



SIOMA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024 - 2034



VISION

Economic Transformation through Tourism and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources by 2034



FOREWORD

It is with great pleasure and anticipation that I introduce this Integrated Development Plan, a visionary roadmap that embarks on a transformative journey towards economic prosperity through the sustainable utilization of tourism and the bountiful natural resources bestowed upon our district.

In an era where the global landscape is constantly evolving, it is imperative to identify and leverage on our unique strengths. Our district is abundantly blessed with natural resources, and a rich cultural heritage. Through this Integrated Development Plan, we seek to harness these and cultivate these gifts in a manner that fosters economic vitality, environmental conservation, and social harmony.

Tourism stands at the forefront of our economic vision, recognizing its power to unlock new opportunities, create jobs, and stimulate local businesses. By strategically developing our tourism



sector, we aim to showcase the diverse tapestry of our landscapes, the warmth of our communities, and the stories embedded in our history. As we embark on this journey of economic transformation, we do so with a keen awareness of the importance of inclusivity. Our plan prioritizes the empowerment and active participation of local communities in the development process by fostering partnerships with stakeholders from all walks of life.

In closing, this Integrated Development Plan is more than a document; it is a collective vision, a commitment to progress, and a roadmap for a future where economic transformation harmonizes with the preservation of our natural and cultural heritage. I extend my gratitude to all those who have contributed to the formulation of this plan, and I invite our communities to join hands together and let us embark on a journey towards a vibrant, sustainable, and inclusive future turning this vision into reality.

Council Chairperson
SIOMA TOWN COUNCIL

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a strategic framework aimed at fostering holistic growth and sustainable development within our jurisdiction. This plan, designed for a five-year period, aligns with national development priorities and local community needs. It encompasses economic growth, social development, environmental sustainability, and infrastructural advancements, ensuring an inclusive and comprehensive approach to progress.

The Vision of the Sioma District Integrated development Plan *“Economic Transformation through Tourism and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources by 2030”*

The IDP emphasizes participatory governance, involving community members, local businesses, civil society organizations, and government entities. Regular consultations and feedback mechanisms will ensure transparency and accountability. Collaboration with national and international partners will provide technical expertise and financial support.



A robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework will be established to track progress and ensure effective implementation. Key performance indicators (KPIs) will be used to measure outcomes against objectives. Regular reports and reviews will facilitate adaptive management, allowing for timely adjustments and improvements.

The Integrated Development Plan represents a committed effort to drive sustainable and inclusive development. By addressing economic, social, environmental, and infrastructural needs in a coordinated manner, the IDP aims to improve the overall quality of life for all residents, fostering a thriving and resilient community.

This executive summary outlines the core components and strategic direction of the IDP. Detailed plans and implementation strategies are elaborated in the subsequent sections of the full document.

District Commissioner
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The successful completion of this Integrated Development Plan (IDP) would not have been possible without the support, guidance, and collaboration of numerous individuals and organizations. We would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to all those who have contributed to this project.

Firstly, we extend our sincere thanks to Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and Western Province Provincial Planning Unit for providing the foundational support which has been instrumental in guiding our efforts. We are deeply grateful to the District IDP task team members whose dedication and hard work have been critical to the successful completion of this plan. Special thanks go to: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, Department of Water Resources and Development and Department of National Parks and wildlife. Our appreciation also goes to the local government officials and community leaders who provided



essential data, insights, and support. Your involvement has ensured that the IDP is aligned with the real needs and aspirations of the community. We especially acknowledge:

We are indebted to the various stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, local businesses, and civil society groups, who participated in the consultations and workshops. Your perspectives and contributions have enriched this plan, making it more comprehensive and inclusive. We also recognize the community members who participated in surveys, focus groups, and public meetings. Your voices have been crucial in shaping a plan that truly reflects the needs and hopes of our community. We are inspired by your enthusiasm and commitment to making our community a better place. In conclusion, while this document marks the completion of our planning phase, it also represents the beginning of our journey towards sustainable and inclusive development. We look forward to the continued collaboration and support from all stakeholders as we move towards implementing the strategies outlined in this IDP.

Council Secretary
SIOMA TOWN COUNCIL

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

7NDP	Seventh National Development Plan
AfDB	African Development Bank
STC	Sioma Town Council
CEEC	Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission
CIG	Cities and Infrastructure for Growth
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
ZAMSTATS	Zambia Statistics Agency
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
DDCC	District Development Coordination Committee
EPPA	Eastern Province Planning Authority
FCDO	Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GPS	Global-Positioning Systems
GRID3	Geo-referenced Infrastructure and Demographic Data for Development
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
HRH	His Royal Highness
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IFT	Inter-Government Fiscal Transfers

LA	Local Authority
LAFMSP	Local Authority Financial Management Strengthening Programme
LAP	Local Area Plan
LCMS	Living Conditions Monitoring Survey
LGEF	Local Government Equalisation Fund
LRA	Local Revenue Administration
LRM	Local Revenue Management
MACO	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
MCTI	Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MHID	Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development
MLENR	Ministry of Lands, Environment and Natural Resources
MLG	Ministry of Local Government
MOCTA	Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs
MOGE	Ministry of General Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MoLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHCC	National Heritage Conservation Commission
NRFA	National Road Funding Agency

OSR	Own-Source Revenues
PPU	Provincial Planning Unit
PSIR	Planning Survey and Issues Report
PWDRE	Plans, Works, Development and Real Estate
RDA	Road Development Agency
RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
URP	Urban and Regional Planning
WARMA	Water Resources Management Authority
WDC	Ward Development Committee
ZANIS	Zambia News and Information Services
ZDA	Zambia Development Agency
ZEMA	Zambia Environmental Management Agency
ZICTA	Zambia Information Communication Technology Authority
ZIFLP	Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project
ZILMIS	Zambia Integrated Land Management Systems
ZP	Zambia Police
ZSA	Zambia Statistical Agency
ZTB	Zambia Tourism Board

PART ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The preparation of the Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) is a requirement under the URP Act of 2015 to ensure equitable distribution of services in the whole district. It is worth mentioning that the Sioma IDP was presented to the Planning standing committee under minute No PWDREHSS/2/06/2022 and approved by the full council under Minute No. STC/ OCM/12/04/2022. The Sioma IDP has a period of 10 year plan running 2024 to 2034 and a review is planned for after five years, that is 2027. The principal act guiding the formulation of the Sioma Integrated Development Plan is the Urban and Regional Planning Act (URP) Act of 2015 which provides for processes and systems of urban planning, principles and standards of integrated planning; planning frameworks for participatory and inclusive approaches in undertaking development.

