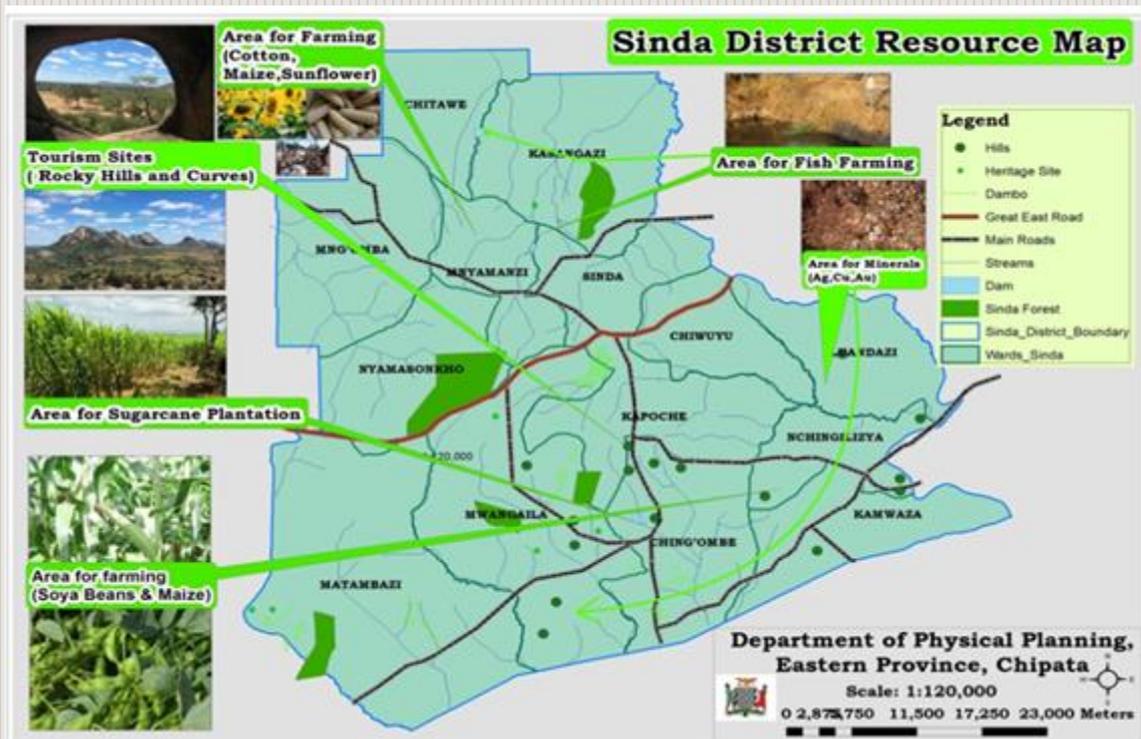




# Sinda Integrated Development Plan 2021-2031



*to be a Vibrant, Self-reliant and eco-friendly District by 2031”*

**April 1, 2021**

## **FOREWORD**

This Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Sinda District is a developmental framework designed to run from 2021 to 2031 for the sole purpose of poverty reduction. It has carefully and skillfully been knitted in line with the country's Vision 2030 as inscribed in the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP) in order to navigate through the social challenges that have for years eluded our Local Authority. The 7NDP was the inspiration to the IDP Core Team in coming up with an endogenous Vision that reads: *“to be a Vibrant, Self-reliant and eco-friendly District by 2031”*

This implies that our district will with all our institutional capacity, energies, determination tackle developmental projects with dedication, by making sure that we raise our own resources with reduced dependence on central government funding without harming the eco system. For example, in agriculture the local authority will encourage the community to practice Climate Smart Agriculture as a basis for high yeilds and reduced forest clearing. We are alive to the fact that an IDP is a constitutional and legal requirement for all Local Authorities in Zambia, otherwise without it, development could be derailed. This IDP has been produced in line with the **Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015**.

In other words, this IDP intends to create a diversified and sustained growth for the economy of the District, emphasizing on the social-economic transformation of all sectors. This approach will foster systematic growth. It is also consoling note that this plan has embraced the Smart Zambia Transformation Agenda 2064 that emphasise on stabilized District economy through sustainable growth. The core values of our IDP are:

- Effective use of scarce resources;
- Improve service delivery;
- Attract additional funds; and
- Strengthening local democracy and institutional transformation.

This document is divided in four parts. The first presents the historical perspective of the district and the governance structure: central government, local government and traditional leadership. The second part presents the various issues captured during the consultative process summarised in the Issues Report, that calmnated into the Development Framework where the development agenda has been set. Therefore, the various outlined interventions, strategies and priorities are but just the set targets that will be required to be followed by both

ourselves and our co-operating partners wishing to invest in our district. I therefore encourage all Departments, Line Ministries, traditional leaders and other stakeholders to help us market the set agenda as outlined in this document and support each other for the betterment of the people of Sinda.

Cllr. Michael Phiri  
**Council Chairperson**  
**Sinda Town Council**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The Sinda Town Council would like to acknowledge the efforts of various Institutions and individuals involved in the preparation of this IDP. The principal objective of this IDP is to promote industrial development for employment creation, poverty reduction, and value addition to agriculture products while sustainably utilising the environment. It is envisaged that from this time on, our district endeavors shall be carried out in line with our vision that reads: *‘to be a vibrant, self-reliant and an eco-friendly district by 2031’*.

This vision statement was not done by the local authority alone but through a consultative process that involved different stakeholders. In that regard, allow me to pay special gratitude to all members of the District Multisectoral Team (DMT) for the foresight provided in the production of this document. I further wish to bestow my gratitude to their Royal Highnesses, Chief Kathumba, Chieftainess Nyanje, Chieftainess Kawaza and the entire traditional leadership that includes the Indunas headmen and their subjects in the district. In addition there are so many Institutions and individuals that provided their wise counsel in the formulation stage of this document and for providing a conducive environment during consultative meetings with the communities around the district whose names cannot fit on this page but include NGOs, FBOs, youth movements, business community, the Provincial Project Implementation Unit, the Provincial Planning Unit and our Civic Leaders that deserve our appreciation.

May I also acknowledge with thanks the role the Provincial Steering Committee for the checks and balances that they provided under difficult times and the tolerance that exhibited in times we drifted round the twists and turns of administrative challenges. Lastly, I would like to thank the funders for making preparation of this IDP a reality through the Zambia Integrated Forestry Landscape Project (ZIFLP) in terms of financial, material and moral support without which the preparation of this document would not have been realized. Above all, our Ministry of Local government must be acknowledged for providing guidance in each and every stage of the IDP development stages without which the standards could have been compromised.

Grace M.N Kanyata  
**COUNCIL SECRETARY**  
**SINDA TOWN COUNCIL**

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## ACROWNYMS

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
ANC	Antenatal Care
BACs	Block Agriculture Committees
CBD	Central Business District
CC	Climate Change
CDC	Centre for Disease Control and Prevention
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CMFG	Community Management Forestry Groups
COMACO	Community Markets for Conservation
DAPP	Development Aid for People to People
DIP	Decentralization Implementation Plan
DNO	District Nursing Officer
ESWC	Eastern Water and Sewerage Company
FISP	Farmer Input Support Programme
HGSFP	Home Grown School Feeding Programme
ICAP	International Carbon Action Partnership
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IPCC	Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change
ISWM	Integrated Sustainable Waste Management
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MLG	Ministry of Local Government
NAPSA	National Pension Scheme Authority
NEP	National Energy Policy
NFP	National Forestry Policy
PAMO	Programme for Advancement of Malaria Outcomes
PPPs	Public Private Partnerships
SBCPD	School Based Continuing Professional Development
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
WCBA	Women of Child Bearing Age
ZFAP	Zambia Forestry Action Plan
ZIFL-P	Zambia Integrated Forestry Landscape Project
ZNBS	Zambia National Building Society



## PART ONE

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

#### 1.1. OVERVIEW

The Integrated Development Planning (IDP) has in the recent years taken a central role in the development agenda among municipalities. It has become mandatory among Local Authorities in Zambia for effective service delivery to the community. Therefore, before exploring any further it would be ideal for us to understand the basis on which an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is developed and its importance using two school of thoughts-- one from the academia perspective; secondly from the government stand point.

From a Scholarly point of view, Auriacombe (2015:6) in Sejanama (undated:3) notes, that the word *integrated* means to bring together or incorporate parts into a coherent whole, to combine, to produce a larger unit, to unite, to align, and to coordinate. Coordination (integration) between various actors implies that civil society groups may initiate their own development planning process, but coordinate these processes with government. However, the bulk of the implementation will be left to government, as it is a custodian of the public good, with national (central) government providing the policy (the framework within which decisions are taken) and legislative framework and regulating the corporations, and provincial administration delivering services and resources, and local government working most closely with society groups (Auriacombe (2015:7).

Planning can be regarded as a process that focuses on the formulation of future objectives for the municipality, and the means and methods of reaching these identified objectives. Simply put, planning is decision in advance on *what to do, how to do, when to do, where to do and who to do it*. Planning therefore bridges the gap between the status quo—from where municipalities find themselves currently, to where they what to go and how to get there. Therefore, planning could be summed up as:

- The organisational process of creating and maintaining a plan (i.e. a set of intended actions to achieve a goal); and
- The psychological process of thinking about the activities required to create a desired goal on some scale (Auriacombe (2015:7-8).

In addition, Gueli *et al.* (2007) in (Auriacombe (2015:9) says Integrated Development Planning is about different actors and sectors working together under a commonly designed

agenda and re-aligning individual supply-chains to produce a commonly defined objective or product. In simpler terms an Integrated Development Plan is a *super plan* for an area that gives an overall framework for development. It aims to coordinate the work of local and other spheres of government in a coherent plan to improve the *quality of life* for all the people living in an area (etu.org.za). Pillay, Tomlinson and Du Toit (2006:15) in Auriacombe and Ackron (2015:16) are more precise and they indicate that IDPs provide long term vision for municipality, detail the priorities of an elected Council, link and coordinate sectorial plans and strategies, align financial and human resources with implementation needs, strengthen the focus on environmental sustainability and provide the basis for annual and medium term budgeting.

On its importance, Pauw et al (2009:280) in Auriacombe (2015:16) provides valid reasons *why* municipalities should prepare Integrated Development Plans:

- **Effective use of scarce resources:** The IDP assist municipalities to focus on the identified and prioritised local needs, taking into consideration the availability of local resources as well as searching for more cost-effective solutions and addressing causes of problems rather than dealing with symptoms thereof by just allocating capital expenditure on an ad hoc basis;
- **Improve service delivery:** IDPs provide a tool that will guide investment by getting the buy-in of all the relevant role-players as well as by providing deadlock breaking decision mechanisms and arriving at realistic project proposals;
- **Attract additional funds:** A well prepared development plan encourages private investors and public sector Departments to invest their money within a specific municipal because the integrated IDP is an indication that the municipality has a strategy in place that will direct their developmental actions; and
- **Strengthening local democracy and institutional transformation:** The different spheres of government are encouraged to work in a coordinated manner to tackle the development needs in a local area. It seems, then, that the theory is that a municipality would act in an ad hoc, uninformed and uncoordinated manner in the absence of an Integrated Development plan.

Away from academic scope of an IDP, in Zambia there is even a legal framework that guides local authorities on its preparations and requirements. According to the Urban and Regional Planning Act No.3 of 2015, an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a principal planning instrument to guide and inform all planning and development in the area of the local authority and all planning decisions of a Planning Authority (PA). An Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is cited in the Act to link, integrate and coordinate sector plans and proposals for the development of the area of the local authority; as well as align the resources and capacity of the local authority for the implementation of those components of the plans and requiring the use of local resources. This IDP has further been informed by the Local Government (Amendment) Act No. 2 of 2019 Chapter 281 of the laws of Zambia that was launched on January 29th, 2020 by the then Local Government Minister Hon. Vincent Mwale with the following fundamental objectives:

- Promoting effective and efficient service delivery; and
- To enlarge citizen participation in local governance and development.

Other than the above pieces of legislation, this IDP draws its inspiration from the 7th National Development Plan (7NDP) that addresses various sectors aimed at poverty reduction in the community for the attainment of the Vision 2030. Therefore, the IDP Core Team consulted with various stakeholders that included traditional leaders, civic leaders, heads of various government departments, civil society organisations, business community, some prominent social entrepreneurs in the local community, and religious leaders.

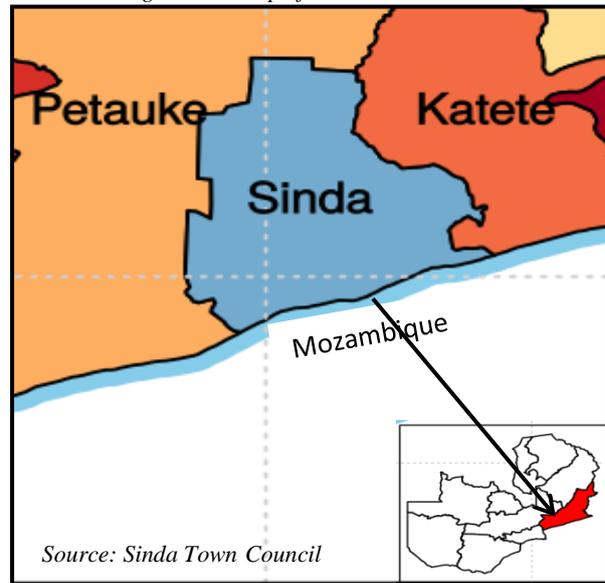
Therefore, it is a product of a consultative process that involved various stakeholders that constitute the developmental social hierarchy of the District. The document is knitted around the principles of *'thinking nationally'* but *'acting locally'* as one of the possibilities to navigate round the social challenges that have continued to hamper development in the district. These are but not limited to; reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation through practical interventions such as tree planting, agroforestry, sustainable agriculture, climate smart agriculture and value addition to the goods and services that eventually promote poverty reduction. It is envisaged that sustainable economic development through an integrated approach is the only possible way that provides hope for the people of Sinda.

## 1.2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE DISTRICT

Sinda District has a unique historical background that has not been unexplored for over a century. It earned her district status on 26<sup>th</sup>

March, 2012 following late President Michael Sata's proclamation through Statutory Instrument No. 41 of 2012. The district is located between Petauke (on the Western side) and Katete (to the Eastern side) Districts as shown in **figure 1.1**. It is about 120 Km west of Chipata, the Provincial Headquarters and 460 Km east of Lusaka, Zambia's Capital City. The district shares an international boundary with the Republic of Mozambique

Figure 1.1: Map of Sinda District



in the South. Demographically, in 2010 the district recorded a population estimate of 169,128 (CSO, 2010) with the total land coverage of about 262,288 hectares (2,622.88sq/km) of which only 3,773 hectares is under the local authority while the rest is customary land.

Historically, Sinda is said to be among the few areas where colonial settlers in the 19<sup>th</sup> century were attracted and their footprints still remain to this present day. Anecdotal records reveal that the name *Sinda* emerged out of failure by the early European settlers to properly pronounce the word in the early 1900s. According to Mr Enai Phiri one of the surviving legend, better known as *Nduna Mgawa* of Mgawa village under Chief Kawaza, the word Sinda came about as a result of the mispronunciation of the Nsenga word *Nsinda* by the first Europeans that settled in the area. It is said that the Dutch Reformed Missionaries were first to explore the area in 1897 and officially settled at Nyanje in 1905 where a makeshift church and hospital was erected known as Nyanje Mission. The same year (1905), these missionaries were joined by commercial farmers from South Africa who cleared huge portions of new fields north of the Kapoche River for cultivation that locals commonly referred to as *Nsinda*.

The project required huge labour force such that youth people from various villages around the area trekked to Nsinda in search of piece work. A small settlement where the workers built some makeshift poll and mad huts emerged and was referred to as Nsinda village. The name became much more popular among locals especially that it was also a farmer training centre particularly among the natives who were trained on how to use ox-drawn plough

which became phenomenological. It must be said that until the arrival of the colonialists, *Nsengas* and *Chewas* kept cows for prestige, for meat and milk without using them for ploughing. Hence the colonialists found it necessary to turn *Nsinda* into a training centre in that respect. While few people volunteered to learn others were forced and travelled from Chadiza, Katete, Petauke, Chipata (especially Chiparamba area) and many other places for the training. It is said that after the training, the graduates were given ploughs to take back though some ended up settling in what was then called schemes for maize and tobacco production.

The areas that were cleared for commercial farming stretches from the present day Chassa Catholic Mission land up to the stream near Kambauwa Village to the North West of Sinda and the stream before Kawalala village to the East of Sinda. Footprints of European agricultural activities still remain in Sinda such as Ernest Farms near Chimutengo Forest that is today owned by various emerging local farmers. Among others is the famous Chioza Farm in Sinda today that was owned by an early settler known as a Mr Van Wick to which Ambassador Alfred Chioza the current farm owner attests adding that the first title for the land was actually obtained from Blantyre, then Nyasaland.

Other early settlers were Mr. Vinsansi, Witika and Hooks whose farms are said to have been on the northern side of the present Kwayela Lodge along the Kapoche stream. This is a fact that authorities at Chassa Secondary School acknowledge. Actually, Chassa like Sinda, are names that the colonialists couldn't properly pronounce. Chassa was fondly known as Chansansa referring to the plains around the school where Sable Dam currently is. Bushilya (2019:1) notes that Chassa was within 400 hectares of land that was previously owned by Mr Hooks, a member of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Legends narrate further that as a result of the spread of European belief systems (Christianity) gained roots among the local communities, commerce and trade was also on the increase. It was as a result of the economic activities that were going on in Sinda that a check point was introduced by the Northern Rhodesian Administration. The security check point was mainly inspecting personal identity cards and marriage certificates in the mid-1930s (as a control measure for movement of people migrating to mining towns in search of new opportunities). It was also meant to regulate people's movements from one area to the other. Then a new

name emerged for the area as *Sinda Stop* by locals, which the old-folks still vividly remember until now.

The Indian community began arriving in the late 1940s and early 1950s as traders. Prominent traders among them were Mataya Shops, Seedat, Chifundo, Youssef, Taweza and the Allooh family (present day owners of Sable Transport Ltd). Mr Phiri (Nduna Mgawa) who once worked for Taweza Indian shop as a shop keeper recalls that the coming in of the Indians opened up another employment opportunity for locals. He recalls that shop keeping was once a competitive employment opportunity in the area. It is said that as trade flourished in the area by the increase in the number of Indian traders, the colonial administration introduced a post office in 1951 for easy communication which remains to be one of the historical sites in the district.

This communication facility helped facilitate the influx of more Indian traders at *Sinda Stop* whose business ventures expanded across the villages in the Chiefdoms like Kathumba, Kawaza, Nyanje and Kalindawalo. This scenario only changed in 1968 after the first National Economic Reforms in the new independent Zambia. The reforms to a certain extent removed Indian traders from the villages leaving trading to locals while the Indians were allowed to trade in urban centres such as Chipata and Lusaka. This forced many Indians to live Sinda that was actually much popular than Katete and Petauke then. But Sable Transport remained because he was into transportation and mechanical repairs of which the law did not affect them. And their business empire still remains one of the local business gurus of all seasons until this present day in the district.

Therefore as the locals flocked into *Sinda Stop*, new villages emerged among them Nsinda Village which was demolished as farming activities expanded. Since the people that settled in this area were mostly Nsengas and Chewas, two villages emerged out of this makeshift Sinda settlement known as Nsinda Msenga (South of the Great East road) and Nsinda Mchewa (north of the road) who have settled almost 15 kilometres west of the present Sinda district along Great East Road.

*Sinda Stop* though famous at independence remained a sub-district until 2012 when it was declared a district.

### 1.3. DISTRICT GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

A District is the basic unit of administration in Zambia. The Oxford Dictionary defines it as a 'territory marked off for special administrative purpose'. Therefore, a district is an administrative unit in the hierarchy of administration which consists of a number of territorial areas, namely, chiefdoms and villages. Hence, the word 'District Administration' means the management of the tasks of government as it lies within an area legally recognised as a district. There are three types of the district councils in Zambia namely city, municipal and town councils. Generally, the district administration has the following features:

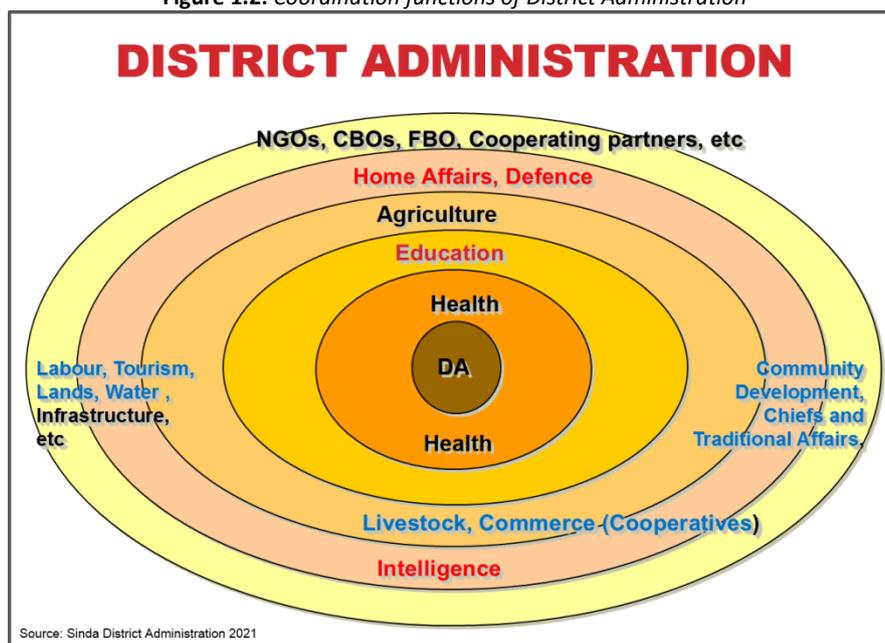
- (a) Central Government,
- (b) Local Authority and
- (c) Traditional governance.

#### 1.3.1. Central Government

The District Administration (DA) is headed by a District Commissioner who oversees all the civil functions and duties of the central government. Central government departments with and without devolved functions report to the District Administration for policy guidance. In other words District Administration coordinates the operations of the various departments by providing administrative oversight to both Local Authority and Traditional Affairs. District Administration is also responsible for Disaster Management in terms of provision of relief food to the community.

**Figure 1.2** below provides a glimpse of the role of the district administration in the district.

Figure 1.2: Coordination functions of District Administration



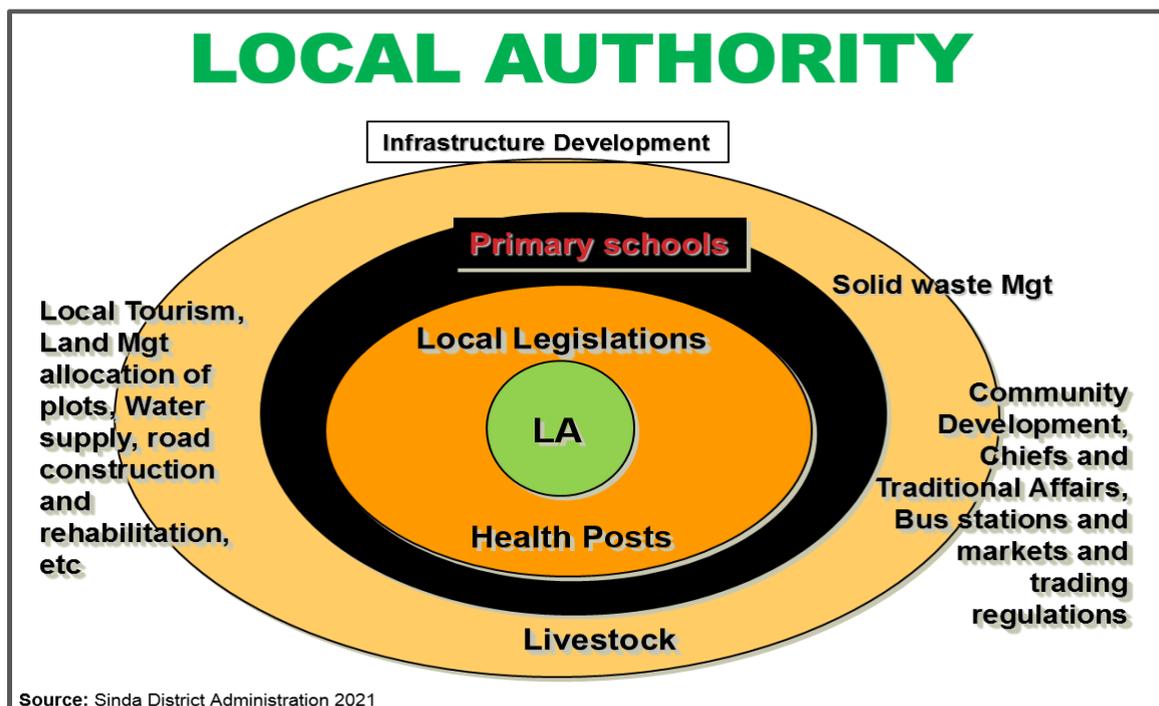
### 1.3.2. Local Authority

Sinda Town Council is a representation of the Ministry of Local Government whose principal mandate is to take development to the rural communities on behalf of central government. It is a vehicle through which government provides social services to the community. Therefore at district level, the Local Authority is headed by an elected Council Chairperson who carries out civic functions. The office of the Council Chairperson functions effectively through various committees of the Local Authority that stretches from the grassroots (Ward Development Committees) to standing committees of the council.

However day to day administrative functions of the LA are discharged by the Council Secretary who is the Chief Executive officer. In order for the Council Chairman to effectively respond to the needs of the people in the community he functions through the councillors at community level. Politically the district has two Constituencies namely: Kapoche and Sinda. There are in total 19 wards with two constituencies (11 in Kapoche and 9 in Sinda) namely: Chamakuwi, Ching’ombe, Kamwaza, Kapoche, Kapungwe, Luandazi, Matambazi, Mwangaila, Nchembwe, Nchingilizya and Siwva in Kapoche while those in Sinda Constituency are Chilongozi, Chitawe, Chiwuyu, Kasangazi, Mng’omba, Mnyamadzi, Nyamasonkho and Sinda.

**Figure 1.3** below gives a summary of some of the key functions of the local authority in discharging the Civic functions.

Figure 1.3: Service provision functions of the Local Authority



### 1.3.3. Traditional Governance

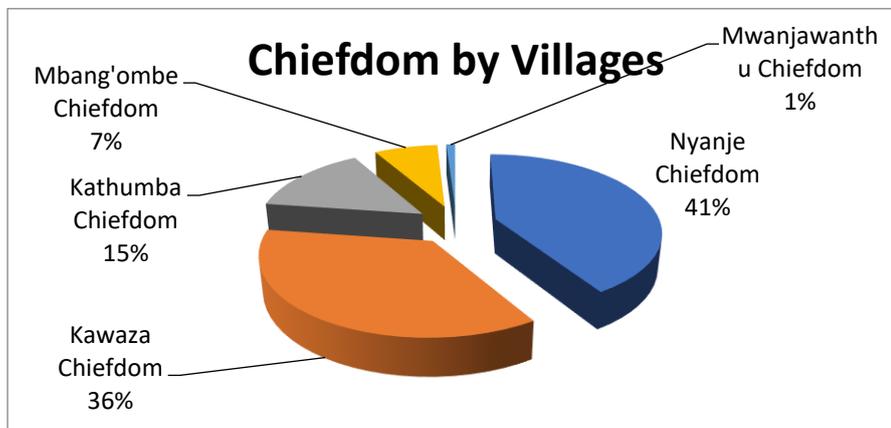
Since independence in 1964, government has regarded **traditional authorities** as primary agents of development. They are seen as the representatives of the community and as such custodians of customary land and have been entrusted with an important responsibility, namely that of harmonising community customs and traditions.

Traditionally, Sinda district is home to Nsenga and Chewa speaking people who trace their ancestry from Mozambique and the Luba-Lunda Kingdom of the Congo basin. Paramount Chief Kalonga Gawa Undi appointed Chief Nyanje (whose chiefdom is predominantly Nsengas), Kathumba, Mbang’ombe, and Kawaza (for Chewa speaking people) to preside over all cultural and developmental rights of the people. Chief Mwanjawanthu on the West makes the district to be home to five Chiefs though only three chiefs have seats in the Sinda Town Council. These are Chiefs Nyanje, Kathumba, and Kawaza while Mbang’ombe and Mwanjawanthu are councilors in Katete and Petauke Town councils respectively. This is because their chiefdoms are much bigger in those districts than Sinda district.

In order for chiefs to effectively discharge their duties, they all function through their village headmen. Therefore, the district has in total 795 villages distributed as follows among the chiefdoms:

- Chief Nyanje 327 villages
- Chief Kawaza 287 villages
- Chief Kathumba 115 villages
- Chief Mbang’ombe 58 villages and
- Chief Mwanjawanthu 8 villages.

Figure 1.4: Percentage representation of villages by Chiefdom



Source: Sinda District Administration 2021

Administratively, these Chiefs are custodians of customary land, cultural values, conflict resolution through the reparative justice system and maintenance of peace among their subjects.

However, the three structures work hand in hand in making sure that the community receives the much required service. And one evidence is the production of this IDP that involved all levels of structures.

## PART TWO

### 2.0. PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

#### 2.1. DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

According to Census Bureau of Statistics, demographic analysis is a technique used to develop an understanding of the age, sex, and racial composition of a population and how it has changed over time through the basic processes of birth, death, immigration and migration (census.gov). Furthermore, data on the demographic characteristics provide background information and the necessary framework for the understanding of other aspects of the population, including economic activities, poverty and food security.

##### 2.1.1. Population and Population Growth

A population is a distinct group of individuals, whether that group comprises a nation or a group of people with a common characteristic. In ordinary usage, a population is a distinct group of individuals with shared citizenship, identity, or characteristic ([www.investopedia.com](http://www.investopedia.com)). Population growth (positive or negative) is caused exclusively by the operation of fertility, mortality, and migration (Hinde 1998). Sinda is predominantly rural (96.5%) than urban (3.5%) district given that the local authority only started service provision eight years ago.

According to the Living Conditions and Monitoring Survey Report (CSO, 2015:9) definition of an Urban Area is mainly based on two criteria: population size and economic activity. It is said further that an urban area is one with minimum population size of 5,000 people. In addition the main economic activity of the population must be non-agricultural, such as wage employment. The area must also have basic modern facilities, such as piped water, tarred roads, post office, police post/station, health centre, etc. And where these facilities are missing it is regarded as a rural area.

In other words the predominant features of urban areas are:

- Low cost housing residential areas
- Medium cost housing residential areas
- High-cost housing residential areas.

While in the rural areas the features:

- Small-scale agricultural households
- Medium scale agricultural households
- Large scale agricultural households
- Non-agricultural households

**Table 1.1: Population distribution using 2010 Constituency data after Kapoche annex**

Constituency Total	WARD	HOUSE HOLDS	2010			POP 18 YRS +
			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
Kapoche	Kapoche	4,169	11,787	11,089	22,876	9,241
	Ching'ombe	5,393	12,879	13,556	26,435	11,914
	Mwangaila	3,794	8,850	9,327	18,177	8,167
	Matambazi	4,007	10,205	10,568	20,773	8,936
<b>Constituency Total</b>		<b>17,363</b>	<b>43,721</b>	<b>44,540</b>	<b>88,261</b>	<b>38,258</b>
Sinda	Kamwaza	1,459	3,386	3,673	7,059	3,286
	Nchingilizya	1,026	2,475	2,556	5,031	2,269
	Luandazi	1,609	3,640	3,822	7,462	3,355
	Chiwuyu	1,789	3,932	4,213	8,145	3,801
	Sinda	2,836	6,238	6,765	13,003	5,928
	Mnyamanzi	1,088	2,920	3,044	5,964	2,330
	Nyamasonkho	2,000	4,923	5,058	9,981	4,512
	Mng'omba	2,149	4,974	5,284	10,258	4,376
	Kasangazi	1,904	4,784	5,039	9,823	4,179
	Chitawe	786	2,002	2,139	4,141	1,751
<b>Constituency Total</b>		<b>16,646</b>	<b>39,274</b>	<b>41,593</b>	<b>80,867</b>	<b>35,787</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>34,009</b>	<b>83,375</b>	<b>85,753</b>	<b>169,128</b>	<b>74,945</b>

*Source: Census of population and Housing report 2010*

**Table 1.1** above shows the population estimate for the district by constituency in 2010, that projected 44.3% of the people to be those above 18 years. This was before the re-alignment of wards after the annex of Kapoche constituency to create Kaumbwe Constituency.

### 2.1.2. Population Characteristics

The three characteristics of any population are population density, fecundity or birth rate and mortality or death rate. Characteristics of specific populations can be measured, evaluated and tracked for comparison purposes or to measure a population's success or decline ([www.reference.com](http://www.reference.com)). Population density is a measure of the total number of individuals in a given space at a given time. Because populations are dynamic, indices of measurements taken at different times are useful in comparing population density at different intervals. The fecundity or birth rate of a population can be expressed as the theoretical maximum number of offspring produced in a population. This also is known as a crude birth rate. Fecundity is also expressed in terms of realized or ecological fecundity, which is the actual number of offspring produced in a population under actual environmental conditions and ecological constraints. Mortality or death rate is a measure of the number of individual deaths in a population over a given period of time.

#### 2.1.2.1. Population composition by age and sex

Age distribution, also called Age Composition, in population studies, is the proportionate numbers of persons in successive age categories in a given population. Age distributions differ among countries mainly because of differences in the levels and trends of fertility. A population with persistently high fertility, for instance, has a large proportion of children and a small proportion of aged persons ([www.britannica.com](http://www.britannica.com)). Which is the true case for Sinda District. At least **47.16%** of the population is in the age group of about 0-14 followed by those between 15-34 that constitute **37.70%**. The least category is for those above 65 years that constitute 2.38% of the population as shown in **Table 2.2** below.

