activities to be undertaken during the IDP planning process. The said Planning Programme is now published for scrutiny by the public, and Zimba residents in particular, and any person may make submissions on the proposed Planning Programme, in writing, through the undersigned, to the planning committee of the local authority within thirty days following the first publication of this notice.

A copy of the proposed Planning Programme has been deposited in the Council Chamber, Civic Centre, Zimba, and any person wishing to inspect and make submissions thereon may do so between 08:00 – 17:00 hours during weekdays, by no later than 28th April 2020.


Jovax Ngoma
COUNCIL SECRETARY

Civic Centre
P.O. Box 610100
ZIMBA

30th March 2020.

C. Attendance Sheet for IDP Community Consultative Meeting

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE IDP COMMUNITY CONSULTATIVE MEETING. 23RD APRIL, 2020

NO	NAME	WARD	POSITION	PHONE	SIGN
1	MARGED MATINEMA	Mbikiro	Chairperson	0950 315521	
2	SIAFUNDA STEPHEN	Mulamba	V. Chairperson	095399872	
3	SICHIBETH VICTOR	CHIDI	CHAIRPERSON	0979723408	
4	SIMUCHITHA HARVEIE	CHIDI	SECRETARY	0978-604337	
5	ROAVENTURE MALUMA	SIMBARACHELA	CHAIRPERSON	0977316673	
6	Munsoceci Matidoh	Chalimongela	Chair Person	0957505195	
7	MWIKOMBWE KULIAN	CHALIMONGELA	SECRETARY	0955972828	
8	MUKOKA FLAINESS	ZIMBA	SECRETARY	09745-912222	
9	VICTOR SALOMWE	FOR SPATRAN-PA	CHIEF REP	09777159096	
10	SMUYENZU HEROND	ZIMBA	CHAIRPERSON	09777 761765	
11	Obeert Simutete	Kuyaba	Chairman	0977178034	
12	SANDCHANGWE EDWARD	Kuyaba	SECRETARY	0953970563	
13	Nictor LATHATH	MALIBADA	SECRETARY	09781793914	
14	GRACE S. MILEYA	K.T.C.	CHAIRPERSON	89712 826900	
15	MUNYIKA S. DONCLAS	MALIBONDA	CHAIRPERSON	09775798787	
16	SINDIMBA ABIM	KHANYANIKI	CHAIRPERSON	0954026345	
17	KASHOTI, DWEN	ZIMBA	CHAIRPERSON	09787876143	
18	LIBSOTHOLO COSTER	SIMBARACHELA	V. CHAIRPERSON	0954364389	
19	MOS KOS	PUSHECHIKO	SECRETARY	0950509945	
20	SIBAJENE WICHEKWE	SIMBARACHELA	SECRETARY	0947811500	

D. Council Resolution for the Development of the IDP