

SIKONGO DISTRICT



SIKONGO

INTEGRATED

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2024 - 2034



**Unlocked district potential that is inclusive,
sustainable and locally driven with
thriving communities by 2034**



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT

 P. O BOX 930067
SIKONGO

FOREWORD



The Integrated Development Plan is a product of a long collective effort between various stakeholders in the district. The Integrated Development Plan is an outline of concerted efforts and portrays the desire and aspirations of the people of Sikongo.

The Integrated Development Plan acts as a benchmark towards improving the quality of life and environment of the people.

The plan begins by giving a historical view of the development in the district then proceeds to outline the current situation. An extrapolation of the current situation gives a clear view of the demands of the future.

The plan concludes by providing developmental alternatives supported by careful consideration of the competitive advantages of the district.

Finally it's worth mentioning that the development of the Integrated Development Plan for Sikongo Constituency has been possible with the support and emphasis of the The President of The Republic of Zambia Mr Hakainde Hichilema and The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Simbotwe".

**KENNEDY SIMBOTWE
COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON**



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



The completion of the Integrated Development Plan for Sikongo District could not have been possible without the unwearing tenacity of the stakeholders at National, Provincial and District Level.

Special gratitude goes to The President of the Republic of Zambia, Mr Hakainde Hichilema for emphasizing and supporting the establishment of integrated Development Plans in all 116 districts in Zambia

Many thanks go to The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development for providing the necessary financial support that has been utilised towards the formulation of the Integrated Development Plan for Sikongo District.

Special gratitude goes to the Council Chairperson and the Councillors from the 14 wards for providing the right environment for the smooth execution of the consultations in the wards.

Many thanks go to the various Ward Development Committees for organizing the community at ward level thus making it possible to hold the required consultative meetings.

To the Heads of Department, many thanks goes towards ensuring all the information needed for the development of the IDP is promptly provided.

To the IDP Team, enomous thanks goes towards your availability and input that has been rendered and enabled the completion of the IDP. Your contribution will forever be engraved in the hearts of the people of Sikongo.

Henry Mwalye Imbuwa
District Commissioner



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Sikongo Town Council has completed the development of a 10 Year Integrated Development Plan. The Integrated Development Plan has been developed at an opportune time as it will take up the role of being the ultimate planning instrument which will eventually provide guidance on matters relating to Planning, Budgeting , Developmental initiatives , Investment opportunities and actualisation of developmental goals that the district will spearhead for the next 10 years.

The main agenda of the Integrated Development Plan for Sikongo District can be summarised in this manners

1. To ensure the provision of services in a sustainable manner
2. Promotion of a good governance environment
3. Promotion of spatial, social and economic development
4. Implementation of community led activities and programmes
5. Actualisation of the decentralisation agenda.

The development of the Integrated Development Plan was of cardinal importance as it is a strategic planning instrument that sits at the epicentre of all developmental programmes in the district. It is envisioned that with the Integrated Development Plan in place ,Sikongo Town Council will be better prepared to accommodate community needs and execute the made bestowed on the local authority.

The Integrated Development Plan has been prepared with consideration of the legal framework that guides the formulation of an integrated development plan. The Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2015 and the Constitution of Zambia have provided the basis on which the Integrated

Development Plan for Sikongo sits hence the IDP has incorporated the following critical components.

Part 1: Introduction to Integrated Development Planning

Focuses on providing a common understanding of the meaning of integrated Development Planning.

Part 2: Thematic and Sector Analysis

This section focuses on bring out cardinal issues that define the current situation, how the current situation is being sustained and the potential resources available in the district that can be utilised to change the current situation.

Part 3: Development Framework

This section focuses on outlining the set goals, prioritised objectives and strategies that could be utilised to achieve the set goals.

Part 4: Spatial Developmental Framework

This part focuses on the spatial strategy of the district.

Part 5: Implementation Plan

This part focuses on the capital investment programme that indicates the investment required to implement the development framework, a local authority financial plan that gives a budget projects for the next five years, a programme for the preparation of local area plans and proposals for monitoring and review of the Integrated Development Plan.

In addition, the actualisation and implementation of developmental activities is aligned to the Eighth National Development Plan as our aim is to ensure that the following is attained;

1. Industrialised and economic transformation of the district
2. Environmental sustainability
3. Human and Social Development
4. Reduce Developmental Inequalities

5. Good Governance environment

In line with the Local Government Act of 2019, which gives mandate to the local authorities, Sikongo Town Council aims to subscribe to the following key performance areas in the next 10 years

1. Attainment of a Sound financial Standing
2. Provision of basic service delivery
3. Local economic development
4. Infrastructure development

Finally, Sikongo Town Council acknowledges the fundamental tasks performed by all the participants and stakeholders during the preparation of the IDP for Sikongo District.



Julius Katuka
Council Secretary
Sikongo Town Council



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ACCRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ARDS	Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome
Oc	Degrees Celsius
CBD	Central Business District
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CIDRZ	Centre for Infectious Disease Research in Zambia
CWAC	Community Welfare Assistance Committee
DA	District Administration
DAPP	Development Aid from People to People
DEBS	District Education Board Secretary
ECE	Early Childhood Education
EHT	Environmental Health Technician
°F	Fahrenheit
FISP	Farmer Input Support Programme
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
GEWEL	Girls Education Women Empowerment and Livelihood
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HA	Hectares
HF	Health Facilities
HH	Households
HR	Human Resource
HQ	Headquarters
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
KM	Kilometers
M ²	Meter Squared
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOE	Ministry of Education
MT	Metric Tonnes
MWDS	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation
NEP	National Energy Policy
PHN	Public Health Nurse
RD	Road
RHC	Rural Health Center
RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
SCH	School
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
STC	Sikongo Town Council
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
TB	Tuberculosis
TV	Television
TEVETA	Technical Education Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training Act
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
WDC	Ward Development Committee
ZNAP	Zambia National Agricultural Policy
8NDP	Eighth National Development Plan

INTRODUCTION TO INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

1 Introduction

Sikongo District is one of the 16 Districts in Western Province of Zambia that has taken a firm stance in ensuring that the development of District is guided by the Integrated Development Plan. The Integrated Development Plan is a planning tool that promotes an Integrated and participatory approach in which all the sectors operating in the District as well as affected stakeholders can be legally consulted on developmental issues in the District.

The formulated Integrated Development Plan is now the main strategic planning instrument that will guide and inform all planning, budgeting, management and decision making in the District. It is therefore expected that each department and entity in the district executes programs aligned to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

The world as we know it has undergone and is still undergoing several changes. The Integrated Development Plan presents itself as a solution to the changes taking place and the challenges currently being faced by the district. It is a policy framework that has set its target towards the significant reduction of poverty in the district through a multi-sectral approach that encompasses a wide range of developmental initiatives including the provision of essential services such as water, sanitation, electricity and housing.

The actualization of the IDP demanded the inclusion and consideration of key components that gave ground to the plan. Therefore, this plan will contain a number of key components that are cardinal to the solidification of the plan as the ultimate planning tool in the district. That is;

1. Formulation of the Planning Programme
2. Development of a Planning Survey and Issues Report
3. Formulation of the Development Framework
4. Approval and Implementation of the IDP

Ultimately , the ideology that governs the IDP in Sikongo is on the basis that the planning tool will establish, solidify and maintain sound inter-departmental relations as they are vital in the success and implementation of activities and programs in the District that are aimed at improving the living standard of the people.

Legal Framework

The development of the Integrated Development Plan for Sikongo District draws its authority from the Constitution of Zambia and the Urban and Regional Planning Act of 3 of 2015. The legal framework gives authority for the IDP to be the principal planning instrument to guide and inform all planning and developmental matters in the district.

The legal framework gives the local authority through the IDP permission to;

- a) Link, integrate and coordinate sector plans and proposals for the development of the local authority.
- b) Align the resources and capacity of the local authority to the implementation of those components of the plans requiring the use of local resources.
- c) Form the policy framework and basis on which annual budgets shall be approved.
- d) Be compatible with the National Planning Framework and Regional Development Plan.
- e) Indicate priority areas for
 - I. Housing development, informal settlement upgrading and improvement.
 - II. Social service provision
 - III. Infrastructure development, re-vitalization, renewal and maintenance.
 - IV. Local economic development
 - V. Environmental management
 - VI. Protection of ecologically sensitive areas ,heritage and cultural sites
 - VII. Poverty alleviation.

Background

Sikongo District is a district that was once part of Kalabo District. Before the year 2012, Sikongo was considered as one of the three (3) Constituencies in Kalabo District. It was around 2012 that it was realized that, there was inefficient delivery of services in Sikongo due to the long distance that existed between the administrative center of Kalabo District and the far flung areas such as Ngumbele which is approximately 190 KMs from the administrative center.

In 2012 it was suggested and resolved that Sikongo District be delimited from Kalabo District in order for Sikongo to have its own administrative center that will be located within the

delimited district. This action meant that the distance between the furthest places in the district from the administrative center would greatly be reduced resulting in efficient delivery of services to the marginalized communities.

After delimitation, it is by law that the district's development has to be guided by a development plan. Unfortunately Sikongo District from 2012 to 2016 did not have any policy framework which could be utilized for planning purposes hence in the year 2016 a development plan was formulated that was running from 2017 to 2021 . The development plan formulated did not subscribe to the ideology of integration as the programmes were designed in such a way that it promoted the concept of work in Silos.

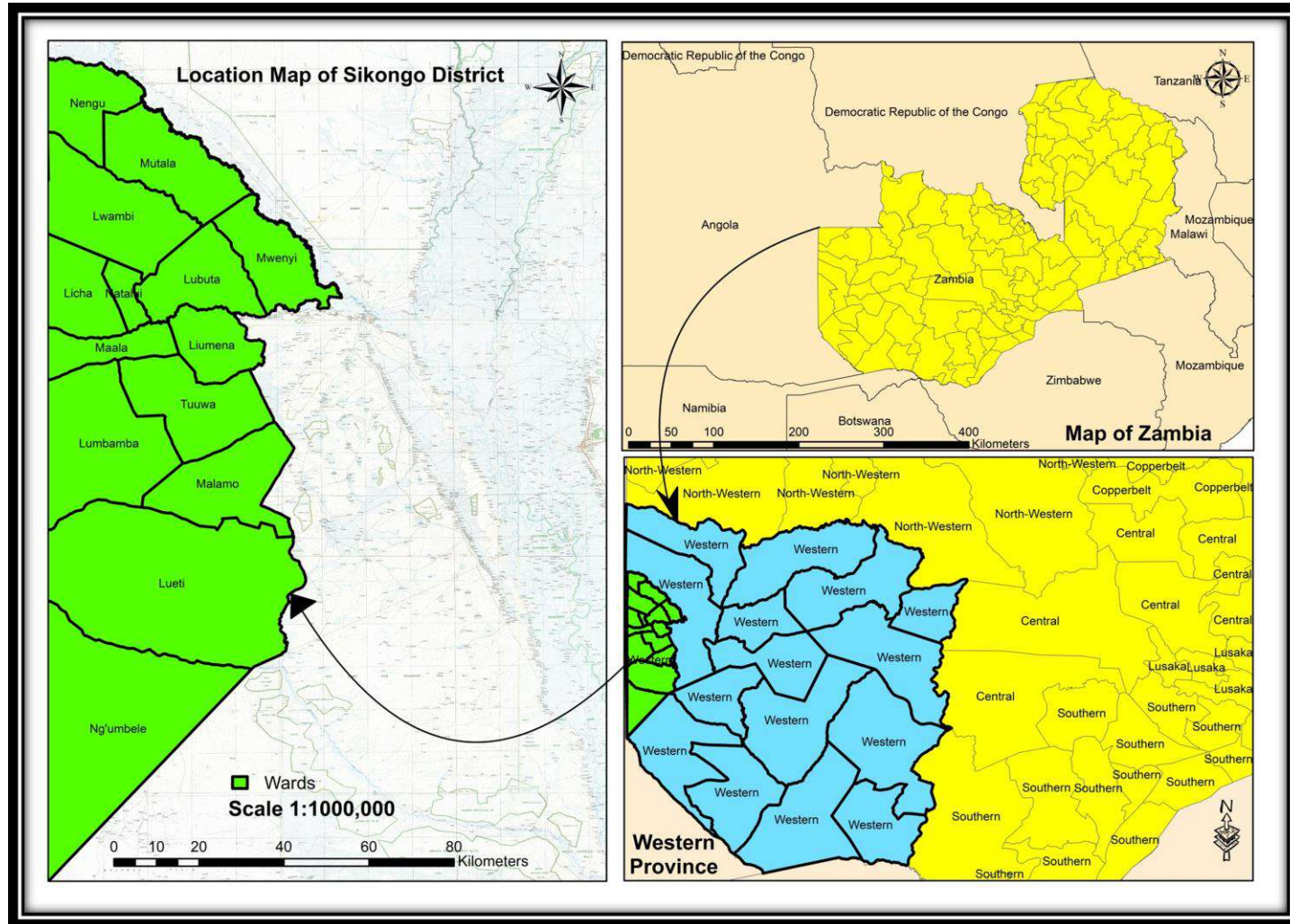
It was only in the year 2022 when Sikongo District initiated the development of an IDP for the District as it was seen as the ultimate document that could be utilized for planning purposes as well as initiate the ideology of multi-sectoral approach to developmental issues affecting the district.

The development of the IDP has been a process that has demanded a number of key components to be tackled especially the aspect of public consultation as it is the backbone of the Integrated Development Plan buy in process.

Location

Sikongo District is a district that is found in Western Province of Zambia. It is one of the 16 districts officially recognized as a district by the Electoral Commission of Zambia. The district is located approximately 135 Kilometers from the Provincial capital Mongu and its surface Area is approximately 8018 km². It is composed of 14 wards and is bordered by Kalabo District in the east, Shangombo in the South and the Country Angola in the west. The District hosts the Sikongo –Angola route that can act as a catalyst towards the unveiling of the potential that lies within the district as the district can be a very good source of rice and cassava. Sikongo District can generally be described as a border town as it connects Angola to the rest of the country.

Figure 1 : Location Map



(Source: STC-GIS, 2023)

PART ONE

PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES



2 Demographic Analysis

The sector provides data on the population of Sikongo District and tries to establish the significant relationship that exists between the population of a certain area and the settlement pattern. Demographic analysis is the process of collecting and studying information about the general trends of a group. It's an analysis that is designed to quantify the level, timing and distribution of demographic phenomena as it permits the comparisons to be done across time and space and most importantly between sub populations.

Demographic analysis is extremely important because it clearly shows the composition of a population and how it might change in future. In simpler terms it can be said that demographic analysis provides an opportunity or platform for an explanation with regards to the distribution of various characteristics in a society or community, make policy suggestions and predict the future of a society or group.

In order to understand the demographic characteristics that exist in Sikongo District, a variety of techniques have been employed that are suitable and capable of explaining the composition of the population of Sikongo District and find best practices that could be utilized to ensure that the needs of the various communities are met. Techniques such as analysis of census data, surveys, migration statistics, modeling and forecasting and big data analysis are some of the cardinal techniques employed.

2.1 Historic Population levels and Population Growth Rates at District and Ward Level

Historic population levels are attempts to show how human population statistics has changed over the past years. The population levels obtained can be a stepping stone in the provision of a reliable picture of the probable future development of a population. Its importance is crossing cutting in nature as it considers how to deal with issues such as how many houses, schools, teachers, job opportunities are needed and will be needed in the future. Generally it can be said that population projections are important for economic and social development of an area especially when conducting demographic analysis.

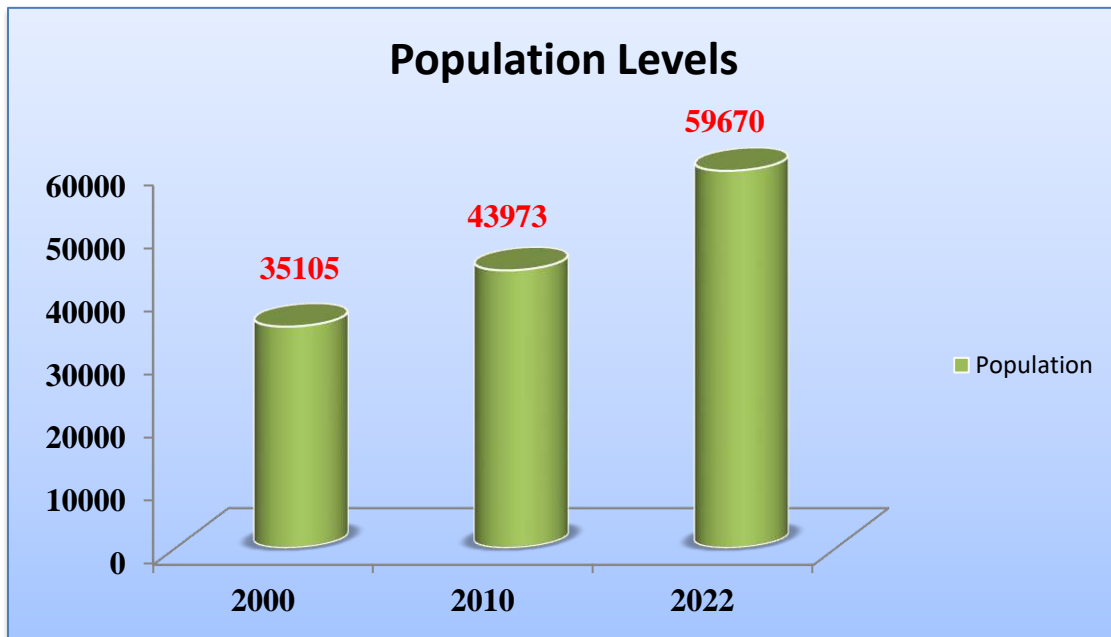
Population Levels

According to the 2022 Census of Population and Housing report, the population of Sikongo District currently stands at 59,670 with a composition of 32,089 females and 27,581 males representing 53.8 % and 46.2% of the population respectively. There has been a significant increase in the population of Sikongo from 45,462 as at 2010 to 59,670 representing a 2.3% growth rate and a population density of 7.4.

The vital statistics will form the basis in the establishment of gaps and relationships that exist between the increase in the population of an area and the current services that are available to cater for the current population as the ultimate goal is to ensure that the needs of the people are met by service delivery mechanisms that are at the disposal of all the departments in the districts that are tasked with service provision to the people of Sikongo District.

The formulation of the Integrated Development Plan for Sikongo District demanded that population demographic analysis is conducted in order to determine the current status as well as assist in the determination of the future needs of the district.

Figure 2 : Historic Population Levels in Sikongo District



(Source: 2000 and 2022 Census of Population and Housing)

2.1.1 Historic Population Levels for the year 2000

Table 1: Population Levels for the year 2000

Ward	Male	Female	Total Population	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total
Licha	3143	3766	6909	45.49	54.51	100
Liumena	1794	2153	3947	45.45	54.55	100
Lueti	1367	1729	3096	44.15	55.85	100
Lwambi	973	1159	2132	45.64	54.36	100
Maala	2300	2528	4828	47.64	52.36	100
Mambolomoka	888	1100	1988	44.67	55.33	100
Mutala	1175	1261	2436	48.23	51.77	100
Mwenyi	1554	1756	3310	46.95	53.05	100
Nengu	858	1086	1944	44.14	55.86	100
Tuuwa	2142	2373	4515	47.44	52.56	100
	16194	18911	35105	46.13	53.87	100

(Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing)

The population of Sikongo District in the year 2000 stood at 35105 with the highest population coming from Licha Ward simply because of the presence of the border area which encouraged trade between Zambia and Angola. Maala ward massively contributed to the population statistics in the district as it was the ward that held the administrative center or Sub Boma. Mambolomoka on the other hand had a low population as most people preferred to stay near the administrative center.

2.1.2 Historic Population Levels for the year 2010

Table 2: Historic Population Levels for the year 2010

Ward	Male	Female	Total Population	Male	Female	Total
Lueti	3761	4734	8495	44.27	55.73	100
Lulangunyi	1471	1663	3134	46.94	53.06	100
Tuuwa	1951	2450	4401	44.33	55.67	100
Maala	2483	2961	5444	45.61	54.39	100
Liumena	2786	3446	6232	44.70	55.30	100

Licha	3505	4383	7888	44.43	55.57	100
Lwambi	777	953	1730	44.91	55.09	100
Nengu	911	1159	2070	44.01	55.99	100
Mutala	638	720	1358	46.98	53.02	100
Mwenyi	1454	1767	3221	45.14	54.86	100
	19737	24236	43973	44.88	55.12	100

(Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing)

The population of Sikongo District in the year 2010 stood at 43973 with the majority of the population situated in Lueti Ward simply because of the presence of good grazing land for animal rearing. The population in Maala stood at 5444 as one of the highest because of the locational advantage as it housed the administrative center. Licha ward and Liumena ward also had very high population due to the presence of cross border trade in Licha ward and the presence of the main trunk road situated in Liumena ward that enabled frequent transportation of goods and services in and out of Sikongo District.

2.1.3 Historic Population levels as at 2022

Table 3: Historic Population levels at 2022

Ward	Male	Female	Total Population	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total
Licha	1,316	1,583	2899	45.39	54.61	100.00
Liumena	2,700	3,199	5899	45.77	54.23	100.00
Lubuta	2,256	2,404	4660	48.41	51.59	100.00
Lueti	1,806	2,070	3876	46.59	53.41	100.00
Lumbamba	1,421	1,653	3074	46.23	53.77	100.00
Lwambi	2,541	2,925	5466	46.49	53.51	100.00
Maala	2,414	2,890	5304	45.51	54.49	100.00
Malamo	1,083	1,320	2403	45.07	54.93	100.00
Mutala	1,289	1,491	2780	46.37	53.63	100.00
Mwenyi	2,210	2,470	4680	47.22	52.78	100.00
Natalui	1,399	1,629	3028	46.20	53.80	100.00
Nengu	987	1,107	2094	47.13	52.87	100.00
Ngumbele	4,072	4,885	8957	45.46	54.54	100.00
Tuuwa	2,087	2,463	4550	45.87	54.13	100.00
	27,581	32,089	59,670	46.27	53.73	100.00

(Source: 2022 Census of Population and Housing)

Table 3 shows that Liumena ward over the years has continued to record high population levels because of the presence of the main transportation route that connects Sikongo to the rest of the Country. The population statistics in Maala ward indicate that the presence of the administrative center has greatly contributed to the increase in population. The highest population statistics can be seen in Ngumbele ward due to the presence of fertile land for animal grazing. On the other hand low population statistics can be observed from Malamo ward as the majority of people have migrated to areas that are near efficient transportation systems and fertile land for farming purposes.

Table 4 : Historic Population Size and Growth Rate

District	2000 Population		Growth Rate (2000)	2010 Population		Growth Rate (2010)	2022 Population		Growth Rate (2022)
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
Sikongo	1794	2153	1.0%	20752	24710	2.5%	27581	32089	2.3%
Percentage	45.45	54.55		45.60	54.33		46.22	53.78	

(Source: 2022 Census of Population and Housing)

Table 4 indicates that the population growth rate for Sikongo District has been fluctuating between 1.0% to 2.5% with the female population being constantly higher than the male population.

2.2 Population Density at Ward Level

Table 5: Population Density at Ward Level

S/N	Ward	Population	Land Area	Population Density
1	Ngumbele	8957	1415	6.33
2	Lueti	3876	1715	2.26
3	Malamo	2403	488	4.92
4	Lumbamba	3074	797	3.86
5	Maala	5304	223	23.78
6	Liumena	5899	268	22.01
7	Licha	2899	319	9.09

8	Natalui	3028	95	31.87
9	Lubuta	4660	393	11.86
10	Mwenyi	4680	376	12.45
11	Lwambi	5466	624	8.76
12	Mutala	2780	510	5.45
13	Nengu	2094	340	6.16
14	Tuuwa	4550	503	9.05

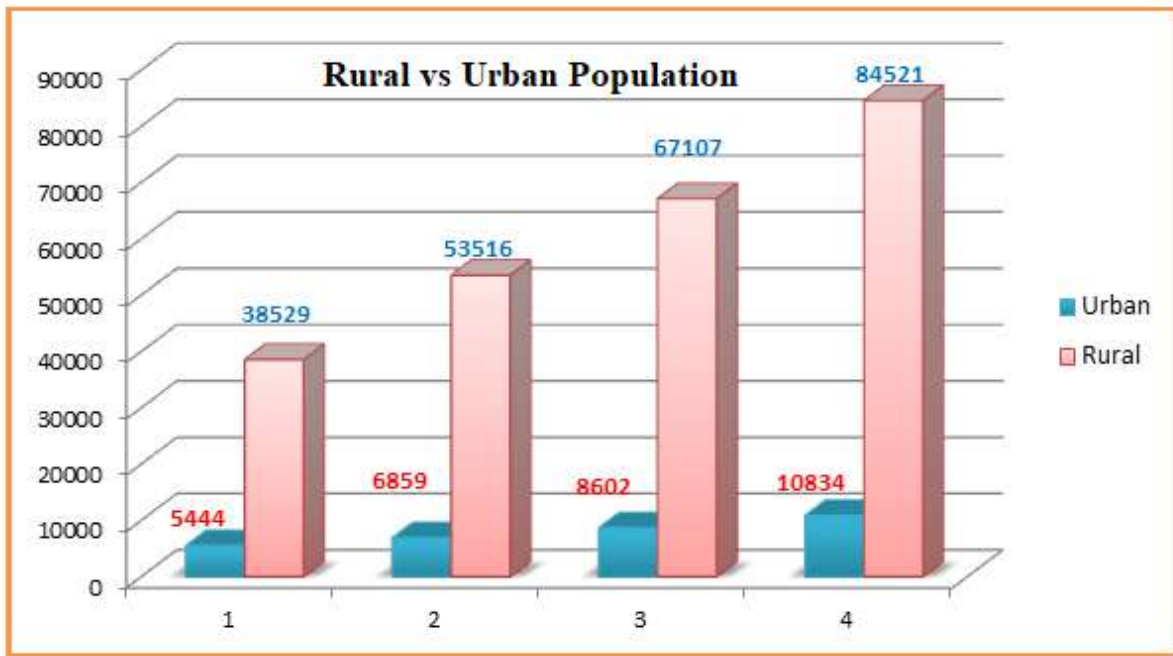
(Source: Sikongo IDP Team)

Table 5 shows that Natalui ward has the highest population density of 31.87 this is so due to the migration of people from various wards to Natalui Ward. The ward possesses a locational advantage as it is near the administrative center and also near the most fertile land in Sikongo District that is suitable for rice farming. On the other hand, the population density of Lueti ward stands at 2.26 this is so because the surface area of Lueti ward is very massive but mostly covered by flood plains which are not suitable for human habitation.

2.3 Population and Population growth rates of urban and rural areas

Sikongo District can be divided into two areas that is the urban area which is found in Maala ward and rural area which encompasses the rest of the wards. The population statistics of the urban areas and rural areas in Sikongo District are as follows;

Figure 4 :Population of Sikongo District disaggregated by Rural vs Urban Population



(Source: 2022 Census of Population and Housing)

Drawing from the above figure (4) a conclusion can be drawn that 90 percent (%) of the population in Sikongo District are in the rural areas and only a small percentage are in the peri-urban area. It is expected that for the next 30 years, the population in the rural areas will continue being higher than the population in the peri-urban area.

Therefore, essential services in Sikongo are expected to be channeled more to the rural parts of the district as most of the population is found there. This action will result in the reduction in the deficit of essential services in rural areas.

The table below (6) indicates that the population growth rate has generally been on the increase, this simply means that the number of people in the district is exponentially increasing over a long long period of time.

Table 6 : Population Growth

S/N	2010		2021	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Sikongo District	5444	38529	6859	53516

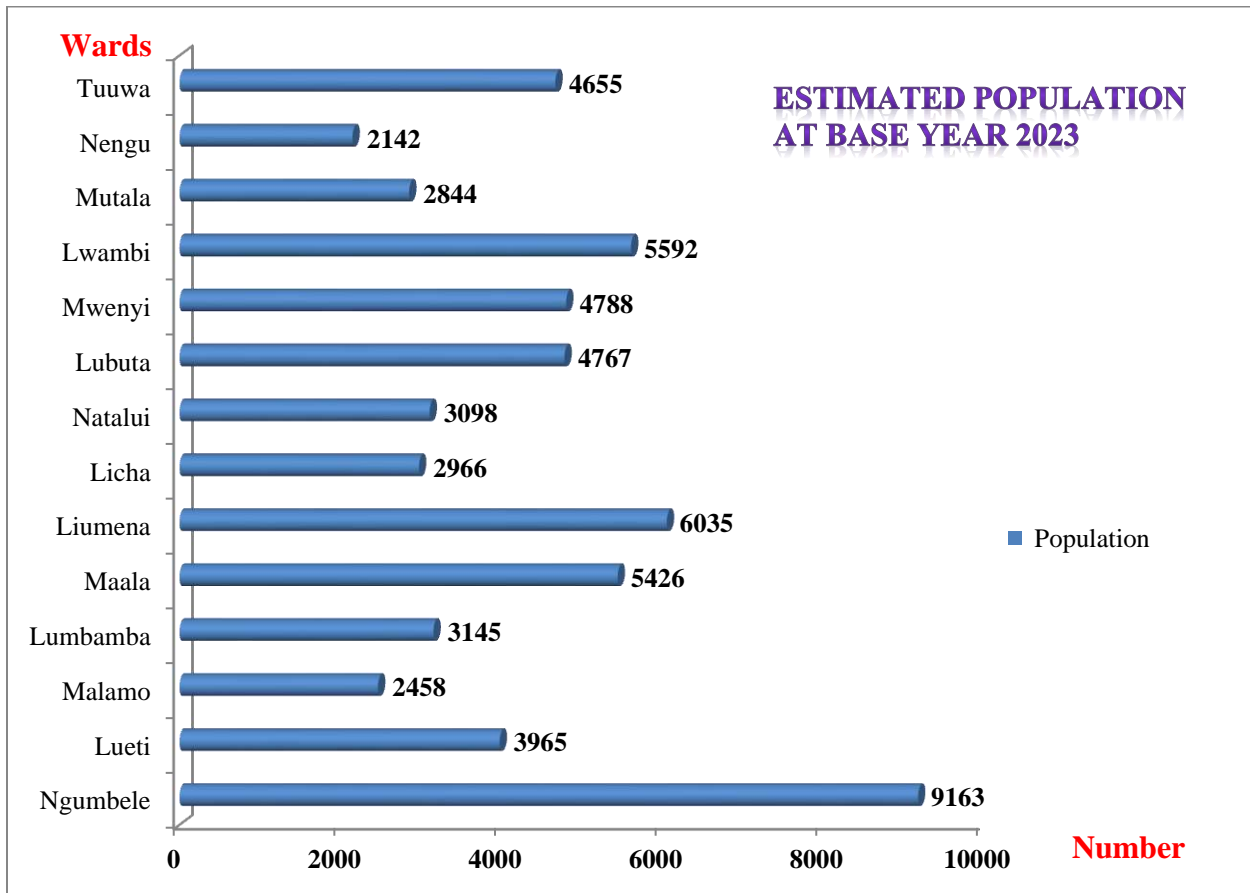
(Source: Sikongo IDP, 2023)

The population in the urban areas is increasing faster than the population in rural area. This can be attributed to the migration of people in search for greener pastures and urbanisation in general.

2.4 Estimated Population at Base Year

The base year of the Integrated Development Plan for Sikongo District is 2024. The table below shows the estimated population per ward.

Figure 5: Estimated Population at Base Year 2023



(Source: Sikongo IDP Team)

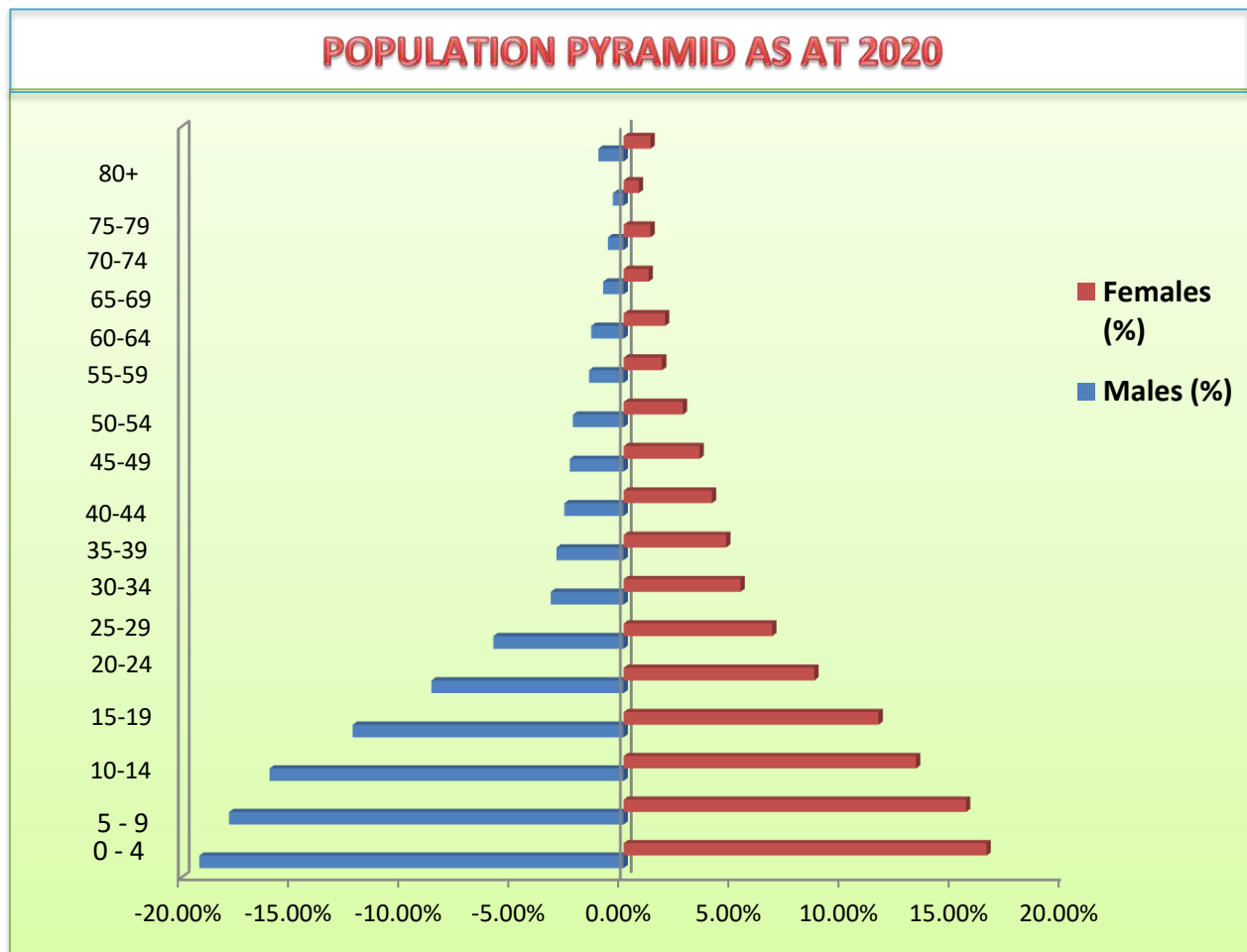
The figure above (5) indicates that the highest population is located in Ngumbele ward, this is so because of the presence of fertile land for animal rearing hence migration of people from other wards to Ngumbele ward is evident in the district. Nengu ward on the other hand has the lowest population statistics due to the movement of people towards the wards near the administrative center as communities want to settle in areas where there is easy access to the transportation system.

2.5 Age and Sex Characteristics at Base Year

The age and sex characteristics of the population in Sikongo District at base year is as follows ;

2.5.1 Sex Disaggregation

Figure 6 :Population Pyramid as at 2020



(Source: Sikongo IDP Team)

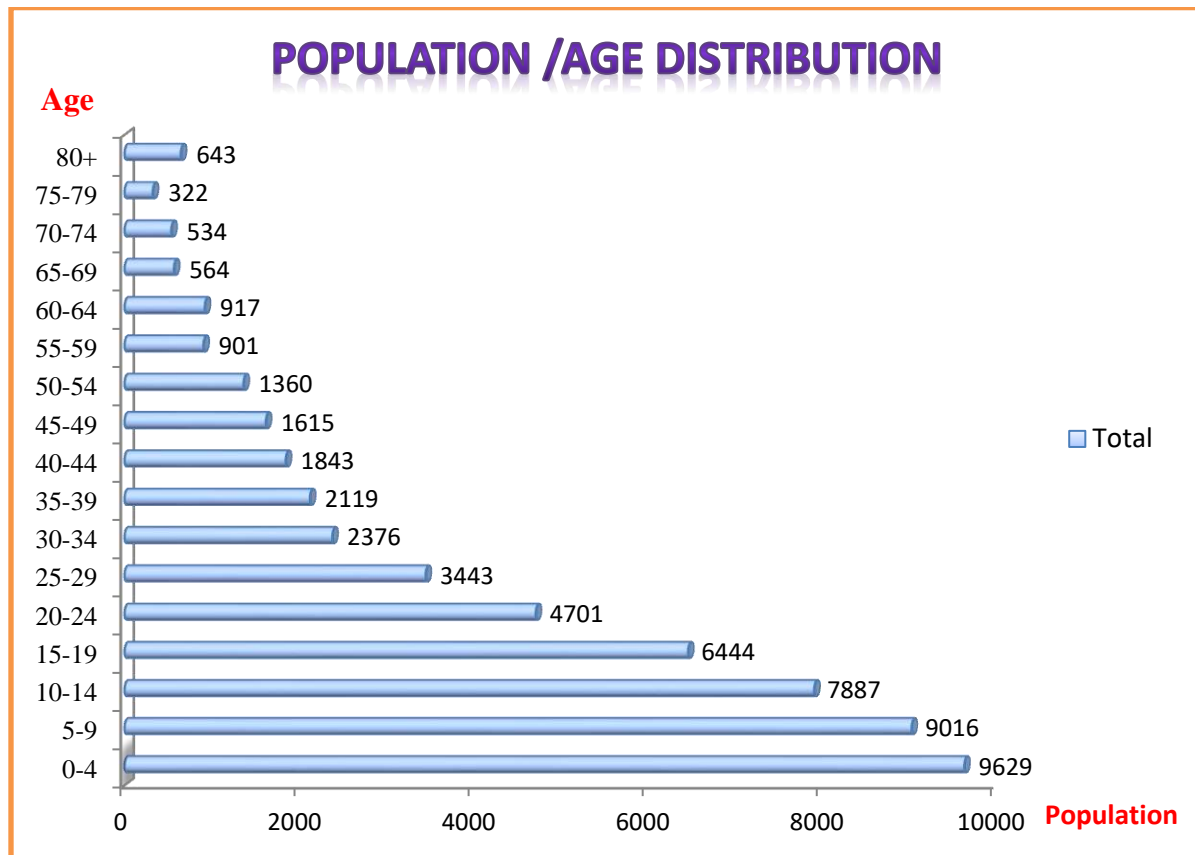
The figure above (6) indicates that the majority of the people in Sikongo District are between the age of 0- 29 which is also composed of the youths. The number of people begins to reduce as the 80+ age range is reached. This can be attributed to the general life expectancy of the population in Zambia which currently stands at 39. This simply means that it is expected that a reduction in population is seen between the age ranges of 40 to 80+.