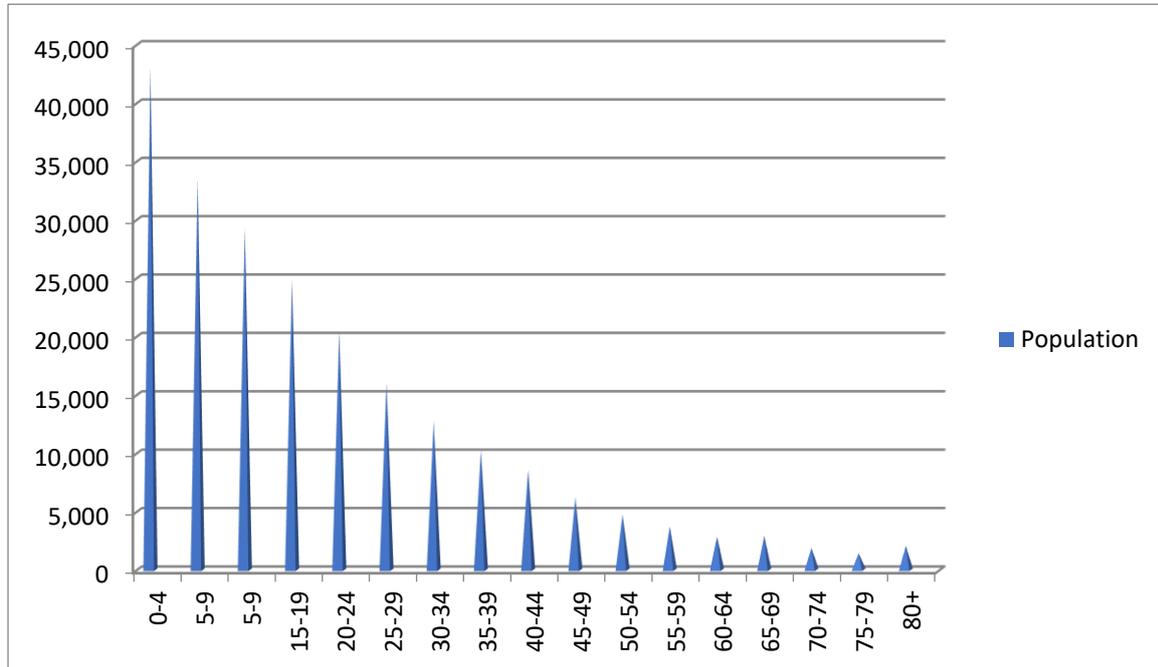
Table 2.2: Population composition by age and sex (2021)

	2021		
	Total POP	Male	Female
Age group	<b>224,304</b>	<b>110,575</b>	<b>113,729</b>
0-4	<b>42,999</b>	21,646	21,354
5-9	<b>33,489</b>	16,628	16,860

10-14	<b>29,249</b>	14,883	14,366
15-19	<b>24,830</b>	12,670	12,160
20-24	<b>20,501</b>	10,403	10,098
25-29	<b>15,992</b>	7,506	8,485
30-34	<b>12,701</b>	5,910	6,792
35-39	<b>10,228</b>	4,964	5,264
40-44	<b>8,567</b>	4,355	4,212
45-49	<b>6,194</b>	3,212	2,981
50-54	<b>4,735</b>	2,280	2,455
55-59	<b>3,727</b>	1,739	1,988
60-64	<b>2,851</b>	1,188	1,663
65-69	<b>2,904</b>	1,149	1,756
70-74	<b>1,883</b>	675	1,208
75-79	<b>1,412</b>	509	903
80+	<b>2,041</b>	858	1,183

Source: CSO, 2019

Figure 2.5: Characteristics of base year Population (2021).



Source: CSO, 2019 projections

The curved display of population distribution as shown in Figure 2.5 above demonstrates that there is inadequate information on family planning such that birth control is very minimal as shown by the number of youthful population as compared with the old ones.

### **2.1.2.2. Migration and Urbanisation**

Migration is the demographic process that links rural to urban areas, generating or spurring the growth of cities. The resultant urbanization is linked to a variety of policy issues, spanning demographic, economic, and environmental concerns. Growing cities are often seen as the agents of environmental degradation. Urbanization can place stress on the land through sprawl; coincident industrial development may threaten air and water quality. In the eyes of many observers, rapid urbanization is also linked to problems of unemployment and the social adaptation of migrants in their new urban setting. Cities advertise society's inequalities in income, housing, and other social resources, whether these problems are new or just newly manifest in urban settings ([www.wilsoncenter.org](http://www.wilsoncenter.org)).

As the case is for Sinda, from the historical perspective that it was created out of economic motive, in particular agrarian based, people migrated from their villages to settle in Sinda, though a very limited population. Otherwise with its proximity to Mozambique, the district experiences countless visitations that remain difficult to account for because of not having an immigration department. With the attainment of a district status, there have been steady signs of industrial investments such as service stations, hospitality industry and housing which is attracting investment though at a lower level.

### **2.1.2.3. Fertility and Mortality Rate**

Fertility and Mortality rates are concepts that talk about the conception and morbidity. The total fertility rate in a specific year is defined as the total number of children that would be born to each woman if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and give birth to children in alignment with the prevailing age-specific fertility rates. It is calculated by totaling the age-specific fertility rates as defined over five-year intervals ([data.oecd.org](http://data.oecd.org)). Mortality rate is a measure of the frequency of occurrence of death in a defined population during a specified interval. Morbidity and mortality measures are often the same mathematically; it's just a matter of what you choose to measure, illness or death (<https://www.cdc.gov>).

Therefore, the causes of a higher fertility rate is because of the prevalence of child marriage of which Kapoche constituency accounts for 43.6% while Sinda accounts for 35.5% for the

entire province. Kasangazi ward in Sinda constituency has the highest early marriage ratio recording 45% while Kapungwe is second with 32.67% among the wards in the province.

In terms of mortality rates, meningitis and pneumonia continues to claim more lives as both in 2015/2016 claimed 333/1000 almost constantly among all ages. However severe malnutrition and diarrheal accounted for on average of 15% of the deaths in the district in 2020 among under-fives.

#### **2.1.2.4. Median Age**

According to 2010 Census of Population and Housing, Median age is the age which divides the population into two numerically equal groups, i.e. half the populations are younger than the age while half are older. A median age that is lower than 20 years shows a young population; that 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 median age for Sinda is 19.5 based on the 2021 base year.

- It shows that the potential labour force in the near future will be large and if measures are not put in place to train and absorb them into the labour force, there will be very high unemployment levels in the district; and
- The second implication of this is that in the next 5 – 20 years, it is expected that the productive age group would have increased further implying that demand for most of the services being provided in the district shall increase. It is therefore prudent for the district to increase service provision by engaging in sustainable productive projects and activities to meet the envisaged demand for future social services.

#### **2.1.2.5. Age Dependence Ratio**

Age Dependency Ratio is the ratio of population aged 0-14 years and persons aged 65 years and older per 100 persons in the working age group 15-64 years old. It shows the burden of dependency on the productive population. The Overall Dependency Ratio was 92.5 per 100 persons aged 15-64 years; while the Child Dependency and Aged Dependency ratios stood at 87.4 and 5.1 persons for every 100 persons aged 15-64 years, respectively in 2010. The Child and Aged Dependency Ratio had increased in rural areas since 2000 while they decreased in urban areas (CSO, 2010). Sinda has an overall age dependency ratio of 112.5 compared with the child dependency ratio of 109.6 and aged dependency ratio of 8.4 per 100 persons of

remunerated age of 15-64 years. This implies more efforts are required to intensify awareness on education as well as creation of investments that would absorb a number these age groups for positive contribution the district economy.

#### **2.1.2.6. Population Density**

Population density is defined as the total number of persons per square kilometer (CSO, 2010). Demographically, in 2010 the district recorded a population estimate of 169,128 (CSO, 2010) with the total land coverage of about 262,288 hectares (2,622.88sq/km) which translated to 64.1 persons per square kilometre. But with the projected population increase, it is estimated at 85.5 persons km which turns to be the possible scenario as there are increased cases of land wrangles in the district. Therefore, it poses an opportunity for this IDP to emphasise on climate smart agriculture as the way to go for the survival of the community.

#### **2.1.2.7. Population Projection**

A population projection is defined as a “best-guess” calculation of the number of people expected to be alive at a future date, based on what we know about the current population size and what we expect to happen to births, deaths, and migration. Population projections are always set on a “conditional” future because we can never be certain about the assumptions we use in the projection. We can however involve multiple stakeholders and experts in workshops when we make these assumptions (USAID Health Policy Initiative paper, 2020).

There are two basic methods used to make population projection, these are cohort component method and mathematical models (CSO, 2013). The cohort component model is the most accurate method of making population projections as it factors in all drivers of population change such as fertility, mortality and net migration. However, despite the cohort component approach being considered the best standard for population projections, it is less useful at lower administrative levels, for which data on demographic change may be unreliable or unavailable. Therefore, the cohort method is mostly used to make projections at national level. In order to do population projection at sub-national level, the use of mathematical table is appropriate (CSO, 2013).

*Table 2.3: Base Year Population (2021)*

Rural and Urban	Population size 2021			Population size 2026			Population size 2031		
	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
District POP	224,304	110,575	113,729	255,019	125,717	129,303	289,941	142,932	147,009
Rural	216,453	106,704	109,748	246,093	121,317	124,777	279,793	137,929	141,864
Urban	7,851	3,871	3,980	8,926	4,400	4,526	10,148	5,003	5,145

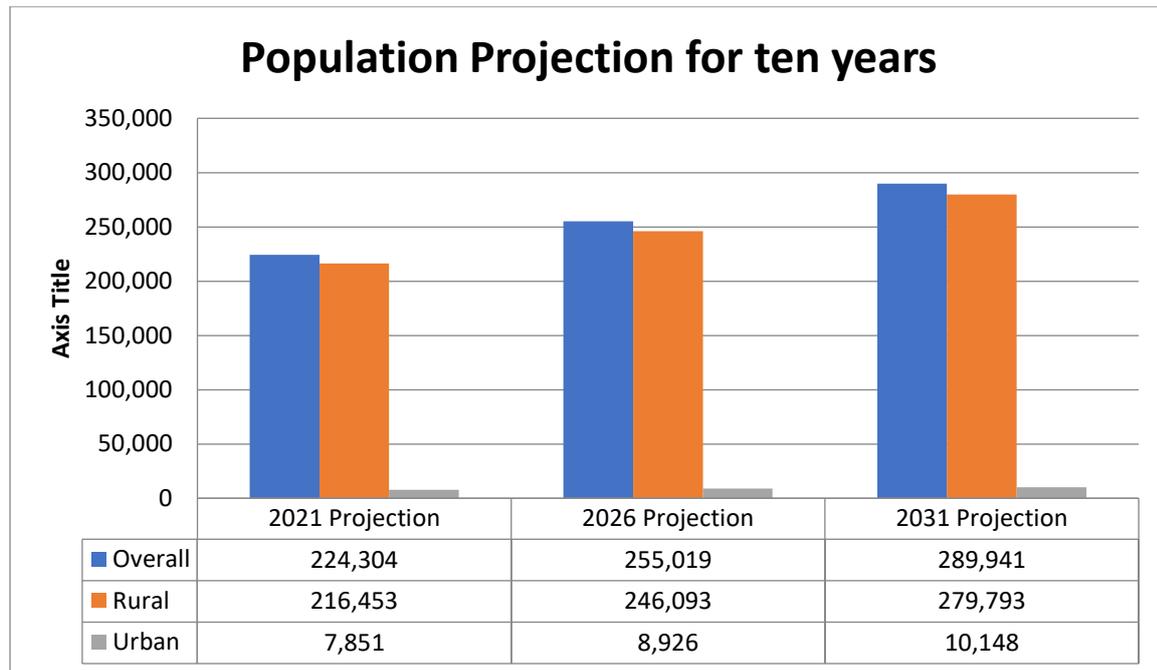
*Source: CSO, 2020*

Therefore since the last Census was conducted in 2010, there are challenges in apportioning the exact population estimates for the newly created wards as well as to determine the actual growth rate per ward other than adopting the 2.6 % per annum. All things being equal with the constant annual growth of 2.6 per year, the approximate population for the base year 2021, is projected at 224,304 (CSO, 2020) an increase by 55,176 persons from the 2010 populations estimates of 169,128 persons.

The projected population estimate of the rural and urban parts in this IDP is calculated based on the current population trends of the whole district - (both peri-urban and remote population); using an estimation method in the planning area. The plan uses the current base year population to estimate the future population in the district. It assumes that if the growth rate remains constant, the population of the district will continue to rise at the same rate.

Average growth rate of 2.6 percent was applied for both peri-urban and remote areas that constitute the higher population. Therefore, the plan uses population estimations calculated from the total district population of the base year (2021) over the ten (10) year planning period. This becomes relevant as it provides a basis for the provision of goods and services and for correct interpretation of development needs of the whole population. It appears that the trend of more people (about 96.5%) as shown in **Figure 2.6** being in the peripheral part of the district shall continue even in the next 20 years. This could be attributed to a number of reasons; among them inadequate information on family planning; early marriages and high school drop-out ratio among other factors.

Figure 2.6: Population projection based on 2021, 2026 and 2031



Source: Sinda Town Council based on CSO, 2020

### 2.1.2.8. The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Population Trends on Land Use and Spatial Development Patterns

Population increase is one of the contributors to social problems in the world. With Sinda’s current continuous rise in population trends, it is anticipated that in the next ten (10) years or so, there could be an upward demand for social amenities such as land for agriculture, education, health, housing, energy, etc. The demand for such social services dictates land use patterns. Therefore, population growth has direct impact on land-use patterns and affects the earth’s caring capacity thereby affecting the ecosystem. Take for instance in Sinda’s peri-urban centre presently, population growth has contributed to haphazard land use patterns in the district due to increased demand for housing and other services. The lack of a Master Plan to dictate development has worsened the situation. As a consequence, the district has a number of unplanned settlements (13 in total), which requires up-grading.

Additionally, the existing population trends also have affected the agriculture and forestry sectors. The higher the population means the higher the demand for food, and depletion of forestry products. A typical situation is that much more land is opened up for agriculture, livestock grazing, fuel wood, housing, that tends to encourage emissions, deforestation and degradation of the natural habitat. If this situation continues unchecked in the next ten (10) years or so, it could lead to smaller farmlands for cultivation per farmer. Actually this trend

has contributed towards land disputes that dominate most of the conflicts that are handled during rainy season by the traditional authorities.

Similarly, a corresponding remote population density is also associated with greater demand for inorganic fertilizer, which may also lead to a decrease in the farm income per hectare resulting from low yield per hectare due to leaching. Likewise, the more the population is engaged into farming the more pressure could be applied on the forest reserves. For instance, three (03) out of the four (04) forest reserves in Sinda have had encroachments due to expansion of agricultural fields particularly in the remote parts of the district.

## **2.2. SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS**

### **2.2.1. HOUSING SECTOR**

The housing sector remains one of the underdeveloped in the district for the last eight years. Only 1.4% of the infrastructure has been planned while the rest of the settlement is yet to be formalised. The local authority that has just concluded negotiations with the Chewa Royal establishment has a mammoth task to regularise and re-plan the district with access roads and also water supply in future. Currently there is urgent need for decent accommodation in the district that has compelled some civil servants to be accommodated in either Katete or Petauke.

The local authority with the support by the Ministry of Local Government (MLG) in 2014 embarked on the construction of the ten (10) medium cost housing project. However the local authority has plans to partner with institutions such as the Zambia National Building Society (ZNBS) and National Pensions Scheme Authority (NAPSA) to develop more housing units on a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode of financing.

#### **2.2.1.1. Key Government priorities being and to be implemented at a Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)**

Housing Development in Zambia and Sinda District is guided by the National Housing policy of 2020 which provides a direction to change the pattern of housing development restore its growth. The policy provides the outline for sustainable housing development and provides a mechanism for ensuring that limited resources are utilized efficiently, thereby addressing poverty alleviation (National Housing Policy, 1996). In addition, the local authority using its agency of the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources is providing affordable Land to potential developers in a bid to have decent housing in the District. The District has produced a local area plan of different categories of Land use to accommodate different developers to actualize the vision of having a properly planned Sinda District by the year 2030.

#### **2.2.1.2. The Seventh National Development Plan (SNDP)**

In addition to the National Housing Policy, 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).

### **2.2.1.3. Description of the Existing State of Development**

The District is largely rural (96.5%) and does not have defined townships or formal housing areas since its creation in 2012. Currently, there is on-going construction of Ten (10) medium cost housing units under the local authority with 20 low cost housing units. Furthermore, the local authority has made available parcels of land to individuals amounting to over five hundred (500) plots of different categories.

### **2.2.1.4. Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance**

A conducted survey of 90% available housing units in the district revealed that 37 percent of the houses are not conducive for decent human habitation. This was measured using the World Habitat Housing standards. These housing units were constructed without building plans and with compromised mixtures and ratios of mortar. As such they pose a great danger to the inhabitants in cases of heavy downpour. In the quest to provide an enabling environment for decent accommodation and access to properly developed housing units the local authority working with the Provincial Planning Authority and Ministry of Lands had planned and numbered a total number of 1,500 different categories of residential parcels that will soon be availed to the community for development.

### **2.2.1.5. Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process**

The major issues that arose during the public participation process were 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 as the officers are residing in distant places other than the health or education facility. Furthermore, due to low availability of housing accommodation in the district, it has resulted to high rental, which most personnel and local people are struggling to afford. Additionally, the few decent housing units have no access to piped water a service which is highly required.

### **2.2.1.6. Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance**

The quality of housing units in the District is below the expected standards as most of the houses do not meet the basic requirements such as being supplied with piped water and electricity. The Houses depend on pit latrines and borehole water which may pose a serious health threat in the next five years as people are developing without taking into consideration the health threats of having drinking water and pit latrines.

### **2.2.1.7. Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the next Ten Years**

#### **2.2.1.7.1. Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities**

The population changes for the District as anticipated in the next ten (10) years is likely to reach 289,941 people. Currently, the urban population stands at 7,851 with a housing deficit of 2,435. This likely change in population will increase the housing deficit from 2,435 houses to 10,617 houses. This will further push the cost of housing upward.

#### **2.2.1.7.2. Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes**

The district in an effort to reduce the housing backlog has several housing projects being implemented by government. The government is constructing thirty (30) Housing units for civil servants and Ten (10) for the Local Government under the Ministry of Works and Supply.

#### **2.2.1.7.3. The Impact of the continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns**

The existing trend of development in the district has an impact on land use for Housing development. The current and proposed land for development will require an estimated 977 Hectares of land. This entails that already, in the proposed township of 3,773 Hectares of land, 2083 Hectares is already developed. The implication is that very few parcels of land will be planned.

### **2.2.2. HOUSING SECTOR**

#### **2.2.2.1. Environment and Climate Change Analysis**

##### **The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change**

Despite the District not being fully developed, the state of development has an impact on the environment, the continued sinking of boreholes and pit latrines has an impact on the ground water aquifers and as such chances of ground water contamination are very high. The continued clearing of trees to pave way for construction will continue to encourage the emissions of greenhouse gasses, drying up and contamination of water bodies and depletion of flora and fauna.

#### **2.2.2.2. The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

Women who constitute the majority of the population in the District are owners of property due to male domination and inadequate legal framework that would compel even tradition leaders to empower women especially with land ownership. Statistics shows that there are

48% female headed households in the District but Men own more than 70% of the Houses. In terms of house ownership, women are not considered mostly especially in the rural parts of the district due to prohibitive cultural and traditional beliefs which puts men to be head of households and thus home ownership is tied to the beliefs.

### **Summary**

The District is struggling with the shortage of decent accommodation whilst homeownership is mainly biased towards the men. The local authority shall always ensure that it makes available different categories of land on offer to prospective developers that include women.

#### **2.2.2.3. Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing To the Issues Identified**

The major underlying factor contributing to the identified issues is with regard to traditional norms that excludes women groups in acquiring properties, and lack of secure land tenure for different social groups. The land owned by women has no legal documents either from the local authority or the traditional leadership. On the part of traditional leadership, the reasons are that women are not considered to be head of households while on the part of the local authority few women apply for land ownership even with the deliberate policy of thirty percent (30%) allocation to women. The other major factor is lack of access to information of land acquisition and legal ownership of properties.

### **2.2.3. WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR**

It is often said that ‘water is life’ while sanitation is a confirmation of a lived life. Therefore as a sector the provision of safe and quality water ensures the upholding of better living conditions for the community. Actually provision of water has actually become part and parcel of human rights.

#### **2.2.3.1. Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)**

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. The Local Authority as a shareholder in the Eastern Water and Sanitation Company plans to commercialise water supply in the district. There are plans by the EWSC to construct a dam (the site has already been identified) to expedite the water reticulation system within the CBD.

### **2.2.3.2. Description of the Existing State of Development**

The Eastern Water and Sewerage Company (EWSC) have the mandate to provide water and sanitation in both the urban and peri-urban areas. However, in the case of Sinda, availability of water supply in urban areas can be described as very poor since the district has no water reticulation system. At present, most of the people are depending on private Boreholes for water supply as well as shallow wells and a EWSC water kiosk located near a trading area.

### **2.2.3.3. Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance**

The quality of drinking water is questionable as it is not subjected to quality tests since there is no service provider for the commodity that is consumed in the urban area because the boreholes have sunk alongside pit latrines that are dotted round the compounds. By definition, water can be defined as safe or unsafe, following the definition of **WHO/UNICEF** joint monitoring Programme (JMP) who established a standard set of drinking water categories that are used for monitoring purposes. An improved drinking water source is one that, by the nature of its construction and when properly used, adequately protects the source of outside contamination, particularly fecal matter. For both rural and urban areas, there is inadequate water supply. Less than half of the total number of villages in the district has safe water supply.

### **2.2.3.4. Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process**

Issues that emerged out of the public engagement included the absence of piped water and poor sanitation in the urban areas while in the rural areas women walk long distances in search of the commodity. This reduces productivity as women spend a lot of time in search of water. The stakeholders demanded for more water points in the rural areas to reduce on the distance covered particularly by women to fetch water. Further, the Local Authority should intensify on sensitizing the households in the rural areas on the need to construct sanitary facilities through Community Led Total Sanitation Programme (CLTS). Stakeholders appealed for construction of water and sewer reticulation system in the township as was the case in other districts.

### **2.2.3.5. Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance**

The quality of service provision in the water and sanitation sector in relation to water supply and sanitation is below average in the district. This was with reference to the performance indicators in the areas of concern which shows that approximately 84 percent of households had no access to water supply and onsite sanitation. The quality of water being consumed is questionable due to the increase in the pit latrines which are compromising ground water

quality. Local Authority statistics shows that 87 % of the urban population depend on borehole water. About 64 per cent of the population use basic drinking water sources while 33 per cent use basic sanitation service. In rural parts of the District, about 16 per cent still practice open Defecation.

#### **2.2.3.6. Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities**

The increase in Population in the next ten (10) as depicted under population projection will entail an increase demand for more water point facilities all across the district. In addition, the already strained water aquifers risk getting dry if the current rate of drilling boreholes continues.

#### **2.2.3.7. Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes**

Currently, the District has no water utility company operating in the district and as such, water and sanitation is provided by individual households in form of boreholes and septic tanks. The local authority is on hand to provide water to the rural parts of the district through the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation programs where a number of boreholes have been drilled.

#### **2.2.3.8. The Impact of the Continuation Of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns**

Given the continuation of the existing trend in the sector development, the district will continue to record ground water contamination and reduced space for housing and infrastructure development due to the continued drilling of boreholes. This entails that, population distribution will continue in the same pattern in the urban areas as well as concentration of populations in the rural areas with access to water points.

#### **2.2.3.9. Environment and Climate Change Analysis**

##### **2.2.3.9.1. The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change**

The district has a total number of 1,797 sanitary facilities. Out of these facilities, 663 are found in the rural parts of Sinda. The remaining 1,134 sanitary facilities constitute septic tanks (83), sewer pond (01) and 1,050 VIPs that are common in the urban areas of Sinda. It shows that there is need to encourage the people in the rural parts of the district to construct more sanitary facilities to satisfy the demand of the growing population. Similarly, in the urban areas, there is need to curb the growing numbers of septic tanks and VIPs constructed as this may have an impact on the quality of the underground water in form of contamination.

#### **2.2.3.10. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

The long distances to access water points in the rural parts of the district has contributed to over burden women and the girls moving long distances to access clean and safe water to drink. The long distances to access water points has huge bearing on the vulnerable in accessing quality and safe drinking water while on the other absence of clean water has compromised hygiene practices in both men and women, especially the girl child about menstrual hygiene

#### **2.2.3.11. Summary on water and Sanitation**

The District largely depends on boreholes and perennial streams for sources of water. The long distances to access water points in the rural parts of the District continues to burden the populations while the lack of piped water in the urban areas means a risk to ground water sources.

#### **2.2.3.12. Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified**

The underlying factor contributing to the identified Issues is mainly the lack of the utility company in the District in the distribution of piped water and onsite sanitation. In addition, the rampant drilling of boreholes in the urban areas with no regard for sanitation facilities has the potential to cause pollution of both surface and ground water.

### **2.2.4. ENERGY SECTOR**

Energy, in particular modern renewable energy has been cited as a major component of any country's quest to foster green growth and overall attainment of sustainable development. To this effect, drastic efforts have been made in Zambia to promote the use of renewable energy in households even though its adoption has remained fairly low in general.

#### **2.2.4.1. Key Government Priorities Being And To Be Implemented At A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)**

The revised National Energy Policy (NEP) of 2008 provides for the diversification of the country's energy mix through use of renewable energy and the creation of conditions that ensure availability of adequate supply of energy from various sources, which are dependable at lowest economic, financial, social and environmental costs consistent with national development goals.

The policy's key strategic focus is on the promotion of modern use of Biomass for electricity generation and expansion of generation and transmission capacity of power. Others include increased access to electricity to about 66% national wide level: 91% in urban and 51% in

rural areas by 2030, which is in line with the Vision 2030. Additionally, the policy is aimed at the provision of adequate, reliable and affordable supply of petroleum products at competitive and fair prices and also the reduction in importation costs. Further, by exploring other forms of energy such as solar and wind, it is envisaged that such a move would increase access to affordable energy in rural areas so as to reduce poverty and promote economic growth.

#### **2.2.4.2. Review progress achieved to date under the Energy Sector;**

Not much has been achieved with the revised NEP (2008), in that most of the households especially those in the periphery areas of Sinda do not have access to electricity provided by Zambia's major power utility company, ZESCO. Further, due to the poor performance of the local currency against the foreign currencies, the affordability of power by most households has become a far-fetched dream.

**2.2.4.3. Energy Sector policies relevant to the preparation of the IDP Planning Process;** Despite the shortcomings addressed in the previous sector, regarding the actualization of some of the provisions enshrined in the revised NEP of 2008, it is imperative to note that a number of the issues the policy postulates are still very cardinal in so far as the preparation of this IDP is concerned.

#### **2.2.4.4. Description of the Existing State Of Development**

The district has two (02) filling stations in operation, which provide a wide range of petroleum products. ZESCO is the major provider of power and/or electricity in the district even though most of the households are not connected to the national grid.

#### **2.2.4.5. Quality Of Service Including Key Indicators Of Performance**

Only 2, 050 households are connected to the national grid against the population of more than 180, 000 people. This has however opened up opportunities for other players in the district to enter the market through the provision of energy using solar and wind energy. This is the case for most rural households in the district.

#### **2.2.4.6. Issues Arising From The Public Participation Process**

Among other prominent issues that came out during public submission included the following:

a) Lengthy ZESCO procedures to supply power to new customers were spotted as one impediment that needs to be addressed quickly;

#### **2.2.4.7. Quality Of Service Including Key Indicators Of Performance**

It was felt there was urgent need to encourage more players in energy to promote alternative source of energy as one of the main ways the forests could be spared from over-exploitation for fuel wood or charcoal. Sinda has abundant solar and wind energy, which the private sector could take advantage of for business development in offering alternative sources of energy to the community; and it was further observed that the Rural Electrification Authority (REA) should also expedite their works in the district rather than their slow working pace which the community does not seem to appreciate.

#### **2.2.4.8. Impact of Changes Anticipated Over The Next Ten Years Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities**

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

#### **2.2.4.9. Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes**

ZESCO has continued to connect new households to the national grid whilst the Rural Electrification Authority has also promoted a pro-poor approach through subsidised electricity. The District has continued to promote solar power as alternative source of energy both for both cooking and lighting.

#### **2.2.4.10. The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns**

Continued population escalation increases demand for more energy supply a trend that contributes towards deforestation in the district and ravaging of the already depleted forest resources. This is mainly due to the absence of electricity supply which forces people resort to cutting down trees for charcoal as a source of energy. In addition, hikes in electricity tariffs drives the population to resort to use charcoal and forest products as sources of energy to mitigate their demand for energy.

Furthermore, electricity supply in the district is in the urban and peri-urban area, which is mainly main market, surrounding households and government offices along the Great East Road. This will continue to concentrate the population distribution along the Great East and centres of growth where Electricity is provided.

#### **2.2.4.11. Environment and Climate Change Analysis**

##### **The Impact Of Existing Trends On The Environment And Climate Change**

This sector has continued to expand due to the high demand for energy by both commercial and domestic users. This can be attributed to the ever-growing population in the district as well as an increase in economic activities in the district growth in the district population and economic activities. This has also led to environmental degradation due to in-discriminatory cutting down of trees for firewood and charcoal which puts forests and forest reserves in danger of extinction.

#### **2.2.4.12. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

Women and vulnerable groups have had difficulties in accessing hydro-electricity energy from the utility company due to poverty. This has led to a lot of women and vulnerable groups to rely on illegal harvesting of forest products like firewood and charcoal which has a negative impact on the environment. However, with the support from the Zambia Integrated Landscape Project in coordination with the Ministry of Energy women and vulnerable groups are being encouraged to begin using energy saving cook-stoves and alternative efficient energy technologies.

#### **2.2.4.13. The impact of Covid 19 on the sector**

The sector has been greatly affected by the pandemic which has caused a reduction in trade especially petroleum products due to cross border trade restrictions, this has resulted into a people resorting to charcoal burning thus putting a strain on national forests.

#### **2.2.4.14. Summary for Energy Sector**

Connectivity to the national grid is still a challenge for most residents in both urban and peri-urban areas. The rampant cutting of trees as an alternative energy source to electricity has continued as a norm.

#### **2.2.4.15. Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing To The Issues Identified**

The major underlying factor contributing to the identified issues include the high cost of purchasing electricity units for those who are connected to the national grid and lack of resources to explore alternative energy sources. This eventually 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.

### **2.2.5. EDUCATION SECTOR**

**Review of Policies and Plans;** one of the key plans at the local level under the Education Sector is the Sinda District Education Board’s Strategic Plan (2018 - 2021) whose vision is to “*Attain 90% learner performance at all levels by 2021*”. Notable among its key elements are:

- i) To improve the quality of the academic and vocational performance of learners at all levels in the district;
- ii) To strengthen teacher preparation through various interventions to ensure teacher preparedness for lesson delivery and accountability; and
- iii) To enhance the assessment systems/policies in all schools in order to strengthen tracking and accountability for learner performance.

#### **2.2.5.1. Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)**

**Education Sector policies relevant to the preparation of the IDP Planning Process;** under this sector there are a number of policies that are of relevance to the Sinda IDP preparation and they include the following:

##### **2.2.5.1.1. Education and Skills Sector Plan (2017 – 2021);**

The plan aims to improve the quality of education specifically by targeting improved learning outcomes through better leadership, oversight and accountability at all levels as well as overcoming system inefficiencies, in order to achieve the vision of ‘*Quality and relevant lifelong education and skills training for all*’.

##### **2.2.5.1.2. Sinda District Board Secretary Strategic Plan (2018 – 2021);**

The plan focuses on addressing issues to do with improved management skills, teacher attitudes, enhanced assessment, learner support and monitoring and evaluation aspects in the district.

##### **2.2.5.1.3. Re-entry Policy;**

The Re-entry policy mandates schools to allow girls back into the school system who previously left due to pregnancy. The ministry has taken this move because education is a right, regardless of a girl’s situation.

### 2.2.5.2. Description Of The Existing State Of Development

**Description of the existing state of the Education Sector;** in describing the existing state of the Education Sector in the district, it is imperative to look at parameters such as the following:

- a) distance to the nearest education facility;
- b) status of school infrastructure;
- c) staffing levels; and,
- d) Water and sanitation among others.