DISTRICT BACKGROUND

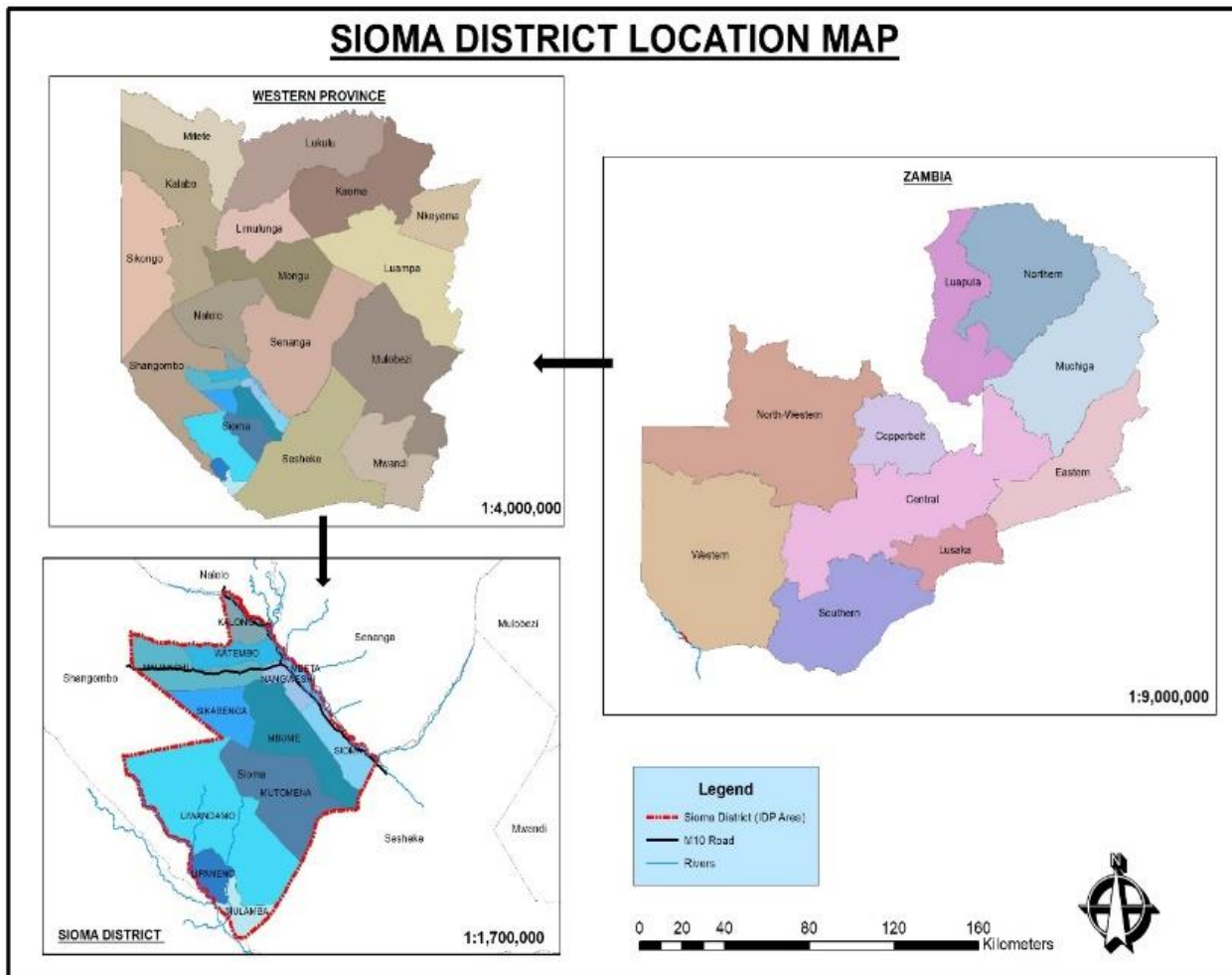
Sioma is one of the sixteen (16) Districts in the Western Province of Zambia. It was declared a district by the order of the President No. 3 of 2013 and subsequently created by Statutory Instrument No. 115 of 2013 as a District from Shang'ombo District and the boundaries have been determined. Sioma district is located in the south-western part of the province and lies on the west bank of the Zambezi River. It shares boundaries with other districts namely; Sesheke in the south, Senanga in the east and Shang'ombo in the north. Sioma also shares an international boundary with Angola in the west. The district has a total surface area of about 7,899 square kilometres (Km²).

The majority of the Sioma population is dependent on small-scale agriculture and small scale fishing for its livelihood. The major economic activities that take place in the district in order of importance is farming and timber trading. These activities are mostly done on a small-scale level.

There has been an increase in the number of sector ministries, and various stakeholders since the declaration of Sioma as a district, the departments operating in the district include Community Development, Social Welfare, water affairs, Culture, Forestry, National Parks, ZANIS, Agriculture, Labour, buildings, Education, Zambia Police and Office of the President (SD). Stakeholders include ZAMTEL, and Zambia Postal Services. Further, the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) operating in the District are UBUNTU, WWF, save the children and world vision.

However, the district is in dire need of services offered by other government departments that have not yet moved to the district such as Roads, Immigration and Commerce. The district also continue to lack other essential facilities such as filling stations, banks, magistrate's court, community radio station which are necessary for economic emancipation.