The table indicates that the number of females compared to the number of males per age range is generally more, this shows that we have more women than men in the district and there life expectancy is slightly better than for the male counterparts.

2.5.2 Population Composition by Age Group

The population composition per age group in Sikong District is as follows;

Figure 7 : Population by age distribution



(Source: Sikongo IDP Team)

The figure above (7) indicates that the highest population in the district currently falls between the age ranges of 0-4 simply because of low mortality rate at child birth while the lowest population is found between the age range of 80 and above due to the high mortality rate.

3 Population Projections

The following are the population projections for Sikongo District on a five year period.

3.1 Estimate of Future Population in the IDP Area

Table 7 : Population Projection

S/N	Ward	Projected Population		
		2028	2033	2043
1	Ngumbele	10265	11501	14439
2	Lueti	4442	4977	6248
3	Malamo	2754	3085	3874
4	Lumbamba	3523	3947	4955
5	Maala	6078	6810	8550
6	Liumena	6760	7574	9509
7	Licha	3322	3722	4673
8	Natalui	3470	3888	4881
9	Lubuta	5340	5983	7512
10	Mwenyi	5363	6009	7544
11	Lwambi	6264	7018	8811
12	Mutala	3186	3570	4481
13	Nengu	2400	2689	3376
14	Tuuwa	5214	5842	7335
TOTAL		70410	78649	98231

(Source: Sikongo IDP Team)

Table 7 shows that by 2028 the population in Sikongo District would have increased to 70410 meaning that there will be more demand for services such as health facilities and schools. By the year 2043, the population would have increased to 98231 this implies that there is need to critically plan for the installation of critical infrastructure such as water points, schools and health facilities.

3.2 Estimate of Future Urban and Rural Population

The estimate of future urban and rural population for Sikongo District is as follows;

Table 8 : Estimated Population

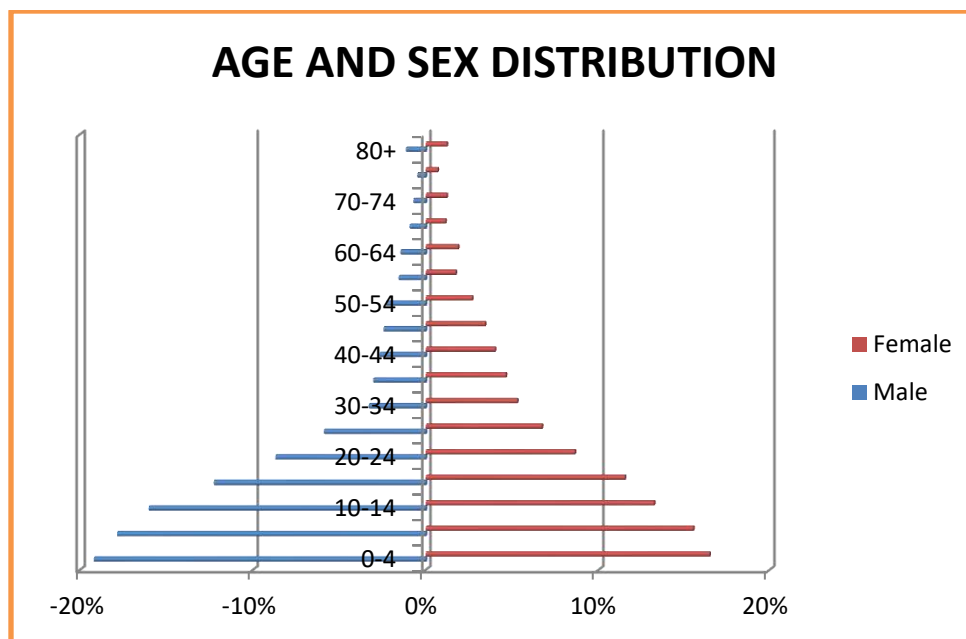
Category	Estimated Population					
	2028	Percentage	2033	Percentage	2043	Percentage
Urban	6078	8.6	6810	8.7	8550	8.7
Rural	64331	91.4	71839	91.3	89681	91.3
	70409	100.0	78649	100.0	98231	100

(Source: Sikongo IDP Team)

The table above (8) shows that the general trend is skewed towards the increase of population towards the rural parts of the district which takes up 90 percent (%) of the population while the urban population stands on an average of 8.3 percent (%). This simply communicates that more resources are to be directed towards the rural areas.

3.3 Likely Age and Sex Characteristics in 2033

Figure 8 : Population Distribution by age and sex as at 2033



(Source: Sikongo IDP Team)

The figure above (8) indicates that by the year 2028, the number of mortality cases experienced in the district will reduce significantly hence having a large population between the age ranges of 0-24 years old. A reduction in population will be evidenced between the age ranges of 30 to 80 due to various reasons such as illnesses. Generally the life expectancy of females is better than the male.

4 Assessment of existing land use and settlement patterns in Sikongo District.

4.1 Settlement Pattern

A settlement is an organized grouping of human habitation or a community of people living in a particular place. Different settlements have different characteristics. Some settlements are centers of ideas, commerce, culture, productivity, social and economic development. Sikongo district is one of the districts that has various settlement patterns that have developed over a long period of time and have continued to evolve depending on the changes in the environment in which the settlements are established.

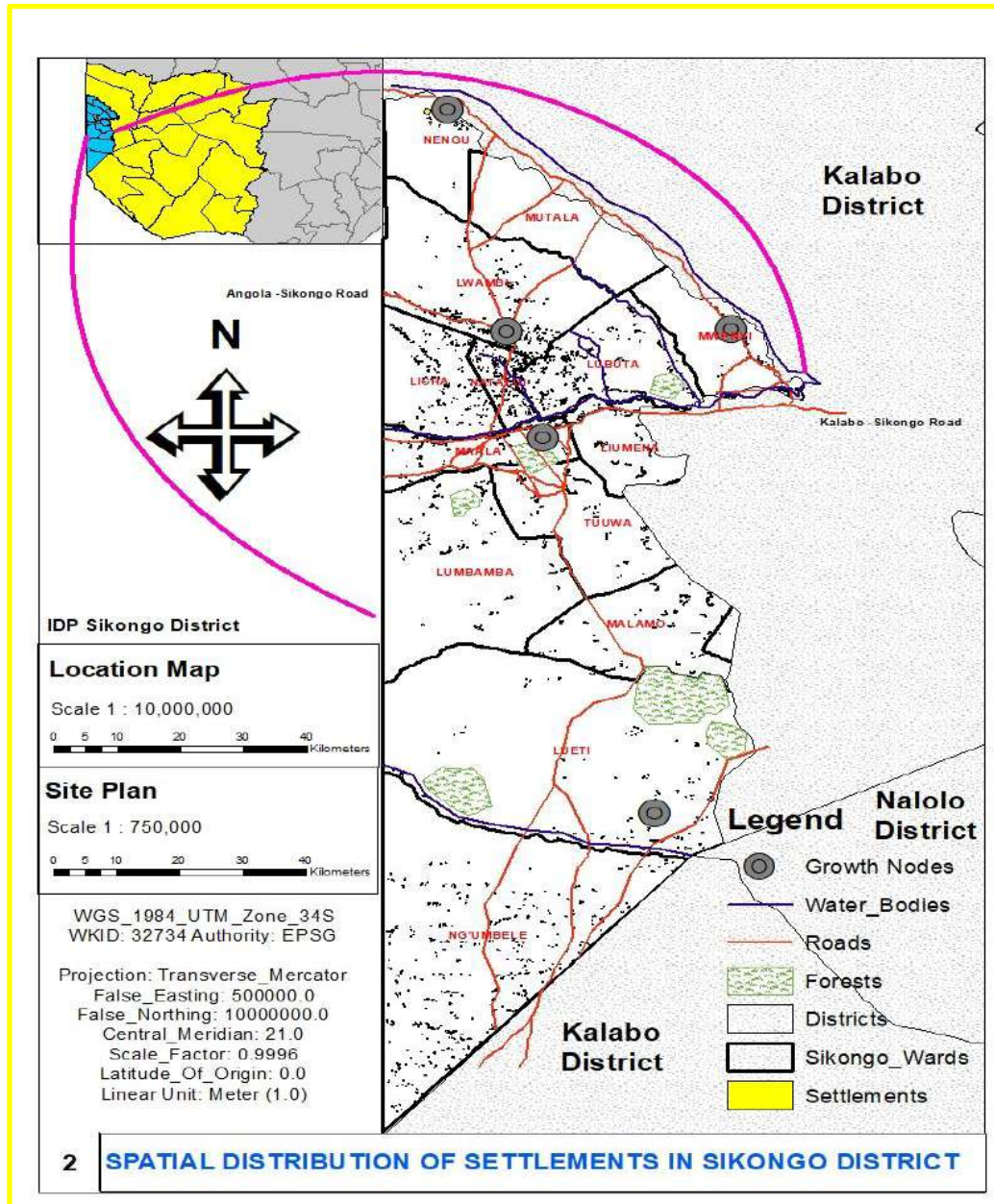
Sikongo district is one of the districts with a number of water bodies. Majority of people in the district have opted to stay near the water bodies. Settlements found within Nengu, Mutala and Mwenyi ward are positioned strategically in relation to the water. The reason for settling near the water is to be able to transport the goods to the market easily along the stretch of the Luanginga river from Katondwana in Nengu Ward to Luanginga in Kalabo District hence it can be said that, the settlement pattern present along the stretch of the luanginga river is linear in nature.

Another observation that can be made is the cluster settlement pattern that is formed by people living in Lwambi ward especially on the southern part of Lwambi Ward. This cluster pattern formed could be attributed to the presence of the flood plains in the region that are very suitable for rice farming simply because the amount of rainfall received in the area is plenty.

Another area worth mentioning are the settlements found in Licha ward. It can clearly be seen that the population is concentrated near the boundary with Angola simply because of the trade relationship that is enjoyed between the two areas. The presence of the border makes it possible for the trading of goods and services in the area.

A linear settlement pattern is seen in Maala and Liumena ward. This can be attributed to the presence of the Kalabo-Sikongo –Angola road that cuts across the two wards, attracts the people to settle next to the road side simply because it is easy to transport goods to the market using the road. The presence of the administrative center in Maala ward plays an important role in the settlement pattern that has developed in the wards.

Figure 9 : Spatial Distribution of Settlements in Sikongo District



(Source : STC-GIS ,2023)

4.2 Urbanising Villages and Growth Nodes

Nodal centers and their spatial organisation play the most important role in the regional development of a region. Any settlement of a focal nature in terms of the various socio-economic activities that serve the surrounding area together with its own settlement is referred to as a nodal center. Economic growth begins at certain specific growth poles and spreads across various channels with varying intensities and effects.

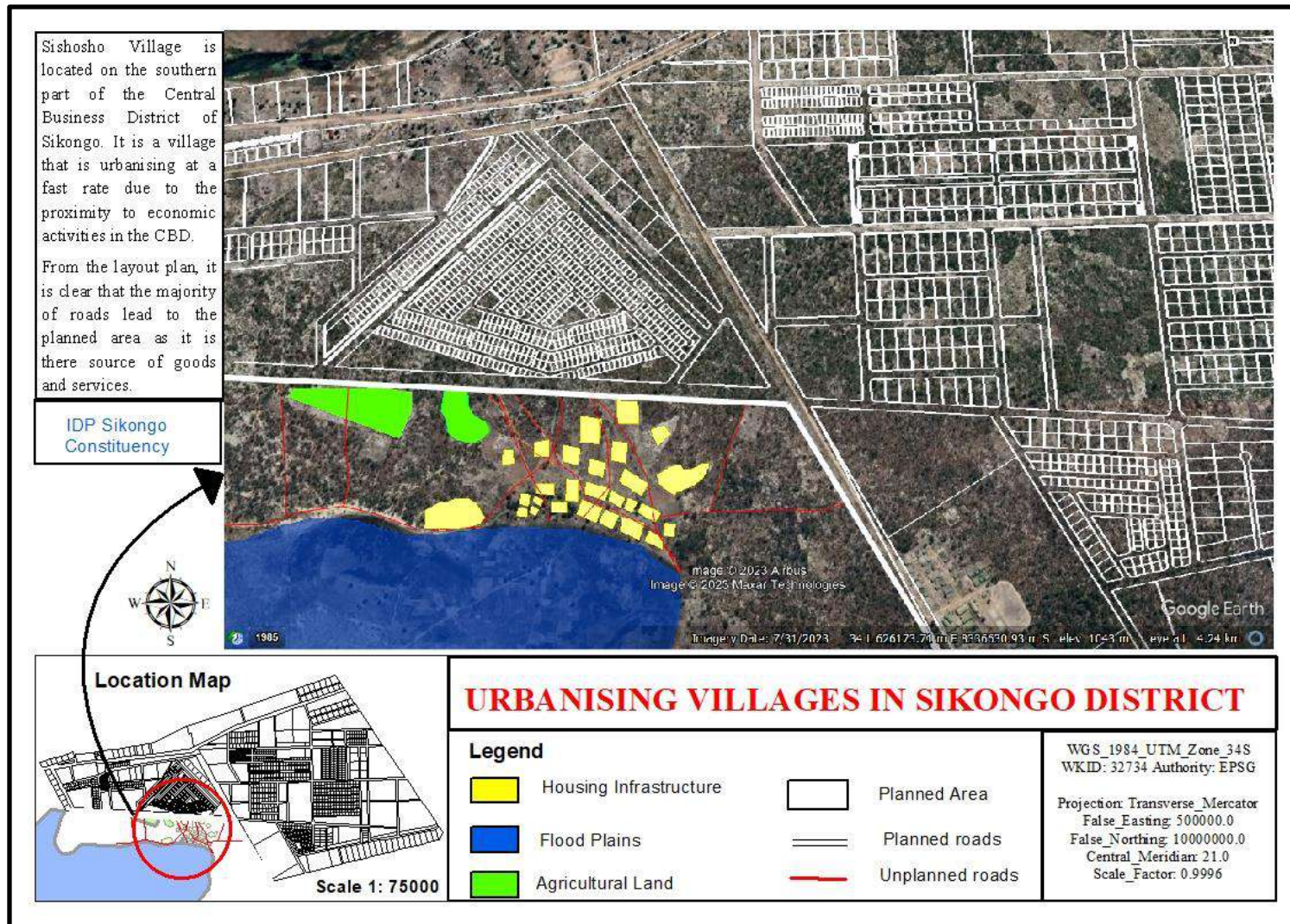
Urbanising villages and growth nodes in Sikongo District are a phenomenon as they play a pivotal role in accommodating rural migrants. The socio –economic functions and morphology of urban villages provide a new way of life sustained by agricultural activities and trade by local villagers.

Particularly in Sikongo District, two regions have been identified that possess a nodal characteristics that is, Nyengo area of Lwambi ward and Katondwana –Kaluwe area of Nengu ward. Nyengo area is commonly known for the production of rice as the area has suitable land for rice hence the majority of the people that are staying in that area are predominantly rice farmers. The rice that is produced in the region attracts people from the Central Business District of Sikongo and other surrounding areas such as Kalabo, Mongu who engage in trade through the transportation of the rice to readily available markets in Lusaka and Kasumbalesa.

Another growth node is the Katondwana –Kaluwe stretch as it is characterised with trade activities. Fish and rice are transported using water transport to Kalabo district for further transportation to Kasumbalesa and Lusaka as the market destination. This predicament has led to increase in traffic as people move from Kalabo District using the Luanginga River to Katondwana region to access fish and rice.

The district has also identified Sishosho Village as meeting the criteria of an urbanising village. The village is rapidly expanding towards the boundaries of Sikongo Township. This simply signals that there is need to plan for the urban village so that it can be easily be incorporated in the expansion of the township and provision of essential services in the district.

Figure 10 : Urbanising Villages in Sikongo District



(Source: STC-GIS, 2023)

4.3 Urban Expansion and Peri -Urban areas.

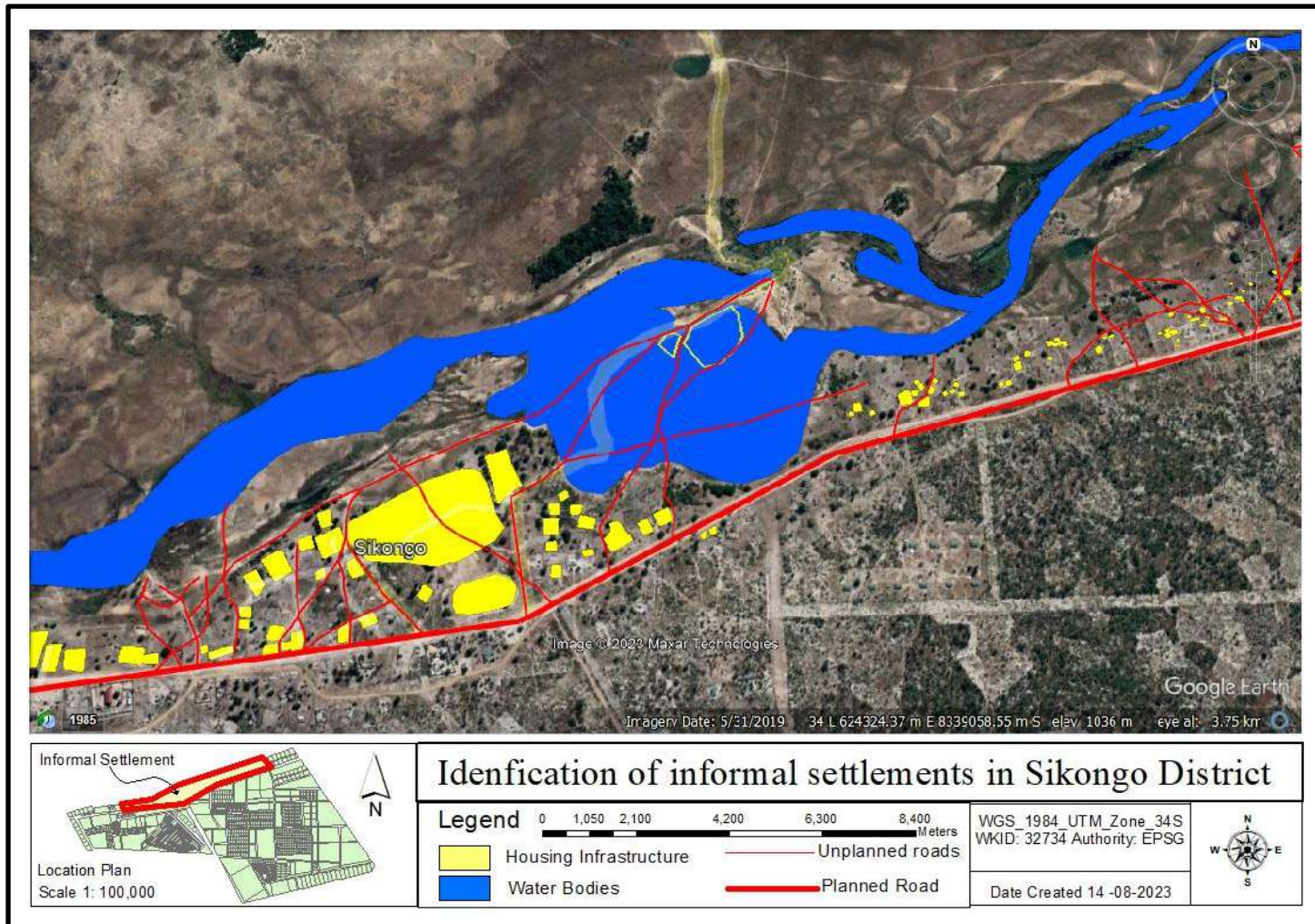
Peri- urban areas are structures resulting from the process of peri-urbanisation .It is a landscape interface between urban and rural transition where urban and rural uses and functions mix and often clash. Sikongo District has one peri-urban area that is located in Maala ward. The peri-urban area acts as a hub for trade as it is along the main road that links Zambia to Angola on the western side and Sikongo peri urban area to the rest of the country on the eastern side. The peri-urban area houses a number of land uses such as residential , wetland , agriculture, commercial and industrial.

4.4 Informal Settlements

Sikongo District has one informal settlement located on the northern part of the township. It is bordered by North Lueti stream on the northern side and the Kalabo- Sikongo road on the southern part. The area is characterised by mud and pole housing structures and haphazard pathways that pose a hazard to people staying in the unplanned settlement.

Developmental efforts towards the area is to ensure that there are water points stationed in critical areas leading to a reduction in the distance that community members have to travel to access clean and safe drinking water, planned roads and the encouragement of the construction of housing structures using standard building.

Figure 11 : Informal Settlements in Sikongo District

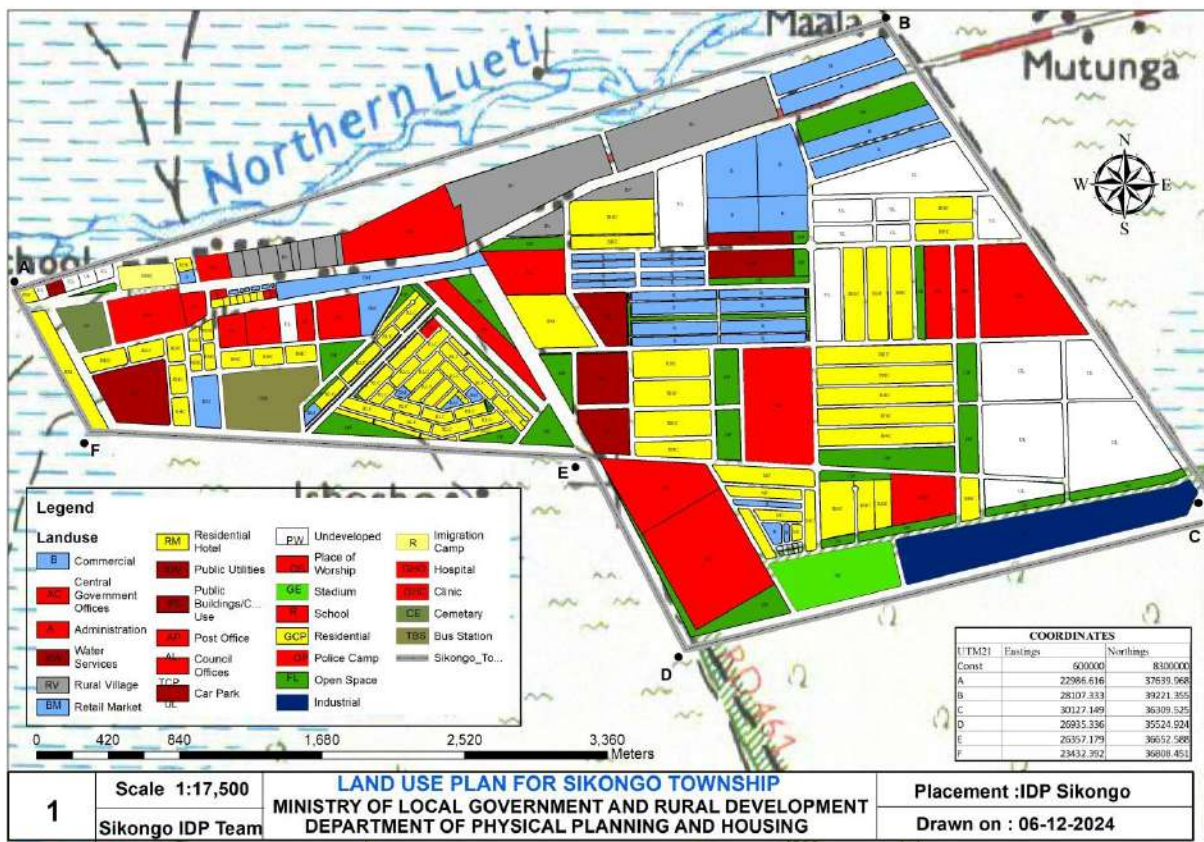


(Source: STC-GIS, 2023)

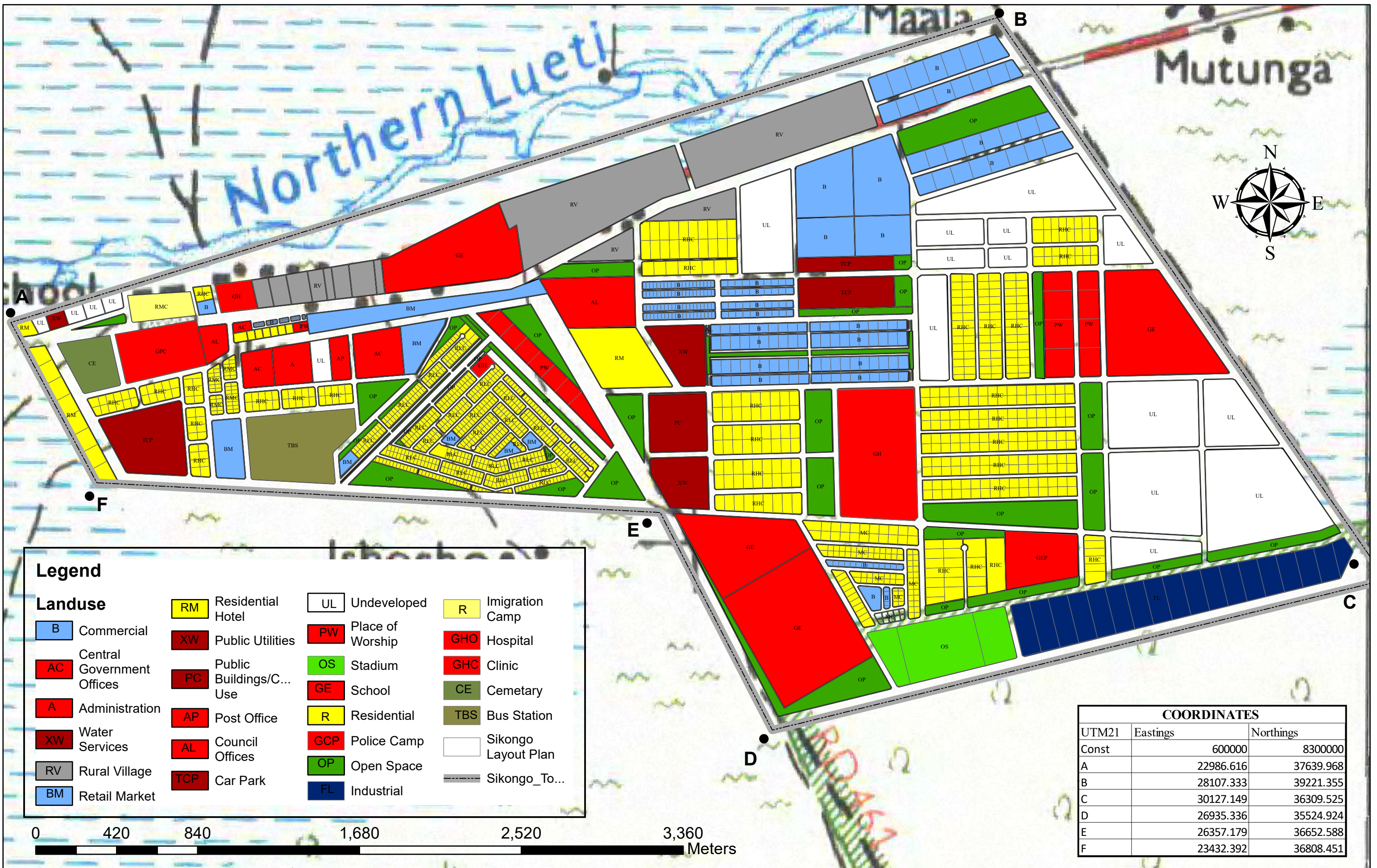
4.5 Land Use Planning

Sikongo District has various land uses both in traditional land and state land. Some of the most predominant land uses include residential areas with varying plot sizes, commercial plots, industrial areas, recreational areas, social amenities, agricultural land. The development of Sikongo District is still in its infact stages, the district still lacks critical infrastructure such as standard houses, schools, health facilities and community halls. Land in the district is available for the establishment of critical infrastructure as it will lead to a reduction of community members travelling long distances to access services needed in the district.

Figure 12 : Urban Land Use Map for Sikongo District



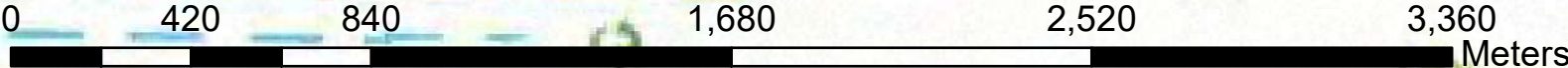
(Source: STC-GIS, 2023)



Legend

Landuse

- RM Residential Hotel
- UL Undeveloped
- R Immigration Camp
- B Commercial
- XW Public Utilities
- PW Place of Worship
- GHO Hospital
- AC Central Government Offices
- PC Public Buildings/C... Use
- OS Stadium
- GHC Clinic
- A Administration
- AP Post Office
- GE School
- CE Cemetary
- XW Water Services
- AL Council Offices
- R Residential
- GCP Police Camp
- OP Open Space
- TBS Bus Station
- Sikongo Layout Plan
- TCP Car Park
- FL Industrial
- RV Rural Village
- BM Retail Market
- Sikongo_To...



COORDINATES		
UTM21	Eastings	Northings
Const	600000	8300000
A	22986.616	37639.968
B	28107.333	39221.355
C	30127.149	36309.525
D	26935.336	35524.924
E	26357.179	36652.588
F	23432.392	36808.451

5 Assessment on the impact of the continuation of population growth on land use and spatial development patterns.

5.1 Assessment of the impact of the continuation of population growth on overall settlement pattern.

The continued increase of population in the district is likely to lead to changes in the settlement patterns. Generally, the predominant settlement pattern will be nuclear in nature especially around Maala ward and Lwambi Ward due to the presence of the administrative center and the presence of fertile land for farming purposes respectively.

5.2 Assessment of the impact of the continuation of population growth on impact on urbanising villages and growth nodes.

5.2.1 Increase on the demand for Social Infrastructure

An increase in population in Sikongo District has many impacts. One of them is the increase on the demand for social infrastructure. An increase in the population disturbs the ratio of the population to the number of service providers and the necessary infrastructure where the services can be carried out. This imbalance demands that essential infrastructure such as hospitals, schools are to be built to cater for the growing population. It can be said that growing population necessitates large investments in social infrastructure and diverts resources from directly productive assets.

5.2.2 High Unemployment Rate

The continuation of population growth has the likelihood of creating an environment that is composed of unemployed people. Sikongo District is still considered as a rural area with a low economic base. Therefore, an increase in the population in the district without the necessary factors of production to exploit the available resources to cater for the increase in population may result in high unemployment rate. This in turn may lead to a reduction in income, savings and investments as the available resources will have to cater for the unemployed population. Thus, capital formation is retarded and job opportunities are reduced, thereby increasing unemployment.

5.2.3 Disturbance of the natural habitation

As the population grows, the demand for land for housing purposes and recreation increase. An increase in the population of a settlement simply means that there is need to clear land to accommodate the extra population to avoid congestion on the available habited land. Trees will have to be cut down, the area cleared of all animal habitation. This process leads to the disturbance or destruction of species that were settled on that piece of land in order to create habitable areas.

5.2.4 Increase in the extraction of resources from the environment

The environment provides us with a number of resources that could be used for survival. Resources such as wood that is used as a source of energy or timber that is utilized towards the making of furniture that is later sold as a source of income. The environment plays a critical role in ensuring that the human population has the necessary resources for survival.

The increase in population growth simply means that there will be need for more resources from the environment to support the growing population. This predicament will eventually lead to an increase in the extraction of resources from the environment as more people will be involved in the extraction process as well as consumption process. Eventually, the process of extraction of resources from the environment will result in the production of pollutants and waste that derail the air and water quality thereby having a ripple effect of harming the health of human beings and other species.

5.2.5 Increase in the burning of fossil fuel for energy

As the population of an area grows so does the increase in the demand for resources that produce energy. In Sikongo District in particular out of 9,991 households only 3% are connected to the National Electricity Grid. This means that the other 97% still depend on fossil fuels for energy. This leads to a rampant cutting of trees from the environment in order to produce charcoal to be used as a source of energy. An increase in population simply means there will be need to extract more resources to cater for population growth.

5.3 Assessment of the availability of land for planned urban expansion.

Urban expansion is critical in the district in order to increase the economic activities in the district. Land has been reserved for urban expansion in all categories of land uses. The following is the available land for urban expansion.

Table 9 :Urban Land Use

S/n	Land Use	Land Available
1	Residential	274.6 Ha
2	Wetland	248 Ha
3	Agriculture	202 Ha
4	Industrial	59.1 Ha
5	Recreational	54 Ha
6	Commercial	68.1 Ha
7	Social Amenities	20 Ha
8	Roads	600 km

(Source : STC-GIS,2023)

5.4 Assessment of the impact of the continuation of population growth on informal settlements.

Sikongo District has one recognised informal settlement. An increase in population in the district is likely to lead to an increase in the number of people living in the informal settlement. A number of effects will be seen such as mushrooming of mud and pole housing structures, illegal developments and an increase in essential services such as water points, schools and health facilities.

PART TWO

SECTORAL AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS



6 Agriculture Sector

6.1 Key Government Priorities to be implemented at a Local Level

6.1.1 Review of the Eighth National Development Plan

The 8NDP has focussed on the improvement of agricultural production and productivity through infrastructure development, agricultural mechanisation and enhanced farmer support. Furthermore, the promotion of value addition and manufacturing has taken center stage with investments towards value chain development and skills training.

6.1.2 Review of the Zambia National Agricultural Policy 2012 -2020

The ZNAP focuses on sustainable development. A number of strategies have been adopted such as the increase in agricultural productivity of major crops, improving access to productive resources and services for small scale farmers and continuously strengthening public and private sector institutional capabilities to improve policy implementation.

6.1.3 Implementation of existing Plans and Strategies in the district

6.1.3.1 Improve agriculture production and productivity

Under the agriculture sector, the district has managed to increase the number of farmers benefiting from the farmer input support programme from 150 farmers to 300 farmers. An increase in farmer support leads to increase in agriculture production and productivity. Agriculture is the mainstay of the people of Sikongo as most farmers are into farming.

6.1.3.2 Promotion of value addition and manufacturing

Under the promotion of value addition and manufacturing, the Department has embarked on infrastructure development related to the processing of crop harvest. A bulking centre has been constructed in Maala ward so that produce from all 14 wards can be processed at the bulking centre.

6.2 Assessment of the existing state of development

6.2.1 Assessment of the overall performance of the district.

The spatial location of Sikongo district is predominantly an agricultural area in nature largely because of the presence of the flood plains that have provided a perfect environment for farming from the month of November to May of the following year. The crops mainly grown in the area

are maize, rice, cassava, sweet potatoes, millet and cashew nuts. The following is the overall performance of the district for the past three farming seasons.

Table 10: Crop Production and Productivity

S/N	CROP PRODUCTION (Metric Tonnes)					
	Maize		Rice		Cassava	
	2020/2021	2021/2022	2020/2021	2021/2022	2020/2021	2021/2022
1	1560	306.16	6851.70	1640.96	3090.23	3319.14
	CROP PRODUCTIVITY (Metric Tonnes)					
	2020/2021	2021/2022	2020/2021	2021/2022	2020/2021	2021/2022
1	0.20	0.30	1.3	1.4	6.72	7.4

(Source: Department of Agriculture, Sikongo)

In the farming season 2020/2021 the crop productivity levels recorded were quite fair. This was due to the presence of high rainfall in the region. A decrease in crop production was observed in the year 2021/2022 farming season simply because the region did not receive enough rainfall. A slight improvement in cassava production was seen between the year 2020/2021 farming season and 2021/ 2022 farming season. This can be attributed to cassava being a drought resistant crop hence less water was needed for the crop to survive during the drought period.

6.2.2 Assessment of the availability of agricultural services

The agricultural sector is one of the major sectors in the district. The sector speaks to areas of food security and food production hence it is headed by the District Agricultural Coordinator under the Ministry of Agriculture. The office of the DACO has been mandated to oversee the agricultural sector and has been supported with an establishment of 42 positions though the district only has 18 supporting staff with 9 being agricultural assistants that offer extension services to the farmers.

A number of services are offered in the district under the agricultural sector such as the following

1. Farmer Extension Services
2. Farmer Input and Support Programme
3. Crop Harvest storage services

4. Early Warning Systems

6.2.2.1 Farmer Extension Services

One of the mandates of the agricultural sector is to provide extension services to the farmers in Sikongo District. Extension officers have been given camp to manage. Extension services provide the farmers in the district opportunities to acquire technical advice on agriculture and also supplies them with the necessary inputs and services to support their agricultural production. Further, it provides information to farmers and passes to the farmer's new ideas developed by agricultural research stations.

Table 11: Farmer Extension Services

S/N	Camp	Number Of Staffs	Gender	Availability Of Staff House	Ideal Number Of Staff	Distance From CBD	Comments
1	Sikongo Central	1	M	Yes	2	0	The House Needs Rehabilitation
2	Ngombe	0		Yes	1	30	The House Needs Rehabilitation
3	Nanda	1	M	Yes	1	30	The House Needs Rehabilitation
4	Lubuta	1	M	Yes	1	40	The House Is Under Rehabilitation
5	Sitapa	1	M	Yes	1	40	The House Needs Rehabilitation
6	Tuuwa	1	M	Yes	1	15	The House Needs Rehabilitation
7	Muweshi	1	F	Yes	1	15	The House Needs Rehabilitation
8	Situlu	0		No	1	30	
9	Lulangunyi	0		No	1	45	
10	Mabua	0		No	1	70	
11	Lueti	0		No	1	120	
12	Mwenyi	1	M	No	1	80	
13	Makia	0		No	1	80	

14	Makoma	0		Yes	2	90	The House Needs Serious Rehabilitation
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(Source: Department of Agriculture, Sikongo)

Sikongo District has 14 camps but only 7 camps are manned. The rest of the camps do not have extension officers hence the available extension officers have to cover the unmanned camps also. Areas such as lulangunyi, Mabua, Lueti, Mwenyi, Makia and Ngombe do not have camp officers while camps such as Mwenyi have an extension officer due to the extensive agricultural activities along the Luanginga area. The presence of extension services is also seen in camps such as Nanda due to the extensive agricultural activities in the region as it has a number of farmers.

