



**NYIMBA TOWN COUNCIL**  
**Ministry of Local Government**



**INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**2020 – 2030**

## FOREWARD



**Cllr. Mackson Kapanta**  
**Council Chairperson**

Let me start by expressing my gratitude to His Excellence, the President of the Republic of Zambia Dr. Edgar Chagwa Lungu for the support that he has continuously shown and given in ensuring that the district becomes prosperous by 2030 through social and economic empowerment of all the sectors of development. We are pleased as a district to be beneficiaries of the support rendered in Eastern Province by Zambia Forest Landscape Project (ZILF-P) throughout the Preparation of this important document. I would also like to thank my fellow Councilors, the District Commissioner and the Heads of Government Departments, the Council Secretary and his Management for working diligently in the preparation of the district Integrated Development Plan which will be used as a tool to improve the livelihoods of the community. We have achieved the first milestone in a long working relationship with the community, private sectors, government departments, and non-government organisations in an effort to enhance service delivery to every part of the district in an integrated manner. This document will ensure that all the available resources are exploited and utilized efficiently and effectively in order to create a self-sustaining district that is inclusive in nature and thereby guaranteeing the enjoyment of a high quality of life in a clean and secure environment in line with vision 2030.

The comprehensive public consultation that underpinned the IDP preparation affirms the principles to promote the values of the district that are in line with the founding ideologies and fundamental beliefs of our Forefathers of Mother Zambia.

This plan charts a clear roadmap for creating a Nyimba which we want as it was a collective effort from all stakeholders which include the general public, traditional leadership, business associations, ward development committees and private sector representatives. I wish to express my sincere gratitude to all the citizens and organisations that participated positively and vigorously to produce this IDP for the benefit of the district.

Nyimba Town will be the envy of other districts as it will lead the way towards strengthening local governance in its communities and optimum utilization of available resources to the benefit of all groups and class of the district.

I am pleased to invite all Nyimba residents, elected leaders, development partners and employees of the Government to work together towards timely realization of the targets we have set to ourselves in this Plan, so that we can achieve development and growth as a district.

Lastly, I employ everyone to passionately own the document and continue to contribute positively toward the attainment and realization of vital developmental indicators for sustainable development.

*Cllr. Mackson Kapanta (Mr)*

**HIS WORSHIP THE COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON  
EXECUTIVE MAYOR**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

On the 7th of June 2019, the Council passed a resolution to prepare an IDP for Nyimba District. The IDP is the principal planning and strategic instrument of a Local Authority that gives effect to its spatial development mandate as provided for in the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia. Integrated planning is the strategic tool that works to achieve social, economic and environmental development by helping local government apply effectively limited resources of a district to optimal use. Integrated development planning is a participatory process that ensures that a variety of stakeholders participate in the formulation and designing of programmes and strategies that are aimed at improving the livelihoods of communities.

Externally, an IDP focuses on identifying and prioritizing the most critical developmental challenges of the community and organizing the internal governance and institutional structures in order to address those challenges. The IDP is a ten (10) year plan that clearly stipulates the vision, strategic objectives of the District and is reviewed every five (5) years in order to adjust to the changing socio-economic, infrastructural and environmental dynamics in communities.

The IDP will guide and inform Nyimba Town Council in all planning and development initiatives and forms the basis in Output Based Budgeting. A key outcome of this IDP is to co-ordinate improved integration of programmes and projects across sectors in order to maximize the impact thereof on the community. The focus of the IDP is 10years, a period beyond the 5-year horizon of the term of office of Councillors. This is done to ensure long term planning and a Spatial Development Framework is developed for the purpose of providing guidelines for a land use management system that can achieve the long term strategic intentions. A concerted effort was made to ensure that Nyimba IDP incorporates and is aligned to the SDF in order to ensure that the 5 year IDP cycles are used as implementation building blocks towards the realization of the future development planning of the District.

Beyond 2020, the Output Based Budget (OBB) will be informed by the IDP and linked to specific Service Delivery, Implementation Plan, Capital Investment Plan and Monitoring and Evaluation system that is linked to the overall national development vision (Vision 2030). At the local authority level, working with government departments, values such as transparency, professionalism, ethical behaviour, teamwork, competency and stewardship will be promoted to ensure successful implementation of the IDP. A commitment to ethical leadership values, and technical excellence through process improvements and effective monitoring, will be very advantageous to the repositioning of Nyimba in the sustainable development of agriculture, forest, tourism and mining areas. The change management solutions that are part of the integrated development process will ensure that Nyimba Town Council becomes an organisation that is citizen centered, responsive to the needs of the community. An effective system of public participation and open channels of

communication will remain paramount in the strategic planning processes of the municipality and the people of the district.

S.K Chilombo (Mr.)  
**COUNCIL SECRETARY**

## **SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER**

Special gratitude goes to the Ministry of National Development Planning for funding the IDP preparation process through the Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project (ZIFL-P).

Furthermore, I want to thank the Permanent Secretary for Eastern Province for coordinating the preparation at provincial level and ensuring that funds are disbursed on time. The seriousness attached to the preparation of this key policy document is in line with government policy of leaving no one behind, the process allowed for the understanding of the various developmental challenges in the District. I would further want to acknowledge the unity of purpose which was exhibited during the preparation of District Integrated Development Plan, the process was very inclusive such that all government departments in the district played vital roles in ensuring that all stakeholders were part of the process and provided all the necessary data required for the completion of this document. The interaction of different government stakeholder and organizations clearly exhibited a collaboration between local and central government in the spirit of decentralization.

Finally, I thank the former Council Secretary for Nyimba Town Council Mrs. Judith CK Beene for coordinating the process at district level in ensuring that the preparation of the document becomes a success. and lastly but not the list, I thank the IDP Team and all the players who worked tirelessly to ensure the completion of the first IDP for the District.

Col. Peter Kaisa Kunda (Rd)

**DISTRICT COMMISSIONER**

### **The IDP Team**

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Chansa Blessings    | District Planning Officer                       |
| 2. Chezo Tabeth Mambwe | Director of Works                               |
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| 4. Musendo M Robbie    | District Agriculture Coordination Officer       |
| 5. Wallace Mshoka      | Environmental Planner                           |
| 6. Probbly Nyirenda    | Town Planner                                    |
| 7. Simuyota Joseph     | District Forest Officer                         |
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| 9. Yotum Chundu        | District AIDS Coordination Advisor              |
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| 13. Lungu Dora         | Education Planner                               |
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| 15. Bwalya Chaiwila    | Valuation Officer                               |
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| 17. Maggie Bukowa      | District Information Officer                    |
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| 19. Mwanza Matilda     | District Community Development Officer          |
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### **Technical Support Team**

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## **LIST OF ACRONYM**

IDP	Integrated Development Plan
ZSA	Zambia Statistics Agency
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
EWSCO	Eastern Water and Sanitation Company
ZESCO	Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation
ZANIS	Zambia National Information Services
EPPA	Eastern Province Planning Authority
SNDP	Seventh National Development Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
GMA	Game Management Area
CFMG	Community Forest Management Group
ODF	Open Defecation Free
ZIFL-P	Zambia Integrated Landscape Project

## PART ONE

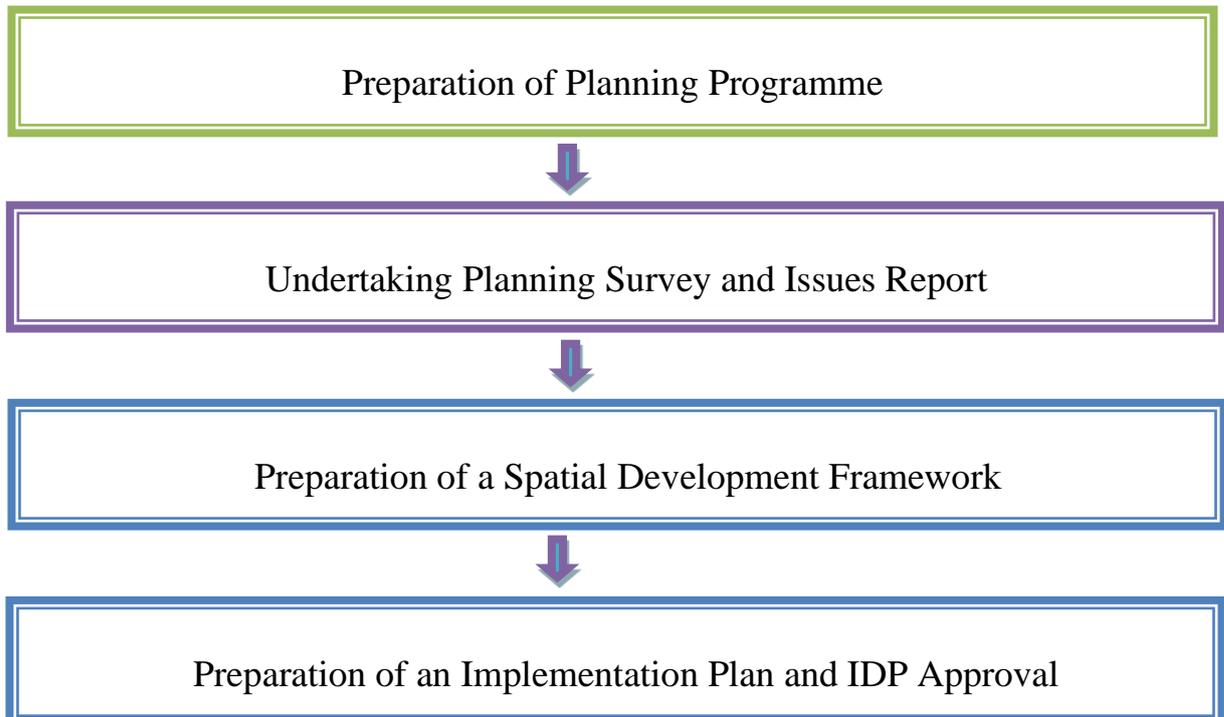
### 1. Introduction

An Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a plan for an area that gives an overall framework for development. It aims to co-ordinate the works of the Local Authority with Government Departments and other Development Partners in a coherent manner to improve the quality of life for all the people living in an area. The District Integrated Development Plan therefore, helps the Local Authority to focus on the immediate and most important local needs by taking into account the resources available in the community. The plan further provides cost-effective way of addressing problems and providing services in specific areas in the district.

The IDP helps speed up service delivery in the most efficient and effective manner to the most impoverished areas without leaving anyone behind. It helps to attract additional funds, strengthen democracy through active participation of all the key stakeholders.

Figure 1 provides an over view planning process undertaken to prepare the district Integrated Development Plan.

**Figure 1: Overview of the Integrated Planning Process**



*Source: IDP Guidelines Volume One*

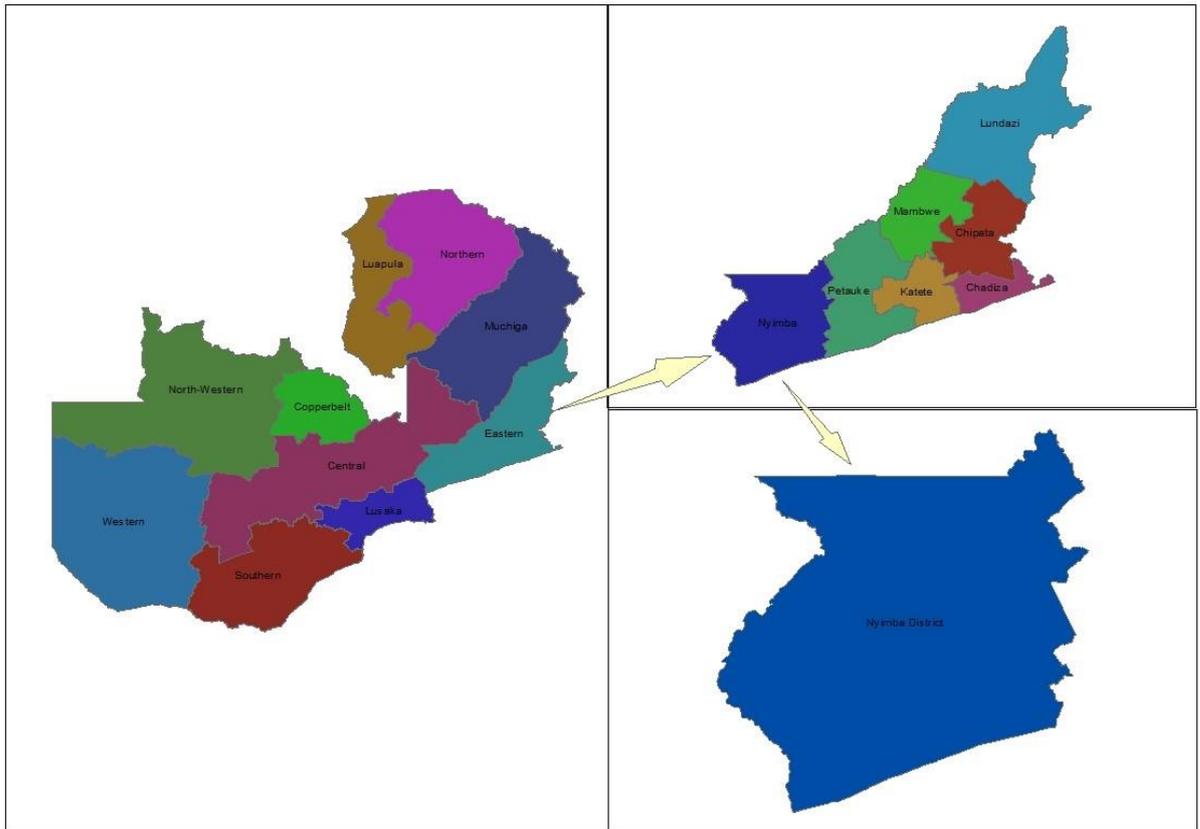
### **1.1. Legal Requirements**

The Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015 demands that, Local Authorities prepare IDPs to coordinate developmental programmes and activities with other Developmental Agencies. The Integrated Development Plans are a National priority in the National Planning and Budgeting Policy and National Development Plan. The above law stipulates that an Integrated development plan shall be the principal planning instrument to guide and inform all planning and development in the area of a local authority and all planning decisions of a planning authority.

### **1.2. District Spatial Location**

Nyimba District is located in the Southern Part of Eastern Province, 330 km east of Lusaka the Capital City of Zambia and 240 km west of Chipata the Provincial Capital of Eastern Province. The District lies between 13°30' latitude and 14°45' longitude, 31° west and 32° east. It spans along the Great East Road Corridor and characterized by mountainous topography and flat terrain. The Administrative Boundary of Nyimba District borders with Luangwa, Rufunsa, Luano, Mkushi, Serenje, Lusangazi and Petauke districts and as well as The Republic of Mozambique. The scenery beauty of the district is enhanced by Luangwa River, which is one of major rivers in Zambia that cuts across North South of its Administrative boarder, thereby giving its spatial dynamics endowed with more varieties of flora and fauna. The spatial location for the district is shown in map 1 below.

**Map 1: Shows the Spatial Location of the District**



*Source: Nyimba Town Council GIS*

## PART TWO: PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

The section below provides the highlights on the prevailing issues in the district. This will inform formulation of development framework that will help in addressing the core problems that will be established.

### 2.1. Demographic Analysis

This section provides demographic analysis in order to inform the assessment of service provision and guide planning of development programmes in the district.

#### 2.1.1. Population and Population Growth

Understanding population dynamics and trends form the basis for planning due to limited resources. Learning the trends of population growth within a particular locality helps anticipate the future needs of the area, provide products and services that will satisfy the growing population's needs.

Table 2.1 provide the segregated population estimate for the base year 2020 that will be used in the preparation of Nyimba District Integrated Development Plan.

**Table 1: Base Year Population (2020)**

District and Rural/Urban	Population Size		
	Overall	Male	Female
<b>Nyimba</b>	<b>102,835</b>	<b>50,738</b>	<b>52,098</b>
Rural	86,559	42,803	43,755
Urban	16,276	7,935	8,343

*Source: CSO Population and Demographic Projection, 2013*

Effective Integrated Development Planning takes into consideration population growth for an overall IDP period, and in this regards, Table 2.2 provides an overall growth rate and the growth rate for urban and rural parts of the District.

**Table 2: Population Growth Rate for Nyimba District**

Nyimba	Population Size 2000			Population Size 2010			Annual Growth Rate (2000-2010)		
	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Male	Female	Overall
<b>Overall</b>	<b>70,299</b>	<b>34,754</b>	<b>35,545</b>	<b>85,025</b>	<b>41,992</b>	<b>43,033</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.92</b>
Rural	69,108	34,175	34,933	77,359	38,254	39,105	1.13	1.13	1.13
Urban	1,191	579	612	7,666	3,738	3,959	20.50	20.53	20.47

*Source: CSO 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing.*

Nyimba District had an overall population growth rate from 2000 and 2010 censuses of population and housing of 1.92 with a rural growth rate of 1.13, and an urban growth rate of 20.47 percent.

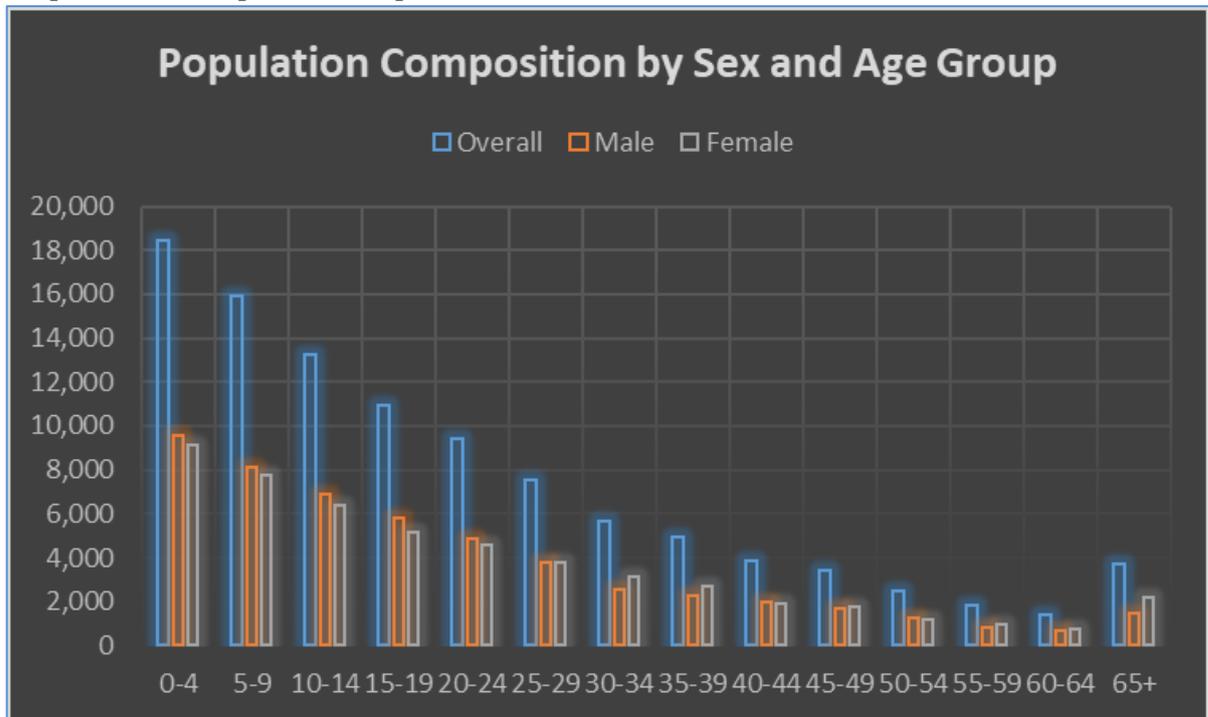
### 2.1.2. Population Characteristics

Information on the age and sex structure is essential in the analysis of demographic data such as fertility, mortality and migration. The analysis in this section focuses on age and sex composition of the population. The 2010 Census of Population and Housing provides the population statistics for Nyimba district presented in the sub-section below:

### 2.1.3. Age and Sex Composition

Age and sex composition of the district provide an insight to understand development programmes that can benefit all age and sex groups in the district.

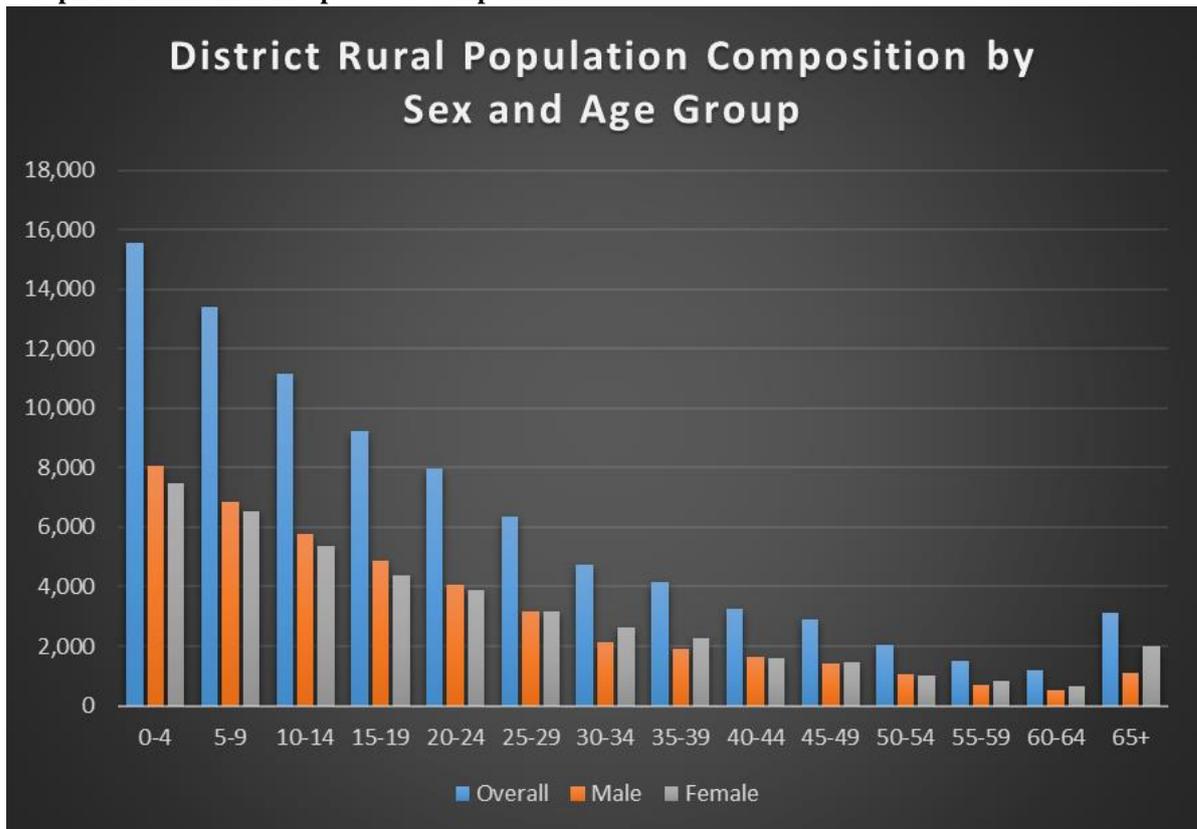
**Graph 1: District Population Composition**



Source: CSO 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing.

The population for Nyimba district is segmented into sex and age group, and as shown in Graph 1, the age group between 0 – 4 years had the highest population and the age group 60 – 64 had the lowest population.

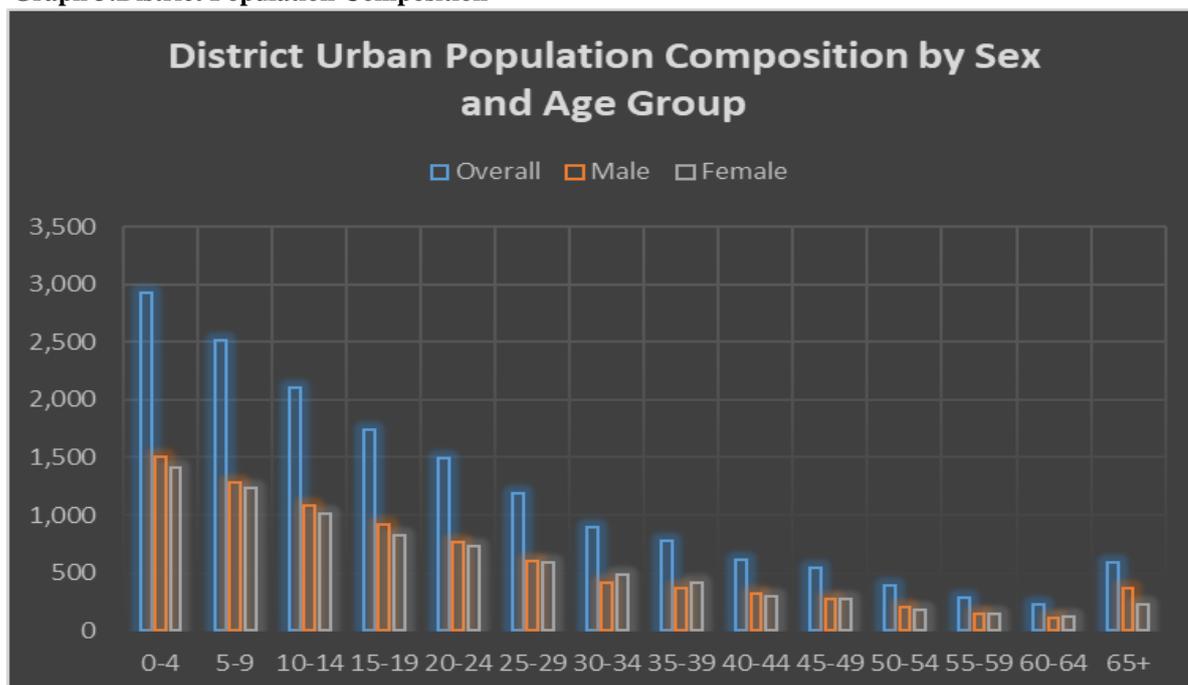
**Graph 2: District Rural Population Composition**



Source: 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

The district rural population composition is segmented into sex and age group and as shown in Graph 2, the age group between 0 – 4 years had the highest population and the age group 60 – 64 had the lowest population.

**Graph 3: District Population Composition**



Source: 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

The district urban population composition is segmented into sex and age group and as shown in Graph 3, the age group between 0 – 4 years had the highest population and the age group 60 – 64 had the lowest population.

### 2.1.3. Migration and Urbanisation

Nyimba District like any other district has been experiencing migration due to factors such as employment, education, trade, etc. In and Out-Migration has a major bearing on the nature of development in the district. Table 3 shows the rate of inter-district migration in the district.

**Table 3: Inter-District Lifetime Migration Rates**

Population	In-Migration		Out-Migration		Net-Migration		Gross-Migration	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
80,553	14,656	18.2	-252,779	-313.80	267,435	332.0	-238,123	-295.6

Source: 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

Urbanisation in Nyimba District has been growing at a very fast rate with the urban growth from 1,191 people in 2000 to 7,666 people in 2010. The exponential growth is due to socio and economic development coupled with infrastructure development emerging in the district at a fast rate.

#### **2.1.4. Fertility and Mortality Rate**

Fertility and Mortality Rate plays a major role in understanding factors that works against interventions designed to provide a reduction in overall death rate against the fertility rate in the District. The 2010 census statistics indicates that, Nyimba District fertility stood at 6.8 which was slightly above the average fertility rate of 6.6 for the Province. However, against the fertility rate, the district infant mortality rate stood at 91.4 slightly below the province's average infant mortality rate of 97.0 and on the negative side. The district had the highest child mortality rate of 143.1 moderately higher than the province's average child mortality rate of 99.3.

The district under five (5) mortality rate stood at 234.5 which is significantly higher than the province's average under five (5) mortality rate of 143.1. Furthermore, the crude death rate for the district by sex stood at 22.5 for males and 20.3 for females giving an overall 21.4 total. This placed Nyimba district to be the highest in the province with an average crude death rate of 15.6 percent.

#### **2.1.5. Disability Status**

The District Integrated Development Plan takes in consideration the less privileged in the society for inclusive planning which form the basis of effective development implementation. The 2010 census statistics shows Nyimba district with the highest percentage of people living with disabilities in the province. The statistics for the district stood at 2.8 percent for males and 2.5 percent for females, giving an overall 2.6 percent slightly higher than 2.1 percent for the province.

#### **2.1.6. Median Age**

Median age is the age that divides the population into two numerically equal groups i.e. half the population are younger than that age while the other half are older. A median age that is lower than 20 years shows a young population; that which is between 20 and 30 years indicates an intermediate population that is either becoming younger or ageing; while a population with a median age above 30 years is an old population. The 2010 census statistics shows the median age for the district to be at 16 years, implying that Nyimba district has a young population. This has a significant advantage on the socio-economic development of the district owing to the fact that, there is readily available human labour that can be engaged in district project implementation for sustainable growth.

### 2.1.7. Age Dependency Ratio

Age Dependency Ratio is the ratio of the population aged 0-14 years and persons aged 65 years and older, per 100 persons of working age 15-64 years. It shows the burden of dependency on the productive population. The 2010 census statistics shows that, the district has an overall age dependency ratio of 114.9 translating from the child dependency ratio of 107.4 and aged dependency ratio of 7.4 per 100 persons of working age 15-64 years. This has potential to slow down development in the district as it translates into few persons actively contributing to socio-economic development of the district and at the same time being overburdened by a bigger class of inactive population toward the growth of the local economy.

### 2.1.8. Sex Composition

This section analyses the composition of males and females in the population using sex ratio. Sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females. A value above 100 indicates excess of males over females. The 2010 census statistics shows that, Nyimba district had a sex ratio of 97.6 males per 100 females, a 1.2 percent deficit of males.

Furthermore, Nyimba district had a sex ratio at birth of 101.7 males per 100 females. This shows that the district records more deaths in males as compared to females.

## 2.2. Projected Population and Likely Characteristics

This section provides the projected population for the district in 5, 10 and 20 years. This runs from 2020 to 2040, which is the period for the district Integrated Development Plan. Table 4 provides the projected population figures to guide in the assessment of future service demand.

**Table 4: Projected Population for the District**

	Population Size 2010			Population Size 2020			Annual Growth Rate (2020-2025)		
	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Male	Female	Overall
<b>Overall</b>	<b>85,025</b>	<b>41,992</b>	<b>43,033</b>	<b>102,835</b>	<b>50,737</b>	<b>52,098</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>1.95</b>
<i>Rural</i>	77,359	38,254	39,105	86,559	42,803	43,755	1.13	1.13	1.13
<i>Urban</i>	7,666	3,738	3,959	16,276	7,934	8,343	5.91	5.92	5.92
Chisimbwe	857	429	428	1,039	519	520	1.94	1.96	1.95
Katipa	980	494	486	1,187	587	600	1.94	1.96	1.95
Vizimumba	13,604	6,769	6,835	17,488	9,269	8,219	1.94	1.96	1.95
Mtilizi	5,899	2,935	2,964	7,156	3,593	3,563	1.94	1.96	1.95
Ngozi	9,146	4,524	4,622	11,094	5,601	5,493	1.94	1.96	1.95
Nyimba	9,148	4,475	4,673	10,705	5,234	5,471	1.57	1.59	1.58
Lwezi	5,290	2,581	2,709	6,417	3,283	3,134	1.94	1.96	1.95
Chiweza	11,086	5,509	5,577	12,552	5,863	6,689	1.94	1.96	1.95
Kaliwe	8,651	4,269	4,382	10,494	5,310	5,184	1.94	1.96	1.95
Mombe	4,889	2,349	2,540	5,571	1,644	3,927	1.30	1.32	1.31
Chinambi	9,213	4,560	4,653	11,176	5,639	5,537	1.94	1.96	1.95
Chamilala	3,970	1,999	1,971	4,816	2,389	2,427	1.94	1.96	1.95
Luangwa	2,292	1,099	1,193	2,780	1,446	1,334	1.94	1.96	1.95
	Population Size 2020			Population Size 2030			Annual Growth Rate (2020-2030)		
	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Male	Female	Overall
<b>Overall</b>	<b>102,835</b>	<b>50,738</b>	<b>52,098</b>	<b>124,497</b>	<b>61,365</b>	<b>63,132</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>1.93</b>
<i>Rural</i>	86,559	42,803	43,755	96,852	47,893	48,959	1.13	1.13	1.13
<i>Urban</i>	16,276	7,935	8,343	27,645	13,472	14,173	5.44	5.44	5.44
Chisimbwe	1,039	519	520	2,705	1,336	1,369	1.94	1.96	1.95
Katipa	1,187	587	600	2,853	1,404	1,449	1.94	1.96	1.95

Vizimumba	17,488	9,269	8,219	19,154	10,086	9,068	1.94	1.96	1.95
Mtilizi	7,156	3,593	3,563	8,826	4,410	4,416	1.94	1.96	1.95
Ngozi	11,094	5,601	5,493	12,760	6,418	6,342	1.94	1.96	1.95
Nyimba	10,705	5,234	5,471	12,571	6,257	6,313	1.57	1.59	1.58
Lwezi	6,417	3,283	3,134	8,083	4,100	3,983	1.94	1.96	1.95
Chiweza	12,552	5,863	6,689	14,218	6,680	7,538	1.94	1.96	1.95
Kaliwe	10,494	5,310	5,184	12,280	6,247	6,033	1.94	1.96	1.95
Mombe	5,571	1,644	3,927	7,237	2,502	4,776	1.30	1.32	1.31
Chinambi	11,176	5,639	5,537	12,882	6,456	6,386	1.94	1.96	1.95
Chamilala	4,816	2,389	2,427	6,482	3,206	3,276	1.94	1.96	1.95
Luangwa	2,780	1,446	1,334	4,446	2,263	2,183	1.94	1.96	1.95

Source: 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

The district is likely to experience to experience a moderate growth from 102,835 to 124,497 with the IDP implementation period, giving a representation of 21percent population increase as shown in Table 4. This increase put more pressure on scarce resource and increase further the dependency ratio.