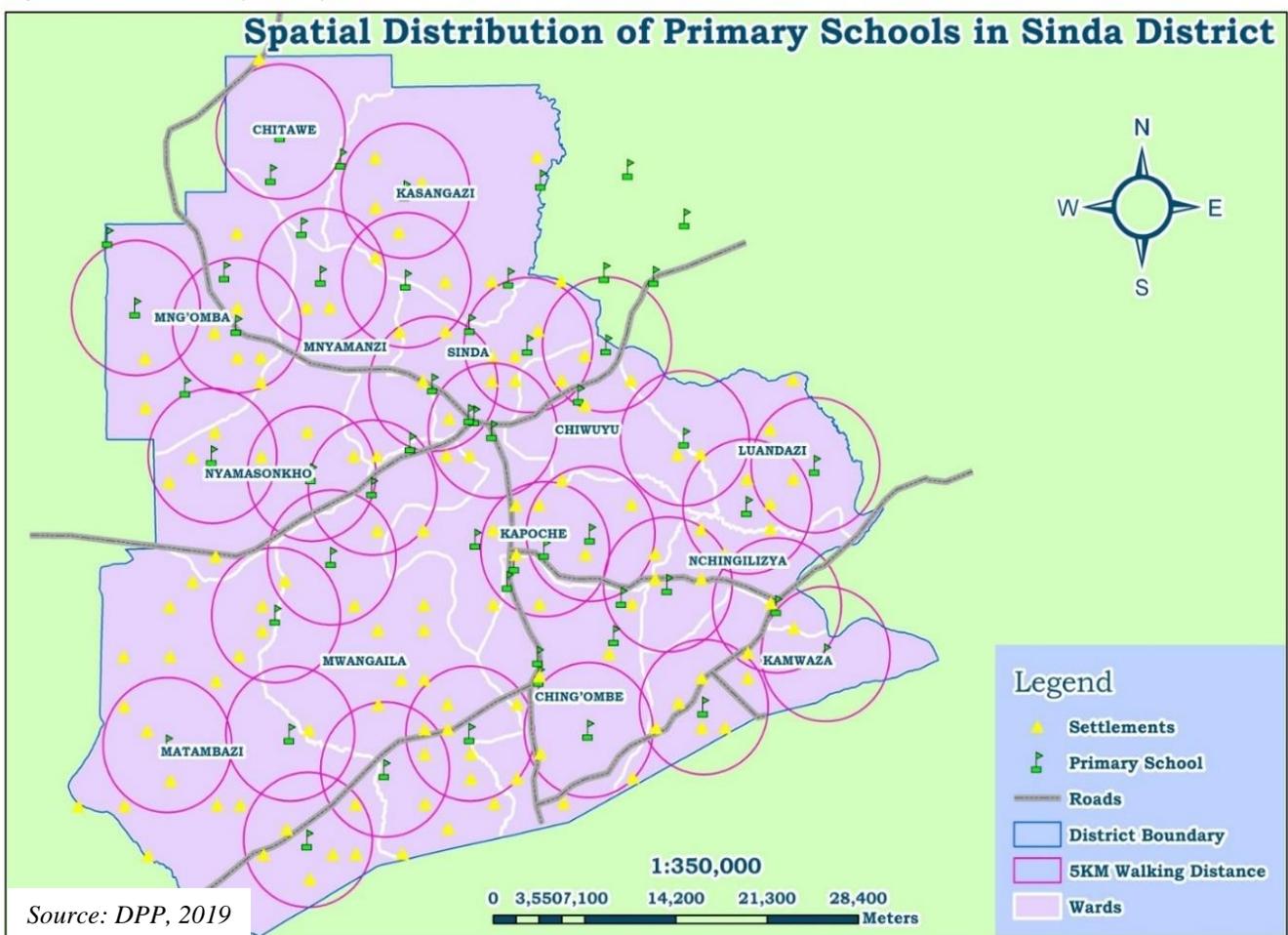
The map below shows the spatial distribution of Schools in the District

The said parameters all have a bearing on the quality of education services offered in the district and could potentially affect the attainment of goals and objectives set up by the sector.

Therefore, this chapter attempts to describe the existing state of education in the district focussing on the afore-mentioned constraints:

**(a) Distance to the nearest school;** the district boasts of 88 schools. Out of this total, 22

Figure 2.7: Distribution of Primary Schools



Source: DPP, 2019

schools are located in the radius of more than 24 km prompting the affected pupils to

cover more distance as they access the nearest schools. The remaining 60 schools are within the standard distance of 5 km. This indicates that most of the schools are within the walking distance as indicated in **Figure 2.8** above.

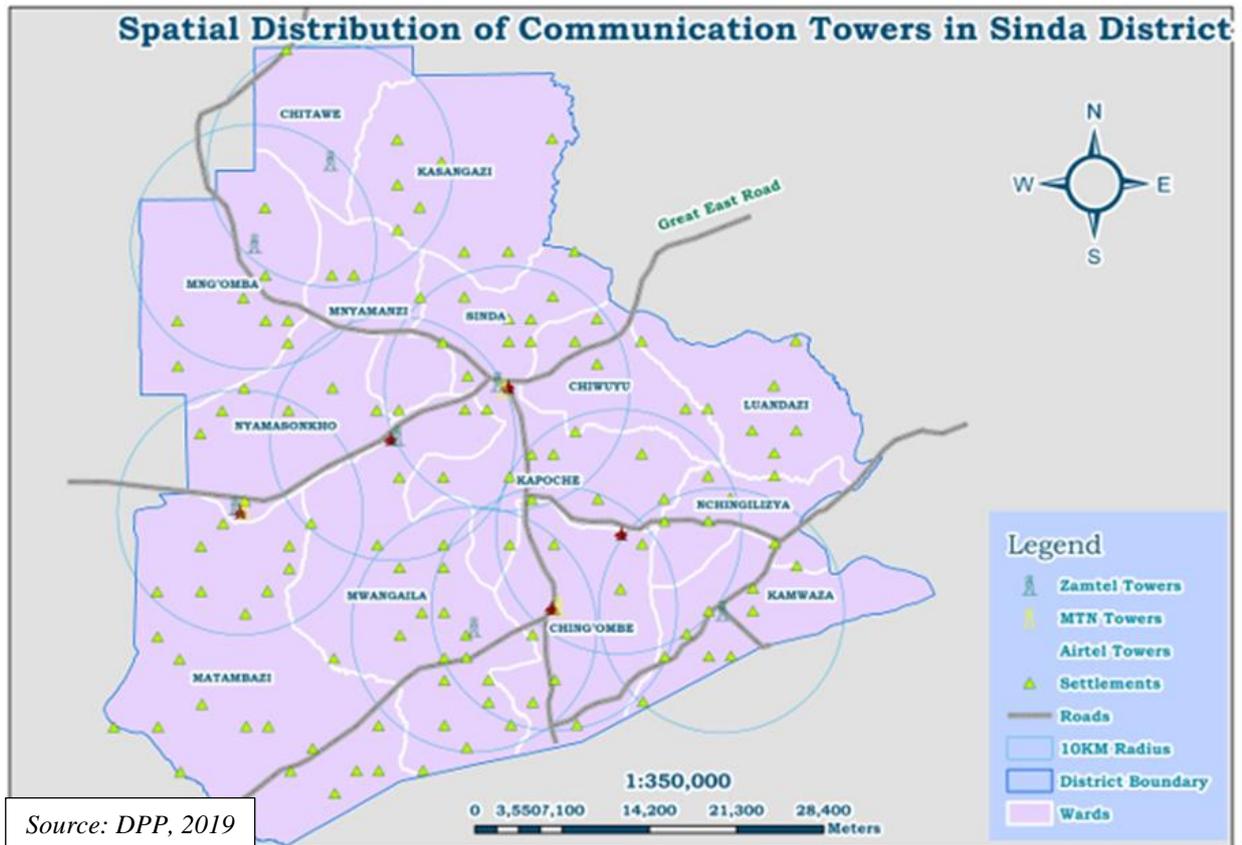
**(b) Status of Infrastructure;** to absorb the surplus of pupils, schools through community mobilization and well-wishers are rehabilitating old infrastructure and also with help from Constituency Development Fund (CDF) constructing new structures to create more space. The surplus is also being absorbed through the introduction of several streams in areas where pupil population is high. In terms of staff housing, the total number required is 1,030 but at present only 445 are available of which 40% are in a poor condition.

**(c) Staffing Levels in Schools;** the total number of teachers in the district stands at **16,801** against **39,962** pupils. This shows that 36.36 percent of the pupils are currently without teachers. Most primary and community schools are not adequately staffed with trained teachers and this affects the quality of learning. The secondary sector is adequately staffed.

**(d) Water and Sanitation at schools;** more than 70 percent of the schools are in a critical water crisis making them more susceptible to the prevalence of disease out-breaks especially in the rainy season. This also does affect the quality of learning in schools. Regarding sanitation, most of the schools in particular those located in the rural parts do not have adequate sanitation. The district is in need of 1,980 sanitary facilities to meet the required standards. With the prevailing deficiencies, pupils are forced to resort to other unhealthy means, which may lead to the spread of water and air borne diseases.

(e) **Power and Telecommunication;** 68 percent of the schools out of the total 88 are not on the national power supply line. This brings in a challenge in the provision of the new curriculum particularly in Information Communication Technology (ICT) Education, which has been extended to primary level. Furthermore, telecommunication towers are limited in the district and present serious challenges in terms of access to the World Wide Web for research in most schools in the interior areas. Even making phones calls is a

Figure 2.8: Distribution of Communication Towers



Source: DPP, 2019

challenge as some people have to walk distances to access network. **Figure 2.9** above shows spatial distribution of communication towers in the district.

(f) **Analysis of School Drop-Out;** this has been identified as one of the challenges confronting the education sector especially for rural districts. **Table 6.11** above looks at the school drop-out ratio and reasons. The table shows that the dropout rate tends to increase for grades 4, 5 and 6 respectively and this has been attributed mainly to economic hardships, bad cultural practices, early pregnancies and other reasons.

Table 2.4: Dropout rate

Reason for dropout rate	Grade 1		Grade 2		Grade 3		Grade 4		Grade 5		Grade 6		Grade 7		Totals		Per cent	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Illness	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	7	8	0.05	0.05
Deaths	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0.02	0.01
Pregnancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	14	2	6	6	32	0.05	0.21
Expelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Economic	1	2	2	0	2	5	6	6	12	5	11	10	6	4	40	32	0.30	0.21
Other	7	6	9	11	18	8	9	10	12	17	10	14	11	7	76	73	0.58	0.48
Early Marriages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	7	0.00	0.05
Total	9	8	12	13	13	14	17	20	25	39	26	40	20	19	132	153	0.46	0.54

Source: DEBS office 2020

### 2.2.6.2. Existing and Proposed investment programmes under the Education Sector;

There are a number of existing programmes that are currently running under the Education Sector in the district and they include the following:

- (i) **Production Units (PUs);** all schools have PUs, which are aimed at enabling pupils to acquire life skills that may help them earn a living in the future;
- (ii) **School Health and Nutrition (SHN);** Sinda is part of the thirty-nine (39) districts implementing the Home Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP), which is one of the government's key social protection programmes aimed at alleviating hunger among school children;
- (iii) **Guidance and Counselling;** this programme is meant to assist learners when they have problems of concentration and, in general, personal or social problems that affect mental stability and/or school performance;
- (iv) **Re-entry Policy;** re-entering after pregnancy is currently promoted and implemented at both primary and secondary levels in all schools; and
- (v) **Adult Literacy;** in order to combat the high literacy rates, the district has also endeavoured to provide adult literacy to the community members that did not have the opportunity to go to school as part of its mandate. This programme is also being done in collaboration with the Ministry of Community development in enhancing adult literacy in several communities. In addition to the above existing programmes, the proposed investments in the sector include the construction of more schools and staff houses especially in the rural areas. It is envisaged that such a move would help to reduce on the distance covered by learners and also encourage qualified teachers not to shun working in the rural areas due to shortage of decent staff accommodation.

### **2.2.6.3. The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns**

The continuation of existing trend of development in the district has an impact on land use for using development. 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.

### **2.2.6.4.Environment and Climate Change Analysis The Impact Of Existing Trends On The Environment And Climate Change**

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 add to the building of climate resilient school environment by planting trees. Furthermore, the sector has taken a role in keeping the school environment clean, green and healthy through the monthly community cleaning exercise.

### **2.2.6.5. Effects of Covid 19**

The pandemic has had a negative impact on the sector due to the fact that close in June 2020 all school's country wide were closed as a result of the pandemic which led to loss of learning time and resulted in many pupils practicing deviant activities such as alcohol abuse and illicit sex which led most girls to drop out from school, however the schools opened in September 20 with the government emphasizing on the need for the school administrations to take serious precaution measures by encouraging pupils to always put on facemasks, practice social distance and always sanitize their hands. This also has caused a lot of anxiety both on the parents and the learners due to uncertainties; people do not know for how long the situation shall continue being the way it is.

### **2.2.6.6. Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

Education sector has put in place measures to encourage gender equality and equity with emphasis on the need for gender inclusiveness in knowledge attainment. The sector has recorded improvements in the number of girls attending school with the help of policies such as the re-entry policy as well as help from the traditional leaders that are discouraging early marriages, however more sensitization is needed with regard to bad cultural beliefs that encourage young girls to marry at an early age.

## Summary

Low literacy levels compounded by low teacher pupil ratios have compounded this sector whilst the distances to access school facilities is still a challenge in the District.

### **2.2.6.7. Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing To the Issues Identified**

The 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.

## **2.2.7. HEALTH SECTOR**

### **2.2.7.1. Key Government Priorities Being And To Be Implemented At A Local Level Health sector policies**

**Review of Policies and Plans;** the Sinda District Health Plan (2019 - 2021) is one of the key undertakings in the Health Sector whose aim is to reduce morbidity and mortality for enhanced productivity of the people in the district. Notable key elements in the plan are:

1. Reduction of Malaria incidence from 256/1000 in 2017 to 150/1000 by 2019;
2. Reduction of Maternal Deaths from 5 in 2017 to 0 in 2020;
3. Increase in new family planning acceptors rate from 139/1000 WCBA in 2017 to 150/1000 WCBA in 2020;
4. Increase in Institutional Deliveries by skilled providers from 60 percent in 2017 to 75 percent in 2020;
5. Reduction in Severe malnutrition case mortality rate from 68/1000 in 2017 to 60/1000 deaths by 2020;
6. Increase early ANC booking within 14 weeks from 42 percent in 2017 to 50 percent in 2020; and

7. Increase in households accessing safe drinking water from 38 percent in 2017 to 60 percent in 2020.

**Review of progress achieved to date under the Health Sector;** the Sinda District Health Plan (2019 - 2021): has achieved success in some of its objectives as outlined below:

- (a) There has been a reduction in malaria incidence rate from 256/1000 in 2017 to 107/1000 at present. This could be attributed to the Zambia Malaria Elimination Agenda as the district received in the recent past a lot of support in malaria prevention activities, which include indoor residue spraying, data reviews and clinical meetings among others;
- (b) Similarly, there has been a marked reduction of maternal deaths from 5 in 2017 to 1 currently;
- (c) Other successes scored include reduction in severe malnutrition case mortality rate from 68/1000 in 2017 to 60/1000 deaths at present.

However, the sector is still faced with challenges, which include reduction in new family planning acceptors rate from 139/1000 WCBA in 2017 to 135/1000 as opposed to the targeted 150/1000 WCBA in 2019. Further, there has been a decrease in Institutional Deliveries by skilled providers from 60% in 2017 to 58% at present. Additionally, the district has fared poorly in its quest to increase early ANC booking within 14 weeks from 42% in 2017 to 50% in 2019, as the district statistics stand at 28%. This underperformance could be attributed largely to traditional myths where women fear to declare pregnancies early. The other reason could be the long distances that pregnant women cover to access services at the nearest health facility.

**Health Sector policies relevant to the preparation of the IDP Planning Process;** the sector has several policies that could prove relevant to the Sinda IDP preparation and below are such pieces of legislation:

**Zambia National Health Strategic Plan (2017–2021);** the Ministry of Health's focus is the provision of a continuum of care with particular emphasis placed on strengthening health systems and services using Primary Health Care (PHC) approach. This approach focuses on Health Service Delivery, Human Resources for Health, Infrastructure Development, Drugs and Medical Supplies, Health Care Financing, and Health Information (The Six Building Blocks).

**National Health Policy;** changes in the political, economic, social, technological and epidemiological profile of the country has posed new challenges for the sector creating a need to update and improve upon the National Health Policy framework and to upgrade the legal framework to be in tandem with current developments. The National Health Policy for Zambia seeks to respond to these challenges. It has been developed within the context of the Vision 2030 and has taken into consideration other relevant National, Regional and Global health related policies, protocols and strategic frameworks, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This policy without a doubt also has a bearing on the preparation of the IDP as it gives an insight regarding globally agreed health standards.

District Medium Expenditure Framework Plan; this is a three (03) year Work Plan for the District Health Office. The plan is imbedded in the Final National Budget and is a basis for implementation of all health care related activities.

#### **2.2.7.2. Description of the existing state of the Health Sector**

The district has 27 health facilities with a total labour force of 241. This total labour force indicates that 79% of the staff establishment is filled in all the health facilities. The critical category of staff needs to be considered for creation and funding include Doctors, District Nursing Officer (DNO), Midwife Nurses, theatre nurses, Medical Licentiate and Clinical Officer Anesthesia. Some of the key priority areas in the district are maternal health, Child health, Malaria, Tuberculosis and HIV and AIDS. In terms of accommodation, the district boasts of a total number of 51 houses of which 20 of these are in a poor condition. This entails that there is need for adequate accommodation in all the health facilities to offset this housing deficiency.

In terms of availability of drugs, the standard being 1 kit per 1000 people/quarter, with a population of 187, 480, the district's deficiency stands at 152. This means that most of the health facilities do not have adequate drugs to cater for the growing population. With an increased population and an increase in the number of health facilities, there is need to increase the allocation of drugs in the district.

On the availability of trained staff, the district's optimum level or standard is 206 categorized into 44 Mid-wives, 26 Clinical Officers, 34 Environmental Health Technologists; 88 Nurses, 10 Lab Technicians and 5 Medical Doctors. However, the current status quo shows that only 162 medical staff is available translating into a staff deficiency of about 80%. It therefore

goes without saying that in order to serve the interests of the people in the district, there is need to employ more medical staff.

Further, the district has the availability of 111 Community Based Health Workers against the standard of 358 leaving a deficiency of 247. This further translates into a population of 122, 422 (about 68.2%) not having the services of the Community Based Health Workers against 187, 480. Therefore, more Community Based Health Workers should be formed to increase the health services coverage to people found especially in the remote areas of the district.

In terms of distance covered by the patients to access medical services from the nearest health facility, the picture is that most of the patients cover the walking distance of more than 15 km (*the standard being 5 km*) especially those in the rural areas.

### 2.2.7.3. Quality of service and Key Indicators of Performance

The table below shows the quality of the Health Sector in the district.

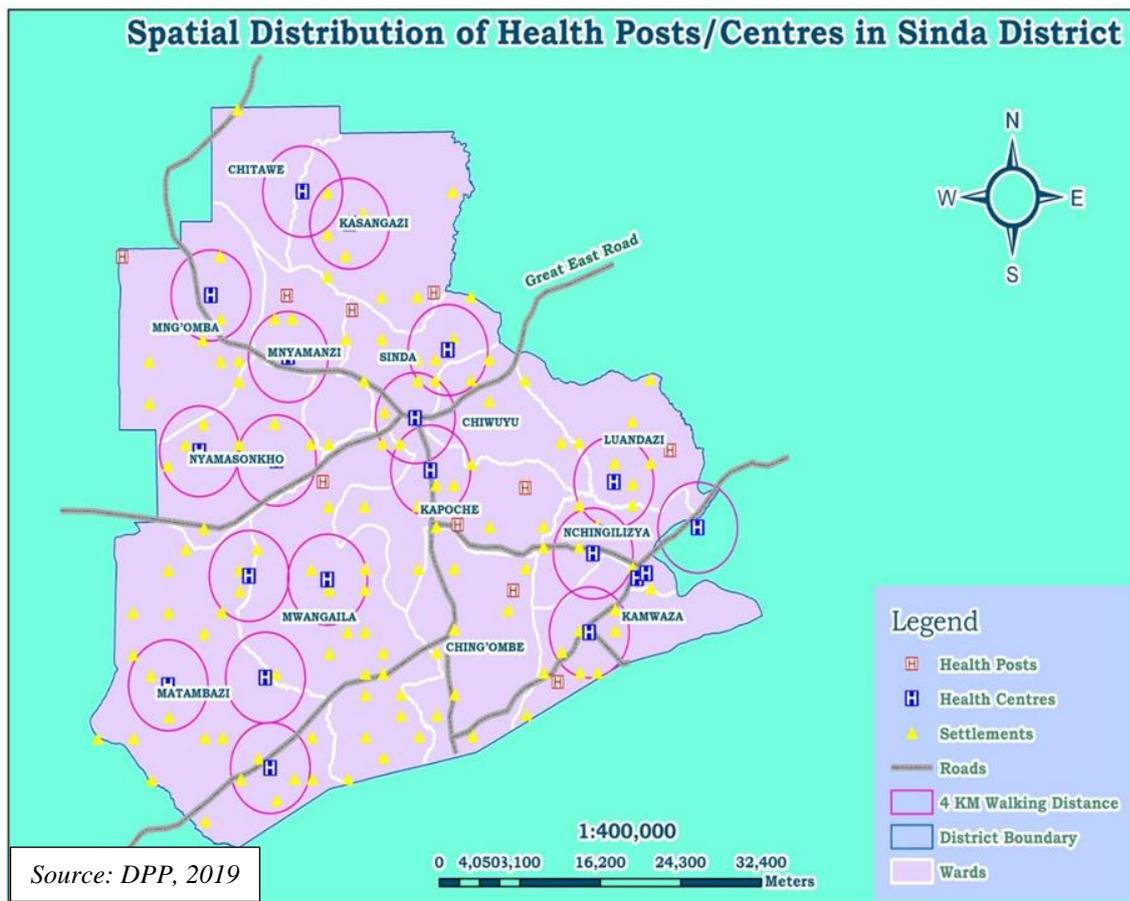
*Table 2.5: Quality of service and key performance indicators*

Health Service Provision		Ownership			Number of clinician	OPD and IPD Patients
		Government	Private	Mission		
Key Performance Indicator: Clinician (Doctor, Nurse, Clinical Officer) to patient ratio; Number of health facilities constructed; Improved ANC Booking; Number of institutional deliveries. Per Capita Health Facility Attendance.						
1.	Health Posts	09	00	00		
2.	Health Centre	17	01	00	67	
3.	1 <sup>st</sup> Level Hospitals	00	00	01	N/A	
4.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Level Hospitals	00	00	00	N/A	
5.	3 <sup>rd</sup> Level Hospitals	00	00	00	N/A	

Source: Sinda District Health Office, 2019

Table 16 above shows that more health facilities in Sinda should be constructed as the population catchment for one health centre is 6, 000 -10, 000. In Sinda, the scenario is that 1 health facility is serving 12, 000 – 15, 000 people depicting a deficit of health facilities in the district. The standard is that every after 5 km there should be a health facility. Sinda has no District Hospital, but only a privately owned mission hospital belonging to the Reformed Church of Zambia, Nyanje Mission Hospital, which is currently serving as a 1<sup>st</sup> level hospital. In order to de-congest the level 1 hospital, government is constructing a mini-hospital at Sheketeni village in Chilongozi ward which is 8kilometers from the CBD. However, there are plans by Government to construct a District Hospital and the site for said has already been identified. **Figure 2.10** below shows the Spatial Distribution of Health Posts in Sinda District.

Figure 2.9: Plate 4: spatial Distribution of Health Posts



**2.2.7.4. Existing and Proposed investment programmes under the Health Sector;**

some of the existing programmes under this sector include those that are aimed at reducing Malaria cases (being done with support from Programme for Advancement of Malaria Outcomes (PAMO)), HIV/AIDS prevention services by Centre for Disease Control (CDC), ICAP and Development Aid for People to People (DAPP), reduction of maternal deaths and family planning. The proposed investment programs are the construction of the district hospital and more health centres in the district. Further, the District Health Office has also planned to construct a permanent office block as they have been occupying premises, which do not belong to them since Sinda’s establishment as a district.

**2.2.7.5. Issues arising from the public participation process under the Health Sector;**

Below are some of the issues that came out during engagements with the stakeholders under the health sector:

- a) **Construction of health facilities;** effort should be made in ensuring that more health facilities are constructed as this shall reduce the distance covered by patients to the nearest health centre;

- b) *Availability of drugs*; most of the health facilities were experiencing shortages of drugs and as such most stakeholders expressed on the need to ensure that all the health facilities were well-stocked in terms of drugs;
- c) *Poor state of roads*; a number of the roads leading to most health facilities were in a poor state, a situation which many stakeholders felt was aggravating the ailments for patients on their way to the hospital; and
- d) *District Hospital*; the district does not have a Government District Hospital except for the privately owned Nyanje Hospital, which is located about 26 km from the CBD. In view of that, the stakeholders would like Government to consider constructing a district hospital in the district.

## **2.2.7.6. CROSSCUTTING ISSUES IN THE SECTOR**

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

The sector plays an important role in the reduction of contaminated water points as well as solid waste management by testing if drinking water from various water points is safe for consumption in order to prevent the spread of water borne diseases such as diarrhoea and cholera. The sector also advocates for a dumping of toxic solid waste materials in designated places.

### **2.2.7.7. Gender and Vulnerable Groups**

The health sector in the district is promoting gender equality and equity by building most health centres near catchment areas where most women live in order to reduce the distance needed to reach health centers. Most women are also encouraged to give birth from health centers as opposed from home to curb maternal mortality.

### **2.2.7.8. The impact of Covid 19 on the sector**

The Covid 19 pandemic has affected the sector greatly as it has had a burden on the already made financial budget of the sector. The sector has been forced to purchase equipment such as face masks and hand sanitizers which initially were not planned for. The sector has also intensified with community sensitizations in order to inculcate knowledge to the community members on how they can prevent themselves from catching the virus. However not much has been done at district level to fight the pandemic due to lack of funds. Finally, there is fear among staff in particular that some of their colleagues who delayed in treatments of the COVID 19 died.

### **2.2.8. FOREST SECTOR**

Forests are one of the most important natural resources of Zambia, covering 66% of the total land mass. They play an increasingly important role in people's livelihoods as a major source of timber, traditional medicine, wood fuel, food and building materials among others. Forests also play major roles in carbon and hydrological cycles. They are key factors in watershed and soil conservation, and are important for other landscape factors, i.e., soil erosion. This section is meant to underscore the importance of the Forestry Sector in Sinda.

#### **2.2.6.2. Forestry Sector Policies**

##### **Review of Policies and Plans;**

The National Forestry Act No. 4 of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia is the main piece of legislation that clearly spells out the management of all forest reserves in the country. Notable among the key objectives of the Act is the formation of Community Forestry Management Group, which is a form of devolution of functions from the state to the community in the management of forests.

##### **2.2.6.3. Review progress achieved to date under the Forestry Sector**

The sector has undergone through a number of revisions especially with regard to policies since 1973 mainly due to the weak institutional framework. For instance, in recognising the declining forest resource base and the need for a strategic approach to forest resource management, the Zambia Forestry Action Programme (ZFAP) was formulated and implemented between 1994 and 1998. The programme identified some major factors that affected the forestry sector, which included the weak institutional, policy and legislative framework that required reviewing. Those factors were reflected in the Zambia Forestry Action Plan for the period 1998 to 2018, and this resulted in the revision of the Forestry Policy of 1998. This policy came into force due to a number of new emerging issues (i.e., community participation), including challenges and lessons identified, which necessitated the review of the previous policy. The 1998 NFP enhanced participatory forest management and institutional framework.

Further, the Forests Act No. 11 of 1999 replaced the 1998 NFP with an emphasis placed on sustainable resource management, capacity development, and participatory approach and gender participation and sectorial integration among others. However, the Forests Act No. 11 of 1999 also came up short in addressing the new emerging trends of globalisation and the need to sustainably manage forest reserves, which led to the formation of the 2014 National

Forestry Policy of 2014. This was developed through a comprehensive countrywide consultation process underpinned by principles of devolution, empowerment, equity and justice, community and private sector participation. In other words, the National Forest Policy of 2014 aligned the forest sector to the current trends in the forestry industry. *Key* among its main objectives was the following: *reducing deforestation and forest degradation; increasing forest cover and carbon stocks; promote integrated participatory forest management; improved law enforcement; and promote private sector investment.* The aforementioned are the key principles upon which the Forestry Act No. 4 of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia is anchored.

*Forestry Sector policies relevant to the preparation of the IDP Planning Process;* the Forestry Act No. 4 of 2015 of the Laws of Zambia along with the Statutory Instrument No. 11 of 2018 is without a doubt relevant in the preparation of the IDP process as it recognizes the importance of community participation in the management of forest reserves.

#### **2.2.6.4. Description of the existing state of the Forestry Sector;**

In describing the existing state of the forestry sector, an attempt was made to look at the plantation, Sinda’s forest depletion rate and also details pertaining to status quo of the forest reserves in the district.

##### **2.2.6.4.1. Plantation (area and location);**

The District has one Forest Station, Chimtengo and it is the largest Forest Station in the Province. This Station is in a National Forest (Sinda National Forest). Chimtengo Forest Station has currently an area of **333.04** hectares under plantation consisting of Pine, Gmelina and Eucalyptus species. The Station also hosts the only regional sawmill, which is currently not fully operational due to some mechanical faults as well as the dwindling stocks of merchantable Pine trees.

##### **2.2.6.4.2. Forest Depletion Rate;**

The **table** below is meant to shed light on the current depletion rate of the forests in the district though it must be stressed that much of the information that is available was extracted from the provincial statistical figures.

*Table 2.6 : Forest depletion rate*

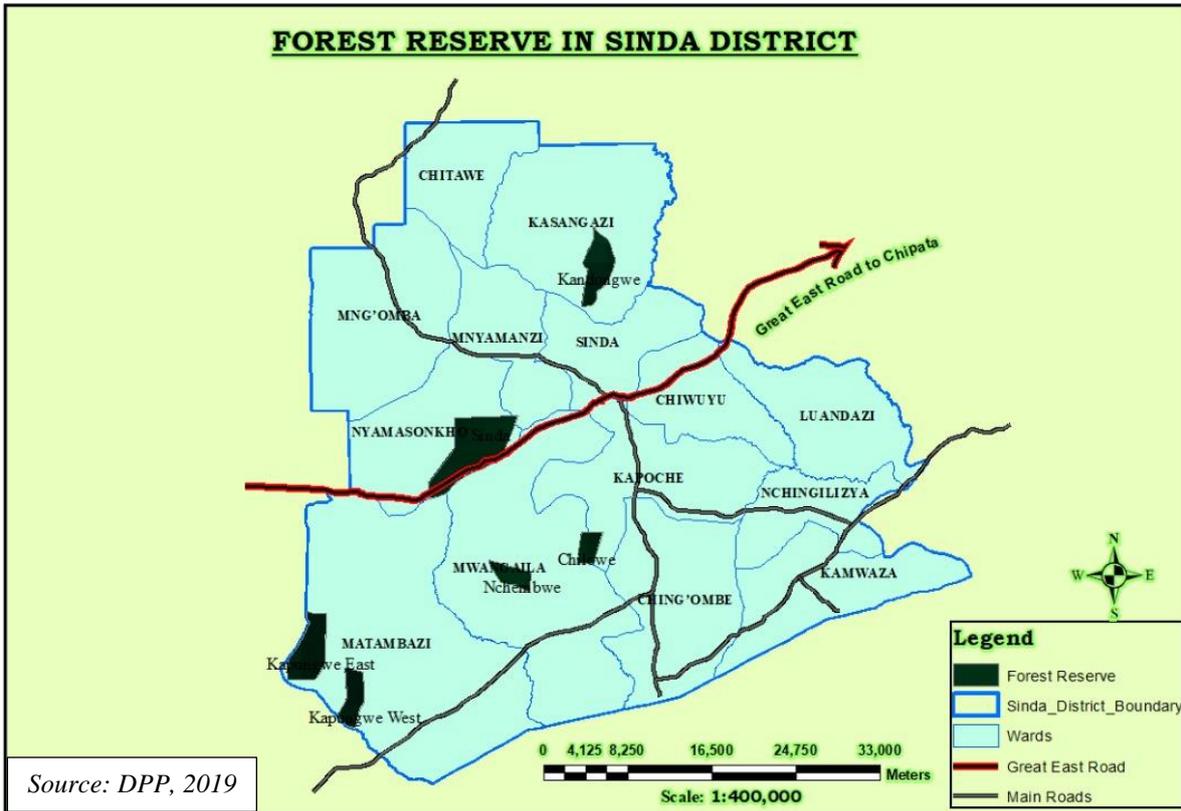
Total Volume of Forest in the	Total Annual Demand for forest	Percent Annual Depletion
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31,363ha is forest area in Sinda (2014 - ILUA)	-2,352ha of forest area is lost in form demand for various forest	-1.7% is deforestation rate for the District (
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Source: Sinda District's Department of Forest, 2019

**Forest Reserves;** at present, the district has a total number of four (04) Forest Reserves with the total land coverage of 8,440 hectares. They comprise of the Sinda National Forest, Kandongwe, Kapungwe and Nchembwe Local Forests as shown in **Figure 2.10** below.

Figure 2.10: Spatial Forest Reserve in Sinda

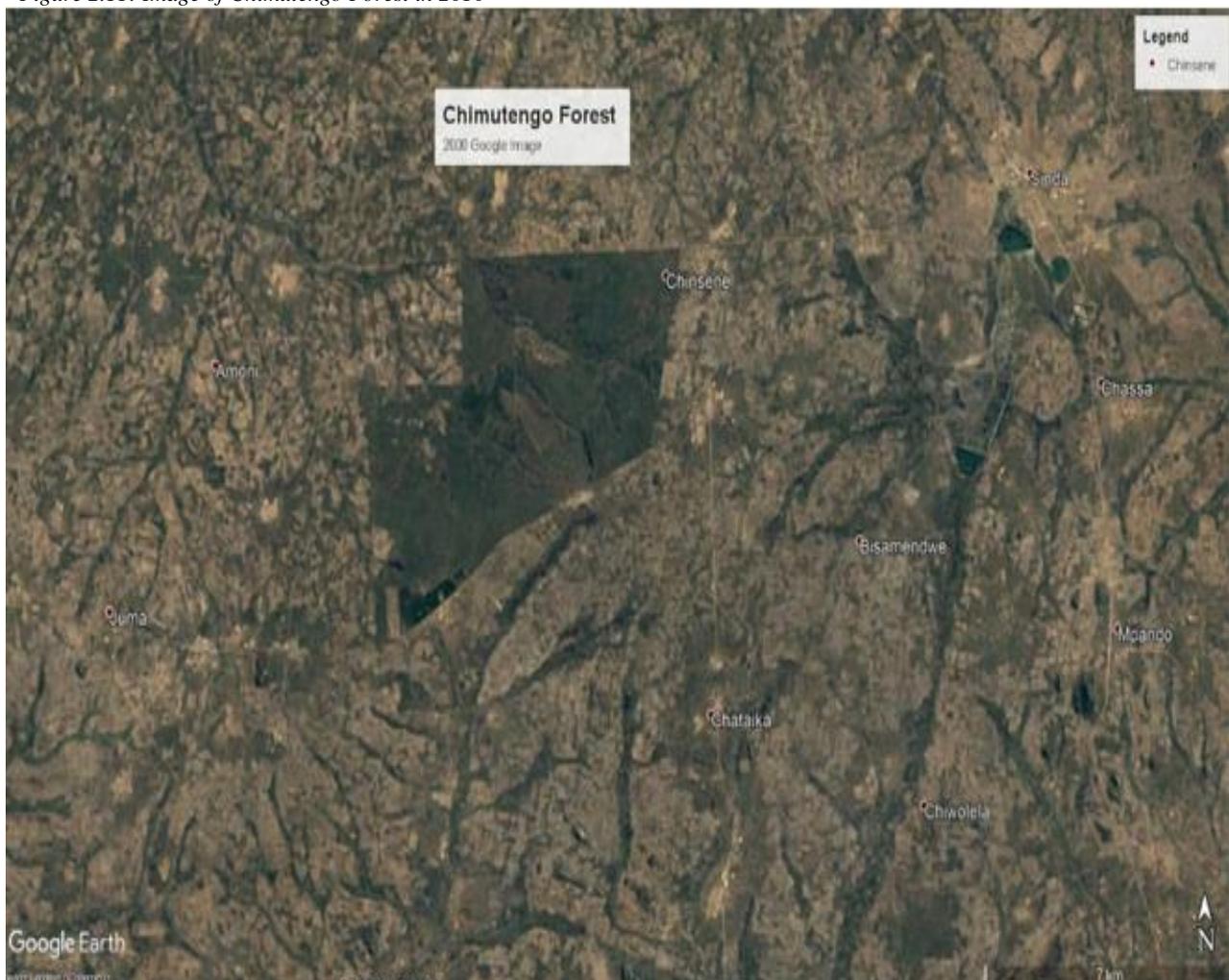


Source: DPP, 2019

Below is a brief synopsis of the four (04) local forests.