6.2.2.2 Crop Harvest storage services

Storage facilities in the district are cardinal for crop production to increase in the district. It is important to ensure that the necessary storage facilities are available to house the produce from the farmers in order to prevent the loss of produce from hazards such as rainwater, high temperatures or strong winds.

The district has made tremendous strides to ensure that the necessary storage facilities are put in place where farmers can easily access storage services for their crops. Below is a table showing the current situation in relation to storage infrastructure in the district.

Table 12: Sikongo Agricultural Block

SIKONGO AGRICULTURAL BLOCK					
CAMP	DISTANCE FROM CBD	NO. OF FARMERS	NO. OF STORAGE SHED	STORAGE SHED OWNERSHIP	COMMENTS
Sikongo central	1	1,644	2	Private (Cooperative)	Both sheds need to be roofed and windows fixed.
Situlu	30	1,094	0	Not applicable	There is need to construct a storage shed in the camp to cater for rice farmers.
Muweshi	15	1,219	0	Not applicable	Farmers can be utilising the sheds in Sikongo central camp
Tuuwa	15	760	0	Not applicable	Farmers can be

					utilising the sheds in Sikongo central camp
Sitapa	26	1,494	0	Not applicable	There is need to construct a storage shed in the camp to cater for rice farmers.
Ngombe	40	1,528	1	GRZ	Minor attentions need to applied to make it safe
Mabua	70	940	0	Not applicable	There is need to construct a storage shed in the camp to cater for rice farmers.
Lulangu'nyi	40	896	0	Not applicable	No shed
Lueti	120	1,344	0	Not applicable	No shed
Lubuta	80	1,631	0	Not applicable	There is need to construct a storage shed in the camp to cater for rice farmers.
Nanda	30	1,594	1	Cooperative	The storage facility is not enough hence its necessary to construct another one
Makiya	100	1,444	0	Not applicable	No shed
Makoma	80	1,145	0	Not applicable	No shed
Mwenyi	80	1,344	0	Not applicable	No shed
Total		17,850	4		

(Source: Department of Agriculture, Sikongo)

From the table (12), it can be observed that storage sheds have been concentrated in Maala camp, Ngombe camp and Nanda camp. This is so due to various reasons such as the centrality of Maala camp. The centrality of the storage shed in Maala camp makes it easy to transport the harvest from Sikongo to the market in Kalabo and Mongu, The majority of the rice production obtained

in Sikongo originates from Nanda camp due to the favorable environment for rice farming. In order to avoid loss of produce ,a storage shed has been stationed in Nanda camp so that farmers do not have to move very long distances to access storage services.

6.2.2.3 Early warning systems

Sikongo district has a tropical wet and dry or savanna climate with a yearly temperature of 27.68 Degrees Celsius or 81.82 Degrees Fahrenheit’s which is higher than the country’s average by 4.35%. Sikongo District on average receives rainfall of about 135.51 millimeters and has 133.47 rainy days representing 36.57 % of the days on an annual basis.

Table 13: Climatic Historical Data

Below is a summary of climate historical data

S/N	Description	Max	Average	Min
1	Temperature			
	Max Temperature	31.01°C (87.82°F)	28.29°C (82.92°F)	22.46°C (72.43°F)
	Min Temperature	26.73°C (80.11°F)	25.08°C (77.14°F)	21.39°C (70.50°F)
	Ave Temperature	22.46°C (72.43°F)	20.53°C (68.95°F)	19.25°C (66.65°F)
	Dew Point	21.39°C (70.50°F)	20.01°C (68.02°F)	18.18°C (64.72°F)
2	Precipitation			
	Precipitation	69.91mm/2.67 in	13.76 mm/0.54 in	0.0 mm / 0 in
	Snow Depth	0.00 mm / 0 in	0.00 mm / 0 in	0.00 mm / 0 in
3	Wind			
	Wind	12.83 kmh /7.97mph	8.8 kmh / 5.47 mph	5.35 kmh /3.32 mph
	Guest Wind	21.39kmh/13.29 mph	14.35kmh/8.92 mph	8.56kmh/5.32 mph
4	Sea Level Pressure			
	Sea Level Pressure	67.91 mb	13.76 mb	0.0 mb

(Source: Department of Agriculture, Sikongo)

6.3 Assessment of the existing state of development based on Issues arising from community and stakeholder consultations

6.3.1 Issues from public participation process relating to the overall performance of the Agricultural Sector.

Public participation engagements were held and a number of issues were raised. Generally the performance of the Agriculture sector in Sikongo is fairly good with evidence of an increase in crop production over the years.

6.3.2 Issues from public participation process relating to the availability of services in the Agricultural sector.

The community during the public consultation meetings raised the issue of the unavailability of storage sheds in certain parts of the district. The absence of a storage shed meant that farmers have to walk long distances to access storage services. Furthermore, another issue was raised pertaining to inadequate agriculture personnel in certain parts of the district. Extension officers are covering too much ground hence reducing the efficiency of the sector.

The following are some of the identified projects that need to be implemented in the district.

S/N	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER	WARD
1	Storage Shed	2	Licha and Maala Ward
2	Camp Houses	5	Lubuta , Nengu,Liumena and Lueti
3	Small Dams	4	Lwambi Ward

6.3.3 Issues from public participation process relating to the quality of services

A concern was pointed out during the consultative meetings with regards to inadequate accommodation facilities in the district that was compromising the works of the officers. It was explained that in certain areas that need extension services ,officers from the Agricultural sector have to move from Maala ward to the other wards to assist the farmers hence leading to inefficiency in the delivery of quality services as extension officers are supposed to be stationed near the farmers.

6.4 Assessment of the impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years

6.4.1 Quantity future demand for services and facilities based on the estimates of population change.

The population growth of Sikongo District is recorded at 2.3% as at 2022. It is expected that during the period 2024 to 2033, the number of people living in Sikongo would have risen from 59640 in the year 2022 to 78,649 by the year 2033 giving a population increase of 19,009 people. It is anticipated that a large portion of the population would be engaged in farming activities as an addition to the already existing farmer population in the district. An increase in farmer population simply means that more extension service officers will be needed in the district which eventually translates to an increase in the demand for houses for the extension officers. Based on the analysis of the population dynamics, five staff houses will need to be built for the extension officers. The provisions of the necessary infrastructure for the extension officers will enable the extension officers have more accessibility to the farmers.

An increase in crop harvest is translates into the need for storage facilities that will be stationed at strategic points in the district to enable the collection and storage of the produce obtained by the farmers. The provision of storage facilities in the district will lessen the distance that farmers have to travel to access storage facilities.

6.4.2 Identification of communities where growth will occur and needs analysis for services and facilities.

An analysis of the dynamics associated with population change over the next 10 years indicates that six staff houses will need to be built for the extension officers in order to cater for the growing farmer population. Extension services are likely to be needed in Lueti ward , Malamo ward , Lumbamba ward, Mutala ward and Licha ward hence staff houses for extension officers will be built in Lueti ward near Lueti Primary school, Malamo ward near Mabua Primary school , Lumbamba ward near Lulangunyi Primary school, Mwenyi ward near Mwenyi primary school , Mutala ward near Makia Primary school and Licha ward near Situlu primary school.

Further analysis of the population change in Sikongo district indicates that two storage sheds will need to be placed at Nanda to cater for the communities in Licha ward, Lwambi ward , Lubuta

ward , Natalui ward and another storage shed to be placed at Makia primary school to cater for farmers in Nengu ward , Mutala ward and Mwenyi ward.

6.4.3 Assessment of the likely impact of on-going and committed investment and development programmes on land use and population distribution patterns.

A number of developmental programmes are running in the district. Two programmes stand out that is the construction of two storage sheds in Maala ward. The two storage sheds will play an important role of storing produce obtained from farmers coming from different wards that will be going to sell the produce in Kalabo, Mongu or Lusaka as the destination market. It is evident that there is an increase of farmers that are settling within the Central Business District of Sikongo District. This movement of people from the other wards to settle in Maala has tremendously increased the number of people in Maala ward hence putting a demand for more land for residential purposes.

6.5 Analysis of impact of environment and climate change

6.5.1 Impact of development trends in the sector on the environment and climate change.

The agriculture sector has predominantly focussed on the increase in the size of rice being produced in the region and the establishment of cashew farms as the soils are suitable for cashew nut growing. The current development trends are demanding the clearing of land for the planting of cashew seedlings. This has led to the massive cutting of trees especially in areas such as Lulangunyi where a 5000 hectares piece of land has been cleared for the establishment of a cashew plantation. It is highly likely that the impact of the current development trends will lead to the rise in the temperature in the regions and also the presence of less rainfall in the area hence affecting the growth of all crops in the area such as rice that requires plenty of water.

6.5.2 Impact of environmental and climate change issues on the sector

A change in the climate that is experienced in Sikongo District is likely to cause a number of issues in the sector. The presence of drought in the region is likely to affect rice farming as rice demands a lot of water to survive. A decrease in the levels of precipitation received in the area will lead to the death of most of the crops.

6.6 Issues arising relating to gender groups and vulnerable groups.

6.6.1 Women and Girls

Agricultural activities in the district are more prominent between the month of November to the month of May in the following year. This period is one that allows the various communities to engage in rice farming activities due to the presence of floods that make the area conducive for rice farming. When the farming activities begin, the majority of the school going girls abscond from school simply because they are being used in the agricultural fields. This affects the learning progress of the child.

6.6.2 Men and Boys

Dependency on agriculture as the main stay in the district simply means that from November to May, the majority of the community members are tending to their fields. Agriculture in Sikongo District is labour intensive which demands that even school going children especially boys are removed from attending classes and utilised in the agricultural fields. This results in absentia from school by the majority of the boys for a long period of time affecting their learning progress.

6.6.3 Youths

The youths are believed to be the most productive in the region hence during the planting season, it is expected that all the youths engage in agricultural activities as it is the main source of income for the majority of the communities in the district. Both male and females are removed from school or work and called back home to come and engage in farming activities especially between the month of November to May of the following year.

6.6.4 Disabled

The differently abled people in the community experience challenges in engaging in agriculture activities due to lack of capital. The differently abled people are seen not to be able to engage in revenue generating activities such as agriculture activities which most people in the communities engage in. Their disability is seen as a hindrance as they cannot cultivate the fields by themselves but rely on other people to perform the cultivation activities for them.

6.7 Issues statements and assessment of external factors contributing to the issues.

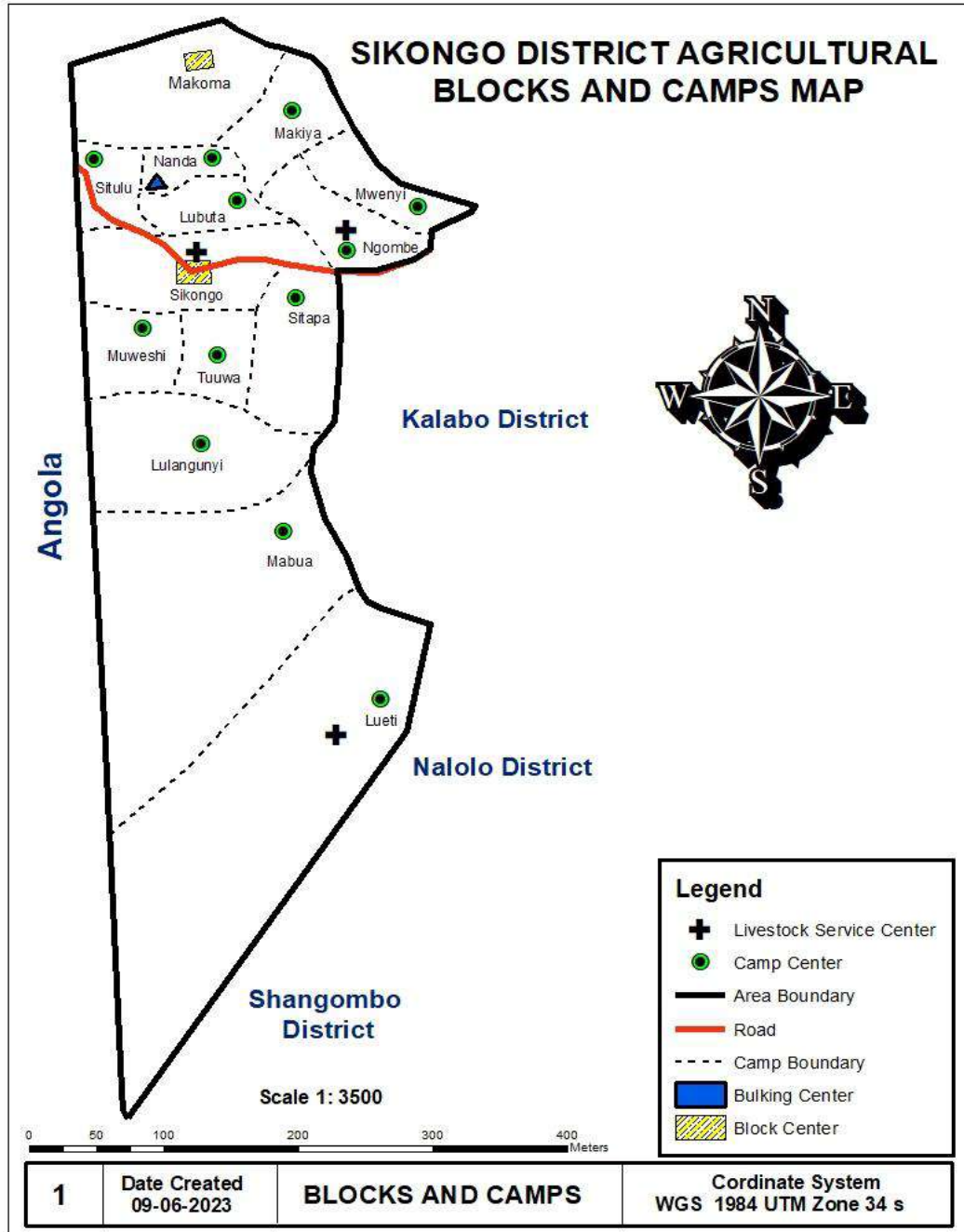
Issues Statement

- ✚ There is a low level of crop productivity among the farmers in Sikongo District.
- ✚ An analysis of the crop productivity between 2020 -2022 farming seasons indicates that the majority of the farmers in the district use traditional methods of farming.
- ✚ The district only has four (4) agricultural storage sheds against a population of 17850 farmers in the district.
- ✚ Only 57% of the agriculture camps are manned in the district.
- ✚ The majority of the houses for agriculture extension officers are in a dilapidated state.

Summary of Core Issues

- ✚ There are low levels of crop productivity among the farmers in Sikongo District .
- ✚ The district only has four (4) agricultural storage sheds against a population of 17850 farmers in the district.

Figure 13 : Sikongo District Agricultural Blocks and Camps



(Source: Agriculture Department: 2023)

7 Health Sector

7.1 Review of Key Government Priorities being and to be implemented at Local Level- Plans, Policies and Strategies.

The health sector has a number of plans, policies and strategies that gives direction to all that are involved in health care systems in the country. Some of the policies are;

7.1.1 Review of the National Health Strategic Plan 2022 -2026

The policy puts emphasis on strategies that promote decentralization of health care services through local authorities. Strategies such as increasing access to quality health care services and strengthening the health system.

7.1.2 Review of the Eighth National Development Plan 2022 -2026

The 8NDP as a pillar policy has adopted a strategy that strengthens the health care system through strengthening public health, increasing access to quality health care, enhancing food security and nutrition, and strengthening integrated health information system.

7.1.3 Status of implementation of existing plans and strategies in the district.

The provision of quality health care is of essence in the district. The goal of ensuring that within a radius of 5km, the community should be able to acquire health care services is of priority therefore, infrastructure development has taken centre stage in the district. The district currently has 17 health facilities in operation. The focus is towards the construction of more health facilities and accessories such as maternity wings as an effort to increase access to quality health care.

7.2 Description of existing State of Development

7.2.1 Assessment of the Overall performance of the district

The health Sector is of great importance in the district. Its performance is monitored by various stakeholders in order to ensure that the health system is fully functional in the district. The ultimate authority to oversee the health system in Zambia is vested in the Ministry of Health hence the Ministry is responsible for ensuring that the health system is fully functional in Sikongo District. In order to ensure that the health system is fully functional, cooperating partners have come on board such as centre for Disease Control, DAPP that are also providing

essential services to the people of Sikongo. Generally, the performance of the health sector in the district is fully functional as all the wards have been provided with health facilities to lessen the distance that they have to move to access quality health care.

7.2.2 Assessment of the availability of services relevant to this sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities.

The health sector in Sikongo District is headed by the District Health Director with the authority of the Ministry of Health. The Director of Health oversees 17 health facilities dotted around the 14 wards in Sikongo District. The current reporting system demands that the Health Director reports to the local authority as it is one of the departments that have been devolved as guided by the National Decentralization Policy.

Health service delivery in the district is supported by 17 health facilities in the District, one (1) is a zonal health Centre, Six (6) are health centers and ten (10) are health posts. In order to ensure efficient service delivery, all referrals are directed to the zonal health services.

Table 14: Health Service Delivery

S/N	Health Post	Catchment	Distance to Health Post	Staffing Levels
1	Sikongo RHC	7917	2Km	25
2	Tuuwa RHC	3,629	20Km	4
3	Lueti RHC	7388	110Km	5
4	Kaluwe RHC	2930	82Km	6
5	Nyengo RHC	7068	35Km	5
6	Luoke West RHC	3592	70Km	5
7	Liumena RHC	5048	27Km	6
8	Mabua HP	1959	86Km	3
9	Sikushi HP	2303	70Km	3
10	Lwahumba HP	1866	52Km	3
11	Lulangunyi HP	1746	55Km	4
12	Situlu HP	3338	28Km	4
13	Makia HP	1669	68Km	2

14	Liundu HP	2903	15Km	1
15	Mwenyi HP	2615	63km	3
16	Sitapa HP	2134	30Km	2
17	Lubuta HP	2453	35Km	1

(Source: Department of Health, Sikongo)

With reference to table 14, all the 17 health facilities are fully functional with the largest staffing levels being at Sikongo Rural Health Center. This is because the Sikongo RHC is located in Maala Ward which is the Central Business District of Sikongo hence the catchment area is larger. The ward receives a number of people coming into the district for business and others have preferred to settle in Maala ward in order to be near the economic hub. This leads to having a larger population in Maala ward which is being serviced by Sikongo Mini Hospital.

On the other hand, health facilities such as Liundu Health Post have fewer staffing levels due to the catchment area that has been captured at 2903. In the next five years, it is expected that the number of people living in Natalui ward would increase necessitating an increase in personnel.

Currently under the Department of Health, the district has four cooperating partners namely UNICEF which is focused on conducting immunization activities against HIV and AIDS and other health activities. The district also has COAG, DAAP and CIDERZ who are also focused on dealing with issues of HIV and AIDS in the district.

A number of services are offered by the health sector in Sikongo District that is, maternal health services, Child Health Services, Corona Virus Pandemic (Covid 19), Tuberculosis (TB), Malaria, HIV/AIDS and Ambulance services

7.2.2.1 Maternal Health Services

The promotion of health along the whole period of the pregnancy is cardinal. The aim is to ensure that the women and their babies reach their full potential for health and wellbeing resulting in a reduction in maternal deaths. Narrowing down to Sikongo District, the global agenda of preventing maternal deaths for various reasons such as excessive blood loss, infection, high blood pressure, unsafe abortions, and obstructed labour as well as indirect causes such as Anamia, Malaria and Heart Disease has been adopted with utmost concern hence with the current two completed maternity wings, eight (8) are under construction and eleven (11) to be constructed in the year 2025. The ideology is to ensure that all the health facilities located in

various wards are in a position of offering maternal health services. This development will significantly reduce the distance that expecting mothers have to travel in order to access maternal health services. The following table shows the current status of efforts being made towards reducing maternal deaths and provision of a positive experience during maternity.

Table 15: Maternity Wings

Completed	Work in Progress	Unavailable Maternity Wings
Tuuwa RHC	Sikongo RHC, Liumena RHC, Sikushi HP, Lwahumba HP, Lulangunyi HP, Situlu HP, Liundu HP, Luoke West RHC	Lueti RHC, Kaluwe RHC, Mabua HP, Makia HP, Mwenyi HP, Sitapa HP, Lubuta HP, Likaka HP, Ngumbele HP, Nakapungu HP, Mutala HP, Lifuna HP

(Source: Department of Health, Sikongo)

7.2.2.2 Corona Virus Pandemic (Covid 19).

The Covid 19 pandemic is a global outbreak of corona virus which is an infectious disease caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome. The symptoms associated with Covid 19 are variable but often include fever, cough, headache, and fatigue, breathing difficulties, loss of smell and loss of taste. The virus is transmitted when infectious particles are breathed in or come into contact with the eyes, nose or mouth. Once transmitted, complications may arise such as pneumonia, acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), Multi-Organ failure, Septic Shock and death.

Sikongo District has not been spared of the fate of having the corona virus as a pandemic that demands attention. All the communities in the district have been affected by the presence of Corona Virus. The Ministry of Health through the Department of Health at district level has put in place various interventions to prevent the spread of the virus and also ensure early detection of the virus. Interventions such as wearing of face masks, taking the Covid 19 vaccine, washing the hands regularly, maintaining social distance and regular sample testing to determine the presence of the Covid Virus are being pioneered.

7.2.2.3 Child Health Services

Every year, millions of children die from various causes that are preventable and traceable. Over the years, the government as well as cooperating partners have year in year out made

various efforts to ensure that the children remain healthy. In Sikongo District, in particular, the improvement of child health services has been taken as top priority. The Ministry of Health through the Department of Health at district level conducts a number of campaigns with the aim of reaching all the communities across the entire district to provide free health services to children less than five years of age and strengthen the quality of the district health care system and services. A number of campaigns or activities are held in the district such as Child Health week, Distribution of Vitamin A supplement, Deworming pills distribution and recording of children height and weight, under 5 vaccinations, polio vaccinations and HPV vaccinations.

7.2.2.4 Tuberculosis (TB)

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease that can affect any part of the body, most commonly the lungs. Its elimination is a government agenda that has permeated down to the district level. The elimination of Tuberculosis (TB) by 2030 is in line with the sustainable development goals and World Health Agenda. Various efforts have been brought forward by government and cooperating partners to exponentially increase TB notifications in all age groups.

Tuberculosis (TB) has not spared the people living in Sikongo. A number of people have been recorded as having TB and efforts have been put in place to ensure that all patients receive the necessary treatment for them to have better health. The following statistics shows the TB incidences in Sikongo District.

7.2.2.5 Malaria

Malaria is a disease caused by a parasite. People that have malaria usually feel very sick with a high fever and shaking chills. It is a disease that has led to a loss of lives in different parts of the district.

In order to reduce the loss of lives due to malaria infections various interventions are spearheaded in the district such as ensuring that all the facilities have the necessary drugs needed to treat malaria. Another intervention is the distribution of insecticide treated nets to various households to protect the people from mosquito bites. The exercise is frequently done in the district. Malaria prevalence rate in the district currently stands at 212.6 % which is still very high.

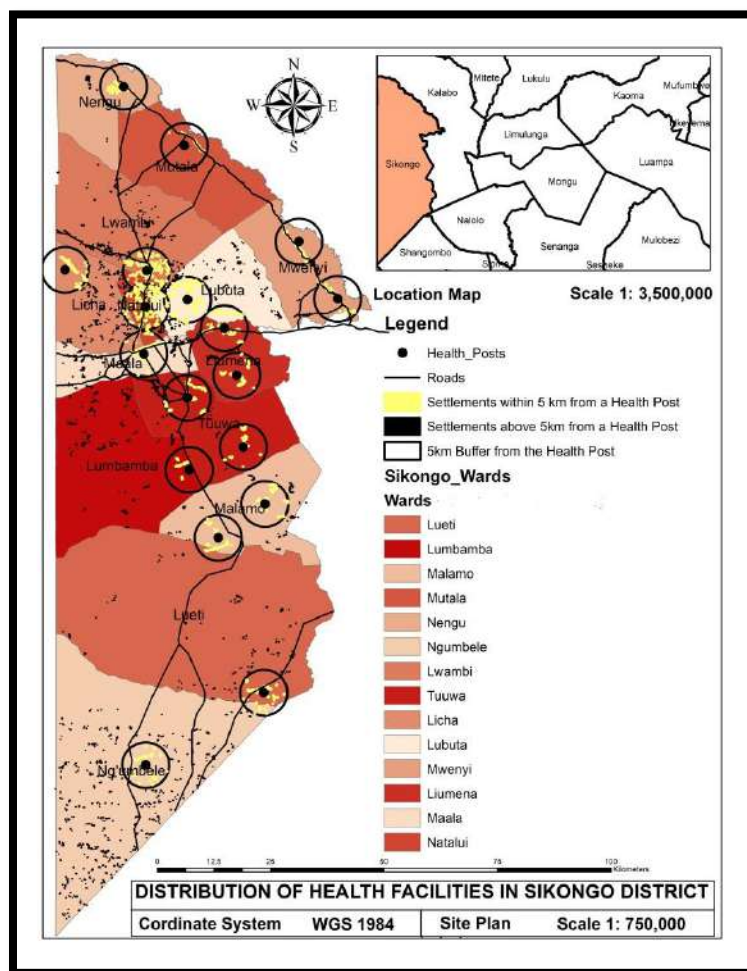
7.2.2.6 HIV/AIDS

One of the greatest threats to the health of the community comes from the spread of the HIV/AIDS virus especially that Sikongo District is a border town. The district shares a boundary with the Country Angola.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic has had a varying devastating impact at regional level with Sikongo District being one of the districts which falls in the bracket of impact. The geographic position of Sikongo gives reasons of having different impacts according to different settings hence requiring differentiated interventions.

With the assistance of various cooperating partners such as Coag, the availability of information of HIV/AIDS in the district is made possible resulting in efficient targeting of resources towards the most vulnerable people in the community.

Figure 14 : Distribution of Health Facilities in Sikongo



(Source: STC-GIS,2023)

7.2.3 Assessment of the quality of services relevant to this sector compared to key indicators of performance and historic performance and identification of shortfalls.

The efficient and effective functioning of the health sector in Sikongo District compliments the quality of service provision that is rendered to the community. Various efforts have been put across to ensure that the quality of service being offered is satisfactory and is up to recognized standards. Some of the efforts include increasing the percentage of registered nurses in the various health facilities to ensure inpatient care is not compromised. The provision of housing facilities in all health facilities as it is required by law that all health facilities in the district should have proper standardized houses for their health workers. Other efforts include ensuring that health facilities have midwives available to facilitate the proper delivery of pregnant women this is, to ensure that quality is adhered to against standards that stipulate that no child or mother should die during birth as it is a natural process.

Furthermore, one of the standards that determine quality of service provision is the availability of a health post within 5 km from the surrounding communities. Community members should have access to health care services within a 5 km radius. Currently the quality of service provision does not adhere fully to the standard required to ensure quality health services are obtained by the community. Only a few communities are within the stipulated 5 km radius while the majority of the communities still have to walk more than 5 kilometers to access health services. This increases the likelihood of compromising the quality of the health care system in Sikongo District.

Table 16: Bottleneck Analysis for Health Facilities Accessibility & Availability Of Nurses In Sikongo District

Coverage Determinants	Indicators	Baseline (%)	Anticipated Bottleneck Impact	Possible Causes Of Bottleneck	Specific Activities To Be Done
	% of HFs with Registered Nurses	31%(5/16)	Compromised inpatient care thereby negatively affecting the recovery process	Unfunded establishment Inadequate housing units in HFs	Write to HQ for onward lobbying Apply for construction of more housing units in HFs
	% of health centre with midwives	28%	Compromised neonatal & maternal care which may lead to increased maternal and child Morbidity Compromised neonatal	Few funded positions for midwives Until 2023, there	Human resource department to lobby for more positions for midwives Encourage school leavers to apply for

Availability of human resource – Nurses			& maternal care which may lead to increased maternal and child Mortality Birth related avoidable/preventable complications like vaginal fistula	was no readily accessible scholarship programme for Nurses in the District Inadequate housing units in HFs	CDF scholarships Apply for construction of more housing units in HFs
	% of HFs with public health Nurses	25%	Compromised Health education sessions leading to reduced uptake of health services and increased risky behaviours among community members Unsafe Health Facility environments leading to increased propagation of nosocomial (HF acquired) infections Low immunizations leading to disease outbreaks among under fives	Unfunded positions Until 2023, there was no readily accessible scholarship programme for Nurses in the District Inadequate housing units in HFs	Lobby for treasury authority to fill up unfunded EHT/PHN positions Encourage school leavers to apply for CDF scholarships Apply for construction of more housing units in HFs
Physical accessibility to Health Facilities (HFs)	% of populations within 5KM from nearest community	37%	Disease complications(all diseases including HIV/AIDS) or even increased mortalities (since far away communities would only prefer to go to HF when they slightly recover) Increased maternal & Neonatal mortality due to complications that may come along as result of long distances to HFs	Very few HFs in the District	Apply for construction of more HFs under CDF

The vital statistics for service delivery benchmarking are as follows

Table 17: Vital Statistics for Service Delivery benchmarking.

S/N	Category	Statistic
1.	TB Incidence	8.4%
2.	TB Mortality Rate	2%
3	Malaria Incidence Rate	212.6%
5	Nurse to Population Ratio	1:400
6	HIV Prevalence Rate	13%

7.3 Assessment of the existing state of development based on issues arising from community and stakeholder consultations.

7.3.1 Issues from the Public Participation Process relating to the overall performance of the Health Sector

Stakeholder consultative meetings were held extensively within the ward. Comments from the various stakeholders indicated that the overall performance of the district was satisfactory as all the wards had a health facility stationed within. Concerns were raised that for full functionality to be obtained, there was need to ensure that all the health facilities have maternity wings as it is an important part of the health care system.

7.3.2 Issues from Public Participation Process relating to the availability of services in the Health Sector.

A comprehensive community consultation was conducted in all the 14 wards in Sikongo District in an attempt to draw the issues that were currently affecting the delivery of quality and efficient health services in the district. The following issues were raised.

Inadequate Health Posts.

One of the areas of concern was the inadequate health facilities in the district. Over a land surface area of 8018m², the district only has 17 operational health facilities to service 59,670 people. This simply means that the various communities have to travel more than 15 Kilometers to access a health post in the ward. In order to reduce the distance that communities have to

travel, the construction of new health posts at Nakapungu, Kabandana and Mayaba has been suggested.

Inadequate equipments and materials in the existing health facilities.

Another area concern was the area of the provision of essential equipments needed for the proper and efficient functioning of the health facilities. Most of the health facilities lack equipment's and materials such as beds and linen for utilization during the delivery of quality health services to the various communities.

Inadequate staffing levels in health facilities.

Another area of concern raised was the area of inadequate staffing levels in the available health facilities in the district. The majority of the health facilities only had one or two health personel hence in occasions where the health personnel is on leave, the functionality of the health facility is compromised.

Table 18 : Health Facilities Lacking

S/N	DECRPTION	NUMBER	LOCATION
1	Health Post	13	Lumbamba, Maala, Lueti, Mutala, Mwenyi, Ngumbele
2	Mothers Shelter	9	Licha, Malamo, Mutala, Natalui, Nengu, Ngumbele
3	Staff House	8	Licha, Malamo, Mutala,Natalui, Ngumbele
4	Laboratory	1	Maala
5	Mortuary	1	Malamo

(Source: Community Participation, 2023)

7.3.3 Issues from Public Participation Process relating to the Quality of Services.

Issues relating to the quality of services offered were raised. One of the issues was relating to the unavailability of the health post from the vicinity of some communities. Community members have to walk more than 20 km to access health services. Furthermore, issues related to lack of certain services in some health posts led to an increase in the cost of accessing quality health services as they have to travel for days to access the services. Examples of services such as mothers shelter, theatre and maternity wings.

7.4 Assessment of the impact of changes anticipated over the next 10 years.

7.4.1 Quantification future demand for services and facilities based on the estimates of population change.

The available health facilities are not in adherence to the standards of provision of health services in accordance to distance. It is expected that any community should be within 5 Km from a health facility. A total of eight health facilities will have to be built in various wards in order to compliment the already existing health facilities and significantly reduce the distance that communities have to travel to access health services.

7.4.2 Identification of communities where growth will occur and where future services and facilities are likely to be needed.

Growth is expected to occur in productive areas of the district hence in order to adhere to the standards of service provision, health facilities will be built at Kaenyi, Keletwa, Lumbamba, Simbuu, Likuyu, Ngombe, Malondo and Sambangula.

7.4.3 Assessment of the likely impact of on-going and committed investment and development programmes on land use and population distribution patterns.

The enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic and social condition. The wellbeing of community members is always a concern for all stakeholders in Sikongo District, a number of efforts and interventions have been put forward to ensure that the health care system in Sikongo District is one that is satisfactory and capable of meeting the needs of the people. With the assistance of the Constituency Development funds, the district is currently constructing maternity wings in Situlu, Lulangunyi health centre, Sikushi Health Center, Liumena Health Centre, Sikongo Health Centre, Lwahumba Rural Health Center. In additions, the district is constructing a health post at Nakapungu, a mother's shelter in Maala, and the construction of a health post at Makia Health Post.

With investment in infrastructure development, there is a likelihood that various communities will move and settle nearby the health posts leading to a change of land use from agriculture to residential. The population distribution is therefore likely to be more near the established health infrastructure.

7.5 Analysis of impact of environment and climate change

7.5.1 Impact of development trends in the sector on the environment and climate change

Sikongo District currently has 17 functional health facilities dotted around. With a population count of 59, 670, it has been observed that the number of health posts in the district is not enough hence efforts are being placed towards the construction of health facilities. The construction of the facilities in wards such as Lubuta ward and Mutala ward has led to the clearing of trees where the health facilities will be placed hence destroying living organisms that have inhabited the area.

The construction of more health facilities in the district has led to more health by-products that are disposed off through burning. Gases are released in the atmosphere which leads to a rise in the temperature and contamination of the air. This predicament leaves the communities that are nearby to have possible respiratory problems.

7.5.2 Impact of environmental and climate change issues on the sector.

Climate change affects the social and environmental determinants of health such as clean air, safe drinking water, sufficient food and secure shelter. A number of climate hazards affect the health sector such as extreme temperature, drought and floods. With regards to temperature, most of the crops do not perform well in high temperatures hence they die leading to hunger in the region and eventually malnutrition due to the lack of enough food.

The presence of drought in the region leads to low crop productivity as most communities depend on the food crop rice. The low harvest leads to food insecurity which eventually translates to lack of enough food for nutritional benefits. A rise in malnutrition related health cases will be evidenced in the district.

Another climate health hazard worth mentioning is one related to the presence of floods which may cause accidents, drowning and the spread of waterborne diseases hence increasing the cost of health care as all the people injured or sick will demand for treatment.

7.6 Issues statements and assessment of external factors contributing to the issue.

7.6.1 Issues Statements

- ✚ The numbers of staff in the health facilities in Sikongo District do not match the catchments.

- ✚ An analysis of the gap between the available health posts and settlements indicates that a large number of settlements fall outside the recommended five (5km) catchment from a health facility.
- ✚ The numbers of specialised equipments in the health facilities are limited.

Summary of Core issues

- ✚ An analysis of the gap between the available health posts and settlements indicates that a large number of settlements fall outside the recommended five (5km) catchment from a health facility.

8 Education Sector

8.1 Key Government Priorities

8.1.1 Review of the Eighth National Development Plan and implementation at Local Level.

The 8NDP focuses on a number of strategies to ensure that the education system in Zambia is up to standard. Programmes that enhance access to quality , equitable and inclusive education such as early childhood education , science, technology, engineering and mathematics , technical education , vocational and enteprenuership training and loans and scholarship in order to increase access to higher education.

8.1.2 Review of the Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurial Training Act No 11 of 2005

Sikongo District subscribes to Skills development advocated for under the technical education, vocational and entrepreneurship training act No 11 of 2005 as it aims to empower citizens especially the youth with the relevant skills for personal progression and national development. Identified strategies for implementation include development and implementation of stakeholder mechanisms, strengthen monitoring and evaluation of curriculum implementation, scale up sensitization and capacity building activities.

8.1.3 Review of the National Strategy on Home Grown School Meals 2020 -2024

The policy puts emphasis towards the utilization of strategies that will increase attendance, retention and progression of learners through community sensitization about school enrollments. Increase awareness, production and consumption of nutritious, diverse and safe foods among learners and the promotion of market participation of small holder farmers with quality and diversified products in the school feeding programme.

8.1.4 Status of Implementation of existing Plans and Strategies

8.1.4.1 Increate attendance, retention and progression of learners

The introduction of the Constituency Development Fund bursary component as a policy and strategy has led to the attainment of the plans of increasing the attendance, retention and progression of learners. School enrolments have risen in the district from 12419 in the year 2020

to 16948 in the year 2022. The policy stipulates that all vulnerable pupils in the district are to be paid for in full. This policy direction has resolved one of the challenges most pupils and guardians where facing in the district.

8.2 Assessment of Existing State of Development

8.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the Education Sector

The performance of the education sector in the district can generally be said to be moderate. This is so because the education sector still lacks essential components of the education system such as desk infrastructure, classrooms, water and sanitation infrastructure which are cardinal to attaining a conducive environment for the learners. In addition, the number of schools in the district currently does not much the school enrolments. One of the vehicles available to address the issues in the education sector are the Constituency Development Funds that are available to be utilised towards the construction of more schools, classrooms , sanitation facilities, desks and boreholes. A number of interventions are currently taking place to address the current problems.

8.2.2 Assessment of the availability of services and identification of communities lacking access to basic services and facilities.

The education sector is one of the key sectors in the district. The Ministry of Education (MoE) has mandated the office of the District Education Board Secretary (DEBS) to oversee the education sector at district level hence all schools in Sikongo District are expected to be monitored by the DEBS office. The office is expected to report to the Ministry of Education as well as the Local Authority as it is one of the Departments that has been devolved under the devolution functions supported by the Decentralization Policy of 2019.

Sikongo District has 80 recognized schools under the Ministry of Education in Sikongo. Among the 80 schools, 77 schools are primary schools that have been distributed in all the 14 wards in the Constituency and 1 primary school is privileged to be an ECE Center. The remaining 3 schools are secondary schools with one being a boarding school that is Sikongo Boarding School. The available schools currently host learners totaling to 18,689 of which 9,370 learners are categorized as male and 9,319 learners are categorized as female.