However, with this possible increase the district has potential to grow giving possibility of equal citizen participation in the socio-economic growth agenda in order to match human population increase with socio-economic growth. This will in turn help in addressing the likely future increase in the demand for social and economic services required in the sustenance of the district. Given a situation where the human population growth is not matched with socio-economic growth, the possible outcome will be increase in social delinquencies, high poverty levels among the locals, conflict in scarce resources among many other issues that emanate with unmatched development.

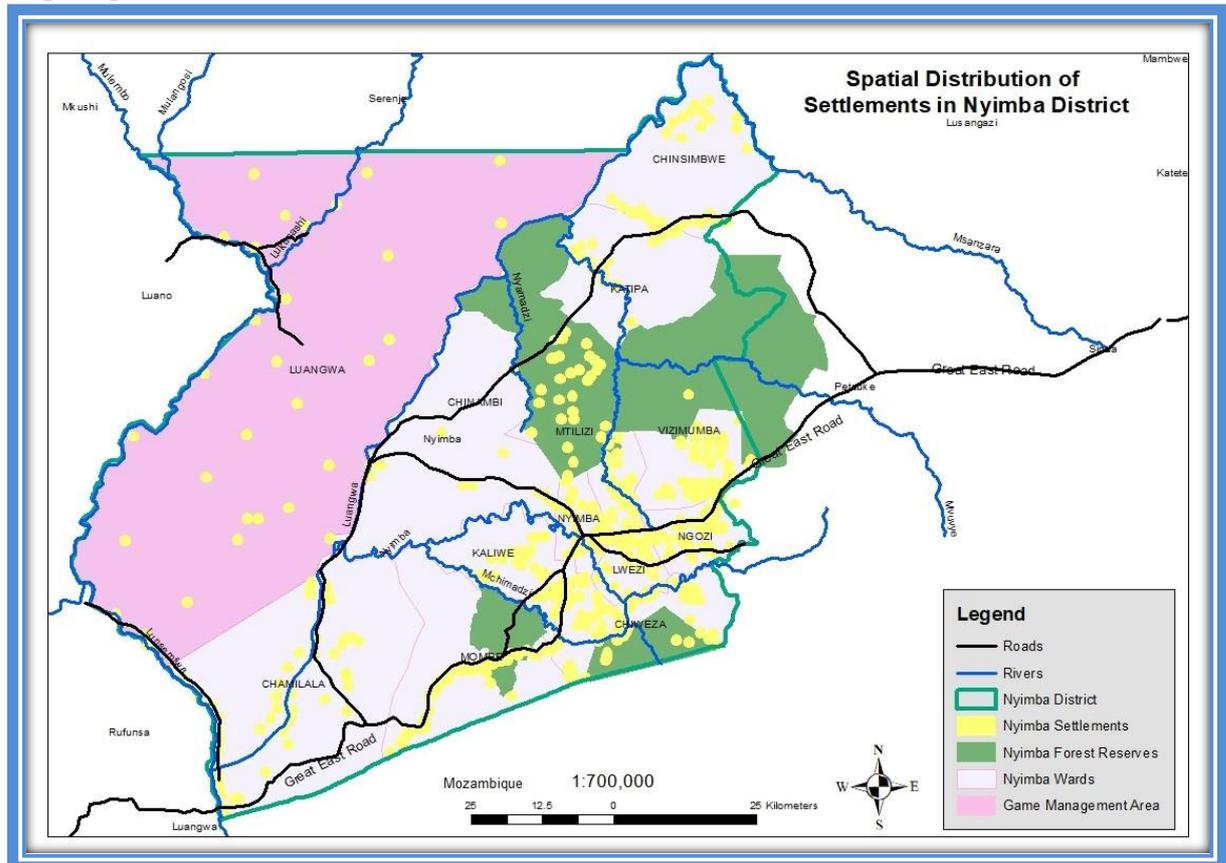
### 2.3. Spatial Analysis

The section provides the spatial analysis on the impact of the continuation of existing population trends on land use and population distribution.

#### 2.3.1. Spatial Distribution of Settlements

Nyimba District has a total number of 801 settlements spatially distributed along the plateau and the valley as shown in map 2 below:

**Map 2: Spatial Distribution of Settlements**



Source: Nyimba Town Council GIS

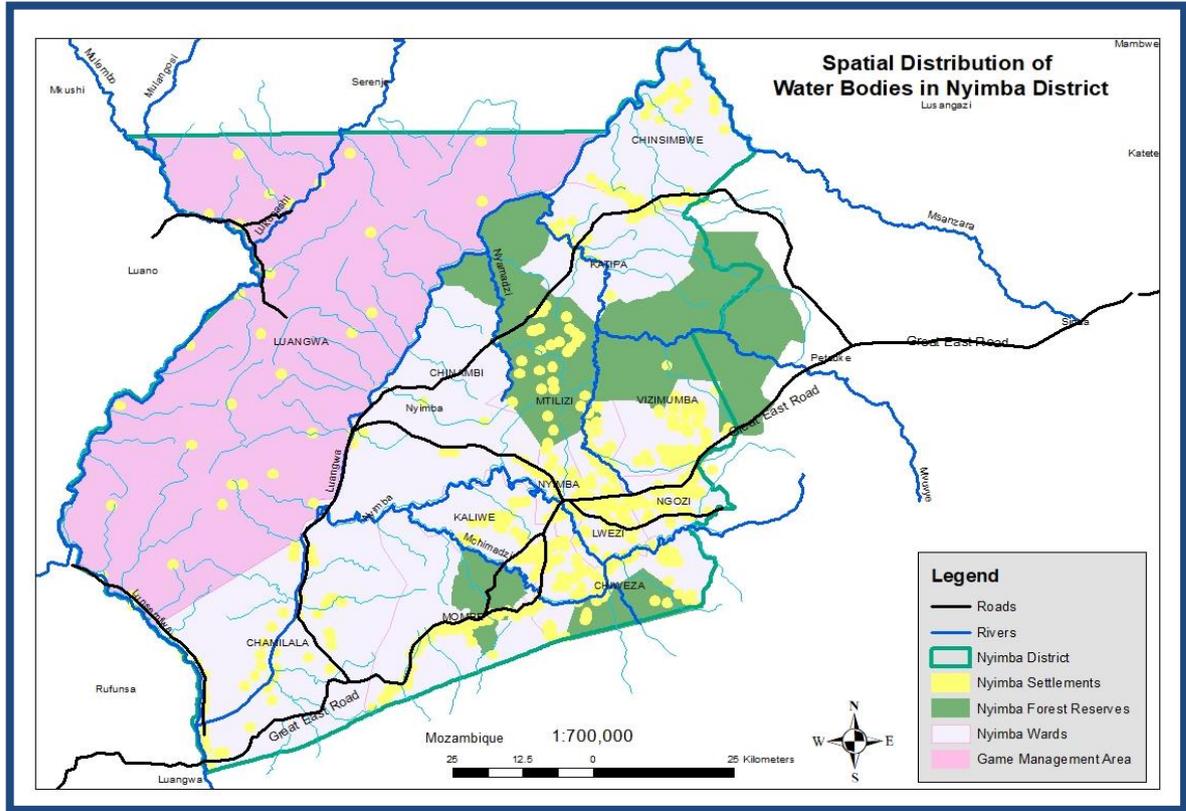
As can be deduced from the figure above, 70% of human settlements are concentrated on the plateau along the Great East Road and 30% of these settlements are dotted along the valley which is primarily a Game Management Area. Provided the population growth remains constant, the district will continue to experience population growth trends in the plateau along the Great East Road while the population growth trends in the valley will continue to grow at a slow pace with possible decline due to human-animal conflict and poor road network.

#### 2.3.2. Spatial Distribution of Water Bodies

Nyimba District has three (3) major rivers namely; Luangwa, Lukusashi and Lunsenfwa River. The District also has seven (7) minor rivers namely; Mulangozi, Mulembo, Mvuvye,

Msanzara, Mchimadzi, Nyimba, and Chibeza River and several streams as can be seen in map 3.

**Map 3: Spatial Distribution of Water Bodies**

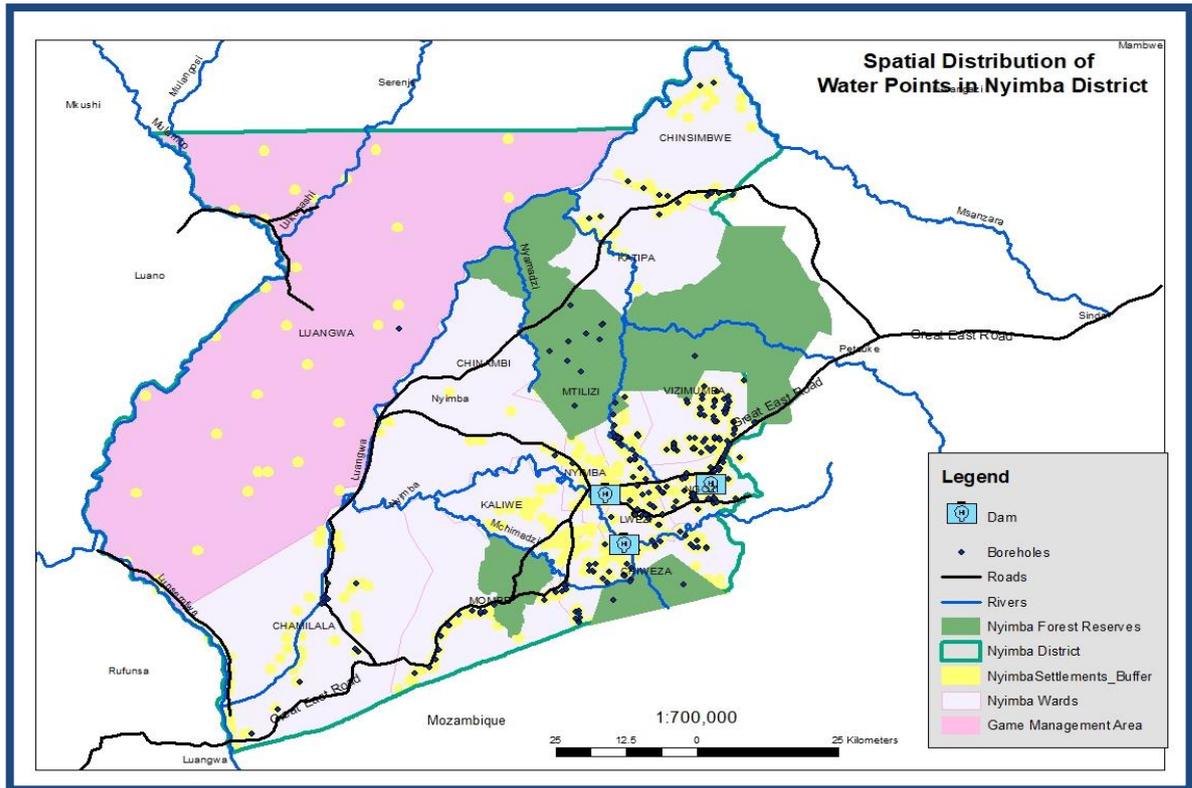


Source: Nyimba Town Council GIS

**2.3.3. Spatial Distribution of Water Point**

The rural part of the district has portable water through the installation of boreholes. Approximately, out of the 571 installed boreholes in the rural parts of the district, only 456 boreholes are functional leaving a total number of 115 non-functional boreholes. The installed boreholes supply water to a rural population of 86,559 people. With reference to the standards, this entails that the 456 functional boreholes are sufficient to supply to more than the rural population given the standard of 1 borehole equivalent to 250 people. However, as shown in Map 4, boreholes are concentrated in Vizimumba, Ngozi, Chamilala, Mombe, Nyimba, Mtilizi, Lwezi, and Katipa ward, leaving the rest with inadequate water points. Furthermore, as can be seen from the figure below, the district has three (3) dams that supply water for livestock and agricultural activities to serve a population of about 16,200 people.

**Map 4: Spatial Distribution of Water Points**

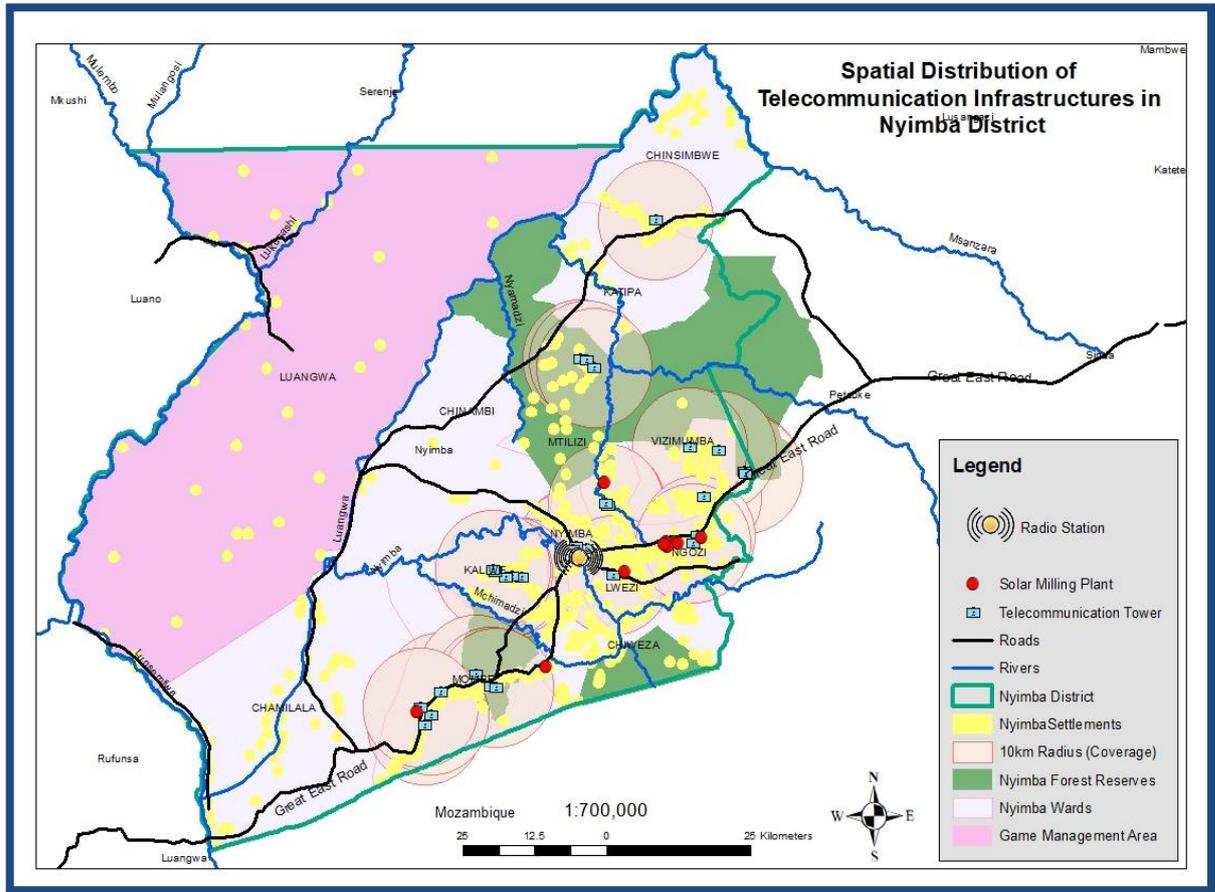


Source: Nyimba Town Council GIS

### 2.3.4. Spatial Distribution of Communication Tower

The District has approximately 30 communication towers spread across all the wards with exception of Luangwa, Katipa, Chamilala ward. Map 5 shows that the communication towers are more concentrated on the plateau, which takes about 50 percent of the district spatial extent. Given the 10km radius coverage, about 90 percent of the valley has no communication network due to non-availability of communication towers.

**Map 5: Spatial Distribution of Communication Towers**

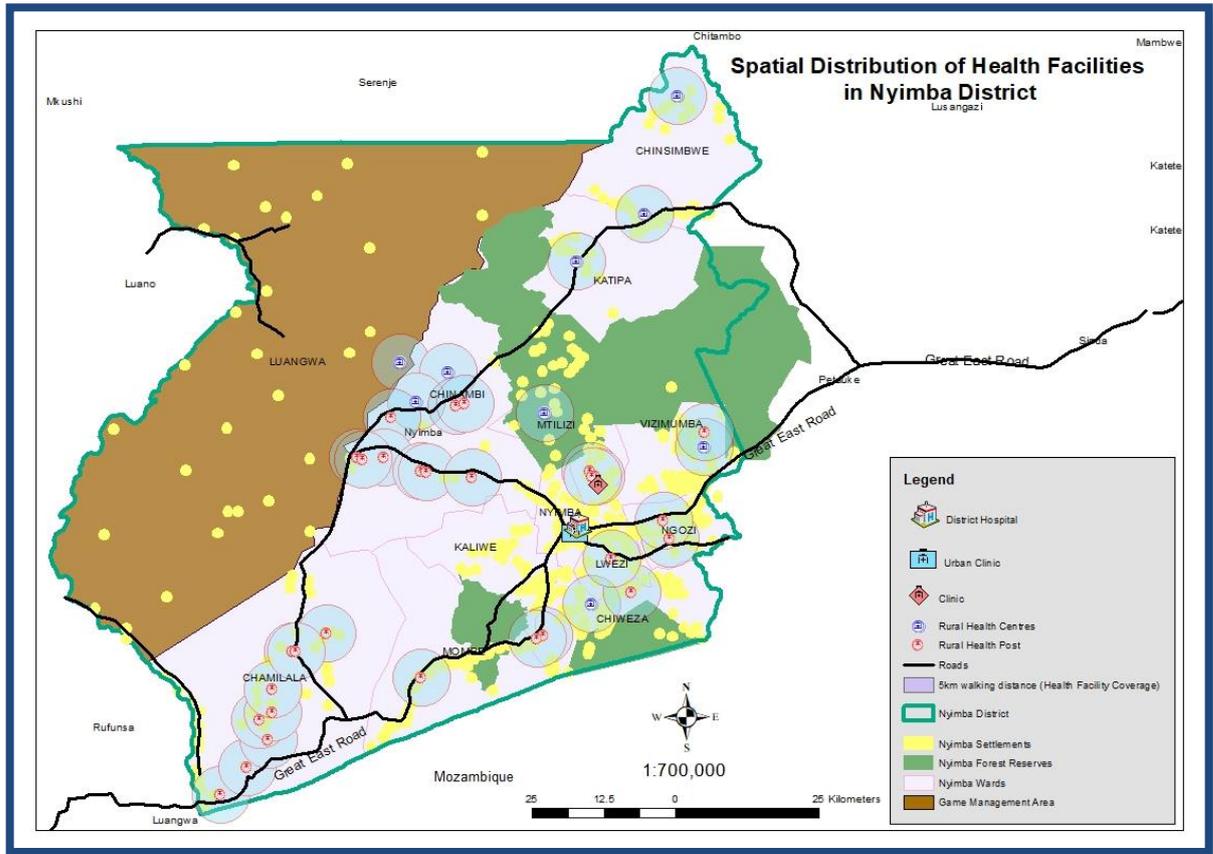


Source: Nyimba Town Council GIS

### 2.3.5. Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities

Nyimba district has a total number of 44 Health facilities, out of which 27 were Rural Health Posts, 14 Rural Health Centres, 2 Clinics, and 1 District Hospital. From their spatial distribution shown in Map 6, the health facilities are concentrated on the plateau mainly because, 91% of the valley spatial extent is a Game Management area despite having the presence of human settlements.

**Map 6: Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities**

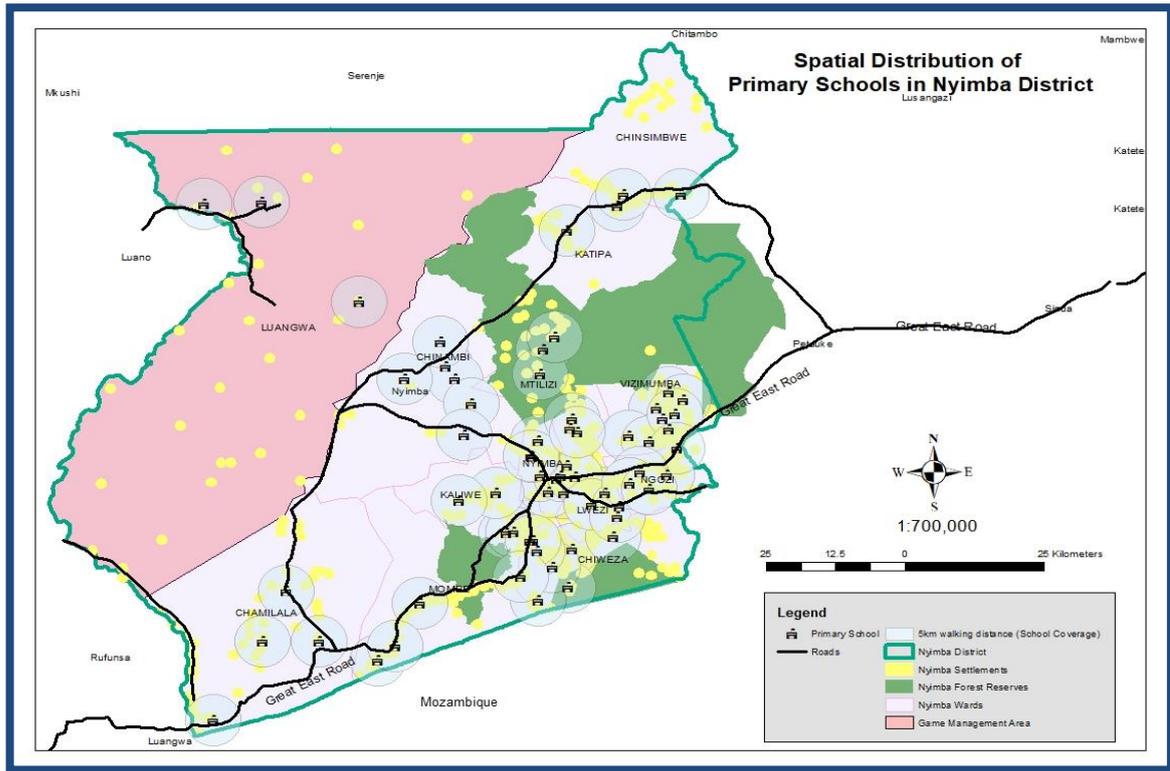


Source: Nyimba Town Council GIS

### 2.3.6. Spatial Distribution of Education Facilities

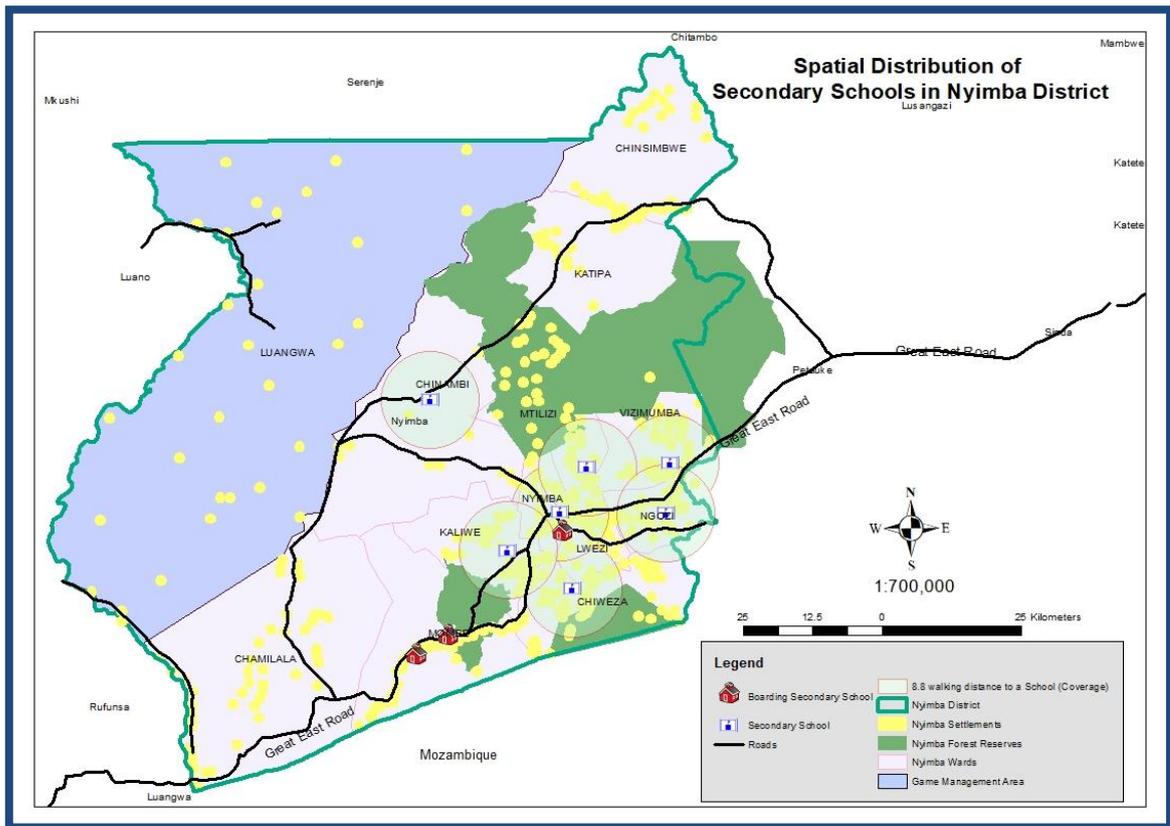
Nyimba district had a total number of 76 Education facilities, out of which 65 were Primary Schools, 7 Secondary Schools, and 4 Boarding Schools. Like most social facilities, education facilities as shown in Map 7 and Map 8 are mostly concentrated in the plateau mainly because the valley is mostly a National Game Management area even though there is the presence of human settlements.

**Map 7: Spatial Distribution of Primary Schools**



Source: Nyimba Town Council GIS

**Map 8: Spatial Distribution of Secondary Schools**

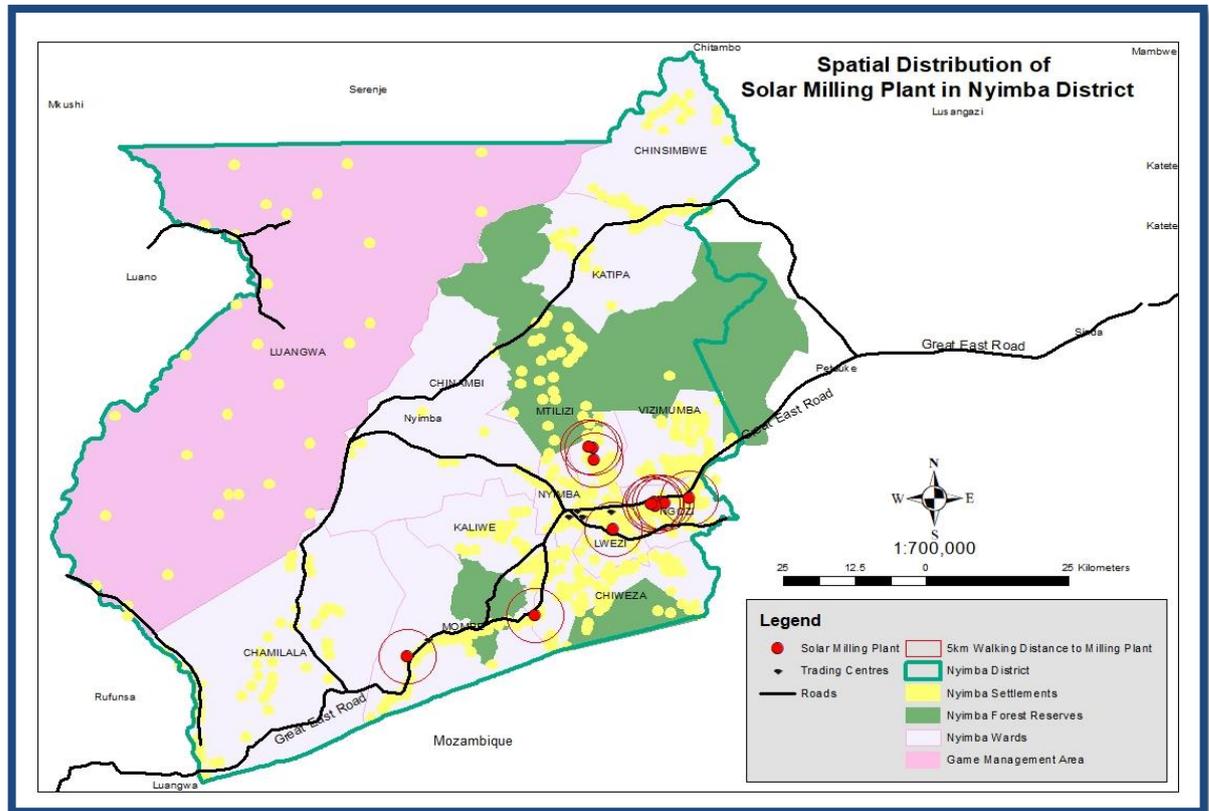


Source: Nyimba Town Council GIS

### 2.3.7. Spatial Distribution of Solar Milling Plant

Nyimba district had 12 Solar Milling Plants concentrated mainly on the Southeast part of the district closer to the Great East Road as shown in Map 9. This shows that the majority of the rural populations has distance challenges in accessing the facilities.

Map 9: Spatial Distribution of Solar Milling Plants

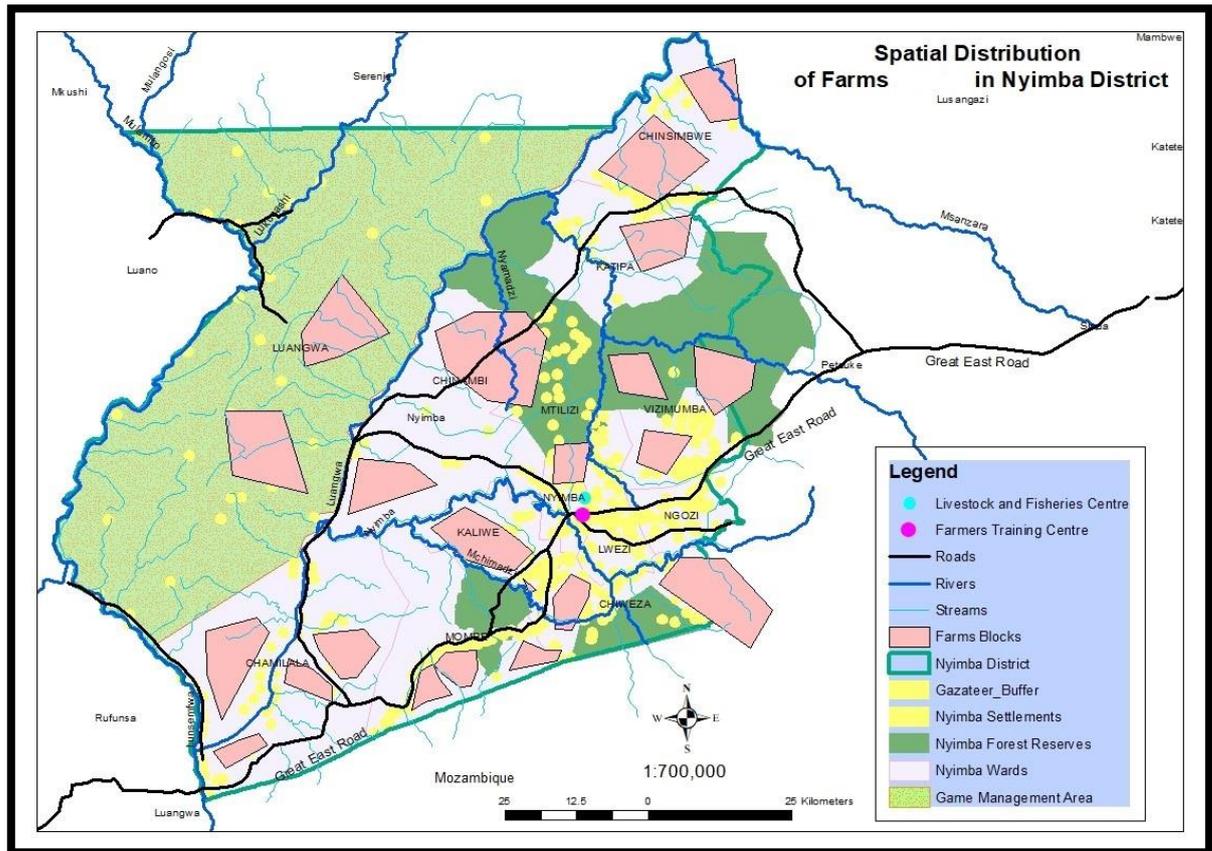


Source: Nyimba Town Council GIS

### 2.3.8. Spatial Distribution of Farm Blocks

Nyimba District is a predominately agricultural district. As shown in Map 10, the spatial distribution of agriculture sites is spread abroad the face of the district near the streams. Small-scale farmers who constitute the bigger proportion of the district population in the districts occupy farm blocks in the district.