Figure 1: Location Map



Source: STC

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

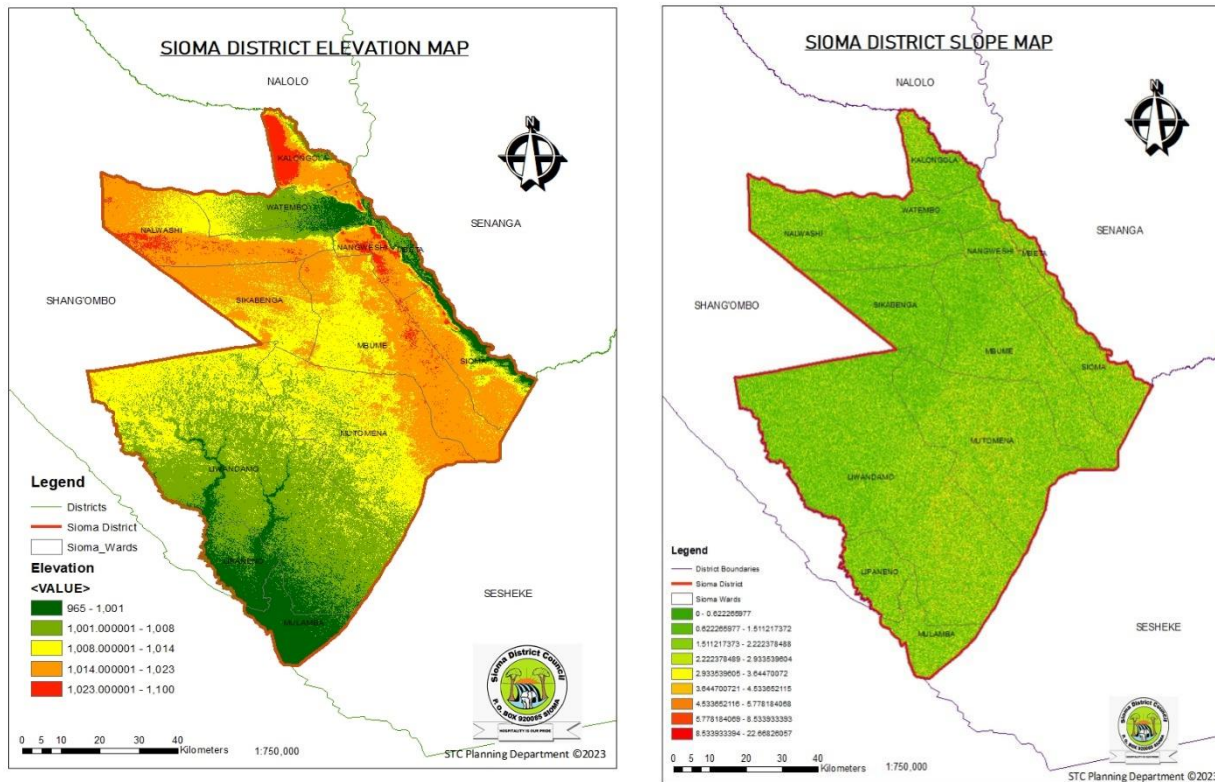
Climate

Sioma district is located within agro-ecological Region, with an annual average rainfall less than 800 mm falling between November and March. The rainfall is heaviest between December and February (Zambia Livelihood Zones and Descriptions 2014). The climate is generally semi-arid: hot and dry from August to October and cool and dry from April to July. The highest temperatures are experienced in October and low in May, June and July. The temperature range is between 18oC and 39oC (Meteorological Department 2010).

Topography

Topographically the whole landscape of the district is characterized by forest plains. Sioma is on the sandy upland plains with an altitude of 1, 188 meters. The district constitutes three main topographical features: dense woodlands, riparian forests, dambo and settlements. Some parts of the district is relatively flat while those along the rivers and streams are low.

Figure 2: Sioma district topographic maps

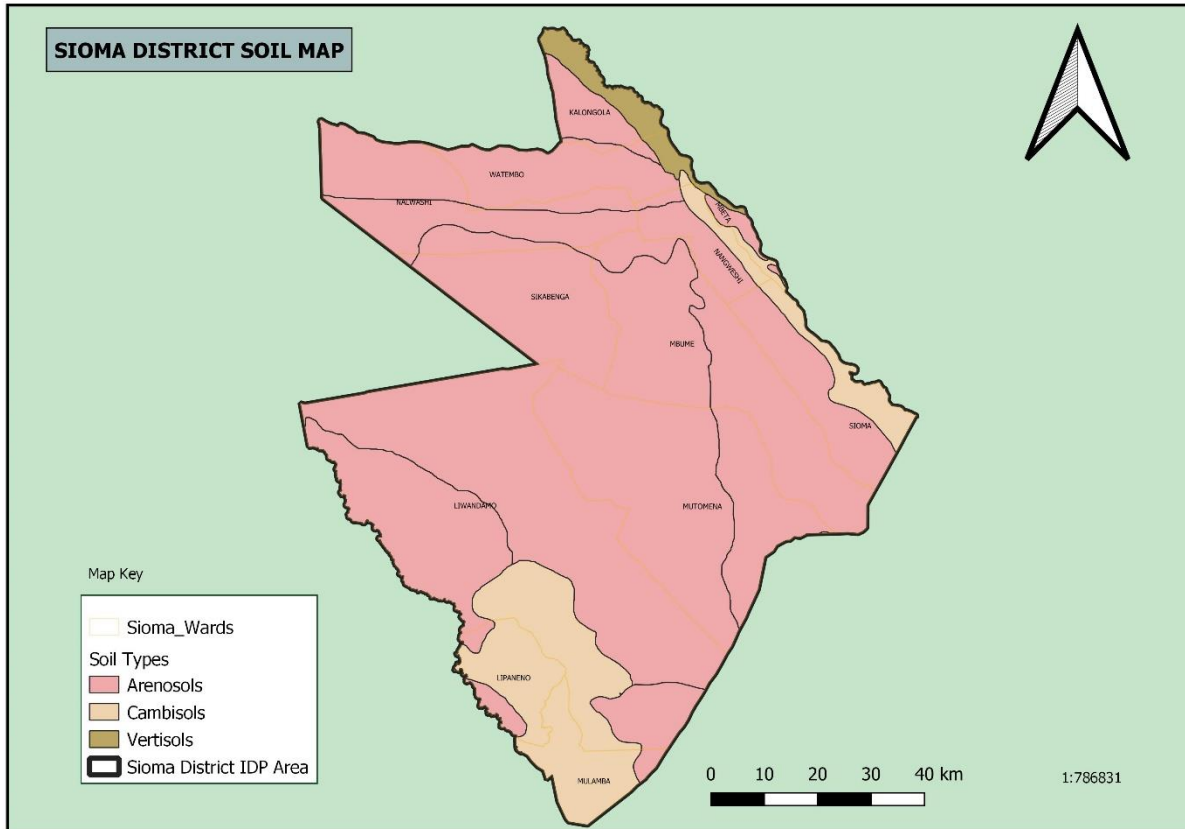


Source: STC

Soils

The District is in the Kalahari semi-arid region. Much of the districts are covered by a deep mantle of Kalahari sands with a peculiar indigenous flora. The soils consequently have limited capacity in retaining nutrients and water. Soil degradation in Sioma district is mainly caused by run-off water during rainy season due to the nature of soils (sandy), poor land use practices such as riverbank cultivation and to some extent poor road network planning. Soil erosion is very prominent in the district due to land for differences and accelerated by human interaction with the environment like cultivation, cutting down trees and construction. Due to the nature of soils which cannot contain moisture for a long time people in the hinterlands tend to cultivate their gardens by the river banks and because of the looseness of the soils during rainy season this leads to erosion and siltation of rivers and streams.