Table 19: School Statistics

Category of School	Number in Township		Number in Rural Areas		Total Number
	Government	Private	Government	Private	
High School	2	0	1	0	3
Basic School	0	0	17	0	17
Community School	0	0	24	0	24
Elementary (Pre/Nursery) School	1	1	12	0	14

(Source: Ministry of Education, Sikongo)

In consideration of the importance of having examination centers in the district so that pupils do not have to travel long distances or travel to other districts to write their exams, the district currently has 42 grade seven (7) centers, 18 grade nine (9) centers and 3 grade twelve (12) centers and in support of ensuring that the pupils have adequate knowledge to upgrade to the next level of schooling, the district has been equipped with 457 teachers of which 83 teachers are secondary school teachers and 374 teachers are primary school teachers .

Figure 15: Tuuwa Primary School



(Source: STC, 2023)

8.2.2.1 Availability of Desks in Schools

One of the services that schools ought to offer to learners is the availability of desks that pupils could sit on during learning time. The absence of desks in schools greatly affects the learning abilities of the pupils as they do not have anywhere to sit comfortably and also a platform that

they could use to write on. The aim of the district is to ensure that all pupils should be seated on a desk during their learning sessions.

8.2.2.2 Availability of Classroom Blocks in Schools.

The availability of classroom blocks is essential to attaining a conducive environment for the learners in Sikongo District. The majority of the schools have either a 1 x2 classroom block or a 1 x 3 Classroom Block constructed. The available classroom blocks are inadequate to cater for the current enrolment levels of 16924 pupils. Below is a table showing the number of classroom block in each school in Sikongo District.

Table 20: Classroom blocks in Schools

S/No	School Name	Enrolment	No. Of Classroom (Available)		No. Of Classroom Required	
			1x2	1x3	1x2	1x3
1	Honge	397	1	1	1	0
2	Kakonge	240	0	1	2	0
3	Kaluwe	410	0	1	2	1
4	Keletwa	193	0	1	2	0
5	Lifuna	287	0	1	2	0
6	Likuyu	322	0	1	2	0
7	Lisisi	285	0	1	1	0
8	Liumena	425	1	1	0	1
9	Liundu	607	1	1	0	1
10	Lubuta	411	1	1	0	1
11	Lulangunyi	167	1	1	1	0
12	Lumbamba	123	0	0	1	1
13	Luoke West	288	1	1	1	0
14	Lwahumba	190	0	1	0	1
15	Lweti	351	1	1	0	1
16	Mabua	226	1	0	0	1
17	Makia	245	0	1	1	1
18	Malondo	371	1	1	0	1
19	Mambolomoka	551				
20	Mutala	222	0	1	0	1
21	Muweshi	272	0	1	0	1
22	Mwenyi	239	1	1	0	1

Classroom blocks in school (Continued)

S/No	School Name	Enrolment	No. Of Classroom (Available)		No. Of Classroom Required	
			1x2	1x3	1x2	1x3
23	Nakapungu	200	1	0	0	1
24	Namupanda	305	1	1	1	0
25	Ngulumani	177	0	1	1	0
26	Ng'umbele	228	0	0	1	1
27	Nyengo Combined	510				
28	Sebumbu	334	1	0	0	1
29	Shika	266	1	0	0	1
30	Sibuo	113	1	0	0	1
31	Sifula	245	0	1	0	1
32	Sikongo Combined	398	2	1	1	1
33	Sikongo Boarding	128				
34	Sikushi	304	1	1	1	0
35	Simbuu	328	1	1	1	0
36	Sitapa	254	1	1	0	1
37	Situlu	205	1	1	1	0
38	Tuuwa	324	1	1	0	1
39	Muchuo	230	0	1	1	0
40	Likaka	230	0	1	0	1
41	Kaenyi	251	1	0	0	1
42	Ngombe	369	1	1	1	0
43	Mbambe	263	0	0	1	1
44	Nene	211	1	1	0	0
45	Tungi	127	1	0	0	1
46	Namule	66	1	0	0	1
47	Nangandu	175	0	0	1	1
48	Sinyanganye	108	0	0	1	1
49	Katondwana	323	0	0	1	1
50	Mumbo Comm	123	0	0	1	1
51	Licha Comm	100	0	0	1	1
52	Shamalumba Comm	235	0	0	1	1
53	Mayaba Comm	123	0	0	1	1
54	Lilando Comm	149	0	0	1	1

Classroom blocks in schools (Continued)

S/No	School Name	Enrolment	No. Of Classroom (Available)		No. Of Classroom Required	
			1x2	1x3	1x2	1x3
55	Sambangula Comm	159	0	0	1	1
56	Nakunyuwa Comm	107	0	0	1	1
57	Naaka Comm	103	0	0	1	1
58	Katee Comm	101	0	0	1	1
59	Tembwe Comm	186	0	0	1	1
60	Kanga Comm	204	0	0	1	1
61	Makalati Comm	199	0	0	1	1
62	Mao Comm	139	0	0	1	1
63	Mabuku Comm	156	0	0	1	1
64	Chibumbu Comm	155	0	0	1	1
65	Kapusu Comm	180	0	0	1	1
66	Welwa Comm	171	0	0	1	1
67	Sikuyu Comm	192	0	0	1	1
68	Tukelemo Comm	105	0	0	1	1
69	Limbwata Comm	111	0	0	1	1
70	Hoana Comm	89	0	0	1	1
71	Lyasa Comm	128	0	0	1	1
72	Lyasima Comm	141	0	0	1	1
73	Umba Comm	79	0	0	1	1
74	Ukung'ú Comm	118	0	0	1	1
		17047	27	32	54	55

(Source : Ministry of Education, Sikongo)

Relating to table 20 an observation can be made that only 33percent (%) of the 1 x 2 classroom that are needed in the district are available and only 37 Percent (%) of the 1 x 3 classroom blocks are available for the learners to utilize. This clearly shows the demand for classroom blocks in schools when compared to the rise in enrollment from approximately 12000 in the year 2020 to over 16000 in the year 2022. A total of 109 classroom blocks need to be constructed to cater for the demand.

8.2.2.3 Availability of sanitation facilities in schools.

One of the requirements that any school is required to have are sanitation facilities as they are considered as a service that schools have to have before they are authorised to operate. All the schools in Sikongo District have sanitation facilities though inadequate when compared to the current enrolment of each school in the district. Therefore, there is need to construct more sanitation facilities in the various schools.

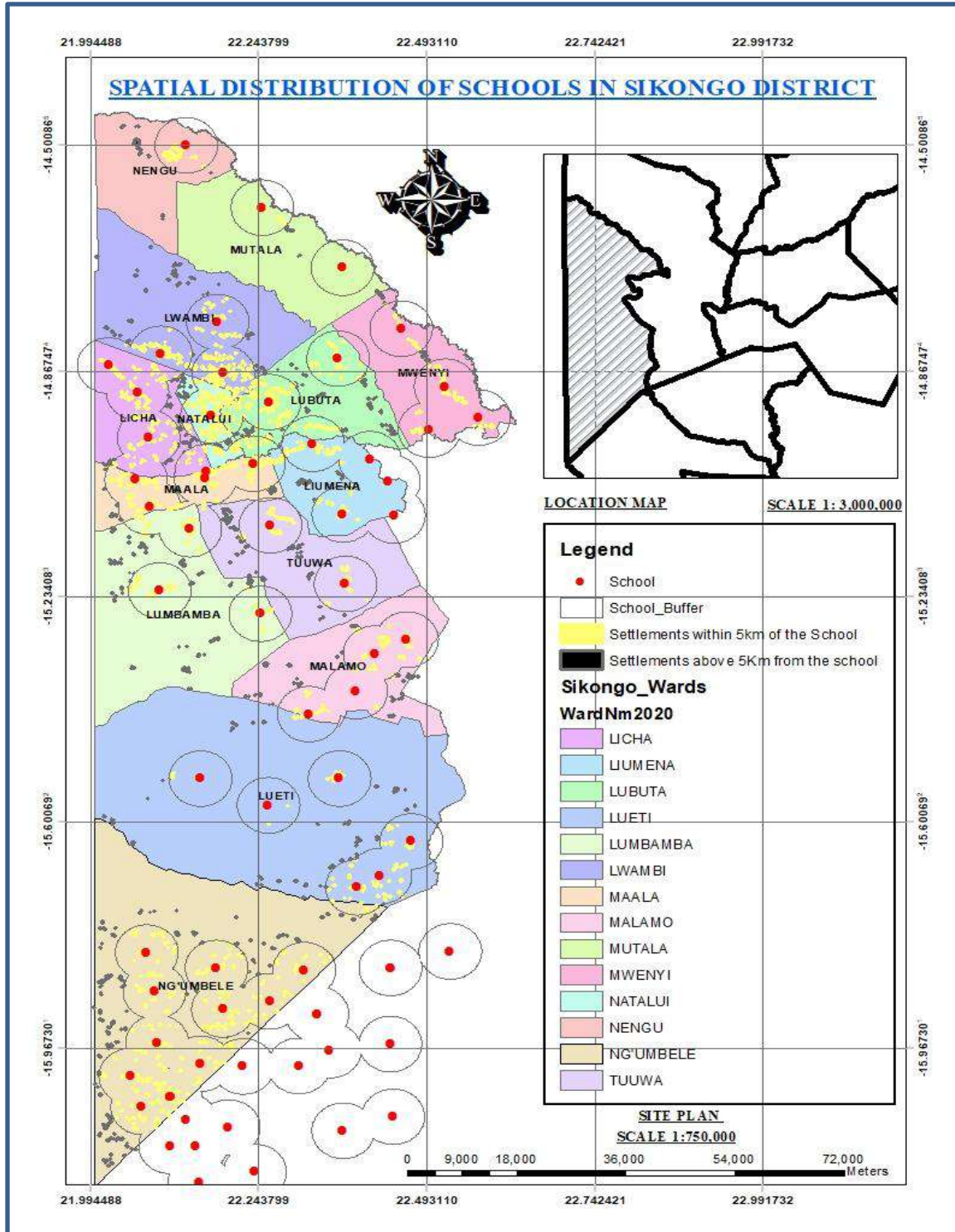
Table 21 : Sanitation Facilities Situation in Schools

S/No	No of Schools	No. Of Vip (Available)		No. Of Vip Required		No. Of Flush Toilets (Available)	No. Of Flush Toilets Required
		Single	Double	Single	Double		
1	82	0	25	132	287	0	82

(Source: Ministry of Education, Sikongo)

From table 21, a clear observation can be made that all the schools in the district do not have single VIP toilets. Only 25 double sitter toilets are available in schools against a deficit of 287 double sitter toilets. This predicament simply indicates that the majority of schools are still using grass thatched toilets. There is need to invest in the construction of VIP toilets in Schools.

Figure 16: Spatial Distribution of schools in Sikongo District



(Source: STC-GIS ,2023)

8.2.3 Assessment of the quality of services compared to key indicators of performance and Historic Performance and Identification of shortfalls.

The district takes seriously the outlined and stipulated standards in the education sector in terms of teacher –pupil ratio and desk pupil ratio as they are cardinal in ensuring that the learners have the necessary resources to succeed. Sikongo District in particular has the following vital statistics in relation to pupil teacher ratio and the desk pupil ratio.

Table 22 : Vital Statistics -Ratio

S/N	Description	Level	Year		
			2021	2022	2023
1	Teacher-Pupil Ratio	ECE	1:143	1:24	1:32
2	Teacher –Pupil Ratio	Primary	1:67	1:46	1:48
3	Teacher –Pupil Ratio	Secondary	1:51	1:48	1:41
4	Pupil – Desk Ratio	ECE	1:10	1:12	1:18
5	Pupil – Desk Ratio	Primary	1:67	1:64	1:60
6	Pupil – Desk Ratio	Secondary	1:54	1:60	1:44
7	Pupil –Classroom Ratio	ECE			
8	Pupil –Classroom Ratio	Primary	1:84	1:142	1:141
9	Pupil –Classroom Ratio	Secondary	1:120	1:120	1:111

(Source: Ministry of Education, Sikongo)

From table 22: The quality of the education system in Sikongo District is highly dependent on the three factors, that is teacher pupil ratio, pupil –desk ratio and pupil classroom ratio. An observation can be made from table 22 that generally the teacher –pupil ratio has been improving each year that goes by but the ratio for ECE, Primary and Secondary is still very high compared to the standard teacher to pupil ratio of 1:35. The standard pupil –desk ratio is 1: 2 but currently in Sikongo District the pupil desk ratio is ranging from 1: 18 to 1:44 which is extremely high and shows that a number of pupils do not have desks to sit on. Further, a focus on the pupil to classroom ratio indicates that the district has no classrooms for ECE level and the primary and secondary level have classrooms that cannot cater for the current enrollment. The standard pupil

to classroom ratio is 40: 1 but currently the classroom ratios recorded range from 1:84 to 1:141 which is extremely high. This shows that some pupils do not have classrooms to learn from.

Table 23: Enrollments

Category Of School	2020				2021				2022			
	No of Schools	Number Enrolled			No of Schools	Number Enrolled			No of Schools	Number Enrolled		
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
Early Childhood Education	11	133	152	285	11	155	196	351	11	259	291	550
Primary schools	42	4800	4853	9653	42	4839	5075	9914	42	5784	5911	11674
Basic Schools	16	322	222	544	16	353	296	535	17	569	567	1136
Secondary schools	3	321	262	583	3	353	296	535	3	686	589	1275
Community Schools	24	722	632	1354	24	852	876	1728	24	1077	1236	2313
Total	97	6298	6121	12419	97	6552	6443	13063	97	8375	8594	16948

(Source: Ministry of Education, Sikongo)

Every year, the enrollment levels keep increasing. It can be observed that in 2020, the enrollment levels were at 12419 but by 2022 the enrollment levels had risen to 16948 giving an increment of more than 4000 pupils. The majority of the enrolled pupils fall under the primary school category indicating that the desire to go to school has increased among the pupils. The introduction of the Constituency Development fund bursary component has greatly contributed to the increase in enrollment as the community members have been encouraged by the information and policy of free education. As the enrollment increases, the number of schools that can accommodate the increase in the pupils has remained the same giving an indication that there is need to invest in the construction of schools in the district.

8.3 Assessment of the existing state of development based on issues arising from community and stakeholder consultation

8.3.1 Issues from Public Participation Process relating to the overall performance of the education sector.

The various stakeholders raised a number of issues during the consultative meetings. Generally the performance of the education sector in the district is considered as moderate with much

improvement being seen in the previous years. The reasons given are attached to the increase in the number of enrolments that the community have noticed as schools are accommodating more pupils than expected. Another reason given was the improvement in the pass rate that has been recorded over the past few years on grade seven, nine and twelve level.

A number of community schools in the district have mushroomed and gradually being recognised by the government of the Republic of Zambia through the Ministry of Education as more community schools are receiving government grants to sustain their operations.

8.3.2 Issues from Public Participation Process relating to the availability of services in the sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic and facilities.

A number of issues arose during the consultative meetings that is

Inadequate classroom space

Some of the schools in wards such as Lumbamba, Licha, Lubuta, Lueti, Lwambi, Mutala, Malamo, Maala, Mwenyi, Natalui, Nengu, Ngumbele, Tuuwa and Liumena did not have enough classroom space to accommodate all the school going children.

Inadequate staff Houses

The number of teachers per school is increasing every year and the available staff houses cannot accommodate all the teachers. An increase in the number of staff houses in most of the schools is recommended.

Shortage of Desks

The community also indicated that there were a number of schools in the district that did not have desks and the available desks were not in good condition hence rehabilitation works were required on most of the available desks.

Identification of communities lacking access to basic services and facilities.

Table 24: Basic services and facilities lacking in schools

S/N	DESCCRIPTION	NUMBER	LOCATION
1	Construction of a 1 x 3 Classroom Block	3	Lumbamba
		1	Licha
		1	Lubuta
		1	Maala
		2	Mutala
2	Construction of a 1 x 2 Classroo Block	1	Lumbamba
		3	Lubuta
		1	Malamo
		1	Mutala
3	Construction of Staff Houses	2	Lumbamba
		2	Licha
		2	Lubuta
		2	Lueti
		3	Maala
		2	Malamo
		4	Mutala
		1	Mwenyi
		2	Natalui
		2	Nengu
		20	Ngumbele
2	Tuuwa		
		1	Liumena

(Source: Ministry of Education, Sikongo)

8.4 Assessment of the impact of changes anticipated over the next 10 Years

8.4.1 Quantification of future demand for services and facilities based on the estimates of population change.

The quality of education is of utmost importance in Sikongo District as the district lacks secondary schools. Currently the district only has 3 secondary schools to cater for all the pupils in the district hence the need to build more classroom blocks. It is expected that based on the population increase approximately 20 x 1 x 3 classroom blocks will be built in the district to cater for the growth in the population.

8.4.2 Identification of communities where growth will occur and needs analysis of services and facilities are likely to be needed.

The rate of urbanization in the district is very high hence the movement of people is towards the administrative center and productive areas such as Nyengo area. It is expected that the classrooms will be built at Nyengo Secondary school, Sikongo Day Secondary School , Kaluwe Primary School, Malondo Primary School, Situlu Primary School,Liumena Primary School, Ngumbele Primary School, Lueti Primary School, Lumbamba Primary School and Mwenyi Primary School.

8.4.3 Assessment of the likely impact of on-going and committed investment and development programmes on land use and population distribution patterns.

Sikongo District has embarked on the construction of a secondary school at Sikushi . This is in an attempt to reduce the distance that pupils have to cover in order to access education services. Additionally, classroom blocks are being built at Sikongo Day Secondary School, Sambangula Community School, Lumbamba Primary School, Sibuo Primary School, Nakapungu Primary School,Nyengo Primary School, Sitapa Primary School. The corrent development significantly impacts the classroom –pupil ratio.

8.5 Analysis of impact of environment and climate change

8.5.1 Impact of development trends in the sector on the environment and climate change

Over the years, Sikongo District has witnessed the increase in the number of pupils attending schooling within Sikongo District. The increase in enrolment has created a problem of classroom space hence more classrooms are needed to cater for the growing number of pupils. This predicament has led to the clearing of land and cutting down of the trees for the construction of more classrooms in most of the schools in the district.

8.5.2 Impact of environmental and climate change issues on the sector.

The education sector is highly affected by climatic change. The presence of a drought in the district means that less food would be harvested that season leading to food insecurity. For the pupils to concentrate at school there is need to ensure that they are well fed but with the presence of hunger due to little or no harvest caused by drought, the presence of pupils in school fluctuates

as they are requested to go hunting as a source of food to feed the families. This situation in the process disturbs the learning progress of the pupil.

8.6 Issues arising relating to gender groups and vulnerable groups.

8.6.1 Women and Girls

Education related gender based violence is one of the issues that needs much attention. Most of the communities are unable to give the girls the needed protection to go to school. Girls have to walk long distances in order to access learning facilities which possess a serious risk as they can be victims of harassments and other kinds of violence as they move from home to school or vice versa.

8.6.2 Men and Boys

Gender norms play a very important role as boys are taken back to their traditional roles at a very young and crucial age to meet the family's needs. For the boys, puberty is usually the point when they are requested to work in and outside the home to contribute to the family's livelihood.

8.6.3 Youths

Societal norms dictate that the youthful age is time for girls to bare children hence when they reach a certain age; the girls are removed from the learning environment for purposes of marriage as it is belived that the joining of the two families will better the family statue. The current policies do not adequately protect youthful girls from being married and neglecting school.

8.6.4 Disabled

Inadequate legislation and lack of policies that support the disabled to have access to all kinds of schools is still a serious issue. The majority of the schools have been designed in such a way that it is inaccessible for people living with a disability.

8.6.5 HIV/AIDS

Education plays a very important role in shaping the lives of the people especially the children and young adults .HIV increases the gender disparities that already exist in society. Discrimination is one of the major factors that discourage HIV infected children from attending school.

8.7 Issues statements and assessments of external factors contributing to the issues.

Issues Statements

- ✦ The contribution of the private sector entities towards the education sector is barely noticeable in the district.
- ✦ An analysis of the school types in Sikongo District indicates that 29% of the schools fall in the community schools category.
- ✦ A comparison of the ideal pupil –desk ratio to the current pupil to desk ratio for all levels of schooling indicates that there is inadequate desk facility in the district.
- ✦ An analysis of the pupil to classroom ratio is indicating that there is a huge deficit of classrooms in the district.
- ✦ An analysis of the enrolment for the last three (3) years indicates that there is a sharp increase of learners in schools situated within Sikongo District.
- ✦ An analysis of the submission obtained from the public participation, it has been observed that the approach towards infrastructure development in the district has adopted the scatter method of allocation of resources.

Summary of core issues

- ✦ An analysis of the pupil to classroom ratio is indicating that there is a huge deficit of classrooms in the district.

9 Communication and Information Sector

9.1 Implementation of Key Government Priorities

9.1.1 Review of the Eighth National Development Plan 2022 -2026

During the plan period, the Mass Communications sector in collaboration with other sectors will employ several strategies to ensure that efforts are working towards attainment of Zambia's Vision 2030 at a local level. These strategies include strengthen transparency and accountability mechanisms, media reforms and strengthen national data and information systems

9.1.2 Review of the National Postal Policy 2021 -2031

The information and communication sector is a policy that fosters the ideology of citizens having easy access to efficient postal services. In addition to promoting national cohesion and essential infrastructure for the expansion of industry and commerce. This policy is premised on the knowledge that postal systems are critical in facilitating growth and development of the economy as well as the efficient provision of various social services. Therefore strategies such as modernise the postal sector in order to make it responsive to the aspiration of the Consumer, Promotion of access to postal services for all ,enhancement of the competitiveness in the sector in order to increase efficiency in service delivery and enhancement of human and technical capacity in the postal sector

9.1.3 Implementation of Plans and strategies

Table 25 : Strategies and Plans

S/N	Plans and Strategies	Implemented Programs
1	Strengthen National Data and Information Systems	One of the policies that is in effect in Sikongo is the strengthening of national data and information systems. The focus has been on telecommunication infrastructure development. Communication challenges have been rife in Sikongo District for a very long time hence the upgrade of the network connectivity from 2G bandwidth to 3G bandwidth has improved communication systems in the district.

(Source: Eighth National Development Plan 2022-2026)

9.2 Assessment of the existing state of development

9.2.1 Overall Performance of the Communication Sector

The communication sector is one of the critical sector for nations and enables operation of all businesses and governments across all other critical infrastructure. It provides the interconnection among the national and global entities by using different types of mediums like wired, terrestrial, satellite and wireless transmission systems while faster and more efficient processing of information provides businesses with the competitive advantage necessary for today's market ,direct access to key business values ,intelligent communication platforms and strong management potential depending on the current capacity of the system. In Sikongo District, the communication sector is extremely important especially that the wards are wide spread.

With a population of 59,670, Sikongo District only has seven mobile network telecommunication towers erected in various areas as indicated in the Table 26 below. Out of the seven erected towers, five are fully operational while one is ineffective as it is currently operating in a dilapidated state and the seventh is non-operational as it is not yet commissioned. Of the seven towers, five offer mobile data services with two operating at 3G internet network and three operating at 2G whose locations are indicated in table 26 below.

All the Network Towers belong to one service provider, Zambia Telecommunications Corporation (ZAMTEL), though residents of the district express interest in having other service providers to be present in the District.

Table 26: Service Providers in Sikongo

Service Provider	Exact Location of Tower	Ward	No. of Towers	Condition of Tower	Quality of Data Service of Tower
ZAMTEL	Lueti Primary School	Lueti	1	Effective and Functioning	2G
	Sikushi Primary School	Malamo	1	Effective and Functioning	2G
	Sikongo Day Secondary School	Maala	1	Effective and Functioning	3G

Service Providers in Sikongo

Service Provider	Exact Location of Tower	Ward	No. of Towers	Condition of Tower	Quality of Data Service of Tower
Zamtel	Ngombe Primary School	Liumena	1	Effective and Functioning	3G
	Nyengo Day Secondary School	Lwambi	1	Ineffective but Functioning	Nil
	Kaluwe Primary School	Nengu	1	Not Commissioned	2G
	Simbu Primary School	Lueti	1	Effective and Functioning	2G

(Source: Sikongo IDP Team)

Status of the Television and Radio Signal Service Provision

The District, does not have any terrestrial radio and television signal but the same can however be accessed via Digital Satellite Service. Some residents do however subscribe to Digital Satellite Services and service providers present in the district include; DSTv, Topster and Muvi TV. Plans however are underway to establish a Radio Station once the Independence Broadcasting Authority gives Sikongo a Public Radio frequency.

9.2.2 Assessment of the availability of services relevant to the sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities.

The communication sector in Sikongo District offers a number of services to the various communities such as voice, video, telephone and internet. The services offered are essential to the day to day activities as they offer efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery. Though the services are available in the district, they do not cater for all the communities in the district, certain communities are privileged to have the services within their vicinity while other communities do not have the services. Currently, services offered by the communication sector cater for communities in Nengu ward, Mutala ward, Mwenyi ward, Maala ward, Liumena ward ,

Malamo ward and Lueti ward . Communication services are still lacking in Lwambi ward, Lubuta ward , Natalui ward, Licha ward , Tuuwa ward , Malamo ward and Ngumbele ward.

9.2.3 Assessment of the quality of services compared to key indicators of performance and historic performance and identification of shortfalls.

The performance of the communication sector in the past was considered extremely poor as most communities in Sikongo District were lacking services that the communication sector had to offer. The poor performance of the communication sector is greatly attributed to the inadequate communication infrastructure in the district. The available infrastructure could not cater for the majority of the communities in the district. The current statuses of the services being offered by the communication sector are as follows;

Table 27: Communication Services offered in Sikongo District

S/N	Service	Key Performance Indicator	Shortfalls
1	Voice calls	Clear	Voice calls are generally clear but have lapses at times. Introduction of consistency of clarity is needed to voice calls
2	Video	Clear	Video communication is generally blurred and needs to be improved.
3	Internet	5G	Internet connectivity is generally still poor as the district only has 2G and 3G.
4	SMS	2 Seconds	Generally the services is available but has a delay period in sending messages
5	Radio	Clear	The necessary infrastructure is unavailable in the district.
6	Television	Clear	The district has no transmission station

(Source: Sikongo IDP Team)

9.3 Assessment of the existing state of development based on issues arising from community and stakeholder consultations.

9.3.1 Issues from public participation process relating to the overall performance of the sector.

During the consultative engagements, the general view of the performance of the communication sector in the district was still poor in terms of the number of towers and connectivity in general. Most of the areas did not have network connectivity and the areas where there is network connectivity; the broadband width is not strong.

9.3.2 Issues from public participation process relating to the availability of services in the sector.

The consultative meetings held highlighted a number of issues with regards to communication in the district. The first issue was the unavailability of network coverage in Lwambi, Natalui, Licha Tuuwa, Lumbamba and Ngumbele wards. This is because of the unavailability of network towers to relay the network connectivity. The second issue was that areas such as Nengu ward, Mutala ward, Mwenyi ward, Maala ward, Liumena ward, Malamo ward and Lueti ward had fairly good network connectivity though the strength of the network connectivity was still very poor.

9.3.3 Issues from public participation process relating to the quality of services.

It was highlighted that the quality of the services offered under the communication sector in Sikongo District were in three parts that is internet connectivity, SMS and Calling. In terms of internet connectivity , the majority of the areas were still experiencing 2G network while currently the recommended broadband width is 3G and 4G hence the internet connectivity in the district is relatively slower. In terms of SMS in certain areas of the district ,SMS communication is a challenge hence people have to move for hours from their homes to areas where the network is better in order to access messages which results in time wastage. Coming to the calling services, it was mentioned that calls were failing to reach people in certain areas such as Ngumbele who are far from the towers.

9.4 Assessment of the impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years.

9.4.1 Quantify future demand for services and facilities based on the estimates of population change.

If the population growth rate remains constant at 2.3%, then it can be estimated that demand for mobile network services would as tabulated in the table below.

Table 28: Mobile Data Demand

Demand for Mobile Voice/Data as at 2010 Census Data for adult population (18+)	Demand for Mobile Voice/Data as at 2022 Census Data for adult population (18+)	Projected Demand if current population growth rate remains almost Constant
20,072	24689	30368

(Source : Sikongo IDP Team)

9.4.2 Identification of communities where growth will occur and needs analysis for future services and facilities.

Among the communities that are expected to have a high population growth rate include; Situlu of Licha Ward, Sikongo Central Business District in Maala ward and Nanda in Lwambi ward. These mentioned places above are estimated to have a high population growth due to the increase in the Social- economic activities, increased agricultural activities as in the case of Nanda which is an agricultural centre hub due to the improved agriculture mechanisms and Situlu being a bordering town where most cross-border trade transactions will occur to the presumed establishment of a one stop border post with Angola. Therefore, Communication services that will be on higher demand will include; better internet connectivity (i.e., 3G or better), clear voice mobile service and a mass media such as a radio station.

9.4.3 Assessment of the likely impact of on-going and committed investment and development programmes on land use and population distribution patterns.

One of the committed investments under the communication sector is the construction of a radio station. It is an investment that has the potential of changing the land use patterns and population distribution in Sikongo District. The radio station will be stationed in Maala ward hence it is expected that the majority of the people will migrate and settle in Maala ward in order to have access to the radio frequency. An increase in population in Maala ward and surrounding wards

will lead to the conversion of agricultural land to residential areas for people to be able to build settlements.

9.5 Analysis of impact of environment and climate change.

9.5.1 Impact of development trends in the sector on the environment and climate change

Sikongo District is in its developmental stages. The current focus is on communication infrastructure development. The infrastructure being built demands that land is made available where the infrastructure will be placed, this leads to the cutting down of trees and shrubs on pieces of land to make available land that will be utilised.

9.5.2 Impact of environmental and climate change issues on the sector

The availability of communication infrastructure has made it possible for the communication of climate information to various communities in the district so that they can use the information to prepare themselves. Sikongo District is well known for rice farming which is dependent on the availability of rains hence the communication sector has made it possible for the farmers in the various communities to be able to determine when to farm based on the climatic data communicated to them.

9.6 Issues statement and assessment of external factors contributing to the issues.

- ✚ Fifty percent (50%) of the communities in Sikongo District has no access to communication services provided in the district.
- ✚ The majority of people in the district have to walk for more than 15 kilometers to access communication services in the district.
- ✚ The district lacks mass communication infrastructure such as television and radio.

9.6.1.1 Summary of core issues

- ✚ Fifty percent (50%) of the communities in Sikongo District has no access to communication services provided in the district.

10 Energy Sector

10.1 Key Government Priorities

10.1.1 Review of the Eighth National Development Plan 2022 -2026 and the implementation at Local Level

The Eighth National Development Plan has outlined the plan of implementation for the period 2022 to 2026 and the following strategies and plans have been adopted. Enhancement of the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity and the management of petroleum products

10.1.2 Review of the National Energy Policy 2019

The overall objective of the NEP 2019 is to achieve an overall energy resources utilization to meet the needs of the people at the lowest economic, financial, social, environmental and opportunity cost hence objectives such as promotion of efficient energy resources in order to conserve natural resources for the benefit of future generations, promotion of sustainable exploitation of alternative energy to wood fuel resources in order to increase social economic development.

10.1.3 Implementation of Plans and Strategies

10.1.3.1 Expansion of transmission and distribution capacity.

One of the strategies that have been implemented in the district is the expansion of transmission and distribution capacity in order to increase access to electricity. A number of households have been connected to the national electricity grid especially government owned institutions. In addition, all schools such as Malondo Primary School, Ngombe Primary School that are within 5 Km radius from the Kalabo–Sikongo Road have been electrified in a bid to expand the transmission and distribution capacity.

10.2 Assessment of the existing state of development

10.2.1 Assessment of the overall performance of the District.

Sikongo District is coming from a place where only solar energy and unsustainable sources of energy such as charcoal were the predominant sources of energy. The expansion of the electricity

distribution and transmission capacity from Kalabo to Sikongo has greatly changed the landscape of economic development in the district. Businesses that require electricity have begun mushrooming and houses are being electrified leading to increase in employment opportunities for the local people. A reduction in the cutting of trees is evident due to the slow pace of depletion of the forest areas. This is so simply because the introduction of the national electricity grid in the district has given people an alternative source of energy. Generally, a conclusion can be made that the energy sector is slowly increasing its influence in the district.

10.2.2 Assessment of the availability of services to the sector and identification of communities lacking access to back services and facilities.

Development in general is accelerated by the energy sector as it provides the necessary environment for the provision of energy needed to foster industrialization in the district. The abundant presence of energy in the district can lead to mass production of goods and services needed in the district as well as in the neighboring towns such as Kalabo and Mongu.

Sikongo District is currently connected to the national grid with the connectivity rate of 3 percent as most structures have not yet been connected to the national grid. Essential buildings in the district such as governmental departments, school boarding and main health post are already connected to the national grid.

Another source of energy for the local communities is the utilization of solar energy as the area receives abundant sun rays to allow the proper function of solar systems in the district. Some cardinal infrastructure such as schools and health posts are currently benefiting from solar energy.

The majority of the communities in the district are still relying on charcoal and firewood as a source of energy. This predicament is supported by the presence of abundant trees that are suitable for charcoal burning. Most of the homes in the district are currently relying on charcoal for their cooking needs.

On the other hand, the district currently has no filling station for the supply of fossil fuels hence motorists have to travel up to Mongu to acquire the needed gas for their vehicles. This

predicament has greatly impacted the local communities in terms of transportation cost as they are generally high.

10.2.3 Assessment of the quality of services compared to key indicators of performance and Historic performance and Identification of shortfalls.

The use of energy in the district has been key towards fostering economic development. Importance is therefore attached towards managing the available energy resources in the district. Over the years, energy emanating from biomass has been utilised vigorously. The cutting down of trees has been the most common activity as the wood is utilised as the source of energy. Over the recent past, a shift has been seen with regards to the energy sector. Much emphasis is being placed on the use of sustainable energy sources in order to safeguard the environment. The most common energy sources in the district are wood fuel, solar energy and hydro-electric energy. The performance of the district with regards to quality management in the energy sector is as follows:

Table 29 : Alternative Sources of Energy

S/N	DESCRIPTION	2000	2010	2020	2023
1	Commonly used alternative source of Energy	Wood fuel	Wood Fuel	Wood Fuel	Wood Fuel
				Solar Energy	Solar Energy
					Hydro-Electric Power

(Source: Sikongo IDP Team)

From Table 29 : It can be deduced that the introduction of alternative sources of energy has been gradual as by the year 2000, the district relied predominantly on wood fuel as a source of energy for home consumption ,as the years past, solar energy began to be utilised in homes as well as schools and health facilities. In the period between 2020 and 2023, the national grid infrastructure development had been expanded to Kalabo district. Gradually, the local people are transitioning to hydro electric energy because of the good optimum heat production per unit volume, easy transportation, less pollution and economical.

The National electricity grid has not reached all the areas in the district. Some areas still rely on wood fuel as their source of energy. Hydro electric energy is predominantly in Liumena ward and Maala ward as it runs along the Sikongo –Kalabo Road. Communities in wards such as Ngumbele ward, Lueti ward, Lumbamba ward, Malamo Ward, Tuuwa Ward, Mwenyi ward,

Mutala ward, Nengu ward, Lwambi Ward, Lubuta Ward, Natalui ward and Licha ward are still dependant on Wood fuel as their source of energy.

10.2.4 Assessment of the existing state of development based on issues arising from community and stakeholder consultations.

1.1.1 Issues from public participation process relating to the overall performance of the sector.

Comments during the public participation meetings indicated that the district was not performing well yet in terms of energy. The issue was raised that the majority of people stay in the outskirts or rural parts of Sikongo District and currently electricity grid is concentrated in Maala Ward and Liumena Ward.

10.2.5 Issues from Public Participation process relating to the availability of services in the sector and identification of communities lacking accessing to basic services and facilities.

Issues raised by the community during the public consultative meeting where related to the lack of electricity connectivity in most of the schools in the district. The absence of electricity meant that school going children cannot utilise the services that the school offers during the evening and also digital interventions that require energy.

A concern was also raised on the unavailability of power in most health posts hence compromising the quality of the services the health centre can provide. Certain services that require power cannot be attended to due to the lack of electricity connectivity. Furthermore, the community agreed that some health posts have equipment's for solar energy. The challenge being experienced is that most of the solar panels need constant rehabilitation.

10.2.6 Issues from public participation process relating to the quality of services.

A concern was raised during the public consultative meetings in which it was mentioned that only a limited number of households, schools and health posts were connected to the electricity grid. Households that are near the electricity grid have been connected while households, schools and health posts that are distant from the electricity grid are still depending on wood fuel as a source of energy.

10.3 Assessment of the impact of changes anticipated over the next 10 years.

10.3.1 Quantification of future demand for services and facilities based on the estimates of population change.

Rural electrification will be the focus of the district for the next 10 years as the majority of the people are situated in the rural parts of the district. Key government infrastructure such as schools, health facilities and staff houses will be prioritised. 76 schools and 16 health facilities in the district are not electrified hence certain services such as theatre cannot be offered. An increase in population is seen from 59640 to 78649 with a 91.3 percent % composition based in rural areas. The expansion of the electricity grid and solar energy will be directed towards the already existing schools and health facilities.

10.3.2 Identification of communities where growth will occur and where future services and facilities are likely to be needed.

The increase in population over the next 10 years will result in the increase in demand for electricity connection. Areas such as Nyengo area with a population increase from 5436 to 10456 over the next 10 years will demand for more household and industrial activities to be furnished with electricity. Nyengo area is commonly known for rice farming hence the majority of people are migrating from other areas to Nyengo area to settle for purposes of farming. Industrialisation of activities around Nyengo area will demand for the expansion of the electricity grid to the area.

Another area worth mentioning is Situlu border post which connects Zambia to Angola via Sikongo District. The establishment of a border post in the region will lead to the migration of people to Licha ward in order to stay near the border area for trade purposes. It is estimated that the population of Licha ward will increase from 6254 to 12342 over the next 10 years resulting in an increase in demand for energy. It is expected that the National Electricity Grid will be expanded by 28 Kilometres to the border area in Licha ward

10.3.3 Assessment of the likely impact of on-going and committed investment and development programmes on land use and population distribution patterns.

The strategy of expanding the electricity transmission and distribution in the district has led to investments that are demanding for the electrification of all government infrastructures within a 5 Kilometer radius from the main road. This investment has resulted in the electrification of Ngombe Primary School , Liumena Health Post, Liumena Primary School , Livestock camp and Malondo Primary School. An increase in population around the electrified infrastructure is evident as the enrolment levels have risen. The changes in the population dynamics have resulted in the cutting down of trees in order to have land for residential purposes.