**Map 10: Spatial Distribution of Farms**

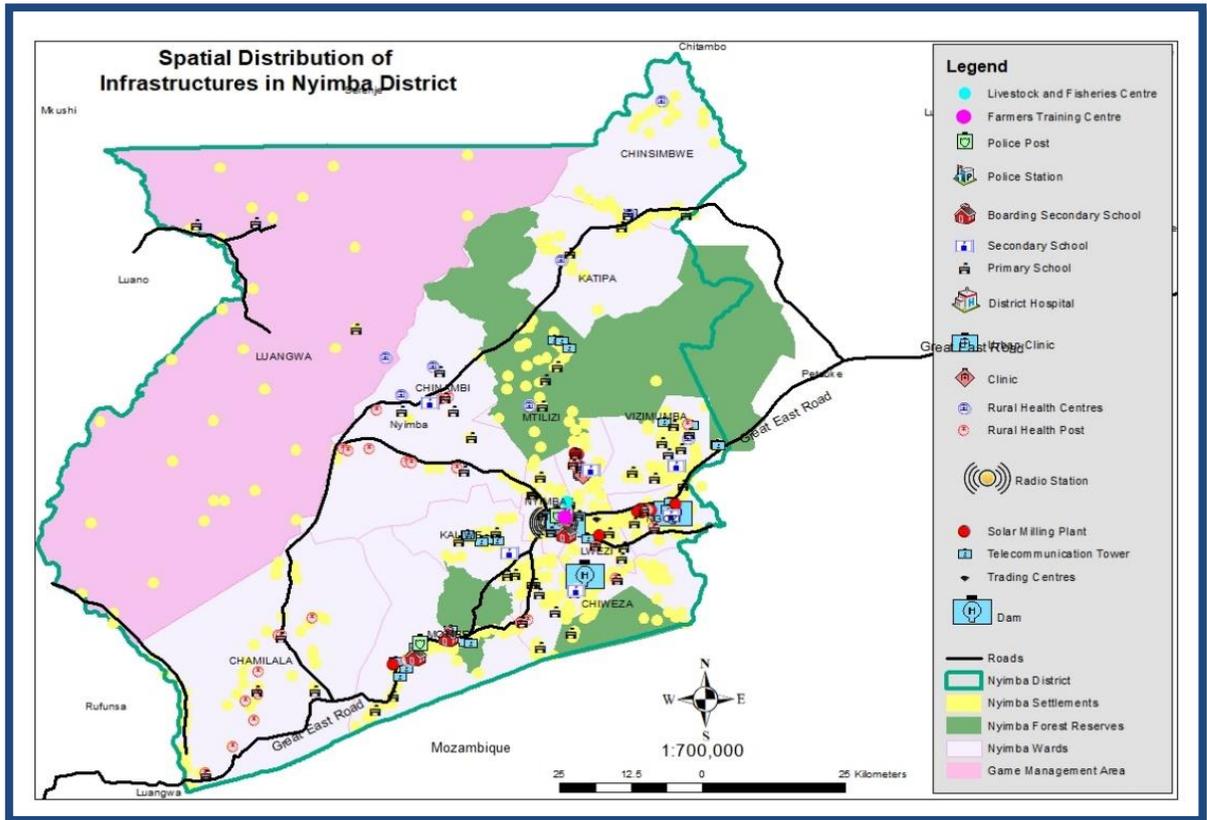


Source: Nyimba Town Council GIS

### 2.3.9. Spatial Distribution of Infrastructures

Nyimba district as can be seen in the spatial presentation in Map 11 infrastructure development is concentrated in the plateau, south-east of the district within a radius of 20km along the Great East Road. This creates a situation where the local people outside the radius have to travel on average 75km to access services such as legal aid, milling facilities, secondary school education, etc.

**Map 11: Spatial Distribution of Infrastructures**



*Source: Nyimba Town Council GIS*

## 2.4. Sectoral and Thematic Analysis

Development in Nyimba district is been facilitated by key stakeholders such as government institutions and organisations to achieve a common goal under the following sectoral areas; Housing, Water and Sanitation, Energy, Environmental and Natural Resources, Forest, Tourism, Agriculture, Mining, Health, Transport and Communication, Education, and Social Protection sector.

### 2.4.1. Housing

The housing and infrastructure sector superintend over the designing, procuring and construction of all infrastructure in order to improve planning and coordination, standardize quality and efficiency in the delivery of Infrastructure in the Country. Below is a review of existing policies and plans that govern the performance of the sector in the district.

#### 2.4.1.1. The National Housing Policy

The National Housing policy provides a direction to change the pattern of housing development in Zambia and restore its growth. It provides the framework for sustainable housing development and provides a mechanism for ensuring that limited resources are utilized efficiently, thereby addressing poverty alleviation (National Housing Policy, 1996).

#### 2.4.1.2. The Seventh National Development Plan (SNDP)

The Seventh National Development Plan promotes access to decent housing in rural areas by formalising and upgrading informal settlements. The plan focuses on livelihood improvement by ensuring that the rural poor gain access to decent accommodation and secure land tenure (SNDP, 2017).

#### 2.4.1.3. Existing State of Development

The section below gives description on the existing state of development in Nyimba district.

#### 2.4.1.4. Availability of Service Provision

The District has a number of ongoing infrastructure development under housing sector being implemented by the Central Government, Local Government, besides Individuals and other cooperating organisations. Table 5 provides data on the number and categories of housing infrastructural in the district.

**Table 5: Housing Infrastructure**

Ward	Housing			Total
	High-Cost	Medium-Cost	Low-Cost	
Chisimbwe	0	0	148	148
Katipa	0	0	169	169

Vizimumba	0	29	2,198	2,227
Mtilizi	0	0	1,022	1,022
Ngozi	2	472	1,084	1,558
Nyimba	121	825	475	1,421
Lwezi	0	0	916	916
Chiweza	0	0	1,793	1,793
Kaliwe	0	0	1,499	1,499
Mombe	0	211	495	706
Chinambi	0	0	1,596	1,596
Chamilala	0	0	688	688
Luangwa	0	0	397	397
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>12,480</b>	<b>14,140</b>

*Source: Nyimba Town Council Planning Department*

Housing Infrastructure development in the sectors as shown in table 5 indicates a cumulative figure of 14,140 housing for both high, medium, and low cost.

Nyimba district urban area had formalized five (5) informal settlements namely; Mtendere, Kapusa, Nyausali, Katenthe and Ben Compound. Furthermore, the district had upgraded one (1) settlement called Vikonde to enhance security of land tenure for the local people.

#### **2.4.1.5. Quality of Service Provision**

Nyimba district with reference to part 1 of this document under demographic analysis, has an overall population of 102,835 people. With a rural population of 86,559 people and an urban population of 16,276 people. The overall household size is 5.2 persons with a rural household size of 5.3 persons and an urban household size of 5.1 persons (CSO, 2010). This translate into an overall household of 19,776 with a rural household of 16,332 and urban household of 3,191.

The total number of housing in the district stood at 14,140 houses, with rural housing of 12,013 and urban housing of 2,127. Measuring the current housing stock against the total number of households in the district indicates a housing backlog of 5,636 with rural housing backlog of 4,309 and urban housing backlog of 1,064.

An analysis the condition of housing standards in the district revealed that 90 percent of the rural houses are not conducive for human habitation, and 37 percent of the urban houses are not conducive for human habitation. This was measured using the World Habitat Housing standards.

In the quest to provide an enabling environment for decent accommodation and access to housing finances from financial lending institutions that demand for secure land tenure, the local authority had upgraded one (1) out of the five (5) formalized settlements. Furthermore, the local authority in collaboration with the Provincial Planning Authority and Ministry of

Lands had planned and numbered a total number of 3,000 residential parcels, an initial requirement for the land titling exercise.

#### 2.4.1.6. Public Participation Process

The major issues that arose during the public participation process was lack of decent accommodation for education and health personnel in rural areas. This has created lapses in the quality of service provision to the communities. This situation had resulted in a number of personnel requesting for transfers and resigning from their posts.

Furthermore, the low supply for housing accommodation in the district had contributed to high rental, which most personnel and local people are struggling to afford.

#### 2.4.1.7. Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years

The section provides the changes anticipated over the next ten (10) years in Nyimba district, and the existing and proposed project to cope with population increase.

##### 2.4.1.7.1. Population Change and Future Demand for Facilities and Services

The population changes anticipated in the next ten (10) years will likely reach 151,019 people with rural population projection of 108,156 people and urban population projection of 42,863 people. This likely change in population will increase the housing deficit from 5,636 houses to 14,617 houses. This will in turn push the rentals further upward.

##### 2.4.1.7.2. Existing and Proposed Housing Development Projects/Programmes

The district in an effort to reduce the housing backlog, has a number of projects being implemented by government and other stakeholders. Table 6 shows the existing and proposed housing development in the district.

**Table 6: Existing/Proposed Housing Development Projects**

Implementing Agency	Ward	No. of High-Cost	No. of Medium-Cost	No. of Low-Cost	Total
Zambia National Building Society	Nyimba	387	106	-	493
Ministry of Works and Supply	Nyimba	-	10	20	30
Ministry of Local Government	Nyimba	2	-	-	2
	Vizimumba	-	1	-	1
	Chiweza	-	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>389</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>527</b>

Source: Nyimba Town Council Planning Department

##### 2.4.1.7.3. Existing Trend on Land Use and Population Distribution

The continuation of existing trend of development in the district has an impact on land use, Though the rate of sector growth is low in the district, housing development will demand a

total maximum land of about 26.9ha and as seen, in part one under spatial analysis, population distribution will continue to be concentrated in the plateau along the Great East Road.

#### **2.4.1.7.4. Existing Trend on Environment**

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 infrastructure 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 to encourage the emissions of greenhouse gasses, drying up and contamination of water bodies and depletion of flora and fauna.

#### **2.4.1.8. Gender and Vulnerable Groups**

The application of a 30 percent land allocation policy in the district had seen an increase in the number of women accessing land for housing development. This is evidenced in 2018 Nyimba Valuation Roll which approximately shows about 40 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 has created a reduction in poverty levels as women who constitute a majority in the country's population are now able to lease out their properties to generate income.

However, with regard to the paradigm shift with women groups, social vulnerable groups such as the differently abled in the district, approximately 5 percent persons that owns a property. This present a huge sector assignment in achieving a 50 50 equal opportunities for all in the district.

#### **2.4.1.9. Underlying Factors Contributing to Identified Issues**

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 due to the fact that, about 60 percent land owned by women and vulnerable groups had no legal ownership documents.

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

## 2.4.2. Water and Sanitation

Water and Sanitation sector oversees the provision of safe and quality water, and ensures upholding the standards for sanitation. The issues outlined below provide a review on existing policies and plans that govern the performance of the sector in the district.

### 2.4.2.1. National Water Policy

The national water policy (2010) ensures that, within the district there is a development of a comprehensive framework for water resources management and protection with the consultation and involvement of stakeholders.

### 2.4.2.2. Seventh National Development Plan (SNDP)

The Seventh National Development Plan (2017) works to accomplish the enhancement of rainwater harvesting and catchment protection, and supply of adequate safe water and sanitation in the district.

### 2.4.2.3. Existing State of Development

The section below gives description on the existing of development in Nyimba district.

#### 2.4.2.3.1. Availability of Service Provision

The service provision under water and sanitation sector in the district is the amount of water quality supply for consumption and the water supply coverage. The outline below provides the presentation of sector service provision for both urban and rural parts of the district.

##### 2.4.2.3.1.1. Urban Water Supply

Water in the urban area is been supplied through the installed boreholes and a water reticulation system by Eastern Water and Sanitation Company (EWSCO). The urban part of the district has a total number of 33 functional boreholes installed in Nyimba ward and 27 functional boreholes in installed in Mombe ward.

Furthermore, from the 1,723 households in Nyimba ward, 1,467 households are connected to water reticulation system and 129 households using communal water points as shown in Table 7 below. The figures give a representation of 93% water supply coverage in the urban part of the district.

**Table 7:Urban Water Reticulation System**

Area Name	No. of HH	No. HH connected to EWSC	No. HH using Communal Water points	% Water Coverage
Riverside	181	108		68

CBD	31	19	22	100
Samorah 1	384	294	7	98
Prisons	23	18	1	82
Mozah 1	161	161	9	100
Airstrip	274	274	1	100
Boma	31	2	24	100
Council Housing	65	55		84
FTC	14	14		100
Hospital	12	6	5	98
Kapusa	45	45	1	100
Katenthe	40	40	2	100
Market	28	3	37	100
Samorah 2	403	403	19	100
Police	31	25	1	83
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,723</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>1,413</b>

Source: Nyimba Town Council Planning Department

#### 2.4.2.3.1.2. Rural Water Supply

Eastern Water and Sewerage Company supply water in Kaliwe ward through an installed mechanized water reticulation system to service 100 households with a total population of 530 people.

Furthermore, the rural part of the district had a total number of 424 functional boreholes. Given the borehole population standards of 1 to 250 people, the functional boreholes given equal distribution can serve a total population of 106,000 people. Unfortunately, as can be seen in Table 8, the installation of boreholes as not been equally distributed thereby giving a situation of inadequate water points in communities.

**Table 8: Number of Boreholes and Water Supply Coverage**

Ward Name	Population	Exp No of Protected Water Sources	Current No of Functional Water Sources	Current No of Non-Functional Water Sources	% of Water Coverage by Ward
Kaliwe	10,494	44	42	2	95.5
Luangwa	2,780	8	1	7	12.5
Chinambi	11,176	57	49	7	86
Vizimumba	17,488	88	67	21	76
Mtilizi	7,156	73	57	16	78
Ngozi	11,094	83	71	12	85.5
Chiweza	12,552	64	55	9	86
Luezi	6,417	47	40	7	85
Chamilala	4,816	20	18	2	90
Katipa	1,187	19	13	6	68
Chinsimbwe	1,039	14	11	3	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,199</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>76Avg</b>

Source: Nyimba Town Council Planning Department

#### 2.4.2.3.2. Urban Sanitation

The urban area sanitation level was at 47.9 percent average as shown in Table 9 below. This is because, out of the 1,723 household, only 455 are using Onsite sanitation, giving a remaining number of Household using pit latrine.

**Table 9: Urban Sanitation by Neighborhood**

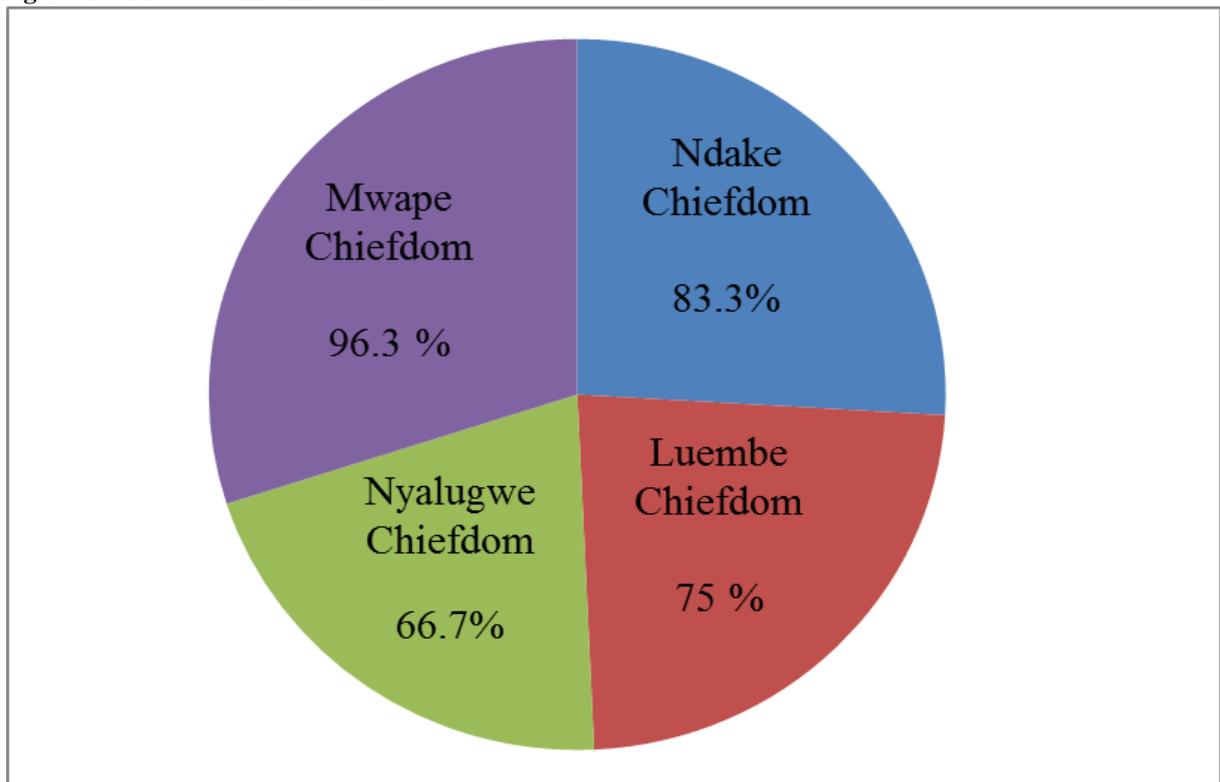
Area Name	No. of HH	No using Onsite Sanitation	% Sanitation Coverage
Riverside	181	47	25
CBD	31	9	29
Samorah	384	81	21
Prisons	23	20	86
Mozah 1	161	45	28
Airstrip	274	48	17
Boma	31	31	100
Council Housing	65	16	24
FTC	14	9	64
Hospital	12	10	83
Kapusa	45	58	100
Katenthe	40	33	83
Market	28	7	25
Nyimba East	403	33	8
Police	31	8	26
Total	1,723	455	7.1. Avg

Source: Nyimba Town Council Planning Department

#### 2.4.2.3.3. Rural Sanitation

The Open Defecation Status defines the sanitation levels in the rural parts of the district. Figure 2 shows that, Mwape Chiefdom had the highest level and Nyalugwe Chiefdom had the lowest level to attain an ODF status.

**Figure 2:ODF status in Chiefdoms**



*Source: Nyimba Town Council GIS*

#### **2.4.2.4. Quality of Service Provision**

The quality of service provision in the water and sanitation sector in relation to water supply and sanitation was on average. This was with reference to the performance indicators in the areas of concern which shows that approximately 53percent of households had access to water supply and onsite sanitation.

#### **2.4.2.5. Public Participation Process**

The major issue arising from the public participation process was that; the district had uneven distribution of water points. This created a situation where wards on the plateau had more than adequate water points for its population while leaving the valley wards with inadequate water points.

#### **2.4.2.6. Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years**

The section provides the changes anticipated over the next ten (10) years in Nyimba district.

#### **2.5.2.6.1. Population Change and Future Demand for Facilities and Services**

The population for the district is likely to grow by 50 percent in the next ten (10) as depicted in Part One under population projection. This change will increase demand for more water point facilities all across the district.

#### **2.5.2.6.2. Existing and Proposed Water and Sanitation Development Projects/ Programmes**

In an effort to match population increase in the district, the Local Authority and World Vision have proposed to drill on average 10 boreholes on annual basis. Furthermore, in order to enhance sanitation levels in the district, the Local Authority is running an Open Defecation Free status attainment programme in all the 13 wards.

#### **2.5.2.6.3. Existing Trend on Land Use and Population Distribution**

Given the continuation of the existing trend in the sector development, the district will continue to record growth in agricultural and livestock activities along the established water sources. This entails that, population distribution will continue in the same pattern along the plateau where there is a concentration of water points.

#### **2.5.2.6.4. Existing Trend on the Environment**

Given the continuation of the existing poor sanitation trend in urban areas, the district will record high levels environmental pollution. This will in turn contaminate the soil, ground and source water and ultimately compromise the human and animal life.

#### **2.5.2.7. Gender and Vulnerable Groups**

The increased water supply infrastructure in the district had helped to reduce the burden of women and the girls moving long distances to access clean and safe water to drink. The provision of clean water has enhanced hygiene practices in both men and women, especially the girl child with regard to menstrual hygiene.

#### **2.5.2.8. Underlying Factors Contributing to Identified Issues**

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.

### **2.4.3. Energy**

The energy sector coordinates the supply of electricity and petroleum products in the country to enhance social and economic development. Below is a review of existing policies and plans that govern the performance of the sector in the district.

#### **2.5.3.1. National Energy Policy**

The policy ensures the availability of adequate supply of energy from various sources, which are dependable, at the lowest economic, financial, social and environmental cost and consistent with national development goals (National Energy Policy, 2008)

### 2.5.3.2. Seventh National Development Plan

The planning document planned to achieve the following between 2017 and 2021:

1. Enhance Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electricity;
2. Promote Renewable and Alternative Energy;
3. Improve Electricity Access to Rural and Peri-Urban Areas

### 2.5.3.3. Existing State of Development

The section below gives a description on the existing development in Nyimba district.

### 2.5.3.4. Availability of Service Provision

The district had recorded the following service provision in the Energy Sector in four (4) categories of the energy sources: -

#### 2.5.3.4.1. Hydro Electric Energy

Nyimba District is connected to the National Grid on a 33KV Overhead line from a 66/33 KV Azele receiver substation. It had a 2.5 MVA 33/11KV main substation with three 11KV feeders to distribute and supply the areas within Nyimba CBD. Furthermore, the district had more than 2000 infrastructure connected to the network. Table 10 provides the proportion of district facilities connected to ZESCO power supply.

*Table 10: District Electricity Supply*

Location	% of facilities Connected	% of Facilities Pending Connection
Nyimba Urban	60	40
Nyimba Peri-urban	50	50
Nyimba Rural	25	75
<b>Average</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>55</b>

Source: Nyimba ZESCO

#### 2.5.3.4.2. Solar Energy

The District has two mini solar power stations with a mini grid in Katenthe and Kacholola settlements. Further, private organization such as Airtel and MTN are providing renewable solar Energy to the locals.

#### 2.5.3.4.3. Petroleum Energy

The district had three service stations namely Mount Meru, Puma and Oryx filling station. All the three filling stations provide Diesel, Petrol, Paraffin, lubricants and free Pressure to both local people and people on transit.

#### **2.5.3.5. Quality of Service Provision**

The quality of service provision in the district was at 60percent. This was because the district still relies exclusively on hydro energy from the Zambia main utility company. This had disadvantaged mostly the poor people who depend primarily on the power supply for the main utility company for connection.

#### **2.5.3.6. Public Participation Process**

The major issue that was affecting people in the district was lack of resources to switch to alternative energy sources such as solar, bio fuel, wind energy. For this reason, people opted to continue cutting down trees for energy, an activity that is contributing to climate change.

#### **2.5.3.7. Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten Years**

The section provides the changes anticipated over the next ten (10) years in Nyimba district.

##### **2.5.3.7.1. Population Change and Future Demand for Facilities and Services**

The population changes anticipated in the next ten (10) years, as highlighted in part one under population projection will put pressure on the supply of energy to support the increased social and economic activities of the population.

##### **2.5.3.7.2. Existing and Proposed Energy Development Projects**

In an effort to enhance improved electricity access to rural parts of the district as outlined in the Seventh National Development Plan (2017), Rural Electrification Authority is undertaking electricity connection to Luembe Chiefdom. However, the project implementation has been taking shape at a very slow pace in the district.

##### **2.5.3.7.3. Existing Trend on Land Use and Population Distribution**

The continuation of the existing trend in the sector development in the district will continue to contribute to deforestation in the district. This is mainly due to the absence of electric supply which forces people resort to cutting down trees for charcoal burning as a source of energy.

Furthermore, 81 percent of electricity supply in the district is in the urban and peri-urban area, which is mainly on the plateau along the Great East Road. This will continue to concentrate the population distribution along the Great East.

##### **2.5.3.7.4. Existing Trend on the Environment**

The energy sector has continued to grow due to the energy demand for commercial and domestic use. This growth is due to the growth in the district population and economic

activities. Therefore, given the trend, the growth is likely to affect the environment positively as it will bring about the reduction in level of deforestation for charcoal burning. This will in turn enhance the preservation of nature and help in the reduction of climate change effects in the district.

#### **2.5.3.8. Gender and Vulnerable Groups**

Regardless of 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. Furthermore, Zambia Integrated Landscape Project in coordination with Ministry of Energy is sensitizing women, vulnerable and all social groups on efficient energy technologies.

#### **2.5.3.9. Underlying Factors Contributing to Identified Issues**

The major underlying factor contributing to the identified issues are mainly due to lack of resources to explore alternative energy sources. This ultimately will continue to contribute to deforestation as people consider cutting down of trees as an energy source to be the cheapest and easiest to access.

#### **2.5.4. Environment and Natural Resource Management**

The Environment and Natural Resources sector oversees, conserves and preserves wetland resources/wetland environment. It also coordinates climate change programmes; protect plant varieties and livestock breeds. Below is a review on the existing policies and plans that govern the performance of the sector in the District.

##### **2.5.4.1. The National Policy on Environment**

The policy seeks to provide a framework that allows the implementation of existing, and future initiatives and opportunities in a more coordinated manner, while providing a long-term vision to achieve sustainable development in the district. It further provides a framework for attracting finance and investments to achieve sustainable development goals in the district (The National Policy on Environment, 2007)

##### **2.5.4.2. National Policy on Wetlands**

The Policy preserves and conserves wetland resources and protect the wetland environment to protect plant varieties, and livestock breeds (National Policy on Wetlands, 2018)

##### **2.5.4.3. Zambia's Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSA-2)**

The NBSA-2 ensures that, by 2025 biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy environment and delivering benefits essential for all Zambians and the Zambian economy (NBSA-2, 2015)

#### **2.5.4.4. National Policy on Climate Change**

The national policy on climate change works to ensure that, it provides a framework for coordinating climate change programmes in order to ensure climate resilient and low carbon development pathways for sustainable development towards the attainment of Zambia's Vision 2030. (National Policy on Climate Change, 2016)

#### **2.5.4.5. Seventh National Development Plan**

The planning document plans to protect plant varieties, livestock breeds and forestry varieties (Seventh National Development Plan, 2017)

#### **2.5.4.6. Existing State of Development**

The section below gives a description on the existing development projects in Nyimba district.

##### **2.5.4.6.1. Availability of Service Provision**

The district is endowed with mineral deposits such as tourmalines and gold and is rich in wildlife resources, fish and timber. Additionally, the district has a total number of three (3) major rivers namely: Luangwa, Lukusashi and Lunsenfwa River. The district has seven (7) minor rivers namely: Mulangozi, Mulembo, Mvuvye, Msanzara, Nyamadzi, Nyimba, and Chibeza River and several streams. Communities own resources such as fertile land for farming as well as a favorable climate and environment for rearing of animals such as goats and cattle, streams and rivers, which provide a conducive agriculture environment for non-rain fed gardening.

##### **2.5.4.6.2. Quality of Service Provision**

The quality of service provision in the district for the Environmental and Natural Resources Management sector was below average as there were no strides regarding the protection and management of natural resources in the District. This was due to non-implementation of projects in the sector under the seventh national development plan. The sector has continued to record a reduction in the level of natural resources.

Furthermore, the district had not performed adequately in protecting plant and forestry varieties and livestock breeds as outlined in the seventh national development plan. This lack of preservation posed a great risk of extinction of endangered plant and animal species.

##### **2.5.4.7. Public Participation Process**

The major issues that rose during the public participation process is the depletion of natural resources that are a source of community survival and development. This posed a threat on livelihood sustainability as it contributed to the increase in the community poverty index.

Furthermore, the low environmental and natural resources management in the district had contributed to high poverty levels.

#### **2.5.4.8. Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten (10) Years**

The section provides the changes anticipated over the next ten (10) years in Nyimba district.

##### **2.5.4.8.1. Population Change and Future Demand for Services**

The District will record a population growth. This will have a negative effect of the preservation of the environment and natural resources if not managed well. There is therefore need to heighten efforts to preserve and conserve wetland resources and protect the wetland environment, coordinate climate change programmes, protect plant varieties and livestock breeds.

The mismanagement of resources will increase the poverty index in the district. The population increase will cause the depletion in the land fertility, ground and surface water contamination resulting from the foreseeable increase in unplanned settlements in the rural parts of the district.

##### **2.5.4.8.2. Existing and Proposed Development Projects**

In order to ensure effective management of the environment and natural resource protection, the sector through the collaboration with Bio Carbon, World Vision, COMACO, and Zambia Integrated Landscape Project is carrying out programmes on alternative livelihoods shift by communities whose livelihoods activities effect the environment and nature resources negatively.

##### **2.5.4.8.3. Existing Trend on Land Use and Population Distribution**

The continuation of existing trend of development in the district will continue to put more pressure on the natural resources as there is a likelihood of human encroachment in protected forest and game management areas. The population distribution on land tenure issues contribute to deforestation, degradation of the environment, lowering of carrying capacities of soils, poaching and extinction of wildlife resources.

##### **2.5.4.8.4. Existing Trend on Environment**

The sector in the district has not recorded any major achievement in the protection and management on natural resources. This had a significant negative impact on community livelihoods and the fauna and flora.

#### **2.5.4.8.5. Gender and Vulnerable Groups**

The lack of development in environment and natural resource management sector poses a large burden on women and the marginalised in Nyimba district. This is mainly because a contaminated environment and mismanaged natural resources significantly affected the economy negatively thereby increasing the burden of women and the marginalised in livelihood strides.

#### **2.5.4.9. Underlying Factors Contributing to Identified Issues**

The major underlying factor contributing to the identified issues in the district was low environmental and natural resources management in preserving and conserving nature resources. Communities exploited the nature resources due to lack of policy implementation in the management and regulation of the environment and natural resources.

#### **2.4.4. Forest**

The forest sector oversees the protection, managing, licensing and regeneration of all forests in order to ensure sustainable flow of wood and non-wood forest products and services. While at the same time ensures protection and maintenance of biodiversity for the benefit of the present and future generations through the active participation of all stakeholders.

Below is a review on the existing policies and plans that govern the performance of the sector in the district.

##### **2.4.4.1. National Forest Policy**

The National Forest Policy ensures sustainable management of forest resources for wood fuel production, recognize and support the development of non-wood forest products, regulates exploitation and ensure efficient use of forest resources and products with the district (National Forest Policy, 2014)

##### **2.4.4.2. Seventh National Development Plan**

The planning document plans to achieve an increase in hectarage of forest under management (Seventh National Development Plan, 2017).

##### **2.4.4.3. Existing State of Development**

The section below gives description on the existing of development in Nyimba district.

#### **2.4.4.3.1. Availability of Service Provision**

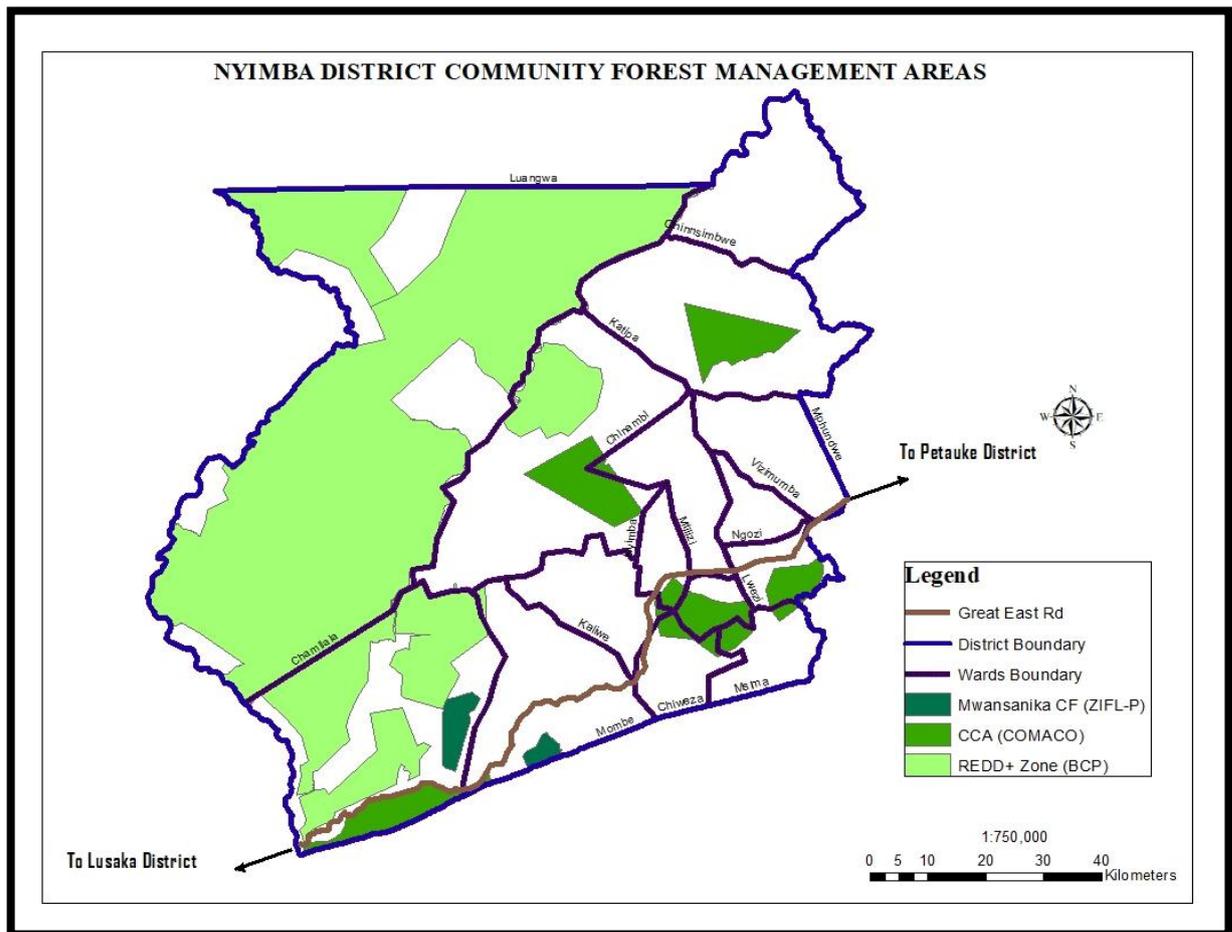
Nyimba district had three (3) National Forests namely: West Mvuvye Forest Measuring 63,043 ha, Mvuvye Forest measuring 77,198ha, and Minga Forest measuring 3ha. Additionally, the district had two (2) Local Forest namely: Musima Forest measuring 15,532ha, and Kacholola Scenic Forest measuring 14,924ha. Furthermore, the district had two (2) Community Forest namely Mwansanika and Chikombola in Mombe ward with a hactarage of 2,033ha and 5,331ha respectively founded by Zambia integrated forest landscape project under Ministry of National Development Planning.