Figure 3: Sioma district soils map



Source: STC

Vegetation

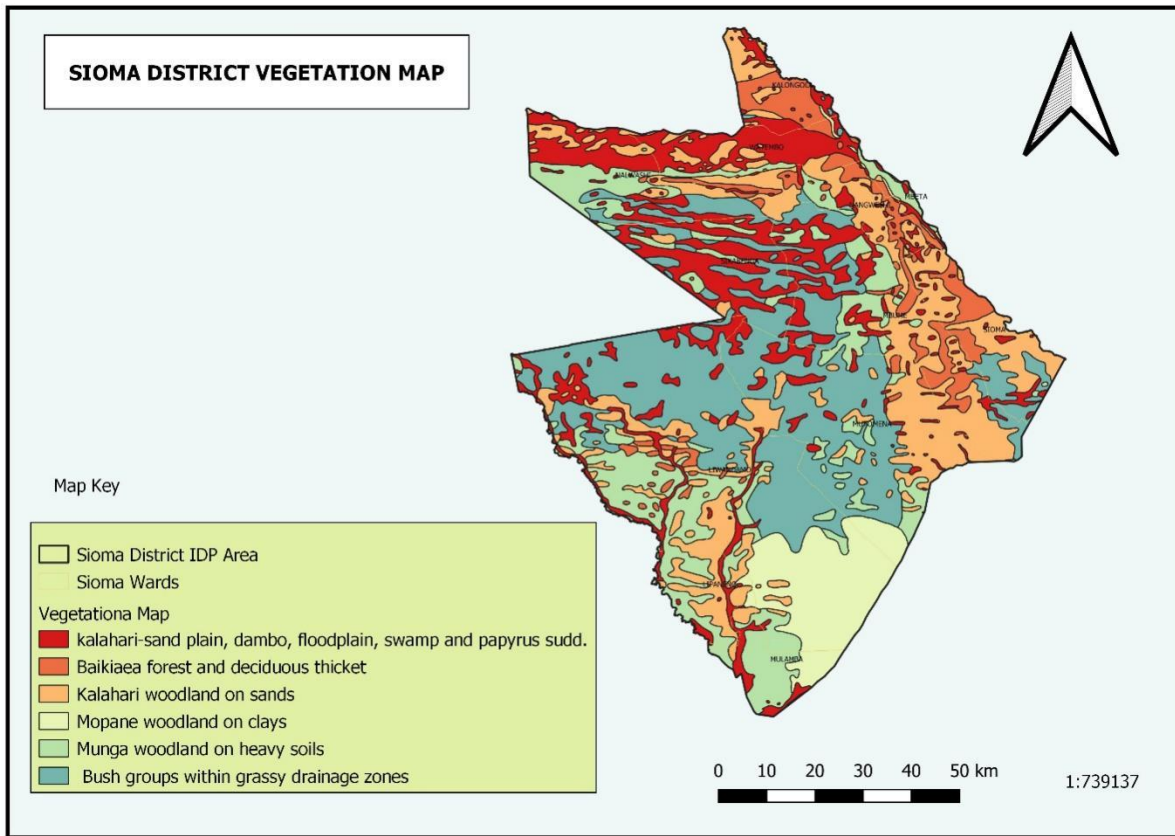
The common vegetation types found in Sioma district is Kalahari woodlands. Sioma district generally composed of four major timber tree species namely: Muzauli, Mwande, Mukusi and Mulombe. Other tree species include Mopani, Mungongo and thorny acacia (Get botanical names from forest)

The plant life is very phenomenal with several species such as deciduous *Brachystegia Insoberlinia* woodlands, *Cryptopelum* low forest and woodland and *Erythropheleu*, *Pterocarpus* woodland whose growth is favourable to the Kalahari terrain. These conditions support production and a number of species of wild animals. The environment provides a wide range of opportunities for local crafts, lumber and tourism.

There are challenges with regard to deforestation which is caused by i) excessive cutting mainly by illegal pit sawyers, ii) unsustainable commercial harvesting, iii) conversion of forest to agricultural lands, iv) encroachment in forest reserves and other land categories. Deforestation is also caused by wildfires e.g. frequent late fires prevent regeneration of species susceptible to fire and thus change the species composition. Late forest fires also destroy millions of other fauna species, affecting the resource base permanently.

On the other hand, there is an on-going 5 years project in the district funded by the Global Environment Fund (GEF 7) implemented by WWF “the Climate Change adaptation in forest and Agriculture mosaic landscape project which has since helped in the facilitation of creation of community forest management groups to ensure that there is sustainable use of forest, by having honorary forest officers, fire management committees and executives in the Community forest areas.

Figure 4: Sioma district vegetation Map



Source: STC

HYDROLOGY

Surface water

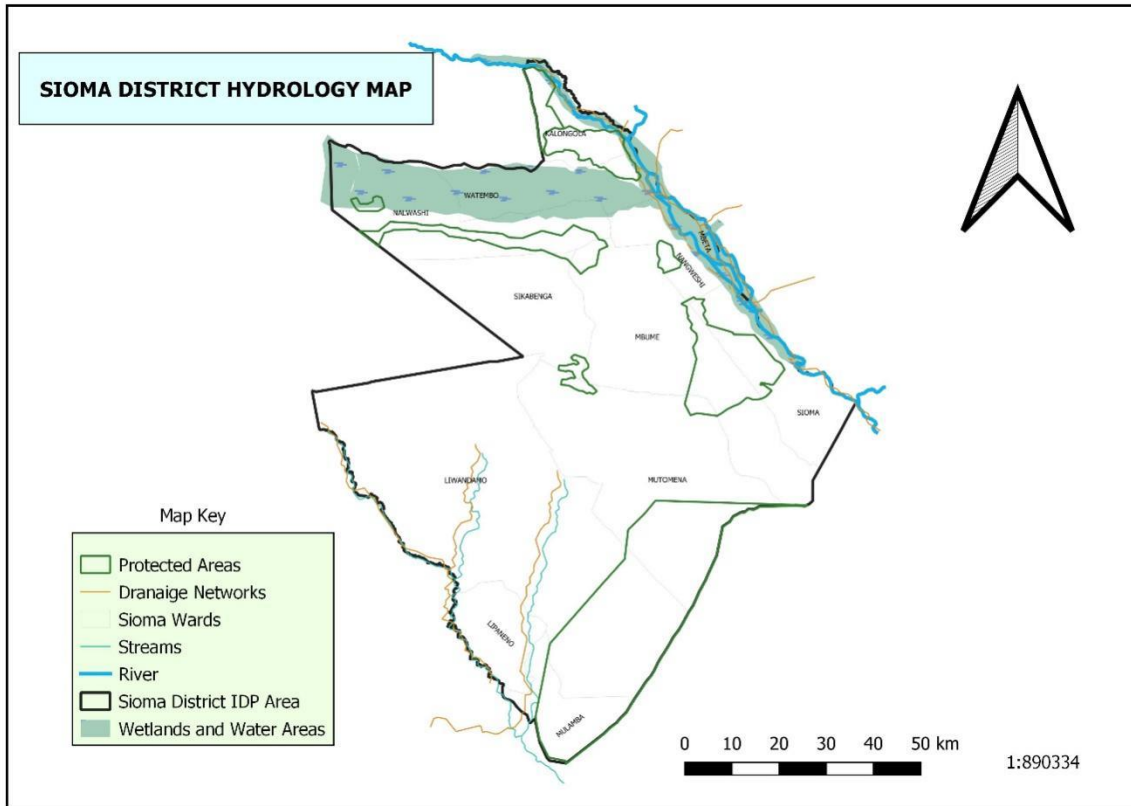
Permanent surface water bodies in Sioma include the Zambezi, Lueti and Cuando rivers. Lagoons and streams form during the rainy season but dry up in the course of the year.

Ground water

The ground water is another source of water in the district. The Kalahari Sands which are the main soil type are free draining due to lack of or less clay content which holds water.