10.4 Analysis of impact of environment and climate change

10.4.1 Impact of development trends in the sector on the environment and climate change.

Sikongo District is in the process of connecting infrastructure to the national electricity grid. This process demands the cutting of timber that is utilised as raw material. In addition, bush clearing is the norm of the day as land is required where the pylons will pass. The current developmental trends have an impact on the climatic condition of the area as it may lead to extreme temperatures being experienced in the region and also soil erosion during the rainy season as the soil is left bare.

10.4.2 Impact of environment and climate change issues on the sector.

The energy sector is vulnerable to a wide range of climate change impacts. An increase in temperature has a lot of effects in the region; firstly, the region is made suitable for solar energy which demands a lot of heat. It is likely that more household will venture into the purchase of solar equipment's.

Another impact worth mentioning is the disruption of energy supply. The national grid in the district depends on hydro power transmission , a rise in temperature leads to an increase in the evaporation of water in the water bodies that are needed for hydro power supply hence it is likely that disruptions in power supply will be felt due to less water in the water bodies to produce enough power.

10.5 Issues arising relating to gender groups and vulnerable groups.

10.5.1 Women and girls

Access to energy is a precondition for health, education and economic property. Lack of access to modern sources of energy in the district has serious impacts to the women and girls as they are the ones that have been given the roles of cooking for the family using firewood. Their health is compromised as they inhale the smoke coming from the firewood.

10.5.2 Men and Boys

Clean energy can be very transformative. The majority of people in Sikongo district are still relying on wood as a source of energy. This has massive implications on the men and boys as they are the ones that are given the roles of fetching the firewood that is needed by the family. Men and boys have to work long hours in the bush in a quest to find suitable wood for making fire for cooking.

10.6 Issues statements and assessment of external factors contributing to the issue.

1.1.2 Issues Statements

- ✚ Only a small percentage of infrastructure in the district are connected to the national electricity grid.
- ✚ The majority of the communities in the district rely on unsustainable sources of energy for home consumption.
- ✚ A focus on the settlement pattern for Sikongo District shows that the majority of the communities are scattered ushering in electricity connection issues.
- ✚ An observation of solar connected infrastructure in the district indicates that the majority of the solar installations are not functioning according to expectations.

Summary of Core issues

- ✚ Only a small percentage of infrastructures in the district are connected to the national electricity grid.
- ✚ The majority of the communities in the district rely on unsustainable sources of energy for home consumption.

11 Forestry Sector

11.1 Key Government Priorities

11.1.1 Review of the Eighth National Development Plan

1. Strengthen climate change adaptation
 - a. Sustainable land, water and forest management
2. Strengthen climate change mitigation
 - a. Sustainable forest management

11.1.2 Review of the National Forestry Policy

National Forestry policy aims at enhancing sustainable managements of the forest resources and simutenously meet the growing local needs for fuel wood, timber and non-wood forest products. Strategies such as ensuring the integrity, productivity and the developmental potential of the forest resources, adequate protection of forests by empowering local communities and promoting the development and use of wood ,non-wood forest products and service and the improvement of the role of forests in the provision of eco-system services and abatement of climate change.

11.1.3 Implementation status of Plans and Strategies

11.1.3.1 Ensure adequate protection of forests by empowering local communities and promoting the development and use of wood forests products and services.

The depletion of forests is always a concern as they are major contributors towards climate change mitigation. Therefore, the protection of the available forest is important to all stakeholders in the district. Efforts towards ensuring that the forests are protected can be witnessed through the regular maintenance of forest guard lines or fire breakers that involve the creation of boundary's that prevent bush fires from affecting the forests and also help in sensitizing the nearby communities on the boundary of the forests in order to prevent them from encroaching into the forests.

11.2 Assessment of the existing state of Development

11.2.1 Overall Performance of the District.

The epitome of the forestry sector in Sikongo District is governed by the six gazetted forests. The forests are composed of a variety of species of trees that have market value and have the potential of contributing economically in the district. For years, the forestry sector in the district

has been dormant but of recent, activity in terms of harvesting of trees such as rosewood has begun. The following table shows the production per metric tonnes.

Table 30: Timber Production

2020		2022	
NAME SPECIES	TIMBER PRODUCTION M ³ /YEAR	NAME SPECIES	TIMBER PRODUCTION M ³ /YEAR
Rosewood	2,844.45	Rosewood	5,328
Total	2,844.45m³		5,328m³

(Source: Forestry Department, Sikongo)

From the table, it is evident that timber production in the district is on the rise as in a period of two years, the production of timber has doubled from 2844.45 m³ to 5,328 m³. This simply shows the demand for timber production in the district as it is transported to Kalabo for further processing.

11.2.2 Assessment of the availability of services relevant to the sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities.

The forestry sector in the district has been recognized. The Department of Forestry has been stationed in the district to oversee all forestry related matters in the district .The Department is led by the District Forestry Officer. The department takes much focus in ensuring that the available forests in the districts are sustainably utilized to prevent extinction and depletion of tree stocks in the district. Forests are vulnerable simply because the majority of people or communities first priority as a source of energy are the tree stocks in the various forests in the district.

Forests are an integral part of the economy of Sikongo District as it provides a wide range of production inputs or raw materials such as food, environmental goods, wood fuel, medicines and building materials. The district has six (6) designated forests namely Sikundu local forests, Nyungu local forest, Lilundu local forests, Mumbo local forests, Simuhange local forests and Mateya local forests. The forests are located in various wards that is Lubuta, Maala, Lumbamba, Tuuwa and |Lueti Wards.

The available forests in the district are heavily harvested in an attempt to acquire the highest quality of timber for markets in Kalabo and Mongu district. It is important to ensure that the

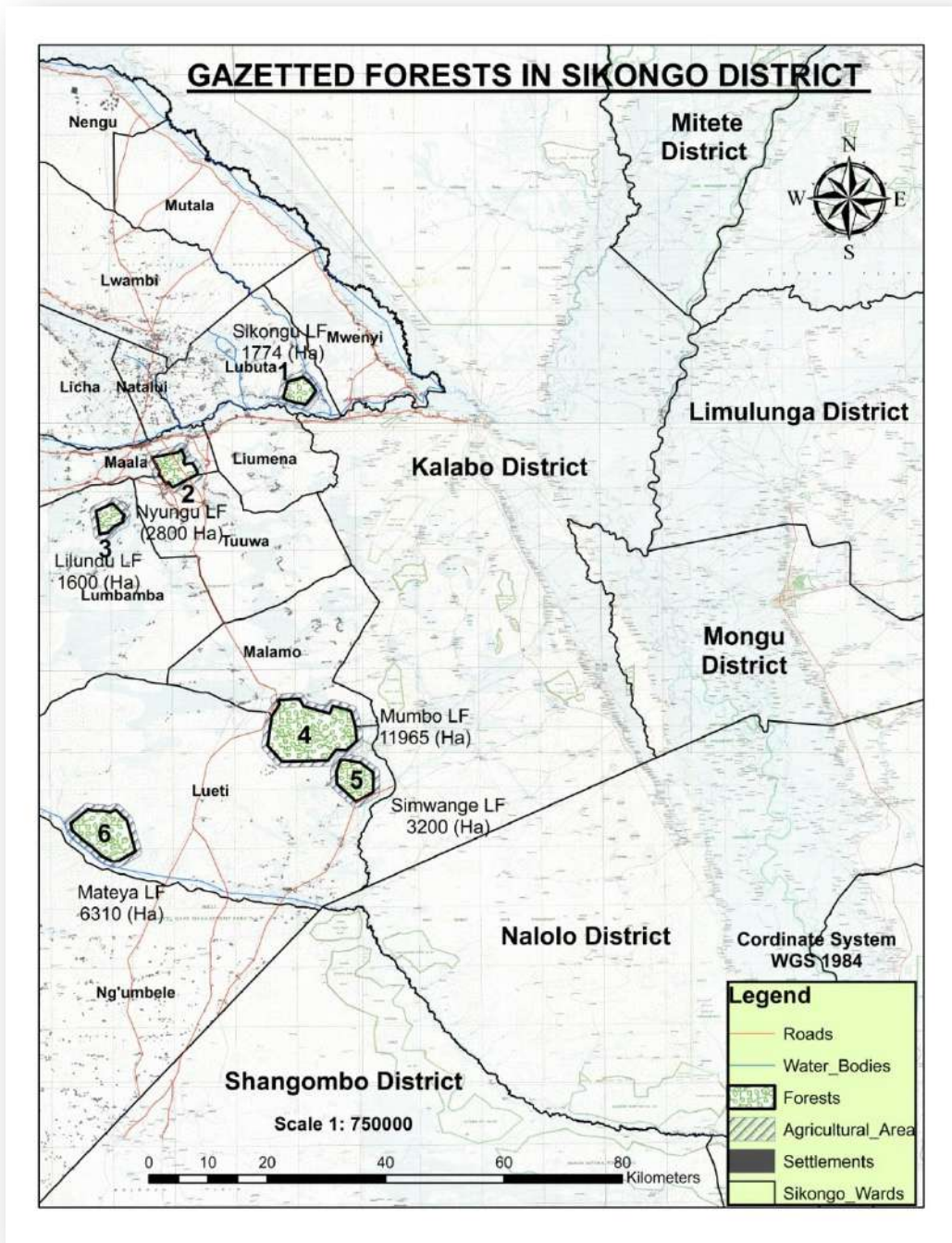
forests are managed sustainably as one of the most pronounced economic activity in the district is attached to the forests and that is timber harvesting. The sustainable harvesting of timber will create a suitable environment for job creation for the local communities leading to an increase in the living standards of the people.

Table 31: Forests in Sikongo District

S/N	Forest	No	Area	Chiefdom	Ward	Trees	Distance
1	Nyungu LF	P356	2800	Kaonga	Maala	Guibortia Coleosperma (Muzauli)	0.2 Km
2	Lilundu LF	P367	1600	Kaonga	Maala	Baiakile Plurigunga (Mkusi)	14 Km
3	Sikundu LF	P372	1774	Kaonga	Maala	Ptercarpus angolensis (Mukwa)	35 Km
4	Lwangondo LF	P389	2040	Kaonga	Maala	Ptercarpus angolensis (Mukwa)	14Km
5	Mashefu LF	Not gazette	4837	Muluti	Lueti	Swatzia madascariensis (Ndale)	60 Km
6	Kaande LF	P281	3090	Muluti	Lueti	Diploryncus condocarpon	100Km
7	Simwange South LF	P372	3200	Malala	Lueti	Buikia Africana	70 Km
8	Mateya LF	P280	6310	Muluti	Malamo	Buikia Africana	85Km
	Total Area		20814 ha				

(Source : Forestry Department ,Sikongo)

Figure 17 : Gazetted forests in Sikongo District



(Source: Forestry Department, Sikongo)

11.2.3 Issues from public Participation process relating to the overall performance of the sector.

Engagement meetings were held with the various stakeholders and their view of the overall performance of the forestry sector is that the sector is performing moderately though efforts need to be placed towards the establishment of community resource boards to assist protect the available forests.

11.2.4 Issues from public participation process relating to the availability of services in the sector.

During the public engagement meetings held within the district. The issue of inadequate man power to safeguard the forest was raised. The community bemoaned the rampant illegal cutting down of trees. The district currently has no forest guards to guard the forest from illegal activities such as the cutting down of timber. The community sited Mumbo Local forest as one of the forests that does not have forest guards.

11.2.5 Issues from public participation process relating to the quality of services.

During the public engagement meetings the community raised an issue of the quality of services. They mentioned that there was need to establish community resource boards that will look after the forests as the district only has one forest officer who is not able to look after all the designated forests in the district. Routine check-up are not frequently conducted due to inadequate resources to enable the activity to be a success.

11.3 Analysis of impact of environment and climate change.

11.3.1 Impact of development trends in the sector on the environment and climate change.

Development does not take place in a vacuum. It is always anchored on some base. As development takes place certain environmental components are disturbed or destroyed to pave way to other planned undertakings such as road construction, way leave clearing, airports, school infrastructure and housing projects. Therefore development will have impacts on the environment as follows

11.3.1.1 Deforestation

Sikongo District is rich with trees that are suitable for the manufacture of furniture, poles and many other products. Timber harvesting in the district has become prominent. An area such as Lulangunyi has become known for timber harvesting. The harvesting process has led to the

cutting down of essential trees needed for transpiration leading to less rainfall in the areas. Furthermore, the cutting down of trees has left the land bare and very vulnerable to soil erosion.

11.3.1.2 Population Growth

Development has a force to pull people closer to where development is taking place. Population growth will have an effect on the forests and environment as environmental interactions will increase through illegal forest resource exploitation and trade. Population growth will lead to habitat destruction thereby displacing animals that are situated in the forests. Furthermore, more land for unplanned settlements will have to be secured by clearing some forest land hence impacting the environment negatively.

11.3.2 Impact of environmental and climate change issues on the sector.

The forestry sector in Sikongo District has a lot of potential. The region is endowed with numerous trees that can be used to manufacture products. Climatic change poses a number of hazards to the forestry sector in the district. One of the hazards is drought. The presence of drought in the region leads to challenges in the growth of the trees due to less water consumption by the trees leading to the death of most of the trees and drying up of leaves that are needed for transpiration.

The forestry sector is a source of food, the majority of the communities in the district. The lack of rainfall simply means that the forests will not bare any fruits that are a source of food for the communities. The lack of food eventually leads to hunger.

11.4 Issues statements and assessment of external factors contributing to the issues.

11.4.1 Issues Statements

- ✚ An analysis of the vegetation cover indicates that the size of the forests have been shrinking in size.
- ✚ A focus on forest protection indicates that community participation in the protection of forests in the district is very minimal.

12 Housing Sector

12.1 Key Government Priorities

12.1.1 Review of the eighth National Development Plan

The Eighth National Development Plan outlines some of the key strategies and plans that will be utilized during the period 2022 to 2026 .For purposes of ensuring that the housing sector thrives and the dream of affordable housing for all is achieved .Some of the strategies adopted include strengthening of land management and administration, improvement of agriculture production and productivity and increasing access to decent and affordable housing sector.

12.1.2 Review of the 1996 Housing Policy Zambia

In order to ensure that the formulated housing policy attains it's intended goal of providing affordable housing for all the income groups in the country. It focuses on objectives such as allocation of a minimum of 15 percent of the national and budget towards housing to support a sustainable housing development programme, encouraging the production and use of local and affordable building materials, and the preparation of a national implementation strategy.

12.2 Assessment of the existing state of development.

12.2.1 Assessment of the overall performance of the district.

The housing sector in Sikongo District is still in its infant stages. The delimitation of Sikongo Constituency from Kalabo District to create Sikongo District has greatly increased the pace at which housing development is taking place. This is so simply because of the movement of the administrative centre from Kalabo to Sikongo has tremendously increased the migration and movement of people to Sikongo which has led to increase in population in the district. Increase in population in the district translates to an increase in settlements.

Generally, the performance of the housing sector in the district is still very poor as the majority of the housing structures are made of mud and pole housing rather than standardised materials such as block work. Gradual replacement of mud and pole structures to standardised housing structures is currently taking place through various interventions both from the Government and the Private Sector.

12.2.2 Assessment of the availability of services relevant to this sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities.

The availability of housing services in Sikongo District is crucial to sustainable and economic development of the district as housing services bring a number of benefits to the district. Firstly, the housing services encourages the business community from other areas to come and trade from Sikongo District simply because they have housing services available that they could utilise while staying in the district. Sikongo District is well known for rice and fish trading. Secondly, the availability of housing services provides an opportunity for more technocrats to stay in Sikongo District. Technocrats such as teachers, health personnel, veterinary officers and agriculturists are essential to the development of the district hence the availability of housing services makes it possible for technocrats to settle within the district.

Housing services in Sikongo District can generally be categorised into two that is urban housing services and rural housing services.

Urban Housing Services

Urban housing services in Sikongo District are found in Maala ward which holds the administrative center. Urban housing services are in two parts that is the formal and informal housing services. The informal housing services are made of less durable materials that are locally fetched. The materials used to construct the housing structures are easily available at a low cost. The majority of the housing structures can generally be considered informal housing structures that are slowly being replaced by formal housing structures. The development of the district has increased the demand for formal housing with properly planned roads and availability of clean and safe drinking water thereby replacing the characteristics of informal housing such as the use of unprotected wells of water, poor accessibility and higher health risks.

Figure 18 : Urban Housing Structure in Sikongo District



(Source: STC, 2023)

Rural Housing Services

Rural housing is mainly comprised of houses made from locally available building materials that are less durable compared to standardised building materials. Though the majority of the houses in the rural part of the district are made of mud and pole, a number of standard houses can be sited especially in schools and health facilities. Currently, rural housing is generally characterised by insufficient support infrastructure such as water and sanitation, energy, health, education and other economic and social amenities. These deficiencies can be attributed to the type of settlements that exist in the district as the majority of the settlements have adopted the dispersion model which makes service delivery very expensive and difficult. In addition, the cost attached to the construction of a standardised house hinders most people in the rural areas from considering constructing a standard house.

Figure 19 : Rural Housing Structures in Sikongo District



(Source: STC, 2023)

Land for Housing

The projected housing deficit of 11 000 -12 000 housing unit that are required to be built before 2034 demand the availability of land. The district currently has land for both urban housing and rural housing though the majority of the land required is associated with rural housing. In spite of requiring less land compared to rural areas, urban areas are more critical due to migration of people from rural areas to urban areas in search for economic opportunities. This predicament puts more pressure on the available land in urban areas hence the district has developed land banks for housing development.

12.2.3 1 Assessment of the quality of services relevant to this sector compared to key indicators of performance and Historic performance and identification of shortfalls.

Historically, the performance of Sikongo District in terms of housing structures or services was very poor. This can be attributed to the locational disadvantage that the district possessed before it was delimited from Kalabo District as the distance from the administrative center to Sikongo District posed a challenge in terms of service delivery. The delimitation of the district to form Sikongo District has greatly increased housing service delivery.

The quality of housing services in Sikongo District can generally be categorised as below par as the majority of the housing structures both in the rural outskirts and urban areas are constructed using locally available materials that are less durable. Mud and pole housing structures are currently serving a purpose of ensuring that all the people are housed but the quality of services offered by the current housing units are not to standard. As the district grows the mushrooming of standardised structures can be seen especially in the urban area of Maala ward.

Though housing provision in the district is moving in the positive direction, shortfalls can be seen in both the urban and rural setup. Schools and health facilities in the rural outskirts do not have decent housing to support the health as well as the teaching personnel stationed in the wards.

12.3 Assessment of the existing state of development based on issues arising from community stakeholder consultations.

12.3.1 Issues from public participation process relating to the overall performance of the sector.

The observations made by the various stakeholders in the district with regards to the performance of the housing sector is that the housing sector is still in the infant stages as only a small percentage of houses were made of block work. The majority of the working staff in the district are being housed in mud and pole structures.

12.3.2 Issues from public participation process relating to the availability of services in the sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities.

Issues relating to the availability of housing services were raised. Firstly the issue of inadequate housing structures for teachers and health personnel in the rural outskirts of Sikongo. Some facilities are not yet open simply because there are no housing structures for the working staff and the available housing structures are constructed using mud and pole that have a short life span hence leading to a loss of funds as after 3 to 5 years the housing structures become dilapidated.

12.3.3 Issues from public participation process relating to the quality of services.

Issues related to quality were emphasised during the public consultative meetings. The majority of the participants were of the view that the construction of mud and pole houses was a health

hazard as the structure could easily collapse. A number of materials utilised attract the presence of unwanted living organisms in the housing facilities.

12.4 Assessment of the impact of changes anticipated over the next 10 years.

12.4.1 Quantification of future demand for services and facilities based on the estimates of population change.

According to the 2010 National Population and Housing Census, Zambia produces about 73000 housing units per year of which only 40% meets minimum requirements for health and sanitation in accordance to the Zambia Public Health Act. Putting in consideration the required demographics such as the population of 59640 in Sikongo District, current housing stock, housing production rate and quality characteristics. Sikongo District has a housing deficit that ranges between 11000 to 12000 housing units. The housing challenge is most pronounced among low income groups who are the majority in the district. The current housing stock is far less than what is required in the district in order to reduce the deficit. On approximation about 1100 housing units would have to be built annually till 2034 to cater for the housing deficit. The current housing supply is evident through the mushrooming of a number of mud and pole housing units. This is so because of the readily available building materials present in the district.

12.4.2 Identification of communities where growth will occur and where future services and facilities are likely to be needed.

Four growth points can easily be seen in the district where growth is likely to occur that is along the stretch of the Luanginga River covering Nengu , Mwenyi and Mutala ward, Nyengo area ,Maala ward and Lueti ward.

Stretch of the Luanginga River

It is expected that housing demand along the stretch of the Luanginga river will be more this is so simply because the Luanginga river offers an economic benefit through transportation of goods to the market and fish trading hence people are gradually moving towards the stretch of the Luanginga river to an increase in population and demand for essential services such as health facilities and schools.

Nyengo Area in Lwambi Ward

A nuclei model of settlement can be seen around Nyengo area. The area is commonly known for rice this is so due to the fertile plains that surround the area as they are very suitable for rice farming. A nuclei settlement can be seen developing from the movement of people from other areas to Nyengo area. In the year 2010, the population of the area was 2345 and over the past 10 years the population of the area has risen to 5276 due to the trade benefits that the area offers.

Maala Ward

Maala ward hosts the administrative hub of the district and the main access to the district that is the Kalabo-Angola –Sikongo Road. The majority of the people want to stay near the Central Business District due to the economic advantage that it offers. Goods can easily be transported out of the district to the market due to the availability of a proper transportation system. Growth is expected to occur around the Central Business District of Sikongo leading to a demand on housing services in the area.

Lueti Ward

Lueti ward holds one of the communication towers present in the district as not all areas have network connectivity. The movement of people is seen from the outskirts to Lueti ward for purposes of connectivity. The resulting event demand for the establishment of housing infrastructure to house the people.

12.4.3 Assessment of the likely impact of on-going and committed investment and development programmes on land use and population distribution patterns.

The district has a number of on-going investments in relation to housing. The construction of the administration block plays a significant role in the district as it has the potential of ensuring that all the key government personnel required in the district are housed in the district due to the availability of office space. The construction of the administrative block acts as a pull factor as people will want to stay near the administrative block. It is expected that a nuclei type of settlement will develop around the administrative centre.

The construction of houses in the district has the potential of changing the landscape of the district. Currently two housing projects that is the ten (10) high cost houses and twenty (20)

medium cost houses are being built to house essential personnel in the district. The availability of the housing structures has the potential of triggering the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas. An increase in population will demand the conversion of nearby agricultural land to residential and commercial land for purposes of constructing more houses and commercial buildings.

12.5 Analysis of impact of environment and climate change

12.5.1 Impact of development trends in the sector on the environment and climate change.

Sikongo District is one of the newly created districts in Zambia. It was delimited in the year 2013 from Kalabo District. Due to its location as one of the constituencies for Kalabo District, service delivery was a challenge especially with relation to housing in both rural and peri-urban areas of Sikongo District. During the period from 2013 to 2022, there has been an increase in housing activities in the district due to population increase. Construction of mud and pole houses demands the cutting down of trees from the environment which act as building materials. The land where the trees have been cut is left bare hence subjecting the land to erosion during the rainy season and also easy soil movement due to the winds.

The housing sector also demands the use of soil hence soil is obtained from various places to be used for housing purposes. The process of obtaining the soil leaves the land bare and destroys the living organisms in the soil. In addition as the demand for housing increases in the district so does the demand for land to place the housing structures. This has led to the clearing of large pieces of land to create the much needed land for housing purposes in the process, trees and plants are cut down from the environment.

12.5.2 Impact of environmental and climate change issues on the sector.

The housing sector in Sikongo District is affected by climatic hazards. One of them is strong wind that affects the housing sector as the roofs of housing structures are being blown off. This simply means that there is an increase in the cost attached to the housing structures as the roof has to be replaced every time it is blown off. A climatic hazard such as a rise in temperature in the region has led to the rise in temperatures in the housing structures resulting in the need to buy equipment's such as air conditioners hence increasing the cost of construction of housing structures.

12.6 Issues arising relating to gender groups and vulnerable groups

12.6.1 Women and Girls

Women and girls are limited in the housing sector. The roles and responsibilities allocated to them prevent them from owning houses as culture dictates that women and girls are to spend their time cleaning the houses and not constructing them. Responsibilities such as the cutting down of poles and reeds in the bush are said to be men's jobs hence limiting the involvement of women and girls contribution towards the housing sector

12.6.2 Men and Boys

The housing sector is very demanding. The majority of the work that is to be conducted has been solely left to the men and boys as cultural beliefs state that works of such nature such as construction works involving the building of housing structures is work for men only. Cultural norms that are attached to the housing sector puts a burden on the men and boys. The sector is one that is capable of accommodating all gender.

12.6.3 Youths

The housing sector is believed to be a sector that demands the active participation of the youths. Societal thoughts dictate that since the youths are still energetic, it is their responsibility to ensure that works under the construction sector are executed by them despite limitations in financial capacity or resources. This ideology puts a burden on the youths.

12.6.4 Disabled

The housing sector has the potential of accommodating a diverse group of people. One particular sector is neglected and that is the disabled as they are seen as not having the physical capacity to participate in the housing sector hence participation is limited. Works given to the differently abled persons are works that are of minor significance in the housing sector.

12.6.5 HIV/AIDS

People living with HIV/AIDS have the potential of contributing massively to the housing sector. The challenge that is hindering their positive contribution is attributed to discrimination due to their status. It is believed that they are not able to handle the major works of housing works due to their status hence they are side-lined from being involved in the sector.

12.7 Issues statements and assessment of external factors contributing to the issues.

12.7.1 Issues Statement

- ✦ An observation of the housing structures in the district indicates that the majority of the housing structures are made of traditional non-standardized materials
- ✦ Analyses of the various patterns of settlement in the district show that the most common settlement pattern is the scattered approach.
- ✦ 95percent (%) of the key infrastructure projects have taken more than 5 years as there contract period compared to the standard 3 months acceptable construction.

12.7.2 Summary of Core issues

- ✦ An observation of the housing structures in the district indicates that the majority of the housing structures are made of traditional non-standardized materials

13 Livestock and Fisheries Sector

13.1 Implementation of Key Government Priorities

13.1.1 Review of the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP)

The Eighth National Development Plan advocates for interventions in fisheries and livestock sector through the promotion of investment in the sector. Identified strategies for implementation include improvement of agriculture and productivity, promotion of value addition and manufacturing and promotion of applied research and development.

13.1.2 Review of the National Livestock Development Policy Implementation Plan 2020 - 2024

The livestock development programmes in Sikongo District are being implemented within the framework of the implementation plan of the National Livestock Development Policy. Identified strategies, plans and policies for implementation include the promotion of sustainable livestock production and productivity, promotion of established standards and quality of livestock, livestock productions and by products and strengthening of livestock research and development.

13.1.3 Implementation of existing Plans and Strategies

Veterinary services in the district are of great importance. Their mandate ensures that livestock and fisheries development in the district flourishes and contributes to the gross domestic products of the country at large. In order to ensure the smooth execution of duties in the district ,various interventions have been put in place . The following table gives details to the current state of service delivery in the district.

Table 32: State of Service Delivery in Sikongo District

PROGRAM	STATUS/POTENTIAL	WAY FORWARD
Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 06 Veterinary/Livestock Camps Operational• 07 Staff houses (Condition: 01 good, 01 fair and 05 bad),• 102,534.25ha land area for pasture,• Sikongo has 5,342 livestock farmers (M- 3,739, F- 1,603, HH).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rehabilitation/construction of camp houses• Construction of Livestock service centers with provision of spray race in each ward.• Construction of livestock breeding centers in liumena ward and lueti ward

State of Service Delivery in Sikongo District (Continued)

PROGRAM	STATUS/POTENTIAL	WAY FORWARD
Agricultural Mechanization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 solar incubators have donated to some farmer groups but under utilized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More support should be given to farmers in terms of training
Agribusiness development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market linkages and trade facilitation are poor due to poor road network • The District has no abattoir therefore almost all cattle produced in the district are slaughtered in Mongu and Limulunga district • Farmers are not taking livestock rearing as a business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of marketing facilities/infrastructure in all livestock service center to be constructed in all 14 wards of the district • Training of livestock farmers to take Farming as Business
Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 03 Water Bodies used for Capturing (luanginga river, lueti river and howana plains) • 03 Fish Ponds operationalized • There is heavy capital injection to set up fish ponds. This is discouraging potential fish farmers • There is increased exploitation of fish in natural water bodies. This has resulted into reduced fish catches • Lack of cold storage facilities for fish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased surveillance in natural fish bodied to encourage legal and sustainable fishing methods • Increased allocation of grants / loans to support potential fish farmers • Provision of cold storage facilities for fish

State of Service Delivery in Sikongo District (Continued)

PROGRAM	STATUS/POTENTIAL	WAY FORWARD
Veterinary/Livestock development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The district lies in the Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia infected (CBPP) zone. Other major disease experienced are Foot and Mouth Disease, Tick borne diseases such as anaplasmosis and blackleg • Most of the cattle in the district are not branded with personal brand marks making it hard for livestock identification and traceability • Farmers are used to traditional methods of breeding leading to inbreeding to low production and productivity • Adoption of new technologies in livestock production such as pasture production, artificial insemination etc. is poor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure timely vaccination against CBPP, FMD and other major disease • Intensify farmer training in order to improve adoption of livestock technologies • Community Livestock Facilitators to be trained and equipped with basic knowledge in livestock production techniques such as branding and castration
Extension services support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor transport situation has negatively affected production and productivity in the sector (No vehicle) • Poor housing conditions. Most of the camp houses need rehabilitation or construction of new ones • The sector has been hit with poor staffing level • Camps are too vast. It's not possible for one camp officer to serve farmers adequately. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of vehicle and motorbikes to support extension activities • Rehabilitation/ construction of camp houses • Employment of staff to improve the staffing level • Realigning veterinary camps with wards. Each ward should have at least one veterinary camp

(Source: Department of Fisheries and Livestock, Sikongo).

13.2 Assessment of existing state of development

13.2.1 Assessment of the Overall performance of the District.

Sikongo District is popularly known for cattle and indigenous chicken rearing. The areas of focus play a vital role in the district to ensure that the living standards of the people especially the rural households are improved as they are sources of food supply, income, asset saving, source of employment and transport.

The district currently has the following livestock and fisheries Statistics

Table 33: Livestock in Sikongo District

Livestock Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Cattle	21600	22800	23000	24100	25000
Chickens	30000	28000	26000	21000	22000
Goats	0	0	0	258	439
Pig	0	0	0	0	0
Donkeys	0	0	0	0	0

(Source: Department of Livestock Development , Sikongo)

Table 34: Species

S/N	English Name	Scientific Name	Local Name
01	Three spotted bream	<i>Oreochromis andersonii</i>	Njinji
02	Green headed bream	<i>Oreochromis machrochir</i>	Muu
03	Red breasted bream	<i>Tilapia rendalli</i>	Mbufu
04	Tiger fish	<i>Hydrocynus vittatus</i>	Ngweshi
05	Synodontis species	<i>Synodontis Macrostoma</i>	Singongi
06	Bottle fish	<i>Momyrus lacerda castelnau</i>	Nembele
07	Barbus species	<i>Georgous barb</i>	Limbala
08	Cat fish	<i>Clarias gariapinus</i>	Ndombe

(Source : Department of Fisheries,Sikongo)

13.2.2 Assessment of the availability of services relevant to this sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities

The fisheries and livestock sector in Sikongo District is under the office of the District Fisheries and Livestock Coordinator who has been mandated by the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock to ensure that all issues dealing with fisheries and livestock in the district are handled by the office of the District Fisheries and Livestock Coordinator. The office has been supported with 18 positions to ensure smooth running of the Department.

13.3 Assessment of the existing state of development based on issues arising from community and stakeholder consultations.

13.3.1 Issues from Public Participation Process relating to the overall performance of the Livestock and Fisheries Sector.

During the public consultative meetings , the various stakeholder where of the view that the presence of the livestock and fisheries sector in the district was still moderate as a number of issues still needed to be addressed for efficient service delivery . A moderate grade was given basing the reasons on the more effort is need towards the construction of fish farms in the district as most communities only relied on fish caught from the natural water bodies.

Another point raised was relating to the availability of extension services in the district as the ideal number of extension service workers under the fisheries and livestock sector is 14 to cater for each ward.

13.3.2 Issues from Public Participation Process relating to the availability of services in the sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities.

During the consultative meetings, a number of issues were raised in relation to the availability of services. The community were concerned with the availability of veterinary extension officers as certain communities in the wards where experiencing challenges in accessing extension services due to lack of extension officers that are staying within their area. The community noticed that certain areas did not have houses where extension officers could stay.

Another concern highlighted by the community was the availability of veterinary houses in certain wards such as Lueti, Maala and Liumena. The houses where in a deplorable state hence needed to be rehabilitated for them to be made functional.

The following communities have been identified as not having access to basic services and facilities.

Table 35: Basic Service Provision

S/N	Project	Community	Ward	Zone
1	Rehabilitation Of Lweti Fisheries Camp House	Lweti Community	Lweti	Lweti Primary
2	Crush Pen	Lweti Community	Lweti	Lweti Primary
3	Diptank	Sikongo Community	Maala	Sikongo Day School
4	Rehabilitation Of Fisheries Camp House	Maala Community	Maala	Sikongo Day School
5	Rehabilitation Of Fisheries Camp House	Muweshi Community	Maala	Muweshi Primary
6	Rehabilitation Of Fisheries Camp House	Kaluwe Community	Nengu	Kaluwe Primary
7	Rehabilitation Of Ngombe Fisheries Camp House	Ngombe Community	Liumena	Ngombe Primary
8	Rehabilitation Of Fisheries Camp House	Sitapa Community	Liumena	Sitapa Primary
9	Construction Of Dip Tank	Nangandu Community	Ngumbele	Nangandu Community

(Source: Community Public Participation meetings)

13.4 Assessment of the impact of changes anticipated over the next 10 years.

13.4.1 Quantification of future demand for services and facilities based on the estimates of population change.

The increase in population in Sikongo District translates in the increase in livestock farmers. More camp houses will need to be built to cater for the growing number of farmers. It is anticipated that in the next 10 years a total of 8 camp houses will be built.

13.4.2 Identification of communities where growth will occur and where future services and facilities are likely to be needed.

The availability of good and fertile land for grazing and agriculture gives certain areas a competitive advantage. It is expected that communities around Nyengo and the main transportation route out of the district that is Sikongo – Kalabo Road will experience an increase in population therefore there will be need to build camp houses in Ngumbele Ward, Lumbamba Ward, Tuuwa Ward, Liumena ward, Licha ward , Lwambi ward , Mwenyi ward and Mutala ward.

13.4.3 Assessment of the likely impact of on-going and committed investment and development programmes on land use and population distribution patterns.

Currently focus has been placed towards rehabilitation of the current existing camp houses in the various wards, this means that camp officers will be able to be deployed to the various camp houses hence significantly reducing the distance between the officers and the farmers.

13.5 Analysis of impact of environment and climate change.

13.5.1 Impact of development trends in the sector on the environment and climate change.

The district has been hit with low rainfall distribution due to climate change. This has led to devastating impacts on livestock rearing as there is no food such as natural grass for the animals to feed and water ponds have dried up causing people to move long distances to access water.

13.5.2 Impact of environmental and climate change issues on the sector.

The recent past has been covered with adaptation measures towards climate change. Various communities have engaged in rearing of livestock that can withstand the changes in climatic conditions as an adaptative measure. Livestock such as chicken and goat rearing has become common in the district.

13.6 Issues arising relating to gender groups and vulnerable groups.

13.6.1 Women and Girls

Livestock rearing in a community setup is considered the task of men and youths hence in most communities the women and girls do not rear any livestock of any kind.

13.7 Issues statements and assessment of external factors contributing to the issues.

13.7.1 Issues Statements

- ✚ Only 42.8 percent (%) of the available livestock and fisheries camps are manned.
- ✚ More than 50 percent (%) of houses for the camp officers are in very bad state.
- ✚ The district lacks infrastructure for processing of livestock products.
- ✚ The majority of livestock farmers in the district are still using the traditional methods of breeding.
- ✚ The focus of livestock production in the district indicates that the district has narrowed its production to cattle rearing and chicken rearing.

13.7.2 Summary of Core issues

- ✚ The focus of livestock production in the district indicates that the district has narrowed its production to cattle rearing and chicken rearing.
- ✚ Only 42.8 percent (%) of the available livestock and fisheries camps are manned.

14 Security Sector

14.1 Key Government Priorities

14.1.1 Review of the Eighth National Development Plan

The 8NDP outlines some of the strategies and programmes that have been incorporated to ensure that a good governance environment is achieved in the country. Strategies such as strengthening of legal and political governance and strengthening of human rights and constitutionalism.

14.1.2 Review of the National Cyber Security Policy of 2021

The national cyber security policy of 2021 aims to establish a coordinated cyber security framework and enhance resilience of national ICT systems to cyber incidents. Strategies aimed at securing Zambia's critical information infrastructure to enhance cyber reliance, develop a coordinated governance framework and promotion of international cooperation have been employed in order to effectively deal with cyber security incidents.

14.2 Assessment of the existing state of development.

14.2.1 Assessment of overall performance of the district.

Sikongo District is strategically positioned as it provides a linkage between Zambia and Angola. Its locale prompts efforts towards ensuring that the security of the area is given attention especially from international as well as domestic security concerns. The prompt response of the security wings from threats is important. Currently, the performance of the security sector in the district is moderate. Efforts towards ensuring quick response to threats is cardinal as the district security wings are situated at a central place in Maala ward hence the need to ensure that the security sector is closer to the people in the various wards of Sikongo District.

14.2.2 Assessment of the availability of services relevant to this sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities.

The provision of security services is done by various security wings in the district. One department that has been given the mandate to provide security services in the Zambia Police. The police only have one police station that is positioned in Maala ward and the rest of the wards such as Ngumbele , Malamo, Lumbamba , Tuuwa , Liumena, Mwenyi, Mutala, Nengu, Lwambi and Licha do not have any infrastructure that is connected to the security sector in the district. Infrastructure such as a police station, an officer's house and a water reticulation system. The provision of infrastructure that is needed for the security wings will lead to the decentralisation

of personnel or officers closer to the communities in the various wards. Currently the furthest distance from the police station to the furthest point in Sikongo District is 170 Km while according to standards, a police station should be located within 5 kilometres radius from any community within the district.