#### **2.4.4.3.2. Quality of Service Provision**

A total number of 26,000 people representing 31 percent of rural population uses forest products as a source of income and livelihood.

In the quest to provide an enabling environment for efficient and sustainable use of forest products, the sector had placed approximately 439,466ha of forest under community forest management by Bio-Carbon Partner (BCP) and COMACO in Luembe and Nyalugwe Chiefdoms. These community forests enable the community to participate in carbon credit sells as a source of income, thereby encouraged them to conserve the forests. Map 12 below shows the spatial distribution of community forest management areas in the district.

**Map 12: Community forest management areas in Nyimba**



Source: Nyimba Town Council GIS

#### 2.4.4.4. Public Participation Process

The major issues that rose during the public participation process was lack of alternative sources of income in rural areas. This had created lapses in the quality of service provision to the communities. This situation had resulted in massive cutting down of trees and extinction of several tree species.

#### 2.4.4.5. Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten (10) Years

The section provides the changes anticipated over the next ten (10) years in Nyimba district.

##### 2.4.4.5.1. Population Change and Future Demand for Services

The district will record a population change as highlighted in part one under population projection from the current overall population estimate of 102,835, with rural population estimate of 86,559 people, and urban population estimate of 16,276 people, to the year 2040 population projection of 151,019 people with rural population projection of 108,156 people and urban population projection of 42,863 people. This is increase in population will result in

29,847 people increase in the demand for forest products in rural areas. Population growth, combined with other direct factors such as poverty, corruption, and weak property rights, contributes to forest loss and severe environmental degradation in the district.

#### 2.4.4.5.2. Existing and Proposed Forest Development Projects

The sector in a number of projects in order to increase forest management and conservation under Community Forest Management. Table 11 shows the list of existing project in the district.

**Table 11: Existing Forest Projects**

Implementing Agency	Ward	Proposed Hectares (ha)
Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project	Chamilala	2,000 – 3,000 ha
	Chiweza	2,000 – 5,000 ha
	Chinambi	2,000 – 10,000 ha
	Kaliwe	2,000 – 5,000 ha
	Katipa	2,000 – 3,000 ha
	Chinsimbwe	2,000 – 2,500 ha
BioCarbon Partners (BCP)	Katipa and Chinsimbwe	30,800 ha
COMACO	Mombe, Chamilala, Katipa, Lwezi, Chinambi	45,299ha

Source: Nyimba Town Council Planning Department

The forest sector in the district is likely to grow in the next 10 years despite the global pandemic (COVID-19) which has affected its growth negatively.

#### 2.4.4.5.3. Existing Trend on Land Use and Population Distribution

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 from 485,466ha to 750,000ha in translation a 64.7 percent increase in the district.

However, lapses in forest management had contributed to 40 percent of forest encroachment for agriculture and human settlement.

#### 2.4.4.5.4. Existing Trend on Environment and Climate

The existing trend of forest management and conversation in the district has a positive impact on the environment. The management and protection of forest area helps in community sustainability. This mainly because, a well-managed forest helps in the protection of natural resources and wildlife which depends on the forest resource. It also helps in the reduction of climate change effects which come has a result of mismanaging the forest areas.

#### 2.4.4.6. Gender and Vulnerable Groups

The management and enhancement of forest area and placement under community forest management has played a major role in gender balance. The management and protection of forests from possible degradation, mitigates the negative effects of climate change on natural resources and the rainfall pattern. This helps in the reduction of the social and economic burdens that women and girls in communities face.

#### **2.4.4.7. Underlying Factors Contributing to Identified Issues**

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.

### **2.4.5. Tourism**

Tourism sector oversees the development and growth of the tourism industry in the country through the implementation of policies and plans. The section discusses the policies, plans and performance of the sector in Nyimba district.

#### **2.4.5.1. The National Tourism Policy**

The national tourism policy foresees the development of the tourism industry that meets the needs of the tourists. It further seeks to promote development in areas that have tourism potential to create forward and backward linkages with other sectors (National Tourism Policy, 2015)

#### **2.4.5.2. The National Parks and Wildlife Policy**

The National Parks and Wildlife policy promotes the conservation of wildlife as an environment good for socio-economic benefits to the country (National Parks and Wildlife Policy, 2018)

#### **2.4.5.3. The Seventh National Development Plan**

The Seventh National Development Plan (SNDP) promotes tourism related infrastructure, promote development in areas that have tourism potential and restock national parks (SNDP, 2017)

#### **2.4.5.4. Existing State of Development**

The section below gives a description on the existing state of development in Nyimba district.

##### **2.4.5.4.1. Availability of Service Provision**

Nyimba district has a total number of seven (7) game ranches namely, Pia-Manzi, Nyakolwe, Nyamvu, Mopani, Mbizi, Kazumba and Munyamadzi. The district has operational hunting safaris namely, Mopani hunting outfitter under Luembe hunting block, Nakenda Safari Lodge under Nyalugwe hunting block.

#### **2.4.5.4.2. Quality of Service Provision**

The quality of service provision in the district is measured by the participation of both the Local and Central Government. The Central Government has performed above average as it has facilitated the development of the sector in the district. This is due to the number of game ranches and safari licenses been issued to operators.

The local government has played a role in facilitating the establishing of the tourism facilities through the scrutiny and recommendation of the tourism operators in obtaining the operation licenses.

Overall, quality of service provision to the locals is poor as all of these ranches have poor road network and are not easily accessible especially during the rainy season and can only be accessed by air, which most locals can't afford. Further, the local ranches do not support domestic tourism.

#### **2.4.5.5. Public Participation Process**

The major issues that rose during the public participation process were human-animal conflict. People have settled in and in very close proximity to the Game Management Area as shown in part one under spatial analysis. The other major issue is fact that, Game Ranches in the district is exclusively restrictive of the local and Zambian access as they are only open for foreigners.

#### **2.4.5.6. Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten (10) Years**

The section provides the changes anticipated over the next ten (10) years in Nyimba district.

#### **2.4.5.7. Population Change and Future Demand for Services**

The district population growth as indicated in part one under population projection will continue to pose a negative impact livelihood specifically in Luangwa, Chamilala and |Chinsinbwe wards as human-animal conflict will be higher. This is due to the fact that, the scramble for land between animal and human beings will continue. Furthermore, the district will continue to record an increase in the number Game Ranch prospectors, pushing more pressure on human livelihood and demand for land.

#### **2.4.5.8. Existing and Proposed Forest Development Projects**

The sector has established and operationalized Community Resource Boards (CRBs) in Mwape, Luembe and Nyalugwe chiefdoms with terms of reference in protecting and managing the wildlife in the IDP area.

Additionally, Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project (ZIFL-P) has proposed to embark on a chill blasting project to reduce human-animal conflict.

#### **2.4.5.9. Existing Trend on Land Use and Population Distribution**

The existing trend of development of the sector will continue to attract the interest in the change of land use. This is mainly because the quest more land in the need to establish Game Ranches will continue to put more pressure on the available limited land. Ultimately, it will affect the population distribution which is concentrated along water sources as communities are likely to be displaced due to change of land use and possible human-animal conflict.

#### **2.4.5.10. Existing Trend on Environment and Climate**

The existing trend in developing the sector in the district has a positive impact on the environment and climate. The growth of the sector takes into consideration the management and protection of the tourism attraction site. The recorded positive impact will continue as the sector is working to manage and protect tree species and water bodies to ensure environmental sustainability.

#### **2.4.5.11. Gender and Vulnerable Groups**

The development in the tourism sector has contributed positively in enhancing gender equality. Social economic benefits are being realized from the tourism sector in the district such as, borehole drilling, road grading, and job creation among the many other benefits contributing positively to enhancing the social economic opportunities of women groups and the less privileged. Women are now covering shorter distances to have access to clean and safe water.

#### **2.4.5.12. Underlying Factors Contributing to Identified Issues**

The major underlying factor contributing to the identified issues in the district are with regard to human animal conflict. This has resulted an increase in the level of poverty as animals terrorize agriculture produce for people that have settled in and near game management area.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a negative economic impact on the tourism sector in the district because due to restrictions in movements.

## 2.4.6. Agriculture

Agriculture is the mainstay of Nyimba district's economy with prime production in maize, groundnuts, cotton, sunflower and bananas, Livestock (cattle, pigs, goats and poultry). The section discusses the policies, plans and performance of the sector in Nyimba district

### 2.4.6.1. The National Agriculture Policy

The overview of the policy is to promote sustainable increase in agricultural productivity of major crops with comparative advantage. The policy seeks to ensure a continuous improvement in agricultural input and product markets to reduce marketing costs and increase profitability and competitiveness of agribusiness (National Agriculture Policy, 2011)

### 2.4.6.2. Livestock Development Policy

The livestock development policy 2012 works to promote increased and sustainable livestock production, productivity and management in order to ensure food security, income generation, creation of employment opportunities and a reduction in poverty levels (Livestock Development Policy, 2012)

### 2.4.6.3. Seventh National Development Plan

The document plans to improve production and productivity, promote diversification within the agriculture sector, enhance investment in agricultural infrastructure, enhance value addition and promote small-scale agriculture (Seventh National Development Plan, 2017)

### 2.4.6.4. Existing State of Development

The section below gives a description on the existing of development in Nyimba district.

#### 2.4.6.4.1. Availability of Service Provision

Nyimba district as show in Table 12 has a total number of 39,867 registered farmers and 21 sheds. The established sheds are for grain storage.

**Table 12: District Total number of farmers and Sheds**

BLOCK	CAMPS	Distance from CBD	No. of Farmers	No. of Sheds	Ownership
MOMBE	1 NYALUGWE	96	713		
	2 MOMBE	42	1650		
	3 MCHIMADZI	26	518	1	FRA
	4 CHAMILALA	76			
HOFMEYR	5 HOFMEYR	22	3642	2	Community

	6	MSIMA	15		1	Community
	7	FUMBA	14			
	8	KAMONO	16		1	Community
CENTRAL	9	NDAKE	10	1381	2	Community
	10	CENTRAL 1	5	3001	2	FRA=1, Private=2
	11	LUEZI	8	2646		
	12	CHIKONTHA	18	1995	2	Community
	13	CENTRAL 2	6	2286	1	Community
	14	CHIKUYU	3			
	MTILIZI	15	MTILIZI	21	2648	1
16		NG'AMBWA	26	3919	1	Community
17		CHALUBILO 1	46	1058	1	Community
18		CHOWACHING'OMA	35			
19		CHALUBILO 2	36			
VIZIMUMBA	20	MWAPE	65	646		
	21	CHIPEMBE	21	4611	2	Community
	22	VIZIMUMBA	36	6303	3	FRA=1, Community=2
	23	LUAMBA	40	2850	1	Community
	24	CHINSIMBWE	120			
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>39,867</b>	21	

Source: Nyimba District Agriculture

#### 2.4.6.4.2. Quality of Service Provision

The quality of service provision in this sector is measured by the developments that are been undertaken in the sector. The sector under economic diversification and job creation has implemented a total number of ten (10) climate smart agriculture technologies and practices. Approximately 12,426 small-scale farmers have been accessing agricultural inputs through the e-voucher and other systems disaggregated by agriculture sub-sector (livestock, crops, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry).

Three hundred and twenty (320) people per 100,000 in early warning information through national, provincial, national and satellite dissemination mechanism been covered. Lastly, 18 milling plants are operational (disaggregated by rural/urban) from the annual target of 10 amounting to 180%.

Further, the performance of the local and central government in this sector has been high resulting in attainment of 100% programs implementation, thereby contributing to an increase in food security in the district.

#### 2.4.6.5. Public Participation Process

The major issues that rose during the public participation in this sector were late distribution of farming inputs due to failure by most Agro dealers to supply farming inputs to the FISP

beneficiary farmers. Poor rainfall distribution and prolonged dry spell during the growing period affected crop performance.

Delayed hand over of the Farmer's Training Centre has delayed the Ministry's ability to conduct residential trainings to farmers hence most of them lack adequate latest information needed for crop production.

#### **2.4.6.6. Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten (10) Years**

The section provides the changes anticipated over the next ten (10) years in the district.

##### **2.4.6.6.1. Population Change and Future Demand for Facilities and Services**

The district population is likely to grow by an average of 50 percent. This entails that, a total number of registered farmers which is likely to grow proportionately with overall population growth.

##### **2.4.6.6.2. Existing and Proposed Development Projects**

The sector had two completed projects waiting to be handed over to the ministry of agriculture. The projects include Farmers Training Centre, and Livestock Centre, meant to serve the farmers in the district.

##### **2.4.6.6.3. Existing Trend on Land Use and Population Distribution**

The continuation of existing trend in the sector growth has an impact on land use in the district. This is due to more land demanded for the establishment of farm blocks. The demand as highlighted in part one under spatial analysis shows the encroachment in the game management area and the forest reserve.

Therefore, population distribution will continue near and within the farm blocks as farmers tend to farmers settle close to their fields for easy accessibility, monitoring and security against theft and wild animals.

##### **2.4.6.6.4. Existing Trend on Environment and Climate**

The sector has played a major role in the shift from agricultural practices that has a negative effect on the environment to good agriculture practices such climate smart agriculture, which contributes positively to environmental sustainability. It has also introduced the planting of early maturing crop varieties, these require a shorter rainy season and planting in stages. They reduce the risk of loss due to unpredictable rainy season. Additionally, small-scale farmers are empowered with drought resistant animals like goats and Ministry of agriculture in the district sensitizes the farmers on weather patterns before and during the farming season.

#### **2.4.6.7. Gender and Vulnerable Groups**

The sector has contributed in the creating of a gender-balanced society by ensuring that, more women have access to agriculture inputs and information. The district has seen an increase in the number women participating in farming activities due to the policy reforms in accessing farming inputs. The district co-operatives and women groups had been taking the lead in decision-making and this has gained them recognition in their respective areas.

Due to crop diversification that has been introduced in the district, small scale farmers are able to have all the necessary nutrients required as they plant cereals, legume and vegetables etc. further, from the same produce they get different products like cooking oil, mealie meal that are later sold as either products or produce.

#### **2.4.6.8. Underlying Factors Contributing to Identified Issues**

The major underlying factor contributing to the identified issues in the district with regard to late distribution of farming inputs are the modes of payment and delay in payments.

The COVID-19 pandemic had a negative impact on the agriculture sector in that at each stage of the season there are some agricultural sensitization lessons that are done i.e. pre-harvesting and storage but since huge gatherings have been banned information isn't been dispersed to the farmers faster.

#### **2.4.7. Mining**

The mining sector oversees the establishment and management of mining activities in the country. The section will discuss the policies, plans, state of development and the issues affecting the growth of the sector in the District. The section outlines the sector policies, plans and the performance in the district

##### **2.4.7.1. Mineral Resources Development Policy**

The policy provides the direction that aims in attracting and encouraging local and foreign private sector participation in mineral exploration, exploitation and the development of mining industry in the district (Mineral Resource Development Plan, 2013)

##### **2.4.7.2. Seventh National Development Plan**

The planning document promote the exploitation of gemstones and industrial minerals and ensure that, locals and foreigners participate in mining value chains and industrialization.

Furthermore, the plan incorporates activities and programme that promote small-scale mining in the district (Seventh National Development Plan, 2017)

### **2.4.7.3. Existing State of Development**

The District has no legally established mines regardless of the fact that, approximately 50 mining prospectors have been obtaining prospecting licence for mineral explorations from as far as the year 2012. Furthermore, there is also a number of illegal mining activities been undertaken in the district.

#### **2.4.7.3.1. Availability of Service Provision**

Despite the strategies in the Seventh National Development Plan to promote small-scale miners, the district has no legally established mine regardless of issuance of prospecting licenses to mining prospectors. This had negatively affected the growth of the sector, affecting availability of service provision in the district.

#### **2.4.7.3.2. Quality of Service provision**

The quality of service provision in this sector is measured by the developments that are been undertaken by the mining companies. The developmental projects are to benefit the locals in the district. Unfortunately, the district has no legally established mines besides mining prospective with prospecting licenses.

#### **2.4.7.4. Public Participation Process**

The major issues that emanated from the public participation process is that, the district had no legally established mine despite individuals and firms obtaining prospecting licenses.

### **2.4.7.5. Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten (10) Years**

The section provides the changes anticipated over the next ten (10) years in Nyimba district.

#### **2.4.7.5.1. Population Change and Future Demand for Facilities and Services**

The district as outlined in part one under population projection is heading for a possible population increase. Considering the fact that the district is a youthful district with a median age of 16years, the district will continue to record an increase in illegal mining from the unemployed youths as the district youth unemployment rate stand at 12.9 percent (CSO, 2010).

#### **2.4.7.5.2. Existing and Proposed Forest Development Projects**

The district has approximately 50 mining prospecting firms undertaking mineral explorations in precious stones such as granites and tourmalines.

#### **2.4.7.5.3. Existing Trend on Land Use and Population Distribution**

The continuation of the existing trend in the sector will continue to an unregulated growth in the establishment of illegal mines in the district. This will continue to affect the human settlements due to a strong possibility of illegal displacement of established villages, thereby affecting the distribution of population due to displacement. Furthermore, the existing trend will continue to put more pressure in the current land use such as forest and game management due to the interest in establishing mines for mineral exploration and exploitations.

#### **2.4.7.6. Gender and Vulnerable Groups**

The mining sector in the district has disadvantaged the women and the vulnerable in accessing the mining facilities. This is due to the fact that, the district had only illegal mines that requires men and physically abled people to carry out mining activities. The few women group in these places are only required the preparation of meals for the miners.

#### **2.4.7.7. Underlying Factors Contributing to identified Issues**

The major factor contributing to the identified issues above is poor implementation of policies in licensing of small-scale miners in traditional lands. This is so because most miners detour from following the right procedures in acquiring the needed documentation so as not to undertake certain developmental projects for the communities.

Furthermore, due to the delay in issuing mining license by Ministry of Mines and Mineral Resources, chiefs in most cases gives mining consents to mining prospectors to carry out mining activities in their chiefdoms.

#### **2.4.8. Health**

The health sector is charged with the responsibility of providing equity access to cost effective and quality health care as close to the family as possible. It also ensures that, families live and transact in a healthy environment. The section outlines the sector policies, plans and performance in the district.

##### **2.4.8.1. National Health Policy**

The policy works to reduce the burden of disease, maternal and infant mortality and increase life expectancy through the provision of a continuum of quality effective health care services

as close to the family as possible in a competent, clean and caring manner. This is to be achieved by promoting hygiene, improved nutrition, health education, increased coverage of occupational health and ensure equity of access to quality, cost-effective and affordable MNCH services (National Health Policy, 2012).

#### **2.4.8.2. National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Program**

The policy works to help in the planning of affordable and sustainable Solid Waste Management (SWM) longer-term system of waste collection by Local Authorities and the planning of sanitary landfills sites in longer-term for recycling.

The plan furthermore ensures that there is an increase in stakeholder's awareness by involving local communities in planning Solid Waste Management (SWM) at local authorities and strengthening private sector capacity through initiatives at local level to build capacity of small operators (National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Program, 2010).

#### **2.4.8.3. Zambia National Health Strategic Plan**

The Zambia National Health Strategic Plan (2017-2021) works to ensure that there is a formalized community health, strengthened health promotion and provide adequate financial and other resources to strengthen community health (Zambia National Health Strategic Plan, 2017)

#### **2.4.8.4. National AIDS Strategic Framework**

The document provides the strategies in achieving the 90 90 90 fast-track towards ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030 and improving the wellbeing of the infected and affected by HIV and AIDS by ensuring that nobody is left behind (National AIDS Strategic Framework, 2017)

#### **2.4.8.5. Seventh National Development Plan**

The Seven National Development Plan seeks to achieve strengthened public health programs, increased access to quality health care, creation of private sector participation and reduction of vulnerability related to HIV/AIDS prevalence (Seventh National Development Plan, 2017)

#### **2.4.8.6. Existing State of Development**

The section below gives description on the existing state of development in Nyimba district.

##### **2.4.8.6.1. Availability of Service Provision**

The District has total number of 26 health facilities with a total number of 54 health personnel spread across the health centres. Table 13 gives the description according to locations.

**Table 13: District Total number of Health Facilities and Personnel**

Ward	Health Posts				Facilities	Health Centers			Facilities	Hospitals		
	Facility	Personnel				M	F	Total		M	F	Total
		M	F	Total								
Chisimbwe	1	1			1	0			0	0	0	0
Katipa	1	2			1	2			0	0	0	0
Vizimumba	3	6			1	4			0	0	0	0
Mtilizi	1	1			1	3			0	0	0	0
Ngozi	1	1			1	4			0	0	0	0
Nyimba	0	0			1	0			1			
Lwezi	1	3			0	0			0	0	0	0
Chiweza	1	2			1	5			0	0	0	0
Kaliwe	1	1			0	0			0	0	0	0
Mombe	1	1			1	2			0	0	0	0
Chinambi	1	1			2	6			0	0	0	0
Chamilala	0	0			2	7			0	0	0	0
Luangwa	0	0			1	1			0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>			<b>13</b>	<b>34</b>			<b>1</b>			<b>0</b>

Source: Nyimba Town Council Planning Department

#### 2.4.8.6.2. Quality of Service Provision

The quality of service provision mirrored with key indicators that defined the outcome of healthcare services in the district. Part one under demographic analysis, shows 84.17% of the district population is in the rural areas. Table 4.10 show that on average each ward had one healthcare facility indicating serious low levels of service provision. This as can be attributed to high child mortality rate according to 2010 census statistics indicating 143.1 moderately higher than the province average rate of 99.3. Furthermore, health facilities are understaffed, only serviced by unskilled workers.

Nyimba district had the highest crude death rate in province with an average of 15.6 resulting from inadequate health facilities.

#### 2.4.8.7. Public Participation Process

The major issues highlighted during the public participation in the district include the long distances the majority of people cover in accessing medical facilities and lack of drugs in health post, centers and hospitals. Considering the poverty index in the district, a number of people above the average index do not afford to buy the medical prescription, contributing to an increase in mortality rate.

#### **2.4.8.8. Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten (10) Year**

The section provides the changes anticipated over the next ten (10) years in Nyimba district, and the existing and proposed projects and programmes to cope with district population increase.

##### **2.4.8.8.1. Population Change and Future Demand for Facilities and Services**

The district 50 percent anticipated population increase as highlighted in part one under population project will increase demand for public healthcare services, straining the already inadequate health facilities.

##### **2.4.8.8.2. Existing and Proposed Housing Development Projects/ Programmes**

The sector in an effort to reduce the district disease burden is currently constructing the District Phase Two Hospital to service the entire population.

##### **2.4.8.8.3. Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution**

The continuation existing trend in sector development is likely to continue seeing a concentration of establishment of health facilities on the plateau along the Great East Road will continue to record population concentration where the facilities are established. This is mainly because, due to the poor road network and distance it takes people to access the health facilities, will continue to see influx of people shift closer to facilities to access health care services.

##### **2.4.8.8.4. Existing trends on Environment and Climate**

The sector plays an important role in the effort to reduce the contamination of both ground and surface water by leachates from crude dumping of refuse. It advocates for a reduction in incidents of open burning of refuse that leads to the emission of toxic gases like dioxin and furan into the atmosphere and facilitate in the management of solid waste generated on daily basis

#### **2.4.8.9. Gender and Vulnerable Groups**

The health sector in the district is gender inclusive and responsive as it has a balanced representation of men and women at all level of decision-making and programmes and projects implementations. This has profoundly worked to the reduction of disease burden within the district, thereby, creating a healthy and productive society. But it should be noted that women and the differently disabled placed in the valley area of the district and some of the those located far from these facilities will find it hard and these are negatively affected as they tend to spend great amounts of time just to receive basic health care services.

Furthermore, the less majority located within short distances to these facilities, these can spend quality time on productive activity they tend not waste much time accessing health facilities.

#### **2.4.8.10. Underlying Factors Contributing to Identified Issues**

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 drug prescriptions in drug stores. (Very important to bring out underlying issues in detail so that targeted solutions are proposed.

#### **2.4.9. Transport and Communication**

The Transport and communication sector in the Nyimba district consist of roads, storm water drainage and telecommunication. A well-functioning transport system has the potential to reduce the overall cost of doing business, enable efficiency in the movement of goods, and people within the district. Outlined policy and plans below provide the developmental direction for the transport and communication sector development in Nyimba District.

##### **2.4.9.1. National Transport Policy**

The policy works to transform the district in a transport hub with fully integrated transport systems supporting socio-economic development. Its primary objective is to promote development of road transport services, facilities and infrastructure that meet the global safety standards through construction, maintenance, upgrading, and rehabilitation, thereby promoting sustainable mobility of both goods and passengers to achieve economic and social needs, and develop systems to facilitate Non-Motorized Transport (National Transport Policy, 2019).

##### **2.4.9.2. National Water Policy**

Under the storm water and grey-water drainage, the document works to enable all urban residents, commerce, institutions and industry have a sustainable drainage system for improved health, wellbeing and convenience (National Water Policy, 2010).

##### **2.4.9.3. Seventh National Development Plan**

The Seventh National Development Plan (SNDP) aims to undertaken the construction and rehabilitation of road network and improve ICT infrastructure for service delivery (Seventh National Development Plan, 2017).

##### **2.4.9.4. Existing State of development**

The internal and external linking of Nyimba District is dependent on an improved road network and a wider coverage of telecommunication services. The current state of development in the Transport and Telecommunication sector is propelled by governments efforts to improve rural connective through deliberate policies and programs to develop the rural areas.

#### **2.4.9.4.1. Availability of service provision**

The section below shows the availability of service provision in both road and telecommunication infrastructure.

The district has 30 communication mast towers for mobile communication and radio network spread across the plateau. Furthermore, wards and chiefdoms in the district are connected by a number of feeder roads for easy transportation of goods and services. However, both the feeder roads and the townships roads are in a deplorable state, rendering movements of goods and services very difficult especially in the rural parts along the valley.

Additionally, five (5) bridges and four (4) culvert are built on major cross points in the districts, though they lack maintenance and easily get washed away during rainy seasons.

#### **2.4.9.4.2. Quality of service provision**

The quality of service provision is measured on the premise 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 road are not in good condition for vehicle movements. The telecommunication towers within the district are concentrated on the plateau along the great east road. Therefore, communities far from the road had poor or no network transmissions.

#### **2.4.9.5. Public Participation process**

The major issues that arose during the public participation was that a great number of roads in the district are in a deplorable state, making them impassable especially during the rainy season, which has created a situation where people fail to access social services such as health and education. The poor road network in the district had contributed to high cost of living and increase in poverty rates.

Nyimba district on average had very poor mobile network in most parts of the rural areas, making communication very difficult especially in cases of emergencies.

#### **2.4.9.6. Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten (10) Years**

The section provides the changes anticipated over the next ten (10) years in Nyimba district.

##### **2.4.9.6.1. Population Change and Future Demand for Facilities and Services**

The population changes anticipated in the next ten (10) years will likely reach 151,019 people with rural population projection of 108,156 people and urban 42,863 people. The likely change in the population will in turn bring about the increase in traffic on urban and rural roads, therefore deprecating the roads further. The current networks will be over loaded since there are a few communication towers in the district.

##### **2.4.9.6.2. Existing and Proposed Roads and Storm Water Drainages Projects**

The sector in the effort to improve the road network had planned to implement road projects in the district. The government with funding from World Bank has engaged in the integrated rural development project, which is going to construct the below listed roads to gravel level and construct all hydraulic structures along the listed roads. The project has two years of construction and three years of maintenance.

1. T4 – Lwembe;
2. T4 – Hofmayer;
3. T4 – ZNS – Mtilizi;
4. T4 – Mwape;

##### **2.4.9.6.3. Existing Trend on Land use and Population Distribution**

The continuation of existing trend of development in the district in the next ten (10) years will have a negative impact on the district, as establishment of settlements will continue to concentrate along the great east road will increase the spread of diseases because of high population density.

##### **2.4.9.6.4. Existing trend to the Environment and Climate**

The transportation and communication development has a negative impact on the environment, due to associated deforestation and settlement displacement. The increase in population along the roads put pressure on scarce nature resources for livelihood and sustenance.

##### **2.4.9.7. Gender and Vulnerable Groups**

The efficiency running of the sector has helped in creating a gender balance society by decreasing the transportation costs through road network, enhancing access to markets and

social facilities to both men and women. It has made easy access to information by both male and female, thereby creating a well inform society.

#### **2.4.9.8. Underlying Factors Contributing to Identified Issues**

The roads in the district are in a deplorable state, this is mainly because road maintenance is usually done by the local authority that rely exclusively on the disbursement of Government funding which is insufficient and inconsistent. Furthermore, they are no deliberate policies to prioritize improving township roads to bituminous standard. 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 had no storm water drainages. This had subjected the road to further damage due to soil erosion resulting from heavy downfall.

#### **2.4.10. Education**

The education sector oversees formulation and implementation of Education and Science Policies, set and enforce standards and regulations, license, supervise and provide education and skills development, as well as promote science, technology and innovation education. Below is a review on the existing policies and plans that govern the performance of the sector in the district.

##### **2.4.10.1. Educating our Future**

This policy was designed to address the entire field of formal institutional education, paying particular attention to democratization, decentralization and productivity on the one hand, and curriculum relevance and diversification, efficient and cost effective management, capacity building, cost sharing, and revitalized partnerships on the other hand (Education our Future Policy, 1996).

##### **2.4.10.2. Technical Education and Vocational Entrepreneurship Training (TEVET) Skills Development Policy**

The policy was designed with the government's intention to develop a system of Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training, (or TEVET), that would satisfy the real demands and requirements of the labor market and socio-economic conditions, all of which were recognized to be in a state of constant change (Technical Education and vocational Entrepreneurship Training (TEVET) skills development policy, 1998).

##### **2.4.10.3. Science, Technology and Innovation Policy**

The broad policy objective for science and technology was to embed science and technology as part of the culture of the key sectors for promoting competitiveness in the production of a wider range of quality goods and services (Science, Technology and Innovation Policy, 1996).

#### 2.4.10.4. Seventh National Development Plan

The Seventh National Development Plan sort to Provide Electronic Services, Improve Labour Productivity, Enhance Access to Quality, Equitable and Inclusive Education, Enhance Private Sector Participation and Continuous Review and Rollout of Curriculum (Seventh National Development Plan, 2017).

#### 2.4.10.5. Existing State of Development

The section below gives description on the existing state of development in Nyimba district.

##### 2.4.10.5.1. Availability of Service Provision

The district had a total number of 76 school facilities for education services. The available school facilities spread across the 13 wards in the district.

Table 14 provide the list for total number of schools by class, ownership, and wards in the district. (G-Government School, P-Private School).

**Table 14: District Education Facilities**

WARD	NURSERY SCHOOLS			PRIMARY SCHOOLS			SECONDARY SCHOOLS		
	G	P	TOTAL	G	P	TOTAL	G	P	TOTAL
CHINSIMBWE	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
KATIPA	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
VIZIMUMBA	2	0	2	6	0	6	0	0	0
MTILIZI	2	0	2	6	0	6	2	0	2
NGOZI	4	0	4	7	0	7	1	0	1
NYIMBA	5	2	7	9	2	11	2	1	3
LWEZI	1	0	1	3	0	3	1	0	1
CHIWEZA	0	0	0	7	0	7	2	0	2
KALIWE	3	0	3	5	0	5	0	0	0
MOMBE	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	1
CHINAMBI	3	0	3	7	0	7	1	0	1
CHAMILALA	3	0	3	5	0	5	0	0	0
LUANGWA	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>

Source: Nyimba District Education Board

From the statistics in the Table 14, most wards in the district had at least a primary school and nursery school infrastructure that has encouraged the enrolment levels in district. However, the

district does not have enough secondary schools due to low population to sustain the facilities. This has led to overcrowding in the secondary schools available in few parts of the district. Furthermore, lack of tertiary institution implies that once pupils complete their secondary school education, move out of the district to district with tertiary education facilities.

**Table 15: District Enrolment by Sex and Location**

WARD	NURSERY SCHOOLS			PRIMARY SCHOOL			SECONDARY SCHOOLS			TOTAL		
	B	G	TOTAL	B	G	TOTAL	B	G	TOTAL	B	G	TOTAL
CHINSIMBWE	14	18	32	136	170	306	0	0	0	150	188	338
KATIPA	0	0	0	326	336	662	0	0	0	326	336	662
VIZIMUMBA	59	81	140	852	1066	1918	0	0	0	911	1147	2058
MTILIZI	53	81	134	1002	1112	2114	319	214	533	1374	1407	2781
NGOZI	84	106	190	1306	1339	2645	220	153	373	1610	1598	3208
NYIMBA	302	293	595	2433	2517	4950	620	600	1220	3355	3410	6765
LWEZI	22	40	62	565	655	1220	107	83	190	694	778	1472
CHIWEZA	19	26	45	1142	1343	2485	262	264	526	1423	1633	3056
KALIWE	61	62	123	879	977	1856	0	0	0	940	1039	1979
MOMBE	33	33	66	479	445	924	222	187	409	734	665	1399
CHINAMBI	121	148	269	1006	1036	2042	77	44	121	1204	1228	2432
CHAMILALA	78	72	150	674	545	1219	0	0	0	752	617	1369
LUANGWA	10	20	30	336	338	674	0	0	0	346	358	704
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>11,136</b>	<b>11,879</b>	<b>23,015</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>3,372</b>	<b>13,819</b>	<b>14,404</b>	<b>28,223</b>

Source: Nyimba District Education Board

The figures shown in Table 15 clearly indicates that the district had recorded high enrolment of girls over boys at both primary and nursery school levels. This results from government's efforts through initiatives that have been put in place such as the introduction of Girl Education and Women Empowerment and Livelihood (GEWEL) and Self Help Africa, a Non-Governmental Organisations, working in hand with government to encourage and improvement enrolments in schools by providing meals and other learning materials. Secondary Schools had recorded a high enrolment of boys over girls, due to cases of early pregnancies and early marriages amongst girls that usually leads to girls dropping out of school or delay completion.