Most local communities use surface water for drinking and other uses as most of the ground water for Sioma is saline because of the salt rock on which the district sits. This has paused a challenge as most boreholes which have been drilled are not used for drinking water, hence putting people’s lives at risk by drinking water from shallow wells which are not protected

Sioma district hydrology map



Source: STC

PART TWO – PLANNING SURVEY AND ISSUES REPORT

The Planning Survey and Issues Report establishes the key issues that define the current situation and problem context for Sioma District. This section is divided into parts; review of existing plans policies and strategies, demographic analysis and population projections and the review of empirical and spatial data outlined according to key thematic areas. The last part provides a brief outline of the community and stakeholder consultative procedure and key community messages.

2.0 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

2.1 Population and Population Growth

Sioma district is one of the districts that is rapidly growing as shown in 2010 the population was 42,482 of which 21,970 were females and 20,514 males. As per 2022 census, the population has grown to 65,539 with an average growth rate of 3.7%. With this growth rate the district is growing at relatively the same pace as most of the districts in the province

The table below shows the population growth for Sioma in comparison to other districts in the province.

Table 1: Population Growth in Comparison with other Districts

Province	2010 Population			2022 Population			Average Annual Population Growth Rate 2010-2022		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Kalabo	39,362	44,080	83,442	52,707	59,062	111,769	2.5	2.5	2.5
Kaoma	50,053	53,227	103,280	71,269	75,421	146,690	3.0	2.9	3.0
Limulunga	24,219	26,522	50,741	29,408	31,694	61,102	1.6	1.5	1.6
Luampa	20,788	23,052	43,840	29,730	31,293	61,023	3.0	2.6	2.8
Lukulu	28,290	30,244	58,534	46,193	50,097	96,290	4.2	4.3	4.2
Mitete	13,100	14,368	27,468	19,332	20,309	39,641	3.3	2.9	3.1
Mongu	61,745	67,099	128,844	93,540	104,276	197,816	3.5	3.7	3.6
Mulobezi	14,851	15,631	30,482	22,537	22,789	45,326	3.5	3.2	3.4
Mwandi	12,343	12,711	25,054	20,145	20,273	40,418	4.2	4.0	4.1
Nalolo	26,558	29,011	55,569	35,502	38,143	73,645	2.4	2.3	2.4
Nkeyema	21,031	21,139	42,170	52,984	53,090	106,074	8.0	8.0	8.0
Senanga	33,870	37,067	70,937	53,462	58,578	112,040	3.9	3.9	3.9
Sesheke	21,719	22,129	43,848	35,484	37,171	72,655	4.2	4.4	4.3
Shan'gombo	24,310	26,509	50,819	34,263	39,559	73,822	2.9	3.4	3.2
Sikongo	20,752	24,710	45,462	27,581	32,089	59,670	2.4	2.2	2.3
Sioma	20,514	21,970	42,484	31,484	34,055	65,539	3.6	3.7	3.7
Total	433,505	469,469	902,974	655,621	707,899	1,363,520	3.5	3.5	3.5

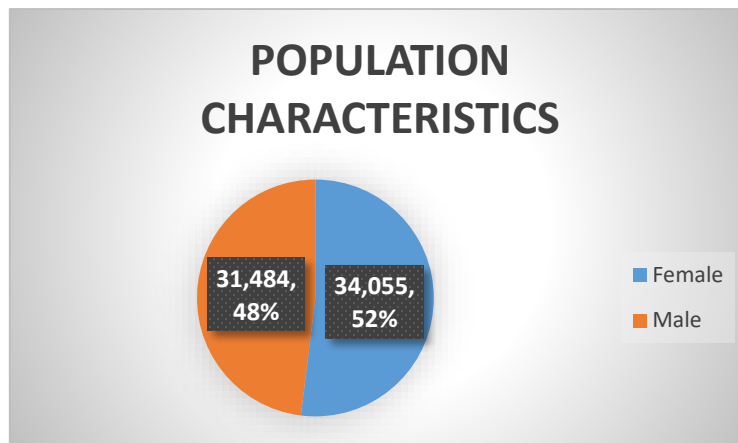
Source: Zambia Statistical Agency, 2022

2.2 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Population by gender

Population is rural, with Female 34,055 and male 31,484. The district population shows that the number of females has always been bigger than the males as indicated in the 2010 census results were the number of females stood at 21,970 and males at 20,514. This entails that as a number of females increase there is need for more empowerment programmes so that they female folk is not dependent on males. In this view the coming of CDF women youth and community empowerment will help greatly with emancipating women economically

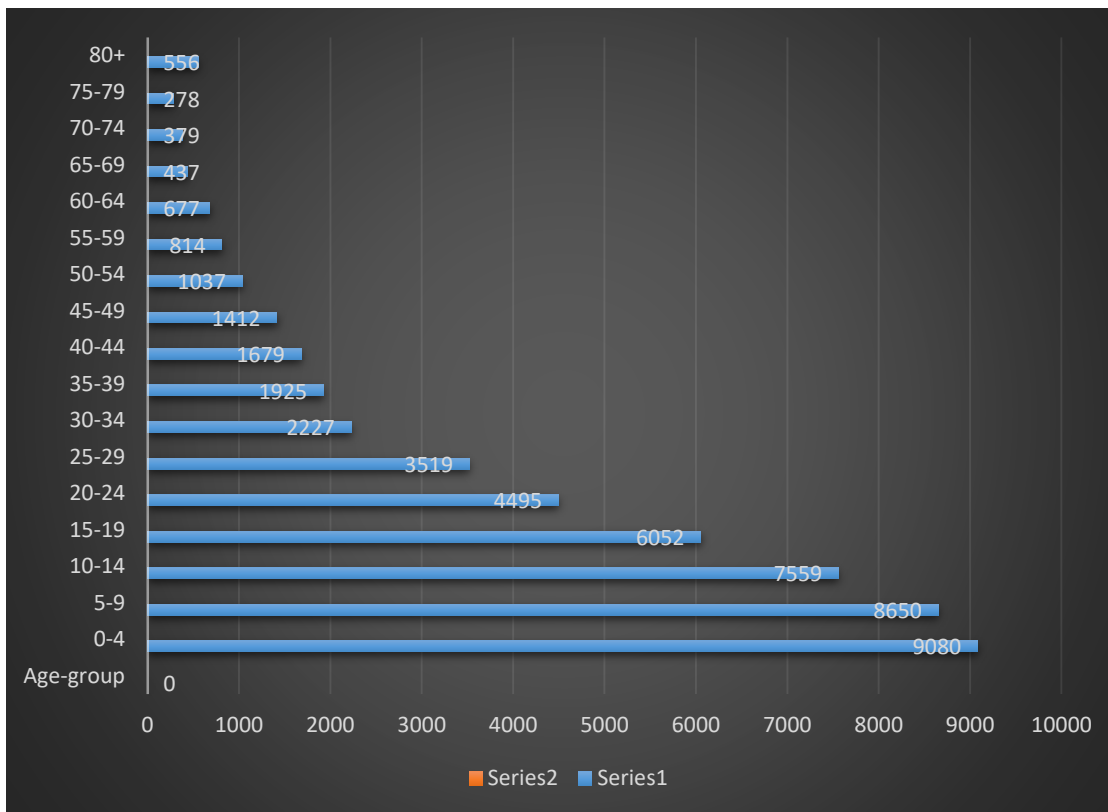
Figure 5: Chart: Population distribution by Gender



Population Distribution by Age

The age distribution in the district indicates that majority of the population is comprised of youths below the age of 34, however it can also be noted that the population shrinks as we get higher on the chart, this can be attributed to the out migration of the people as the approach tertiary education levels and economically productive age. This out migration is mainly due to lack of tertiary schools and limited economic activities in the district.