**Sinda National Forest;** it is locally known as Chimutengo Forest. The forest is located along the Great East Road and about 10Km from Sinda Town. It falls under Chieftainess Kawaza’s Chiefdom and covers about 3,790 hectares of land. The reserve is very unique as it has a Forest Station, exotic plantations, a Sawmill, a largest tree nursery in the Province (one of the 11 large-scale nurseries in Zambia under Forestry Department), a Government School and Clinic. The images below show the extent of human induced deforestation and encroachments. The first image (Figure 2.11) depicts the extent of deforestation in 2010 whilst the second image (Figure 2.12) shows the extent of deforestation in 2020. Analysis of the two images indicate a massive increase in the extent of forest cover that has been destroyed. It can be deduced that the size of forest that has been destroyed has doubled in terms of hectarage. If not well protected, in the next twenty years, we expect double the size

Figure 2.11: Image of Chimutengo Forest in 2010



of the forest to be cut down as shown in figure 11 and 12 respectively.

Figure 2.12: Image of Chimutengo Forest in 2020



It is less affected by illegal activities mainly because Chimutengo Forest Station is right in Sinda National Forest; hence the presence of Forest staff plays an important role in manning the Reserve. However, the National Forest has not been spared with illegal activities by surrounding villages. These illegal activities include; illegal logging, illegal charcoal production and fuel wood collection for sale to breweries in Petauke and for burning bricks for construction. The district has been receiving funding from USAID towards forest protection. And with this support, the district was able to carry out activities such as; Community sensitizations, forest patrols, boundary maintenance and beacons construction and alternative livelihoods support. These activities and many more will continue being implemented as the District is still being supported by USAID under the new Program called Forest Reserve Support Program.

***Nchembwe Local Forest;*** the reserve falls under Chieftainess Nyanje's Chiefdom with the total land coverage of 654 hectares. The Reserve was in the past 5 years heavily encroached by nearby villages that had started farming there. Other illegal activities that were going on in the Reserve included high charcoal production and fuel wood collection. However, all the illegal activities have since been controlled due to the USAID/ Government to Government support towards forest protection. Therefore, a number of activities have been carried out in

the Reserve. These activities include; community sensitizations, forest patrols, boundary maintenance and beacons construction, among others.

**Kandongwe Local Forest;** the Reserve falls under Chief Mbangombe’s Chieftdom and covers an area of 1, 396 hectares. Despite this reserve being heavily encroached, it is being fairly stocked and this is because the Reserve is hilly, hence people could not farm on rocky grounds thus only flat non rocky areas have been encroached. The Reserve has numerous agriculture fields and 13 illegal settlements with 25 households. This Reserve is about 60% forest, hence can be claimed back and perhaps the USAID funding extended to this Reserve too.

**Kapungwe Local Forest;** the Reserve falls under Chieftainess Nyanje’s Chieftdom, but partially shares its extent with Petauke District and covering about 1, 348 hectares. The Reserve is so heavily encroached by nearby villages that have turned this into a farmland. The Reserve is 99% agriculture crops; thus no forest can be seen. However, plantations can be established in this depleted forest reserve.

#### 2.2.6.5. Quality of service and Key Performance Indicators;

The quality of service under the Forestry Sector is summarized in the table below.

*Table 2.7: Quality of service and key performance indicators*

S/N	Service	Status/Quality	KPIs
	Forestry	Fair	Number of Community Forestry Management Groups formed;

*Source: Sinda IDP Team, 2019.*

#### 2.2.6.6. Existing and Proposed investment programmes under the Forestry Sector;

The sector is actively involved in the tree plantation exercise (Plantation Management) and also programmes aimed at discouraging deforestation in the district. The other existing programme currently being implemented under the sector is the formation of Community Forestry Management Group (CFMG) of which one has already been formed in Luandazi Ward under HRH Chieftainess Kawaza’s chieftdom. This programme is being supported with funding from the World Bank and its cooperating partners through the Zambia Integrated Forestry Landscape Project (ZIFL-P).

#### **2.2.6.7. Issues arising from the public participation process under the Forestry Sector;**

Below are some of the issues that came out during engagements with the stakeholders under this Sector:

- a) **Deforestation;** it was observed that most of the forest reserves were being over-exploited for charcoal production and/or fuel wood in the district and as such stakeholders expressed on the need to step up measures aimed at discouraging the masses in the district from degrading the forests;
- b) **Promotion of energy cook stoves;** this programme has already been rolled out in the district and a number of stakeholders including Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO) have come on board to promote this cause. Such initiatives should be encouraged as they are aimed at reducing the amount of pressure exerted on the forests. However, the use of such stoves has been generally low in the district.
- c) **Poverty and unemployment;** some stakeholders expressed that they do understand the need to preserve the forests, but due to poverty and unemployment especially in the rural areas charcoal production was one of the main sources of earning a living. They expressed on the need for Government to consider offering them jobs so that they could fend for themselves.

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

The existing trend of forest management in the district is fair as the district has the largest forest in the province which is well preserved, though the forest department only has two staff manning it. This has led to charcoal burners and other members of the public to collect firewood from the forest. However, the forest is in good condition with a lot of nursery trees which are used for afforestation and re-afforestation programs in order to improve the landscape of the environment and curb the hash effects of climate change.

#### **2.2.6.9. Gender and Vulnerable Groups**

The district is promoting gender equality and equity as it has managed to create one forest management group where a lot of women and vulnerable groups are taking part in managing the community forest and empowered by getting resources from the community forest such

as mushrooms, fruits. This helps in the reduction of the social and economic burdens that women and girls in communities face.

#### **2.2.6.10. The impact of Covid 19 on the sector**

Covid 19 has affected the sector due to the increase in petroleum products caused by movement restrictions at borders of the country which has resulted in high demand for natural resource such as wood and charcoal.

### **2.2.7. TOURISM AND CULTURE**

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 Sinda district.

#### **2.2.7.1. Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)**

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)

##### **i). 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)

##### **ii). The Seventh National Development Plan (SNDP)**

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

#### **2.2.7.2. Traditional sector policies relevant to the preparation of the IDP Planning Process;**

The Government Gazette Notice No. 836 of 2016 on Statutory Functions and Composition of Government Portfolios assigns MOCTA with the responsibility to formulate policy and implement programmes on Administration of Chiefs' Affairs, Folklore and Preservation of Oral Traditions, Indigenous Knowledge, Promotion of Traditional Crafts, Registration of Villages, Research in Culture, and Traditional ceremonies.

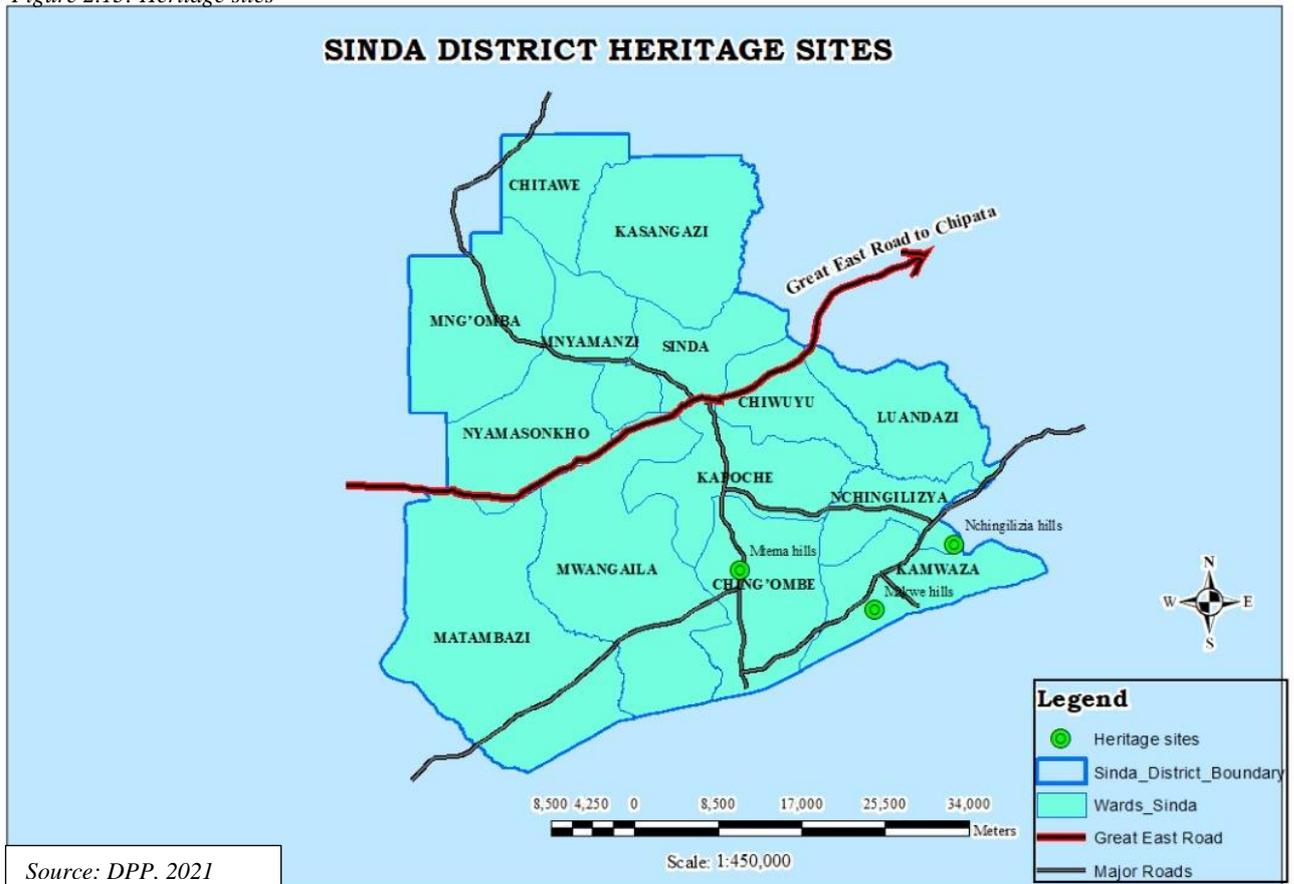
## **Cultural Heritage**

Culture is one of the pillars of any community in its drive for development and social resilience. It is a sign for identity and belief system of a given people in terms of common values, attitudes, preferences, and knowledge. That is basically what the people of Sinda are. Being predominantly two tribal groupings, the Chewas are good at *Gule Wamukulu*, a traditional dance which is recognised by UNESCO as a master piece and currently the reigning grouping that has traversed the breadth and width of the country even the Kulamba Traditional ceremony is from Sinda's Chief Kathumba's area known as *Nchingilizya*. *Gule Wamukulu* is a unique cultural practice through which the values, norms, customs and skills are transferred from one generation to the next generation among the Chewa speaking people. Kathumba chiefdom also boasts of artistic, diverse cultural dances and crafts, which provides an opportunity for tourism and commerce through arts.

There are also other traditional performances across the district such as: *Chimutali*, *Gando*, *Chitelele*, *Chiwoda* and *Chindapala* (which is performed after a successful hunt). While some of these dances cut across tribal lines, what is very unique about the Nsenga speaking people of Nyanje is *Nsongwe* which is saliva stimulating among young stars and dream fulfilling dance among all ages as women draped in traditional beads called *ngumbi* swing their behinds like they have no bones while standing on their toes as if to fly in air with their hands raised. *Nsongwe* and *Gule Wamukulu* are traditional dances that have been passed from one generation to the other often attract attention whenever in action. Given the various cultural sites in the area, these performances could be the spice to the tourists during their visit to the area.

### 2.2.7.3. Description of the Existing State of Development

Figure 2.13: Heritage sites



Source: DPP, 2021

#### Nchingilizya Hills

The Nchingilizya hills are located in Chief Kathumba's kingdom and is about 45 kms south of Sinda District central business town. Historically, Nchingilizya Hills served as the fortress for the Chewas during the tribal wars involving other tribes and a fortress during the liberation movement. The unique features of this towering ridge hills are its caves and its ability to support wildlife that has annual migration to and from Mozambique during rain and dry seasons. It is these unique qualities that the hills have that its name has been used as an icon for traditional prowess and political ingenuity. The area offers investment opportunity for integrated cultural tourism and ideal for construction of lodges and cultural village.

#### Makwe Hills

Makwe hills is yet another unique feature found in Chief Kathumba's area about 53 kms away from Sinda CBD. The hills are believed to have housed the Saan people who were also known as Bushmen about 2000 years ago. The site was discovered in 1961. It was declared a National Monument in May 1966 by the National Heritage Commission with limited

publicity the site has not been frequented by visitors. The hill has caves and rocky paintings depicting the way of life of the Bushmen. These hills are definitely a site for tourist attraction. It is also a den of hyenas that occupy some caves in one of the neighbouring hills to Makwe as if to provide security to the historical site. The kind of investment required for the area is promotion and preservation of the site.

### **Mtema Hills**

Mtema hills are yet another natural wonder as the water flows from the cave throughout the year. This is a distinctive place found in Chieftainess Nyanje's area and boasts of rich cultural migration that spiritual healers in those years flocked to the area for cleansing increased internal energy. It was once a sacred place though with time and the coming in of colonialism the trend changed few and fewer people made pilgrimage to the site that has just remained historical. But what has remained are the caves and the water reservoirs that are still flowing with tingling soul searching sounds. It is an ideal place for a quiet moment and reflection.

#### **2.2.7.4. Issues arising from the public participation process**

The quality of service provision in the culture and traditional sector is measured by the participation of local people in local tourism and promoting traditions and cultural heritage. The Central Government has performed above average as it has facilitated the development of the sector in the district. This is due to the sound policies that it has provided in enabling traditional ceremonies and local tourism to thrive. Below are some of the issues that came out during engagements with the stakeholders under this sector:

- a) **Deforestation:** it was observed that much of the areas in the villages have lost community forests due to unsustainable cultivation methods, fuel wood, shelter and exploitation of the forest for charcoal production thereby emitting a lot of carbon into the air;
- b) **Poverty and unemployment:** some stakeholders submitted that poverty and unemployment was high in the community because government farmer input support programme was a preserve for a only few farmers. It was established that out of more 55,000 registered farmers only 15,800 were on FISP whose impact has been very minimal. Hence an increase in investment in this area could have poverty reduced drastically;

- c) **Poor Road Network:** it was submitted that the poor state of the roads was affecting social networking as well as delivery of social services to the communities. For instance, it was submitted that people on taxis to the villages were overloaded because of the roads were in bad state as only a limited number of vehicles serviced these routes;
- d) **Social amenities:** it was submitted that another limitation in development in the chiefdom, was the limited number of schools, clinics, telecommunication towers and access to clean drinking water;
- e) **ZESCO Power Supply:** it was submitted that out of all the chiefdoms in the District Chief Kathumba has not yet been connected to the national grid since independence and this was making it difficult for the people to process their food stuffs as well as government employees deserted the area.

#### **2.2.7.5. Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance**

Overall, quality of service provision to the locals in terms of local tourism is generally poor as traditional and heritage sites have just become historical sites with little or no promotion of local tourism. In addition, accessibility to some of these heritage sites is not easily accessible especially during the rainy season.

#### **2.2.7.6. Impact of Changes Anticipated over the next Ten years Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities**

The district population growth as indicated in part one under population projection will continue to pose a negative impact on livelihood specifically on the heritage sites as they risk going into extinct due to unsustainable human activities.

#### **2.2.7.7. The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns**

The increase in population will affect the heritage sites as this will be contested spaces where people might opt to settle and practice agriculture activities. This will subsequently disturb the local set up of heritage sites and tourism sites.

#### **2.2.7.8. The impact of Environment and Climate change Issues on the Sector**

The growth of the sector takes into consideration the management and protection of the tourism attraction site. The implication is that tourism sites will become money spinners and hence the need to protect the available heritage sites.

### **2.2.7.9. Issues arising relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

There is a special relationship between poverty and the environment especially when you look through the lenses of how the rural people earn their living. People in rural areas are often dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods. Sometimes these natural resources are not used in a sustainable manner as evidenced by the indiscriminate cutting down of trees for charcoal production.

### **2.2.7.10. The Impact of Covid-19 on the sector**

As revealed under the population distribution and characteristics, the district boasts of a larger population living in the rural areas than in the urban. The urban population of Sinda district stands at 10,148 that is 3.5% of the projected overall population of the district. Evidently, the larger population is resident in the rural areas. Of the seventeen (17) wards, only parts of Sinda and Kapoche constitute the central business area. The remotest areas are approximately 70 km away from the CBD. Wards such as Ching'ombe, Kamwaza and Mwangaila share borders with Mozambique. In these border areas, restrictions on cross-border movements are almost non-existent. This is evidenced by *Bwandiles* (mobile markets), which attract people from neighbouring countries. It is for this reason that surveillance throughout the country including rural areas becomes critical as some areas are used as gateways by illegal immigrants. The country's aging population, which is at a higher risk of contracting the disease, is mostly found in rural areas. Therefore, stakeholders have intensified awareness on the pandemic to rural dwellers as they lack basic knowledge on the disease

### **Summary**

**Poverty and** poor state of the roads was affecting social networking as well as delivery of social services to the communities.

### **2.2.7.11. Consideration of the Underlying Factors contributing to the Issues identified**

The core problem affecting the growth of the sector is human encroachment into protected forest reserves and cultural heritage sites. This has resulted into increased human wildlife conflict, loss of biodiversity, loss of wildlife revenues. This results from land ownership dispute, population growth putting pressure on insufficient natural resource base, weak law enforcement due to inadequate personnel, and incompatible land uses.

### **2.2.8. AGRICULTURE SECTOR**

Agriculture is the mainstay of Sinda 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 Sinda district.

#### **2.2.8.1. Key Government Priorities being and to be implemented at a Local Level**

One of the key policies at the national level, relevant to the preparation of the IDP under the agriculture sector, is the National Agriculture Policy (2012 – 2030). This policy is meant to provide recommendations and action areas to enable Agro-business to produce and commercialise in an environment with clear rules that are predictable and stable, with the government focusing on facilitating, supporting and providing incentives for productive activities. 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)

#### **2.2.8.2. Livestock Development Policy**

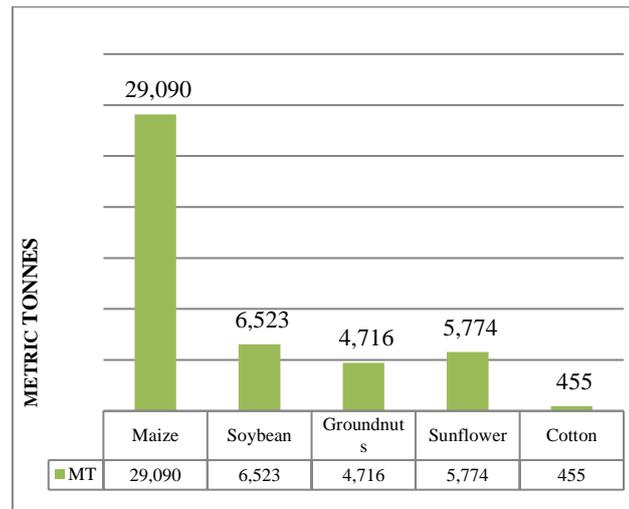
The livestock development policy 2012 works to promote increased and sustainable livestock production, productivity and management in order to ensure food security, income generation, creation of employment opportunities and a reduction in poverty levels (Livestock Development Policy, 2012)

#### **2.2.8.3. Description of the Existing State of Development**

##### **Availability of Service**

Agriculture remains the major economic stay of the people in the district, even though at present there are few emerging Commercial Farmers while the majority is engaged in subsistence farming. Due to favorable climatic conditions, the district boasts of a huge potential in the production of crops such as Soya Beans, Sunflower and Maize. The only hurdle in the aspect of the afore-mentioned crops and many others is lack of stock piling of the agricultural produce by the farmers. With stock-piling, Sinda is statistically able to post 29, 090 MT, 65, 000 bags x 50 kg of Soya Beans, 115, 000 bags x 50 kg of Sunflower and 4, 716 MT of Groundnuts translating into 94, 420 bags x 50 kg per farming season.

Figure 2.14: Estimated annual average production



Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019.

As demonstrated in **Figure 2.14** above, crop production has been fairly good over the past seasons. The district has a huge potential to explore especially the establishment of value addition plants. Simply put Sinda has a huge potential not only to feed the masses within the district, but the entire province. However, Agricultural Extension Services are paramount in sustaining this good annual crop production.

#### 2.2.8.4. Quality of Service including Key Indicators of performance

Agricultural extension services are available, but inadequate in the current form. The Extension Officer to Farmer ratio is huge. The standard is that one extension officer should serve 400 farmers, but at present there are only 28 extension officers against the 45,000 registered farmers, probably there could be even more farmers. This means that one officer is serving 1,600 registered farmers. In other words, the officers are overwhelmed with work as they need to attend to a lot of farmers more than what is prescribed. This entails that the current level of agricultural extension services delivery is not adequate to satisfy the demand of the farmers in the district. This situation has been further worsened by the sector's inadequate and/or lack of transport, plant and equipment, which have affected the delivery of the much needed services. In view of that, more Extension Officers are needed not only to cater for the needs of the current farmers, but also for the future farmers as more people are expected to venture into farming with increase in population.

#### 2.2.8.5. Issues arising from the Public participation process

##### Availability of Service

During the public participation consultation process, the following were the major issues that came out:

- a) **Late delivery of farming inputs;** most stakeholders expressed dissatisfaction with the time it takes to deliver the farming inputs;
- b) **Few farmers on FISP;** the beneficiaries for those on the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) should be increased from 15,800 farmers at present to 19, 000 in 2020/21 farming season;
- c) **Absence of value addition plant;** this was suggested as perhaps one of the main ways exploitation of farmers could be reduced. Currently, the district hosts a ginnery which is a primary industry and there is room for more other agriculture related industries that could be supported with the current production levels. Further, establishment of value addition plants such as those meant for fruit processing or cooking oil could also bring about job creation in the district. It is further envisaged that such a venture, establishment of value addition plants, could lead to the masses in the district accessing the processed products at a cheaper price.
- d) **Private Bulking facilities:** Given the higher crop production levels in our district, there emerges an opportunity for a bulking facility that could invariably help in the preservation of the produce as much of it has been going to waste as most rural communities do not have the capacity for preservation chemicals. Such an industry presents an opportunity to attract manufacturing industries.

#### **2.2.8.6. Quality of service including Key indicators of performance**

- i) **Poor road network;** most of the roads leading to the agricultural fields in the district are in a deplorable state and a number of crossing points on the same roads require rehabilitation and/or new construction; and
- ii) **Extension services are not adequate;** the huge extension officer to farmer ratio came out as one of the issues requiring urgent attention to look into by Government.

#### **2.2.8.7. Impact of changes anticipated over the next Ten years Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities**

The district population is likely to grow by an average of 50 per cent by the year 2030. The implication is that, a total number of registered farmers which is likely to grow

proportionately with overall population growth. This further entails that the demand for this agriculture service in terms of inputs, extension services will equally increase.

#### **2.2.8.8. Existing and proposed investment and development programmes**

Under this sector, some of the existing programmes are Smallholder Productivity Promotion, value addition (food processing) and Smallholder Agribusiness Promotion among others. The other existing programme that is currently running in the district is Climate Smart Agriculture, which is aimed at promoting sustainable agricultural practices in the district. In terms of the proposed investment programmes, the recent discovery of rock phosphate in the district has opened up opportunities for opening of a Fertilizer Manufacturing Plant. The site for the construction of this facility has already been identified and the investor is ready to set up the plant within the shortest time. Additionally, through the Zambia Integrated Forestry Landscape Project (ZIFL-P) the district has received funds aimed at promoting Smallholder Irrigation and Water Use Programme. It is envisaged that the successful implementation of the latter shall considerably reduce over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture and boost crop production in the district.

#### **2.2.8.9. The Impact of the continuation of existing Trends on land Use and population distribution patterns.**

The implication of the continuation of existing trend in the agriculture sector growth has an impact on land use in the district. This is due to more land demanded for the establishment of agriculture areas. The demand for agriculture land will entail the encroachment in the forest reserves and heritage sites. Therefore, population distribution will continue near and within the agriculture fields farmers tend to farmers settle close to their fields for easy accessibility, monitoring and security against theft and wild animals.

#### **2.2.8.10. Environment and Climate change Analysis**

##### **The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change**

The sector has been negatively affected by bad farming practices such as shifting cultivation and the burning of fields before tilling the land, however the shift from agricultural practices that have a damaging effect on the environment to decent agriculture practices such climate smart agriculture, which contributes to the preservation of the environment.

#### **2.2.8.11. The impact of Environmental and Climate change issues on the Sector**

There has been a paradigm shift in the agriculture sector as can be seen in the move away from the agricultural practices that has a negative effect on the environment to good

agriculture practices such climate smart agriculture, which contributes absolutely to environmental sustainability. There has been an introduction of 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.

#### **2.2.8.12. Issues arising relating to Gender groups and vulnerable groups**

The sector has contributed is highly faced by gender inequality due to the fact that most women despite actively taking part in small scale farming, the money raised by the sale of the produce is mostly controlled by their husbands due to the dominant patriarchal system which exists in most families, however in trying to promote gender equality and equity by a deliberate policy to encourage women led cooperatives and individual women to have more access to agriculture inputs and information.

#### **2.2.8.13. Consideration of the Underlying Factors contributing to the Issues identified**

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 has had a negative impact on the sector due to the fact that close interaction between members of the community and the agriculture staff has been discouraged in an effort to stop the spread of the disease, in addition most small-scale farmers fail to afford prescribed face mask and hand sanitizers. This has greatly affected agriculture trainings and sensitizations.

### **2.2.9. FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK**

#### **2.2.9.1. Key government priorities being and to be implemented at a local level**

##### **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)

#### **2.2.9.2. Description of the existing State of Development**

The district provides the much-required nutritional values for health growth of its population. The consumption of beef products on a daily basis with people either consuming beef or chicken etc., actually a meal is incomplete without it. Hence for a long time the District has been providing extension work to the community in order to reduce animal-human sharing of diseases.

Table 2.8: Aquaculture production in Sinda

Number of ponds	Fish farmers by sex		Fingerlings	Yield tons	Remarks
	Female	Male			
452	101	126	2513	≤2.5	Yield very low

Source: Department of Fisheries and Livestock Sinda 2020

The following are contributing factors to such low yearly yield:

- No direct support to fish farmers (8 members of staff to 500 farmers)
- Currently, there is no reliable fingerling source in the district;
- There is no promotion of small water body (dam) aquaculture in the district; and
- Effects of climate change as water in the ponds dry up before harvesting time

Table 2.9: Livestock and dams in respective chiefdoms, vet camps and wards

Chiefdom.	Vet camp	Estimated livestock population in vet camps in respective wards							Ward	Dam	Dam-constructed year
		cattle	pig	goat	sheep	poultry	donkey				
Nyanje & Kanthumba	Chataika	3791	2916	2824	950	14309	0	Chiwuyu	Kapungwe	1995	
								Chingombe	Kangele	1950	
	Chikalawa	7441	4671	6825	800	10608	25	Kapungwe	Kalole	1965	
								Kamwaza	Kalambala	1961	
								Luandazi	Chidilo	1970	
	Chimpundu	6581	3510	4794	500	4893	0	Kapoche	Mkanda	1952	
								Chamakuwi	Chadawo	1973	
								Matambazi	Mancheula	1984	
Nyanje	11089	5562	4301	985	11424	20	Nchingilizya	Kabanga	1970		
							Mwangaila	Mtandaza	1961		
Sinda	8124	3647	2991	2021	16263	18					
Kawaza & Mbang'ombe	Seya	12050	7189	1489	680	8720	15	Chitawe	Chanjoka	1979	
								Kasangazi			
	Mtunya	15378	7967	819	540	8024	8	Mngomba	Masulwe	1962	
								Sinda			
								Chilongozi			Chitawe
	Mtandaza	9133	3397	2682	877	7125	0	Nyamasonko	Seya	1961	
							Mnyamanzi	Chimtengo			

Source: Department of Fisheries and Livestock Sinda 2020

Note that annual growth rate of livestock population is 2% which is insignificant if we are to solve problem of food security among 179,470 people (CSO, 2013) in Sinda. This low livestock growth rate is due to:

- Diseases
- depleted grazing land potential,
- Not enough water points and supplementary livestock feed,
- lack of vaccination against diseases
- Poor livestock breeds to withstand climate change effects among farmers

**Table 2.10: Disease current status-January-May 2020**

Disease	Species	Cases	Deaths	Treated	Action/drug used	Was action up to standard?	Effect of action taken in %	Future Action
ECF	Bovine	414	101	313	parvexone	Yes	76	sensitization/vaccinations
Anaplasmosis	Bovine	20	1	19	Hitet	Yes	95	vaccination
Trypano.	Bovine	24	0	24	Berenil		100	Samorin inoculation
Lumpy skin disease	Bovine	45	2	43	Penicillin	yes	96	vaccination continuity
Babesiosis	Bovine	24	1	23	Berenil	Yes	96	vaccination continuity
Helminths	Bovine	318	10	308	Ivomec	yes	97	Deworming continuity
Foot rot	Bovine	12	1	11	Hitet	yes	92	vaccination continuity
Coccidiosis	Bovine	200	10	190	Amprolium	yes	95	Administering of amprolium will continue

*Source: Department of Fisheries and Livestock Sinda 2020*

The disease cases and deaths in livestock listed above can be prevented through awareness among farmers, vaccination and dipping but these are not done due to:

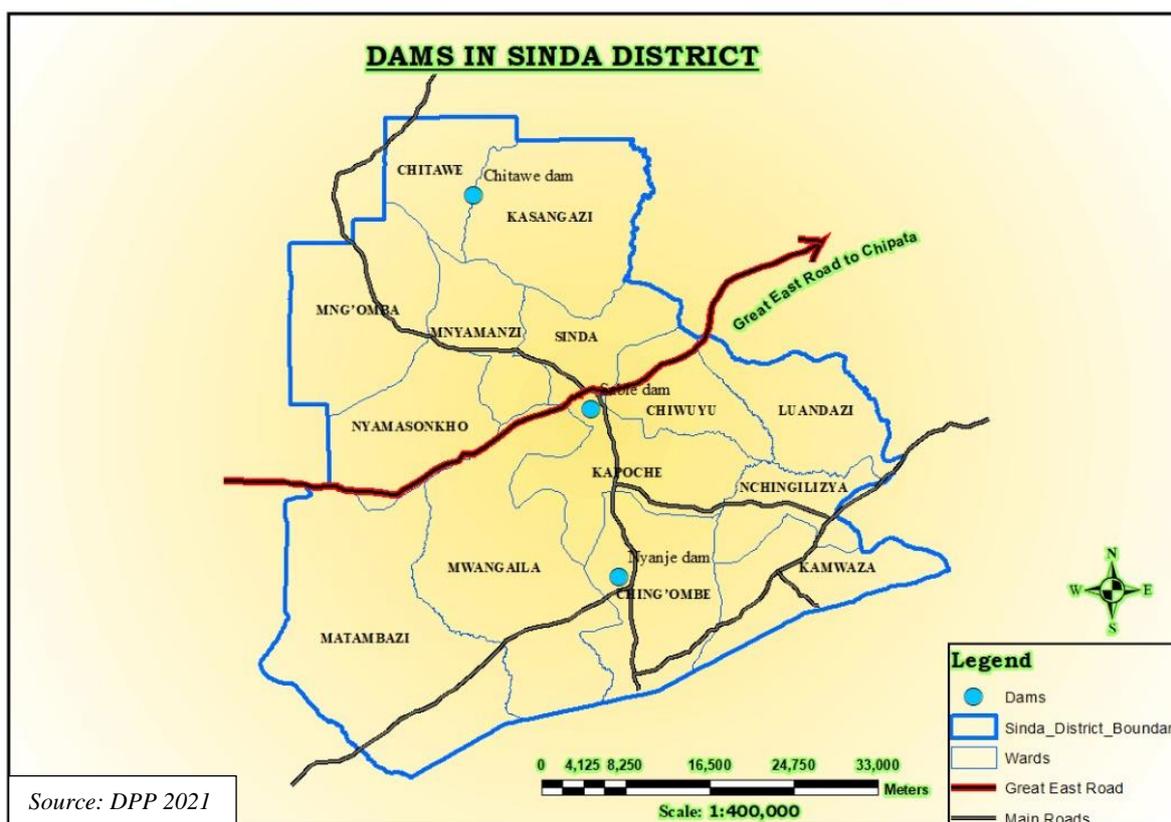
- Non-functioning of many dip-tanks in the district
- Most of the livestock have not been screened for diseases as first step in conducting vaccination

### **2.2.9.3. Issues arising from the Public participation process**

During the public participation consultation process, the following were the major issues that came out:

- i. Non availability of Dams which should be rehabilitated for water capacity increase for livestock and cage fish farming cages. The dams' rehabilitation will employ approximately 12,030 youths and women thus income generation among communities;
- ii. Legumes planting among livestock farmer should be promoted to improve livestock feed;
- iii. Overgrazed areas should be restated through installation of solar commercial boreholes;
- iv. Fish hatchery at government fish farm (Nyanje fish farm) must be established to supply fingerlings in the district;
- v. Shortage of staff accommodation, a situation that has compelled the officers to be staying far away from the communities they are serving;
- vi. Non-functional dip-tanks should be rehabilitated to facilitate disease control;
- vii. Farmers must be supplied with climate resilient livestock (goats, village chicken);
- viii. There must be support to farmers dealing in fish farming;
- ix. Restocking of the dams with fingerlings of the existing dams as shown in **Figure 2.15 below**;
- x. Planting of the trees along and around water points as part of water management strategy for the ecological enhancement; and Stocking and restocking programmes

Figure 2.15: Spatial map of Dams in Sinda



#### 2.2.9.4. Impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years

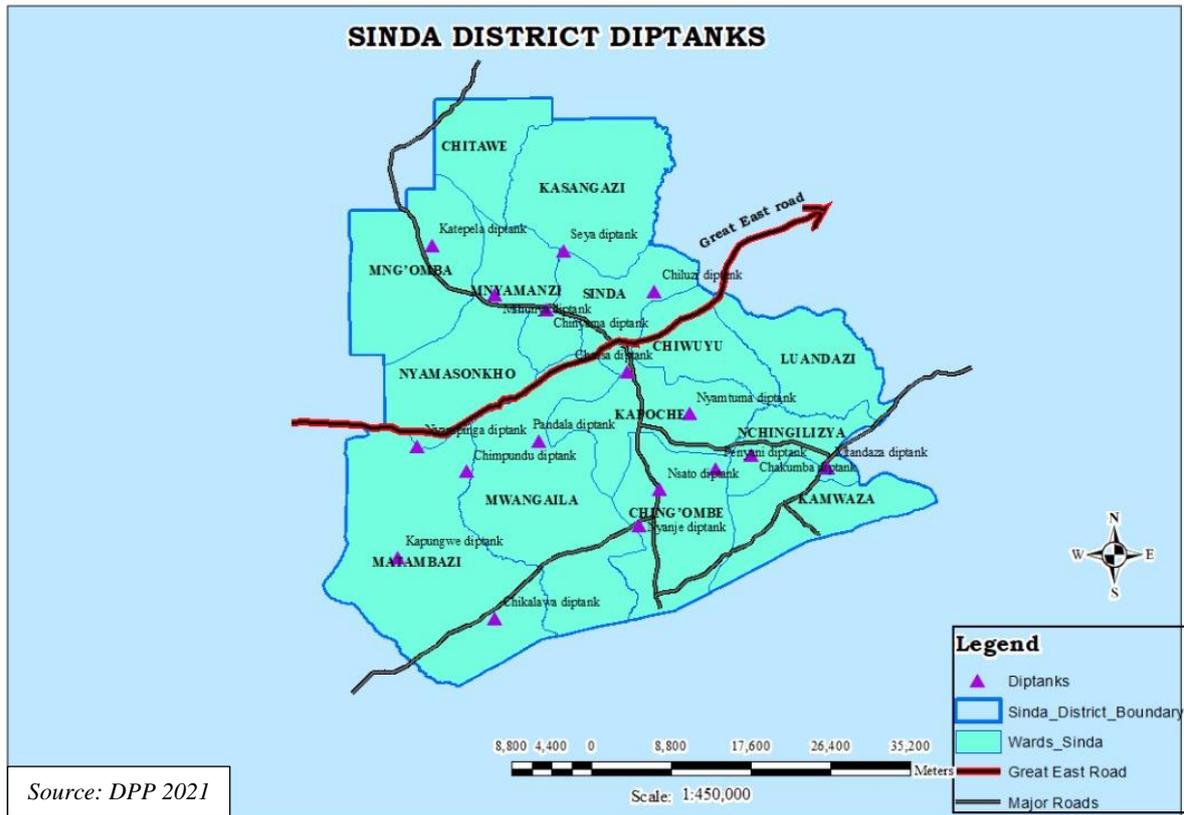
##### Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The district population is likely to grow by an average of 2.6% per annum all things being equal. This entails that, a total number of registered farmers is likely to grow proportionately with overall population growth. This will entail that there will be high demand for land and basic services.