**Table 16: District Number of Teachers by Sex and Location**

	NURSERY SCH			PRIMARY SCHOOLS			SECONDARY SCHOOLS			TOTAL		
	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
CHINSIMBWE	0	0	0	6	1	7	0	0	0	6	1	7
KATIPA	0	0	0	9	1	10	0	0	0	9	1	10
VIZIMUMBA	0	1	1	22	10	32	0	0	0	22	11	33
MTILIZI	0	1	1	36	20	56	8	6	14	44	27	71
NGOZI	1	2	3	27	16	43	24	13	37	52	31	83
NYIMBA	0	6	6	44	71	115	60	40	100	104	117	221

LWEZI	0	1	1	11	11	22	9	6	15	20	18	38
CHIWEZA	0	0	0	31	6	37	37	21	58	68	27	95
KALIWE	0	0	0	30	15	45	0	0	0	30	15	45
MOMBE	0	0	0	9	14	23	22	11	11	31	25	56
CHINAMBI	0	0	0	30	12	42	5	3	8	35	15	50
CHAMILALA	0	1	1	22	3	25	0	0	0	22	4	26
LUANGWA	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>742</b>

Source: Nyimba Education Board Secretary

Table 16 shows that, the district has a total number of 742 teachers against 28, 223 pupils in schools. This poses a high deficit of teachers that the district has against the number of pupils enrolled.

#### 2.4.10.5.2. Quality of Service Provision

The quality of service provision in the district is measured against the key indicators that defined the outcome of the infrastructure development and service delivery. Nyimba district as referenced from Part One under demographic analysis, has a current overall population of 102,835 people with a rural population of 86,559 people and urban population of 16,276 people. The total number of school facilities in the district stood at 76 schools, with rural schools of 66 and urban schools of 10. The district has 66 primary schools and 11 secondary schools. Given current overall district population of 102, 835 people and as per standard of primary school establishment which is 1 primary school servicing an average population of 1000 people within a catchment area, it can be concluded that the district has a deficit of 32 primary schools. Given current overall district population of 102, 835 people and as per standard of secondary school establishment which is 1 secondary school servicing an average population of 10,000 people within a catchment area, it can be concluded that the district has a deficit of 1 secondary school. Overall, the above deficits in both primary and secondary schools' facilities entails that the district school facilities are not enough to accommodate every scholar in the IDP area, and this has led to a situation where pupils travel long distances to access education facilities. The total number of teachers stood at 742 teachers against 28, 223 in the district. Comparing the recommended 1:25 teacher pupil ratio against the current district teacher-pupil ratio standing at 1:38 compromising the quality of service delivery.

Furthermore, 80 percent of the total number of schools have inadequate education materials for pupils. The absolute poverty levels within the district is significantly very high, this situation has contributed to high number in school dropout and teen pregnancy within the province.

#### 2.4.10.6. Public Participation Process

The major issues that rose during the public participation process was inadequate school facilities for pupils and decent accommodation for teachers in rural areas. This had created lapses in the quality of service provision to communities as most schools due to inadequate education facilities at both primary and secondary school levels.

#### 2.4.10.7. Changes Anticipated over the Next Ten (10) Years

The section provides the changes anticipated over the next ten (10) years in Nyimba district, and the existing and proposed project to copy with population increase.

##### 2.4.10.7.1. Population Change and Future Demand for Facilities and Services

The population changes anticipated in the next ten (10) years will likely reach 151,019 people with rural population projection of 108,156 people and urban population projection of 42,863 people. This likely change in population will further increase the deficit of school facilities at all levels by an average of 5 primary schools, 4 secondary schools and 3 colleges. The increase in population will also lead to a further shortage of staff at all schools. Staff accommodation deficit will also increase in the district. This will continue to compromise the quality of service delivery in the district.

##### 2.4.10.7.2. Existing and Proposed School Infrastructure Development Projects/Programmes

The district, in the effort to improve quality of education services, had a number of projects implemented by government and other Organisations. Table 17 shows the existing and proposed school facilities and staff accommodation development in Nyimba district.

**Table 17: District Existing Education Projects**

S/N	PROJECT	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	BEGIN YEAR	EXPECTED COMPLETION YEAR
1	Construction of a 1x3 classroom block at Mwase Community School	World Vision	2017	2020
2	Construction of an ablution block at Nyimba Primary School	Community Development Fund (CDF)	2019	2020
3	Construction of Chinambi Day Secondary School at Chinambi Primary School	GRZ	2017	2022
4	Construction of a 1x2 classroom block at Kalambakuwa Primary School	GRZ/PTA	2019	2020

*Source: Nyimba District Education Board Secretary*

##### 2.4.10.7.3. Existing Trend on Land Use and Population Distribution

The continuation of existing trend of development in the district has an impact on land use for using development. 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 by 48, 184, school facilities development will demand a total maximum of land of about 160.5ha and population distribution will continue to be concentrated in the plateau along the Great East Road.

#### **2.4.10.7.4. Existing Trend on Environment and Climate**

The sector plays a significant role in community sensitization regarding the need to conserve and protect the environment. The sector has developed a strategy of ensuring that schools adds to the building of a resilient climate change resilient environment by participating in tree planting exercise. Furthermore, the sector has taken a role in participating in keeping the environment clean, green and healthy through the monthly community cleaning exercise.

#### **2.4.10.8. Gender and Vulnerable Groups**

Education sector had placed more emphasis in the need for gender inclusiveness in knowledge acquisition. This is a complete paradigm shift as the sector has continued to record significant achievements in the number of women accessing education and participating in decision making both at national and local level. The sector has ensured that the different abled groups are taken into consideration by constructing schools that accessible by physically challenged pupils. The sector has also observed support from Non-Governmental Organisations such as Self Help Africa, which continue to provide meals to all pupils in schools including the physically challenged. Other government sectors such department of social welfare have also continued supporting the education sector by ensuring that the girl child is kept in school through payment of social cash transfer to such vulnerable girls.

#### **2.4.10.9. Underlying Factors Contributing to Identified Issues**

The major underlying factor contributing to the identified issues is with regard to lack or inadequate funding for the sector as well as understaffing of teachers in schools as evidenced by the current teacher ratio in the district, which stands at 1:38 against the recommended 1:25 teacher ratio. The sector reports

that it has not been receiving funding for financing of school facilities projects to meet the population increase in the district that in turn had led to increase in the enrolment levels. Staff shortage in some schools especially in rural areas, may be attributed to poor basic services such as lack of decent accommodation, lack of access to clean drinking water and other necessities.

Furthermore, due to inadequate secondary schools in the district, pupils' areas with no secondary schools and cannot afford to access boarding schools, tend to rent room in nearby secondary schools to live by themselves. This has contributed to high number of dropouts resulting from pregnancies among girl children, as teachers and parents do not frequently monitor them.

#### **2.4.11. Social Protection**

The social protection sector is concerned with improving the social dynamics of women, children, and the vulnerable in the society. The section discusses the policies, plans and strategies that govern the performance of the sector in the district. Furthermore, the section presents highlights on the core issues affecting the sector development.

##### **2.4.11.1. National Gender Policy**

The National Gender Policy seeks to mainstream gender in all national policies, programmes and legislation in order to achieve gender equality programming. The policy aims at increasing the participation of women in decision making as well as promoting equitable allocation of productive resources to women and men (National Gender Policy, 2014)

##### **2.4.11.2. National Policy on Disability**

The National Policy on Disability to ensures the development and promotion of programmes that prevent and reduce incidences of disability. It facilitates the provision of habilitation and rehabilitation services and facilities to persons with disabilities and ensure their full participation into the mainstream of society (National Policy on Disability, 2012)

##### **2.4.11.3. National Social Protection Policy**

The Policy seeks to alleviate hunger and poverty as well as increase incomes, improve education and health outcomes of poor families and other vulnerable groups in society. It promotes gender equality, social solidarity, enhance food and nutrition security for vulnerable populations and contribute to the empowerment of poor people in communities (National Social Protection Policy, 2014)

##### **2.4.11.4. Seventh National Development Plan**

There are 5 pillars or strategic development areas contained with the plan and these include; economic diversification and job creation, poverty and vulnerability reduction, reducing development inequalities, enhanced human development and creating a conducive governance environment for a diversified economy. The Seventh National Development Plan outlines activities to strengthen coordination of social protection systems, improve coverage and targeting of social protection programmes and reduce gender inequality. The plan strives to the enhancement of income opportunities for poor and marginalized groups in the society (Seventh National Development Plan, 2017). Furthermore, these pillars are buttressed by development outcomes, strategies and programmes, with key performance indicators linked to the SDGs.

#### **2.4.11.5. Existing State of Development**

The section below gives a description on the existing state of development in the district.

##### **2.4.11.5.1. Availability of Service Provision**

Social protection services is fostered in the district by Community Development Department, Social Welfare Department, the Victim Support Unit of the Zambia Police, World Vision and community based organizations such as Mphatso Development Foundation. These institutions provide a wide range of services, which include social cash transfers, student bursary, public welfare assistance scheme, food security packs, social protection legal services (targeting mostly juveniles and women), livestock pass on initiatives to community groups as well as group savings initiatives popularly known as village banking.

##### **2.4.11.5.2. Quality of Service Provision**

The district had the highest percentage of people living with disabilities, which stood at 2.8 percent for males and 2.5 percent for females, giving an overall 2.6 percent slightly higher than 2.1 percent for the province (CSO, 2010). Unfortunately, regardless of the statistical level, the sector had 30 percent of vulnerable persons on social protection programs. This is due to inadequate and erratic funding for the programs in the sector.

##### **2.4.11.6. Public Participation Process**

The major issues that arose during the public participation process was inadequate social protection programs to cushion the communities from widespread hunger and poverty resulting from crop failure and drought. The low coverage of available social protection programs had left most of the communities deprived of livelihood enhancement.

#### **2.4.11.7. Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years**

The section provides the changes anticipated over the next ten (10) years in the district.

##### **2.4.11.7.1. Population Change and Future Demand for Facilities and Services**

The population change anticipated in the next ten (10) years will as highlighted in part one under demographic analysis would increase the demand for goods and services and ultimately raise the cost of living. The rising cost of living in an environment of scarce resources will give rise to social evils such as crime, sex work and gender based violence. Further, the impact is likely to push most households into poverty provided there will be no upscale for funding towards social protection.

##### **2.4.11.7.2. Existing and Proposed social protection Projects/Programmes**

The sector under the department of community development has empowered a total number of 318 women to be accessing farming inputs for all farming seasons. In an effort to enhance the girl education and women empowerment and livelihood programme, the sector had empowered a total number of 1, 689 women with K2,500 and a phone each for livelihood improvement.

The sector had placed a total number of 5,296 people on social cash transfer under the livelihood empowerment programme. Furthermore, 10% of the yearly farming inputs is allocated to people living with disability translating into a total number of 497 vulnerable persons accessing farming inputs through food security pack programme.

##### **2.4.11.7.3. Existing Trend on Land Use and Population Distribution**

The continuation of the existing trend in the sector will continue to increase demand for agricultural land for farming, livestock as the sector empowers vulnerable and women in agricultural activities. Furthermore, population distribution will continue to concentrate in areas where the sector is providing social protection services and around farm blocks.

##### **2.4.11.7.4. Existing Trend on Environment and Climate**

Social protection sector advocate for programmes and projects that are environmentally friendly and climate resilient. However, most empowered beneficiaries tend engage in charcoal business, which has a negative effect on the preservation of forests and ultimately impacts negatively on climate change.

#### **2.4.11.8. Gender and Vulnerable Groups**

Social protection programs in the district largely targets the vulnerable people in the community. Key among the beneficiaries of the social protection programs include: women, girls, the elderly, the physically challenged and vulnerable but viable farmers. Existing programs such as Girl Education and Women Empowerment and Livelihood (GEWEL) empowers vulnerable but viable women who with capital for livelihood improvement. The program also helps girls in schools with school's fees and other school requirements.

#### **2.4.11.9. Underlying Factors Contributing to Identified Issues**

Human-Animal conflict had rendered settlements that are in or near game management areas unable to engage in farming activities. This had disadvantages them from benefiting from social protection packages such as the fertilizer support for vulnerable farmers under food security pack. The limited sources of income and lack of access to such programs pushes 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.

#### **2.4.12. Commerce and Trade**

Commerce and Trade provide the guides economic development of the district in the improvement of livelihood and social welfare of communities. The section discusses the policies, plans and strategies that govern the performance of the sector in the district. Furthermore, the section presents highlights on the core issues affecting the sector development.

##### **2.4.12.1. National Industrial Policy**

The National Industrial Policy guides the accelerated growth of the manufacturing sector, and helps to increase efficiency in utilization of natural resources. The rationale of the policy is to facilitate sustainable economic growth through industrialization (National Industrial Policy, 2018).

##### **2.4.12.2. Trade Policy Framework**

The trade policy framework gives a guide on statistics for commercial activities and provide a framework on how to improve on them in the growth of the economy (Trade Policy Framework, 2016).

##### **2.4.12.3. Seventh National Development Plan**

The Seventh National Development Plan outlined several activities in achieving economic viability of the district. The outlined activities include improved access to finance for production and exports, enhance agriculture value chains, and facilitate micro, small and medium enterprise development, promote cooperatives development, and strengthen agro-forestry based processing and manufacturing capacity.

#### **2.4.12.4. Existing State of Development**

The section below gives a description on the existing state of development in the district.

##### **2.4.12.4.1. Availability of Service Provision**

Commerce and Trade in the Nyimba district is thrives through availability of a Central Business District, and two (2) trading centres in the outskirts of the district (Mtilizi market, and Kacholola market) and two (2) Banking Facilities (Indo Zambia Bank, and Zambia National Building Society) located within the district township.

##### **2.4.12.4.2. Quality of Service Provision**

The available trading centres and Banking facilities in the district are not adequate to serve a growing productive population of 53,928 (CSO, 2013). This has resulted in people walking long distances to come and transact their businesses located at three points along the great east road. Furthermore, due to the vastness of the district and the spatial location of financial institution, small businesses and cooperatives located in the outskirts of the district are not able to access the financial services for the financial institutions. This is mainly due to the immobility of the institution reaching the areas to provide financial services to the people.

##### **2.4.12.5. Public Participation Process**

The major issues that arose during the public participation process was inadequate trading centres to serve the entire population. This had resulted in people walking long distances to access the facilities. Furthermore, the local people, SMEs, and Cooperatives are not able to access financial services from financial institutions due to the high lending interest rates. This had seen the collapse of small businesses in the district.

##### **2.4.12.6. Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years**

The section provides the changes anticipated over the next ten (10) years in the district.

###### **2.4.12.6.1. Population Change and Future Demand for Facilities and Services**

The population change anticipated in the next ten (10) years will as highlighted in part one under demographic analysis is likely to record a rise in the number of unemployed people. This will result in more people engaging in small formal and informal business activities. The demographic growth will put more demand on the inadequate trading centres and the financial facilities and services.

#### **2.4.12.6.2. Existing and Proposed Projects/Programmes**

The Banking Institutions provide business loans and mortgage to promote the growth of the formal and informal businesses in the district.

#### **2.4.12.6.3. Existing Trend on Land Use and Population Distribution**

The continuation of the existing trend in the sector will continue to have an impact in population distribution along the Great East Road closer the trading facilities and financial institution.

#### **2.4.12.6.4. Existing Trend on Environment and Climate**

The continuation of the existing trend in the sector will continue to have a non-effect on the environment and climate change. This is due to sector continuance in recording of no physical infrastructures development that has an effect of the environment.

#### **2.4.12.7. Gender and Vulnerable Groups**

Women and vulnerable groups are seen to be more active in the sector has over 70 percent of traders are women and vulnerable groups. However, women and vulnerable groups still faces a lot of challenges in accessing financial services from financial institutions in the district.

#### **2.4.12.8. Underlying Factors Contributing to Identified Issues**

The underlying factors contributing to the identified issues is lack of securities by small scale businesses and women groups who constitute the bigger proportion of the sector in accessing the financial services from financial institutions. Furthermore, the poor road network in the district had contributed to failure by farmers and other entities to move their business from the outskirts into the trading centres for business transactions.

#### **2.4.12.9. Assessment of Future Demand for Services**

The section provides assessment of future demand for water supply, health, and education facilities by wards in Nyimba District.

**Table 18: Water Supply infrastructure needs for Nyimba district by 2030**

Ward	2030 Projected Population	Existing number of boreholes Provided		Additional no. Required to serve the 2030 Projected Population	Remark
		Functional	Non-Functiona		
Chisimbwe	2,705	11	3	0	The ward will have an excess of 1 functional borehole to service the projected population. However, repair of 3 existing non-functional boreholes will enhance the quality of service provision.
Katipa	2,853	13	6	1	The ward will have a deficit of 1 functional borehole to service the projected population. However, repair of 6 existing non-functional boreholes will meet the required minimum standard with excess of 5 boreholes to enhance the quality of service provision.
Vizimumba	19,154	67	21	9	The ward will have a deficit of 9 borehole to service the projected population. However, repair of 21 existing non-functional boreholes will meet the required minimum standard with excess of 12 boreholes to enhance the quality of service provision.
Mtilizi	8,826	57	16	0	The ward will have an excess of 21 functional borehole to service the projected population. However, repair of 16 existing non-functional boreholes will enhance the quality of service provision.
Ngozi	12,760	71	12	0	The ward will have an excess of 19 functional borehole to service the projected population. However, repair of 12 existing non-functional boreholes will enhance the quality of service provision.
Lwezi	8,083	40	7	0	The ward will have an excess of 7 functional borehole to service the projected population. However, repair of 7 existing non-functional boreholes will enhance the quality of service provision.
Chiweza	14,218	55	9	2	The ward will have a deficit of 2 borehole to service the projected population. However, repair of 9 existing non-functional boreholes will meet the required minimum standard with excess of 7 boreholes to enhance the quality of service provision.
Kaliwe	12,280	42	2	7	The ward will have a deficit of 7 borehole to service the projected population. However, repair of 2 existing non-functional boreholes with an additional of 5 boreholes will meet the required minimum standard and enhance the quality of service provision.
Mombe	7,237	27	8	1	The ward will have a deficit of 1 borehole to service the projected population. However, repair of 8 existing non-functional boreholes will meet the required minimum standard with excess of 7 boreholes to enhance the quality of service provision.
Chinambi	12,882	49	8	2	The ward will have a deficit of 2 borehole to service the projected population. However, repair of 8 existing non-functional boreholes will meet the required minimum standard with excess of 6

					boreholes to enhance the quality of service provision.
Chamilala	6,482	18	2	8	The ward will have a deficit of 8 borehole to service the projected population. However, repair of 2 existing non-functional boreholes with an additional of 6 boreholes will meet the required minimum standard and enhance the quality of service provision.
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,480</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>30</b>	

Source: Nyimba Town Council Planning Department

The figures in Table 18 indicates that, the district with exception of Nyimba and Luangwa ward, has 450 functional boreholes and 94 non-functional boreholes to service a current projected population of 89,350 people. Given the standard of 1 borehole to service a maximum population of 250 within a walking distance of 30minutes, 450 boreholes can service a maximum of 112,500 people. However, due to the uneven distribution of borehole infrastructure in the district with regard to 30 minutes walking distance, the district requires an addition of 30 boreholes to be drilled in specific wards as shown in Table 18 in order to improve the quality of service provision with regard to water supply.

**Table 19: Education Facility MLG Establishment Standards**

Primary School	1/1,000 - 9,000 population or 0.5 - 4.5Ha/9,000
Secondary School	1/10,000 or 5 Ha/10,000 population

Source: Nyimba Town Council Planning Department

**Table 20: Education Facility needs for the District by 2030**

Ward	Facility	2030 Projected Population	Available No. of Facilities	Additional no. of Facilities Required to serve the 2030 Projected Population	Total area required to construct the Required Facilities
Chinsimbwe	Primary School	2,705	2	0	0
	Secondary School		0	0	0
Katipa	Primary School	2,853	3	0	0
	Secondary School		0	0	0
Vizimumba	Primary School	19,154	8	0	0
	Secondary School		1	1	5Ha
Mtilizi	Primary School	8,826	6	0	0
	Secondary School		1	0	0
Ngozi	Primary School	12,760	5	0	0
	Secondary School		1	1	5Ha
Lwezi	Primary School	8,083	3	0	0
	Secondary School		0	0	0
Chiweza	Primary School	14,218	7	0	0
	Secondary School		1	0	0
Kaliwe	Primary School	12,280	5	0	0
	Secondary School		1	0	0
Mombe	Primary School	7,237	4	0	0
	Secondary School		1	0	0

Chinambi	Primary School	12,882	6	0	0
	Secondary School		1	0	0
Chamilala	Primary School	6,482	5	0	0
	Secondary School		0	0	0
Nyimba	Primary School	12,571	8	0	0
	Secondary School		2	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>120,051</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10Ha</b>

Source: Nyimba Town Council Planning Department

The figures shown in Table 20 excluding Luangwa ward indicate that, the district had a total number of 71 education facilities, out of which 9 were Secondary Schools, and 62 were Primary Schools to serve a population of 120,051 people. Given a 1/1,000 – 9,000 population standards shown in Table 19, the district available Primary Education Facilities meet the required standards. However, the district with regard to Secondary Schools establishment standards of 1/10,000 population, the district requires a minimum additional of 2 Secondary Schools with a minimum spatial extent of 10Ha in order to improve the quality of service provision in the district.

**Table 21: Health Infrastructure MLG Establishment Standards**

Level	MLG Standards/ Catchments
Health Post	1/5,000 population, size is based 600-800/1,000 population or 1.8-2.4 Ha/30,000 population
Health Centre	1/30,000-50,000 population. Size is based on 600-800m <sup>2</sup> /1000 population or 1.8Ha-2.4Ha/30,000 population

Source: Nyimba Town Council Planning Department

**Table 22: Health Facility needs for the District by 2030**

Ward	Facility	2030 Projected Population	Available No. of Facilities	Additional no. of Facilities Required to serve the 2030 Projected Population	Total area required to construct the Required Facilities
Chinsimbwe	Health Post	2,705	0	0	0
	Health Centre		2	0	0
Katipa	Health Post	2,853	0	0	0
	Health Centre		2	0	0
Vizimumba	Health Post	19,154	3	1	1.8Ha
	Health Centre		1	0	0
Mtilizi	Health Post	8,826	2	0	0
	Health Centre		1	0	0
Ngozi	Health Post	12,760	2	1	1.8Ha
	Health Centre		1	0	0
Lwezi	Health Post	8,083	1	1	1.8Ha
	Health Centre		0	0	0
Chiweza	Health Post	14,218	1	2	3.6Ha
	Health Centre		1	0	0
Kaliwe	Health Post	12,280	0	0	0
	Health Centre		1	0	0
Mombe	Health Post	7,237	2	0	0
	Health Centre		0	0	0

Chinambi	Health Post	12,882	7	0	0
	Health Centre		2	0	0
Chamilala	Health Post	6,482	9	0	0
	Health Centre		3	0	0
Nyimba	Health Post	12,571	0	0	0
	Health Centre		1	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>120,051</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9Ha</b>

Source: Nyimba Town Council Planning Department

The figures shown in Table 22 shows that, the district had a total number of 42 Health Facilities excluding a district Hospital. Out of the 42 Health Facilities, 27 were Health Post, and 15 Health Centres. Given the MLG 1/5,000 population, size is based 600-800/1,000 population or 1.8-2.4 Ha/30,000 population standards for establishment of a Health Post shown in Table 21, the district requires an additional of 5 Health Post with a minimum spatial extent of 9Ha in order to improve the quality of service provision for the sector in the district.

**Table 23: Tertiarily and Hospital Infrastructure needs for the District by 2030**

S/N	Facility	MLG Standards/ Catchments	2030 Projected Population	Available No. of Facilities	Additional no. of Facilities Required to serve the 2030 Projected Population	Total area required to construct the Required Facilities
1.	<b>Tertiarily Education</b>	1/50,000 or 20 Ha/50,000 population	<b>124,497</b>	0	3	60Ha
2.	<b>Hospital</b>	1/80,000 population or 30Ha/80,000 population		1	0	0

Source: Nyimba Town Council Planning Department

The figures shown in Table 23 shows that, the available District Hospital will be able to serve a projected 2030 district population of 124,497 people. However, with regard to Tertiarily Institutions such as Trade Schools, Colleges, and Universities, with regard to MLG establishment standards of 1/50,000 or 20 Ha/50,000 population, the district as shown in Table 2.23 has no Tertiarily Institution and demands establishment of 3 Institution with a minimum 60Ha required

## 2.5. Summary

The section below provides the summary of core problems for the planning survey and issues report for sectors in the district.

### 2.5.1. Housing

The core problem affecting the sector in the district is inadequate housing units. This had resulted from low housing supply, contributing to 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 from **5,636 to 14,617** housing units in the next ten (10) years.

### **2.5.2. Water and Sanitation**

The core problem affecting Water and Sanitation Sector is inadequate water sources 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.

### **2.5.3. Energy**

The core problem affecting the energy sector in the district is inadequate power distribution in urban and rural parts of the district. This had contributed to the continued trend of cutting down trees for energy source, an activity that is contributing to climate change.

### **2.5.4. Environmental and Natural Resource Management**

The core problem affecting the sector in the district is 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.

### **2.5.5. Forest**

The core problem affecting the sector in the district is unsustainable exploitation of forest resources, witnessed through massive cutting down of trees leading to extinction of several tree species.

### **2.5.6. Tourism**

The land of abundant wildlife, and raw wilderness and vast openness has been echoed by main to be the strength of places like Nyimba in the tourism sector. But alas the sector has suffered setbacks because it is predominately environmental in nature. The core problem affecting the growth of the sector is human encroachment into protected areas which houses animals. This has resulted into increased human wildlife conflict, loss of biodiversity, loss of wildlife revenues. There is also evidence of land ownership dispute which has emanated from population growth putting pressure on insufficient natural resource base. Furthermore,

regardless of several tourism potentials in the district, the district had not fully explored and marketed all tourism potential areas for social and economic benefits of the district.

#### **2.5.7. Agriculture**

Agriculture is the mainstay of Nyimba district's economy with prime production in maize, groundnuts, cotton, sunflower, bananas, and livestock. However, the core problem affecting the sector is low crop yield because of climate variations, such as poor rainfall distribution, prolonged dry spell and flash floods washing away crop fields thereby affecting crop performance, and livestock morbidity and mortality.

#### **2.5.8. Mining**

The mining sector oversees the establishment and management of mining activities in the country. The core problem affecting the development of the sector is the increase in illegal mining activities in the district.

#### **2.5.9. Health**

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

#### **2.5.10. Transport and Communication**

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

#### **2.5.11. Education**

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 inadequate infrastructure such as number of schools, classroom space, staff houses and sanitary facilities in the district. This has created lapses in the quality of service provision to communities.

#### **2.5.12. Social Protection**

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.

#### **2.5.13. Commerce and Trade**

Commerce and Trade Sector ensures the growth in the economic performance of all business entities in the district. The core problem affecting this sector is the lack of readily available market for the SMEs in the district and financial information to informal businesses opportunities to grow.

This has resulted into a failure to access financial services from financial institutions leading to collapses of small businesses in the district.

## **PART THREE: DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

Consultation with residents resulted into identification of priorities areas making the integrated plan a representation of the whole district. These public consultations have identified poor infrastructure in most of the sectors, deplorable state of roads, limited communication facilities and provision of adequate water and sanitation facilities continue to be biggest developmental challenges in the district. In the quest to develop the district and ensure sustainable growth for the people of Nyimba District, the development framework will ensure that the core problems identified during the planning survey and issues definition phase are addressed. This section defines the district vision, developmental goals, objective and strategies that will be employed in creating and self-sustaining district for both social and economic growth.

### **3.1. Vision for Long Term Development of the District**

The long term vision is to achieve a socio-economic growth that is citizenly inclusive through a sustainable exploitation of natural resources by 2030.

### **3.2. Development Goals and Priority Objectives and Strategies**

The core issues outlined in the Planning Survey and Issues Report had negatively affected the development of the district. Development Framework outlines developmental goals, priorities and objectives with strategies that help in addressing the identified problems in the respective sectors.

#### **3.2.1. Development Priorities**

1. Formalize and Upgrade Informal Settlements;
2. Improve water and energy supply;
3. Manage and Protect the Natural Resources;
4. Improve the landscape for Forest and Agriculture;
5. Facilitate the formalization and development of Informal Mining;
6. Increase the number of Health and Education Personnel
7. Build Education and Health Facilities
8. Build a free market environment
9. Facilitate the upgrading of informal businesses

10. Increase access to social empowerments

### **3.2.2. Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies**

*Development Goal 1: Sustainable Housing Unit Supply in the District for Environmental, Social and Economic Benefits*

Housing supply plays a major role in the development of the district. This is due to the fact that, growth in social and economic activities depends on the housing supply responsiveness in meeting the demand from the growing labour force.

In this regard, the formulation of the under listed objectives will help to address inadequate housing supply in the district:

*Development Objective 1: To provide sustainable housing units to meet the projected housing deficit of 14,617 in the district by the year 2030*

In order to provide a sustainable housing unit in the district to meet the projected deficit by 2030, the following strategies will help to achieve the outlined objective:

**Strategy 1:** The LA will upgrade five (5) informal settlements namely Mtendere, Nyausali, Kapusa, Katenthe, and Ben compound within five (5) years.

#### **Activities**

1. Community Sensitization
2. Surveying of plot parcels
3. Local Area plan generation
4. Grading of access roads

**Strategy 2:** The LA will work with Ministry of Land will carry out a re-entry exercise for all undeveloped plot parcels in the district 18 months after offer within 5 years.

#### **Activities**

1. Carry out a land audit
2. Report for re-entry

**Strategy 3:** Financial Institutions will increase access to housing finances (mortgages) by 100% in the urban area within five (5) years.

### **Activities**

1. Community sensitization on the conditions to access housing finance.

**Strategy 4:** The LA to implement 30% women land allocation policy for housing development in the district within 10 years.

### **Activities**

1. Promotion to engage women to apply for offer
2. Community sensitization

### *Development Goal 2: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation Levels for Sustainable Development*

Water supply plays a major role in livelihood enhancement and improvement in sanitation levels in communities. This is mainly because, almost all forms of economic production depend on adequate availability of water for optimal output and results. Furthermore, compromise in the quality of water supply negatively affect the sanitation levels in the district, thereby contributing to sickly labour force for sustainable development.

In view of the relevance of safe and clean water supply and improved sanitation levels in economic development, the formulation of the under listed objectives will help to address inadequate water supply and poor sanitation levels in the district.

### *Development Objective 1: To develop and manage water resources in the district to 70% by 2030.*

In order to develop and manage water resources in the district, the following strategies will help to achieve the outlined objective:

**Strategy 1:** The Department of Water Resource Development (DWRD) will construct one (1) major Dam and two (2) weirs in each chiefdom within ten (10) years.

### **Activities**

1. Sensitization activities
2. Formulate Construction Committees
3. Construct Dams & Weirs

**Strategy 2:** The DWRD will promote Research and Development in water resources and management by 100% within ten years.

**Activities**

1. Research and development promotion.

**Strategy 3:** The DWRD will map aquifer to enhance ground water management in the district by 100% within 5 years.

**Activities**

1. Aquifer explorations and development.
2. Aquifer identification and mapping.

**Strategy 4:** The DWRD will promote alternative financing for water resources development and management in the district by 100% within 10 years.

**Activities**

1. Promotion of water resources financing from donors, NGOs & Investors through Public Private Partnership (PPP)

*Development Objective 2: To improve water reticulation system and sanitation in the urban part of the district to 100% by 2030.*

In order to improve water reticulation system and sanitation in the urban part of the district, the following strategies have been developed:

**Strategy 1:** EWSCO will connect 100% households in the urban parts of the district safe and clean water supply within 5 years.

**Activities**

1. Connect all households to water supply in the urban/peri-urban setup.

**Strategy 2:** EWSCO will construct and connect a sewer network system in the urban part of the district by 60% within 10 years.

**Activities**

1. Formulate Sensitization Committee.
2. Construct the sewer network.
3. Connect all household to the sewer system.

*Development Objective 3: To increase the number of rural households accessing clean and safe water supply to 90% by 2030.*

In order to increase the number of rural households accessing clean and safe water supply in the district, the following strategies will help I achieving the outlined objective:

**Strategy 1:** The RWSP will provide 90% rural householder access to clean and safe water within five years.

#### **Activities**

1. Drill 30 boreholes and upgrade to mechanized systems that will cover a larger population.
2. Sensitize beneficiaries on Operations and Maintenance for sustainability of water facility established.
3. Distribution of chlorine.

*Development Objective 4: To attain 100% sanitation and hygiene levels in the district by 2030.*

In order to improve sanitation and hygiene levels in the district, the following strategies will help to achieve the outlined objective:

**Strategy 1:** The DWASHE committee will provide all the households in the district with information about the link between health and sanitation within three (3) years.

#### **Activities**

1. Orientation of DWASH committee
2. Training of traditional leaders
3. Training of Community Champions
4. Training V-WASHE committees

*Development Goal 3: Improved Power Distribution in Urban and Rural Part of the District for Sustainable Economic Development*

Power supply plays a critical role in the development of every economy. This is mainly because; economic activities depend on the availability of power for production and value addition. On the contrary, inadequate power distribution has a negative effect on the growth of the economic and brings about a compromise in the management of natural resources.

In this regard, the formulation of the under listed objectives will help to address inadequate power distribution in the district:

*Development Objective 1: To increase access to power connection to 98% both rural and urban parts of the district to the national grid by 2030.*

In order to increase the number of domestic and commercial infrastructure connected to the national grid in the district, the following strategies will help to achieve the outlined objective:

**Strategy 1:** ZESCO will increase the number of domestic and commercial infrastructures connected to the national grid to 98% in urban areas within 10 years.