Figure 8: The Chart below illustrates the population distribution by age.



Source: Zambia statistical agency: 2022

The information in the table is showing that population reduces as age increase. This indicates that Sioma has a more youthful population which means there is demand for education, skills training centres schools, recreation facilities, health services, employment and empowerment.

In summary the information above is as follows

- The majority of the population are under 5 years meaning there need for more facilities to be done such as health and education, there is need for more ECE teachers and adequate infrastructure and tools for this category of the population
- The second majority population is between 5 to 19 years, this means that there is need to invest in primary and secondary schools including enough staff and furniture such as desks, as this age needs the services in education. In addition the age group between 16 and 35 years who are vulnerable also need to benefit from the CDF skills bursaries hence need to keep sensitizing on the importance of acquiring hands on skills which has an impact on poverty eradication.

Age Dependency Ratios

From the above table , the majority are of youthful age 15-35 years which cater for majority of the population, this means that there will be high demand for resources from this category as they are dependent on help for them the improve their lives

Settlement Pattern

Majority of the population is settled along the Zambezi River which is adjacent to the M10 road; this is illustrated in the table below showing higher population in the three wards i.e. Nangweshi, Sioma and Kalongola, which are lined along the only major road in the district. The ease delivery of service, access to the road services and the Zambezi River for socio economic activities can be attributed to the higher population in the named wards. It can further be observed that Mulamba and Lipaneno have the lowest populations because these settlements are in the Sioma Ngwezi National Park.

The table below highlights distribution of the population by wards.

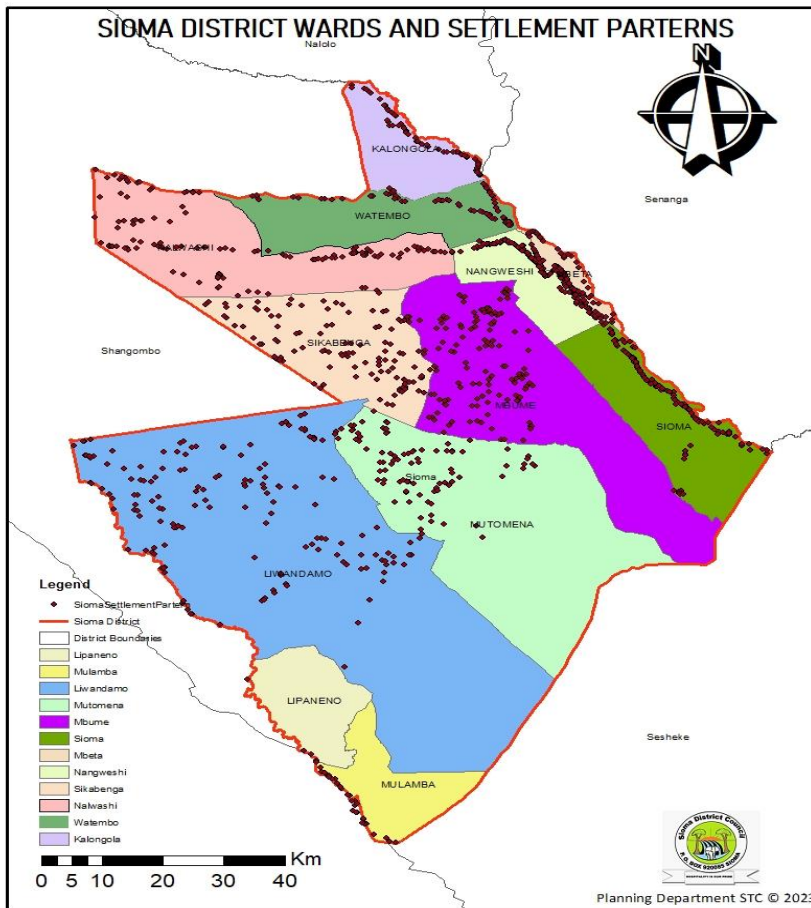
Table 2: Sioma District disaggregated population by ward

SIOMA DISTRICT	Total	Male	Female
Total	65,539	31,484	34,055
KALONGOLA	7,180	3,383	3,797
LIPANENO	396	183	213
LIWANDAMO	8,300	4,025	4,275
MBETA	2,613	1,231	1,382
MBUME	6,940	3,372	3,568
MULAMBA	1,345	655	690
MUTOMENA	6,297	2,979	3,318
NALWASHI	6,081	2,875	3,206
NANGWESHI	6,772	3,255	3,517
SIKABENGA	6,393	3,115	3,278
SIOMA	7,666	3,698	3,968
WATEMBO	5,556	2,713	2,843

Source: Central Statistical Office (2022)