#### 2.2.9.5. Existing and proposed Investment and development programmes

The District intends to construct and repair non-functional dip-tanks (figure 2.16 below) to facilitate disease control. Furthermore the District intends to undertake dam repairs in various wards.

Figure 2.16: District Dip tanks



### 2.2.9.6. The impact of the continuation of existing Trends on Land use and Population Distribution Patterns

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 dams, weirs and Fish ponds. 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.

### 2.2.9.7. The Impact of existing Trends on the Environment and Climate Change

The sector has played a major role in environmental degradation due to the fact that most livestock farmers move their cattle for grazing anywhere they find pasture without taking into consideration the impact this might cause on the environment and climate change in particular.

### 2.2.9.8. Issues arising relating to Gender groups and vulnerable groups

The sector has contributed in the creation of a gender-balanced society by ensuring that, more women have access to livestock and fisheries inputs. The district has seen an increase in number of women participating in fish farming due to the policy reforms. 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.

#### **2.2.9.9. Consideration of the Underlying Factors contributing to the Issues identified**

The COVID-19 pandemic has a negative impact on the livestock sector in that it has been assumed that animals can be a medium to transmit the disease. Further, seasonal sensitization meetings could not be conducted due to COVID-19 regulations that limit the number of people that could gather at one time.

#### **2.2.10. Social Protection**

The social protection sector in Sinda 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.

##### **2.2.10.1. Key Government Priorities being and to be implemented at a Local level**

#### **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)

#### **National Policy on Disability**

The National Policy on Disability 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 ensures their full participation into the mainstream of society (National Policy on Disability, 2012)

#### **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).

## **Seventh National Development Plan**

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).

### **2.2.10.2. Description of the existing State of Development**

Social protection services are fostered in the district by Community Development Department, Social Welfare Department and the Victim Support Unit of the Zambia Police. 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.

### **2.2.10.3. Quality of service including Key Indicators of Performance**

Social protection services are provided in the community through a network of Community Welfare Assistance Committees (120 CWACSs in total) spread out to the 17 wards in all the four chiefdoms. This network has made service delivery to the community much easier as well as providing people an opportunity to receive feedback quicker.

### **2.2.10.4. Issues arising from the Public Participation Process Availability of Service**

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.

### **2.2.10.5. Impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years (Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities)**

The population change anticipated in the next ten (10) years will be as highlighted in part one under demographic analysis which 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.

#### **2.2.10.6. The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Patterns**

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.

#### **2.2.10.7. Environment and Climate Change Analysis**

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

#### **2.2.10.8. Issues arising relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups**

Social protection programs in the district largely target vulnerable households in the community. The list of key beneficiaries of the social protection programs includes women, girls, the elderly, persons with disabilities and the vulnerable but viable farmers. There are programs aimed at empowering the vulnerable such as Girl Education and Women Empowerment and Livelihood (GEWEL) which empowers vulnerable but viable women who with capital for livelihood improvement.

#### **2.2.10.9. Consideration of the underlying factors contributing to the Issues identified**

The high poverty levels among the beneficiaries and the increase in demand for social protection services in the District is a huge task that must be dealt. In addition, the limited sources of income and lack of access to such programs pushes most households into poverty. The poor road networks affect service delivery to remote parts of the District thereby increasing poverty levels more especially during the rainy season.

### **2.2.11. Commerce Trade and Industry**

#### **2.2.11.1. Description of the existing State of Development**

Commerce and Trade provides a platform for economic development of that fosters improvement of livelihood and social welfare of communities. The section discusses the policies, plans and strategies that govern the performance of the sector. Furthermore, the section presents highlights on the core issues affecting the sector development.

#### **2.2.11.2. Key Government Priorities being and to be implemented at a Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans) 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).

### 2.2.11.3 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.

#### 2.2.11.3. Description of the existing State of Development Availability of Service Provision

Commerce and Trade flourishes in the district through availability of a retail trading, and two big markets. Other markets exist in the outskirts such as Nyanje, Seya and Matambazi. The available trading centers and absence of banking facilities in the district are a challenge to serve the population of Sinda. This has resulted in people travelling to nearby towns such as Katete, Petauke and Chipata in order to access banking facilities. The District has never had a Bank from the time it was created which poses a challenge to customers as they have to travel other districts for the banking services.

As a result of not having banking facilities, the community has turned to the utilisation of mobile services such as airtel money, MTN, Zoono and ZAMTEL. In a nutshell, the district has a cooperative movement with an approximately 19,635 individual memberships as shown in table 11.27 below.

**Table 2.11: Cumulative numbers of the project targets**

S/N	TOTAL NUMBER OF COOPERATIVES	COMPOSITION BY GENDER		ESTIMATED TOTAL MEMBERSHIP
		MALE	FEMALE	
1	561	60%	40%	19,635

*Source: Department of Cooperatives, 2020*

#### 2.2.11.4. Public Participation Process

The major issues that arose during the public participation process was inadequate trading centers to service the entire population. This has resulted in people walking long distances to access the facilities elsewhere. 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.

#### **2.2.11.5. Changes anticipated over the next Ten years**

This section provides the changes anticipated over the next ten (10) years in the district. The demand for commercial services is expected to increase over time with possible demand for Banking Facilities, manufacturing industries and food processing industries in the District due to an anticipated population upsurge. Furthermore, the demand for land to put up commercial entities will grow as most Developments are centred along the Great East Road thus putting pressure on Land. In addition, Commerce and trade provides a platform for economic development as a result in the near future there shall be high demand for skilled workers to be employed in the same sector to contribute to the economic growth.

#### **2.2.11.6. 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 centers and the financial facilities and services.

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

***Cooperative Value Chain Development;*** diversification being the new normal for economic growth, considerable number of cooperatives have been compelled to migrate from the traditional cultivation of Maize to value addition enterprises. They are adding value to commodities, which they cultivate that includes milling, making of peanut butter from groundnuts, soya bean flour from soya beans which is used in baking foodstuffs such as soya bean cakes.

***Empowerment Programmes;*** the cooperative movement in Sinda was among the beneficiaries of the Presidential Solar Hammer Milling Initiative. Sinda District has so far been allocated 19 Solar Milling Plants under this initiative out of which about 70 percent of these are working. This program is being implemented by the Zambia Cooperative Federation (ZCF) whilst the Department of Cooperatives merely monitoring how the community is utilizing the initiative. The intentions of this project are poverty reduction and also to reduce

the mealie-meal prices on the market. The Banking Institutions provide business loans and mortgage to promote the growth of the formal and informal businesses in the district.

#### **2.2.11.8. 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 to the trading facilities and financial institution. **Figure 2.17** below depicts the road networks in the District which has got an effect on trade and commerce.

#### **2.2.11.9. 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.

#### **2.2.11.10. Gender and Vulnerable groups**

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

#### **2.2.11.11. 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 commodities from the outskirts into the trading centres for business transactions.

#### **2.2.11.12. Public Participation Process**

Major issues that arose during the public participation were about inadequate land for trading centers due to limited trading areas such as shopping malls. This has affected those with bank accounts as they have to travel to other district where the service is available.

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

Due to lack of a properly defined township boundary, which makes development control difficult as a result most shops are built haphazardly and in an unplanned manner which makes the district physically un attractive and has a negative impact on the environment, as most developers don't consider the importance of preserving the environment when developing their buildings.

#### **2.2.11.14. Gender and Vulnerable Groups**

Women and vulnerable groups are very active in this sector as 80% of traders especially in markets are women and the vulnerable. Despite the active participation in the sector women and vulnerable groups face a lot of difficulties to access financial services from financial institutions in the district because they lack property that they can use as collateral.

#### **2.2.11.15. Consideration of the underlying factors contributing to the issues identified**

Below are the possible underlying factors contributing to the issues identified in the previous sections and they include, but not limited to the following:

1. The poor road networks which affect trade and commerce
2. Absence of banking facilities
3. Inadequate credit facilities
4. Uncontrolled developments of the District
5. Inadequate land for trading centres

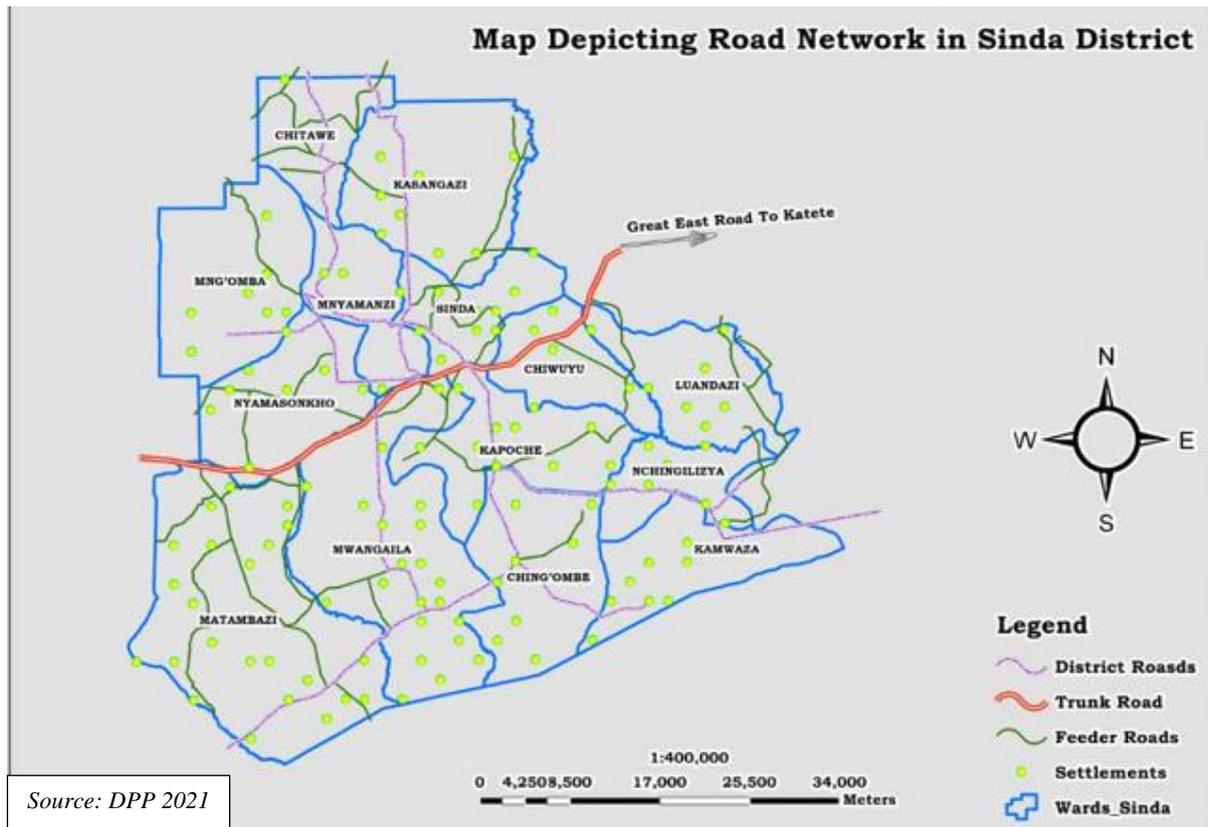
#### **2.2.11.16. The impact of Covid 19 on the sector**

Covid 19 has had a negative impact on the sector as people have to follow social distance when accessing commercial services like banks and shops. This has resulted into people taking a lot of time to access such services.

#### **2.2.11.17. Summary of Core issues of the Entire PSIR**

**Inadequate clean water supply in rural areas;** the supply of water in the rural parts of the district is a preserve of the Local Authority, which has been working in partnership with supporting partners such as KFW and the World Bank. The service however is not adequate due to the Local Authority's inadequate financial capacity to erect as many water points as possible. As a consequence, women in the rural areas are forced to cover longer distances to fetch water. Further, over-reliance on the funding partners has proved to be a challenge due to the risks involved. For instance, some time back, KWF drilled the boreholes which they could not equip as they decided to pull out of the district. This meant that the Local Authority had to source for funds to complete the task.

Figure 2.17: District Road network



**Lack of a water and sewer reticulation system in the township;** this service is undertaken by the Eastern Water and Sewerage Company (EWSC). However, due to the water utility company’s inadequate financial capacity, the service is not currently available in the district save for one commercial borehole located at Sinda Modern Market, which only caters for few households dotted around the area.

**Poor participation of vulnerable groups in decision making;** the poor and/or low participation of the vulnerable in the decision making domain could be attributed to a number of factors such as education and to a larger extent culture. On the latter, women especially in the rural areas are restricted to speak in public unless permission is sought from their spouses and this has consequently led to them not being actively involved in issues affecting them. Further, the lack of institutions representing the plight of the vulnerable in the district has also contributed to their poor representation in the planning and decision making portfolios.

**Solid waste;** this is a challenge confronting many rural districts in Zambia and Sinda has not been spared. At present, the district does not have an organised dump site save for one refuse

collection point and an illegal dump site, which is located in a water logged area thereby posing the threat of underground water contamination in the long run. The local authority charged with this responsibility has inadequate financial muscle to effectively manage the waste. Further, the current approach of handling waste being used in the district is premised on the technical method, i.e., collection and disposal of waste, which ignores the value inherent in the “supposed” waste. There is need therefore to adopt the Integrated Sustainable Waste Management (ISWM) approach not only to reduce on the waste requiring disposal, but also to reduce the costs associated with the management of waste.

**Poor agricultural extension services;** there are more farmers compared to the number of the Extension Officers in the district. This has led to farmers’ inadequate access to vital information particularly on pest control and market for the crops. The latter has led to the exploitation of farmers by brief-case buyers for their agricultural produce.

**Insufficient farming inputs;** at present, the targeted number of farmers on the Farmer In-put Support Programme (FISP) is 15, 800. However, there are a number of new beneficiaries that have emerged rendering the amount of bags received per farming season inadequate.

**Long distance covered to the nearest school or health facility;** there are fewer education and health facilities in the district and as a consequence, the end users are compelled to cover longer distances to access the services.

**High school drop-out ratio;** the district has a relatively higher school drop-out ratio especially for the girl child resulting from early marriages. In the case of the boys, the major reason is due to cultural practices such as cattle herding and Gule wa mukulu initiation. However, the other reasons are a result of poverty and unemployment among others.

**Poor road network;** most of the urban and rural roads are in a deplorable state due to lack of and/or inadequate maintenance.

**Deforestation;** this could be attributed to the quest by most people in the district to expand their farming activity. The other reason is due to exploitation of the forest reserves for the

production of charcoal and also extraction of fuel wood for sale to brewing companies in Petauke.

## **PART THREE**

### **3.0. DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

The Development framework is aimed at providing spatial guidance on the improvement of service delivery to the people of the District based on the core issues raised and identified in the Planning Survey and Issues report. The Development framework will guide on the spatial modalities and strategies that will be employed in alleviating the core problems identified.

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

Our vision for this IDP was developed through a consultative process with relevance to the prevailing situation in the district. Therefore the vision is: *To be a Vibrant, Self-reliant and Eco-friendly district by 2030.*

The vibrancy is expected to be attained through energized and self-motivated stakeholders that would be willing to pay for services rendered by the local authority to the public for economic prosperity as well as preservation of the environment as its shift from a primary agro based economy to an industrialized economy.

#### **3.2. Policies to Direct Development**

- 3.2.1. Improve water and Energy supply.
- 3.2.2. Improve Road Infrastructure
- 3.2.3. Formalize and Upgrade Informal Settlements
- 3.2.4. Manage and Protect the Natural Resources.
- 3.2.5. Improve Value addition for agriculture produce.
- 3.2.6. Increase the number of Health and Education Personnel
- 3.2.7. Improve Education facilities
- 3.2.8. Build and improve Health Facilities
- 3.2.9. Boost Commerce and trade
- 3.2.10. Facilitate the upgrading of informal businesses
- 3.2.11. Increase and improve social Protection
- 3.2.12. Improve solid waste management

#### **3.3. Development Objectives, Priorities and Strategies**

The outlined core issues in the Planning Survey and Issues Report prescribes the reasons for under-development of the district. This Development Framework is aimed at addressing the

negative perspective by outlining the developmental goals, priorities and objectives with strategies that will help in addressing the identified problems in the respective sectors.

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

#### **3.3.1.1. Development Goal 1: Standardized Housing Unit Supply in the District, for aesthetical beauty, Social and Economic Benefits.**

Housing facilities play a huge role in the socio-economic development of the district. Due to this reason, improvement in social and economic activities depends on the housing supply receptiveness to meet the demand of the growing labor force.

In this respect, the creation of the under listed objectives will help to address the inadequate and poor housing supply in the district.

#### **3.3.1.2. Development Goal 1: To provide a sustainable housing unit to meet the projected housing deficit of 20,500 in the district by the year 2031**

In order to offer standardized housing units in the district to meet the expected shortfall by 2031, the following strategies will be employed:

**Strategy 1:** Sinda town council will upgrade five (6) informal settlements namely Nyanje, Mnyamanzi, Kawaza, Chanjobvu, Chamabvu and Nyakundu compounds in the next ten (10) years.

#### **Programmes in order of priority**

- Public Sensitizations
- Cadastral surveying
- Layout plan generation
- Grading of access roads
- Drilling of water points

**Strategy 2:** Sinda town council will work in conjunction with the Ministry of Lands to carry out a re-entry exercise for all undeveloped plot parcels in the district.

#### **Programmes**

- Carry out a land audit
- Report for re-entry

**Strategy 3:** Financial Institutions will increase access to housing finances (mortgages) by 50% in the peri-urban area within Ten (10) years by introducing occupancy licenses.

**Programme**

- Community sensitization on the conditions to access housing finance through the introduction of occupancy licenses

**Strategy 4:** Sinda town council to implement 60% women land allocation policy for housing development in the district within 10 years.

**Programme**

- Sensitizations to engage women to apply for land
- Community sensitizations
- Radio adverts

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

Availability of clean and safe water supply plays a key role in the improvement of social livelihood for the community as well as betters sanitation levels. This is mostly due to the fact that, most productive activities depend on the adequate availability of clean water if they are to work efficiently and effectively. Any compromise on the quality of water supply undesirably affects the hygiene levels among the community members, thereby risking the health of the population that is not capable of taking part in productive labor, hence increasing poverty levels in the district.

In view of the significance of safe and clean water and better sanitation levels in socio-economic development, the design of the under listed objectives will help to address poor water supply and poor sanitation levels in the district.

**Development Objective 1: To develop and manage water resources in the district to 85% by 2031.**

In order to improve and manage water resources in the district, the following strategies will help to accomplish the outlined objective.

**Strategy 1: Operationalization of a water and sanitation Utility Company in the District**

The local authority working together with the Ministry of Energy and Water Development shall endeavor to bring on board the operationalization of the EWSC in the District. This will entail connecting household to water and sewerage.

**Strategy 2:** The Department of Water Resource Development (DWRD) working in conjunction with the Local Authority will construct not less than 15 boreholes each year using the Constituency Development Fund and other sources to improve the supply of clean water in the various wards of Sinda district in the next ten (10) years.

### **Programmes**

- Establishment of dams
- Establishment of treatment plants
- Connect all households to water supply in the urban/peri-urban setup
- Formulate Construction Committees
- Revamp D-WASHE committees
- Engage WDC's
- Distribution of chlorine
- Drilling of water points

**Strategy 2:** The DWRD will map aquifers to enhance ground water management in the district by 100% within 10 years.

### **Programmes**

- Aquifer explorations and development.
- Aquifer identification and mapping.

### **Development Objective 2: To attain 100% sanitation and hygiene levels in the district by 2031.**

In order to increase 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.

### **Programmes**

- Orientation of DWASHE committee

- Training of traditional leaders
- Training of Community Champions
- Training D-WASHE committees

### **3.3.1.4. Development Goal 3: Improved Power Distribution in Peri-Urban and Rural Parts of the District for Sustainable Economic Development**

Power supply plays a very important role in the development of most economies. This is due to the fact that; most economic activities hinge on the availability of power for production, lighting and value addition. On the contrary, inadequate power distribution has a negative effect on the growth of the economy, as the district only has 30% of the houses-in the peri-urban and proposed township boundary connected to power. This negative phenomenon brings about a dire compromise in the management of natural resources as most houses opt to use firewood and charcoal to supply them with energy.

In this regard, the devising of the under listed objectives will help to curb and mitigate inadequate power distribution in the district:

#### **Development Objective 1: To increase access to power connection to 70% both in peri-urban and rural households of the district to the national grid by 2031.**

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 70% in the Peri-urban and rural areas within 10 years.

#### **Programme**

- Promoting fast track connection subsidies to vulnerable rural households.

**Strategy 2:** REA to connect 60% of the rural areas to the national grid within ten (10) years.

#### **Programme**

- Connection of rural areas with no access to electricity.

#### **Development Objective 2: To promote the use of alternative energy sources and technologies to 75 % in the district by 2030**

In order to encourage the use of alternative energy sources and technologies in the district, the following strategies will help to accomplish 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 10 years.

#### **Programmes**

- Community Sensitization.
- Promotion of energy saving cook stoves

#### **3.3.1.5. 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 fundamental in creating and returning a friendly ecosystem. However, the district has continued to record depletion of natural resources due to encroachments in forests and forest reserves such as Kondongwe Forest Reserve, mismanagement and exploitation of natural resource is caused by the huge energy demand for domestic use.

In this regard, the devising 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:** Sinda town council in conjunction with the forest department and Zambia police will monitor and regulate the exploitation of all the natural resources industrial related activities in the district within 10years.

#### **Programmes**

- Routine monitoring and inspections of forests
- Prosecution of illegal developers and exploiters of forests and forest reserves
- Confiscation of unpermitted exploited natural tree species
- Community Sensitizations

**Strategy 2:** Sinda town council will ensure that effluents and other hazardous toxins from both domestic, commercial, and Industrial activities are disposed in legally designated places and manner within 2years.

## **Programmes**

- Community sensitizations
- Monitoring the disposal of industrial, commercial and domestic effluents
- Prosecution of institutions violating the waste management policy

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

The management and protection of forest areas in the district is of vital importance in an effort to promote afforestation and re-afforestation programs and sustainable livelihoods. This therefore calls for efficient management and strong regulatory framework in the exploitation of forest resources in the district.

In this regard, the design of the under listed objectives will help to curb the unsustainable exploitation of forest resources in the district.

#### **Development Objective 1: To increase forest hectarage under community management to 70,000 Ha in Sinda by 2031.**

In order to increase forest hectarage in both national and community forest 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 create 70,000 Ha under national and community forest management within 10 years.

## **Programmes**

- Conduct sensitization meetings with ward development committees, traditional leaders & community members on natural resources management
- Zoning of forests
- Mapping and beacon placement around identified forests
- Formulate Community Forest Executive Committee

### **3.3.1.7. Development Goal 6: Explored, Protected, and Managed Tourist 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 areas tourist sites 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 2031**

**Strategy 1:** Sinda Town Council in collaboration with the Department of Culture and Arts and Private Investors will market all the mapped tourism potential areas in the district within 10 years.

**Programmes**

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

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

Agriculture is a major economic activity of Sinda and its growth necessitates an improvement and socio-economic development in the livelihood of the people. This therefore dictates the drive for crop yield improvement and reduce livestock morbidity and mortality rate.

Given the foregoing basis, the formulated objectives will help address the identified phenomenon.

**Development Objective 1: To increase agricultural production and productivity of major crops by 90 % in Sinda district by 2031.**

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

**Strategy 1:** The department of agriculture in conjunction with stakeholders will increase the promotion in the use of improved and certified seed to 100% for crop production in the district for the next ten (10) years.

**Programmes**

- Community sensitization on improved seed

- Set up field demonstrations and trials
- Conduct field days to showcase the technologies
- Conduct mini trainings planting, fertilizer application & weeding stages

**Strategy 2:** The department of agriculture in conjunction with stakeholders to increase the promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) to 100 % in the 30 agricultural camps of Sinda district by 2030.

#### **Programmes**

- Training agriculture staff and farmers in Climate Smart Agricultural technologies.
- Establishment of Farmer Field demonstration centers in order to expose farmers to various climate smart agriculture activities

**Strategy 3:** The department of agriculture in conjunction with stakeholders will promote investment in appropriate and cost-effective irrigation technologies by 50% in Sinda district within ten years.

#### **Programmes**

- Establish smallholder low cost community irrigation facilities such as communal dams and wells.
- Training smallholder farmers & staff in irrigation management system.

**Development Objective 2: To improve food and nutrition status of about 70% people in the district by 2031.**

In order to improve the nutrition levels of the people in the district, the following strategies will be implemented.

**Strategy 1:** The department of agriculture in collaboration with stakeholders to increase to 70 % on-farm agro processing and value addition in the district within 10 years.

#### **Programmes**

- Training farmers in agro-processing, value addition and good storage practices.

**Development Objective 3: To increase the resilience of farmers to effects of Climate Change to 60% in the district by 2031.**

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:** The department of agriculture in collaboration with stakeholders to increase awareness on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation measures by 100 % in the district within 10 years.

**Programmes**

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

**Development Objective 4: To promote animal health and productive efficiency of livestock to 70 % in the district by 2031.**

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

**Strategy 1:** The department of fisheries and livestock in conjunction with stakeholders to control livestock diseases and vectors to 70 % by 2030.

**Programmes**

- Conduct vaccinations against East Coast fever, Trypanosomiasis, Lumpy skin, New castle disease, African swine fever diseases.
- Spraying/dipping to control ticks
- Livestock training on disease control
- Livestock disease surveillance to determine the disease prevalence

**3.3.1.9. Development Goal 8: Enhanced Healthy Service Provision through Improved and Efficient Health Care System in the District.**

A healthy society is a necessity for a developed, productive and happy society. This can only be achieved through an enhanced and efficient health care system adopted through the provision of adequate health facilities, human resource, and availability of drugs and transport for referrals.

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

**Development Objective 1: 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 facilities in the district have the required number of qualified healthcare providers, the following strategies will be implemented.

**Strategy 1:** The Ministry of Health with stakeholders need to employ more medical staff and also increase the knowledge base of Community Health workers and community Based volunteers on health related illnesses to 95% by aligning health educational programs within 2 years.

#### **Programmes**

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

**Strategy 2:** The Ministry of health will increase staffing levels to 70% in health facilities in line with Health Legacy Goal Number 3 within ten years.

#### **Programmes**

- Recruitment of more healthcare personnel's
- 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 2 years.

#### **Programmes**

- Increase rural/remote hardship allowance.
- Provide standard housing facilities.
- Provide dedicated vehicles to remote facilities

**Development Objective 3: To build healthcare infrastructure to cover at least 90% of the district population by 2030.**

In order to build healthcare infrastructure to cover at least 90% of the district population, the following strategies to be implemented.

**Strategy 1:** Ministry of Health and Cooperating partners to build a district hospital and also continue constructing health facilities using the CDF funds by constructing at least 2 health facilities per year for the next 10 years in order to cater for the growing population.

#### **Programmes**

- Construct a modern district hospital
- Assign qualified staff to all health centers

- Equip new healthcare facilities with essential medicines, drugs and equipment's

### **3.3.1.10. Development Goal 9: Good Communication Infrastructure for Efficient Service Delivery in the community**

A good and efficient communication network is vital for the acceleration of service delivery to foster socio-economic development to communities. However, the condition of most rural roads in the district is in a very deplorable state and the district has inadequate telecommunication towers. This therefore calls for 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 2031**

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

**Strategy 1:** Sinda town council needs to collaborate with RDA to develop a modern road network by upgrading 60% of township roads to bituminous standard and 80% of the feeder roads by 2030.

#### **Programmes**

- Construction of a modern road network system
- Gravelling and tarring of feeder roads.
- Upgrade township roads to bituminous standard.

**Strategy 2:** Sinda town council will promote Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and direct investments in road construction and maintenance by 2031.

#### **Programmes**

- Engagement meetings with investors on the need contribute to road construction programs in the district.
- Road tolling activities to finance rehabilitation of roads

#### **Development Objective 2: To improve radio and communication services in the district to 100% by 2031.**

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

**Strategy 1:** Sinda town council to collaborate with ZICTA to provide an enabling environment for radio service providers to invest in Information and Technology Infrastructure to 60% by 2031.

#### **Programmes**

- Construction of a radio station
- Construct modern towers.
- Advertise the district potential investment in the communication.

#### **3.3.1.11. Development Goal 10: Enhanced Education Services with a Reduced Illiteracy Levels in the community**

Education sector plays a major role in providing a society with survival as well as technical 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 strategies will help to address the identified problem.

**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 Ministry of general education in collaboration with stakeholders to construct minimum of 3 secondary and 2 primary schools using CDF in the district within 10 years.

#### **Programmes**

- Community sensitization.
- Community mobilization of 25% upfront materials.
- Construction of the proposed three secondary schools and two primary schools each year.

**Strategy 2:** The MoGE and stakeholders to ensure that all primary schools have early childhood education centres within 10 years.

#### **Programmes**

- Community sensitization

- Facilitate the establishment of annexed stand-alone and low-cost community modes of Early Childhood Education centers.

**Objective 2: To improve school infrastructures and facilities in the district to 70% within 10 years.**

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

**Strategy 1:** The Ministry of general education and stakeholders to ensure that all schools in the district have WASH facilities within 2 years.

#### **Programmes**

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

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

#### **Programmes**

- Sensitization meetings
- Expansion of classroom and staff accommodation
- Mobilization of upfront materials.

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

#### **Programmes**

- Conduct Stakeholder meetings.
- Construction recreational facilities.
- Mobilization of upfront 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 Ministry of general education will ensure that all school meet 1:40 pupil teacher ratio in the district by 2030.

#### **Programmes**

- Lobby from government to send more teachers to the district in order to meet the demand of teachers in the district.
- Deploy and place teachers in needy schools.

#### **3.3.1.12. Development Goal 11: Enhanced Social Protection for Social Inclusion.**

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

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

**Objective 1:** To reduce extreme poverty and destitution among vulnerable and poor households to 30% in Sinda 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 Ministry of community development and social welfare to engage collaborating partners in order to increase funding for all social protection programmes within 10 years.