#### **Activities**

1. Carryout community sensitization
2. Promoting connection subsidies.
3. System reinforcement.

**Strategy 2:** ZESCO and REA to connect 80% of peri-urban and rural areas to the national grid within ten (10) years.

#### **Activities**

1. ZESCO and REA to continue planning and promoting projects.
2. Promote the use of Ready Boards.
3. Promote connection subsidies.

*Development Objective 2: To promote the use of alternative energy sources and technologies to 70 % in the district by 2030*

In order to promote the use of alternative energy sources and technologies in the district, the following strategies will help to achieve the outlined objective:

**Strategy 1:** The Ministry of Energy will increase sensitization on the use of alternative energy sources to 100% in the district within 5 years.

#### **Activities**

1. Community Sensitization.

2. Provide flexible measures when offering operating licenses in alternative renewable Energy.

**Strategy 2:** The Ministry of Energy will provide 100% access to energy efficient technologies in the district within ten (10) years.

#### **Activities**

1. Carry out community sensitizations.
2. Distribution of brochures and trucks.
3. Reducing the cost of energy efficient technologies.

#### *Development Goal 4: Managed and Protected Environment and Natural Resources for a Friendly Ecosystem*

The management and protection of the environment and natural resources is cardinal in creating and returning a friendly ecosystem. However, the district has continued to recorded depletion of natural resources due to mismanagement in the exploitation for commercial and domestic use.

In this regard, the formulation of the under listed objectives will help to address the unsustainable exploitation of the environment and natural resources in the district:

#### *Development Objective 1: To regulate and monitor all the exploitation of natural resources and industrial activities in the district by 2030*

In order to regulate and monitor all the exploitation of natural resources and industrial activities in the district, the following strategies will help in achieving the developmental objective:

**Strategy 1:** The LA will monitor and regulate the exploitation of all the industrial activities in the district within 10years.

#### **Activities**

1. Routine monitoring and inspections
2. Prosecution of illegal developers

**Strategy 2:** Forest Department will monitor and control all exploitation of all the tree species in the district within 10years.

#### **Activities**

1. Routine monitoring and inspections
2. Confiscation of unpermitted exploited natural tree species
3. Prosecution of illegal developers

**Strategy 3:** The LA will ensure that all industrial activities within the district adhere to environmental regulations within 2 years.

**Activities**

1. Community Sensitizations
2. Routine monitoring and inspections
3. Legal enforcement of industries violating environmental regulations

**Strategy 4:** The LA will ensure that effluents and obnoxious substance from both domestic, commercial, and Industrial activities are disposed in a legally designated places and manner within 1years.

**Activities**

1. Community sensitizations
2. Monitoring the disposal of industrial, commercial and domestic effluents
3. Prosecution of institutions violating waste management policy

**Development Goal 5: Managed and Regulated Forest Resources Exploitations in the District**

The management and protection forest areas in the district is of vital significance in the effort to promote forest regeneration and a sustainable livelihood. This therefore calls for efficient management and strong regulatory framework in the exploitation of forest resources in the district.

In this regard, the formulation of the under listed objectives will help to address the unsustainable exploitation of forest resources in the district:

*Development Objective 1: To increase forest hectarage under community management to 50,000 Ha in Nyimba by 2030*

In order to increase forest hectare under community management in the district, the under listed strategy will help in achieving the development objective:

**Strategy 1:** Forest Department in collaboration with traditional leaders and the community will place 50,000 Ha under community forest management within 5 years.

**Activities**

1. Conduct sensitization meetings with traditional leaders & community on natural resources management
2. Zoning of forests
3. Mapping and beacon placement around identified forests
4. Formulate Community Forest Executive Committee

*Development Objective 2: To reduce harvesting of wood and the production of charcoal by 30% in the district by 2030.*

In order to reduce harvesting of wood and the production of charcoals by 30% in the district, the under listed strategy will be implemented.

**Strategy 1:** Forest Department will regulate and set aside two charcoal production areas in the district within 10 years.

**Activities**

1. Conduct public awareness on the impacts of unsustainable charcoal production on the environment, socio-economic and climate change.
2. Identify two (2) charcoal production areas.
3. Draft guidelines on charcoal production.

**Development Goal 6: Explored, Protected, and Managed Protected Areas in the District**

Tourism sector plays a major role in the growth of every economy, thereby improving the lives of the local people. This therefore calls for concerted efforts in protecting the protected areas from possible encroachments in an effort to grow the sector in the district.

In this regard, the formulation of the under listed objectives will help to address the identified phenomenon in the district.

*Development Objective 1: To reduce and mitigate the increase of Human encroachment into protected areas to 50% by 2030*

In order to reduce and mitigate the increase of human encroachment into protected areas in the district, the under listed strategy will be implemented.

**Strategy 1:** The DNPW will reduce the size of encroached GMA and Open Areas to 25% within 10 years.

#### **Activities**

1. To develop Game Management Plan for GMA.
2. To develop a Land Use Plans in GMA and Open Areas.
3. To relocate illegal settlers from Primary Hunting Blocks.

**Strategy 2:** The DNPW will reduce and mitigate Human Wildlife conflict by 80% within 10 years.

#### **Activities**

1. To sensitize the Local communities on causes and effects of Human Wildlife conflict and implementation of effective mitigation measures.
2. To construct and install solar, electric and chilly fences in GMA and Open Areas.
3. To promote alternative livelihood activities at household level in order to reduce the increase in poverty levels.
4. Increase community participation in wildlife, resource protection and benefit sharing mechanism (CBNRM Policy).
5. Increase funding for law enforcement operations.

*Development Objective 1: To explore and market all tourism potential areas in the district by 2030*

In order to explore and market all tourism potential areas in the district, the under listed strategies will be implemented.

**Strategy 1:** The DNPW to explore all the tourism potential areas in the district within 10 years.

#### **Activities**

1. To collect data on all tourism potential areas in the district.
2. To generate thematic maps on all tourism potential areas.

**Strategy 2:** The DNPW in collaboration with Hunting Outfitters and Private Investors to market all the mapped tourism potential areas in the district within 10 years.

**Activities**

1. Exhibiting at the investment potential expositions.
2. Mounting Billboards and generate fliers showing tourism sites locations and services offered.
3. Sensitize private investors to put deliberate policies to accommodate local residents and tourists.

***Development Goal 7: Increased Crop Yield and Healthy livestock in the District for Poverty Reduction***

Agriculture is a mainstay of the District and its growth entails improvement and enhancement in the livelihood of the local people. This therefore necessitate the drive for crop yield improvement and reduce livestock morbidity and mortality rate.

Given the foregoing premise, the formulated objectives will held address the identified phenomenon.

***Development Objective 1: To increase agricultural production and productivity of five major crops by 100 % in Nyimba district by 2030.***

In order to increase agricultural production and productivity of five major crops in the district, the following strategies to be implemented.

**Strategy 1:** The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in conjunction with stakeholders will increase the promotion in the use of improved and certified seed to 100% for crop production in the district within five (5) years.

**Activities**

1. Community sensitization on improved seed
2. Set up field demonstrations and trials
3. Conduct field days to show case the technologies
4. Conduct mini trainings planting, fertilizer application & weeding stages

**Strategy 2:** MoA in conjunction with stakeholders will increase the promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) to 100 % in the 24 agricultural camps of Nyimba district by 2025

**Activities**

1. Training smallholder farmers & staff in Climate Smart Agricultural technologies.
2. Establishment of Farmer Field Schools to expose farmers to various CSA protocols

**Strategy 3:** MoA in conjunction with stakeholders will promote investment in appropriate and cost-effective irrigation technologies by 40 % in Nyimba district within five years.

**Activities**

1. Establish smallholder low cost community irrigation facilities – Mulira & Nsaika Village Schemes.
2. Training smallholder farmers & staff in irrigation management system.

*Development Objective 2: To improve food and nutrition status of about 50% people in the district by 2030.*

In order to improve food and nutrition status for people in the district, the following strategies to be implemented.

**Strategy 1:** MoA in collaboration with stakeholders will increase to 50 % the diversification of agricultural production & utilization of four crops other than maize in the district within 5years.

**Activities**

1. Conduct training in food processing & nutrition.
2. Conduct food fares to expose the community to various menus.
3. Promote cultivation of other crops such as rice, soya beans and groundnuts

**Strategy 2:** The MoA in collaboration with stakeholders will increase to 50 % on-farm agro processing, value addition & reduce post-harvest losses in 24 camps within 5 years.

**Activities**

1. Training farmers in agro-processing, value addition and farm storage
2. Distribute hermetic bags and metal silos

*Development Objective 3: To increase the resilience of farmers to effects of Climate Change to 50% in the district by 2030*

In order to increase the resilience of farmers to effects of climate change in the district, the under listed strategies to be implemented.

**Strategy 1:** MoA in collaboration with stakeholders will increase awareness on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation measures by 100 % in the district within 5 years.

**Activities**

1. Conduct awareness campaigns on climate change mitigation and adaptation
2. Train stakeholders in climate risk assessment

**Strategy 2:** MoA in collaboration with Zambia Meteorological Department will strengthen existing early warning systems to 100 % by 2030.

**Activities**

1. Training of agriculture officers in early warning systems (surveillance, data collection and reporting)
2. Installation of early warning equipment-rain gauges & fall Armyworm traps

*Development Objective 4: To promote animal health and productive efficiency of livestock to 80 % in the district by 2030*

In order to promote animal health and productive efficiency of livestock in the district, the following strategies to be implemented.

**Strategy 1:** Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MFL) in conjunction with stakeholders will control livestock diseases and vectors to 100 % by 2030.

**Activities**

1. Conduct vaccinations against East Coast fever, Trypanosomiasis, Lumpy skin, Newcastle disease, African swine fever diseases.
2. Spraying/dipping to control ticks
3. Livestock training on disease control
4. Livestock disease surveillance to determine the disease prevalence

**Strategy 2:** MFL in conjunction with stakeholders to enhance sustainable management of livestock by 60 % in Nyimba district by 2025

### **Activities**

1. Restock 2,500 local chickens and 2,000 Local goats
2. Conduct livestock production trainings to livestock farmers
3. Establishment of livestock demonstrations
4. Conduct field days and market linkages
5. Cultivation of improved pastures

### **Development Goal 8: Regulated and Managed Mining Activities in the District for Economic Growth**

A well-regulated and managed mining sector has the potential to transform the economy of a region. This is due to the fact that, mining activities bring high returns, sufficient to change the social and economic status of a society. This then call for a strong legal framework to ensure that mining undertaking are carried out in regulated manner in order to benefit the economy and the livelihood of the locals.

Given the foregoing premise, the under listed objective is formulated to address illegal mining activities in the district.

*Development Objective 1: To legalize, regulate and promote the growth of all mining activities in the district by 2030.*

In order to legalize, regulate, and promote the growth of all mining activities in the district, the district will implement the under listed strategy.

**Strategy 1:** LA to enhance the growth of the all the mining activities in the district within 10 years.

### **Activities**

1. Mapping of all mining activities in the district
2. Conduct sensitization on the procedures regarding legalization of mining activities
3. Develop a legal framework for establishment and development of mining activities in the district

#### 4. Conducting monitoring and development control

### **Development Goal 9: Enhanced Healthy Service Provision through Improved and Efficient Health Care System in the District**

A healthy society plays a critical role in the social and economic development of every society. This is achievable through an improved and efficient health care system fostered through the provision of adequate health facilities, human resource, and availability of drugs and transport for referrals.

Given the outlined condition, the formulated will help to address the identified phenomenon.

*Development Objective 1: To ensure that at least 80% of essential drugs and vaccines are available in all healthcare facilities by 2025.*

In order to ensure that at least 80% of essential drugs and vaccines are available in the district, the under listed strategy will be implemented.

**Strategy 1:** Ministry of Health will increase the number of community health workers and health facilities reporting full availability of medicines to 100% within 3 years.

#### **Activities**

1. Provide reporting tools and equipment's to CHWs and CBVs
2. Conduct routine inspections on availability of reporting tools and equipment's in health facilities

**Strategy 2:** The District Health Office will promptly distribute drugs supplied by medical stores to at least 95% of health care facilities within 10 years.

#### **Activities**

1. Supply drugs to all healthcare facilities in the district
2. Drug dispensing monitoring every week
3. Routine inspections of medical stores and health facilities on availability of essential drugs

**Strategy 3:** DHO and Cooperating partners to ensure that there is a dedicated utility for distribution and monitoring of drugs and medicine to all health facilities within 10 years 2030

#### **Activities**

1. MOH with cooperating partners to ensure procurement of 5 utility vehicles

*Development Objective 2: To ensure that all healthcare facilities in the district have the required number of qualified healthcare providers within ten (10) years.*

In order to ensure that all health care in the district have the required number of qualified healthcare providers, the following strategies to be implemented.

**Strategy 1:** The Ministry of Health with stakeholders will increase the knowledge base of Community Health workers and community Based volunteers on health related illnesses to 95% by aligning health educational programs within 3 years.

#### **Activities**

1. DHO to conduct trainings of CHWs and CBVs on different communicable and non-communicable diseases at least twice a year.
2. Provide IEC materials and refresher trainings to CHWs and CBVs

**Strategy 2:** The Ministry of health will increase staffing levels to 80% in health facilities in line with Health Legacy Goal Number 3 within five years.

#### **Activities**

1. Recruitment of more healthcare personnel's
2. Sponsor unskilled staff for professional training

**Strategy 3:** The Ministry of Health to introduce additional incentives to attract and retain health workers in remote rural facilities within 5 years.

#### **Activities**

1. Increase rural/remote hardship allowance.
2. Provide standard housing facilities.
3. Provide dedicated vehicles to remote facilities

*Development Objective 3: To build healthcare infrastructure to cover at least 80% of the district population by 2030.*

In order to build healthcare infrastructure to cover at least 80% of the district population, the following strategies to be implemented.

**Strategy 1:** Ministry of Health and Cooperating partners will upgrade 80% primary Healthcare units into Health Posts and Clinics within 10 years.

#### **Activities**

1. Construct modern primary healthcare posts to replace PHCU.
2. Assign qualified staff to the upgraded PHCP

**Strategy 2:** The Ministry of Health and Cooperating Partners will ensure construction of healthcare facilities to raise the coverage to 90% within 10 years.

#### **Activities**

1. Construction of new healthcare facilities.
2. Equip new healthcare facilities with essential medicines, drugs and equipment's.
3. Deploy healthcare providers to the newly constructed healthcare facilities

#### **Development Goal 10: Good Communication Infrastructure for Efficient Service Delivery**

A good and efficient communication network is vital in the acceleration of service delivery to foster socio-economic development in communities. However, the condition of most roads in the district are in a very deplorable state and the district has inadequate communication tower. This therefore necessitate the formulation of under listed objectives to address the problem.

*Development Objective 1: To develop an integrated transport system that supports socio-economic development and road safety in the district by 2030*

An integrated transport system that supports socio-economic development can be achieved through the implementation of the under listed strategies.

**Strategy 1:** The LA in collaboration with RDA will develop a modern road network and storm water drainage system by upgrading 50% of township roads to bituminous standard and 80% of the feeder roads by 2030.

#### **Activities**

1. Construction of a modern road network and storm water drainage system.
2. Gravelling and tarring of feeder roads.
3. Upgrade township roads to bituminous standard.

**Strategy 2:** The LA together with stakeholders will work toward the establishment of the intra-bus routes in the township and to all the four (4) chiefdoms within the district to 100% by 2030.

#### **Activities**

1. Ensure that the service levels for all the roads within the township and the four chiefdoms are increased.
2. Stakeholder engagements on the establishment of intra bus routes

**Strategy 3:** The LA together with RDA will provide for cycle tracks and pedestrian walkways to incorporate on at least 80% of urban roads within the district by 2030.

**Activities**

1. Design cycle tracks and pedestrian walkways.
2. Sensitization on intermediate means of transport

**Strategy 4:** LA in collaboration with stakeholders to strengthen the capacity of district in the road sector by providing a complete set of road maintenance plant and equipment by 2030.

**Activities**

1. Procure road maintenance equipment.
2. Staff development for institutions in the road sector

**Strategy 5:** The LA will promote Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and direct investment in road construction and maintenance by 2030.

**Activities**

1. Engagement meetings with investors on the need contribute to road construction
2. Road tolling activities to finance rehabilitation of roads

*Development Objective 2: To improve radio and communication services in the district to 100% by 2030*

In order to improve radio and communication services in the district, the implementation of under listed strategies is cardinal.

**Strategy 1:** LA with ZICTA will provide an enabling environment for service providers to invest in Information and Technology Infrastructure to 100% by 2030.

**Activities**

1. Construct modern towers.
2. Advertise the district potential investment in the communication.

**Strategy 2:** The LA will ensure that all new residential and business areas planned in aiding the establishment of a modern address system to 100% by 2030.

#### **Activities**

1. Number all houses and provide road name tags in the district.
2. To incorporate postal services at the council.

#### **Development Goal 11: Enhanced Education Services with a Reduced Illiteracy Level**

Education sector plays a major role in providing a society with survival skills in order to function and work with efficiency and soundness. This therefore demands that, education services are readily available and close to the people as much as possible.

Given the outlined condition, the formulated will help to address the identified phenomenon.

*Objective 1: To ensure that all the communities in the district have access to quality education services by 2030.*

In order to ensure all communities in the district have access to quality education services, the district will implement the under listed strategies:

**Strategy 1:** The MoGE and stakeholders to construct minimum of two secondary and eight primary schools in the district within 10 years.

#### **Activities**

1. Community sensitization.
2. Mobilization of 25% upfront materials.
3. Construction of the proposed two secondary schools.

**Strategy 2:** The MoGE and stakeholders to upgrade 12 community schools to primary schools in the district within 10 years.

#### **Activities**

1. Submission of the 12 schools to Ministry of General Education for upgrading.
2. Community sensitization

**Strategy 3:** The MoGE and stakeholders to ensure that all primary schools have early childhood education centres within 10 years.

## **Activities**

1. Community sensitization
2. Facilitate the establishment of annexed stand-alone and low-cost community modes of Early Childhood Education centres.

*Objective 2: To improve school infrastructures and facilities in the district to 80% within 10 years.*

In order to improve school infrastructure and facilities, the district will implement the under listed strategies:

**Strategy 1:** The MoGE and stakeholders to ensure that all schools in the district have WASH facilities within 5 years.

## **Programmes**

1. Conduct Orientation trainings for SHN Coordinators in all schools across the district.
2. Revamp School WASH clubs in all schools across the district.

**Strategy 2:** The MoGE and stakeholders to increase the number of classroom blocks and staff accommodation in the district within 10 years

## **Activities**

1. Sensitization meetings
2. Expansion of classroom and staff accommodation
3. Mobilization of upfront materials.

**Strategy 3:** The MoGE and stakeholders to ensure that all schools have recreational facilities in the district within 10 years.

## **Activities**

1. Conduct Stakeholder meetings.
2. Construction recreational facilities.
3. Mobilization of upfront materials.

**Strategy 4:** The MoGE and stakeholders to ensure that all school have adequate teaching and learning materials in the district within.

### **Activities**

1. Identification of needed materials.
2. Sensitize all secondary schools on the acquisition of teaching and learning materials.

*Objective 3: To improve staffing levels in all schools in the district within 10 years.*

In order to improve learners' interaction with teachers, the district will implement the under listed strategies:

**Strategy 1:** The MoGE will ensure that all school meet 1:40 pupil teacher ratio in the district by 2030.

### **Activities**

1. Lobby for more teachers to meet the needs of the district.
2. Deploy and place teachers in needy schools.

### **Development Goal 13: Enhanced Social Protection for Social Inclusion**

Social Protection sector plays a major role in improving the social status of the vulnerable groups in groups in the district. This gives women and children who are vulnerable but viable opportunity to improve the livelihood.

Given the outlined condition, the formulated will help to address the identified problem.

**Objective 1:** To reduce extreme poverty and destitution among vulnerable and poor households to 30% in Nyimba district within 10 years.

In order to reduce extreme poverty and destitution among vulnerable and poor households, the district will implement the under listed strategies:

**Strategies 1:** The MCDSS to engage collaborating partners in order to increase funding for all social protection programmes within 10 years.

### **Activities**

1. Community Sanitization
2. Scale up social cash transfer program in the district from 6466 beneficiaries to 8000 beneficiaries.
3. Scale up Food security pack beneficiaries from 300 to 1200.

4. Scale up Support Women Livelihood from 1630 beneficiaries to 4500 beneficiaries.
5. Retargeting 780 potential beneficiaries for Keeping Girls in School.

**Strategy 2:** The MCDSS and stakeholders to strengthen coordination of social protection systems to 100% in the district within 10 years.

**Activities**

1. Develop District Social Protection committee.
2. Conduct stakeholder meeting.
3. Hold quarterly review meeting for the committee.
4. Enhance coherence among the Stakeholders.

**Strategy 3:** The MCDSS and stakeholder to train 30,000 vulnerable but viable persons in the district in entrepreneurship skills within 10 years.

**Activities**

1. Community Sensitization.
2. Train at least 250 vulnerable persons in entrepreneurship skills every monthly across the district.
3. Form and Train 1,500 saving groups across the district.

**Development Goal 13: A Self-Sustainable Business Environment for all forms of Business Operations**

Every business institution desire to operation in a conducive business environment for optimal grow and sustainability. This therefore demands that due diligence is given to factors that promote the growth of every form of legal business in a community. Nyimba district has experienced challenges in terms of establishment of conducive trading spaces to accommodate all business entities, and further lack of sufficient financial knowledge by small business entities to grow their businesses.

Given the foregoing premise, the formulated objectives will address the core problem.

*Objective 1: To improve the existing trading infrastructure and establish four new trading infrastructure by 2030.*

In order to achieve the outlined objective, the district will implement the under listed strategies:

**Strategy 1:** The local authority with stakeholders will ensure that the three existing trading infrastructures are upgrade to modern markets by 2030.

**Strategy 2:** The LA with stakeholders to establish four new trading infrastructure in the wards that are far from the CBD by 2030.

*Objective 2: To enhance value addition to local produce by 2030*

In order to achieve the outlined objective, the district will implement the under listed strategies:

**Strategy 1:** The LA and stakeholders will set up a multi facility economic zones to promote value addition by 2030.

**Strategy 2:** To optimize the operation 18 existing solar milling plants to 100% by 2030.

*Objective 3: To enhance financial education to traders in the district especially women and the vulnerable groups to 100% by 2030*

In order to achieve the outlined objective, the district will implement the under listed strategies:

**Strategy 1:** The ministry of commerce, trade and industry and stakeholder will facilitate quarterly financial education to formal and informal businesses in all the wards.

### 3.3. Spatial development Framework

The section below provides the scenarios for spatial development framework from which to consider the spatial development framework for implementation.

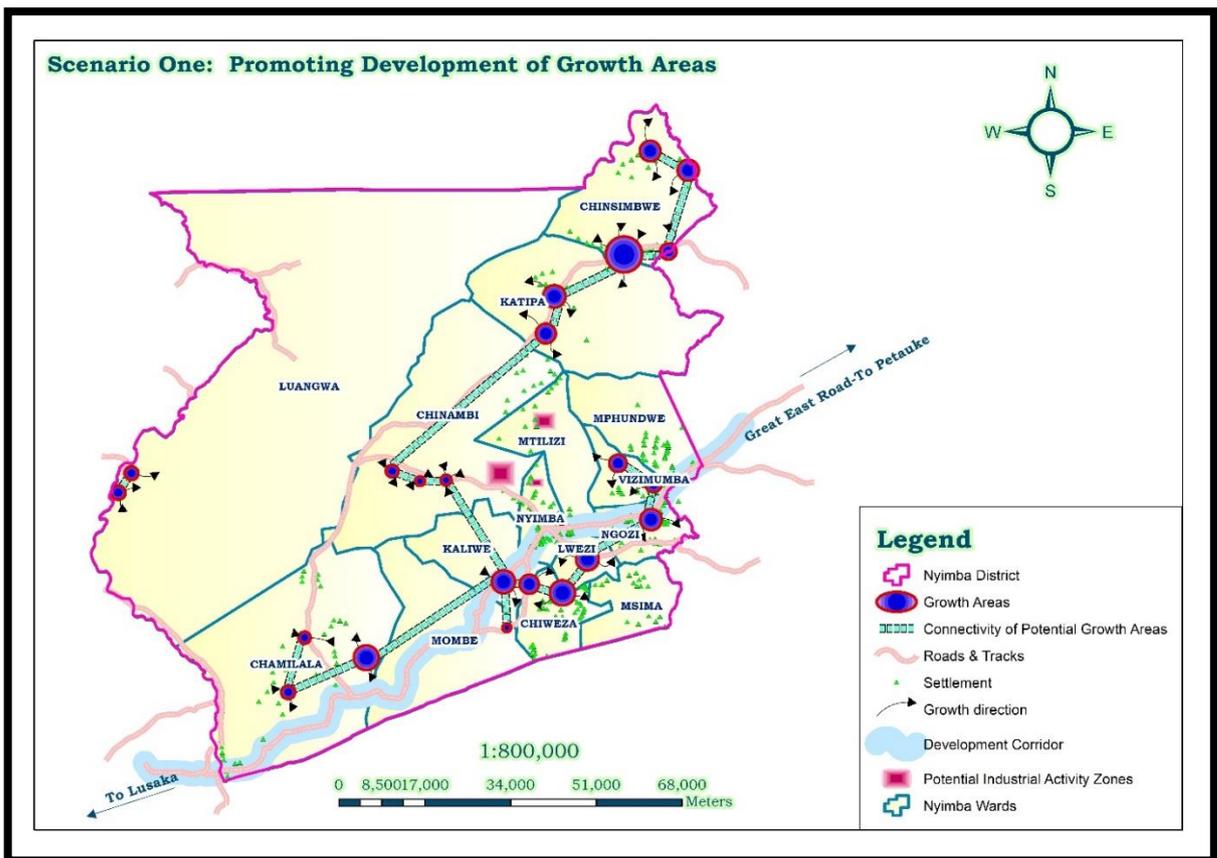
#### 3.3.1. Alternative Spatial Developments

Outlined below are the Spatial Development Scenarios that might be able to address the identified issues and deliver the Local Authority’s objectives.

##### 3.3.1.1. Scenario One: Promoting the Development of Growth Areas

In order to substantiate the call to leaving no one behind in development, the district had developed scenario one with the aim of promoting the competitive and comparative advantage through the promotion of value addition on local produce through the use of concepts such growth area, nodes, development corridors, containment and densification around the value addition region of the district while promoting local economic development and trade between Nyimba and other district in the province.

Map 13: Scenario One

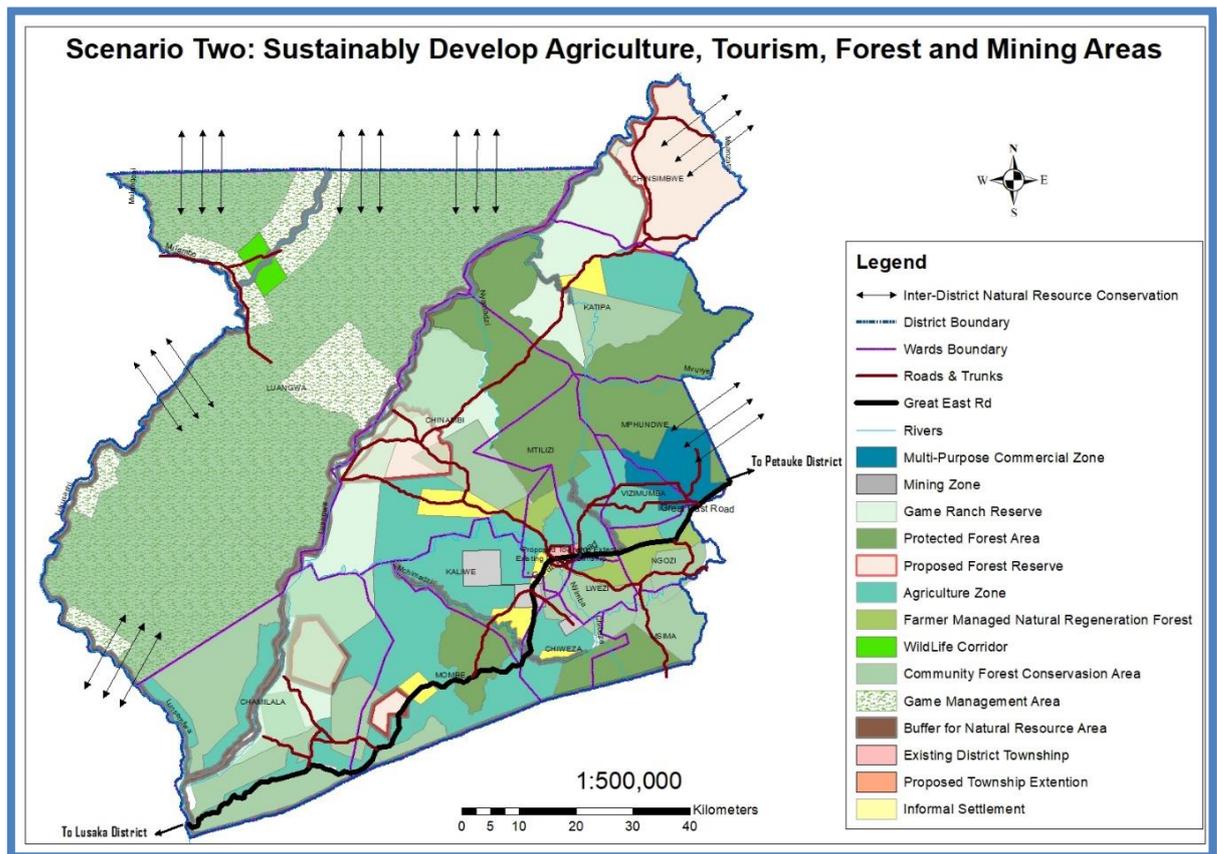


Source: Nyimba Town Council GIS

### 3.3.1.2. Scenario Two: Promoting the Development of Growth Areas

In order to promote diversification in the main stay of district economy, the district will enhance development in the tourism, agriculture, and forestry, and mining sector besides other potential investment areas. This is with the call to utilize all the available resources in a sustainable manner and building a more climate change resilient district.

**Map 14: Scenario Two**

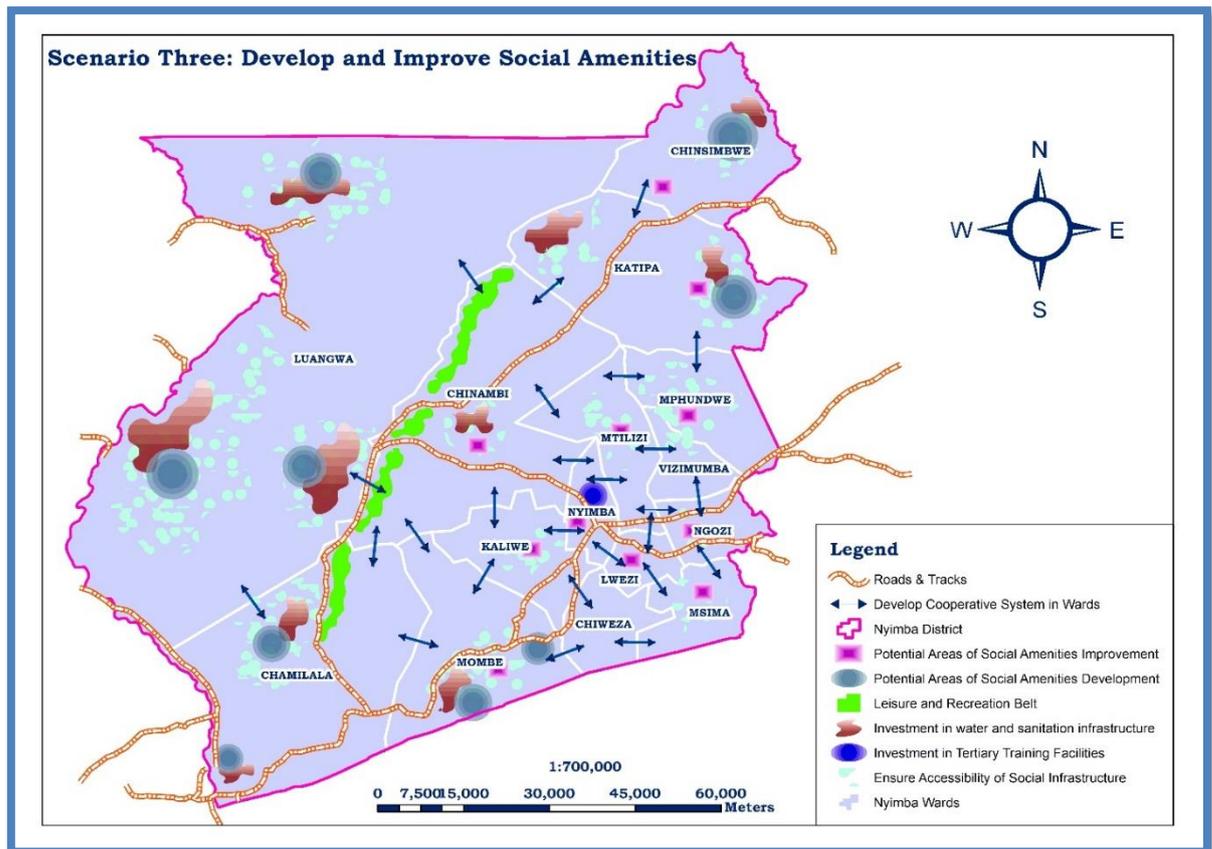


Source: Nyimba Town Council GIS

### 3.3.1.3. Scenario Three: To Develop and Improve Social Amenities

The development scenario aims to increase access to basic services such as education, health, environmental services and social protection. By using the concept of developing industries and trade areas, the idea is to strengthen service delivery through equitable distribution of education and health infrastructure in each ward to ensure that distances covered by population are within planned development schemes.