14.2.3 Assessment of the quality of services relevant to this sector compared to key indicators of performance and historic performance and identification of shortfalls.

The absence of security services at ward level derails the performance of the security wings in the district. This predicament simply means that any threat that takes place within Sikongo District will demand the movement of officers from the Central station in Maala ward to other wards in order to attend to the situation. The movement of officers from Maala ward to other wards is time taking and goes against the standards that have been laid out which stipulates that each community should have a police facility stationed within 5 Km for easy accessibility to security services. The need to have police facilities in each of the remaining thirteen (13) wards is important as it will be in adherence to the laid out standards.

14.3 Assessment of the existing state of development based on issues arising from community and stakeholder consultation.

14.3.1 Issues from Public Participation process relating to the overall performance of the sector.

The discussions with the public on issues of security were of the view that in certain areas of the district, the presence of the security sector needs to be felt. There is need for the security sector to be within reach of all the people in the district so that there is rapid response to crime hotspot areas.

14.3.2 Issues from public participation process relating to the availability of services in the security sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities.

The issue that arose during the public consultative meetings was that the security infrastructure was only concentrated in the Central Business District of Sikongo. Certain areas such as Ngumbele and Kaluwe were far away from the Central Business District. The majority of the areas have no police posts as out of fourteen wards only one ward has a police post. The stakeholders suggested that the following communities that were lacking the necessary services should have access to basic services and facilities.

Table 36: Police Post Deficiency

S/N	Project	Community	Ward	Zone
1	Police Post	Lweti Community	Lweti	Lweti Primary
2	Police Post	Sikushi Community	Malamo	Sikushi Community
3	Police Post	Nangandu Community	Ngumbele	Nangandu Community

(Source : Community Public Participation Meetings)

14.3.3 Issues from Public Participation Process relating to the quality of services.

An observation was made by the stakeholder during the consultative meetings that having one police post was not enough in the district. People have to walk more than 120 km which can only be covered in 14 days to access the services of a security personnel.

14.4 Assessment of the impact of changes anticipated over the next 10 years.

14.4.1 Quantification of future demand for services and facilities based on the estimates of population change.

The Kalabo –Sikongo Road once complete will lead to an influx of people in the district as it is a gateway to the port through Angola. It is expected that the district will experience population growth at an exponential level as the completion of the road will trigger economic activities in the district. The increase in population in the district will demand for the increase in security in the district in order to keep the crime levels low as more people will be residing in the district. Five police posts are to be constructed at various points in Sikongo District with 10 houses for the officers that will be manning the police facilities. The construction of more security infrastructure will significantly reduce the burden on the existing security infrastructure.

14.4.2 Identification of communities where growth will occur and where future services and facilities are likely to be needed.

The growth pattern of communities in Sikongo District has taken two forms that is the nuclei form and linear form especially along the main roads in the district. The growth patterns in Sikongo District indicate that population increase will be evidenced along the stretch from Katondwana in Nengu Ward upto Likaka in Mwenyi ward , Nyengo area in Lwambi ward , Situlu area in Licha ward, Ngombe area in Liumena ward and Lueti area in Lueti ward. The increase in population in the areas identified will demand for the construction of security infrastructure near the communities as an increase in population is likely to lead to an increase in

crime levels. Therefore, the provision of security to the area is cardinal as it will lessen the distance that community members have to move to access security services.

14.4.3 Assessment of the likely impact of on-going and committed investment and development programmes on land use and population distribution patterns.

Attempts to address crime levels in the district has prompted concerned partners such as the local authority through the Constituency Development Fund to invest in the construction of the construction of a police post and an officers house in Nyengo area. Crime records indicate that Nyengo area is a crime hotspot simply because of the population growth in the area. The areas is a hub for agricultural activities as it has soils that are very suitable for rice farming hence trade in agricultural produce is one of the main economic activities in the region. The construction of a police post will likely reduce the crime levels in the area and will attract more communities to move nearer to the security facilities in order to have easy access to the security services.

14.5 Analysis of impact of environment and climate change.

14.5.1 Impact of development trends in the sector of the environment and climate change.

Climatic Conditions in Sikongo District have been changing .One of the climatic hazards that has affected the region is floods. The occurrence of floods has witnessed the movement of people from low altitude areas to high altitude areas. This movement has led to a rise in crime as people are competing for the limited land. Illegal cutting down of trees has become rampant in an attempt to provide land for settlements. The cutting down of trees has eventually led to a reduction in the amount of rainfall received in the area hence leading to crop failure.

14.5.2 Impact of environment tal and climate change issues on the sector.

Over the years, it has become abundantly clear that climate change has consequences that reach the very heart of the security sector. A climate change hazard such as drought over the past years has led to various communities migrating to areas that are not affected by drought. This migration of people has resulted in the increase of people in certain areas of the district thus crime levels have risen as people have begun to compete for the limited resources available in that area. An increase in population in areas such as Lwambi and Maala ward is evident due to the economic potential that the wards offer.

14.6 Issues statements and assessment of external factors contributing to the issue

14.6.1 Issues Statement

- ✦ The district only has one police post to cater for all the fourteen (14) wards in Sikongo district with land coverage of 8018 Km².
- ✦ Crime analysis in the district shows that there are multiple points of crime hotspots in the district.
- ✦ An analysis of the requirements for efficient service delivery in the security sector shows that the supporting infrastructure development is inadequate.

14.6.2 Summary of core issues

- ✦ The district only has one police post to cater for all the fourteen (14) wards in Sikongo district with land coverage of 8018 Km².

15 Social Services Sector

15.1 Key Government Priorities

15.1.1 Review of the eighth national development plan 2022 -2026

The Eighth National Development Plan has dedicated one strategic area towards ensuring that social protection is attained in the country hence strategies such as improvement of coordination of social protection programmes , enhancement of welfare and livelihood of poor and vulnerable people, reduction of developmental inequalities and increment of access to decent and affordable housing.

15.1.2 Review of the National Social Protection Brief 2022

Social assistance helps people who cannot work or meet their needs alone. This kind of help lets families get food and other basic goods and services. The policy subscribes to the ideology of social protection for all hence the strategies adopted include the improvement of coordination of social protection programmes and reduction of developmental inequalities.

15.1.3 Implementation status of Plans and Strategies

Social protection policy acts as a guide in the district as it is a policy that fosters a process by which efforts of people are coordinated with those of governmental departments as well as non-governmental organizations to improve the social economic, environmental and cultural conditions of the communities. The successful implementation of the social protection policy has been through concerted efforts and commitment of all stakeholders at all levels. The operation of the department take into consideration that Sikongo District is divided into two parts that is the upper land and the plain as each demands a different kind of approach to issues affecting the area.

15.2 Assessment of the Existing state of Development

15.2.1 Assessment of the Overall Performance of the district

According to submissions from the various stakeholders, they indicated that the performance of the sector in the district was very fair as it was able to reach all the CWACs in the district in terms of service provision. Despite being in good standing with the various stakeholders, there was need to allocate more resources to the sector in the district in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness in service provision.

15.2.2 Assessment of the availability of services relevant to this sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities.

The Department of Social Welfare and the Department of Community Development have several running programmes that are currently being implemented in the district in order to adhere to the social protection policy. The programmes running are beneficial and the impacts have been evident in the various communities being serviced within Sikongo District.

Table 37 : Community Programmes

Programme	Target Group	Target Population within Group	Number of Beneficiaries		
			2020	2021	2022
Non-Formal Education and Skills Training	The uneducated adults in the communities who do not know how to read and write basic arithmetic.	40%	201	237	282
Women's Developmental Programmes	Women and children	80%	1123	1344	3879
GEWEL-SWL Project	Poor women but able to do business	50%	531	435	546
Food Security Pack rainfed	The vulnerable but viable farmers in the communities (orphans, children and disabled included).	70%	300	1800	1214
FSP Wetland	Vulnerable but viable farmers in waterlogged areas suitable for wetland farming	70%	-	-	600
Self Help Projects	Adults and youths	50%	-	227	-
Total	-	-	2155	4043	6521

(Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development)

15.3 Assessment of the existing state of Development based on issues arising from community and stakeholder consultations.

15.3.1 Issues from public participation process relating to the availability of services in the sector

During the public consultative meetings held with stakeholders, concerns were raised with regards to input allocation. The beneficiaries had the view that the input allocation in a particular CWAC was not enough to cater for all the interested community members. In addition, the community also indicated concerns towards the availability of officers in the district that are responsible for the provision of services. The community was of the view that there is need for

more officers to be deployed to the district in order to increase efficiency and effectiveness in service provision.

15.4 Assessment of the impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years.

15.4.1 Quantification of future demand for services and facilities based on the estimates of population change

In the next 10 years, the demand for social protection services will be direct proportion to the increase in the population and even more. This is because with the increase of population, consumption also increases and many other variables. Input allocation in terms of caseload at least should not be less than 5000 beneficiaries, whereas half the allocation will cater for the areas along the main road where population is expected to rise rapidly. Women empowerment programs' allocation should increase too by the same margin in order to cater for the rising population.

15.4.2 Identification of communities where growth will occur and the need for services and facilities.

Particularly, areas along the road will have high population growth due to people wanting to access good road network, markets, electricity, water and many others. Inputs will also be demanded to cater for the farming needs of the growing population. Areas with highest growth rates will include Sikongo Boma, Malondo, Situlu, Luohe, Liumena, Ngombe, Kaenyi and Ngulumani as these will be along the main road.

15.4.3 Assessment of the likely impact of on-going and committed investment and development programmes on land use and population distribution patterns.

The on-going investment and development programs on land use are likely to continue being dotted all over the district, but of course population increase in areas along the road will fuel more demand of these services in these areas as compared to the outskirts of the district. This therefore entails that in the next 10 years, Sikongo boma is likely to receive more infrastructure development followed by Situlu, Malondo, Ngombe and Liumena. This pattern follows the population growth and increased demand for goods and services in the next 10 years.

15.5 Analysis of the impact of Environment and Climate Change

15.5.1 Impact of development trends in the sector on the environment and climate change

Due to the continuous impact of climate change, people are likely to shift from the traditional livelihood strategies in order to thrive in the changing environment. For instance, the primary livelihood strategies currently are rice farming and fishing. With the droughts experienced, no such activities will continue, meaning there will be a shift in survival strategies such as business, farming of drought resistant crops such as sorghum, millet, Cassava and goat rearing is likely to increase in the district as these are easy to manage and they multiply easily thereby giving quick income to the households. This will cause a shift to a more urban setting of the district population and migration also for greener pastures in order to look for survival strategies elsewhere. The lower land or the plains are likely to be more deserted as people will leave them. The land will be bare, no trees, more wind blowing on bare land, dry grazing land for animals and many adverse effects of climate change will be visible.

15.5.2 Impact of environmental and climate change issues on the sector

15.5.2.1 Persistent Hunger Periods in the District

The majority of the community members in Sikongo District depend on agricultural activities for their livelihood. Community groups are given inputs so as to encourage them to venture into activities that develop the community. The presence of climate hazards such as drought creates an environment that is not conducive for social protection services such as the provision of inputs for community members to plant. The presence of drought discourages the majority of the community members from engaging in agricultural activities hence leading to hunger periods in the district necessitating the involvement of the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit.

15.6 Gender and Vulnerable Groups

Gender is mainstreamed in all activities by ensuring that women are included in all social protection programmes such as GEWEL SWL where women are empowered with initial capital that will enable them to execute their business plans, or the FISP Programmes where women farmers are given farming inputs at a subsidized price in order to assist them have the necessary farming inputs to be utilized during the coming farming season. Furthermore, women are empowered under the Constituency Development Fund programmes where they are given grants as women clubs to assist them have initial capital to start a business. Though women are included in most of the social protection programs, challenges are still being faced with regards to the financial literacy among the women groups.

15.7 Issues statements and assessment of external factors contributing to the identified issues.

15.7.1 Issues Statement

- ✦ The available number of social protection officers in the district is not adequate.
- ✦ The number of inputs allocated to the CWACs in the district is not adequate.

15.7.1.1 Summary of Core issues

- ✦ The available number of social protection officers in the district is not adequate.

16 Transportation Sector

16.1 Key Government Priorities

16.1.1 Review of the Eighth National Development Plan 2022 -2026.

The Eighth National Development Plan keys in on the transportation sector as it has been realised that the transportation of goods and services within the district and country is extremely important. Concentration has been placed towards ensuring that the existing roads are improved to acceptable standards. The plans outlined are towards the improvement of transport and logistics and rural road connectivity.

16.1.2 National Transport Policy

The transport sector plays a vital role in the facilitation of development in all economic and social sectors. The successful implementation of developmental projects rests on collaborative stakeholder participation and commitment. This is to say the implementation of the policy in the district will take a multi-sectorial approach involving all stakeholders at local level. The implementation of the policy is aligned to the Eighth National Development Plan. Therefore, the implementations of the policy in the district will focus on the following strategies such as the promotion of road transport services and the promotion of sustainable mobility of both goods and passengers in order to achieve economic and social needs.

16.1.3 Implementation of status and strategies.

16.1.3.1 Strategy – Promote the development of the road transport services, facilities and infrastructure.

Road transport facilities, services and infrastructure are key to economic prosperity in Sikongo District. Routine maintenance of roads is being conducted in the district to ensure that road users have easy access to the district as well as various places within the district. In addition, approximately 17 hectares of land has been secured for purposes of constructing a bus terminal building to house all vehicles that will be coming to the district for business purposes or those that are in transit.

16.1.3.2 Promotion of labour based intensive mechanisms in the construction and maintenance of roads.

The occurrence of rainfall every year provides a suitable atmosphere for the growth of vegetation that blocks the transportation routes within the district hence making the movement of both non-motorised and motorised transport very difficult. Vegetation control is conducted by the local people every year on roads emanating from the Central Business District to the district outskirts.

16.2 Assessment of the existing state of development

16.2.1 Assessment of the overall performance of the district

The transportation sector plays a pivotal role to the growth and prosperity of the district. Its importance can be seen by analysing how it affects the other sectors of the economy such as health, agriculture, commerce and trade, education, energy and many more sectors. Generally, the performance of the district in terms of the transportation sector is very poor as all the facilities, services and infrastructure available in the district are inadequate or not to standard to enable the smooth operation of the transportation sector in the district.

16.2.2 Assessment of the availability of services relevant to this sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities.

Transportation as it has come to be known as the movement of people, animals, and goods from one place to the other. Sikongo District is a district that is strategically located in such a way that the transportation sector is key to its prosperity simply because it acts as a conduit between the country Angola and the rest of the parts of Zambia. The transportation of people, goods and animals to and from Sikongo District is very common hence there are a number of services that are available in the district to ease the transportation of goods, people and animals.

16.2.2.1 Road Transportation Services

One of the services that is available in the district is the road transportation services that offers a suitable environment for the transportation of people, goods such as rice and animals to and from the district. It is the most common service that is utilised by various communities. It connects the majority of the settlement areas. Various modes of transport such as motor bikes, bicycles, oxcarts and motor vehicles are frequently utilised on the available road network. The district currently has seven (7) designated roads and the rest of the roads are ordinary roads that are available solely to make the movement of the local people easy.

Table 38 :Roads in Sikongo District

S/N	ROAD NO:	ROAD NAME	TYPE	STATE	ROAD LENGTH
1	U2/RD460	Kalabo – Kaluwe	Feeder	Poor	82.4km
2	U3/RD316	Sikongo – Liundu – Kaluwe (U2)	Feeder	Poor	50.7km
3	U4/RD316	Liumena – Nyengo school	Feeder	Poor	22.1km
4	U5	Kuli (R95) – Lukesha (RD459)	Feeder	Poor	116.6km
5	U6	Malondo (RD316) – Tuuwa (RD316)	Feeder	Poor	38.8km
6	U7/R320	Sihole (RD320) – Lueti - Mambolomoka	Feeder	Poor	101.5km
7	U8/RD461	Lueti (RD320) – Sikongo (RD316)	Feeder	Poor	100.0km
8	RD 316	Kalabo – Sikongo	Feeder	Poor	65.0 km
TOTAL					577.0 Km

(Source : Sikongo Town Council –Engineering Department)

Among the communities in Sikongo District some communities lack the basic services and facilities that the transportation sector offers. Communities located in Ngumbele ,Licha ward, Tuuwa ward, Lumbamba ward and part of Maala ward do not have roads that are to standard to enable them transport people ,goods and animals easily hence increasing the cost of movement in the region.

16.2.2.2 Air Transportation Services

Air transport is an enabler to achieving economic growth. In Sikongo District, the development of air transportation services is still in its infant stages as only a piece of land measuring 535 m by 160 m has been secured for the development of air transportation services.

16.2.2.3 Water Transportation Services

Sikongo District is endowed with a number of water bodies such as the South Lueti River, North Lueti stream and the Luanginga River that acts as a border between Sikongo District and Kalabo District. The availability of the water bodies in the district makes it possible to have water transportation services in the district. The various communities use a number of modes of

transportation to transport people, goods and animals from one destination to another. Modes of transportation such as Canoes, Speed boats and Banana boats are widely utilised in the district.

Table 39: Rivers and Streams in Sikong District

S/N	RIVERS:	WARD	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH
1.	South Lueti stream	Lueti	Stream that separates Lueti ward from Ngumbele ward. The river normally floods in the rainy season.	60 Km
2.	North Lueti Stream	Maala, Liumena	The stream separates Maala Ward from Natalui ward and runs along Liumena ward to join the Luanginga river.	87 Km
3.	Luanginga River	Nengu, Mutala, Mwenvi	The river runs along three wards from Nengu ward to Mwenyi ward. It is a river that is commonly utilised for the transportation of goods such as papilla's that grows naturally in the region.	105 Km
	TOTAL Km			252km

(Source: Sikongo IDP Team)

Water transportation services have been confined to certain areas in the district this is so because not all areas in the district possess water bodies. Communities in Lumbamba, Tuuwa and Malamo ward lack the fundamental features needed for water transportation services.

16.2.3 Assessment of the quality of services relevant to this sector compared to key indicators of performance and historic performance and identification of shortfalls.

The provision of quality services with regards to the transportation sector is cardinal in the district as it will significantly reduce the costs attached to the usage of the services. Road and water transportation services are the most prominent services being used in the district.

16.2.3.1 Quality of the road transportation services

Good road transportation services play a very important role in the economic development of Sikongo. The rapid development of the district relies on easy transportation of people, goods and animals in and out of the district. However, the current state of the road can generally be classified as poor as the main roads that led to areas of development are either characterised as

sandy or gravel. The quality of the road limit the nature of the modes of transportation that could be utilised .Only modes of transportation that have four wheel drive capability or Ox drawn are capable of navigating through the available roads hence efforts being made are towards the improvement of the existing roads.

16.2.3.2 Quality of the water transportation services

Certain parts of the district are endowed with water bodies that provide an alternative transportation method. Historically, the water bodies available have been used for transportation even before the establishment of the road. Rivers such as the Luanginga River have made it possible to expand the transportation channel and create canals such as the Makoma Canal which is frequently used for the transportation of people and goods such as rice and papilla's. The quality of the transportation services offered by the water bodies is moderate as there some parts of the water bodies that need work. The Luanginga river is inhabited by shrubs in certain parts and the Makoma canal has been shrinking of late hence there is need to dredge the water bodies. North Lueti River is inhabited by soil as the stream runs underground on certain parts of the stretch. This diminishes the quality of services as surface movement will be required on certain parts.

16.3 Assessment of the existing state of development based on issues arising from community and stakeholder consultations.

16.3.1 Issues from public participation process relating to the overall performance of the sector.

The transportation sector in Sikongo District is still in its infant stages. According to the stakeholder submission, the transportation sector in the district is not good as most of the road network systems are in a bad state. The state of the roads limit the type of vehicles that could be utilised on the roads hence compounding challenges of transportation in the district.

16.3.2 Issues from public participation process relating to the availability of services in the sector and identification of communities who do not have access to basic services and facilities.

Public participation engagement meetings were held with the various stakeholders in the district and a number of issues were raised. one of the issues raised was the state of the main trunk route that connects Sikongo to the rest of the country. The Kalabo –Sikongo road is still gravel which

is not suitable for vehicles without four wheel drive especially in the rainy season as the road becomes slippery. The rest of the roads in the district are sandy roads.

The other issue that was raised was regarding the crossing points. Some areas are normally cut off due to the lack of bridges that are connecting one main land to the other. Crossing points such as Sifula, Sikushi and Sinyanganya have been sighted as needing bridges as pupils have challenges crossing during the time for schools.

Table 40: Crossing Points in Sikongo District

S/N	Project	Community	Ward	Zone
1	Foot Bridge	Sikushi Community	Malamo	Sikushi Community
2	Musiamo Canal	Nengu	Nengu	Nengu
3	Bridge	Mbungo Bridge	Nengu	Kaluwe
4	Foot Bridge	Sifula Community	Liumena	Sifula
5	Foot Bridge	Namundale Community	Liumena	Namundale
6	Construction Of A Foot Bridge	Sinyanganya Community	Ngumbele	Sinyanganya Community
7	Kalabo –Sikongo Road	Maala Community	Maala	Maala Community

(Source: Sikongo IDP Team)

16.3.3 Issues from public participation process relating to the quality of services.

Issues of quality of services arose during the consultative meetings. It was mentioned that due to the state of the road such as the Kalabo –Sikongo road, a trip that is supposed to be 45 minutes ends up being 2 hours as vehicles are limited in the area of speed to avoid causing damage to the vehicles. In addition the feeder roads in the district are too sandy hence more fuel is required to be utilised by a vehicle when moving. This predicament leads to the increase in the cost associated with transportation in the district.

16.4 Assessment of the impact of changes anticipated over the next 10 years.

16.4.1 Quantification of future demand for services and facilities based on the estimates of population change.

Sikongo District is strategically positioned as it connects the rest of Zambia to Angola through the trunk road that runs from the capital city Lusaka all the way to Sikongo through Situlu border

to Luena in Angola. The upgrading of the main trunk route to bituminous standard in the district that is the Kalabo – Sikongo to Situlu road takes priority as it will open the district up for trade. The Kalabo – Sikongo road has the potential of increasing the rate of development in the district as people and goods will be able to access the district easily and at low cost of transportation services.

The development of the Nyengo –Sikongo road is another change that has the potential of bringing significant impacts to the economic growth and development of the district. Nyengo area is commonly known for rice farming as the area has soils that are suitable for rice farming. An analysis of the settlement patterns around Nyengo shows agglomerated population around Nyengo area indicating the economic potential that the area possesses.

The Luanginga River and Makoma canal play a cardinal part in Sikongo District as it is a transportation route for people and goods from areas such as Nengu, Mwenyi and Mutala. The area is rich in papillas and rice which is transported to Kalabo , Mongu ,Lusaka and Kasumbalesa for the smooth transportation of goods and people there is need to work on the dredging of the Luanginga river and Makoma canal to widen the water bodies for ease movement of goods and people.

16.4.2 Identification of communities where growth will occur and where future services and facilities

The next ten (10) years are crucial for the district because the period provides the district with opportunities for economic and physical growth. An analysis of population change in the next ten (10) years indicates that growth will occur in areas around Situlu Border in Licha ward. The growth will be fostered by the development and operationalization of the border post thereby allowing people from Angola as well as Zambia to freely conduct trade.

Another area is the Nyengo area in Lwambi Ward. Due to the economic importance of Nyengo area, it is expected that in the next 10 years transportation services will be developed leading to an increase in movement of traffic towards the region. The rapid growth of communities around Nyengo area is expected due to the pull factor in the form of rice farming.

It is expected that population increase in the next 10 years will occur especially after the dredging of the Makoma Canal and Luanginga River as it will provide the necessary trade

environment. Transporters will be able to travel with less difficulty leading an increase in population for communities in Nengu, Mwenyi and Mutala ward.

16.4.3 Assessment of the likely impact of on-going and committed investment and development programmes on land use and population distribution patterns.

The establishment of a storage facility in Maala ward of Sikongo District provides a harbour for farmers from all wards to come and store their produce before transporting it out of the district through the Kalabo –Sikongo road. It is expected that the storage facility will ignite more farming activities in the district. The increase in harvest translates to increase in traffic on the existing roads. An influx of people from the other wards to Maala ward is expected over the next 10 years hence motor transportation equipment's will be active in the next few years.

16.5 Analysis of impact of environment and climate change.

16.5.1 Impact of development trends in the sector on the environment and climate change.

Sikongo District is a vast district composed of 14 wards that are connected with undesignated roads that are sandy in nature. The presence of sand makes it difficult for most vehicles to navigate hence motorists begin to create by-pass roads to avoid the sand. The creation of by-pass roads has led to the destruction of the environment as living organisms are destroyed.

16.5.2 Impact of environmental and climate change issues on the sector.

Climate change has affected the district in many ways. Climatic hazards such as drought, floods, extreme temperature and strong winds are eminent. In the case of floods, the district is usually hit with flooding occurrences which leads to roads becoming impassable as the roads become slippery while other roads are buried for a period of time. This results in difficulties in the transportation of goods and people from one destination to the other. In addition due to the nature of the roads being sandy, vegetation growth is common on the road which renders the roads impassable due to the presence of shrubs.

16.6 Issues arising relating to gender groups and vulnerable groups

16.6.1 Women and Girls

The transportation sector not only makes a critical contribution towards economic growth but plays a crucial role in socially sustainable development by blocking access to health and education services, employment, improving the exchange of information and promoting social cohesion. Despite all those benefits, the transportation sector is considered to be a sector for men

both from an employment point of view and for the values it embodies. The presence of inadequate transportation in the district makes women walk more than 15 kilometres to access health facilities and children walk long distances to school.

16.6.2 Men and Boys

The transportation sector is wide. In many cases, it is considered as a sector that has the responsibility of driving development in the district. Gender disparity is one of the factors that has influenced the current undertakings in the transportation sector. The majority of the people associated with the transportation sector are men as it is believed that men are the ones that are responsible for transportation related issues in the district hence they spend a lot of time on the move without parental leave or flexible hours.

16.6.3 Youths

Youths are considered energetic hence it is generally agreed that the youths are the ones that should be involved more in the transportation sector. Youths that are men are given the burden of taking up all the responsibilities as it is believed that women who are youths are to remain home and tend to chores such as fetching water and cooking for the family.

16.6.4 Disabled

The majority of the modes of transportation in the district do not support persons living with disabilities. In many cases, they find it difficult to access transportation services and in case they manage, huge expenses are put on services offered to the disabled. Transportation and mobility play a key part in the struggle for civil rights and equal opportunity in the disability community.

16.6.5 HIV/AIDS

The transportation sector is highly affected by HIV/AIDS pandemic. The most vulnerable people are the ones that are very mobile in the transport sector such that sometimes they have to move to far places leaving their spouses at home. An environment is created that promotes sexual interactions with multiple partners especially with sex workers and others living along the highway.

16.7 Issues statements and assessment of external factors contributing to the issues.

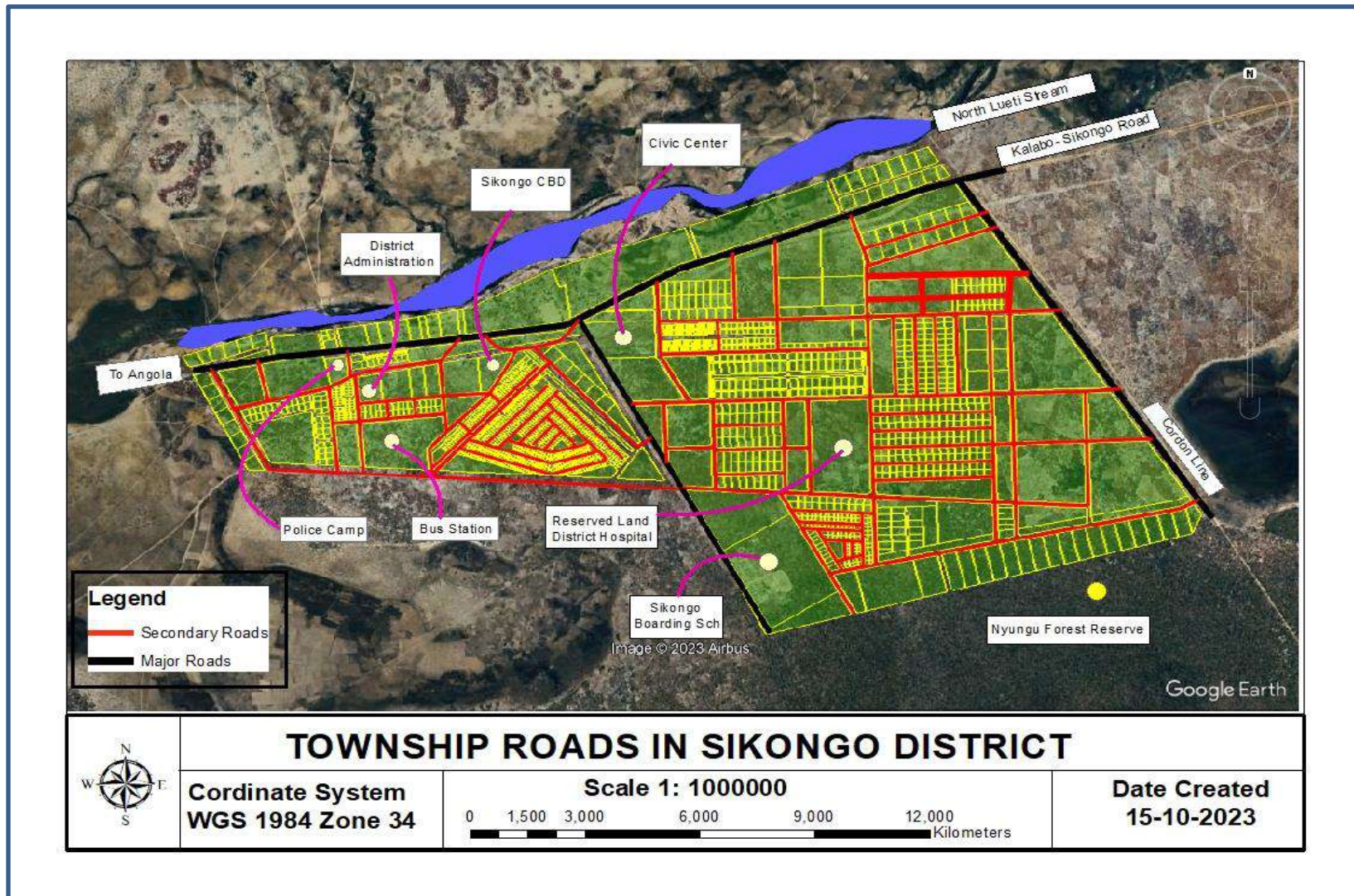
16.7.1 Issues Statements

- ✚ Analyses of the roads in Sikongo district indicate that all the roads in the district are in a deplorable state.
- ✚ An analysis of the alternative transportation modes show that alternative transportation modes are limiting in nature.

16.7.1.1 Summary of Core issues

- ✚ Analyses of the roads in Sikongo district indicate that all the roads in the district are in a deplorable state.

Figure 20 : Township Roads in Sikongo District



(Source: STC-GIS, 2023)

17 Water and Sanitation Sector

17.1 Key Government Priorities

17.1.1 Review of the Eighth National Development Plan 2022 – 2026.

The provision of water and sanitation services in the district is key, The Eighth National Development Plan advocates for the improvement of the percentage of the population that have access to improved water sources and sanitation facilities hence strategies such as the enhancement of the management and productive use of water resources, improvement of access to clean and safe water supply and the improvement of sanitation services.

17.1.2 Review of the National Water Policy and Sanitation Act.

In accordance with the Local Government Act, the National Water Policy and the Water Supply and Sanitation Act, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) and the Local Authorities are major stakeholders in Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS). Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation (MWDS) provide policy guidance, technical and financial control, and facilitate mobilization of foreign and local funds for capital development. The Ministry of Health (MoH) has responsibility over sanitation and hygiene promotion and the Ministry of Education (MoE) has responsibility over sanitation in schools.

17.1.3 Implementation of existing Plans and Strategies in the district

17.1.3.1 Improve access to clean and safe water supply

The provision of clean and safe water supply to communities is primary in Sikongo District. For a long time the people of Sikongo have largely depended on shallow wells and open water bodies as a source of water. The water obtained from shallow wells is not clean and safe for drinking hence priority has been given towards the construction of boreholes in various wards in order for communities to have access to clean and safe drinking water. In addition, provision of boreholes has greatly reduced the distance that community members have to travel to access clean and safe drinking water. A number of programmes dedicated to provide clean and safe drinking water are currently running in the district. Programs such as the Constituency Development Fund programs have contributed massively towards the reduction of the stated deficit.

17.1.3.2 Improve Sanitation Services

The provision of sanitation infrastructure in the district is cardinal especially in schools and health facilities as the precursor for the proper functioning of the institutions. Sikongo Town Council through various programs such as the Constituency Development Funds and the National Water Supply and Sanitation program has managed to construct sanitation facilities in some schools within the district. The achievement has greatly reduced the deficit associated with sanitation facilities in the district. The provision of standard sanitation facilities gives the district direction towards attaining an open defecation free status which is one of the most cardinal objectives for the provision of sanitation services.

17.2 Assessment of the existing state of development

17.2.1 Assessment of the availability of services

The provision of water and sanitation services in Sikongo District has been categorised into two parts that is the Peri-urban area that covers Maala ward and the rural part covering the rest of the 13 wards within the district. Various interventions are being spearheaded in the district in order to ensure that the provision of water and sanitation services is achieved in the district.

17.2.1.1 Peri-Urban Water Supply

The peri-urban area in Sikongo District is the area in Maala ward that hosts the majority of the administrative buildings. The area is approximately 65 Kilometres from the neighbouring district Kalabo. Currently, there is no water utility company that is responsible for the supply of water in the district. Efforts are being made towards the installation of two (2) commercial water reticulation systems capable of supplying water to more than 2000 households. A number of hand pumps have been installed in the area in order to assist with the provision of water.

The peri-urban area is bordered by North Lueti stream on the Northern side. The presence of the stream is an indication that a utility company could tap water from the stream and supply to the various households. Land measuring 1200 x 1200m has been specifically reserved for the establishment of a water utility company.

17.2.1.2 Rural Water Supply

Addressing the issue of safe and clean water supply in rural areas of Sikongo District is being tackled with the provision of hand pumps in schools, health facilities and various villages located

in different wards of Sikongo District. The hand pumps are usually drilled up to a depth range of 15- 70 m.

Figure 21 : Water Points in Sikongo District



(Source: STC, 2023)

The Distribution of water points in the district is crucial towards ensuring that the national standards are adhered to and also considering the population in each ward. Some wards have a high population due to high economic activity while some wards have a low number of people inhabiting the area. Below is a table showing the distribution of water points per ward.

Table 41 : Distribution of Water Points per ward

S/N	Ward	Number of Water Points	Ward	Number of Water Points
1	Nengu	5	Maala	27

Distribution of Water Points per ward (Continued)

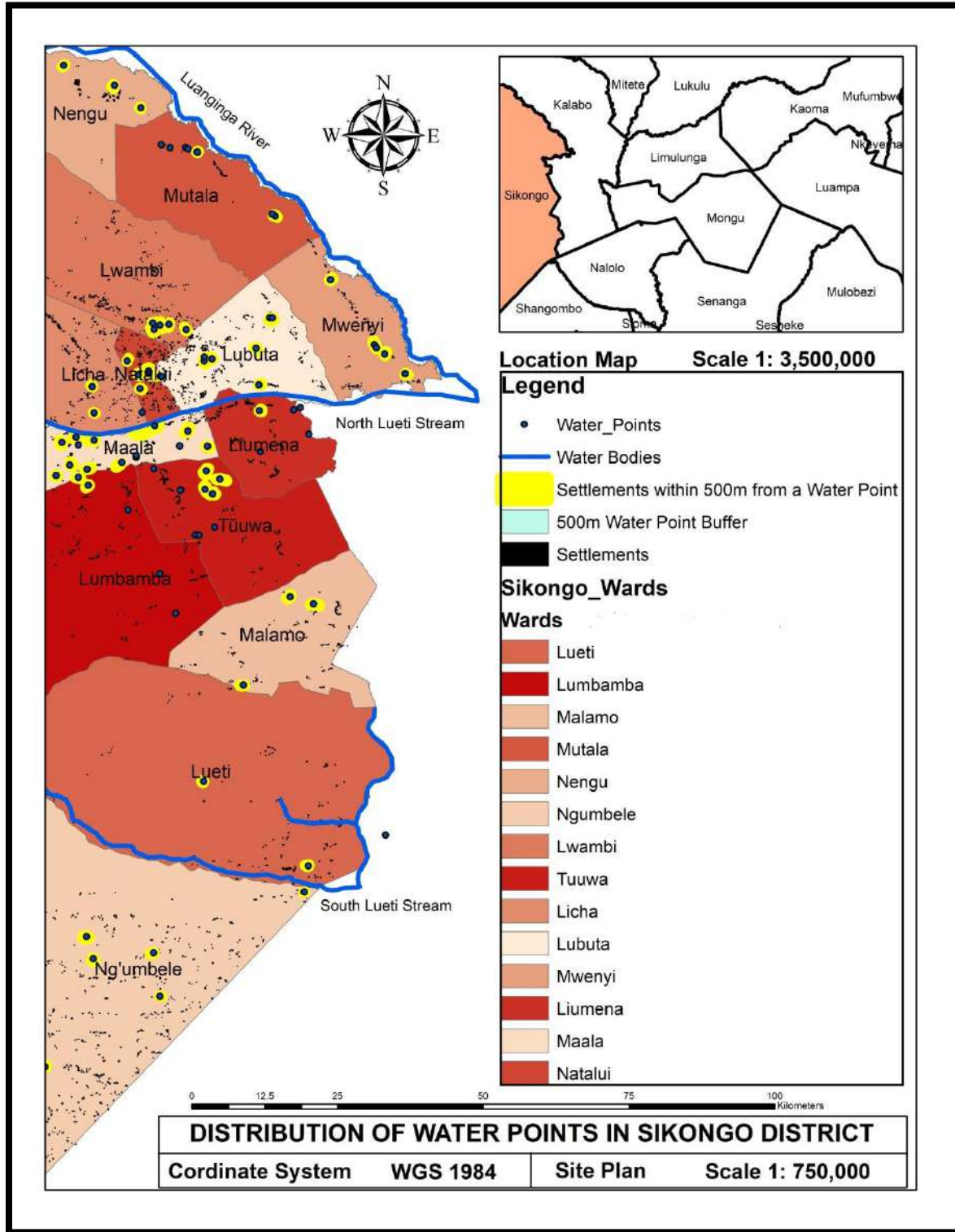
S/N	Ward	Number of Water Points	Ward	Number of Water Points
2	Mutala	6	Tuuwa	18
3	Lwambi	14	Luimena	23
4	Lubuta	11	Malamo	9
5	Mwenyi	10	Lumbamba	5
6	Natalui	5	Lueti	6
7	Licha	8	Ngumbele	3
District Total				150

(Source: Sikongo IDP Team)

From the table above (41), Maala ward has the highest number of water points, this can be attributed to the presence of the administrative center in the ward as all the people from the other wards move to Maala ward to access certain cardinal services. Lwambi ward also has a number of water points (14) as the ward has a population of 5466 and an expected population of 7018 by 2033 hence the demand is expected to increase. Liumena ward has 23 water points dotted in the ward, the demand for water points is driven by the position of the ward in the district as the ward holds the Kalabo – Sikongo road, an outlet to the district, many people come to settle in Liumena ward so as to be near the transportation network for easy transportation of goods in and out of the district.