#### **Programmes**

- Community Sanitization
- Scale up social cash transfer program in the district from 8689 beneficiaries to 10,300 beneficiaries.
- Scale up Food security pack beneficiaries from 400 to 1000.
- Scale up Support Women Livelihood from 3150 beneficiaries to 6000 beneficiaries.
- Retargeting 950 potential beneficiaries for Keeping Girls in School.

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

## **Programmes**

- Develop District Social Protection committee.
- Conduct stakeholder meeting.
- Hold quarterly review meeting for the committee.
- Enhance coherence among the Stakeholders.

**Strategy 3:** The Ministry of community development and social welfare and stakeholder to train 20,000 vulnerable but viable persons in the district in entrepreneurship skills within 10 years.

## **Programmes**

- Community Sensitization.
- Train at least 400 vulnerable persons in entrepreneurship skills every monthly across the district.
- Form and Train 20,000 community saving groups across the district in the next 10 year

## **3.4. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

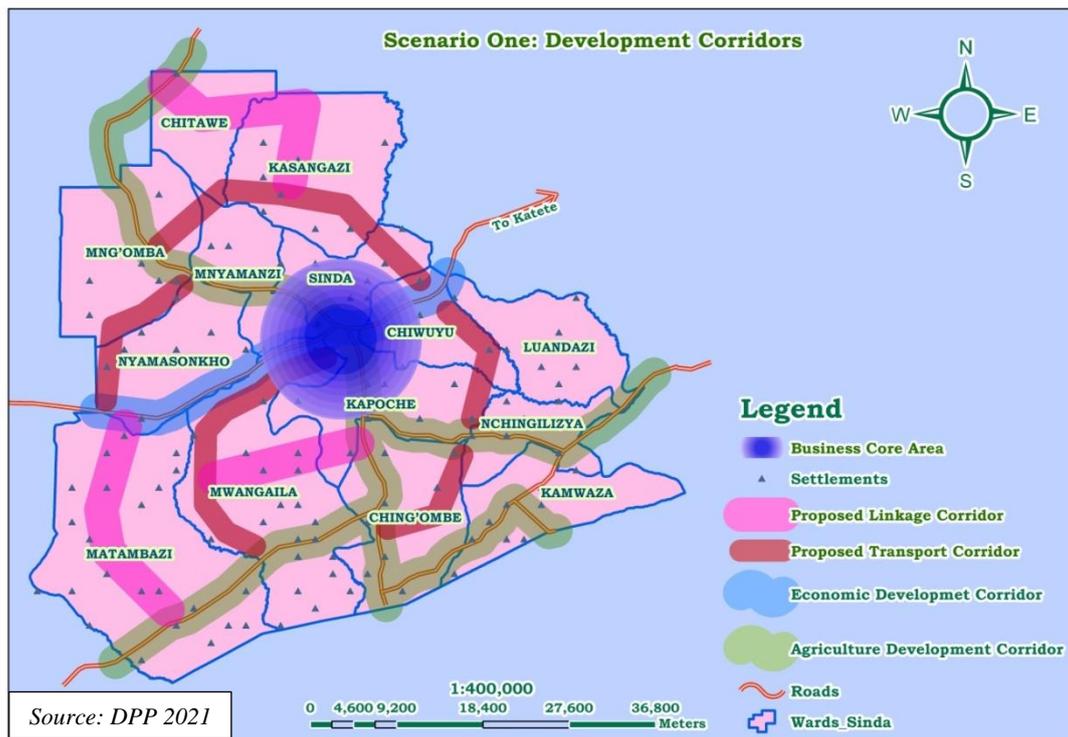
### **3.4.1. Selection of Scenarios**

The selection of scenarios was based on the needs assessment of the District whilst considering the long-term vision of Sinda District as enshrined in the IDP. The three identified scenarios were Commercial and agriculture corridors, Growth Areas and Green Belt.

#### **3.4.1.1. Scenario 1: Commercial and Agriculture Corridors**

Sinda is predominantly agriculture based therefore a provision of agriculture Corridors will help in stimulating economic growth. A linkage between Nyanje and Chikalawa through an all-weather road is important for easy transportation of agriculture products. The District sits along the great east road such that trading and access to commercial facilities is easier along this trade route. The Great East road is a major transportation route where an increased intensity of development will naturally be attracted and may be encouraged.

Figure 3.18: Development corridors



From **Figure 3.18** above map, four areas of development were selected namely: Agriculture Development corridor, Transport/Communication corridor, Economic Development corridor and proposed Linkage corridor. To start with the Agricultural corridor if well-developed can create the following benefits which include:

- Easy Transportation of products to the market
- When connected to hydro-electricity as well as solar energy, the agriculture corridors will lead to value addition of farm products into finished and semi-finished products, thereby enhancing social and economic development of the people.
- Telecommunication services will be improved as most farmers will have access to information, which include (information about supplier's produce)

The second corridor which is improved transport and communication will help realize meeting the benefits below:

- Easy for the security personnel to patrol throughout communities due to good roads networks
- Police posts will be easily established where trade is taking place

- Easy linkages between buyer and seller
- Will enhance easy access to social facilities such as schools and hospitals etc.

The third corridor which is Economic Development will be so cardinal to meet the aims outlined below:

- Improvement of especially agriculture related Industries, markets and shopping centers.
- Investment in Water supply and sanitation because of the population growth/urbanization
- Improved Telecommunication services
- Transfer of new skills to the locals due to introduction of new industries and growth in commerce and trade
- Improved Road and drainage networks

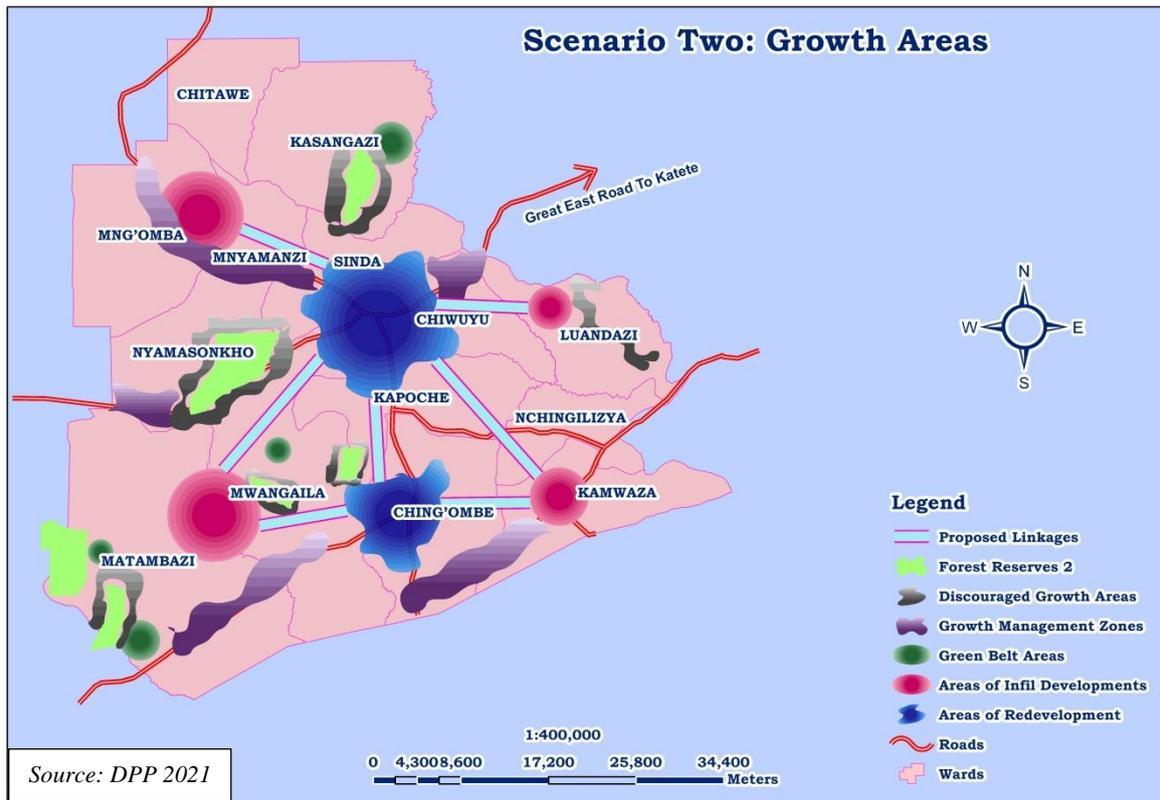
Last but not the least which is proposed Linkage corridor, which will try to meet the following potential objectives

- Linking of potential areas that produce in bulk a specific agricultural product will increase the value addition to the specified crop. (areas that produce; maize, sunflower etc)
- Improvement of inter trading between the various wards

#### **3.4.1.2. Scenario 2: Growth Areas**

The second scenario that depicts an ideal Sinda Development is promotion of growth areas. One of the areas that need redevelopment is Nyanje Headquarters in Ching'ombe Ward. The area already boasts of a mission Hospital, a secondary school and a few other social amenities. The area is accessible by road and acts as an off-shoot growth area. These can include the redevelopment of existing development areas to higher intensities, vacant land suitable for infill development as well as Greenfield sites.

Figure 3.19: Growth Areas



From the seventeen wards in the District, eight areas were identified as growth areas namely: Seya, Nyanje, Mtandaza, Chataika, Mngomba, Sambani/Chitawe, Kamwaza based on the following reasons

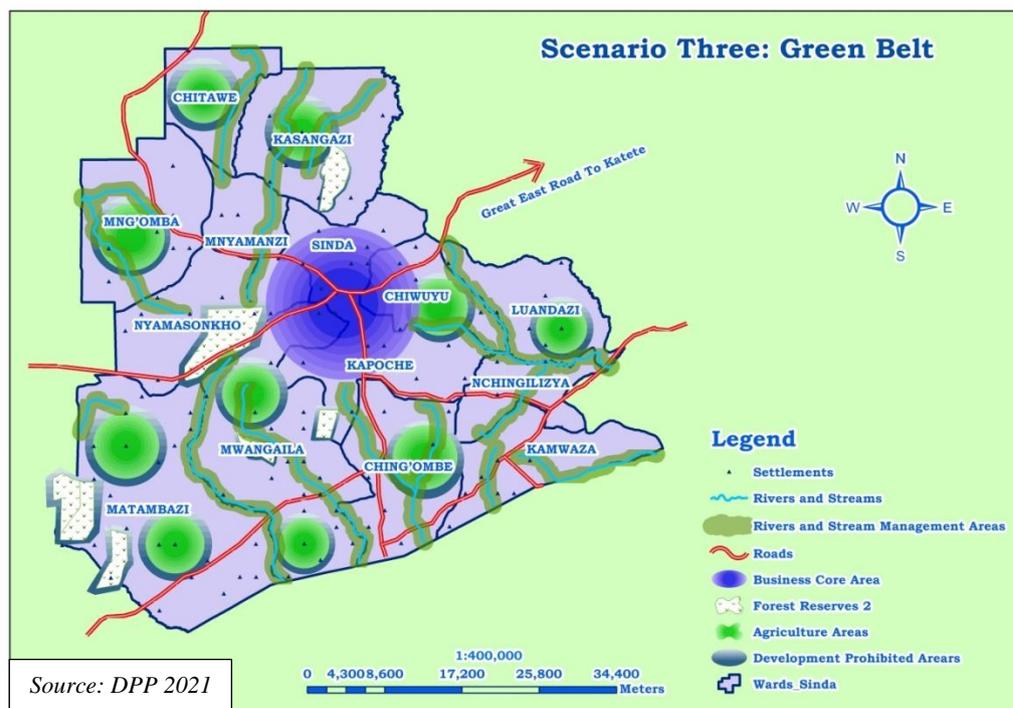
- Maize, is the main resource produced in all the areas identified, in that it can attract the installation of hammer mills which can enhance mealie meal production, the production of maize bran, livestock feed, good road networks and trading areas.
- Kamwaza ward has also been selected as a growth area because it has a lot of garlic and sunflower as a major resource that can attract trade.
- Nyanje and Chitawe wards, are deemed to be growth areas due to the presence of dams that can attract fish farming for example the Kamgelo Gardeners and Fish Farmers Cooperative that is currently venturing into fish farming which can also attract trade and an improvement in the livelihood of the local people as well as an improvement in nutrition levels.
- Matambazi ward, is a very active trading area (cross boarder trading with Mozambique) in livestock products and secondhand clothes.

- Kamwaza and Nchingilizya wards/(Mtandaza/Kondwelani), hosts very rich cultural heritage as gule wamkulu and a natural national monument respectively. Gule wamkulu has the capacity to attract tourists annually through a cultural festival which can lead to development of guest houses and restaurants. Kondwelani area in Kamwaza ward hosts Makwe hills which has natural writings of the Saan people that can also attract tourism related industrial development.
- In Luandazi ward Mpenya area, there is adaptation of Community Forest Management the some villages that can promote bee keeping, mushroom farming, and controlled charcoal burning that can attract carbon credits which can translate in improved livelihoods and the community can come up with social projects such as clinics and schools. Furthermore, CFM can be a turning point market for organizations such as COMACO that buys honey from local farmers and process it into finished products.

### 3.4.1.3. Scenario 3: Green Belt

Sinda has a few natural forests that need protection from illegal charcoal burning and cultivation. There is need to preserve the forests by way of fencing round the area to prevent human activities from proliferating. Green belts will discourage urban sprawl from increasing and encroaching on already depleted forests reserves.

Figure 3.20: Green Belt



From the **Figure 3.20** above, four areas were selected for the achievement of Green Belt that includes Rivers and Stream Management Areas, Roads, Forest Reserved Areas and Agriculture Areas.

In order to achieve Rivers and Stream Management and Protection, the following objectives need to be met as follows:

- The need for Management and protection of natural resources in order to improve the scenic beauty of Sinda District and improve solid waste management practices; therefore there is strong need to link Rivers and stream maintenance to the above-mentioned core issues.

In order to maintain green areas alongside our roads in the District the following activities should take place:

- Need to plant more trees along the major roads to avoid soil erosion in order to have a beautiful Sinda District.
- Land Terracing by way of planting grass that is well maintained.

For enhanced proper management and protection of gazetted forests, forest reserve areas and community forest management areas, the following activities need to be re-vamped and boosted:

- Need for Afforestation
- Re-afforestation
- Need for creation of more community forests
- Need for creation of community forest management groups
- Increased number of forest officers to patrol forest areas

The Selected scenario is the use of Development Corridors, In order to achieve the set objectives and development goals set out in the Development framework vis-à-vis the natural resource endowments of the District, the District Team in consultation with other stakeholders opted to settle for Commercial and Agriculture Development Corridors as a best scenario in achieving the development agenda of Sinda based on the following reasons:

- ✓ Provision of agriculture Corridors will help in inspiring economic growth because of different agriculture products will be distributed to different areas.
- ✓ Opening up a road from Nyanje to Chikalawa will result into easy transportation of agriculture products to the market place and easy for the security personnel to patrol
- ✓ Introduction of new industries along Great east road will result into transfer of new skills to the locals as result increasing employment base within the District.
- ✓ Improved telecommunication system will help farmers access information about smart agriculture practices and about supplier's produce
- ✓ Because of rapid development, trading places will require police post as result enhancing security.

### **3.4.2. Resource Management Policies**

#### **3.4.2.1. Protection of areas of Environmental sensitivity and culture heritage**

The following Land Use Policies shall be developed for protection of areas of environmental sensitivity, Culture, and Historical Importance:

- 1) Prohibition of major infrastructure development within 500 water bodies and within 100 meters along stream and swampy areas.
- 2) Prohibition of cutting of trees and construction within 200 meters of the forest reserves
- 3) Prohibit cultivation within 100 meters around historical and cultural sites.

#### **3.4.2.2. Informal Settlements**

The following Land Use Policies will be developed to upgrade and control development in the informal settlements.

- 1) Provide piped water and on-site sanitation
- 2) Provide Electricity connectivity
- 3) Provide access roads.
- 4) Building storm water drainages.
- 5) Improve Health and Education Infrastructures.

#### **3.4.2.3. Land under Customary Ownership**

The following Land Use Policies shall be developed for areas under jurisdiction of Traditional Authorities:

- 1) Provide planning agreements
- 2) Develop strategic and local area plans.
- 3) Provide Development control

## PART FOUR

### 4.0. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

#### 4.1. Capital Investment Programme

This section of the implementation programme describes the policies and financial abilities to manage the investment needs allied with its spatial development and built environment through the costing and financing of all strategies formulated to ensure that the objectives and strategies of the IDP are well implemented. A capital investment plan would classify specific public projects as well as a general schedule. The capital Investment Programme is prepared for five years (2021 to 2025) only and is associated with the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework, and is directly related to the priorities, objectives and strategies of the IDP.

Development Goal: Managed and Protected Environment and Natural Resources for a Friendly Ecosystem							
Development Objective 1: To regulate and monitor all the exploitation of natural resources and industrial activities in the district by 2031							
Strategy 1: The LA will monitor and regulate the exploitation of all the industrial activities in the district within 10 years.							
Programs	Programs Outputs	Cost Per year					Total
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Routine monitoring and inspections.	To improve management of natural resources.	150,000	165,000	181,500	199,650	219,615	915,765
Prosecution of illegal developers.	Ensure compliance of natural management.	20,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	122,102
Strategy 2: Forest Department will monitor and control all exploitation of all the tree species in the district within 10 years.							
Routine monitoring and inspections	To improve management of forest resources.	80,000	88,000	96,800	106,480	117,128	488,408
Confiscation of unpermitted exploited natural tree species	To reduce illegal exploitation of natural species	40,000	44,000	48,400	53,240	58,564	244,204
Prosecution of illegal developers	Ensure compliance of forest resources management	20,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	122,102
Strategy 3: The LA will ensure that all industrial activities within the district adhere to environmental regulations within 2 years.							
Community Sensitizations	To ensured that the general public	100,000	120,000				220,000

	is sensitized						
<b>Routine monitoring and inspections</b>	To ensure people comply with environmental Regulations	80,000	88,000				<b>168,000</b>
<b>Legal enforcement of industries violating environmental regulations</b>	To all industries comply with environmental regulations	100,000	120,000				<b>220,000</b>
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.							
<b>Community sensitizations</b>	To sensitize the community	40,000	44,000	48,400	53,240	58,564	<b>244,204</b>
<b>Monitoring the disposal of industrial, commercial and domestic effluents</b>	To ensure that proper disposal of effluents.	80,000	88,000	96,800	106,480	117,128	<b>488,408</b>
<b>Prosecution of institutions violating waste management policy</b>	To ensure that institutions do not violate environmental policies.	20,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	<b>122,102</b>
<b>Development Goal: Managed and Regulated Forest Resources Exploitations in the District</b>							
Development Objective 1: To increase forest hectarage under community management to 50, 000 Ha in SINDA by 2031							
Strategy 1: Forest Department in collaboration with traditional leaders and the community will place 50,000 Ha under community forest management within 5 years.							
<b>Conduct sensitization meetings with traditional leaders and community on natural resources management</b>	To ensure that traditional leaders and communities are fully sensitized.	100,000	110,000	111,100	122,210	134,431	<b>577,641</b>
<b>Zoning of forests</b>	All forests are zoned	200,000	265,000	281,500	299,650	319,615	<b>1,365,765</b>
<b>Mapping and beacon placement around identified forests</b>	To ensure that all forests are mapped and beacons	300,000	330,000	363,000	399,300	439,230	<b>1,831,530</b>
<b>Formulate Community Forest Executive Committee</b>	Community Forest Executive Established	200,000					<b>200,000</b>

Development Objective 2: To reduce harvesting of wood and the production of charcoal by 30% in the district by 2031.							
Strategy 1: Forest Department will regulate and set aside two charcoal production areas in the district within 10 years.							
<b>Conduct public awareness on the impacts of unsustainable charcoal production on the environment, socio-economic and climate change.</b>	The Public should be aware of the impacts of unsustainable charcoal production	100,000	110,000	111,100	122,210	134,431	<b>256,641</b>
<b>Identify two (2) charcoal production areas.</b>	Two charcoal production areas identified.	50,000					<b>50,000</b>
<b>Draft guidelines on charcoal production.</b>	Charcoal production guidelines developed	50,000					<b>50,000</b>
<b>Production and distribution of cook stoves</b>		300,000					<b>300,000</b>
<b>Development Goal: Explored, Protected, and Managed Protected Areas in the District</b>							
Development Objective 1: To reduce and mitigate the increase of Human encroachment into protected areas to 50% by 2031							
<b>Development Goal: Improved Power Distribution in Urban and Rural Part of the District for Sustainable Economic Development</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.							
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>Carry out community sensitization</b>	Community sensitized	30,000	33,000	36,300	39,930	43,923	<b>183,153</b>
<b>Promoting Connection Subsidies</b>	Increased Connections	216,000	237,600	261,360	287,496	316,246	<b>1,318,702</b>
<b>System Reinforcement</b>	Increased Access to the national grid	1,500,000	1,650,000	1,815,000	1,996,500	2,196,150	<b>22,657,650</b>
Strategy 2: ZESCO and REA to connect 80% of peri-urban and rural areas to the national grid within ten (10) years.							
		<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Source of Funds</b>
<b>ZESCO and REA to continue planning and promoting projects</b>	Increased Access to the national grid	10,100,000	11,110,000	12,221,000	13,443,100	14,787,410	Zesco/REA
<b>Promote the use of ready boards</b>	Increased Connections	150,000	165,000	181,500	199,650	219,615	ZESCO/REA
<b>Promote connection subsidies</b>	Increased Access to the	150,000	165,000	181,500	199,650	219,615	

	national grid						
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.							
		<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Source of Funds</b>
<b>Community Sensitization</b>	Community Sensitized	20,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	Ministry of Energy
<b>Providing flexible measures when offsetting operating licenses in alternative renewable energy</b>	Increased use of alternative renewable energy sources	20,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	Ministry of Energy
Strategy 2: The Ministry of Energy will provide 100% access to energy efficient technologies in the district within 10 years.							
		<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Source of Funds</b>
<b>Community Sensitization</b>	Community Sensitized	20,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	Ministry of Energy
<b>Distributing of brochures and trucks</b>	Community Sensitized	30,000	33,000	36,300	39,930	43,923	Ministry of Energy
<b>Reducing the cost of energy efficient technologies</b>	Increased access to energy efficient technologies	30,000	33,000	36,300	39,930	43,923	Ministry of Energy
Development Goal: 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 over 5000 in the district by the year 2030							
Strategy 1: The LA will upgrade five (5) informal settlements namely Chanjovu, Nyanje, New Chawama, Nyakundo, and Kawaza within five (5) years.							
		<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Source of Funds</b>
<b>Community Sensitization</b>	Ensure compliance of the community	10,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	LA
<b>Surveying of Plots Parcels</b>	Generating Site Plan	250,000	275,000	302,500	332,750	366,025	LA
<b>Layout Plan generation</b>	Generate occupancy licenses	10,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	LA
<b>Grading of access roads</b>	To provide good access and improved road network	90,000	99,000	108,900	119,790	131,769	LA
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							
		<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Source of Funds</b>
<b>Carry out a land audit exercise</b>	To promote legal development	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	MOL/LA
<b>Re-entry exercise</b>	To ensure all developers develop within the state time frame	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	MOA/LA
Strategy 3: Financial institutions will increase access to housing finance mortgages by 100% in the urban area within 5 years							

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>Community Sensitizations</b>	Community sensitized on the conditions to housing finance.	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	Private Sector
Strategy 4: The LA to implement 30% women land allocation policy for housing development in the district within 10years							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>Community Sensitization</b>	To Empower women to have ownership of land	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	LA
<b>Development Goal: 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.							
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.							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>Sensitization Activities</b>	Awareness Increased	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	
<b>Formulate Dam Committees</b>	Dam Committees Formulated	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	
<b>Construct Dams and Weirs</b>	Dam and Weirs Constructed	54,000	58,320	62,985.60	68,024.45	73,466.40	
Strategy 2: The DWRD will promote Research and Development in water resources and management by 100% within ten years							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>Research and development promotion</b>	New technologies and Innovations	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	DWRD/LA
Strategy 3: The DWRD will map aquifer to enhance ground water management in the district by 100% within 5 years.							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>Aquifer explorations and development.</b>	Increase knowledge on water ground water sources	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	300,000	DWRD/LA
<b>Aquifer identification and mapping.</b>	To develop aquifer maps	100,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	DWRD/LA
Strategy 4: The DWRD will promote alternative financing for water resources development and management in the district by 100% within 10 years.							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>Promotion of water resources financing from donors, NGOs and Investors through Public Private Partnership (PPP)</b>	Increase water investment	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	DWRD/LA
Development Objective 2: To improve water reticulation system and sanitation in the urban part of the district to 95% by 2030.							
Strategy 1: EWSCO will connect 100% households in the urban parts of the district safe and clean water supply within 5 years.							

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>Connect all households to water supply in the urban/peri-urban setup</b>	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	EWSCO/LA
Strategy 2: EWSCO will construct and connect a sewer network system in the urban part of the district by 60% within 10 years.							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>Formulate Sensitization Committee</b>	Increased Knowledge Sharing and Awareness	108,000	116,640	125,971.20	146,932.81	633,592.90	EWSCO/LA
<b>Connect all households to the sewer system</b>	Improve waste management	14,908,924.80	16,498,867.97	18,267,738.76	20,224,811.20	92,278,444.43	EWSCO/LA
Development Objective 3: To increase the number of rural households accessing clean and safe water supply to 90% by 2030.							
Strategy 1: The RWSP will provide 90% rural householder access to clean and safe water within five years.							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>Drill 30 boreholes and upgrade to mechanized systems that will cover a larger population.</b>	Increased access to water supply	750,000	185,000	190,000	400,000	900,000	LA
<b>Sensitize beneficiaries on Operations and Maintenance for sustainability of water facility established.</b>	Capacity build the beneficiaries on operations and maintenance for sustainability of water facility established		10,0000	20,000	35,000	40,000	LA
<b>Distribution of chlorine</b>	Increased access for safe water to drink	40,000		43,000	45,000	55,000	LA
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							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>Orientation of DWASH committee</b>	Increased access to sharing and	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	LA

	awareness on WASH						
<b>Training of traditional leaders</b>	Increased access to sharing and awareness	25,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	LA
<b>Training of Community Champions/Area Pump Minder</b>	Capacity build the community champion or area pump minder	23,000	30,000	30,000	53,000	53,000	LA
<b>Training V-WASHE committees</b>	Capacity build the V-WASHE committee	10,000	13,000	12,000	13,000	15,000	LA

**Development Goal: 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 SINDA 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 SINDA district within five years**

		<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Source of Funds</b>
<b>Produce and disseminate brochures on improved seed</b>	Dissemination of Improved seed information increased	10,000	11000	12,100	13,310	14,641	<b>MoA</b>
<b>Field demonstrations establishment</b>	Farmers trained on improved seed utilization	30,000	33,000	36,300	39,930	43,923	<b>MoA</b>
<b>Conduct field days to show case the technologies</b>	Farmers trained on improved seed utilization	25,000	27500	30,250	33,275	36,602.50	<b>MoA</b>
<b>Conduct mini trainings planting, fertilizer application and weeding stages</b>	Cultural practices by farmers improved	35,000	38500	42,350	46,585	51,243.50	<b>MoA</b>

**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 SINDA district by 2025**

		<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Source of Funds</b>
<b>Training smallholder farmers and staff in Climate Smart Agriculture technologies</b>	Knowledge on climate change mitigation and adaptation to farmers and staff increased	18,000	19,800	21,780	23,958	26,353.80	<b>MoA</b>
<b>Establishment of farmer field schools to expose farmers to various CSA protocols</b>	Knowledge on climate change mitigation to farmers increased	24,000	26,400	29,040	31,944	35,138.40	<b>MoA</b>

<b>Strategy 3:</b> MoA in conjunction with stakeholders will promote investment in appropriate & cost-effective irrigation technologies by 40 % in SINDA district within five years.							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>Establish smallholder low cost community irrigation facilities</b>	Land under irrigation increased	800,000	880,000	968,000	1,064,800	1,171,280	MoA
Development Objective 2: To improve food and nutrition status of about 50% people in the district by 2030.							
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.							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>Conduct training in food processing and nutrition.</b>	Farmer's agro processing capacity strengthened	24,000	26400	29040	31944	35138.4	MOA
<b>Conduct food fare to expose the community to various menus</b>	Farmer's knowledge on dietary diversity increased	15,000	16,500	18,150	19,965	21,961.5	MOA
<b>Promote cultivation with stakeholders will increase to 50% on farm agro-processing, value addition and reduce post-harvest loss</b>	Knowledge on crop diversification promoted	20,000	22000	24200	26620	29282	MOA
<b>Strategy 2:</b> The MoA in collaboration with stakeholders will increase to 50 % on-farm agro processing, value addition and reduce post-harvest losses within 5 years.							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>Training farmers in agro-processing, value addition and farm storage</b>	Farmer's agro processing capacity strengthened	12,000	13,200	14,520	15,972	17,569.2	MOA
<b>Distribute hematic bags and metal silos</b>	Postharvest losses reduced	72,000	79200	87120	95832	105415.2	MOA

**Development Objective 3:** To increase the resilience of farmers to effects of Climate Change to 50% in the district by 2031

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.							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>Conduct awareness campaigns on climate on climate change mitigation and adaptation</b>	Utilization of climate data and information improved	24,000	26,400	29,040	31,944	35,138.4	MOA
<b>Train stakeholders in climate risk assessment</b>	Increased stakeholder engagement	12,000	13200	13203	14523.3	15975.63	MOA
Strategy 2: MoA in collaboration with Zambia Meteorological Department will strengthen existing early warning systems to 100 % by 2031.							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>Training of agriculture officers in early warning system (Surveillance, data collation and reporting).</b>	Knowledge on early warning systems improved	20,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	MOA/ZMA
<b>Installation of early warning equipment-rain gauges and fall armyworm traps.</b>	Coverage of early warning information increased	50,000	55000	60500	66550	73205	MOA/ZMA
Development Objective 4: To promote animal health and productive efficiency of livestock to 80 % in the district by 2031							
Strategy 1: Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MFL) in conjunction with stakeholders will control livestock diseases and vectors to 100 % by 2031.							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>Conduct vaccinations against East Coast fever, Trypanosomiasis Lumpy skin, New castle disease, African Swine Fever disease</b>	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,00	300,000	350,000	MFL
<b>Spraying/dipping to control ticks</b>	150,000	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000	400,000	MFL
<b>Livestock training on disease control</b>	120,000	140,000	160,000	180,000	200,000	220,000	MFL
<b>Livestock disease surveillance to determine the disease prevalence</b>	50,000	65,000	70,000	75,000	85,000	90,000	MFL
Strategy 2: MFL in conjunction with stakeholders to enhance sustainable management of livestock by 60 % in SINDA district by 2031.							