Map 15: Scenario Three



Source: Nyimba Town Council GIS

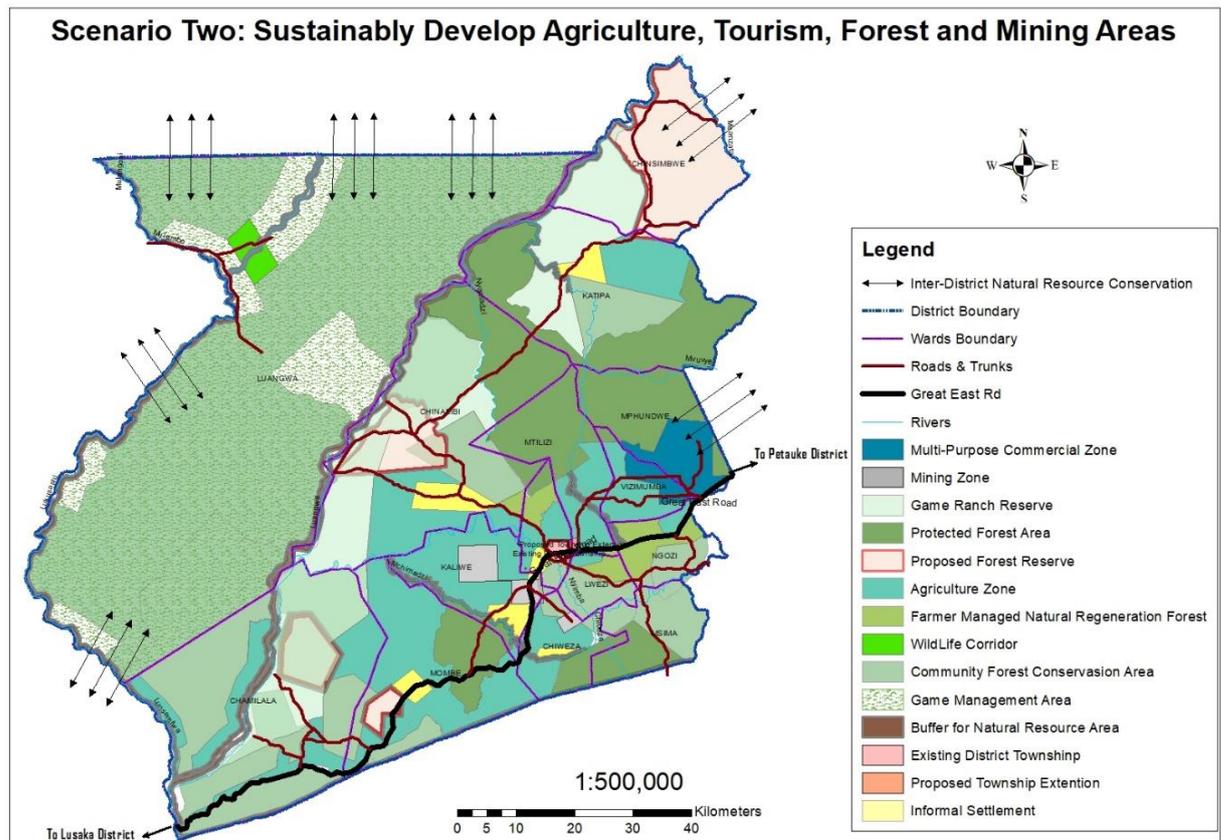
### 3.3.2. Chosen Spatial Developments

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

#### 3.3.2.1. Scenario Two: Sustainably Develop Agriculture, Forest, Tourism and Mining Areas

This concept focuses on unlocking the potential of agriculture, tourism, and mining areas, related services to derive economic benefit and growth from these resources. Nyimba is blessed with a number of potential investment areas in tourism and mining area, it is of importance to note that as the district we need to create an enabling environment to attract investments in the proposed development scenario. This scenario was selected based on the following factors: To improve local based tourism investment and management of wildlife resources; to improve management of forest resource and increase forest areas under protection; to increase agriculture productivity in the district and; to improve legal mining activities and mining investment.

Map 16: Chosen Scenario



Source: Nyimba Town Council GIS

### 3.4. Land Use Planning Policies and Proposals

In order to control and regulate development in IDP area which is the district in its entirety, all wards are proposed to prepare Local Area Plans (LAPs). This concept of planning is inclusive in nature such that all key stakeholders are involved such that decentralization is being actualized in terms planning.

#### 3.4.1. Protection of Areas of Environmental Sensitivity, Culture, and Historical Importance

The following Land Use Policies shall be developed for protection of areas of environmental sensitivity, Culture, and Historical Importance:

1. Prohibition of infrastructure development within 400 meters along major rivers and within 100 meters along stream and swampy areas.
2. Prohibition of cutting down of trees within the 500 meters along major rivers and 100 meters within minor rivers and streams.
3. Map and protect areas of cultural and historical importance.

### **3.4.2. Protection of National and Regional Interests**

The following Land Use Policies shall be developed to protect areas of national and regional interest:

1. Ensure that T4 road is well maintained for easy connectivity to other districts.
2. Protect the banks of Luangwa River and Lukusashi River.

### **3.4.3. Informal Settlements**

The following Land Use Policies will be developed to upgrade and control development in the informal settlements.

1. Provide access roads.
2. Prohibit development in swampy areas and areas near streams.
3. Building storm water drainages.
4. Improve Health and Education Infrastructures.

### **3.4.4. Land under Customary Ownership**

The following Land Use Policies shall be developed for areas under jurisdiction of Traditional Authorities:

1. Develop a Planning Agreement document for development of Housing, Commercial, and Industrial areas.
2. Help Traditional Leaders develop a land allocation map.

## PART FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

In order for the District Integration Development Plan to serve the people of Nyimba District, the identified programmes and strategies need to be implemented holistically. This part of the IDP will define the cost of implementing the programmes that has been identified in order to address the core problems that the district is facing.

### 4.1. Capital Investment Programme

The section below provides highlights on the costing for Capital Investment Programmes that will be required to implement the activities aimed at addressing the core problems and realizing the district goals and vision.

#### 4.1.1. Costing of Capital Investment Programmes

Table 24 below provides a comprehensive costing of projects and programmes identified in addressing the core problems affecting the growth of the districts in all the sectors of development implementations.

**Table 24: Costing of Capital Projects in the District**

<b>Development Goal 1: Managed and Protected Environment and Natural Resources for a Friendly Ecosystem</b>							
<i>Development Objective 1: To regulate and monitor all the exploitation of natural resources and industrial activities in the district by 2030</i>							
<b>Strategy 1: The LA will monitor and regulate the exploitation of all the industrial activities in the district within 10 years.</b>							
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Routine monitoring and inspections.	Improved management of natural resources.	150,000	165,000	181,500	199,650	219,615	915,765
Prosecution of illegal developers.	Compliance to natural management regulations.	20,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	122,102
<b>Strategy 2: Forest Department will monitor and control all exploitation of all the tree species in the district within 10 years</b>							
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Routine monitoring and inspections	Improved management of forest resources.	80,000	88,000	96,800	106,480	117,128	617,249

Confiscation of unpermitted exploited natural tree species	Reduced illegal exploitation of natural species	40,000	44,000	48,400	53,240	58,564	308,624
Prosecution of illegal developers	Ensure compliance of forest resources management	20,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	154,312

**Strategy 3: The LA will ensure that all industrial activities within the district adhere to environmental regulations within 2 years**

Activity	Activity Outputs	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Community Sensitizations	General public sensitized	100,000	120,000	-	-	-	220,000
Routine monitoring and inspections	Compliance to environmental Regulations	80,000	88,000	-	-	-	168,000
Legal enforcement of industries violating environmental regulations	Compliance to environmental Regulations	100,000	120,000	-	-	-	220,000

**Strategy 4: The LA will ensure that effluents and obnoxious substance from both domestic, commercial, and Industrial activities are disposed in a legally designated places and manner within 1 years**

Activity	Activity Outputs	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Community sensitizations	Sensitize community	40,000	44,000	48,400	53,240	58,564	244,204
Monitoring the disposal of industrial, commercial and domestic effluents	Proper disposal of effluents.	80,000	88,000	96,800	106,480	117,128	488,408
Prosecution of institutions violating waste management policy	Compliance to environmental policies.	20,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	122,102

Source: Nyimba Town Council Planning Department

**Development Goal 2: Managed and Regulated Forest Resources Exploitations in the District**

*Development Objective 1: To increase forest hectarage under community management to 50, 000 Ha in Nyimba by 2030*

**Strategy 1: Forest Department in collaboration with traditional leaders and the community will place 50,000 Ha under community forest management within 5 years**

Activity	Activity Outputs	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Conduct sensitization meetings with traditional leaders and community on natural resources management	Traditional leaders and communities are made aware of regulations and best practices.	100,000	110,000	111,100	122,210	134,431	577,741
Zoning of forests	All forests are zoned	150,000	165,000	181,500	199,650	219,615	915,765
Mapping and beacon placement around identified forests	To ensure that all forests are mapped and beacons	300,000	330,000	363,000	399,300	439,230	1,831,530
Formulate Community Forest Executive Committee	Community Forest Executive Established	200,000					200,000

*Development Objective 2: To reduce harvesting of wood and the production of charcoal by 30% in the district by 2030.*

**Strategy 1: Forest Department will regulate and set aside two charcoal production areas in the district within 10 years**

Activity	Activity Outputs	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Conduct public awareness on the impacts of unsustainable charcoal production on the environment, socio-economic and climate change.	The Public made aware of the impacts of unsustainable charcoal production	100,000	110,000	111,100	122,210	134,431	577,741

Identify two (2) charcoal production areas.	Two charcoal production areas identified.	-	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Draft guidelines on charcoal production.	Charcoal production guidelines developed	-	50,000	-	-	-	50,000

Source: Nyimba District Forest Office

<b>Development Goal 3: Explored, Protected, and Managed Protected Areas in the District</b>							
<i>Development Objective 1: To reduce and mitigate the increase of Human encroachment into protected areas to 50% by 2030</i>							
<b>Strategy 1: The DNPW will reduce the size of encroached GMA and Open Areas to 25% within 10 years.</b>							
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
To develop Game Management Plan for GMA	Game Management Plan Developed	150,000	165,000	181,500	199,650	219,615	915,765
To Develop Land Use Plans in GMA and Open Area	Land Use Plans for GMA and Open Areas developed	450,000	495,000	544,500	598,950	658,845	2,747,295
To relocate illegal settler from primary hunting blocks	Illegal settler from primary hunting blocks relocated	900,000	990,000	1,089,000	1,197,900	1,317,690	5,494,590

Source: Nyimba National Park and Wildlife Office

#### **Development Goal 4: Improved Power Distribution in Urban and Rural Part of the District for Sustainable Economic Development**

<i>Development Objective 1: To increase access to power connection to 98% both in rural and urban parts of the district to the national grid by 2030.</i>							
<b>Strategy 1: ZESCO will increase the number of domestic and commercial infrastructures connected to the national grid to 98% in urban areas within 10 years.</b>							
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Carry out community sensitization	Community sensitized	30,000	33,000	36,300	39,930	43,923	183,153
Promoting Connection Subsidies	Increased Connections	216,000	237,600	261,360	287,496	316,246	1,318,702

System Reinforcement	Increased Access to the national grid	1,500,000	1,650,000	1,815,000	1,996,500	2,196,150	9,157,650

**Strategy 2: ZESCO and REA to connect 80% of Peri-Urban and Rural Areas to the National Grid within ten (10) years**

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
ZESCO and REA to continue planning and promoting projects	Increased Access to the national grid	10,100,000	11,110,000	12,221,000	13,443,100	14,787,410	61,661,510
Promote the use of ready boards	Increased Connections	150,000	165,000	181,500	199,650	219,615	915,765
Promote connection subsidies	Increased Access to the national grid	150,000	165,000	181,500	199,650	219,615	915,765

***Development Objective 2: To promote the use of alternative energy sources and technologies to 70 % in the district by 2030***

**Strategy 1: The Ministry of Energy will increase sensitization on the use of alternative energy sources to 100% in the district within 5 years**

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Community Sensitization	Community Sensitized	20,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	122,102
Providing flexible measures when offsetting operating licenses in alternative renewable energy	Increased use of alternative renewable energy sources	20,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	122,102

**Strategy 2: The Ministry of Energy will provide 100% access to energy efficient technologies in the district within 10 years**

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Community Sensitization	Community Sensitized	20,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	122,102
Distributing of brochures and trucks	Community Sensitized	30,000	33,000	36,300	39,930	43,923	183,153

Reducing the cost of energy efficient technologies	Increased access to energy efficient technologies	30,000	33,000	36,300	39,930	43,923	183,153
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Source: Nyimba ZESCO Office

## Development Goal 5: Sustainable Housing Unit Supply in the District for Environmental, Social and Economic Benefits

**Development Objective 1: To provide a sustainable housing unit to meet the projected housing deficit of 14,617 in the district by the year 2030**

**Strategy 1: The LA will upgrade five (5) informal settlements namely Mtendere, Nyausali, Kapusa, Katenthe, and Ben compound within five (5) years**

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Community Sensitization	Security of land tenure	10,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	112,102
Surveying of Plots Parcels	Generating Site Plan	250,000	275,000	302,500	332,750	366,025	1,526,275
Layout Plan generation	Generate occupancy licenses	10,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	112,102
Grading of access roads	Improved road network	90,000	99,000	108,900	119,790	131,769	549,459

**Strategy 2: The LA will work with Ministry of lands will carry out a re-entry exercise for all undeveloped plot parcels in the district 18 months after offer within 5 years**

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Carry out a land audit exercise	To promote legal development	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	61,051
Re-entry exercise	To ensure all developers develop within the state time frame	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	61,051

**Strategy 3: Financial institutions will increase access to housing finance mortgages by 100% in the urban area within 5 years**

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Community Sensitizations	Community sensitized on the conditions to housing finance.	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	61,051

<b>Strategy 4: The LA to implement 30% women land allocation policy for housing development in the district within 10years</b>							
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Community Sensitization	To Empower women to have ownership of land	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	61,051

Source: Nyimba Town Council Planning Department

## Development Goal 6: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation Levels for Sustainable Development

<b>Development Objective 1: To develop and manage water resources in the district to 70% by 2030</b>							
<b>Strategy 1: The Department of Water Resource Development (DWRD) will construct one (1) major Dam and two (2) weirs in each chiefdom within ten (10) years.</b>							
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Sensitization Activities	Awareness Increased	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000
Formulate Dam Committees	Dam Committees Formulated	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	61,051
Construct Dams and Weirs	Dam and Weirs Constructed	54,000	58,320	62,985.60	68,024.45	73,466.40	316,796.45
<b>Strategy 2: The DWRD will promote Research and Development in water resources and management by 100% within ten years</b>							
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Research and development promotion	New technologies and Innovations	20,000	-	-	-	30,000	50,000
<b>Strategy 3: The DWRD will map aquifer to enhance ground water management in the district by 100% within 5 years</b>							
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Aquifer explorations and development.	Increase knowledge on water ground water sources	200,000	-	-	-	300,000	500,000

Aquifer identification and mapping.	To develop aquifer maps	100,000	-	-	-	150,000	250,000
<b>Strategy 4: The DWRD will promote alternative financing for water resources development and management in the district by 100% within 10 years</b>							
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Promotion of water resources financing from donors, NGOs and Investors through Public Private Partnership (PPP)	Increase water investment	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	61,051
<i>Development Objective 2: To improve water reticulation system and sanitation in the urban part of the district to 95% by 2030.</i>							
<b>Strategy 1: EWSCO will connect 100% households in the urban parts of the district safe and clean water supply within 5 years.</b>							
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Connect all households to water supply in the urban/peri-urban setup	Increased access a water supply	2,484,820.80	2,749,811.33	3,370,801.87	3,729,683.62	15,379,740.74	15,379,740.74
<b>Strategy 2: EWSCO will construct and connect a sewer network system in the urban part of the district by 60% within 10 years</b>							
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Formulate Sensitization Committee	Increased Knowledge Sharing and Awareness	108,000	116,640	125,971.20	146,932.81	633,592.90	633,592.90
Connect all households to the sewer system	Improve waste management	14,908,924.80	16,498,867.97	18,267,738.76	20,224,811.20	92,278,444.43	92,278,444.43
<i>Development Objective 3: To increase the number of rural households accessing clean and safe water supply to 90% by 2030.</i>							
<b>Strategy 1: The RWSP will provide 90% rural householder access to clean and safe water within five years</b>							

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Drill 30 boreholes and upgrade to mechanized systems that will cover a larger population.	Increased access to water supply	750,000	185,000	190,000	400,000	900,000	2,425,000
Sensitize beneficiaries on Operations and Maintenance for sustainability of water facility established.	Capacity build the beneficiaries on operations and maintenance for sustainability of water facility established		10,000	20,000	35,000	40,000	105,000
Distribution of chlorine	Increased access for safe water to drink	40,000		43,000	45,000	55,000	183,000

***Development Objective 4: To attain 100% sanitation and hygiene levels in the district by 2030***

**Strategy 1: The DWASHE committee will provide all the households in the district with information about the link between health and sanitation within three (3) years**

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Orientation of DWASH committee	Increased access to sharing and awareness on WASH	45,000	-	-	-	-	45,000
Training of traditional leaders	Increased access to sharing and awareness	25,000	-	-	42,000	-	67,000
Training of Community Champions/Area Pump Minder	Capacity build the community champion or area pump minder	23,000		30,000	-	-	53,000
Training V-WASHE committees	Capacity build the V-WASHE committee	10,000	13,000	12,000	13,000	15,000	63,000

*Source: Nyimba Department of Water Resource Management Office*

**Development Goal 7: Increased Crop Yield and Healthy livestock in the District for Poverty Reduction**

**Development Objective 1: To increase agricultural production and productivity of five major crops by 100 % in Nyimba district by 2030.**

**Strategy 1: The Ministry of Agriculture [MoA] in conjunction with stakeholders will increase from 60 % to 100 % the promotion in the use of improved and certified seed in crop production in Nyimba district within five years**

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Produce and disseminate brochures on improved seed	Dissemination of Improved seed information increased	10,000	11000	12,100	13,310	14,641	61,051
Field demonstrations establishment	Farmers trained on improved seed utilization	30,000	33,000	36,300	39,930	43,923	183,153
Conduct field days to show case the technologies	Farmers trained on improved seed utilization	25,000	27500	30,250	33,275	36,602.50	152,628
Conduct mini trainings planting, fertilizer application and weeding stages	Cultural practices by farmers improved	35,000	38500	42,350	46,585	51,243.50	213,679

**Strategy 2: The MoA in conjunction with stakeholders will increase the promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture from 70 % to 100 % in the 24 agricultural camps of Nyimba district by 2025**

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Training smallholder farmers and staff in Climate Smart Agriculture technologies	Knowledge on climate change mitigation and adaptation to farmers and staff increased	18,000	19,800	21,780	23,958	26,353.80	109,892
Establishment of farmer field schools to expose farmers to various CSA protocols	Knowledge on climate change mitigation to farmers increased	24,000	26,400	29,040	31,944	35,138.40	146,522

**Strategy 3: MoA in conjunction with stakeholders will promote investment in appropriate & cost-effective irrigation technologies by 40 % in Nyimba district within five years**

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
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		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Establish smallholder low cost community irrigation facilities – Mulira and Nsaika Village Schemes 2	Land under irrigation increased	800,000	880,000	968,000	1,064,800	1,171,280	3,204,080
Training smallholder farmers and staff in irrigation management system.	Knowledge on irrigation management increased	25,000	27,500	30,250	33275	36602.5	152,628
<b>Development Objective 2: To improve food and nutrition status of about 50% people in the district by 2030</b>							
<b>Strategy 1: MoA in collaboration with stakeholders will increase to 50 % the diversification of agricultural production &amp; utilization of four crops other than maize in the district within 5years</b>							
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Conduct training in food processing and nutrition.	Farmer's agro processing capacity strengthened	24,000	26400	29040	31944	35138.4	146,522
Conduct food fare to expose the community to various menus	Farmer's knowledge on dietary diversity increased	15,000	16,500	18,150	19,965	21,961.5	91,577
Promote cultivation with stakeholders will increase to 50% on farm agro-processing, value addition and reduce post-harvest loss 24 camps with 5 years.	Knowledge on crop diversification promoted	20,000	22000	24200	26620	29282	122,102
<b>Strategy 2: The MoA in collaboration with stakeholders will increase to 50 % on-farm agro processing, value addition and reduce post-harvest losses in 24 camps within 5 years</b>							
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Training farmers in agro-processing, value addition and farm storage	Farmer's agro processing capacity strengthened	12,000	13,200	14,520	15,972	17,569.2	73,261

Distribute hermetic bags and metal silos	Postharvest losses reduced	72,000	79200	87120	95832	105415.2	439,567
<b><i>Development Objective 3: To increase the resilience of farmers to effects of Climate Change to 50% in the district by 2030</i></b>							
<b>Strategy 1: MoA in collaboration with stakeholders will increase awareness on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation measures by 100 % in the district within 5 years</b>							
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Conduct awareness campaigns on climate on climate change mitigation and adaptation	Utilization of climate data and information improved	24,000	26,400	29,040	31,944	35,138.4	146,522
Train stakeholders in climate risk assessment	Increased stakeholder engagement	12,000	13200	13203	14523.3	15975.63	68,902
<b>Strategy 2: MoA in collaboration with Zambia Meteorological Department will strengthen existing early warning systems to 100% by 2030</b>							
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Training of agriculture officers in early warning system (Surveillance, data collation and reporting).	Knowledge on early warning systems improved	20,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	122,102
Installation of early warning equipment-rain gauges and fall armyworm traps.	Coverage of early warning information increased	50,000	55000	60500	66550	73205	305,255
<b><i>Development Objective 4: To promote animal health and productive efficiency of livestock to 80 % in the district by 2030</i></b>							
<b>Strategy 1: Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MFL) in conjunction with stakeholders will control livestock diseases and vectors to 100 % by 2030</b>							
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	

Conduct vaccinations against East Coast fever, Trypanosomiasis Lumpy skin, New castle disease, African Swine Fever disease	Prevention of possible Livestock disease outbreaks	300,000	320,000	340,000	360,000	380,000	1,700,000
Spraying/dipping to control ticks	Livestock disease vectors controlled	12,000	15,000	18,000	21,000	24,000	90,000
Livestock training on disease control	Livestock disease awareness and management knowledge increased to livestock farmers	60,000	63,000	66,000	69,000	72,000	330,000
Livestock disease surveillance to determine the disease prevalence	Disease incidences known and reduced	20,000	25,000	30,000	35,000	40,000	150,000

**Strategy 2: MFL in conjunction with stakeholders to enhance sustainable management of livestock by 60 % in Nyimba district by 2025**

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Restock 2,500 local chickens and 2,000 local goats	Empowering vulnerable but viable households	200,000	205,000	210,000	215,000	220,000	1,050,000
Conduct livestock production training to livestock farmers	To equip livestock farmers with basic management of rearing livestock	60,000	65,000	70,000	75,000	80,000	360,000
Establishment of livestock demonstrations	To showcase best practices of rearing livestock	20,000	23,000	26,000	29,000	32,000	130,000
Conduct field days and market linkage	To show case improved technologies	20,000	23,000	26,000	29,000	32,000	130,000
Cultivation of improved pastures	To preserve folder banks for livestock	30,000	35,000	40,000	45,000	50,000	200,000

Source: Nyimba District Agriculture Coordination Office

## Development Goal 8: Regulated and Managed Mining Activities in the District for Economic Growth

<i>Development Objective 1: To legalize, regulate and promote the growth of all mining activities in the district by 2030</i>							
<b>Strategy 1: LA to enhance the growth of the all the mining activities in the district within 10 years</b>							
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Mapping of all mining activities in the district	Mining activities mapped and map produced		300,000	-	-	-	300,000
Conduct sensitization on the procedures regarding legalization of mining activities	Increased awareness and knowledge on producers on legalizing mining activities	40,000	44,000	48,400	53,240	58,564	244,204
Develop a legal framework for establishment and development of mining activities in the district	Legal framework for mining activities developed	150,000	-	-	-	-	150,000
Conduction monitoring and development	Ensure compliance with the mining regulations	50,000	55,000	60,500	66,550	73,205	305,255

Source: Nyimba Town Council Planning Department

## Development Goal 9: Enhanced Healthy Service Provision through Improved and Efficient Health Care System in the District

<i>Development Objective 1: To ensure that at least 80% of essential drugs and vaccines are available in all healthcare facilities by 2025</i>							
<b>Strategy 1: Ministry of Health will increase the number of community health workers and health facilities reporting full availability of medicines to 100% within 3 years</b>							
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Provide reporting tools and equipment's to CHWs and CRVs	Consistent report by CHWs and CBVs	63,000	69,300	76,230	83,853	92,238	384,621

Conduct routine inspections on availability of reporting tools and equipment's in health facilities	Improved reporting system from health care facilities	18,827	20,710	22,781	25,059	27,565	114,943
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**Strategy 2: The District Health Office will promptly distribute drugs supplied by medical stores to at least 95% of health care facilities within 10 years**

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Supply drugs to all healthcare facilities in the district	Increase drug availability in health cares within the district	50,400	55,400	60,984	67,082	73,791	307,697
Drug dispensing monitoring every week	Improved drug dispensing	43,000	47,300	52,030	57,233	62,956	262,519
Routine inspection of medical stores and health facilities on availability of essential drugs	Updated drug inventory	15,400	16,940	18,634	20,497	22,547	94,019

**Strategy 3: DHO and Cooperating partners to ensure that there is a dedicated utility for distribution and monitoring of drugs and medicine to all health facilities within 10 years 2030**

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
MOH with cooperating partners to ensure procurement of 5 utility vehicles	Efficient distribution of drugs and medicines to health facilities	340000	374,000	411,400	452,540	497,794	2,075,734

*Development Objective 2: To ensure that all healthcare facilities in the district have the required number of qualified healthcare providers within ten (10) years*

**Strategy 1: The Ministry of Health with stakeholders will increase the knowledge base of Community Health workers and community Based volunteers on health-related illnesses to 95% by aligning health educational programs within 3 years**

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
DHO to conduct training of CHWs and CBVs on different communicable and non-communicable	Increased knowledge base among CHWs and CBVs on communicable and non-	59,700	65,670	72,237	79,460.70	874,068	3,644,745

diseases at least twice a year	communicable diseases						
Provide IEC materials and refresher training to CHWs and CBVs	Informed CHWs and CBVs	68,760	75,636	83,200	91,520	100,672	419,787
<b>Strategy 2: The Ministry Of health will increase staffing levels to 80% in health facilities in line with Health Legacy Goal Number 3 within five years</b>							
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Recruitment of more healthcare personnel's	Increase staffing levels within the health facilities						
Sponsor unskilled for professional training	Increased skilled staff in health facilities	200,000	220,000	242,000	266,200	292,820	1,211,020
<b>Strategy 3: The Ministry of Health to introduce additional incentives to attract and retain health workers in remote rural facilities within 5 years</b>							
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Increase rural/remote hardship allowance	Retain health care providers in rural facilities						
Provide standard housing facilities	Attract healthcare providers in rural health facilities	750,000	825,000	907,500	998,250	1,0978,075	4,578,825
Provide dedicated vehicles to remote facilities	Increased accessibility to the remote health care facilities						
<b>Development Objective 3: To build healthcare infrastructure to cover at least 80% of the district population by 2030</b>							
<b>Strategy 1: Ministry of Health and Cooperating partners will upgrade 80% primary Healthcare units into Health Posts and Clinics within 10 years</b>							
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Construct modern primary healthcare posts to replace PHCU	Reduced catchment radius for existing facilities	450,000	495,000	544,500	598,950	658,845	2,747,295

Assign qualified staffs to the ungraded PHCP	Staffs deployed	15,000	16,500	18,150	19,962	21,962	91,577
<b>Strategy 2: The Ministry of Health and Cooperating Partners will ensure construction of healthcare facilities to raise the coverage to 90% within 10 years</b>							
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Construction of new healthcare facilities	Increased coverage of health care services	900,000	990,000	1,089,000	1,197,900	1,317,690	5,494,590
Equip new healthcare facilities with essential medicines, drugs and equipment's	Provide effective health care services	100,000	110,000	121,000	133,100	146,410	610,510
Deploy healthcare providers to the newly construct healthcare facilities	Adequate health care services	15,000	16,500	18,150	19,965	21,962	91,577

Source: Nyimba District Health Department

## Development Goal 10: Enhanced Education Services with a Reduced Illiteracy Level

<i>Objective 1: To ensure that all the communities in the district have access to quality education services by 2030</i>							
<b>Strategy 1: The MoGE and stakeholders to construct minimum of two secondary and eight primary schools in the district within 10 years</b>							
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Community Sensitization	Community Sensitized	-	40,000	-	-	-	40,000
Mobilization of 25% upfront materials	Upfront Materials Contributed	-	1,500	-	-	-	1,500
Construction of the proposed two secondary schools	Number of Secondary Schools Increased	-	-	-	-	4,000,000	4,000,000
<b>Strategy 2: The MoGE and stakeholders to upgrade 12 community schools to primary schools in the district within 10 years</b>							
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Submission of the 12 schools to	Community schools upgraded	45,000	49,500	54,450	59,895	65,885	274,730

Ministry of General Education for upgrading	to primary schools						
Community Sensitization	Community Awareness Increased	40,000	44,000	48,400	53,240	58,564	244,204

**Strategy 3: The MoGE and stakeholders to ensure that all primary schools have early childhood education centres within 10 years**

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Community Sensitization	Community Awareness Increased	300,000	330,000	363,000	399,300	439,230	1,831,530
Facilitate the establishment of annexed stand-alone and low-cost community modes of early childhood education centres	Early Childhood Education centres established	1,500,000	1,650,000	1,815,000	1,996,500	2,196,150	9,157,650

*Objective 2: To improve school infrastructures and facilities in the district to 80% within 10 years*

**Strategy 1: The MoGE and stakeholders to ensure that all schools in the district have WASH facilities within 5 years**

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Conduct orientation trainings for SHN Coordinators in all schools across the district	SHN Coordinators Orientated	150,000	165,000	181,500	199,650	219,615	915,765
Revamp School WASH club in all school across the district	WASH Club Revamped	100,000	110,000	121,000	133,100	146,410	610,510

**Strategy 2: The MoGE and stakeholders to increase the number of classroom blocks and staff accommodation in the district within 10 years**

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Sensitization Meetings	Awareness Increased	1,500	1,650	1,815	1,997	2,196	9,158

Expansion of classrooms and staff accommodation	Classrooms and staff accommodation increased	800,000	880,000	968,000	1,064,800	1,171,280	4,884,080
Mobilization of upfront materials	Increased community ownership	1,500	1,650	1,815	1,997	2,196	9,158

**Strategy 3: The MoGE and stakeholders to ensure that all schools have recreational facilities in the district within 10 years**

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Conduct Stakeholder Meetings	Increased stakeholder participation	35,000	38,500	42,350	46,585	51,244	213,679
Construction recreational facilities	Increase curriculum activities	21,000	23,100	25,410	27,951	30,764	128,207
Mobilization of upfront materials	Increased community ownership	10,500	11,500	12,705	13,976	15,373	64,104

**Strategy 4: The MoGE and stakeholders to ensure that all school have adequate teaching and learning materials in the district within 10 years**

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Identification of needed materials	Materials needed identified	1,500	1,650	1,815	1,997	2,196	9,158
Sensitize all secondary schools on the acquisition of teaching and learning materials	Increased quality of education	19,500	21,450	23,955	25,955	28,550	119,049

Source: Nyimba District Education Board

**Development Goal 11: Enhanced Social Protection for Social Inclusion**

*Development Objective 1: To reduce extreme poverty and destitution among vulnerable and poor households to 30% in Nyimba district within 10 years*

**Strategy 1: The MCDSS to engage collaborating partners in order to increase funding for all social protection programmes within 5 years**

Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	

Community sensitization	Enhance understanding of social protection	20,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	122,102
Scale up social cash transfer program in the district from 6466 beneficiaries to 8000 beneficiaries.	Increased access to social protection	60,000	66,000	72,000	79,860	87,846	366,306
Scale up Support Women Livelihood from 1630 beneficiaries to 4500 beneficiaries	Increased access to social protection	60,000	66,000	72,000	79,860	87,846	366,306
Retargeting 780 potential beneficiaries for Keeping Girls in School	Increased access to education	60,000	66,000	72,000	79,860	87,846	366,306
<b>Strategy 2: The MCDSS and stakeholders to strengthen coordination of social protection systems to 100% in the district within 10 years</b>							
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Develop District Social Protection committee.	Formalized social protection structure		5000	5500	-	73,205	105,000
Conduct stakeholder meeting.	Bridge knowledge gap among stakeholders on social protection issues	20,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	122,102
Hold quarterly review meeting for the committee.	Review all district social protection issues and activities.	20,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	122,102
<b>Strategy 3: The MCDSS and stakeholder to train 30,000 vulnerable but viable persons in the district in entrepreneurship skills within 10 years</b>							
Activity	Activity Output	Cost Per Year (ZMW)					Total (ZMW)
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Community sensitization	Create awareness on various entrepreneurship issues.	20,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	122,102

Train at least 250 vulnerable persons in entrepreneurship skills every monthly across the district.	A resilient the vulnerable persons.	60,000	66,000	72,000	79,860	87,846	366,306
Form and Train 1,500 saving groups across the district.	Increased financial inclusion of the most vulnerable	60,000	66,000	72,000	79,860	87,846	366,306

Source: District Social Welfare Office

## Development Goal 12: Good Communication Infrastructure for Efficient Service Delivery

**Development Objective 1: To develop an integrated transport system that supports socio-economic development and road safety in the district by 2030**

**Strategy 1: The LA in collaboration with RDA will develop a modern road network and storm water drainage system by upgrading 50% of township roads to bituminous standard and 80% of the feeder roads by 2030.**

Construction of a modern road network and storm water drainage system.	To upgrade township roads to bituminous standard and provide adequate storm water drainage system	27,000,000	30,000,000	39,025,000	43,512,875	48,516,856	188,054,730
Gravelling of feeder roads.	To enhance road transport connectivity of far flung areas to the CBD	80,000,000	89,200,000	99,458,000	110,895,670	123,648,672	503,202,342
Routine maintenance of Township Roads	To ensure that the bituminous roads are maintained				5,000,000	5,575,000	10,575,000

**Strategy 2: The LA together with stakeholders will work toward the establishment of the intra-bus routes in the township and to all the four (4) chiefdoms within the district to 100% by 2030.**

Establishment of intra bus routes within the township and the four chiefdoms	Establishment of designated bus station and bus bays within the township		1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000		4,500,000
	Rehabilitation of existing main bus station	100,000,000	200,000,000	300,000,000	400,000,000	500,000,000	1,500,000
Stakeholder engagements on the	Bridge knowledge			30,000	33,450	37,297	100,747

establishment of intra bus routes	gap among stakeholders on importance of intra bus routes						
<b>Strategy 3: The LA together with RDA will provide for cycle tracks and pedestrian walkways to incorporate on at least 80% of urban roads within the district by 2030.</b>							
Design cycle tracks and pedestrian walkways.	Ensure that all cyclist and pedestrians have their own path way to avoid accidents		500,000	600,000	700,000	800,000	2,600,000
Sensitization on intermediate means of transport	Bridge knowledge gap among stakeholders on importance of intermediate means of transport and road safety	50,000	56,000	62,000	69,860	77,846	315,706
<b>Strategy 4: LA in collaboration with stakeholders to strengthen the capacity of district in the road sector by providing a complete set of road maintenance plant and equipment by 2030.</b>							
Procure road maintenance equipment.	To ensure that the LA is fully equipped to carry out Road maintenance works		1,500,000	2,000,000	3,000,000		6,500,000
Staff development for institutions in the road sector	To ensure that staff undergo training in road maintenance		20,000	25,000	30,000	35,000	110,000
<b>Strategy 5: The LA will promote Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and direct investment in road construction and maintenance by 2030.</b>							
Engagement meetings with investors on the need contribute to road construction	To ensure that stakeholders who are operating Safari lodges and Mines partner with the LA to construct and maintain roads		30,000	35,000	40,000	45,000	150,000
<i>Development Objective 2: To improve radio and communication services in the district to 100% by 2030</i>							
<b>Strategy 1: LA with ZICTA will provide an enabling environment for service providers to invest in Information and Technology Infrastructure to 100% by 2030.</b>							

Construct modern towers and upgrade existing ICT infrastructure	To ensure that all areas within the district have a good mobile, radio and TV network coverage	1,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	100,000,000	112,000,000
Advertise the district potential investment in the communication.	To ensure that investors are aware of the potential of ICT investment in the district	10,000	100,000			100,000	210,000
<b>Strategy 2: The LA will ensure that all new residential and business areas planned in aiding the establishment of a modern address system to 100% by 2030.</b>							
Number all houses and provide road name tags in the district.	To ensure that all areas in the district are easily located		100,000	150,000	150,000		400,000

Source: Nyimba Town Council, Works Department

## 4.2. Local Authority's Financial Plan

Preparation of a Financial Plan ensures that recurrent expenses for the implementation of the IDP are budgeted for. It reflects standard operational budgets which local authority will incur and relates to Nyimba Town Council functions of service provisions to the district.