On the other hand, wards such as Ngumbele and Lueti ward have less water points despite having a large population of 8957 and 3876 respectively. The settlement pattern that has been adopted in the area make it challenging in the provision of water points as it is a scattered settlement pattern never the less more effort is needed towards the provision of water in wards such as Ngumbele and Lueti ward.

Figure 22: Water Point Distribution in Sikongo District



(Source: STC,2023)

17.3 Assessment of the existing state of development based on issues arising from community and stakeholder consultations.

17.3.1 Issues from public participation process relating to the overall performance of the Water and Sanitation Sector.

During the public consultation meeting, the majority of the communities reviewed that access to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation facilities was a challenge. The majority of the communities were still utilising shallow wells that have a possibility of contamination as a source of clean and safe drinking water. Sanitation facilities currently present in most of the communities are made of thatched grass which is susceptible to fire incidences.

The various communities especially communities from Lwambi ward and Licha ward expressed the need for more water points in the ward and district at large. Further it was reviewed that the likelihood of communities attaining the status of open defecation free zone was very unlikely if efforts are not put towards the provision of water and sanitation services in the district.

17.3.2 Issues from Public Participation Process relating to the availability of services in the sector and identification of communities that do not have access to basic services and facilities.

During the public consultative meeting concerns related to the inadequate water points in the form of machine drilled or manually drilled boreholes were raised. The community narrated that in some wards such as Lumbamba, Licha, Lueti , Maala , Malamo, Mwenyi, Tuuwa , Liumena , Mutala , Nengu and Ngumbele. People have to move more than 15 kilometers for them to access clean and safe drinking water . There was need for construction of more water points in the district. It was also mentioned that some of the water points where stationed at the schools were not only serving the pupils but also the surrounding villages hence the constructed water points were breaking down frequently.

Issues related to sanitation were raised during the consultative meetings with the communities and other stakeholders. A number of communities, schools and health posts did not have standard sanitation facilities.

Table 42: Demand for Water Points per Ward

S/N	DESCRIPTION	WARD	NUMBER OF WATER POINTS
1	Borehole	Licha	44
2	Borehole	Liumena	39
3	Borehole	Lumbamba	11
4	Borehole	Lwambi	28
5	Borehole	Lueti	10
6	Borehole	Maala	12
7	Borehole	Malamo	16
8	Borehole	Mutala	2
9	Borehole	Mwenyi	47
10	Borehole	Natalui	1
11	Borehole	Nengu	7
12	Borehole	Ngumbele	15
13	Borehole and Reticulation System	Tuuwa	5

(Source: Sikongo IDP Team)

17.3.3 Issues from Public Participation Process relating to the quality of services.

Issues relating to the quality of services were raised. Firstly, the community raised an issue of distance to the water points. The distance that they have to move to access clean and safe drinking water was more than 15 kilometres. Secondly, an issue of the quality of water was raised in the form of some boreholes have water that has a high content of salt hence the whitish colour. Thirdly, some boreholes have high iron content which makes the water turn brown. Fourth, the majority of the sanitation facilities constructed were not water borne toilets.

17.4 Assessment of the impact of changes anticipated over the next 10 years.

17.4.1 Quantification of future demand for services and facilities based on the estimates of population change.

The population for the district is expected to grow between 4% to 7% percent in the next 10 years. Therefore the demand for water and sanitation services is likely to increase, the current 52% water coverage and 37 % access to basic sanitation services is below the national average. The district currently has 668 villages with 80 villages having water points; in this regard a minimum of 500 new water points are needed to achieve universal access to safe drinking water. The majority of the villages do not have access to basic sanitation services, therefore in order to improve access to basic sanitation services is expected that more community hygiene and sanitation promoters should be trained. The district has 75 polling zones therefore in order to

increase access to basic sanitation services; every zone should have at least 2 sanitation and hygiene promoters.

17.4.2 Identification of communities where growth will occur and where future services and facilities

In consideration of the prevailing situation, both the peri-urban area and the rural areas population is expected to increase over time. It is estimated that by the year 2033 the population dynamics of Sikongo district will be 8602 peri-urban population and 67107 rural population. The increase in population will demand for more water and sanitation infrastructure in the district hence the provision of water and sanitation facilities will incorporate all the 14 wards in the district. The aim is to ensure that all the communities in the various wards are within 5km from a water point in order to lessen the distance that community members have to move to access clean and safe drinking water. In addition, the provision of sanitation facilities will be with the aim of ensuring that all households have sanitation facilities installed within the premises in order to prevent open defecation.

17.4.3 Assessment of the likely impact of on-going and committed investment and development programmes on land use and population distribution patterns.

Government through the decentralisation policy of 2022 substantially increased the Constituency Development Fund allocation from 1.6 million to 28.3 million. Sikongo Constituency has utilised some of the funds towards the construction of water and sanitation facilities in various wards. This has led to the migration of people to places or communities that have water points within the vicinity resulting in a change of land use from open spaces to residential areas. The increase in the size of some communities has catapulted the demand for agricultural land hence open spaces have dramatically changed to agricultural land for the farming of rice. The population distribution pattern is evident around Mwenyi ward, Lwambi ward and Licha ward.

17.5 Analysis of impact of environment and climate change.

17.5.1 Impact of development trends in the sector on the environment and climate change

17.5.1.1 Unprotected Bare land

The current predominant activity in the district is the construction of water and sanitation facilities which demand that land is cleared in order to create space where to place the water or

sanitation facilities. The clearing of the land leaves the land susceptible to erosion during the rainy season. In addition, the installation of water facilities triggers agricultural activities around the water points hence land is cleared for agricultural purposes. Once the harvest is done, the land is left bare which can easily be eroded. It is cardinal that bare land is protected as it plays a huge role in ground water recharge but due to farming activities the recharge zones or well fields are affected.

17.5.2 Impact of environmental and climate change issues on the sector.

17.5.2.1 Persistent Hunger Periods

One of the climatic hazards that affect the area is the presence of drought. In periods where drought is predominant, little or no rainfall is received. This occurrence leads to challenges associated with agricultural activities as Sikongo District is popularly known for agriculture particularly rice and cassava. The agricultural activities are rain fed hence the absence of rain or presence of drought simply means that there is not enough water to engage in agricultural activities resulting in prolonged periods of hunger as the majority of the communities do not have the agricultural produce to feed their families. The presence of prolonged hunger eventually leads to malnutrition among the community members.

17.5.2.2 Adoption of alternative livestock

The most predominant economic activities in Sikongo District are farming and fishing. The two activities are supported by the presence of floods from November to May of the following year. In addition, the district hosts three water bodies that act as a source of fish that is North Lueti, South Lueti and the Luanginga River. Changes in climatic conditions can have detrimental effects to the livelihood of the people. The presence of drought translates to less water for farming activities and fishing. This predicament will lead to the communities to change their livelihood to other alternative livelihoods such as trade, sand mining and many more.

17.5.2.3 Change in Cultural Practices

The majority of community members are currently practicing open defecation. This cultural practice has the potential of changing especially in the midst of floods. Sikongo District is generally a flood prone area, it receives a lot of rainfall during the period from November to May of the following year. Open defecation will therefore increase the contamination of water sources with faecal coli forms.

17.6 Issues arising relating to gender groups and vulnerable groups

17.6.1 Women and Girls

The responsibility of fetching water for various uses in a home in rural areas has been tamed as a responsibility that women and girls ought to do. Currently, the majority of the communities are relying on scoop holes as a source of water for home consumption. In order to access water from sustainable sources, girls and women have to walk long distances to the water source neglecting other functions. This leads to loss of time for women and girl child.

17.6.2 Men and Boys

The majority of the rural communities depend on agriculture with livestock rearing as the main source of livelihood. It is believed that it is the job of the men and boys to tend to the animals. The presence of floods simply means that men and boys have the responsibility of relocating to upper lands to avoid the water. This leads to loss of time for men and boys. Similarly, in occasions of drought, the men and boys have to relocate to other places where there is an easy source of water for the animals leading to loss of time especially for the boys as they have to abscond class in search of water.

17.6.3 Disabled

Addressing gender inequality and disability rights is critical to a rights based approach to water and sanitation. It is cardinal that people living with disabilities in Sikongo are accorded the same opportunities to able bodied community members. Currently, the majority of water and sanitation infrastructure do not adequately provide for people living with a disability. The disabled face challenges in accessing some critical infrastructure in the district. In addressing the issue of accessibility of water and sanitation infrastructure by people living with disability, it is important to change the cultural norm of operation in the district.

17.6.4 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS affects all developmental sectors and possess as a threat to the protection and safeguarding of human rights while access to safe water and sanitation is a human right, it is extremely important for people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS to be in a position to enjoy the rights. People living with HIV/AIDS are discriminated as they are seen to be people that are able to handle certain tasks in the water and sanitation sector. They are placed in a position in which they are made aware of the consequences of undertaking certain tasks especially those that

are strenuous hence people living with HIV/AIDS are deprived of certain opportunities that the water and sanitation sector has to offer.

17.7 Issue statements and assessment of external factors contributing to the issue.

17.7.1 Issues Statements

- ✦ The majority of communities in the district are scattered hence a water reticulation is not suitable for most communities.
- ✦ The number of communities accessing quality water services is not adequate.
- ✦ Communities have to walk more than 5 km to access clean and safe drinking water.

PART THREE
DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

INTRODUCTION

The Development framework is a critical component of the Integrated Development Plan for Sikongo District as it provides a suitable environment to develop strategies and programmes that could be utilised for the next decade to address the core issues that are affecting the district.

The development framework being a solution oriented component of the Integrated Development Plan. This phase will begin with outlining the agreed vision of the district in order to provide guidance to the various strategies and programmes that will be utilised to address the core issues. Further, this phase will provide the ultimate objectives that the district intends to achieve in the next 10 years in order for the IDP to be considered a living document, logic models have been adopted.

The development framework has adopted a number of objectives that seek to attend to the following;

- Correcting spatial imbalances
- Combating poverty and unemployment
- Ensuring access to basic services by all
- Socio- Economic growth and Sustainability
- A safe , secure , healthy and sustainable environment
- Democratisation of planning and decision making.

The Integrated Development Plan for Sikongo District under the development framework attempts to ensure that the following performance areas are included

- Basic Service Delivery
- Infrastructure Development
- Organisational Development
- Public Participation

18 Vision for the long term development of the district.

Unlocked district potential that is inclusive, sustainable, equitable and locally driven with thriving communities by 2034.

Table 43: Summary of Key issues statements

Issues Statement	Factor	Assessment
High Desk – Pupil Ratio	Activities in other sectors	The high desk –pupil ratio can be attributed to the establishment of more schools and upgrading of basic schools
	Social and Cultural Factors	Learners have to sit on the ground hence difficulties in learning
	Economic / Financial	The introduction of free education through the Constituency Development Fund
High Nurse to Population Ratio	Activities in other sectors	Construction of more health facilities demands more qualified personnel
	Social and Cultural Factors	Some positions that have not been filled in by qualified personnel have not been budgeted for
Long Distances to accessing health Care services	Economic /Financial	The construction of more health facilities is derailed by the limited resources available.
	Spatial	The presence of poor road networks contributes significantly to long distances to health facilities.
Traditional Methods of farming	Economic /Financial	Traditional methods of farming are considered as cheap as the requirements can be sourced locally.
	Technological	Challenges of transitioning from traditional methods to technological methods
Inadequate storage facilities	Social and Cultural	Peasant level of production
	Economic /Financial	Limited time frame for the farmers to sell their products before they expire
	Spatial	The location of the available storage sheds are far apart
	Technical	The productivity of farmers hinders the construction of more storage facilities

Summary of Key issues statements (Continued)

Issues Statement	Factor	Assessment
Inadequate livestock production and diversification	Economic/Financial	Limited access to the financial market
	Environmental Factors	The presence of diseases exacerbated by extreme temperature and precipitation
	Spatial	Long distance to the market
Inadequate network connectivity	Economic/Financial	Costly installation of communication infrastructure
	Technical	Dispersed settlement leading to challenges in the installation of critical network infrastructure
Low percentage of communities accessing clean drinking water	Other sectors	Absence of water points
	Organisational	Lack of no cooperating partners
Inadequate Housing facilities	Financial	Limited source of funds to utilise towards construction of housing facilities
	Social /Cultural	Some communities still believe in traditional housing methods
	Technological	Lack of industries that can produce the necessary raw materials for the construction sector

(Source: Sikongo IDP Team)

DEFINITION OF CROSS SECTIONAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES AND SETTING OF INITIAL TARGETS BASED ON EXISTING AND FUTURE ANTICIPATED NEEDS.

18.1 Definition Of Cross Sectional Goals And Objectives And Setting Of Initial Targets Based On Existing And Future Anticipated Needs.

Table 44: Cross Sectional Goals and Objectives

Objective	Ministry of Education and Local government will focus on expanding access and improving quality of early childhood, primary and secondary education by 80% within 10 years													
Strategies	The local authority in conjunction with Ministry of Education will enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education through the procurement of desks ,recruitment of Teachers, Construction of Staff Houses and classrooms													
Key Activities	Location	Quantity	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Responsible Entity	
Procurement of Desks	All Schools	1850	■										MOE Local Authority	
Recruitment and Deployment of Teachers	All Schools	63	■										MOE HR Committee	
		63		■										
		63			■									
		47				■								
		47					■							
Construction of Classrooms	Kaenyi P.Sch	1 x 3	■										Council MOE DA Buildings Department	
	Sifula P.Sch	1 x 3		■										
	Nakapungu P.Sch	1 x 3			■									
	Kabandana P. Sch	1 x 3				■								
	Mayaba.C.Sch	1 x 3					■							
	Nakunyuwa P.Sch	1 x 3						■						
	Mutala P.Sch	1 x 3							■					
	Lifuna P.Sch	1 x 3								■				
	Luoke West P.	1 x 3									■			
	Licha Com. Sch	1 x 3										■		
Tungi P. Sch	1 x 3										■			

Lueti B. Sch	1 x 3											
Lumbamba P.Sch	1 x 3											
Sibuo P Sch	1 x 3											
Mutoi C.Sch	1 x 3											
Nyengo Sch	1 x 3											
Muweshi P.Sch	1 x 3											
Lyasimu P.Sch	1 x 3											
Sikongo Day S School	1 x 3											
Umba C Sch	1 x 3											
Mabua P Sch	1 x 3											
Sikushi P.Sch	1 x 3											
Makia P Sch	1 x 3											
Katee C Sch	1 x 3											
Muwelo C Sch	1 x 3											
Luundu .P.Sch	1 x 3											
Honge P.Sch	1 x 3											
Lwahumba P.Sch	1 x 3											
Ngumbele P.Sch	1 x 3											
Keletwa .P.Sch	1 x 3											
Sinyanganya P.Sch	1 x 3											
Lilando P.Sch	1 x 3											
Shamalumba P.Sch	1 x 3											
Mutoi P.Sch	1 x 3											
Lumbamba P.Sch	1 x 3											
Sikuyu P.Sch	1 x 3											
Mutala P.Sch	1 x 3											
Looke P.Sch	1 x 3											
Sifula P.Sch	1 x 3											
Lilanda P.Sch	1 x 3											

Objective	To improve the Nurse-Patient Ratio from current 1:30 to 1:3 thereby Increasing access to quality health care in Sikongo District												
Strategies	The Local Authority in Conjunction with Ministry of Health will Increase access to quality health care through the recruitment of health personnel												
Key Activities	Location	Quantity	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Responsible Entity
Recruitment and Deployment of health personnel	22 Health Facilities	15											MOH HR Committee DA
		10											
		10											
		10											
		10											
Objective	To Increase access to quality health care through construction of standard Health Infrastructure in Sikongo District												
Strategies	The local authority in conjunction with Ministry of Health will increase access to quality health care through the construction of health infrastructure												
Construction of Health Infrastructure – Health Facilities	Situlu Health Post	1											MOH Council DA WDC Councillors
	Liumena Health Post												
	Nakapungu	2											
	Kabandana	2											
	Simbuu	3											
	Lueti Health Post	2											
	Malondo	2											
	Mabua Health Post	2											
	Makia Health Post	3											
	Liundu Health Center	1											
	Kaluwe Health Center	6											

Construction of Maternity Wings	Liumena Health Post	1												
	Lulangunyi Health Post	1												
	Mwenyi Health post	1												
	Liundu Health Center	1												
	Ngumbele health Center	1												
Construction of Health Facilities	Ngombe Zone	1												
	Likuyu	1												
Construction of a Laboratory	Sikongo Health Center	1												

Objective	The Local Authority in Conjunction with Ministry of Agriculture will enhance agricultural productivity in the district.													
Strategies	The Local authority in conjunction with Ministry of Agriculture will Strengthen the existing early warning systems in the district													
Key Activities	Location	Quantity	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Responsible Entity	
Procurement of Early warning Devices	Maala Ward	1 (set)												Procurement Unit MOA. Meteorological Dept. and DDMU
Installation of early warning Devices	Maala Ward	1 (set)												
Capacity Building Training of field Officers	Maala Ward	4 per year												
Strategies	Robust promotion in planting of hybrid certified seeds in the district													
Setting up of demonstration and trail plots		2 per Year												MOA and Seed Companies
Conduction of Field Days		2 per year												MOA and Seed Companies

Strategies	Ministry of Agriculture will employ Climate Smart Agriculture practices in 14 agricultural camps												
Refresher Trainings of the Camp Officers on Climate Smart Agricultural Practices	All Camps	4											MOA and MLGRD/LA
Revampment of the Farmer Field Schools (FFs)	All Wards	2											MOA and MLGRD/LA
Strategies	The Ministry of Agriculture will Promote appropriate investment of cost effective mechanization/irrigation technology among the smallholder producer in the district.												
Training of Farmers on the legal framework in respect to loan obligations	14 Wards	2											MOA and MLGRD/LA
Training of smallholder producers and staff in irrigation management system	14 Wards	2											MOA and MLGRD/LA
Construction of Farming Blocks	Nyengo												MOA and MLGRD/LA
	Lwati												
	Hoana												
Strategies	Land acquisition for small holdings and commercial farm land.												
Hold meetings with traditional Leaders	14 wards	2 per Year											District Administration , MOA, MLGRD/LA
Survey of Land	14 wards	1 Per year											District Administration , MOA, MLGRD/LA
Strategies	Ministry of Agriculture will ensure the maintenance of strategic food reserves												
Construction of storage facilities	All 14 Wards	1 per Year											MOA, MSMED and MLGRD/LA

Objective	Fisheries and Livestock Production and Economic Growth within 10years plan												
Strategies	The Local Authority in conjunction with the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries will Improve Livestock Numbers through livestock restocking												
Key Activities	Location	Quantity	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Responsible Entity
Livestock Restocking													MOF&L
Construction of Fish Hatcheries													MOF&L
Construction of Fish Nurseries													MOF&L
Strategies	The Local Authority in Conjunction with Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock will create a Fish Stock and Aquatic Ecosystem that are self-Sustaining and be able to Mitigate Loss of Stocks in Natural Water Bodies												
Fish Restocking	Lwanginga South, North Lueti, Mabuwa and Hoana Lagoons	3000											MOF&L
Strategies	The Local authority in Conjunction with Infrastructure Department and Ministry of Livestock will improve livestock breeds												
Construction of Breeding Centers	Maala Ward Nyengo Area	2											MOF&L
Strategies	The local authority in conjunction with Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock will improve livestock health and productivity												
Training of Field Officers	14 wards	14											MOF&L
Vaccination of livestock against CBPP, FMD,	14 Wards	14											MOF&L

Newcastle Disease and other diseases														
Strategies	The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock will enhance efforts towards the improvement of extension service delivery.													
Realignment of Veterinary Camps to Ward (Sikongo)	14 Wards	14												Council MOF&L
Mapping of new camp Bounderies														

Objective	ZICTA will increase network coverage area by 90% within 10 years													
Strategies	ZICTA will ensure erection of Network Towers in Areas without access to Mobile Network													
Key Activities	Location	Quantity	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Responsible Entity	
Erection of Network Towers	Ngumbele Ward	1											Zamtel DA Council	
	Lwambi Ward	1												
	Licha Ward	1												
	Malamo Ward	1												
	Lumbamba Ward													
Objective	The Local Authority will increase access to mass media telecommunication by 40% within 5 years													
Strategies	The Local Authority will ensure establishment of a Radio Station													
Construction of a Radio Station	Maala Ward	1											Council	
Procurement and Installation of Equipment's	Maala Ward													
Objective	The local authority in conjunction with ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare, Agrculture and Fisheries and livestock will increase accessing to housing services													
Strategies	The local authority will construct camp houses and community halls													

Construction of Houses	Mutala Ward- Makia	3											Coomunity Development Council
	Mwenyi Ward	3											
	Malamo Ward- Mabua	3											
	Lumbamba Ward - Lulangunyi	3											
	Licha ward- Situlu	3											
	Lueti Ward - Lueti	3											
Construction of Community Halls	Nyengo	1											Community Development
	Maala	1											
	Liumena	1											
	Sikushi	1											
Objective	The local authority will ease the transportation of goods from the various wards to the market												
Strategy	The local authority will upgrade the existing roads to gravel												
Deplorable State of the roads	Mungomba – Liundu Road	15 km											Council
	Nyengo Road	35km											
	Katondwana – Likaka Road	40 km											
	Liumba Road	20km											
	Sikongo – Sinyangaye Road	190 km											
Objectives	The Local authority in conjunction with the Department of Water Affairs will increase the percentage of communities with access to clean and safe drinking water												
Strategy	Construction of water points and sanitation facilities												
Inadequate Water and Sanitation Facilities	Nengu	12											Council Ministry of Water
	Lumbamba	12											
	Malamo	12											

PART 4
SPARTIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

19 Spatial Development Framework

19.1 Scenario 1: Spatial Development Concept focussing on Corridor Development.

19.1.1 Description of the corridor concept

The Corridor concept is a concept that is grounded on the ideology of the development of the transportation routes in the district that lead to key infrastructure and production zones. The most significant issues that are currently affecting the district can be linked to the transportation network in the district. Sikongo District is well known for rice farming and fish trading due to the availability of suitable land for rice farming and the occurrence of floods that creates a suitable environment for the growth of rice and fish.

The transportation of goods and the produce to processing centers and market is cardinal for economic development. There are four transportation corridors that need to be developed for economic development and growth.

- Kalabo-Sikongo –Angola Truck road.

The road carry's much importance as it links the rest of Zambia to the Angolan market. It is approximately 93 Kilometers from Kalabo to the border post in Licha ward. It is characterised with gravel from Kalabo – Sikongo and sandy soils from Sikongo to the border in Licha ward. 28 Kilometers of the road cults across the Barotse flood plains hence part of the road is normally flooded from November to May of the following year resulting in challenges in transportation of goods to the market during the rainy season.

- Nyengo –Sikongo Road

This is a road that is approximately 35 Kilometers from Sikongo Central Business District. It's a road that connects the rest of the district to the farming zone of Sikongo. The road is characterised with sandy soils and cuts across the Barotse flood plains.

- Kaluwe –Mwenyi Road

The Kaluwe –Mwenyi road connects three wards in a linear fashion that is Nengu ward, Mutala ward and Mwenyi ward. The road eventually connects with the Sikongo –Kalabo road and it is characterised with sandy soils.

- Luanginga River

The Luanginga River acts as a boundary between Sikongo District and Kalabo District. It is a river that has been used for quite some time as a trade route for the transportation of rice, fish and papillas to the market in Kalabo. The Luanginga River plays a cardinal role in the transportation network of Sikongo District.

- Cordon Line

A stretch of the Gordon line runs from the Kalabo –Sikongo road to Ngumbele ward. It is characterised with sandy soils and overshadowed with vegetation. The development of the Gordon line will greatly enhance the economic capacity of the district as the majority of the livestock population comes from Lueti and Ngumbele ward.

19.1.2 Advantages of the employment of the corridor concept.

19.1.2.1 Easy transportation of goods to the market

One of the challenges of operating in the district is difficulties in the transportation of goods to the market. This is so because the roads are characterised with sandy soils hence not all transportation mediums can be utilised on the roads. The roads demand that only vehicles with four wheel drive capabilities are to be used. The difficulties associated with the road translate to high cost of transportation of goods and services. The development of the major roads in the district will greatly improve the transportation system in the district leading to efficient and effective delivery of goods and services.

19.1.2.2 Easy accessibility to key infrastructure in the district

The majority of the facilities in the district are located near the main roads in the district hence the development of the transportation system will make it easy for the delivery of services to the various communities. Commodities such as medicines will easily be delivered to the health facilities located within the district.

19.1.2.3 Increase in human and vehicle traffic moving in and out of the district.

Access to the district is currently a challenge simply because of the bad state of the road hence the upgrading of the road from gravel and sandy soils to bituminous standard will greatly increase the traffic inflow and outflow from the district. Increases in traffic possess a lot of benefits to the district especially in the commercial sector as business will thrive due to increase in traffic.

19.1.2.4 Cheap Labour

The improvement of the transportation network leads to an increase in the number of people coming to Sikongo District. An increase in population translates to cheap labour as more people will be available in the district to perform the same work that others can do hence bargain opportunities arise.

19.1.3 Disadvantages of the employment of the corridor concept.

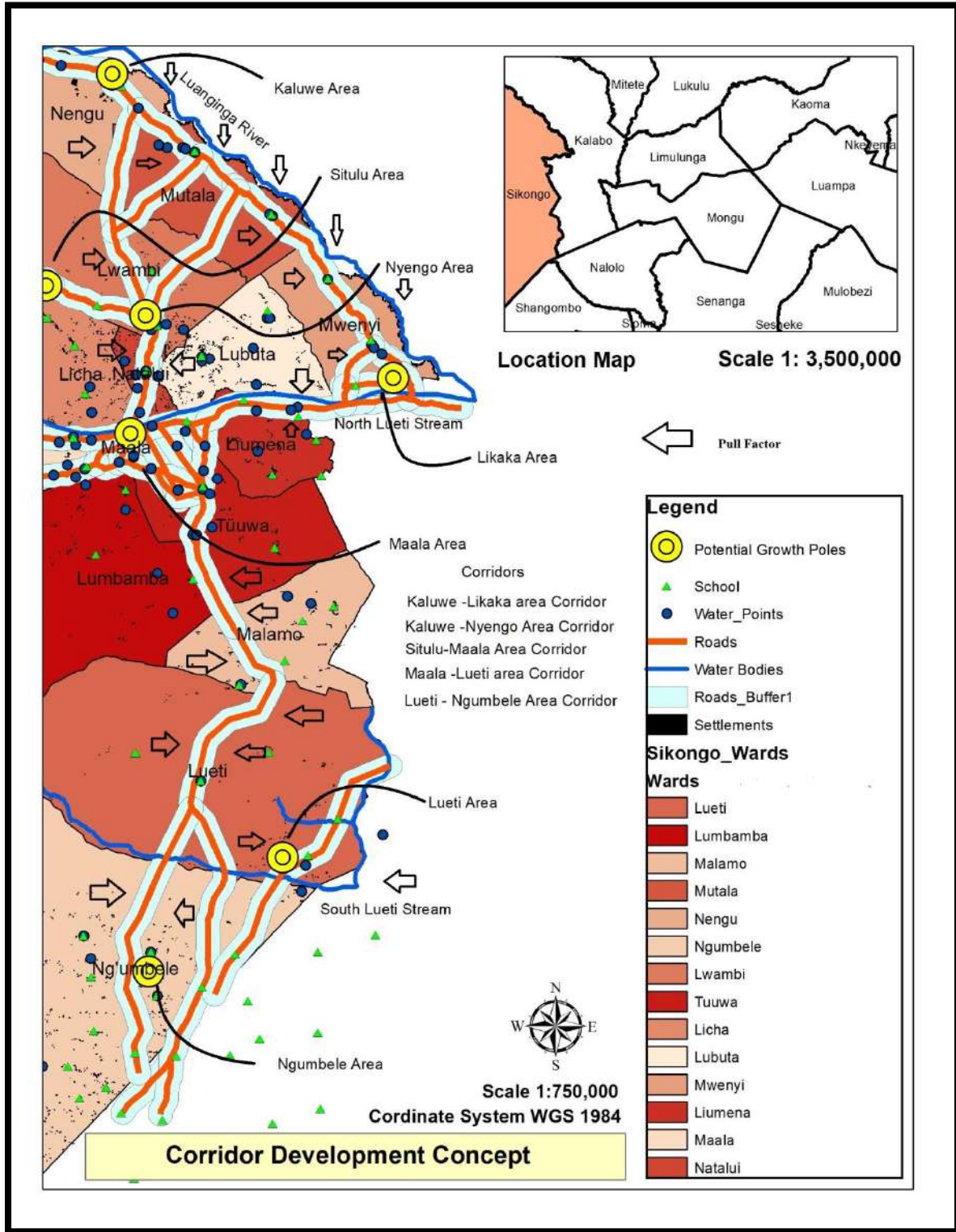
19.1.3.1 Overpopulation

Sikongo District offers a number of economic benefits hence the upgrading of the roads to bituminous standard will increase the migration of people to Sikongo District. The increase of people migrating into Sikongo District will eventually lead to overpopulation in some areas as people will want to settle where there are economic benefits.

19.1.3.2 Environmental Degradation

The improvement of the transportation system acts as a pull factor for people to settle in the district. The increase in the number of people in the district will demand the change of land use from open spaces and forests to residential areas and agricultural areas leading to the cutting down of trees to create the much needed land.

Figure 23 : Spatial Development -Corridor Development



(Source: STC-GIS, 2023)

19.2 Scenario 2: Spatial Development Concept focussing on growth Poles.

The concept of growth poles can be applied in Sikongo District through the adoption of areas such as Nyengo, Lueti, Licha, Liumena and Kaluwe as growth nodes. The development currently taking place there is very minimal but has the potential of becoming major economic hubs in the district. The already existing Sikongo Business District in Maala ward will become the primary growth nodes and the rest of the areas will be secondary growth nodes. The adoption of growth nodes will foster diversion of resources to the growth nodes in order to ensure that nodal development is attained. Nodal development improves efficiency as it provides easy access to services by the local people. The selection of the growth poles is based on the following social – economic data.

- Nyengo Area

This is an area with a high population density as people come to settle for farming purposes. The area has land that is suitable for rice farming and receives ample rainfall to promote farming activities.

- Situlu Border Area

Situlu border area acts as a link between Sikongo and Angola as the road that connects Sikongo to Angola passes through the border. People have settled near the border to enjoy the trade that the border offers.

- Kaluwe

Kaluwe growth nodes is located on the northern part of the district, the area offers opportunities in rice trading ,fish trading and general transportation of goods as the Luanginga river passes through the area. People have settled there because of the transportation opportunities that it offers.

- Lueti Area

Lueti area acts as a center for the wards in the southern part of the district. High population density is found in the area due to the availability of communication opportunities that the area

offers as the communication towers are located in Lueti ward. The area also acts as a hub for trade in Livestock as the area is known for Livestock rearing.

- Liumena Area

Liumena ward host the entry point to Sikongo District as the check point is positioned in the ward. The main trunk road that is Kalabo-Sikongo road passes through the area hence creates an environment that supports easy transportation of goods in and out of the district.

19.2.1 Advantages of the employment of the growth node concept

19.2.1.1 Easy accessibility of services

The establishment of growth nodes leads to the investment of resources towards the development of key infrastructure such as health facilities, schools and planned roads. This simply means that most communities that used to travel long distances to access certain services will no longer have to cover long distances but shorter distances as the services needed would be within their proximity. The concept of the growth nodes greatly attends to issues related to distance that communities have to cover in order to access key services in the district.

19.2.1.2 Redevelopment

The majority of the growth nodes are derailed by the lack of planning with relation to settlement patterns. Currently, services and residential settlements have no layout plan that they adhere to hence chaos is rife in the growth nodes. The introduction of planned growth nodes will necessitate the development of a proper layout plan that will guide development in the growth nodes. Redevelopment of the growth nodes gives rise to other opportunities such as land banking and possibilities of assessing future needs for the nodal areas.

19.2.1.3 Migration

Migration is the movement of people from one area to the other for various reasons. One of the reasons that could be sited is the movement of people for economic reasons. People want to settle in areas that are economically viable. The establishment and development of growth nodes leads to nodal areas becoming economically viable. Therefore, it is expected that the migration of people in the district will be towards the nodal areas leading to an increase in settlements as well as population. This makes it easy to provide services to the people as one service will be able to cater for a number of people as compared to scattered settlements.

19.2.2 Disadvantages of the employment of the growth pole concept

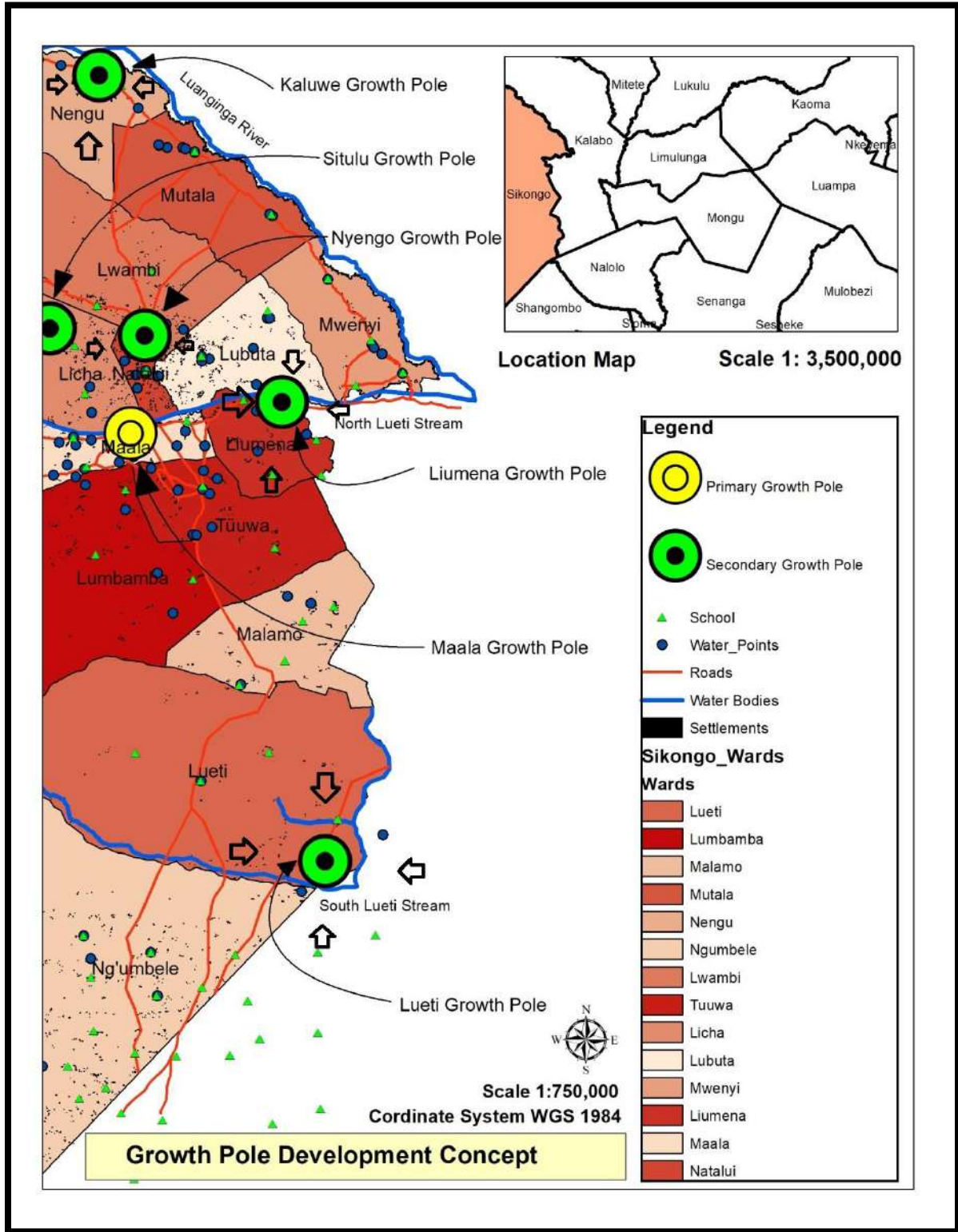
19.2.2.1 Slow pace of expansion of the primary growth pole.

The development of the growth pole area significantly depends on the resources that are directed towards the nodal area. In Sikongo, the primary nodal area is Sikongo main located in Maala ward hence the majority of the resources area directed to Sikongo main. The establishment of other nodal areas translates to the redirection of part of the resources to other nodal areas for development purposes. This simply means that the primary node which is pivotal to the growth of the district is likely to be deprived of the necessary resources to develop at a faster rate.

19.2.2.2 Transmission of diseases

The spread of diseases is in various ways and forms. One of the ways is through the migration of people from one area to the other for various purposes. The establishment and development of the nodal areas leads to the migration of people to nodal areas in order to access services easily. The movement of people from one area to the other is likely to increase the transmission of diseases as some people may be carriers of the diseases. Diseases such as Covid 19 can easily spread through migration. It is highly likely that migration will take place in Licha ward, Lwambi ward, Ngumbele ward, Lueti ward, Tuuwa ward and Mutala ward.

Figure 24: Growth Pole Development Concept



(Source : STC-GIS, 2023)

19.3 Scenario 3: Utilisation of Growth nodes Concept for Spatial Development.

Nodal Development as a form of spatial development is one of the concept that could be utilised in Sikongo District. The growth node concept puts across the ideology of identifying points of high density in the region. The identification of growth nodes makes it possible to direct resources to the growth areas. Currently spatial development growth is concentrated around the Central Business District located in Maala ward. This predicament forces communities that stay very far to cover long distances to access essential services. Wards such as Nengu ward and Ngumbele ward are more than 60 Kilometres from the Central Business District. Therefore, the establishment of growth nodes enhances efforts to bring essential services closer to the people.