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>Restock 2,500 local chickens and 2,000 local goats</b>	30,000	35,000	40,000	50,000	55,000	60,000	MFL
<b>Conduct livestock production training to livestock farmers</b>	20,000	22,000	25,000	28,000	34,000	36,000	MFL
<b>Establishment of livestock demonstrations</b>	50,000	52,000	54,000	56,000	58,000	60,000	MFL
<b>Conduct field days and market linkage</b>	60,000	66,000	68,000	74,000	80,000	88,000	MFL
<b>Cultivation of improved pastures</b>	80,000	90,000	95,000	100,000	120,000	125,000	MFL
<b>Development Goal: Enhanced Healthy Service Provision through Improved and Efficient Health Care System in the District</b>							
<b>Development Objective 1:</b> To ensure that at least 80% of essential drugs and vaccines are available in all healthcare facilities by 2025 and 95% by 2031.							
Strategy 1: Ministry of Health will increase the number of community health workers and health facilities reporting full availability of medicines to 100% within 5 years.							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>Provide reporting tools and equipment's to CHWs and CRVs</b>	Consistent report by CHWs and CBVs	63,000	69,300	76,230	83,853	92,238	MOH
<b>Conduct routine inspections on availability of reporting tools and equipment's in health facilities</b>	Improved reporting system from health care facilities	18,827	20,710	22,781	25,059	27,565	MOH
Strategy 2: Distribute drugs supplied by medical stores to at least 95% of health care facilities within 10 years.							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>Supply drugs to all healthcare facilities in the district</b>	Increase drug availability in health cares within the district	20,000	25,0000	30,000	35,000	40,000	MOH
<b>Drug dispensing monitoring every week</b>	Improved drug dispensing	40,000	45,000	50,000	55,000	60,000	MOH
<b>Routine inspection of medical stores and health facilities on availability of essential drugs</b>	Updated drug inventory	15,400	16,940	18,634	20,497	22,547	MOH
<b>Strategy 3:</b> 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							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>MOH with</b>	Efficient	340000	374,000	411,400	452,540	497,794	MOH

cooperating partners to ensure procurement of 5 utility vehicles	distribution of drugs and medicines to health facilities						
<b>Development Objective 2:</b> To ensure that all healthcare facilities in the district have the required number of qualified healthcare providers within ten (10) years.							
<b>Strategy 1:</b> 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.							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
DHO to conduct training of CHWs and CBVs on different communicable and non-communicable diseases at least twice a year	Increased knowledge base among CHWs and CBVs on communicable and non-communicable diseases	59,700	65,670	72,237	79,460.70	874,068	MOH
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:</b> The Ministry of Health to introduce additional incentives to attract and retain health workers in remote rural facilities within 5 years.							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
Construct standard housing facilities	Attract healthcare providers in rural health facilities	750,000	825,000	907,500	998,250	900,000	MOH
<b>Development Objective 3:</b> To build healthcare infrastructure to cover at least 80% of the district population by 2030							
<b>Strategy 1:</b> Ministry of Health and Cooperating partners will upgrade 80% primary Healthcare units into Health Posts and Clinics within 10 years.							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
Construct modern primary healthcare posts to replace PHCU	Reduce catchment radius for existing facilities	500,0000	520,000	550,000	600,000	650,000	MOH/LA
Assign qualified staff to the ungraded PHCP		15,000	16,500	18,150	19,962	21,962	MOH
<b>Strategy 2:</b> The Ministry of Health and Cooperating Partners will ensure construction of healthcare facilities to raise the coverage to 90% within 10 years.							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of

							<b>Funds</b>
<b>Construction of new healthcare facilities</b>	Increased coverage of health care services	900,000	990,000	1,089,000	1,197,900	1,317,690	MOH/LA
<b>Equip new healthcare facilities with essential medicines, drugs and equipment's</b>	Provide effective health care services	100,000	110,000	121,000	133,100	146,410	MOH/LA
<b>Deploy healthcare providers to the newly construct healthcare facilities</b>	Adequate health care services	15,000	16,500	18,150	19,965	21,962	MOH/LA

<b>Development Goal: Good Communication Infrastructure for Efficient Service Delivery</b>							
<b>Development Objective 1: To develop an integrated transport system that supports socio-economic development and road safety in the district by 2031</b>							
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 2031.							
		<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Source of Funds</b>
<b>Ensure that the accessibility within the township and the four chiefdoms is increased</b>		900,000	990,000	1,089,000	1,197,900	1,317,690	LA/RDA
<b>Upgrading of all feeder and access routes</b>		900,000	990,000	1,089,000	1,197,900	1,317,690	LA/RDA
Strategy 2: The LA together with stakeholders will work toward the establishment of the intra-bus routes and bus station in the township and to all the four (4) chiefdoms within the district to 100% by 2031.							
		<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Source of Funds</b>
<b>Ensure that the service levels for all the roads within the township and four chiefdoms are increased</b>		900,000	990,000	1,089,000	1,197,900	1,317,690	LA
<b>Stakeholder engagements on the establishment of Bus station</b>		200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	LA/MLG
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>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Source of Funds</b>

<b>Design cycle tracks and pedestrian walkways</b>		15,000	16,500	18,150	19,965	21,962	LA
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>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Source of Funds</b>
<b>Procure road maintenance equipment</b>		900,000	990,000	1,089,000	1,197,900	1,317,690	LA

Development Objective 2: To improve radio and communication services in the district to 100% by 2031							
Strategy 1: LA will facilitate and provide investment opportunities in Information and Technology Infrastructure to 100% by 2031							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
Increase number of towers in chiefdoms		900,000	990,000	1,089,000	1,197,900	1,317,690	ZICTA/LA
Advertise the district potential investment in the communication		15,000	16,500	18,150	19,965	21,962	ZICTA/LA
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 2031							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
House numbering and street naming		15,000	16,500	18,150	19,965	21,962	LA
To incorporate mailing and courier facilities in the council		15,000	16,500	18,150	19,965	21,962	LA
Development Goal 11: Enhanced Education Services with a Reduced Illiteracy Level							
Objective 1: To ensure that all the communities in the district have access to quality education services by 2030							
Strategy 1: The MoGE and stakeholders to construct minimum of two secondary and eight primary schools in the district within 10 years.							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
Community Sensitization	Community Sensitized	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	MOGE/LA
Mobilization of 25% upfront materials	Upfront Materials Contributed	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	MOGE/LA
Construction of the proposed two secondary schools	Number of Secondary Schools Increased	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	MOGE/LA
Strategy 2: The MoGE and stakeholders to upgrade 12 community schools to primary schools in the district within 10 years.							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
Upgrading of Community Schools to Primary Schools	Community schools upgraded to primary schools	45,000	49,500	54,450	59,895	65,885	MOGE/LA
Community Sensitization	Community Awareness Increased	40,000	44,000	48,400	53,240	58,564	MOGE/LA

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

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>Community Sensitization</b>	Community Awareness Increased	300,000	330,000	363,000	399,300	439,230	MOGE/LA
<b>Facilitate the establishment of annexed stand-alone and low-cost community modes of early childhood education centres</b>	Early Childhood Education centres established	1,500,000	1,650,000	1,815,000	1,996,500	2,196,150	MOGE/LA

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.

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>Conduct orientation trainings for SHN Coordinators in all schools across the district</b>	SHN Coordinators Orientated	150,000	165,000	181,500	199,650	219,615	MOGE/LA
<b>Revamp School WASH club in all school across the district</b>	WASH Club Revamped	100,000	110,000	121,000	133,100	146,410	MOGE/LA

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

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>Sensitization Meetings</b>	Awareness Increased	1,500	1,650	1,815	1,997	2,196	MOGE/LA
<b>Expansion of classrooms and staff accommodation</b>	Classrooms and staff accommodation increased	800,000	880,000	968,000	1,064,800	1,171,280	MOGE/LA
<b>Mobilization of upfront materials</b>	Increased community ownership	1,500	1,650	1,815	1,997	2,196	MOGE/LA

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

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>Conduct Stakeholder Meetings</b>	Increased stakeholder participation	35,000	38,500	42,350	46,585	51,244	MOGE/LA
<b>Construction recreational facilities</b>	Increase curriculum activities	21,000	23,100	25,410	27,951	30,764	MOGE/LA
<b>Mobilization of upfront materials</b>	Increased community ownership	10,500	11,500	12,705	13,976	15,373	MOGE/LA

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

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>Identification of needed materials</b>	Materials needed identified	1,500	1,650	1,815	1,997	2,196	MOGE/LA
<b>Sensitize all secondary schools on the acquisition of teaching and learning materials</b>	Increased quality of education	19,500	21,450	23,955	25,955	28,550	MOGE/LA

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

Development Objective 1: To reduce extreme poverty and destitution among vulnerable and poor households to 20% in SINDA 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.

		<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Source of Funds</b>
<b>Community sensitization</b>	Enhance understanding of social protection	20,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	MCDSS
<b>Scale up social cash transfer program in the district from 6466 beneficiaries to 8000 beneficiaries.</b>	Increased access to social protection	60,000	66,000	72,000	79,860	87,846	MCDSS
<b>Scale up Support Women Livelihood from 1630 beneficiaries to 4500 beneficiaries</b>	Increased access to social protection	60,000	66,000	72,000	79,860	87,846	MCDSS
<b>Retargeting 780 potential beneficiaries for Keeping Girls in School</b>	Increased access to education	60,000	66,000	72,000	79,860	87,846	MCDSS

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

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>Train at least 250 vulnerable persons in entrepreneurship skills every monthly across the district.</b>	Build resilience amongst the vulnerable persons.	60,000	66,000	72,000	79,860	87,846	MCDSS
<b>Form and Train 1,500 saving groups across the district.</b>	Increases financial inclusion of the most vulnerable	60,000	66,000	72,000	79,860	87,846	366,306

**Development Goal 1: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation Levels for Sustainable Development in Sinda District within 10 years**

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Source of Funds
<b>Establishment of dams</b>	LA Working with Department of Water Resource Development	20,000	40,000	60,000	80,000	100,000	LA/WRD
<b>Establishment of treatment plant</b>		80,000	100,000	120,000	140,000	160,000	LA/WRD
<b>Formulating construction committee's</b>	construct not less than 15 boreholes each year	60,000	80,000	100,000	120,000	140,000	LA/WRD
<b>Revamp D-waste committees</b>		15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000	35,000	LA/WRD
<b>Engage WDCs</b>	Increased stakeholder engagement	20,000	40,000	60,000	80,000	100,000	LA/WRD
<b>Drilling of water point</b>		80,000	100,000	120,000	140,000	160,000	LA/WRD
<b>Connect all households to water supply in the urban/peri-urban setup</b>	Increased coverage of beneficiaries of clean water	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000	300,000	LA/WRD

<b>To improve Transport and Infrastructure</b>	<b>Objective</b>			
<b>Programmes/activities</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Cost (ZMW)</b>	<b>Proposed funding</b>
Rehabilitation and upgrading of 300km of climate resilient feeder roads	LA and RDA to ensure 300km of feeder roads are rehabilitated and upgraded to all-weather gravel by 2025.	Human resource, stationary, quarry, gravel, binders, reinforcement bars, precast concrete pipes, plant and equipment etc.	200,000,000	GRZ/Dona Council
construction of 400km of Feeder roads in outlying areas of social service centres	LA to open up of feeder roads in outlying areas by 2025.	Human resource, stationary, quarry, binders, reinforcement bars, precast concrete pipes plant and equipment etc.	270,000,000	GRZ/Dona Council
Upgrade of 10km township roads to bituminous standard to include walk ways, cycle lanes,	LA to upgrade 10km of township roads to bituminous standard by 2030.	Human resource, stationary, quarry, binders, reinforcement bars, precast concrete pipes plant and equipment etc.	350,000,000	GRZ/Dona Council
Installation of solar street lights	LA to install street lighting along 60 % of the township roads by 2030	Human resource, stationary, plant and equipment	60,000,000	GRZ/Dona Council
Installation of 10 new communication towers	Ensure establishment of communication towers and boosters according to guidelines/standard in the next 5 years.	Human resource, stationary, plant and equipment	160,000,000	GRZ/Dona Council
Construction of modern Bus station	LA constructed modern Bus station	Human resource, stationary, reinforcement bars, precast concrete pipes and equipment etc.	1,200,000.00	MLG/Dona Council
Construction of engineered Dumpsite	The LA to secure land in strategic location of the town dumpsite	Human resource, stationary, plant and equipment	2,000,000.00	GRZ/Dona Council

<b>To improve economic growth</b>	<b>Objective</b>				
<b>Programme/Activities</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Cost (ZMW)</b>	<b>Proposed source of funding</b>	<b>Source of information</b>
Conduct sensitizations through field days, agricultural shows and training of lead farmers in all wards, Conduct farmer trainings in water efficient irrigation Conduct farmer trainings in climate smart farm mechanization	MOA and MOFL to transfer appropriate technology to 60 % farmers in all wards by 2026	Human resource, stationary, plant and equipment	2,600,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	MOA and MOFL
Conduct trainings in climate smart agricultural practices.	MOA and MOFL to increase productivity of major crops and livestock by 25% in the next five years through building capacity	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	1,400,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	MOA and MOFL
Conduct trainings in good climate smart animal husbandly practices and control of livestock diseases, Conduct trial demonstrations in drought resistant crops		Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	900,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	MOA and MOFL
Conduct sensitizations through field days, agricultural shows and training lead farmers in all wards	MOA to promote diversification from maize to other potential crops with comparative advantage by 2025	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	700,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	MOA
Conduct exposure tours for farmers		Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	500,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	MOA
Conduct trainings in good animal husbandly practices and control of livestock diseases, 20,000 animals distributed in the small livestock restocking programme	MOFL to increase production of cattle, goats, pigs and chickens by 20% by 2030	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	800,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	MOFL

routine surveillance of livestock for pests and diseases, Train more than 80% livestock farmers in early warning management system, Broadcasting of Weather Forecast Reports through extension officers	MOLF will enhance livestock early warning management system to prevent livestock disease outbreaks by 2025	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	500,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	MOFL
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Link farmers to credit service providers lobby for easing of credit conditions	MOA, MOLF and cooperating partners to increase access to credit facilities to 70% of the district population (Farmers)	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	120,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	MOA and MOFL
Identification of value chains & formation of producer groups Sensitization of livestock farmers on value chain market linkages	MOA to strengthen the identified value chains and form producer groups in order to establish viable out grower schemes by 2025	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	400,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	MOA and MOFL
Construction of Dams and fish ponds	MOFL to cooperate with LA to locate land for fish farming in order to increase the capacity	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	150,000.00	GRZ and Sinda Council	LA and MOFL
Establish a cultural village in all the four chiefs' palaces to map and document historical and cultural sites in the district	Develop tourism infrastructure	Equipment and Human Resource	2,000,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	LA and MOCTA
Secure Land for Tourism Development	The LA to secure land in strategic locations of the district for tourism	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	70,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	LA

Conduct annual tourism events in the district to show case local tourism opportunities Establish art markets in the district to sell local tourism products	The LA will promote the participation of local people in tourism marketing through campaigns and events	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	650,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	LA
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<b>To Build and improve Health Facilities</b>	<b>Objective</b>				
<b>Programmes/Activities</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Cost (ZMW)</b>	<b>Proposed source of funding</b>	<b>Source of information</b>
Upgrading of all Health facilities from health post to health centre	MOH and LA to upgrade 50% of health facilities according to the level of care and standard of operation by 2030.	Equipment Human Resource	8,400,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	MOH
To construct 30 staff houses for health workers	MOH and LA to provide adequate accommodation for health staff in 50% of the facilities by 2030.	Equipment, Human Resource and Building materials	7,500,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	MOH
Construction of 20 new health centres	MOH and LA to construct 20 new health facilities by 2030	Equipment and Human Resource, building materials, drilling equipment,	52,500,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	MOH
Construction of District new hospital	MOH and LA to construct District new hospital by 2030	Equipment and Human Resource, building materials	300,500,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	MOH and LA

<b>To Increase and improve social Protection</b>	<b>Objective</b>				
<b>Programme/activities</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Cost (ZMW)</b>	<b>Proposed source of funding</b>	<b>Source of information</b>
identification of schools to upgrade, Upgrading from community school to primary schools and primary to secondary school construction of classroom blocks	LA and MoGE to upgrade 60% of community and primary schools by 2030	Human resource, stationary building materials, plant and equipment	8,800,000	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	MoGE
identification of schools that need construction of staff accommodation Construction of staff accommodation at 40 schools	LA and MoGE construction of 40 new teachers' staff houses in rural schools by 2030.	Human resource, stationary, building materials plant and equipment	6,800,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	MoGE
Engage the private sector through PPPs Involve civil society partners to improve the recreational spaces and delivery to the youth, Strengthen community participation in the provision of recreation services Construct sports facilities in all the wards	LA to establish recreation facilities in all the wards by 2030	Human resource, stationary, plant and equipment, allowances	1,000,000.00	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	MoGE

Establish 8 new police posts in the growth centres	Identification of land, construction of 8 new Police posts	Human resource, stationary, plant and equipment	4,800,000	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	LA MoHA and
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LA to drill and equip 300 boreholes within the next five years	Engage the private sector through PPPs Engage NGOs to drill boreholes in areas/wards they operate Engage CDF committees to allocate funds towards drilling of boreholes	Stationary, transport, fuel, drilling equipment, allowances	2,250,000	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	LA
LA to ensure an efficient drainage system in the townships by 2030.	construction of drainages in unserviced areas	Human resource, plant and equipment		GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	LA
LA and EWSC to connect water reticulation system to all urban households in the district by 2030	engage EWSC to operationalise the supply of water in the District	Human resource, plant and equipment	3,300,000	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	LA and EWSC
LA to capacity build communities for maintenance of bore holes	Train Pump menders in all communities	Human resource, Indian mark II pumpset, pump installation tools	400,000	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	LA
LA to ensure that households in all wards have a sanitary facility through DWASHE committees	Sensitization in the communities, Train DWASHE committees and WDCs, Construction of the latrines	Human resource, stationary, building materials	550,000	GRZ and Sinda Council	LA
LA and MoGE to ensure households have knowledge on good hygiene practices through increase of adult literacy from 55.6% to 80%	conduct Adult Literacy classes	Human resource, stationary, transport, fuel	100,000	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	DEBs and MCDSS

<b>To Formalize and Upgrade Informal Settlements</b>	<b>Objective</b>				
<b>Programmes/Activities</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Cost (ZMW)</b>	<b>Proposed source of funding</b>	<b>Source information of</b>
conduct sensitization to ensure citizen participation in land use planning	LA to promote citizen participation in Land Use planning	Human resource, stationary, plant and equipment	50,000	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	LA
preparation of local plans	LA to ensure all Wards have Local Area Plans by	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	100,000	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	LA
Engage the chiefs on planning agreements	The Local Authority will strengthen Local planning in coordination with traditional leaders	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	60,000	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	LA
hold meetings with chiefs on extension of boundary	Traditional leadership to provide Land for expansion of the town within two years	Stationary transport, fuel, allowances	60,000	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	LA
Inspection of all plots	LA and DPP to carry out development control for coordinated infrastructure development	Stationary, fuel, transport, allowances	90,000	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	LA

<b>To promote efficient use of natural resources and ensure environmental sustainability</b>	<b>Objective</b>				
<b>Programme/activities</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Cost (ZMW)</b>	<b>Proposed source funding</b>	<b>Source of information</b>
Afforestation and reforestation, Sensitize communities on the use of clean energy one day each week	LA, MLNR and partners to promote interventions that reduce the production of greenhouse gases by 2025	Human resource, stationary, plant and equipment	50,000	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	Forestry
To recruit trained man power and train staff	MLNR to strengthen the institutional capacity of the forestry department to ensure sustainable timber harvest and natural resource management	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	40,000	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	Forestry Dept
Planting trees along river banks and hills		Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	100,000	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	Forestry Dept
Construction of an engineered dumpsite	To strengthen the capacity of the Local Authority in waste management by 2025.	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	1,200,000	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	LA
Construction of garbage bays Engage more PPP in waste collection Purchase of waste collection equipment		Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	350,000	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	LA
Carry out sensitization one day each week	LA to increase awareness of the community in waste management practices	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	40,000	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	LA
Establish 15 new Fruit Tree nurseries for fruit trees seedlings in at least 4 varieties, Plant and distribute 30,000 fruit tree seedlings to households	The LA collaboration with Forestry department promote fruit planting to tree a as business by 2025	Stationary, transport, fuel, allowances	150,000	GRZ/Donor/Sinda Council	LA and Forest dept

#### 4.2. Local Authority's Financial Plan

The purpose of the Financial Plan is to ensure that recurrent expenses for the implementation of the IDP are budgeted for. The expected output is a financial plan setting out the recurrent expenses for the implementation of strategies and programmes. The Financial Plan reflects standard operational budgets which local authorities will incur such as salaries and emoluments. The financial plan relates wholly to functions of and services provided by the Sinda Town Council.

Code	Details	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
		ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
<b>1</b>	<b>REVENUE</b>					
<b>15</b>	<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE</b>					
<b>1511</b>	<b>OWNERS RATES</b>					
<b>151101</b>	Residential					
<b>151102</b>	Industrial/commercial Mining/Plant					
<b>151103</b>	Mining/ plant					
	<b>Sub Total</b>					
<b>1512</b>	<b>LOCAL TAXES</b>					
<b>151201</b>	Personal levy	12,000.00	13,896.00	16,091.57	17,378.89	18,769.20
<b>151299</b>	Grants from other sources					
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>12,000.00</b>	<b>13,896.00</b>	<b>16,091.57</b>	<b>17,378.89</b>	<b>18,769.20</b>

<b>1520</b>	<b>FEES &amp; CHARGES</b>					
<b>152001</b>	Consent fees/Conversion	5,400.00	6,253.20	7,241.21	7,820.50	8,446.14
<b>152002</b>	Survey fees	79,200.00	91,713.60	106,204.35	114,700.70	123,876.75
<b>152003</b>	Building inspection fees	5,040.00	5,836.32	6,758.46	7,299.14	7,883.07
<b>152004</b>	Plan scrutiny fees	27,000.00	31,266.00	36,206.03	39,102.51	42,230.71
<b>152005</b>	Change of premise use		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

<b>152006</b>	Container /Nthemba	2,600.00	3,010.80	3,486.51	3,765.43	4,066.66
<b>152007</b>	Rental/ lease of council properties		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>152008</b>	Application forms fees	41,000.00	47,478.00	54,979.52	59,377.89	64,128.12
<b>152009</b>	Rentals from houses	7,200.00	8,337.60	9,654.94	10,427.34	11,261.52
<b>152010</b>	Sketch plan	6,000.00	6,948.00	8,045.78	8,689.45	9,384.60
<b>152011</b>	Search fees	100.00	115.80	134.10	144.82	156.41
<b>152012</b>	Notice board advert fees	100.00	115.80	134.10	144.82	156.41
<b>152013</b>	Market fees	5,000.00	5,790.00	6,704.82	7,241.21	7,820.50
<b>152014</b>	Parking fees	12,000.00	13,896.00	16,091.57	17,378.89	18,769.20
<b>152016</b>	Bus station fees	28,080.00	32,516.64	37,654.27	40,666.61	43,919.94
<b>152017</b>	Affidavit fees		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>152019</b>	Registration of Suppliers	8,750.00	10,132.50	11,733.44	12,672.11	13,685.88
<b>152025</b>	Grave reservation		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>152033</b>	Course fees		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>152038</b>	Refuse disposal Library membership fees	14,400.00	16,675.20	19,309.88	20,854.67	22,523.05
<b>152045</b>	Notice of marriage fees	500.00	579.00	670.48	724.12	782.05
<b>152046</b>	Abattoir/meat inspection fees	1,200.00	1,389.60	1,609.16	1,737.89	1,876.92
<b>152049</b>	Vendor levies		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>152050</b>	Farm Produce levy	40,000.00	46,320.00	53,638.56	57,929.64	62,564.02
<b>152053</b>	Communication mast levy Illegal parking of vehicles	30,000.00	34,740.00	40,228.92	43,447.23	46,923.01
<b>152054</b>	Illegal parking of vehicles		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>152057</b>	Agent License	1,000.00	1,158.00	1,340.96	1,448.24	1,564.10
<b>152058</b>	Land Records	200,000.00	231,600.00	268,192.80	289,648.22	312,820.08

<b>152061</b>	Billboards and banners		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>152062</b>	Lease of Council transport	176,000.00	203,808.00	236,009.66	254,890.44	275,281.67
<b>152063</b>	Illegal vending fees		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>152065</b>	Penalties	1,000.00	1,158.00	1,340.96	1,448.24	1,564.10
<b>152066</b>	Ground Rent		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>152067</b>	Medical fees		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>152069</b>	Change of ownership of plot	16,200.00	18,759.60	21,723.62	23,461.51	25,338.43
<b>152099</b>	Other fees and charges e.g. (Interview fees/Sale of tender document, extension of hours, Commissioner of Oath)	25,000.00	28,950.00	33,524.10	36,206.03	39,102.51
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>732,770.00</b>	<b>848,547.66</b>	<b>982,618.19</b>	<b>1,061,227.65</b>	<b>1,146,125.86</b>

<b>1530</b>	<b>LICENCES</b>					
<b>153001</b>	Liquor license	1,500.00	1,737.00	2,011.45	2,172.36	2,346.15
<b>153002</b>	Firearm and ammunition license	300.00	347.40	402.29	434.47	469.23
<b>153003</b>	Dog Licence	300.00	347.40	402.29	434.47	469.23
<b>153061</b>	Resturant Licence	2,500.00	2,895.00	3,352.41	3,620.60	3,910.25
<b>153099</b>	Other licences	2,000.00	2,316.00	2,681.93	2,896.48	3,128.20
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>6,600.00</b>	<b>7,642.80</b>	<b>8,850.36</b>	<b>9,558.39</b>	<b>10,323.06</b>
<b>1540</b>	<b>LEVIES</b>					
<b>154002</b>	Birds levy					
<b>154004</b>	Pole levy	900.00	1,042.20	1,206.87	1,303.42	1,407.69
<b>154010</b>	Business Levy	40,000.00	46,320.00	53,638.56	57,929.64	62,564.02
<b>154011</b>	Retail license		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>154012</b>	Wholesale license		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

<b>154013</b>	Occupancy license		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>154015</b>	Hawkers license		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>154016</b>	Peddlers license		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>154017</b>	Stall license		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>154018</b>	Petroleum license		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>154051</b>	Opaque Beer Levy		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>154099</b>	Miscellaneous levies	1,000.00	1,158.00	1,340.96	1,448.24	1,564.10
		<b>41,900.00</b>	<b>48,520.20</b>	<b>56,186.39</b>	<b>60,681.30</b>	<b>65,535.81</b>

<b>PERMITS</b>					
<b>Health/Inspection Permits</b>	300.00	347.40	402.29	434.47	469.23
<b>Permit for Opeque Beer</b>	500.00	579.00	670.48	724.12	782.05
<b>Herbalist Permit</b>	500.00	579.00	670.48	724.12	782.05
<b>Transpotation of Opaque Beer</b>	1,000.00	1,158.00	1,340.96	1,448.24	1,564.10
<b>Nursery, pre-school permits</b>	2,000.00	2,316.00	2,681.93	2,896.48	3,128.20
<b>Burial permits and grave sites</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Fire Certificate</b>	15,000.00	17,370.00	20,114.46	21,723.62	23,461.51
<b>Extension of business hours permits</b>	300.00	347.40	402.29	434.47	469.23
<b>Public Permits (SOCIAL gatherings)</b>	600.00	694.80	804.58	868.94	938.46
<b>Other permits</b>	200	231.60	268.19	289.65	312.82
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>20,400.00</b>	<b>23,623.20</b>	<b>27,355.67</b>	<b>29,544.12</b>	<b>31,907.65</b>

<b>CHARGES</b>					
Premium Plot- Residential	2,119,137.00	2,453,960.65	2,841,686.43	3,069,021.34	3,314,543.05
Premium Plot - Commercial	40,000.00	46,320.00	53,638.56	57,929.64	62,564.02
Other charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2,159,137.00</b>	<b>2,500,280.65</b>	<b>2,895,324.99</b>	<b>3,126,950.99</b>	<b>3,377,107.07</b>
<b>OTHER INCOME</b>					
Interest on investments	18,000.00	20,844.00	24,137.35	26,068.34	28,153.81
Other income	120,000.00	138,960.00	160,915.68	173,788.93	187,692.05
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>138,000.00</b>	<b>159,804.00</b>	<b>185,053.03</b>	<b>199,857.27</b>	<b>215,845.86</b>
<b>TOTAL LOCAL REVENUE</b>					

<b>NATIONAL SUPPORT</b>					
Grant in lieu of rates	100,000.00	115,800.00	134,096.40	144,824.11	156,410.04
Recurrent grant		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Special grant – LGEF	8121152.76	9,404,294.90	10,890,173.49	11,761,387.37	12,702,298.36
Other grants		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>8,221,152.76</b>	<b>9,520,094.90</b>	<b>11,024,269.89</b>	<b>11,906,211.48</b>	<b>12,858,708.40</b>
<b>LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FUND</b>					
Constituency Development Fund	1,600,000.00	1,852,800.00	2,145,542.40	2,317,185.79	2,502,560.66
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,600,000.00</b>	<b>1,852,800.00</b>	<b>2,145,542.40</b>	<b>2,317,185.79</b>	<b>2,502,560.66</b>
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>12,931,959.76</b>	<b>14,975,209.40</b>	<b>17,341,292.49</b>	<b>18,728,595.89</b>	<b>20,226,883.56</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					

<b>WAGES</b>					
Wages - Div IV	531,372.00	615,328.78	712,550.72	769,554.78	831,119.16
Wages – part time		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>531,372.00</b>	<b>615,328.78</b>	<b>712,550.72</b>	<b>769,554.78</b>	<b>831,119.16</b>
<b>ALLOWANCES</b>					
Travelling on leave	12,000.00	13,896.00	16,091.57	17,378.89	18,769.20
Other allow. (settling-in allowance/ shifting staff/sitting)	50,293.00	58,239.29	67,441.10	72,836.39	78,663.30
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>62,293.00</b>	<b>72,135.29</b>	<b>83,532.67</b>	<b>90,215.28</b>	<b>97,432.51</b>
<b>STATUTORY CONTRIBUTIONS</b>					
NAPSA	344,810.00	399,289.98	462,377.80	499,368.02	539,317.46
Local Authorities superannuation fund	66,691.00	77,228.18	89,430.23	96,584.65	104,311.42
Funeral assistance scheme		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zambia United Local Authorities Workers Union		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zambia Revenue Authority		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>411,501.00</b>	<b>476,518.16</b>	<b>551,808.03</b>	<b>595,952.67</b>	<b>643,628.88</b>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS TO TRADE UNIONS</b>					
ZCTU	5,119.00	5,927.80	6,864.39	7,413.55	8,006.63
ZULAWU	3,839.00	4,445.56	5,147.96	5,559.80	6,004.58
Others	16,639.00	19,267.96	22,312.30	24,097.28	26,025.07
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>25,597.00</b>	<b>29,641.33</b>	<b>34,324.66</b>	<b>37,070.63</b>	<b>40,036.28</b>

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY RESTRUCTURING</b>					
<b>Decentralization Costs</b>	6,560.00	7,596.48	8,796.72	9,500.46	10,260.50
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>6,560.00</b>	<b>7,596.48</b>	<b>8,796.72</b>	<b>9,500.46</b>	<b>10,260.50</b>
<b>USE OF GOODS AND SERVICES</b>					
<b>OFFICE COSTS</b>					
<b>Office costs</b>					
<b>Office materials</b>	381,673.00	441,977.33	511,809.75	552,754.53	596,974.90
<b>Telephone, fax, telex, Radio (Charges)</b>	2,000.00	2,316.00	2,681.93	2,896.48	3,128.20
<b>Internet charges</b>	27,350.00	31,671.30	36,675.37	39,609.39	42,778.15
<b>Postal charges</b>	1,450.00	1,679.10	1,944.40	2,099.95	2,267.95
<b>Computer and peripheral costs</b>	32,540.00	37,681.32	43,634.97	47,125.77	50,895.83
<b>Maintenance of Office Equipment</b>	7,000.00	8,106.00	9,386.75	10,137.69	10,948.70
<b>Data processing services</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Information, Documents</b>	30,010.00	34,751.58	40,242.33	43,461.72	46,938.65
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>482,023.00</b>	<b>558,182.63</b>	<b>646,375.49</b>	<b>698,085.53</b>	<b>753,932.37</b>
<b>BUILDING REPAIRS &amp; MAINTENANCE COSTS</b>					
<b>Water and sanitation</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Electricity charges</b>	14,400.00	16,675.20	19,309.88	20,854.67	22,523.05
<b>Building maintenance</b>	125,600.00	145,444.80	168,425.08	181,899.08	196,451.01
<b>Office furniture and fittings</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Insurance for buildings</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Other costs</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>140,000.00</b>	<b>162,120.00</b>	<b>187,734.96</b>	<b>202,753.76</b>	<b>218,974.06</b>

<b>130,900.00</b>	151,582.20	175,532.19	189,574.76	204,740.74
<b>109,200.00</b>	126,453.60	146,433.27	158,147.93	170,799.76
<b>86,900.00</b>	100,630.20	116,529.77	125,852.15	135,920.33
<b>90,500.00</b>	104,799.00	121,357.24	131,065.82	141,551.09
<b>54,000.00</b>	62,532.00	72,412.06	78,205.02	84,461.42
<b>120,500.00</b>	139,539.00	161,586.16	174,513.05	188,474.10
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>592,000.00</b>	<b>685,536.00</b>	<b>793,850.69</b>	<b>857,358.74</b>	<b>925,947.44</b>
<b>61,000.00</b>	70,638.00	81,798.80	88,342.71	95,410.12
<b>83,300.00</b>	96,461.40	111,702.30	120,638.49	130,289.56
<b>125,040.00</b>	144,796.32	167,674.14	181,088.07	195,575.12
<b>211,941.00</b>	245,427.68	284,205.25	306,941.67	331,497.00
<b>481,281.00</b>	<b>557,323.40</b>	<b>645,380.49</b>	<b>697,010.93</b>	<b>752,771.81</b>
<b>295,735.00</b>	342,461.13	396,569.99	428,295.59	462,559.23
<b>24,565.00</b>	28,446.27	32,940.78	35,576.04	38,422.13
<b>120000</b>	138,960.00	160,915.68	173,788.93	187,692.05
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>363,147.00</b>	420,524.23	486,967.05	525,924.42	567,998.37
<b>118,230.00</b>	136,910.34	158,542.17	171,225.55	184,923.59
<b>921,677.00</b>	<b>1,067,301.97</b>	<b>1,235,935.68</b>	<b>1,334,810.53</b>	<b>1,441,595.37</b>

<b>40,000.00</b>	46,320.00	53,638.56	57,929.64	62,564.02
<b>74,485.00</b>	86,253.63	99,881.70	107,872.24	116,502.02
-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>1,650.00</b>	1,910.70	2,212.59	2,389.60	2,580.77
<b>35,000.00</b>	40,530.00	46,933.74	50,688.44	54,743.51
<b>6,000.00</b>	6,948.00	8,045.78	8,689.45	9,384.60
<b>9,000.00</b>	10,422.00	12,068.68	13,034.17	14,076.90
<b>108,550.00</b>	125,700.90	145,561.64	157,206.57	169,783.10
<b>324,000.00</b>	375,192.00	434,472.34	469,230.12	506,768.53
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>23,275.00</b>	26,952.45	31,210.94	33,707.81	36,404.44
<b>45,000.00</b>	52,110.00	60,343.38	65,170.85	70,384.52
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>33,950.00</b>	39,314.10	45,525.73	49,167.79	53,101.21
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>500,000.00</b>	579,000.00	670,482.00	724,120.56	782,050.20
<b>46,300.00</b>	53,615.40	62,086.63	67,053.56	72,417.85
<b>76,400.00</b>	88,471.20	102,449.65	110,645.62	119,497.27
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

<b>271,745.00</b>	314,680.71	364,400.26	393,552.28	425,036.47
<b>162,765.00</b>	188,481.87	218,262.01	235,722.97	254,580.80
<b>10,000.00</b>	11,580.00	13,409.64	14,482.41	15,641.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>1,600,000.00</b>	1,852,800.00	2,145,542.40	2,317,185.79	2,502,560.66
<b>131,680.00</b>	152,485.44	176,578.14	190,704.39	205,960.74
<b>3,499,800.00</b>	<b>4,052,768.40</b>	<b>4,693,105.81</b>	<b>5,068,554.27</b>	<b>5,474,038.61</b>
<b>42,400.00</b>	49,099.20	56,856.87	61,405.42	66,317.86
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>186,800.00</b>	216,314.40	250,492.08	270,531.44	292,173.96
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>58,375.00</b>	67,598.25	78,278.77	84,541.08	91,304.36
<b>287,575.00</b>	333,011.85	385,627.72	416,477.94	449,796.18
<b>71,500.00</b>	82,797.00	95,878.93	103,549.24	111,833.18
<b>131,500.00</b>	152,277.00	176,336.77	190,443.71	205,679.20
<b>37,000.00</b>	42,846.00	49,615.67	53,584.92	57,871.72
<b>5,000.00</b>	5,790.00	6,704.82	7,241.21	7,820.50

<b>28,200.00</b>	32,655.60	37,815.18	40,840.40	44,107.63
<b>273,200.00</b>	<b>316,365.60</b>	<b>366,351.36</b>	<b>395,659.47</b>	<b>427,312.23</b>
<b>55,300.00</b>	64,037.40	74,155.31	80,087.73	86,494.75
<b>3,000.00</b>	3,474.00	4,022.89	4,344.72	4,692.30
<b>58,300.00</b>	<b>67,511.40</b>	<b>78,178.20</b>	<b>84,432.46</b>	<b>91,187.05</b>
<b>24,088.00</b>	27,893.90	32,301.14	34,885.23	37,676.05
<b>24,088.00</b>	<b>27,893.90</b>	<b>32,301.14</b>	<b>34,885.23</b>	<b>37,676.05</b>
<b>10,303,415.00</b>	<b>11,931,354.57</b>	<b>13,816,508.59</b>	<b>14,921,829.28</b>	<b>16,115,575.62</b>
<b>727,950.00</b>	842,966.10	976,154.74	1,054,247.12	1,138,586.89
<b>50,250.00</b>	58,189.50	67,383.44	72,774.12	78,596.05
<b>378,700.00</b>	438,534.60	507,823.07	548,448.91	592,324.83
<b>1,156,900.00</b>	<b>1,339,690.20</b>	<b>1,551,361.25</b>	<b>1,675,470.15</b>	<b>1,809,507.76</b>
<b>8,968.00</b>	10,384.94	12,025.77	12,987.83	14,026.85
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>48,500.00</b>	56,163.00	65,036.75	70,239.69	75,858.87
<b>57,468.00</b>	<b>66,547.94</b>	<b>77,062.52</b>	<b>83,227.52</b>	<b>89,885.72</b>
<b>79,700.00</b>	92,292.60	106,874.83	115,424.82	124,658.80
<b>13,500.00</b>	15,633.00	18,103.01	19,551.26	21,115.36
<b>37,880.00</b>	43,865.04	50,795.72	54,859.37	59,248.12
<b>131,080.00</b>	<b>151,790.64</b>	<b>175,773.56</b>	<b>189,835.45</b>	<b>205,022.28</b>

<b>3115</b>	<b>OTHER ASSETS</b>					
<b>311505</b>	Office Furniture	114,000.00	132,012.00	152,869.90	165,099.49	178,307.45
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>114,000.00</b>	<b>132,012.00</b>	<b>152,869.90</b>	<b>165,099.49</b>	<b>178,307.45</b>
<b>3117</b>	<b>MOTOR VEHICLES</b>					
<b>311704</b>	Motor Vehicles < 3500kg					
<b>311705</b>	Motor Vehicles < 16000kg					
<b>311706</b>	Motor Vehicles > 16000kg					
<b>311798</b>	Other specialized vehicles					
<b>4</b>	<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
<b>4115</b>	<b>Staff Creditors</b>					
<b>411520</b>	Terminal benefits	200,000.00	231,600.00	268,192.80	289,648.22	312,820.08
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>200,000.00</b>	<b>231,600.00</b>	<b>268,192.80</b>	<b>289,648.22</b>	<b>312,820.08</b>
<b>411</b>	<b>Domestic Creditors</b>					
<b>411110</b>	Supply of goods and services	10,000.00	11,580.00	13,409.64	14,482.41	15,641.00
<b>411140</b>	Zambia Revenue Authority	821,097.00	950,830.33	1,101,061.52	1,189,146.44	1,284,278.15
<b>411150</b>	NAPSA	120,000.00	138,960.00	160,915.68	173,788.93	187,692.05
<b>411170</b>	LASF	18,000.00	20,844.00	24,137.35	26,068.34	28,153.81
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>969,097.00</b>	<b>1,122,214.33</b>	<b>1,299,524.19</b>	<b>1,403,486.12</b>	<b>1,515,765.01</b>
	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>2,628,545.00</b>	<b>3,043,855.11</b>	<b>3,524,784.22</b>	<b>3,806,766.95</b>	<b>4,111,308.31</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>12,931,960.00</b>	<b>14,975,209.68</b>	<b>17,341,292.81</b>	<b>18,728,596.23</b>	<b>20,226,883.93</b>

## **Revenue Collection Efficiency of the SINDA Town Council**

The section below provides details of SINDA Town Council revenue collection efficiency.