The map further illustrates the settlement pattern across the wards

Figure 6: Sioma District Wards settlement Patterns

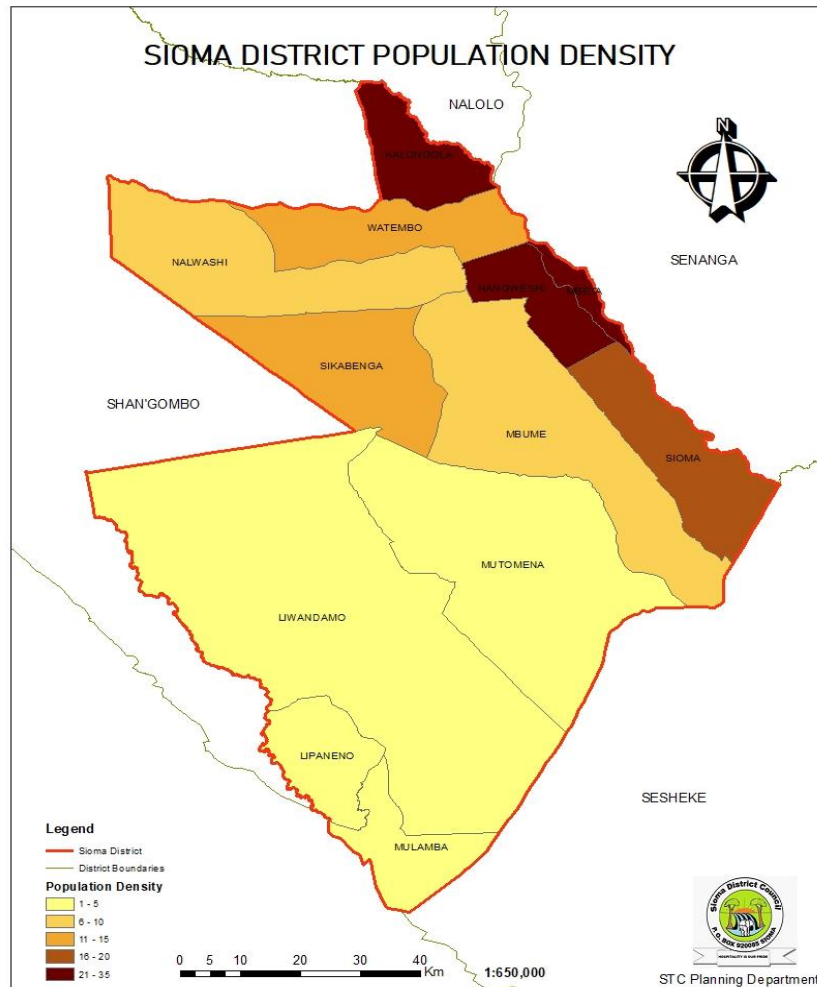


Source: STC 2023

Population Density

The population density shows higher densities in Kalongola and Nangweshi Ward followed by Sioma Ward whilst the district has the lowest density in Liwandamo, Mutomena, Lipaneno and Mulamba Wards. The low population densities are attributed to the fact the settlements in these areas are mainly in the Sioma Ngwezhi National Park.

Figure 7: Sioma District Population Density Map

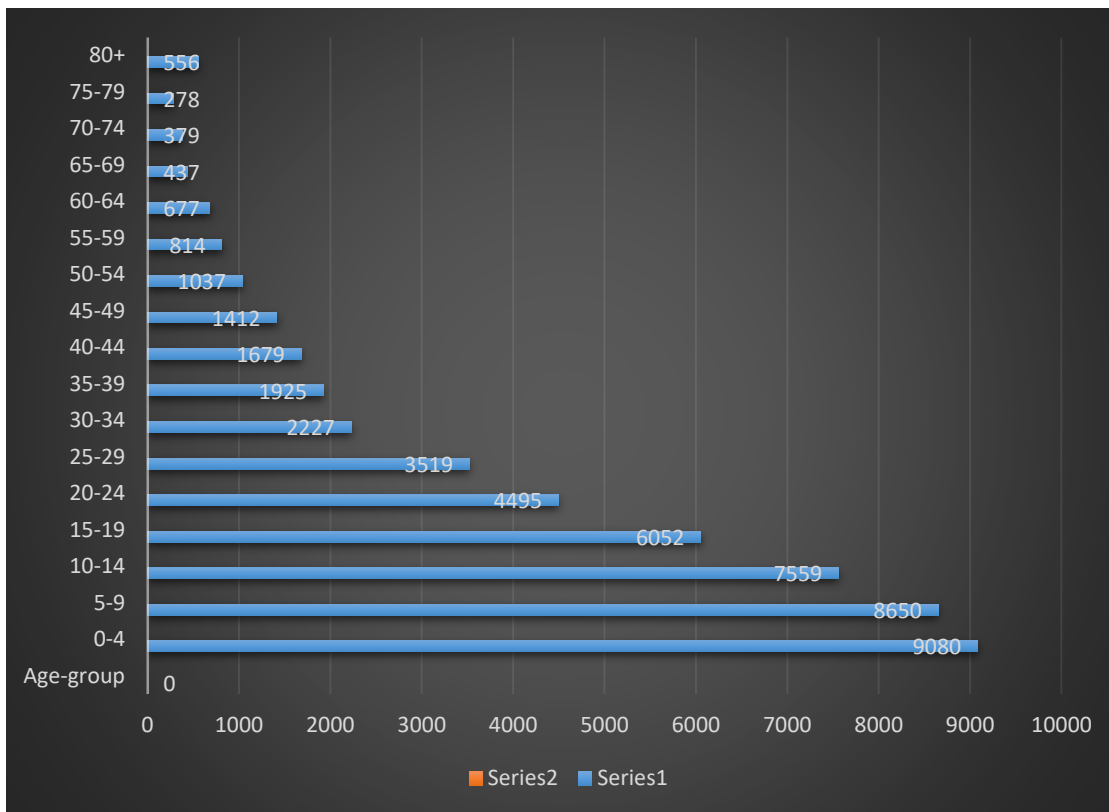


Source: STC 2023

Age Distribution

The age distribution in the district indicates that majority of the population is comprised of youths below the age of 34, however it can also be noted that the population shrinks as we get higher on the chart, this can be attributed to the out migration of the people as the approach tertiary education levels and economically productive age. This out migration is mainly due to lack of tertiary schools and limited economic activities in the district.

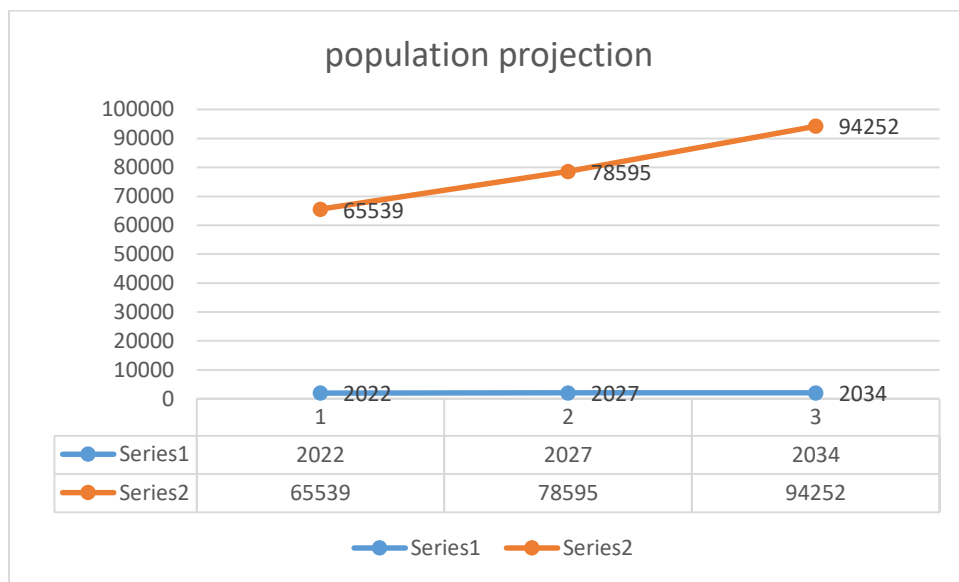
Figure 8: The Chart below illustrates the population distribution by age.



2.3 PROJECTED POPULATION AND LIKELY CHARACTERISTICS

Taking the growth rate from Zamstats 2022 census data indicating the growth rate of 3.7% for Sioma district and using 2022 as the base year; the population is projected to increase to 94 252 by 2034 which is earmarked to be the end of the planning period for the Sioma Integrated Development Plan.