19.3.1 Advantages of the Growth Pole Concept

19.3.1.1 Easy accessibility of services

The establishment of multiple growth nodes in the district leads to the development of the growth nodes so that services could be available in the various growth nodes. The availability of services in the growth nodes simply implies that people do not have to cover long distances to access essential services due to the location of the growth nodes.

19.3.1.2 Reduction in the spread of diseases

The establishment and development of growth nodes reduces the movement of people from one area to the other in order to access essential services. The availability of services within the vicinity of the community significantly reduces the spread of diseases simply because community members do not have to move from one area to another to access any services.

19.3.1.3 Promote Decentralisation of resources

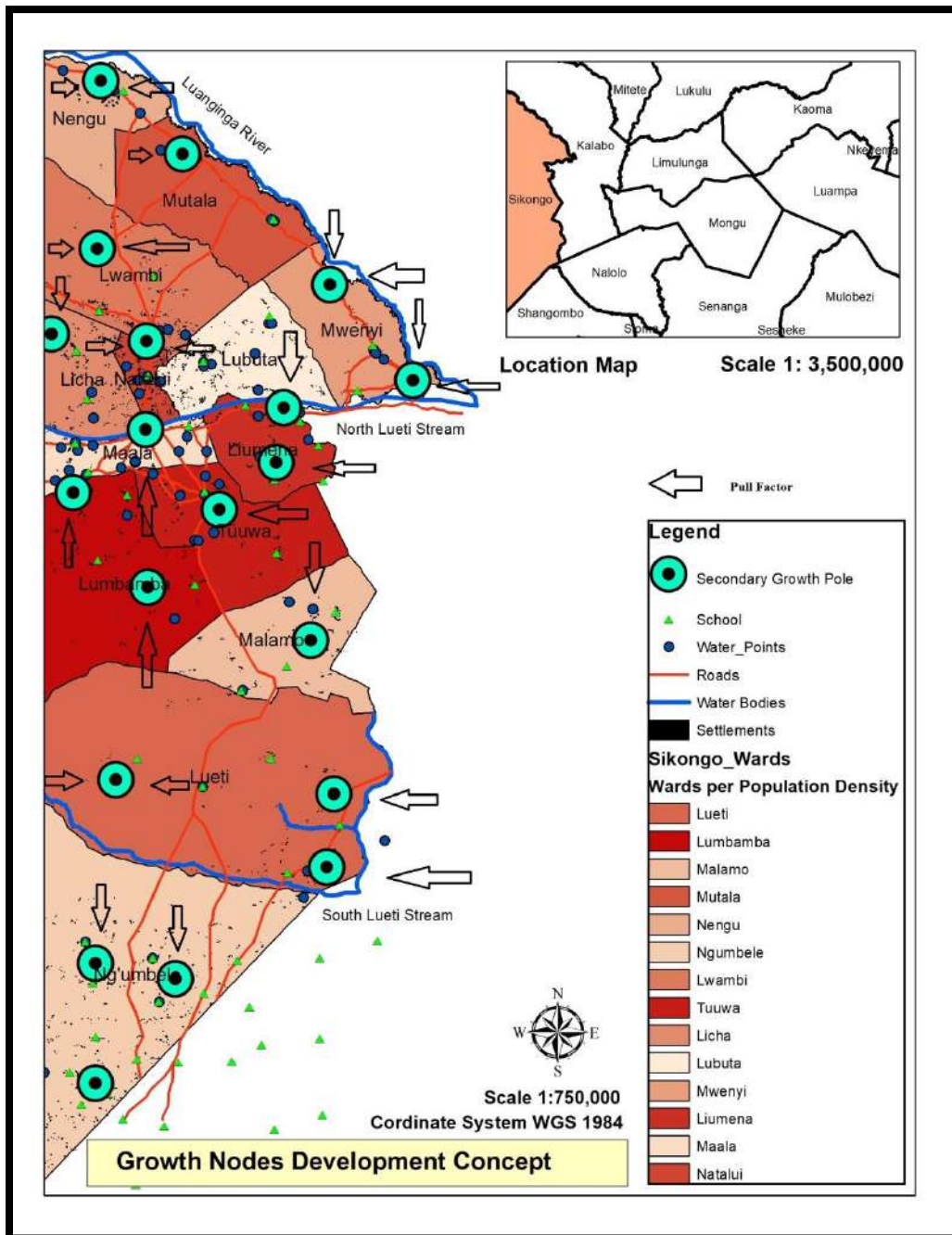
The spatial development of one growth area gives communities the perspective that resources are only used at the center. In Sikongo District, the primary growth area is the Sikongo Township in Maala ward hence the majority of the resources are directed towards the growth of the primary growth pole. The establishment and development of growth nodes will change the perspective that communities have of resources being used at the primary growth pole only as they will see the establishment of services in various points in the district.

19.3.2 Disadvantages of the growth pole concept

19.3.2.1 Slow pace of development of the primary growth pole.

Resources are scarce hence the available resources will have to be utilised on all the identified growth points.

Figure 25: Growth Nodes Development Concept



(Source: STC-GIS, 2023)

19.4 Chosen Spatial Development Scenario

19.4.1 Description of the chosen spatial development scenario.

The development of Sikongo District is premised on the spatial development scenario chosen for it will give direction with regards to which activities are to be executed in the district in order to achieve the desired goals and objectives. The vision of the district is to unlock the district potential that is inclusive, sustainable, equitable and locally driven with thriving communities by 2034 based on the vision of the district. It is clear that the chosen spatial development scenario is one that needs to be driven by local economic development.

Sikongo District has a lot of potential especially the agriculture, fisheries, livestock, commerce and trade sector. With regards to the agriculture sector, the district is endowed with flood plains that are very suitable for agricultural farming activities such as rice farming and cassava growing which easily is taken to the market in Mongu, Kalabo or the neighbouring country Angola.

Sikongo District has a number of water bodies that are exploited for fish such as the North Lueti, South Lueti and Luanginga River. Once the floods set in, the majority of the district becomes a water bed that allows fish from the rivers to have a larger surface area for breeding. This predicament makes the district very rich in fish which is supplied to Kasumbalesa, Mongu, and Kalabo. In addition, Sikongo District is strategically positioned as it acts as a link between Zambia and Angola. The presence of a border in Sikongo facilitates trade between the two countries. There is a high demand for commodities from Zambia in Angola hence there is movement of people in and out of Sikongo on a regular basis through the border area. This movement necessitates investments in infrastructure such as roads, lodges, houses and restaurant leading to local economic development.

Livestock development in the district is key to economic prosperity especially that the district is a border town as it provides opportunities for trade in livestock with Angola as the market destination. Areas such as Ngumbele ward, Lueti ward are commonly known for livestock rearing.

Human settlements in Sikongo District have followed the four key drivers of local economic development that is agriculture, fisheries, livestock, commerce and trade hence certain areas are densely populated in pursuit of benefits that the key sectors offer.

19.4.2 Identification of activities required for implementation of the spatial development framework.

19.4.2.1 Community Consultations

Land in Western province belongs to the community. The community have the power to decide what happens to the land. The spatial development scenario chosen advocates for the establishment and development of growth poles where economic activities will have base. Areas such as Nyengo, Lueti, Kaluwe, Liumena, Situlu area. The areas identified fall under customary land that is owned by the communities in the areas of interest. Therefore, community engagements play a vital role in ensuring that the community is informed of the development that needs to be implemented in the area for the benefit of the various communities in the region. Community consultations help in avoiding conflicts over the land that the community are willing to provide for infrastructure development and other social developmental agendas.

19.4.2.2 Identification of the Planning Boundary.

Once the consultations with the communities are executed. The identification of the land extent available for spatial development is to be conducted for all the chosen growth poles. The identification of the planning boundaries calls for the agreement with the local leadership and community where the boundary of the planning area passes.

19.4.2.3 Planning Agreements

Once the identification of the planning boundary and community consultations are done. Planning agreements with the local leadership will be fostered so that an agreement is made on how the planning of the land will be done. Planning agreements provide the right platform for spatial development especially in customary land as the local authority will be able to develop a spatial development plan that will guide development in the area.

19.4.2.4 Development of a Spatial Development Plan.

Spatial planning has the potential to foster rural development hence spatial planning will be effected on the identified growth poles. A spatial development plan created that indicates all the necessary components of rural development such as residential areas and social amenities. The

plan will act as a guide for orderly development in the growth poles and the availability of land in the growth pole has the ability to trigger the movement of the people from far areas to areas within the plan, making it easy for the provision of services to the community.

19.4.3 Prioritised local area development plans

Spatial development demands that local development plans are developed for the prioritised growth poles. The following will have to be developed.

Table 45: Local Area Plans

S/N	Local Area Plan	Distance from the Primary Growth Pole	Major Economic Activity
1	Nyengo Local Development Plan	35 Kilometres	Farming
2	Liumena Local Development Plan	26 Kilometers	Trade
3	Kaluwe Local Development Plan	72 Kilometers	Trade
4	Situlu Local Development Plan	28 Kilometers	Trade
5	Lueti Local Development Plan	90 Kilometers	Livestock Rearing

(Source: STC-GIS, Sikongo)

20 Land use planning objectives and strategies

20.1 Land use planning objectives and strategies for improving, maintaining or protecting the environmental aspects of development.

20.1.1 Identification of areas to be improved maintained and protected.

The composition of the spatial development framework of Sikongo District incorporates a number of land uses that would make the district function and grow economically. Importance is placed towards ensuring that haphazard development in the district is prevented by making sure that each piece of land within the planning boundary is planned before implementation of any activities or programmes within the planning boundaries. The following areas have been identified that could be improved, maintained and protected.

20.1.1.1 Residential Areas

One of the land uses that has been incorporated in the spatial development framework of Sikongo District are residential areas that have been broken down into three categories that is high cost areas , medium cost areas and low cost areas.

20.1.1.2 Commercial Areas

Amidst the presence of residential areas, the presence of commercial land uses it key as commercial areas play a cardinal role in ensuring that residential areas are made functional. Commercial areas will host the shops, business houses and shopping areas. It is therefore, important to ensure that the significance of commercial land uses are maintained and improved.

20.1.1.3 Open Spaces

Open spaces are land uses that act as the air vents of the town. Their importance is seen as they are responsible for ensuring that the aesthetics of the town are maintained and protected. In additional, open spaces play a vital function of providing a conducive environment for the people in the various communities by having fresh air in the area. Furthermore, open spaces play a critical role with regards climate change issues in the district.

20.1.1.4 Educational Areas

Land has been left for education facilities in the area in order to be able to build educational infrastructure on the pieces of land. Educational facilities play a vital role in ensuring that pupils and students do not have to move to other districts to access education facilities. Therefore, the protection and maintenance of land for educational facilities is to be protected, improved and maintained.

20.1.1.5 Health Facilities

The health of the people in the communities is cardinal as any outbreak of a disease can lead to chaos in the district and also death of people in the various communities hence land for health facilities has been identified in all the wards in the district.

20.1.1.6 Social Amenities

Social amenities act as complimentary land uses to other land uses such as commercial and residential areas. Social amenities include places of worship, recreational facilities and many more. Amenities play a vital role in any spatial development framework as they provide communities with the necessary facilities to engage in various activities.

20.1.1.7 Forests

The district is endowed with 6 gazetted forests located in various wards. The forests play a vital role in the district as a source of timber and also climate related issues. The forests provide raw

materials for the manufacture of furniture. The protection and maintenance of forests is therefore important in order for the people to be able to improve their living standards.

20.1.1.8 Roads

The concept of connectivity in the district has been catered for through the provision of roads. The roads link one community to the other. A number of road networks have been identified in the district that provides opportunities for various communities to transport their goods and services from one area to the other.

20.1.1.9 Agricultural Land

The main economic activity in Sikongo district is farming. The vast majority of the land is utilised for farming especially rice and cassava farming. The community is accustomed to agricultural activities and over the years, they have been able to identify land that is suitable for agricultural uses. It is therefore important to safeguard land that is reserved for agricultural purposes as it is the gateway to the improvement of the livelihood of the people simply because they are able to practice farming in the pieces of land and the produce can be sold at various markets in and outside the district.

20.1.1.10 Water Bodies

The district is endowed with a number of water bodies that play a cardinal role in the economic growth of the district. Three notable water bodies in the district are the Luanginga River, North Lueti River and South Lueti River. The water bodies such as the Luanginga River are commonly used for the transportation of goods to the market. In addition, the water bodies are a source of fish which is sundried and sold in Kasumbalesa, Mongu and Kalabo as the destination market. This leads to the improvement of the standard of living of the people. The functionality of the water bodies in Sikongo District provides a compelling reason to protect and maintain the water bodies in the district.

20.1.2 Permitted Development within the identified areas.

Table 46 : Permitted Land uses

Land Use	Permitted Uses
Residential	Housing Developments
	Wall Fences
	Boreholes
	Water Reticulation System

	Sewer Systems
Commercial Areas	Shops
	Markets
	Shopping Malls
	Parking Spaces
	Petrol Stations
	Workshops
	Lodges
	Guest Houses
	Hotel
Open Spaces	Public Open spaces
	Playing Fiels
	Pitch
	Parks
	Gardens
Educational Areas	Preschool
	Basic School
	Day Secondary school
	Boarding Schools
	Trades Schools
	Colleges
	Universities
Health Facilities	Health Centres
	Health Posts
	Mini Hospitals
	General Hospitals
	Teaching Hospitals
Social Amenities	Water Development Offices
	Play Parks
	Police Stations
	Place of Worship
	Post Office
	Community Halls
	Cemetary
Forests	Bee Hives
Roads	Drainages
	Bicycle Lanes
	Walking Lanes

	Access Roads
	Local Distributor
	District Distributor
	Primary Distributor

(Source: Sikongo Physical Planning Unit)

20.1.3 Identification of planning activities required to implement the policy.

20.1.3.1 Development Control

One of the planning activities that could be undertaken to ensure that the land use policy is upheld is development control. The activity will involve the inspection of each and every development in the district to ascertain whether the developments currently taking place in a particular area much the land use of the area. Failure to oblige to the land use policy results in the demolition of the development as it is not permitted in a particular area.

20.1.3.2 Formulation of By-Laws

Local authorities have been given the mandate to formulate by –laws. By –Laws help in ensuring that the law is implemented. The formulation of by –laws that are related to land use will enhance compliance among communities that the right development is placed on the correct land use. Failure to follow the laid out by- laws can result in the loss of the developments made on a particular piece of land hence most communities adhere to land use policy’s.

20.1.3.3 Sensitization of the communities on land use policies.

The lack of knowledge by the local communities with regards to land use policies has the potential of resulting in the abrogation of the land by the local communities as they do not know what activity or development is permitted in which area hence the sensitization of the various communities on land use guidelines can lead to adherence to the land use policies that have been declared for a particular area. The community will be able to determine which type of development is conducive for a particular area resulting in orderly development in the region.

20.2 Informal Settlements

20.2.1 Identification of informal Settlements to be upgraded

The existence of informal housing in Sikongo District is evident in certain parts of the district and in particular the township area. The area that befits the category of informal settlements is bordered by the Lueti Stream on the northern part and the Kalabo –Sikongo road on the southern

part. The area is characterised with poor residential houses and lacks basic services such as designated roads, standardised plot sizes and drainages for run-off water.

A number of factors have contributed to the existence and growth of the informal settlement such as the need to be near the transportation trunk route of the district which makes it easier to transport goods from Sikongo to other areas such as Mongu, Kalabo, Lusaka and Kasumbalesa. Another factor is the close proximity to the water source. The availability of the Lueti stream provides a number of opportunities for the local people as they are able to engage in farming activities along the banks of the river and is a good water source for areas that are lacking in water related infrastructure.

20.2.2 General Description of improvement inputs or other management responses.

The existence of Lueti Compound is not a new phenomenon but is part of the history of the development of Sikongo District. It is an area that needs attention in order to bring sanity to the area and provide the people that have settled in the area with the necessary basic services that they need. One of the strategies that could be utilised to ensure the provision of essential services is achieved is squatter upgrading. The utilisation of the strategy will demand a number of inputs such as housing, roads and drainages, zoning, solid waste management and the provision of commercial facilities.

20.2.2.1 Housing

The provision of proper housing development is cardinal in the squatter upgrading process as the current housing strategies being utilised are made of locally generated materials that have not been tested in terms of strength hence pose a risk to the lives of the people staying in the houses. The houses are made of mud and pole hence the need to introduce housing structures that are standardised. The introduction of housing structures will demand the demolition of certain existing mud and pole structures to pave way for the construction of standardised housing structures.

20.2.2.2 Roads and Drainages

The concept of accessibility is cardinal in the upgrading process of any compound. The current situation is that the area lacks proper accessibility to the various developments located within the compound hence the need to create designated roads that will allow the proper movement of

people within the compound. The creation of roads will demand the re-plotting process and demolition of certain mud and pole buildings to create the desired road layout plan.

20.2.2.3 Solid waste Management

The management of waste in the compound is an important part of the upgrading process. Waste is generated every day and at a fast rate. If not well managed, it has the potential of raising a number of issues within the compound such as the occurrence of diseases which may lead to death of community members hence the need to ensure that a proper solid waste management plan is in place. The upgrading process will demand the placement of waste bins at strategic places where people can easily access the services.

20.2.2.4 Commercial Facilities

The economic growth of the compound is dependent on the availability of facilities where commercial activities could be conducted hence the upgrading process calls for the development of commercial facilities that will enable the community engage in business related activities such as the selling of goods. The presence of the Kalabo –Sikongo road supports the ideology of making sure that the compound has the necessary commercial facilities that are needed for economic growth and prosperity.

20.2.3 Identification of activities required for implementation

Informal settlement upgrading demands that certain activities are conducted for the smooth implementation of the upgrading programme. Some of the key activities worth mentioning are as follows;

20.2.3.1 Declaration of the Informal Settlements as an improvement area.

The declaration of informal settlements as an improvement area is a signal that the upgrading process will be conducted in the area. It informs all stakeholders of concern that there is a change that will take place in the area in terms of infrastructure and service provision. In accordance to the Urban and Regional Planning Act No 2 of 2015, it is a requirement that for upgrading of informal settlements to commerce there is need to declare an area as an improvement area.

20.2.3.2 Community Engagements

Participatory planning is one of the components of planning that is widely advocated on a global scale simply because participatory planning provides an opportunity for the community that is affected to have an opinion on the matter at hand. Informal settlement upgrading will demand the

engagement of the community so that an agreement is met on how the process will be conducted and what the process will involve. areas such as the demolition of houses where the roads will pass and also the grievance redress mechanism that will be employed during the upgrading process. Community engagements importance cannot be further emphasised as it has the potential of either escalating the progress of the upgrading process or elevating the project to a halt.

20.2.3.3 Stakeholder engagements –Institutions

The implementation stage of informal settlement upgrading will demand that stakeholder engagements are done. Key stakeholders such as the Zambia Roads Agency, Water and Sewerage companies, Ministry of Infrastructure and Ministry of Finance are some of the most cardinal stakeholders that need to be on board for the upgrading process to be successful. The absence of stakeholders in the process has the ability of leading to the termination of the informal settlement upgrading programme therefore it is important to ensure that all the key stakeholders are on board or in agreement with the informal settlement upgrading programme.

20.2.3.4 Design of the Layout Plan

The design of the layout plan of the informal settlement puts across the submission of all the stakeholders that are involved in the upgrading process. The layout plan will detail where the roads will pass to make the area accessible, standard plot sizes that have a pattern and conform to uniformity, zoning regulations applied, open spaces and commercial facilities needed in the area. The layout plan plays a cardinal part as it gives direction on how the activities will be conducted or implemented.

20.2.3.5 Procurement of services

The implementation of activities involved in informal settlement upgrading will demand the involvement of implementing stakeholders such as Zambia Road Development Agency and Water and Sewerage Company as they will be the ones that will ensure that all the necessary services are brought to the informal settlements. The provision of cardinal services in the area is the focus of the informal settlement upgrading programme.

20.3 Areas under the jurisdiction of the traditional leaders

20.3.1 Identification of Areas

There are two types of land ownership systems currently running in Sikongo District that is the traditional land ownership system and state land ownership system. Stateland is under the jurisdiction of the local authority while traditional land is under the jurisdiction of the chiefs. With reference to the spatial development framework chosen, four out of the six growth poles are situated under the traditional land ownership hence they are under the authority of the traditional leadership. The following areas have been identified to be under the jurisdiction of the traditional leadership.

Table 47: Identified Growth Poles

S/N	Growth Pole	Ward
1	Nyengo Area	Lwambi Ward
2	Liumena Area	Liumena Ward
3	Lueti Area	Lueti Ward
4	Kaluwe Area	Nengu Ward

(Source: Sikongo IDP Team)

20.3.2 Planning activities required to implement the Strategy

The strategy that is being advocated for falls under the jurisdiction of the traditional leadership hence there is needed to execute certain planning activities that are a requirement for proper implementation of the strategy. According to the Urban and Regional Planning Act No 2 of 2015 there is needed to ensure that modalities are considered at the initial stages of the implementation of the strategy. Some of the planning activities required are as follows;

20.3.2.1 Community Engagements

One of the key planning activities to be conducted is community engagements; land under the traditional leadership belongs to the community. They have a say on what happens to their land therefore the engagement of the community is very important. It gives the community an opportunity to voice out there view on the development of activities and changes that are yet to come. The process of community buying in the ideology of development of the growth pole is important to all stakeholders as it has the potential of derailing the strategy proposed.

20.3.2.2 Planning Agreements

Planning agreements play a very cardinal role in ensuring that the state and the traditional leadership have the same vision and are in agreement that implementation of the proposed

strategy has all the support that it deserves to be implemented fully. The utilisation of planning agreements is supported by the Urban and Regional Planning Act No 2 of 2015. They enable the planning agents to be able to plan for the area so that order and sanity is achieved and also provides a conducive environment for the base map to be created. Planning agreements hold all the conditionality's that have been agreed upon between the state through the local authority and the traditional leadership hence its importance cannot be overemphasised.

20.3.3 Identification of activities required for implementation

Once all the modalities are put in place. The implementation of activities begins in the growth pole areas. The following are some of the major activities that will be carried out in the growth pole areas.

20.3.3.1 Construction of roads

The construction of roads within the growth pole will involve the construction of walking lanes, bicycle lanes, drainages and motor vehicle lanes in order to accommodate all kinds of movements within the growth pole. The functionality of the growth pole is highly dependent on accessibility of the area or zones within the layout plan hence in order to ensure that accessibility is achieved; a proper road network for all the growth poles will be constructed. A number of benefits accompany the road network such as access to key infrastructure constructed within the layout plan and also gives access for plot owners to their respective plots.

20.3.3.2 Demolition

One characteristic of the areas chosen as growth pole areas is the presence of mud and pole structures. The structures are made of local materials that are easily accessible but do not befit the strength of materials needed for the construction of infrastructure in the growth pole area. Therefore, some of the mud and pole structures will have to be demolished so as to pave way for better infrastructure and also to bring order and uniformity to the growth pole area. The demolition process will involve the engagement of the owners of the mud and pole structures so that an agreement is made on the way forward once the structure is demolished.

20.3.3.3 Solid Waste Management

One of the key components of growth pole development is solid waste management. Waste has detrimental effects if not managed well hence the development of the growth pole area will include the construction of waste disposal areas and collection points. The development of waste

disposal areas will give the community an outlet to dispose their waste in a safe and proper manner.

PART FIVE

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

21 Implementation programme

21.1 Capital Investment plan

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

Table 48 : Capital Investment Plan

Objective	Ministry of Education and Local government will focus on expanding access and improving quality of early childhood, primary and secondary education by 80% within 10 years						
Strategies	The local authority in conjunction with Ministry of Education will enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education through the procurement of desks ,recruitment of Teachers, Construction of Staff Houses and classrooms						
Key Activities	Quantity	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Responsible Entity
Procurement of Desks	2000	3,000,000					Council
Recruitment and Deloyment of teachers	283	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	Council, MOE
Construction of Classrooms	21 Classrooms	5,200,000	3,150,000	6,900,000	2,500,000	6,750,000	Council,MOE
Construction of Staff Houses	25 Staff Houses	450,000	1,500,000	2,600,000	4,400,000	4,570,000	Council,MOE
Objective	To improve the Nurse-Patient Ratio from current 1:30 to 1:3 thereby Increasing access to quality health care in Sikongo District						
Strategies	The Local Authority in Conjunction with Ministry of Health will Increase access to quality health care through the recruitment of health personnel						
Recruitment and Deployment of Health Personel	45 Health Personel in 21 Health Facilities	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	Council, MOH
Objective	To Increase access to quality health care through construction of standard Health Infrastructure in Sikongo District						
Strategies	The local authority in conjunction with Ministry of Health will increase access to quality health care through the						

	construction of health infrastructure						
Construction of Health Infrastructure	25 Staff Houses	800,000	840,000	1,800,000	2,350,000	1,470,000	Council, MOH
Construction of Health Infrastructure	14 Marternity Wings	9,100,000	0	0	0	0	Council, MOH
Construction of Health Infrastructure	2 Health Posts	0	0	0	1,000,000	0	Council, MOH
Objective	The Local Authority in Conjunction with Ministry of Agriculture will enhance agricultural productivity in the district.						
Strategies	The Local authority in conjunction with Ministry of Agriculture will Strengthen the existing early warning systems in the district						
Procurement and installation of early warning Devices	Set		2,000,000				Council, MOA
Capacity Building of Field Officers	4 Trainings Per Year	280,000	280,000	280,000	280,000	280,000	Council, MOA
Strategies	Robust promotion in planting of hybrid certified seeds in the district						
Setting up of demonstration and trail plots	2 per Year	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Council, MOA
Conduction of Field Days	2 Per Year	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	Council, MOA
Strategies	Ministry of Agriculture will employ Climate Smart Agriculture practices in 14 agricultural camps						
Refresher Trainings of the Camp Officers on Climate Smart Agricultural Practices	4 Trainings per Year	280,000	280,000	280,000	280,000	280,000	Council, MOA
Revampment of the Farmer Field Schools (FFs)	2 Schools Per Year	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	Council, MOA
Strategies	The Ministry of Agriculture will Promote appropriate investment of cost effective mechanization/irrigation technology among the smallholder producer in the district.						
Training of Farmers on the legal	2 Meetings Per year	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	Council, MOA

framework in respect to loan obligations							
Training of smallholder producers and staff in irrigation management system	2 Trainings per Year	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	Council, MOA
Strategies	Land Acquisition for small holdings and commercial farm land						
Hold meetings with traditional Leaders	2 Per year	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	Council, MOA
Survey of Land	1 Per Year	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	Council, MOA,DA
Strategies	Ministry of Agriculture will ensure the maintenance of strategic food reserves						
Construction of storage facilities	1 per Year	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,600,000	1,800,000	2,000,000	Council, MOA,MSMED
Objective	Fisheries and Livestock Production and Economic Growth within 10years plan						
Strategies	The Local Authority in conjunction with the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries will Improve Livestock Numbers through livestock restocking						
Livestock Restocking	5	200000	200000	200000	200000	200000	Council, MOFL
Construction of Fish Hatcheries	1		500,000				Council, MOFL
Construction of Fish Nurseries	1			500,000			Council, MOFL
Strategies	The Local Authority in Conjunction with Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock will create a Fish Stock and Aquatic Ecosystem that are self-Sustaining and be able to Mitigate Loss of Stocks in Natural Water Bodies						
Fish Restocking	3000	90,000	0	90,000	90,000	0	Council, MOFL
Strategies	The Local authority in Conjunction with Infrastructure Department and Ministry of Livestock will improve livestock breeds						
Construction of Breeding Centers	2 Facilities		2,000,000			2,500,000	Council, MOFL
Strategies	The local authority in conjunction with Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock will improve livestock health and productivity						
Training of Field	14	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	Council, MOFL

Officers							
Vaccination of livestock against CBPP, FMD, Newcastle Disease and other diseases	14	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	Council, MOFL
Strategies	The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock will enhance efforts towards the improvement of extension service delivery.						
Realignment of Veterinary Camps to Ward (Sikongo)	1 Exercises	10,000					Council, MOFL
Mapping of new camp Bounderies	14 Exercises		100,000	100,000			Council, MOFL
Objective	ZICTA will increase network coverage area by 90% within 10 years						
Strategies	ZICTA will ensure erection of Network Towers in Areas without access to Mobile Network						
Erection of Towers	5 Towers	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	Zamtel, Council, DA
Objective	The Local Authority will increase access to mass media telecommunication by 40% within 5 years						
Strategies	The Local Authority will ensure establishment of a Radio Station						
Construction of a Radio Station	1	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	Zamtel, Council, DA
Objective	The local authority in conjunction with ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare, Agriculture and Fisheries and livestock will increase accessing to housing services						
Strategy	The local authority will construct camp houses and community halls						
Construction of Camp Houses	15	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	Local Authority, MOA, ComDEV, Fisheries Dept
Construction of Community Halls	2	1,500,000		2,000,000			Local Authority, MOA, ComDEV, Fisheries Dept
Objective	The local authority will ease the transportation of goods from the various wards to the market						
Strategy	The local authority will upgrade the existing roads to gravel						
Deplorable State of the Road	300km	15,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000	20,000,000	20000000	RDA, Local Authority

Objective	The Local authority in conjunction with the Department of Water Affairs will increase the percentage of communities with access to clean and safe drinking water						
Strategy	Construction of water points and sanitation facilities						
Construction of Water Points	48	1,560,000	840,000	900,000	960,000	1,020,000	Water Dept, Local Authority

(Source: Sikongo IDP Team)

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

21.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Table 49 : Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Objective	Ministry of Education and Local government will focus on expanding access and improving quality of early childhood, primary and secondary education by 80% within 10 years					Indicator	Information Source	Frequency
Strategies	The local authority in conjunction with Ministry of Education will enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education through the procurement of desks ,recruitment of Teachers, Construction of Staff Houses and classrooms							
Programme	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5			
Procurement of Desks	2000	150	150	150	150	Number of Desks Delivered in Schools	Council –Works Department	Quarterly
Recruitment of Teachers	63	63	63	47	47	Number of Teachers Recruited and Deployed in Schools	Ministry of Education –DEBS Office	Annual

Construction of Classrooms	5	4	6	2	5	Number of Classrooms Constructed	Ministry of Education Council	Quarterly
Construction of Staff Houses	1	3	6	9	8	Number of Houses Constructed	Ministry of Education Council	Quarterly
Objective	To improve the Nurse-Patient Ratio from current 1:30 to 1:3 thereby Increasing access to quality health care in Sikongo District					Indicators	Information Source	Frequency
Strategies	The Local Authority in Conjunction with Ministry of Health will Increase access to quality health care through the recruitment of health personnel							
Recruitment and Deployment of Health Personnel	15	10	10	10	10	Number of Health Personnel Recruited and Deployed	Ministry of Health	Annual
Objective	To Increase access to quality health care through construction of standard Health Infrastructure in Sikongo District					Indicators	Information Source	Frequency
Strategies	The local authority in conjunction with Ministry of Health will increase access to quality health care through the construction of health infrastructure							
Construction of Health Infrastructure – Houses	2	2	3	5	3	Number of Houses Constructed	Ministry of Health Local Authority	Quarterly
Construction of Health Infrastructure - Maternity Wings	14	0	0	0	0	Number of Maternity Wings Constructed	Ministry of Health Local Authority	Quarterly

Construction of Health Infrastructure – Health Facilities	0	0	0	0	1	Number of Health Facilities Constructed	Ministry of Health Local Authority	Quarterly
Construction of a Laboratory	0	0	0	1	0	Number of Laboratories Constructed	Ministry of Health Local Authority	Quarterly
Objective	The Local Authority in Conjunction with Ministry of Agriculture will enhance agricultural productivity in the district.					Indicators	Information Source	Frequency
Strategies	The Local authority in conjunction with Ministry of Agriculture will Strengthen the existing early warning systems in the district							
Procurement of Early warning Devices		1				Number of early warning Devices Procured	Ministry of Agriculture	Annual
Installation of early warning Devices			1			Number of early warning devices installed	Ministry of Agriculture	Annual
Capacity Building Training of Field Officers	4	4	4	4	4	Number of field officers capacity built	Ministry of Agriculture	Quarterly
Strategy	The local authority in conjunction with Ministry of Agriculture will promotion in planting of hybrid certified seeds in the district							
Setting up of demonstration and Trial Plots	2	2	2	2	2	Number of demonstration and Trial Plots set up	Ministry of Agriculture	Bi-Annual

Conduction of field days	2	2	2	2	2	Number of field days conducted	Ministry of Agriculture	Bi-Annual
Strategy	The Local Authority in conjunction with Ministry of Agriculture will employ Climate Smart Agriculture practices in 14 agricultural camps							
Refresher Trainings of the Camp Officers on Climate Smart Agricultural Practices	4	4	4	4	4	Number of trainings conducted on Climate Smart Agriculture Practices	Ministry of Agriculture	Quarterly
Revampment of the Farmer Field Schools (FFs)	2	2	2	2	2	Number of Farmer Field Schools Revamped	Ministry of Agriculture	Bi-Annual
Strategy	The Ministry of Agriculture will Promote appropriate investment of cost effective mechanization/irrigation technology among the smallholder producer in the district.							
Training of Farmers on the legal framework in respect to loan obligations	2	2	2	2	2	Number of farmers trained on the legal framework in respect to loan obligations	Ministry of Agriculture	Bi-Annual
Training of smallholder producers and staff in irrigation management system	2	2	2	2	2	Number of farmers trained in irrigation management system	Ministry of Agriculture	Bi-Annual
Strategies	Land acquisition for small holdings and commercial farm land							
Hold meetings with traditional Leaders	2	2	2	2	2	Number of meetings held with traditional leaders	Ministry of Agriculture	Bi-Annual

Survey of Land	1	1	1	1	1	Hactarage of land surveyed	Ministry of Agriculture	Annual
Strategy	Ministry of Agriculture will ensure the maintenance of strategic food reserves							
Construction of storage facilities	1	1	1	1	1	Number of storage facilities built	Ministry of Agriculture	Annual
Objective	Fisheries and Livestock Production and Economic Growth within 10years plan					Indicator	Information Source	Frequency
Strategy	The Local Authority in conjunction with the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries will Improve Livestock Numbers through livestock restocking							
Livestock Restocking	2	2	2	2	2	Number of Livestock Restocked	Fisheries and Livestock Department	Bi- Annual
Construction of Fish Hatcheries			12			Number of Hatcheries Construced	Fisheries and Livestock Department	Annual
Construction of Fish Nurseries				12		Number of Fish Nurseries Constructed	Fisheries and Livestock Department	Annual
Strategy	The Local Authority in Conjunction with Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock will create a Fish Stock and Aquatic Ecosystem that are self-Sustaining and be able to Mitigate Loss of Stocks in Natural Water Bodies							
Fish Restocking	3000		3000	3000		Number of Fish Restocked	Fisheries and Livestock Department	Annual

Strategies	The Local authority in Conjunction with Infrastructure Department and Ministry of Livestock will improve livestock breeds							
Construction of Breeding Centers		1			1	Number of breeding centers constructed	Fisheries and Livestock Department	Annual
Strategies	The local authority in conjunction with Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock will improve livestock health and productivity							
Training of Field Officers	1	1	1	1	1	Number of field officers trained	Fisheries and Livestock Department	Annual
Vaccination of livestock against CBPP, FMD, Newcastle Disease and other diseases	1	1	1	1	1	Number of vaccinations conducted	Fisheries and Livestock Department	Annual
Strategy	The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock will enhance efforts towards the improvement of extension service delivery.							
Realignment of Veterinary Camps to Ward (Sikongo)	1					Number of realignment exercises conducted	Fisheries and Livestock Department	Annual
Mapping of new camp Bounderies		1	1			Number of new camp boundaries mapped	Fisheries and Livestock Department	Annual
Objective	ZICTA will increase network coverage area by 90% within 10 years					Indicators	Information Source	Frequency
Strategy	ZICTA will ensure erection of Network Towers in Areas without access to Mobile Network							

Erection of Network Towers	1		1	1		Number of towers erected	Zamtel	Annual
Objective	ZICTA will increase network coverage area by 90% within 10 years							
Strategy	ZICTA will ensure erection of Network Towers in Areas without access to Mobile Network							
Construction of a Radio Station	1					Number of Radio Stations Constructed	Council	Annual
Procurement and Installation of Equipment's	1					Number of equipments installed	Council	Annual
Objective 1	Improve access to safe drinking water to above 80% in rural areas by 2028.							
Strategies	Improve access to water supply services (Urban)							
Construction of Urban Water Supply Reticulation System	4	2	2	2	12	Number of water supply reticulation system constructed	Council Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation Western Water and Sanitation	Bi-Annual
Construction of Solar Powered water reticulation systems (Rural)	12	2	12	12	12	Number of Solar Powered Water Reticulation Systems constructed	Council Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation Western Water and Sanitation	Quarterly
Construction of Water Points (Rural)	1	12	12	12	12	Number of water points constructed	Council Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation	Quarterly

							Western Water and Sanitation	
Objective 2	Improve access to basic sanitation services to atleast 70% by 2028							
Strategy	Improvement of sanitation services							
Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Campaign	4	4	4	4	4	Number of Hygiene promotion campaigns conducted	Council Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation Western Water and Sanitation	Quarterly
Training of 50 CLTS Community Champions	1	12	4	4	4	Number of training of CLTS Community Champions Trained	Council Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation Western Water and Sanitation	Quarterly

(Source: Sikongo IDP Team)



“UNLOCKING THE POTENTIAL OF SIKONGO DISTRICT”

SIKONGO INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
APPROVAL OF THE SIKONGO INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The SIKONGO integrated Development plan is submitted to the Minister responsible for the Local Government and Rural Development by:

Sikongo Town Council

Sign.....
Julius Katuka
Council Secretary



Date..... 26/08/2024

Sign.....
Mr. Kennedy Simborwe
Council Chairperson

Date..... 26/08/2024



Sikongo District Administration
 Sign.....
Henry Imbuwa Mwalya
District Commissioner



Date..... 26/08/2024

Western Province Planning Authority
 Sign.....
Mr. Kufuna Seke
Provincial Planner

Date.....



Provincial Administration, Western Province
 Sign.....
Mr. Simomo Akapelwa
Permanent Secretary, Western Province

Date.....



Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

Approved by:
 Sign.....
Hon. Gary Nkombo - MP
Minister of Local Government and Rural Development

Date.....