### **Assessment of Current and Potential Revenue Streams**

SINDA 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. Sources of revenue includes Property Rates, Business Levy, and Grain Levy among many others.

### **Own Sources of Revenue (OSR)**

A major component of the SINDA Town Council's revenue streams includes:

- 1) Lease and sale of Council land;
- 2) Property rates and taxes;
- 3) Business and Personal Levies;
- 4) Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers

### **External Sources of Revenues for Implementation**

The implementation of SINDA 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.

### **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.

### **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.

### **Programmes for the Preparation of Local Area Plans**

SINDA Town Council shall develop Local Area Plans for the IDP from 2021 onwards as outlined below:

Phase 1: Informal Settlements upgrading (2021 – 2025)

Phase 2: New Developments (2021 – 2027)

Phase 3: Urban Regeneration (2027 – 2030)

### 4.3. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Including Key Performance Indicators

Development Goal: 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	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
<b>The LA will monitor and regulate the exploitation of all the industrial activities in the district within 10 years.</b>	Routine monitoring and inspections.	40 inspections	40 inspections	40 inspections	40 inspections	40 inspections	No. of inspections conducted	LA	Quarterly
	Prosecution of illegal developers.	10 illegal developers	10 illegal developers	10 illegal developers	10 illegal developers	10 illegal developers	No. of illegal developers prosecuted	LA or Local Court	Annual
<b>Forest Department will monitor and control all exploitation of all the tree species in the district within 10 years.</b>	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	16 Confiscation Patrols	16 Confiscation Patrols	16 Confiscation Patrols	16 Confiscation Patrols	No of Confiscation Patrols Conducted	LA or Forest Department	Quarterly
	Prosecution of illegal developers	10 illegal developers	10 illegal developers	10 illegal developers	10 illegal developers	10 illegal developers	No. of illegal developers prosecuted	LA or Local Court	Annual
<b>The LA will ensure that all industrial activities within the district adhere to environmental regulations within 2 years.</b>	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
<b>The LA will ensure that effluents and obnoxious substance from both domestic, commercial, and Industrial activities are</b>	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	20 inspections	20 inspections	20 inspections	20 inspections	20 inspections	No. of	LA	Quarterly

<b>disposed in a legally designated places and manner within 10 years.</b>	disposal of industrial, commercial and domestic effluents						inspections conducted.		
	Prosecution of institutions violating waste management policy	16 prosecutions	No. of waste management policy violated.	LA or Local Court	Quarterly				
Development Goal: Managed and Regulated Forest Resources Exploitations in the District									
Development Objective 1: To increase forest hectarage under community management to 50, 000 Ha in SINDA by 2030									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</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>			
<b>Forest Department in collaboration with traditional leaders and the community will place 50,000 Ha under community forest management within 5 years.</b>	Conduct sensitization meetings with traditional leaders and 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					
Development Objective 2: To reduce harvesting of wood and the production of charcoal by 30% in the district by 2030.									
<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Programme</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>			
<b>Forest Department will regulate and set aside two charcoal production areas in the district within 10 years.</b>	The Public should be aware of the impacts of	16 awareness campaign meetings	No. of awareness meeting conducted	Forest Department	Quarterly				

	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 3: Improved Power Distribution in Urban and Rural Part of the District for Sustainable Economic Development</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.									
Strategies	<b>Programme</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>			
<b>ZESCO will increase the number of domestic and commercial infrastructures connected to the national grid to 98% in urban areas within 10 years.</b>	Carry out community sensitization	12 meetings	12 meetings	12 meetings	12 meetings	12 meetings	No. of sensitization meetings conducted	ZESCO	Biannual
	Promoting Connection Subsidies	200 Applicants	200 Applicants	200 Applicants	200 Applicants	200 Applicants	No. of applicants accessing connection subsidies	ZESCO	Annual
	System Reinforcement	3 Reinforcements	3 Reinforcements	3 Reinforcements	3 Reinforcements	3 Reinforcements	No. of System Reinforcements Installed	ZESCO and REA	Annual
<b>ZESCO and REA to connect 80% of peri-urban and rural areas to the national grid within ten (10) years.</b>	ZESCO and REA to continue planning and promoting projects	1 Project	1 Project	1 Project	1 Project	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	200 applicants	200 applicants	200 applicants	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>									

Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
<b>The Ministry of Energy will increase sensitization on the use of alternative energy sources to 100% in the district within 5 years.</b>	Community Sensitization	2 meetings	No. of						
	Providing flexible measures when offsetting operating licenses in alternative renewable energy.	30							
Development Goal 1: Sustainable Housing Unit Supply in the District for Environmental, Social and Economic Benefits									
<b>Development Objective 1:</b> To provide a sustainable housing unit to meet the projected housing deficit of 14,617 in the district by the year 2030									
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
<b>Strategy 1: The LA will upgrade five (5) informal settlements and compounds within five (5) years.</b>	Community Sensitization	20 Community sensitization meetings	No. of sanitization meetings conducted	LA	Quarterly				
	Surveying of Plots Parcels	10Reconnais	10Reconnaise	10Reconnaise	10Reconnaise	10Reconnaise	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				
<b>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</b>	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
	Report for re entry	1 Inspection	No. of Parcels of Land Repossessed	LA or Ministry of Lands	Quarterly				
<b>The LA to implement 30% women land allocation policy for housing development in</b>	Community Sensitizations	100 community Sanitization meetings	100 community Sanitization meetings				No. of sanitization meetings	LA	Quarterly

<b>the district within 10 years</b>							conducted		
	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>									
Development Objective 1: To develop and manage water resources in the district to 70% by 2030.									
Strategies	<b>Programme</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>			
<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.</b>	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	1 dam and 2 wires	No. of dams and wires constructed	DWRD	Annual
<b>The DWRD will promote Research and Development in water resources and management by 100% within ten years</b>	Research and development promotions	1 Research				1 Research	No. of research conducted	DWRD	Annual
<b>The DWRD will map aquifers to enhance ground water management in the district by 100% within 5 years</b>	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
<b>The DWRD will promote alternative financing for water resources development and management in the district by 100% within 10 years.</b>	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>									
Strategies	<b>Programme</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>			
<b>EWSCO will connect 100% households in the urban parts of the district safe and clean water supply within 5</b>	Connect all households to water supply in the urban/peri-	300 Household connecting's	No. Household connected	EWSCO	Monthly				

years.	urban setup								
<b>EWSCO will construct and connect a sewer network system in the urban part of the district by 60% within 10 years.</b>	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				
Development Objective 3: To increase the number of rural households accessing clean and safe water supply to 90% by 2030.									
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
<b>The RWSP will provide 90% rural householder access to clean and safe water within five years.</b>	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 Goal:</b> Increased Crop Yield and Healthy livestock in the District for Poverty Reduction									
<b>Development Objective 1:</b> To increase agricultural production and productivity of five major crops by 100 % in SINDA district by 2030.									
Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
<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 in the district within five (5) years.</b>	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	MoA	Annually				

	case the technologies						conducted		
	Conduct mini trainings planting, fertilizer application and weeding stages	48 trainings	48 trainings	48 trainings	48 trainings	48 trainings	No. of mini trainings conducted	MoA	Quarterly
<b>MoA in conjunction with stakeholders will promote investment in appropriate and cost-effective irrigation technologies by 40 % in SINDA district within five years.</b>	Establish smallholder low cost community irrigation facilities-Mulira and Village Schemes	2 trainings	2 trainings	2 trainings	2 trainings	2 trainings	No. of trainings conducted	MoA	Bi-Annual
	Training smallholder farmer and staff in irrigation management system	24 FFS	24 FFS	24 FFS	24 FFS	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>									
Strategies	<b>Programme</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>			
<b>MoA in collaboration with stakeholders will increase to 50 % the diversification of agricultural production and utilization of four crops other than maize in the district within 5years.</b>	Conduct Training in food processing and nutrition.	1 Irrigation facility	1 Irrigation facility	1 Irrigation facility	1 Irrigation facility	1 Irrigation facility	No. of Irrigation Scheme established	MoA	Annually
	Conduct food fares to expose the community to various menus	2 trainings	2 trainings	2 trainings	2 trainings	2 trainings	No. of trainings conducted	MoA	Bi-annual
<b>MoA in collaboration with Zambia Meteorological Department will strengthen existing early warning systems to 100 % by 2030.</b>	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	Installation of	24 rain	No. of	MoA/Met				

	early warning equipment-rain gauges and fall armyworm traps.	early warning equipment-rain gauges & FAW traps	gauges/FAW traps	gauges/FAW traps	gauges/FAW traps	gauges/FAW traps	gauges/FAW traps	equipment installed	Dept
<b>Development Objective 4:</b> To promote animal health and productive efficiency of livestock to 80 % in the district by 2030									
Strategies	<b>Programme</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>			
	Spraying/dipping to control ticks								
	Livestock training on disease control								
	Livestock disease surveillance to determine the disease prevalence								
<b>MFL in conjunction with stakeholders to enhance sustainable management of livestock by 60 % in SINDA district by 2025</b>	Restock 2,500 local chickens and 2,000 local goats								
	Conduct livestock production training to livestock farmers								
	Establishment of livestock demonstrations								
	Conduct field days and market linkage								
	Cultivation of improved pastures								
<b>Development Goal:</b> Regulated and Managed Mining Activities in the District for Economic Growth									
<b>Development Objective 1:</b> To legalize, regulate and promote the growth of all mining activities in the district by 2030									
Strategies	<b>Programme</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>			

<b>LA to enhance the growth of the all the mining activities in the district within 10 years</b>	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	8 Meetings	8 Meetings	8 Meetings	8 Meetings	8 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	20 Inspections	20 Inspections	20 Inspections	20 Inspections	No. of inspections conducted	LA	Quarterly
	Provide IEC materials and refresher trainings to CHWs and CBVs	Twice	Twice	Twice	Twice	Twice	Levels of knowledge and understanding	MoH	Biannual
<b>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>	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
	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
	Provide standard	10 housing units	10 housing units	10 housing units	10 housing units	10 housing units	No. of housing units	MoH and Local Authority	Annual

	housing facilities						constructed		
<b>Ministry of Health and Cooperating partners will upgrade 80% primary Healthcare units into Health Posts and Clinics within 10 years</b>	Construct modern primary healthcare posts to replace PHCU	7 up grades	No. of PHCUs upgraded into health care post	MoH and Local Authority	Annual				
Strategies	<b>Programme</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>			
<b>The Ministry of Health and Cooperating Partners will ensure construction of healthcare facilities to raise the coverage to 90% within 10 years.</b>	Construction of new healthcare facilities	1	1	1	1	1	No. of Health Care facilities constructed	MOH/LA	Annual
	Equip new healthcare facilities with essential medicines, drugs and equipment's	Restock twice	Availability of essential medicines, drugs and equipment	MoH	Annual				
<b>Development Goal: Good Communication Infrastructure for Efficient Service Delivery</b>									
Development Objective 1: To develop an integrated transport system that supports socio-economic development and road safety in the district by 2030									
Strategies	<b>Programme</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>	<b>Key Indicators</b>	<b>Source of information</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
<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.</b>	Ensure that the service levels for all the roads within the township and the four chiefdoms are increased	10km	10km	10km	10km	10km	Number of Km upgraded	MOL/LA/RDA	Annually
<b>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.</b>	Ensure that the service levels for all the roads within the township and four chiefdoms are increased	2km	2km	2km	2km	2km	Number of km opened up	LA	Annual

Strategies	Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Key Indicators	Source of Funds	Frequency
<b>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	1 Km	1km	1km	1km	1km	Number of kms	LA	Annual
<b>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	1	1	1	1	1	Number of equipment procured	LA	Annual
	Staff development for institutions in the road sector								
<b>Development Objective 2: To improve radio and communication services in the district to 100% by 2030</b>									
<b>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								
	Advertise the district potential investment in the communication								
<b>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 incorporate postal services at the council								
<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>									
<b>The MoGE and stakeholders to construct minimum of two secondary and eight primary schools in the district within 10 years.</b>	Community Sensitization	12 Meetings				12 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	1 School constructed				1 School constructed	No. of schools of	MoGE	Annual

	two secondary schools						constructed		
<b>The MoGE and stakeholders to upgrade 12 community schools to primary schools in the district within 10 years.</b>	Submission of the 12 schools to Ministry of General Education for upgrading	9 Schools	No. of schools upgraded	MoGE	Annual				
	Community Sensitization	12 meetings	No. of meetings conducted	MoGE	Quarterly				
<b>The MoGE and stakeholders to ensure that all primary schools have early childhood education centres within 10 years.</b>	Community Sensitization	42 meetings	No. of meetings conducted	MoGE	Bi-Annual				
	Facilitate the establishment of annexed stand-alone and low-cost community modes of early childhood education centres	5 Centres	5 Centres	5 Centres	5 Centres	5 Centres	No. of early childhood centres established	MoGE	Annual
<b>Objective 2: To improve school infrastructures and facilities in the district to 80% within 10 years.</b>									
<b>The MoGE and stakeholders to ensure that all schools in the district have WASH facilities within 5 years.</b>	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				
<b>The MoGE and stakeholders to increase the number of classroom blocks and staff accommodation in the</b>	Sensitization Meetings	3 Meetings	3 Meetings	3 Meetings	3 Meetings	3 Meetings	No. of meetings conducted	MoGE	Annual
	Expansion of	2 Staff houses	No. of staff	MoGE	Annual				

<b>district within 10 years</b>	classrooms and staff accommodation	and 1 Classroom Block	houses and classroom block conducted						
	Mobilization of upfront materials	3 Inspections	No. of Inspections Conducted	MoGE	Annual				
<b>The MoGE and stakeholders to ensure that all schools have recreational facilities in the district within 10 years.</b>	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
	Mobilization of upfront materials	7 Inspections	No. of Inspection Conducted	MoGE	Annual				
<b>The MoGE and stakeholders to ensure that all school have adequate teaching and learning materials in the district within.</b>	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:</b> Enhanced Social Protection for Social Inclusion									
<b>Development Objective 1:</b> To reduce extreme poverty and destitution among vulnerable and poor households to 30% in SINDA district within 5 years.									
<b>The MCDSS to engage collaborating partners in order to increase funding for all social protection programmes within 5 years.</b>	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 4500 beneficiaries	574 to be included on the programme	No. of beneficiaries included per year	COMDEV	Annually				
	Retargeting 780 potential beneficiaries for Keeping Girls in School	156 to be include on KGS	No. of beneficiaries included per year	MOGE	Annually				
<b>The MCDSS and stakeholders to strengthen coordination of social protection systems to 100% in the district within 10 years.</b>	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	No. meeting conducted	DSW	Quarterly				
	Hold quarterly review meeting for the committee.	4 stakeholder meetings	No. meeting conducted	DSW	Quarterly				
<b>The MCDSS and stakeholder to train 30,000 vulnerable but viable persons in the district in entrepreneurship skills within 10 years.</b>	Community sensitization	4 sensitization	4 sensitization	4 sensitization	4 sensitization	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	No. of trainings conducted	COMDEV	Annually				
	Form and Train 1,500 saving groups across the district.	300 saving groups to be formed	No. of groups formed	COMDEV	Annually				

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE							Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Objective	To improve transport and communication infrastructure								
Strategies	Programme/Activity	Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5			
<b>LA and RDA to ensure 300km of feeder roads are rehabilitated and upgraded to all-weather gravel by 2025.</b>	Rehabilitation and upgrading of 300km of climate resilient feeder roads	80km	60km	60km	40km	60km	KM of roads upgraded to all weather gravel	Local Authority and RDA	Quarterly
<b>LA to open up 400km of feeder roads in outlying areas by 2025</b>	opening up of climate resilient feeder roads	100km	80km	80km	80km	40km	KM of climate resilient roads opened up	Local Authority, MLG and RDA	Quarterly
<b>LA to upgrade 50km of township roads to bituminous standard by 2030</b>	upgrade of 50km township roads to bituminous	5km	10km	10km	10km	25km	KM township roads upgraded to bituminous standard with drainages	Local Authority and RDA	Half yearly
	Construction of drainages						KM township roads with drainages constructed	Local Authority and RDA	Half yearly
<b>LA to install street lighting along 300 % of the township roads by 2030</b>	Installation of solar street lights	40%	60%	60%	80%	60%	KM of roads with solar lights installed	Local Authority	Quarterly

<b>Ensure establishment of communication towers and boosters according to guidelines/standard in the next 5 years.</b>	Installation of 10 new communication towers	2	2	2	2	2	No of new communication towers constructed	Local Authority and ZICTA	Half yearly
<b>Establishment of new Bus station</b>	LA constructed a New Bus station						Constructed	Local Authority	Half yearly
<b>LA to establish site for dumping waste</b>	The LA to secure land in strategic location of the town dump-site						No of new Dump-site constructed	Local Authority	Half yearly

ECONOMY GROWTH							Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
ECONOMY GROWTH									
Objective	<b>To improve economic growth</b>								
Strategies	<b>Programme/Activity</b>	<b>Y1</b>	<b>Y2</b>	<b>Y3</b>	<b>Y4</b>	<b>Y5</b>			

<b>MOA and MOFL to transfer appropriate technology to 60 % farmers in all wards by 2026</b>	Conduct sensitizations through field days, agricultural shows and training of lead farmers in all wards Conduct farmer trainings in water efficient irrigation Conduct farmer trainings in climate smart farm mechanization	20	24	24	20	20	No of field days, agricultural shows and trainings held	MOA	Quarterly
<b>MOA and MOFL to increase productivity of major crops and livestock by 25% in the next five years through building capacity</b>	Conduct trainings in climate smart agricultural practices.	20	24	24	20	20	No of trainings held	MOA	Quarterly
	Conduct trainings in good climate smart animal husbandly practices and control of livestock diseases Conduct trial demonstrations in drought resistant crops	20	24	24	20	20	No of trainings held No of trial demonstrations carried out	MOA MOFL	Quarterly
<b>MOA to promote diversification from maize to other potential crops with comparative advantage by 2025</b>	Conduct sensitizations through field days, agricultural shows and training lead farmers in all wards	20	24	24	20	20	No of field days, agricultural shows and trainings held	MOA	Quarterly
	Conduct exposure tours for farmers	20	24	24	20	20	No of exposure tours held	MOA	Quarterly
<b>MOFL to increase production of cattle, goats, pigs and chickens by 20% by 2030</b>	Conduct trainings in good animal husbandly practices and control of livestock diseases 40,000 animals distributed in the small livestock restocking programme	20	24	24	20	20	No of trainings conducted	MOFL	Quarterly

<b>MOLF will enhance livestock early warning management system to prevent livestock disease outbreaks by 2025</b>	<b>Routine surveillance of livestock for pests and diseases Train more than 80% livestock farmers in early warning management system Broadcasting of Weather Forecast Reports through extension officers</b>	20	24	24	20	20	<b>No of Livestock Farmers trained</b>	<b>of MOFL</b>	<b>Quarterly</b>
<b>MOLF will develop the capacity of fish farmers in climate smart aquaculture production practices by 2026</b>	Conduct farmer trainings in climate smart aquaculture Conduct farmer training in climate smart fish disease prevention and management	20	24	24	20	20	No of Fish Farmers trained	MOFL	Quarterly
<b>MOA, MOLF and cooperating partners to increase access to credit facilities to 70% of the district population (Farmers)</b>	Link farmers to credit service providers lobby for easing of credit conditions	20	24	24	20	20	No of farmers easily accessing credit facilities	MOA	Quarterly
<b>MOA to strengthen the identified of value chains and form producer groups in order to establish viable out grower schemes by 2025</b>	Identification of value chains & formation of producer groups Sensitization of livestock farmers on value chain market linkages	20	24	24	20	20	No of producer groups formed	MOA	Quarterly
<b>Traditional leadership to provide land for establishment of an economic zone in the next five years</b>	Dialogue between traditional leaders & local authority	20	24	24	20	20	No of dialogue sessions held	Local Authority	Quarterly
	Preparation of layout plans, numbering and surveying	20	24	24	20	20	No of layout plans produced, land surveyed and numbered	Local Authority	Quarterly

<b>LA sensitize investors to invest in potential sectors such as mining, manufacturing and tourism within the period of two to three years.</b>	Dialogue between potential investors, traditional leaders & local authority	20	24	24	20	20	No of dialogue sessions held	Local Authority	half yearly
<b>Develop tourism infrastructure</b>	Establish a cultural village at palace Setting up in all the three chiefs palaces To map and document historical and cultural sites in the district	20	24	24	20	20	No of cultural villages established	MOCTA	half yearly
<b>The LA to secure land in strategic locations of the district for tourism development and tourism value chains</b>	lobby chiefs for land	20	22	22	22	22	KM of Land set aside for tourism development	Local Authority	half yearly
<b>The LA will promote the participation of local people in tourism marketing through campaigns and events</b>	Conduct annual tourism events in the district to show case local tourism opportunities Establish art markets in the district to sell local tourism products	20	22	22	22	22	No of Markets established in the wards No of tourism events held	Local Authority	Annually

HEALTH							Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Objective	To Build and improve health facilities								
Strategies	Programme/Activity	Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5			
<b>MOH to build capacity in all health staff and Community Based Volunteers on Early Childhood Development skills by 2022</b>	Capacity building of 300 community-based volunteers in ECD skills	50 CBHVs 36 health staff	75 CBHVs	75 CBHVs	50 CBHVs	50 CBHVs	No of staff trained	MOH	Quarterly

<b>MOH and LA to upgrade 50% of health facilities according to the level of care and standard of operation by 2030.</b>	Upgrading of 12 Health facilities from health post to health centre	2	2	3	3	2	No of facilities upgraded	MOH	Half yearly
<b>MOH and LA to provide adequate accommodation for health staff in 50% of the facilities by 2030.</b>	To construct 20 staff houses for health workers	6	6	6	6	6	No of staff houses constructed	MOH	Half yearly
<b>MOH and LA to construct 20 new health facilities by 2030</b>	Construction of 15 health centres	4	3	2	2	2	No of health centres constructed	MOH	Annually
<b>MOH to reduce Malaria incidence rate from 256/1000 to 100/1000 by 2021</b>	Indoor residual spraying carried out in all wards to be distributed to children, pregnant women and the aged in all wards	20	22	22	22	22	No of people testing positive for malaria	MOH	Quarterly
<b>MOH and LA to construct a District new hospital</b>	Construction of District new hospital						No of facility constructed	MOH	Annually

SOCIAL SERVICES							Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Objective	<b>To increase and improve social Protection</b>								
Strategies	<b>Programme/Activity</b>	<b>Y 1</b>	<b>Y 2</b>	<b>Y 3</b>	<b>Y 4</b>	<b>Y 5</b>			
<b>LA and MoGE to upgrade 60% of community and primary schools by 2030</b>	identification of schools to upgrade Upgrading from community school to primary schools and primary to secondary school construction of classroom	4	4	4	4	4	No of schools upgraded	DEBs	Half yearly

	blocks									
<b>LA and MoGE construction of 40 new teachers' staff houses in rural schools by 2030.</b>	identification of schools that need construction of staff accommodation Construction of staff accommodation at 20 schools	8	8	8	8	8	No of staff accommodation at 20 schools constructed	DEBs		Half yearly

<b>LA to establish recreation facilities in all the wards by 2030</b>	<b>engaging communities through PPPs</b> <b>Engage the private sector</b> <b>Involve civil society partners to improve the recreational spaces and delivery the youth</b> <b>Strengthen community participation in the provision of recreation services</b> <b>Construct sports facilities in all the wards</b>	4	5	4	5	4	No recreation facilities established	of LA MCDSS	and	Quarterly
	designing a plan	1	0	0	0	0	Plan designed	LA MCDSS	and	Quarterly
<b>Establish 8 new police posts in the growth centres</b>	Identification of land construction of 8 new Police posts	0	2	2	2	2	No of Police posts constructed	LA MoHA	and	Half yearly
<b>LA to drill and equip 300 boreholes within the next five years</b>	Engage the private sector through PPPs Engage NGOs to drill boreholes in areas/wards they operate Engage CDF committees to allocate funds towards drilling of boreholes	50	75	75	50	50	No boreholes drilled and equipped	of Local Authority		Quarterly

<b>LA and EWSC to expand water reticulation system to all urban households in the district by 2030</b>	engage EWSC to supply water to unserved areas	300 Households	No of new households serviced	Local Authority	Quarterly				
<b>LA to capacity build communities for maintenance of bore holes</b>	Train Pump menders in all communities	20 wards	22 wards	22 wards	22 wards	22 wards	No of pump menders trained	Local Authority	Quarterly
<b>LA to ensure that households in all wards have a sanitary facility</b>	Sensitization in the communities Train DWASHE committees and WDCs	20 wards	22 wards	22 wards	22 wards	22 wards	No of sensitization meetings held	Local Authority	Quarterly
<b>through DWASH committees</b>	Construction of the latrines	20 wards	22 wards	22 wards	22 wards	22 wards	No of latrines constructed	Local Authority	Quarterly
<b>LA and MoGE to ensure households have knowledge on good hygiene practices through increase of adult literacy from 55.6% to 80%</b>	conduct Adult Literacy classes	20 wards	22 wards	22 wards	22 wards	22 wards	Proportion of increase of adult literacy levels	Local Authority	Annually

spatial development							Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Objective	<b>To Formalize and Upgrade Informal Settlements</b>								
Strategies	Programme/Activity	Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5			
<b>LA to promote citizen participation in Land Use planning</b>	conduct sensitizations to ensure citizen participation in land use planning	1	1	1	1	1	No of sensitization meetings held	Local Authority	Quarterly

<b>LA to ensure all Wards have Local Area Plans by</b>	preparation of local plans	20	24	24	20	20	Local area plans prepared for each ward	Local Authority	Quarterly
<b>The Local Authority will strengthen Local planning in coordination with traditional leaders</b>	Engage the chiefs on planning agreements	1 meeting	No of engagement meetings held	Local Authority	Quarterly				
<b>Traditional leadership to provide Land for expansion of the town within two years</b>	hold a meeting with chiefs on extension of boundary	1 meeting	1 meeting				Several of meetings held	Local Authority	Quarterly
<b>LA and DPP to carry out development control for coordinated infrastructure development</b>	inspect all plots	100 plots	200 plots	200 plots	200 plots	100 plots	No of plots inspected	Local Authority	Quarterly
<b>LA to raise awareness with the traditional leadership on the relationship between Land tenure and investment within three years</b>	Hold 2 meetings with each chief on investments in the district	3	6	6	3	3	No of meetings held	Local Authority	Quarterly

ENVIRONMENT							Indicator	Source information	of	Frequency
Objective	To promote efficient use of natural resources and ensure environmental sustainability									
Strategies	Programme/Activity	Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5				
<b>LA, MLNR and partners to promote interventions that reduce the production of greenhouse gases by 2025</b>	Train farmers in climate smart agriculture Afforestation and reforestation	4	4	4	4	4	No of training sessions held	Forestry Dept		Quarterly
	Sensitize communities on the use of clean energy one day each week	52 days	52 days	52 days	52 days	52 days	No sensitization meetings held	Forestry Dept		Quarterly
<b>MLNR to strengthen the institutional capacity of the forestry department to ensure sustainable timber harvest and natural resource management</b>	To recruit trained man power and train staff	1 staff	1 staff	1 staff	1 staff	staff	No of trained staff recruited and retained	Forestry Dept		Half yearly
	Planting trees along river banks and hills	20 Ha	20 Ha	20 Ha			No of trees planted on river banks and hills	Forestry Dept		Half yearly
<b>To strengthen the capacity of the Local Authority in waste management by 2025</b>	Construction of a engineered dumpsite	Const ruction of a guard house	Drilling of a borehol e	Installation of a weigh bridge	Install waste separating equipment		Engineered dumpsite constructed	Local Authority		Annually
	Construction of garbage bays Engage more PPP in waste collection Purchase of waste collection equipment	2	2	2	2	2	No of PPP engaged in waste collection Waste collection equipment purchased	Local Authority		Quarterly

<b>LA to increase awareness of the community in waste management practices</b>	Carry out sensitization one day each week	52 days	No sensitization meetings held	Local Authority	Quarterly				
<b>Department of Forestry to ensure establishment of hectares of community managed forests by 2025</b>	Lobby traditional leaders for 10 hectares of land for creation of tree nurseries Plant and distribute 50,000 tree seedlings to all wards Lobby traditional leaders for land for creation of Community forests Conduct sensitization meetings on good forest management practices at ward level in priority wards	20	22	22	22	22	No of Community forests established No of tree seedlings planted in all the wards	Local Authority	Quarterly
<b>LA to increase awareness of the community in waste management practices</b>	Carry out sensitization one day each week	52 days	No sensitization meetings held	Local Authority	Quarterly				
<b>The LA in collaboration with Forestry department to promote fruit tree planting as a business by 2025</b>	Establish 10no. Fruit Tree nurseries for fruit trees seedlings in at least 4 varieties Plant and distribute 30,000 fruit tree seedlings to households	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	No of fruit tree nurseries established No of fruit tree seedlings distributed to households	LA and Forestry dept	Quarterly

## PART FIVE

### 5.0. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the IDP formulation for Sinda District was done in line with the guidelines and approaches put forward by the Ministry of Local Government. A widespread public consultation was key in identifying various underdeveloped areas that require a concerted effort to be resolved. The process and development of IDP will continue to be dynamic in nature and there are and will remain areas of improvement in this process. Notwithstanding this, positive strides have been made to improve the strategic planning and management to the benefit of Sinda community. It is trusted that the IDP and Budget Process have been an assertive effort in directing the Local Authority towards the development challenges and needs of our communities.

It should always be borne in mind that “service delivery is a journey not a destination”, therefore, constant consultation and engagement with stakeholders and clients should always be maintained to ensure continuous improvement. The Local Authority will therefore ensure that its Annual Budget is guided directly by the priorities identified by the communities which are included in this IDP.

In order to achieve our vision “ *To be a Vibrant, Self-reliant and eco-friendly district by 2030*”, it is important that Government, implementing agencies and other stakeholders adhere to the programs in the implementation plan. Implementation of programs outside the implementation plan would not add to the achievement of the set out strategies.

**Bibliography**  
**Appendices**

**UNDER CONSTRUCTION**