### 4.2.1. Revenue Collection Efficiency of the Nyimba Town Council

The section below provides details of Nyimba Town Council revenue collection efficiency.

#### 4.2.1.1. Assessment of Current and Potential Revenue Streams

Nyimba Town Council revenue is low due to low levels of compliancy when it comes to payments of rates and levies by business owners in the district. The council has revenue collection methods indicates that there are ten (10) Revenue Collectors are on permanent establishment and two (2) revenue agents that have been contracted. Sources of revenue includes Property Rates, Business Levy, and Grain Levy among many others.

#### 4.2.1.2. Own Sources of Revenue (OSR)

A major component of the Nyimba Town Council's revenue streams includes:

1. Lease and sale of Council land;
2. Property rates and taxes;
3. Business and Personal Levies;

4. Local Government Equalization Fund (LGEF) and Constituency Development Fund (CDF);

#### **4.2.2. External Sources of Revenues for Implementation**

The implementation of Nyimba IDP will mainly depend on funding from the Government, Donor Agencies, and Private Investors. The council receives Constituency Development Funds (CDF) for community driven projects, the Local Government Equalization Fund (LGEF), Grants-in-lieu of rates for implementation of Capital Projects and Developmental Programmes.

#### **4.2.3. Assessment of the Revenue Base 2021 - 2025**

Assessment of the Local Authority revenue base for the period between 2021 – 2025 to aid in the implementation of IDP Priorities, Strategies and Programmes entails that, the Income generated from local revenues base is not adequate to facilitate the IDP implementation programme.

#### **4.2.4. Main Factors affecting Revenue Collection and Management**

Main factors affecting revenue collection in the district is lack of transport, inadequate staff and lack of awareness on the importance of residents and business owners to pay rates and taxes. Furthermore, the council does not have proper mechanisms to know if all revenue has been collected and if all revenue has been accounted for.

#### **4.2.5. Programmes for the Preparation of Local Area Plans**

Nyimba Town Council shall develop Local Area Plans for the IDP from 2021 onward as outlined below:

**Phase 1: Urban Renewal (2021 – 2022)**

**Phase 2: New Development (2021 – 2023)**

**Phase 3: Linking the Wards (2022 – 2025)**

### 4.3. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Including Key Performance Indicators

Effective programme implementation demand for a sound monitoring and evaluation plan. This is essential as it guide the direction of programmes and project and help to assess its viability in relation to the changing environment within which the programme is been implemented. Given the relevance of the monitoring and evaluation plan, Table 25 provide the outline of what will guide the assessment of programmes to be implemented.

**Table 25: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan**

Development Goal 1: Managed and Protected Environment and Natural Resources for a Friendly Ecosystem							Indicator	Source of Information	Frequency
Development Objective 1	To regulate and monitor all the exploitation of natural resources and industrial activities in the district by 2030.								
Strategies	Programme Output	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
The LA will monitor and regulate the exploitation of all the industrial activities in the district within 10 years.	Routine monitoring and inspections.	40 inspections	No. of inspections conducted	LA	Quarterly				
	Prosecution of illegal developers.	8 illegal developers	No. of illegal developers prosecuted	LA or Local Court	Annual				
Forest Department will monitor and control all exploitation of all the tree species in the district within 10 years.	Routine monitoring and inspections	32 Inspections	32 Inspections	32 Inspections	32 Inspections	32 Inspections	No. of inspections conducted	LA or Forest Department	Quarterly
	Confiscation of unpermitted exploited natural tree species	16 Confiscation Patrols	No of Confiscation Patrols Conducted	LA or Forest Department	Quarterly				

	Prosecution of illegal developers	8 illegal developers	8 illegal developers	8 illegal developers	8 illegal developers	8 illegal developers	No. of illegal developers prosecuted	LA or Local Court	Annual
The LA will ensure that all industrial activities within the district adhere to environmental regulations within 2 years.	Community Sensitizations	100 community Sanitization meetings	100 community Sanitization meetings				No. of sanitization meetings conducted	LA	Quarterly
	Routine monitoring and inspections	32 Inspections	32 Inspections	32 Inspections	32 Inspections	32 Inspections	No. of inspections conducted	LA	Quarterly
	Legal enforcement of industries violating environmental regulations	40 enforcements.					No. of enforcement conducted.	LA or ZEMA	Annual
The LA will ensure that effluents and obnoxious substance from both domestic, commercial, and Industrial activities are disposed in a legally designated places and manner within 10 years.	Community sensitizations	24 sanitization meetings	24 sanitization meetings	24 sanitization meetings	24 sanitization meetings	24 sanitization meetings	No. of sanitization meeting conducted.	LA	Quarterly
	Monitoring the disposal of industrial, commercial and domestic effluents	16 inspections	16 inspections	16 inspections	16 inspections	16 inspections	No. of inspections conducted.	LA	Quarterly
	Prosecution of institutions violating waste management policy	16 prosecutions	16 prosecutions	16 prosecutions	16 prosecutions	16 prosecutions	No. of waste management policy violated.	LA or Local Court	Quarterly

<b>Development Goal: Managed and Regulated Forest Resources Exploitations in the District</b>									
<b>Development Objective 1: To increase forest hectarage under community management to 50, 000 Ha in Nyimba by 2030</b>									
Forest Department in collaboration with traditional leaders and the community will place 50,000 Ha under community forest management within 5 years.	Conduct sensitization meetings with traditional leaders and the community on natural resources management	100 meetings	No. of meetings conducted	Forest Department or LA	Quarterly				
	Zoning of forests areas	2 forest zoned	No. of forest areas zoned	Forest Department	Annual				
	Mapping and beacon placement around identified forests	1 forest mapped and beacons	No. of forest mapped and beacons	Forest Department	Annual				
	Formulate Community Forest Executive Committee	2 community forest executive committee formulated	No. of community forest executive committee formulated	Forest Department	Annual				
<b>Development Objective 2: To reduce harvesting of wood and the production of charcoal by 30% in the district by 2030.</b>									
Forest Department will regulate and set aside two	The Public should be aware of the impacts of	16 awareness campaign meetings	No. of awareness meeting conducted	Forest Department	Quarterly				

charcoal production areas in the district within 10 years.	unsustainable charcoal production								
	Two charcoal production areas identified.	2 Charcoal Production areas identified					No. of charcoal production area identified	Forest Department	Annual
	Charcoal production guidelines developed	1 guideline Manuel produced					No. of Manuel guideline	Forest Department	Once
<b>Development Goal: Explored, Protected, and Managed Protected Areas in the District</b>									
<b>Development Objective 1: To reduce and mitigate the increase of Human encroachment into protected areas to 50% by 2030</b>									
The DNPW will reduce the size of encroached GMA and Open Areas to 25% within 10 years.	To develop Game Management Plan for GMA					1 Plan	No. of Plans developed	DNPW	Once every % years
	To Develop Land Use Plans in GMA and Open Area					1 Plan	No. of Plans developed	DNPW	Once every year
	To relocate illegal settler from primary hunting blocks	2 Relocation activities	2 Relocation activities	2 Relocation activities	2 Relocation activities	2 Relocation activities	No. of relocation activities conducted	DNPW	Bi-Annuall
<b>Development Goal 3: Improved Power Distribution in Urban and Rural Part of the District for Sustainable Economic Development</b>									
<b>Development Objective 1: To increase access to power connection to 98% both in rural and urban parts of the district to the national grid by 2030.</b>									

ZESCO will increase the number of domestic and commercial infrastructures connected to the national grid to 98% in urban areas within 10 years.	Carry out community sensitization	12 meetings	No. of sensitization meetings conducted	ZESCO	Biannual				
	Promoting Connection Subsidies	200 Applicants	No. of applicants accessing connection subsidies	ZESCO	Annual				
	System Reinforcement	3 Reinforcements	No. of System Reinforcements Installed	ZESCO and REA	Annual				
ZESCO and REA to connect 80% of peri-urban and rural areas to the national grid within ten (10) years.	ZESCO and REA to continue planning and promoting projects	1 Project	No. of Project Conducted	ZESCO and REA	Annual				
	Promote the use of ready boards	100 ready boards	100 ready boards	100 ready boards	100 ready boards	100 ready boards	No. of ready boards used	ZESCO and REA	Annual
	Promote connection subsidies	200 applicants	No. of connection subsidies	ZESCO and REA	Annual				
<b>Development Objective 2: To promote the use of alternative energy sources and technologies to 70 % in the district by 2030</b>									
The Ministry of Energy will increase sensitization on the use of alternative energy sources	Community Sensitization	2 meetings	No. of						
	Providing flexible measures when offsetting operating	30							

to 100% in the district within 5 years.	licenses in alternative renewable energy.								
<b>Development Goal 1: Sustainable Housing Unit Supply in the District for Environmental, Social and Economic Benefits</b>									
<b>Development Objective 1: To provide a sustainable housing unit to meet the projected housing deficit of 14,617 in the district by the year 2030</b>									
Strategy 1: The LA will upgrade five (5) informal settlements namely Mtendere, Nyausali, Kapusa, Katenthe, and Ben compound within five (5) years.	Community Sensitization	20 Community sensitization meetings	No. of sanitization meetings conducted	LA	Quarterly				
	Surveying of Plots Parcels	10 Reconnaise	No. planning surveying works	LA	Quarterly				
	Layout Plan generation	150 Households	No. of Households picked	LA/Ministry of Lands	Annual				
	Grading of access roads	10 Km road graded	No. of Km road graded	LA	Annual				
The LA will work with Ministry of lands will carry out a re-entry exercise for all undeveloped plot parcels in the district 18 months after	Routine monitoring and inspections	2 Land Audit Inspections	2 Land Audit Inspections	2 Land Audit Inspections	2 Land Audit Inspection	2 Land Audit Inspection	No. of inspections conducted	LA or Ministry of Lands	Quarterly

offer within 5 years									
	Report for re entry	1 Inspection	1 Inspection	1 Inspection	1 Inspection	1 Inspection	No. of Parcels of Land Repossessed	LA or Ministry of Lands	Quarterly
The LA to implement 30% women land allocation policy for housing development in the district within 10 years	Community Sensitizations	100 community Sanitization meetings	100 community Sanitization meetings				No. of sanitization meetings conducted	LA	Quarterly
	Routine monitoring and inspections	10 Inspections	10 Inspections	10 Inspections	10 Inspections	10 Inspections	No. of inspections conducted	LA	Quarterly
<b>Development Goal 2: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation Levels for Sustainable Development</b>									
<b>Development Objective 1: To develop and manage water resources in the district to 70% by 2030.</b>									
The Department of Water Resource Development (DWRD) will construct one (1) major Dam and two (2) weirs in each chiefdom within ten (10) years.	Sensitization	4 Sensitization Meetings						DWRD	Annual
	Formulate dam committee	4 Meetings						DWRD	Annual
	Construct Dams and weirs	1 dam and 2 wires	1 dam and 2 wires	1 dam and 2 wires	1 dam and 2 wires	1 dam and 2 wires	No. of dams and wires constructed	DWRD	Annual

The DWRD will promote Research and Development in water resources and management by 100% within ten years	Research and development promotions	1 Research				1 Research	No. of research conducted	DWRD	Annual
The DWRD will map aquifers to enhance ground water management in the district by 100% within 5 years	Aquifer explorations and development.	3 Exploratory Drilling				3 Exploratory Drilling	No. of exploratory drillings conducted	DWRD	Annual
	Aquifer identification and mapping.	4 Aquifer Maps				4 Aquifer Maps	No. of Aquifer Maps Generated	DWRD	Annual
The DWRD will promote alternative financing for water resources development and management in the district by 100% within 10 years.	Promotion of water resources financing from donors, NGOs and Investors through Public Private Partnership (PPP)	1 Public Private Partnership (PPP)	No. of Public Private Partnership	DWRD	Annual				
<b>Development Objective 2: To improve water reticulation system and sanitation in the urban part of the district to 95% by 2030.</b>									

EWSCO will connect 100% households in the urban parts of the district safe and clean water supply within 5 years.	Connect all households to water supply in the urban/peri-urban setup	300 Household connecting's	No. Household connected	EWSCO	Monthly				
EWSCO will construct and connect a sewer network system in the urban part of the district by 60% within 10 years.	Formulate Sensitization Committee	5 Sanitization Committees	No. of Sanitization committees formulated	EWSCO	Annual				
	Connect all households to the sewer system	50 Households	No. of Households	EWSCO	Annual				
<b>Development Objective 3: To increase the number of rural households accessing clean and safe water supply to 90% by 2030.</b>									
The RWSP will provide 90% rural householder access to clean and safe water within five years.	Drill 30 boreholes and upgrade to mechanized systems that will cover a larger population.	6 Boreholes	No. of Boreholes drilled and mechanized	LA	Annual				
	Sensitize beneficiaries on Operations and Maintenance for sustainability of water facility established.	6 Meetings	No. of meetings Conducted	LA	Annual				

	Distribution of chlorine to	100 Households	No. of Households	LA	Annual				
<b>Development Objective 4: To attain 100% sanitation and hygiene levels in the district by 2030.</b>									
The DWASHE committee will provide all the households in the district with information about the link between health and sanitation within three (3) years.	Orientation of DWASH committee	4 Meetings	No. of meetings conducted	LA	Annual				
	Training of traditional leaders	1 Training					No. of Training conducted	LA	Once
	Training of Community Champions/Area Pump Minder	1 Training					No. of Training conducted	LA	Once
	Training V-WASHE committees	1 Training					No. of Training conducted	LA	Once
<b>Development Goal: Increased Crop Yield and Healthy livestock in the District for Poverty Reduction</b>									
<b>Development Objective 1: To increase agricultural production and productivity of five major crops by 100 % in Nyimba district by 2030.</b>									
The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in conjunction with stakeholders will increase the promotion in the use of improved and certified seed to 100% for crop production	Community sensitization on improved seed	2,400 brochures	No. of brochures produced	MoA	Quarterly				
	Set up field days to show case the trials	24 demos	No. of field demonstrations established	MoA	Annually				
	Conduct field days to show	24 field days	No. of field days conducted	MoA	Annually				

in the district within five (5) years.	case the technologies								
	Conduct mini trainings planting, fertilizer application and weeding stages	48 trainings	No. of mini trainings conducted	MoA	Quarterly				
MoA in conjunction with stakeholders will promote investment in appropriate and cost-effective irrigation technologies by 40 % in Nyimba district within five years.	Establish smallholder low cost community irrigation facilities-Mulira and Village Schemes	2 trainings	No. of trainings conducted	MoA	Bi-Annual				
	Training smallholder farmer and staff in irrigation management system	24 FFS	No. of FFS established	MoA	Annually				
<b>Development Objective 2: To improve food and nutrition status of about 50% people in the district by 2030</b>									
MoA in collaboration with stakeholders will increase to 50 % the diversification of agricultural production and	Conduct Training in food processing and nutrition.	1 Irrigation facility	No. of Irrigation Scheme established	MoA	Annually				
	Conduct food fares to expose the community to various menus	2 trainings	No. of trainings conducted	MoA	Bi-annual				

utilization of four crops other than maize in the district within 5years.	Promote cultivation of other crops such rice, soya beans and ground nuts									
MoA in collaboration with Zambia Meteorological Department will strengthen existing early warning systems to 100 % by 2030.	Training of agriculture officers in early warning systems (surveillance, data collection and reporting).	Training of the district level and extension staff in early warning systems (surveillance, data collection & reporting)	1 training	No. of trainings conducted	MoA/Met Dept					
	Installation of early warning equipment-rain gauges and fall armyworm traps.	Installation of early warning equipment-rain gauges & FAW traps	24 rain gauges/FAW traps	24 rain gauges/FAW traps	24 rain gauges/FAW traps	24 rain gauges/FAW traps	24 rain gauges/FAW traps	No. of equipment installed	MoA/Met Dept	
<b>Development Goal: Regulated and Managed Mining Activities in the District for Economic Growth</b>										
<b>Development Objective 1: To legalize, regulate and promote the growth of all mining activities in the district by 2030</b>										
LA to enhance the growth of the all the mining activities in the district within 10 years	Mapping of all mining activities in the district		2 Detail Picking					No. of detail picking activities conducted	LA	Annual
	Conduct sensitization on the procedures regarding legalization of mining activities	10 Meetings	10 Meetings	10 Meetings	10 Meetings	10 Meetings	10 Meetings	No. of sensitization meetings conducted	LA	Quarterly

	Develop a legal framework for establishment and development of mining activities in the district	1 legal framework					No. of legal framework established	LA	Once
	Conduction monitoring and development	20 Inspections	No. of inspections conducted	LA	Quarterly				
<b>Development Goal: Enhanced Healthy Service Provision through Improved and Efficient Health Care System in the District</b>									
<b>Development Objective 1: To ensure that at least 80% of essential drugs and vaccines are available in all healthcare facilities by 2025</b>									
Ministry Of Health will increase the number of community health workers and health facilities reporting full availability of medicines to 100% within 3 years	Provide reporting tools and equipment's to CHWs and CBVs	2 sets	No. of sets of tools and equipment provided	MoH	Biannual				
	Conduct routine inspections on availability of reporting tools and equipment's in health facilities	12 routine inspections	No. of inspections conducted	MoH	Monthly				
The District Health Office will promptly distribute drugs	Supply drugs to all healthcare facilities in the district	4 times	No. of supplies	MoH	Quarterly				

supplied by medical stores to at least 95% of health care facilities within 10 years	Drug dispensing monitoring every week	53 monitoring sessions	53 monitoring sessions	53 monitoring sessions	53 monitoring sessions	53 monitoring sessions	No. of monitoring sessions	MoH	Weekly
	Routine inspections of medical stores and health facilities on availability of essential drugs	6 routine inspections	6 routine inspections	6 routine inspections	6 routine inspections	6 routine inspections	No. of inspections conducted	MoH	Once per two months
DHO and Cooperating partners to ensure that there is a dedicated utility for distribution and monitoring of drugs and medicine to all health facilities within 10 years 2030	MOH with cooperating partners to ensure procurement of 5 utility vehicles	Procure 2 utility vehicles		Procure 2 utility vehicles		Procure 1 utility vehicles	No. of utility vehicle biannual	MoH	Annual
<b>Development Objective 2: To ensure that all healthcare facilities in the district have the required number of qualified healthcare providers within ten (10) years.</b>									
The Ministry Of Health with stakeholders will increase the knowledge base of Community Health workers and community	DHO to conduct trainings of CHWs and CBVs on different communicable and non-communicable	2 training exercises	2 training exercises	2 training exercises	2 training exercises	2 training exercises	No. of training activities per year	MoH	Biannual

Based volunteers on health related illnesses to 95% by aligning health educational programs within 3 years.	diseases at least twice a year								
	Provide IEC materials and refresher trainings to CHWs and CBVs	Twice	Twice	Twice	Twice	Twice	Levels of knowledge and understanding	MoH	Biannual
The Ministry Of health will increase staffing levels to 80% in health facilities in line with Health Legacy Goal Number 3 within five years	Recruitment of more healthcare personnel's								
	Sponsor unskilled staff for professional training	20 unskilled recommended for training		20 unskilled recommended for training		20 unskilled recommended for training	No. of unskilled staff trained	MoH	Annual
The Ministry Of health will increase staffing levels to 80% in health facilities in line with Health Legacy Goal Number 3 within five years	Recruitment of more healthcare personnel's								
	Sponsor unskilled staff for professional training	20 unskilled recommended for training		20 unskilled recommended for training		20 unskilled recommended for training	No. of unskilled staff trained	MoH	Annual
The Ministry Of Health to introduce additional incentives to attract and retain	Increase rural/remot e hardship allowance								

health workers in remote rural facilities within 5 years	Provide standard housing facilities	10 housing units	No. of housing units constructed	MoH and Local Authority	Annual				
	Provide dedicated vehicles to remote facilities								
Ministry of Health and Cooperating partners will upgrade 80% primary Healthcare units into Health Posts and Clinics within 10 years	Construct modern primary healthcare posts to replace PHCU	5 up grades	No. of PHCUs upgraded into health care post	MoH and Local Authority	Annual				
	Assign qualified staff to the upgraded PHCP								
The Ministry Of Health and Cooperating Partners will ensure construction of healthcare facilities to raise the coverage to 90% within 10 years.	Construction of new healthcare facilities								
	Equip new healthcare facilities with essential medicines, drugs and equipment's	Restock twice	Availability of essential medicines, drugs and equipment	MoH	Annual				
	Deploy healthcare providers to the newly								Annual

	constructed healthcare facilities								
<b>Development Goal: Enhanced Education Services with a Reduced Illiteracy Level</b>									
<b>Objective 1: To ensure that all the communities in the district have access to quality education services by 2030</b>									
The MoGE and stakeholders to construct minimum of two secondary and eight primary schools in the district within 10 years.	Community Sensitization	10 Meetings				10 Meetings	No. of meetings conducted	MoGE	Annual
	Mobilization of 25% upfront materials	1 Inspection				1 Inspection	No. of inspections conducted	MoGE	Annual
	Construction of the proposed two secondary schools	1 School constructed				1 School constructed	No. of schools of constructed	MoGE	Annual
The MoGE and stakeholders to upgrade 12 community primary schools in the district within 10 years.	Submission of the 12 schools to Ministry of General Education for upgrading	9 Schools	9 Schools	9 Schools	9 Schools	9 Schools	No. of schools upgraded	MoGE	Annual
	Community Sensitization	12 meetings	12 meetings	12 meetings	12 meetings	12 meetings	No. of meetings conducted	MoGE	Quarterly
The MoGE and stakeholders to ensure that all primary schools have early childhood education centres within 10 years.	Community Sensitization	42 meetings	42 meetings	42 meetings	42 meetings	42 meetings	No. of meetings conducted	MoGE	Bi-Annual
	Facilitate the establishment of annexed stand-alone and low-cost community modes of early	5 Centres	5 Centres	5 Centres	5 Centres	5 Centres	No. of early childhood centres established	MoGE	Annual

	childhood education centres								
<b>Objective 2: To improve school infrastructures and facilities in the district to 80% within 10 years.</b>									
The MoGE and stakeholders to ensure that all schools in the district have WASH facilities within 5 years.	Conduct orientation trainings for SHN Coordinators in all schools across the district	1 Training	No. of training conducted	MoGE	Annual				
	Revamp School WASH club in all school across the district	65 Clubs	No. of School WASH club revamped	MoGE	Annual				
The MoGE and stakeholders to increase the number of classroom blocks and staff accommodation in the district within 10 years	Sensitization Meetings	3 Meetings	3 Meetings	3 Meetings	3 Meetings	3 Meetings	No. of meetings conducted	MoGE	Annual
	Expansion of classrooms and staff accommodation	2 Staff houses and 1 Classroom Block	No. of staff houses and classroom block conducted	MoGE	Annual				
	Mobilization of upfront materials	3 Inspections	No. of Inspections Conducted	MoGE	Annual				
The MoGE and stakeholders to ensure that all schools have recreational facilities in the	Conduct Stakeholder Meetings	7 Meetings	7 Meetings	7 Meetings	7 Meetings	7 Meetings	No. of Meetings Conducted	MoGE	Annual
	Construction recreational facilities	7 Facilities	7 Facilities	7 Facilities	7 Facilities	7 Facilities	No. of Recreational Facilities Constructed	MoGE	Annual

district within 10 years.	Mobilization of upfront materials	7 Inspections	No. of Inspection Conducted	MoGE	Annual				
The MoGE and stakeholders to ensure that all school have adequate teaching and learning materials in the district within.	Identification of needed materials	1 Monitoring	No. of monitoring visits conducted	MoGE	Annual				
	Sensitize all secondary schools on the acquisition of teaching and learning materials	1 Meeting	No. of Sensitization Conducted	MoGE	Annual				
<b>Development Goal: Enhanced Social Protection for Social Inclusion</b>									
<b>Development Objective 1: To reduce extreme poverty and destitution among vulnerable and poor households to 30% in Nyimba district within 5 years.</b>									
The MCDSS to engage collaborating partners in order to increase funding for all social protection programmes within 5 years.	Community sensitization	4 sensitization	4 sensitization	4 sensitization	4 sensitizations	4 sensitization	No. of sensitization meetings conducted	MCDSS	Quarterly
	Scale up social cash transfer program in the district from 6466 beneficiaries to 8000 beneficiaries.	300 to be included on SCT	DSW	Annually					
	Scale up Support Women Livelihood from 1630 beneficiaries to	574 to be included on the programme	No. of beneficiaries included per year	COMDEV					

	4500 beneficiaries								
	Retargeting 780 potential beneficiaries for Keeping Girls in School	156 to be include on KGS	156 to be include on KGS	156 to be include on KGS	156 to be include on KGS	156 to be include on KGS	No. of beneficiaries included per year	MOGE	Annually
The MCDSS and stakeholders to strengthen coordination of social protection systems to 100% in the district within 10 years.	Develop District Social Protection committee.	1 Stake holder mapping meeting	1 Stakeholder orientation meeting	NIL	NIL	NIL	No. meeting conducted	DSW	Annually
	Conduct stakeholder meeting.	4 stakeholder meetings	4 stakeholder meetings	4 stakeholder meetings	4 stakeholder meetings	4 stakeholder meetings	No. meeting conducted	DSW	Quarterly
	Hold quarterly review meeting for the committee.	4 stakeholder meetings	4 stakeholder meetings	4 stakeholder meetings	4 stakeholder meetings	4 stakeholder meetings	No. meeting conducted	DSW	Quarterly
The MCDSS and stakeholder to train 30,000 vulnerable but viable persons in the district in entrepreneurship skills within 10 years.	Community sensitization	4 sensitizations	4 sensitizations	4 sensitizations	4 sensitizations	4 sensitization	No. of sensitization meetings conducted	MCDSS	Quarterly
	Train at least 250 vulnerable persons in entrepreneurship skills every monthly across the district.	3000 to be trained in skills	3000 to be trained in skills	3000 to be trained in skills	3000 to be trained in skills	3000 to be trained in skills	No. of trainings conducted	COMDEV	Annually
	Form and Train 1,500 saving	300 saving groups to be formed	300 saving groups to be formed	300 saving groups to be formed	300 saving groups to be formed	300 saving groups to be formed	No. of groups formed	COMDEV	Annually

	groups across the district.								
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Source: Nyimba Town Council Planning Department

<b>Development Goal 12: Good Communication Infrastructure for Efficient Service Delivery</b>							<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
<b>Development Objective 1</b>	<b>To develop an integrated transport system that supports socio-economic development and road safety in the district by 2030</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme Output</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>			
The LA in collaboration with RDA will develop a modern road network and storm water drainage system by upgrading 50% of township roads to bituminous standard and 80% of the feeder roads by 2030.	To upgrade township roads to bituminous standard and provide adequate storm water drainage system	7km	7.1km	7km	7km	7km	No. of kilometers upgraded to Bituminous standard	LA and RDA	Annual
	To enhance road transport connectivity of far flung areas to the CBD	53km	100km	60km	45km	45km	No. of kilometers gravelled	LA and RDA	Annual
	To ensure that the bituminous roads are maintained				5km	5km	No. of kilometers maintained	LA and RDA	Annual
The LA together with stakeholders will work	Establishment of designated bus station and bus bays		2 bus stations/Bays constructed	2 bus stations/bays constructed	2 bus stations/bays constructed		No. of bus stations/bays constructed	LA, RDA and RTSA	Annual

toward the establishment of the intra-bus routes in the township and to all the four (4) chiefdoms within the district to 100% by 2030.	within the township									
	Rehabilitation of existing main bus station	2 Ablution blocks upgraded	Earth works on driveway	Construction new shelter	Expansion of bus station		No of Confiscation Patrols Conducted	LA or Forest Department	Quarterly	
	Bridge knowledge gap among stakeholders on importance of intra bus routes			20 stakeholder meetings	20 stakeholder meeting	20 stakeholder meeting	No. of meeting with stakeholders	LA	Annual	
The LA together with RDA will provide for cycle tracks and pedestrian walkways to incorporate on at least 80% of urban roads within the district by 2030.	Ensure that all cyclist and pedestrians have their own path way to avoid accidents		10km	10km	10km	10km	No. of kilometers of walkways and cycle trucks constructed	LA and RDA	Annual	
	Bridge knowledge gap among stakeholders on importance of intermediate means of transport and road safety	50 stakeholder meetings	50 stakeholder meetings	50 stakeholder meetings	50 stakeholder meetings	50 stakeholder meetings	No. of meeting with stakeholders	LA and RDA	Annual	
LA in collaboration with stakeholders to strengthen the capacity of district in the road sector by	To ensure that the LA is fully equipped to carry out Road maintenance works		1 front end loader	1 Compactor and 1 water bowser	1 Excavator and 1 Tipper truck		No. of equipment	LA and RDA	Annual	

providing a complete set of road maintenance plant and equipment by 2030.	To ensure that staff undergo training in road maintenance		2 staffs	2 staffs	2 staffs	2 staffs	No. of staff to be trained	LA and RDA	Annual
The LA will promote Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and direct investment in road construction and maintenance by 2030.	To ensure that stakeholders who are operating Safari lodges and Mines partner with the LA to construct and maintain roads		8 meetings	8 meetings	8 meetings	8 meetings	No. of meetings conducted	LA	Quarterly
<b>Development Objective 2</b>	<b>To improve radio and communication services in the district to 100% by 2030</b>								
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme Output</b>	<b>Target Year 1</b>	<b>Target Year 2</b>	<b>Target Year 3</b>	<b>Target Year 4</b>	<b>Target Year 5</b>			
LA with ZICTA will provide an enabling environment for service providers to invest in Information and Technology Infrastructure to 100% by 2030.	To ensure that all areas within the district have a good mobile, radio, and TV network coverage	12	12	12	12	6	No. of inspections conducted	LA	Quarterly
	To ensure that investors are aware of the potential of ICT investment in the district						No. of illegal developers prosecuted	LA or Local Court	Annual

<p>The LA will ensure that all new residential and business areas planned in aiding the establishment of a modern address system to 100% by 2030.</p>	<p>To ensure that all areas in the district are easily located</p>								
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*Source: Nyimba Town Council Works Department*

## **PART FIVE: CONCLUSION**

The formulated Integrated Development Plan (IDP) will co-ordinate the works of Local Authority with Government Departments and other Development Partners in a coherent manner. This is of prime importance in the effort to improve the quality of life for all the people living in Nyimba district. It will ensure that Nyimba Town Council channel available resources to most pressing community needs that will help to bring about sustainable development in the whole district. This plan will ensure that the core problems identified in the issues report effecting the growth of all sectors are addressed in an integrated manner and brings about inclusiveness in development.

Furthermore, the Integrated Development Plan will work to help the district coordinate with other cooperating partners in resource mobilizing so as to implement all the proposed programmes and projects in order to achieve a sustainable growth in socio-economic development.

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