Figure 9: The Chart below illustrates this growth



Population progression to 2034(source for baseline data: Zamstats 2022)

The projection of how the population will increase in the district is very important as it enables for proper planning. The following formula has been used to come up with the projection for the next ten (10) years starting year 2024

$$P_n = P(1+r)^n$$

in this case using the 2022 census of 65,539 as the base year(P), the projected year is 2034 which is 10 years (n) and growth rate 3.7% (r)

$$P_n = 65,539(1+0.037)^{10}$$

$$65,539(1.037)$$

94,252 people in Sioma district by 2034.

The population of the district is projected to rise approximately by 78,595 in 5 years time (2022-2027) and 94,252 by the year 2034. A further increase is expected as more in-migrants and immigrants come into the district following the boom in the construction industry because of increased CDF. Further, the district through Western Power Company is expected to invest in a multi - million-dollar power plant to be setup near Ngonye Falls, as well as a number of other income generating interventions, that will further increase the population.

This projected increase will see a shift in the population matrix, with an increase in the productive age range owing to the in-migrants coming into the district to seek for employment.

2.4 The Impact of The Continuation of Existing Population Trends on Land Use and Spatial Development Pattern

Physical planning and Land use planning and management will therefore become paramount in ensuring that the district is operating optimally and sustainably.

There will be more demand for land for land especially along the M10 road as it is the main economic road for the district, more demand for social services such as education and health.

Increased demand for food which will lead to clearing of forests to increase of the farming land, hence impacting on climate change as rainfall patterns may be affected and increased demand for water and sanitation services

Spatial Development Patterns

There will be need to negotiate with the traditional leadership to allow the local authority plan the traditional land

3.0 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

3.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented At A Local Level

Sioma District is implementing key government priorities in the following areas which include increasing access to health care, enhancing the nutritional status of pregnant woman, under five and those with co-morbidities, improving maternal health service delivery starting with antenatal care and strengthening public health for the prevention and control of infectious diseases as well as non-communicable diseases. In addition, other priority areas being implemented at local level is increased investments in health infrastructure such as construction of general hospitals, mini hospitals, rural health posts and bringing services closer to the people.

3.2 Description of the Existing State of Development and key performance indicators

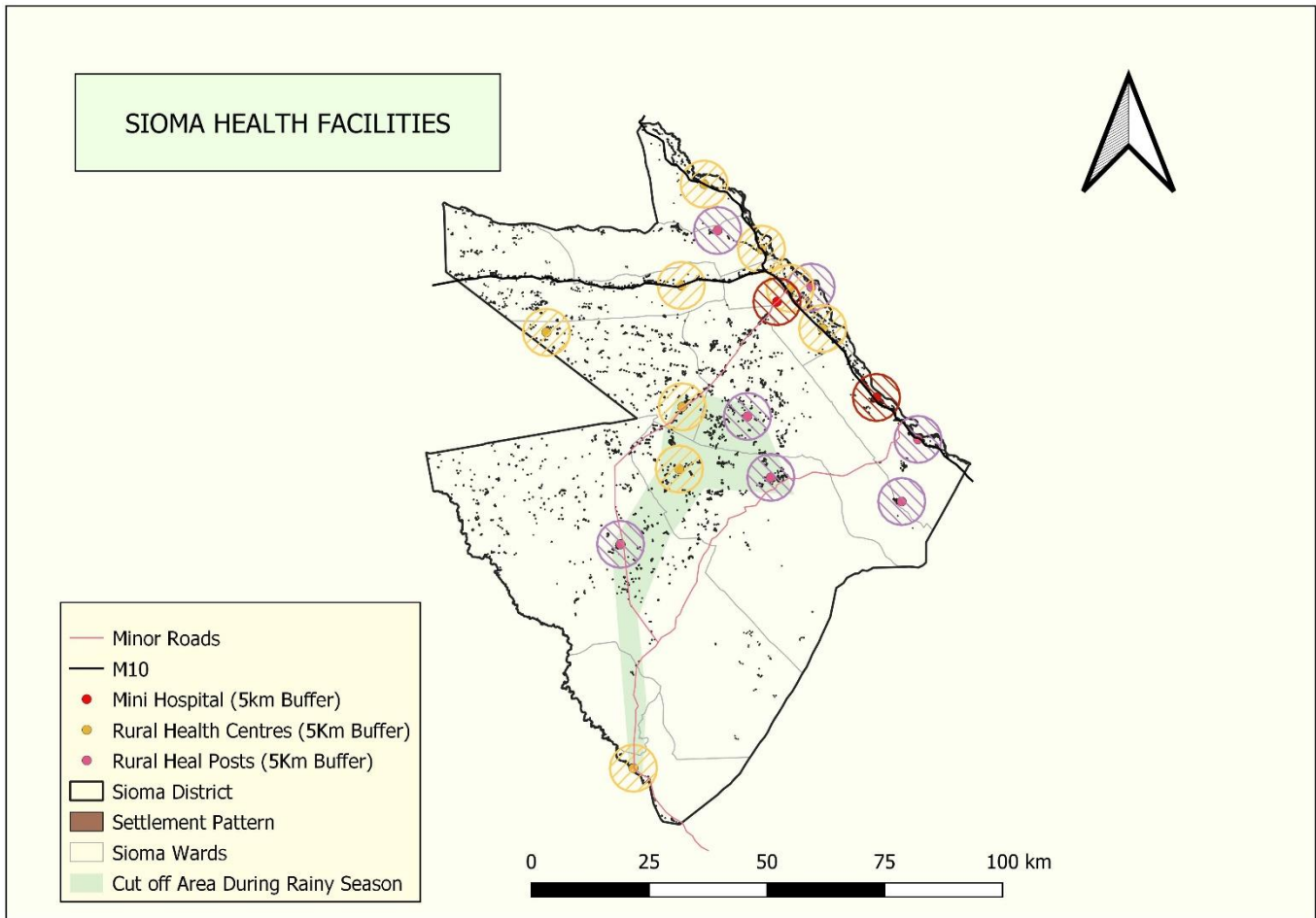
The district currently has 19 health facilities of which 9 are rural health centres, 9 rural health posts and one mini hospital. With these 19 health facilities 17 are under GRZ and 2 are mission facilities. The district has no district hospital and most cases especially those that need surgeries are referred to Senanga general hospital, this puts a strain on the district health office due to the many referrals which entails high expenditure which negatively affect service delivery. The figure below shows the delivery bed deficiency of 37 delivery bed spaces needed to bridge the gap and provide quality health services to the people.

Table 3: Type of Facility, Present Delivery Beds and Required Beds Required

Type of facility	Present delivery beds	Required delivery beds
Health post	4	15
Rural health centre	7	29
Mini hospital	1	5
Total	12	49

The map below shows all the facilities in the district and the 5km boundary clearly showing more health facilities are needed. The map also shows five facilities which get cut off during the rainy season which are in the south-western part of the district and these are Mulele ,Mutomena ,Mwanabao ,Lyabangu and Sinjembela. During the rainy season it's hard for the district health office to reach the facilities and also for the people to access the facilities for medical services

Figure 10: Map Showing Health Facilities



Source: STC 2024

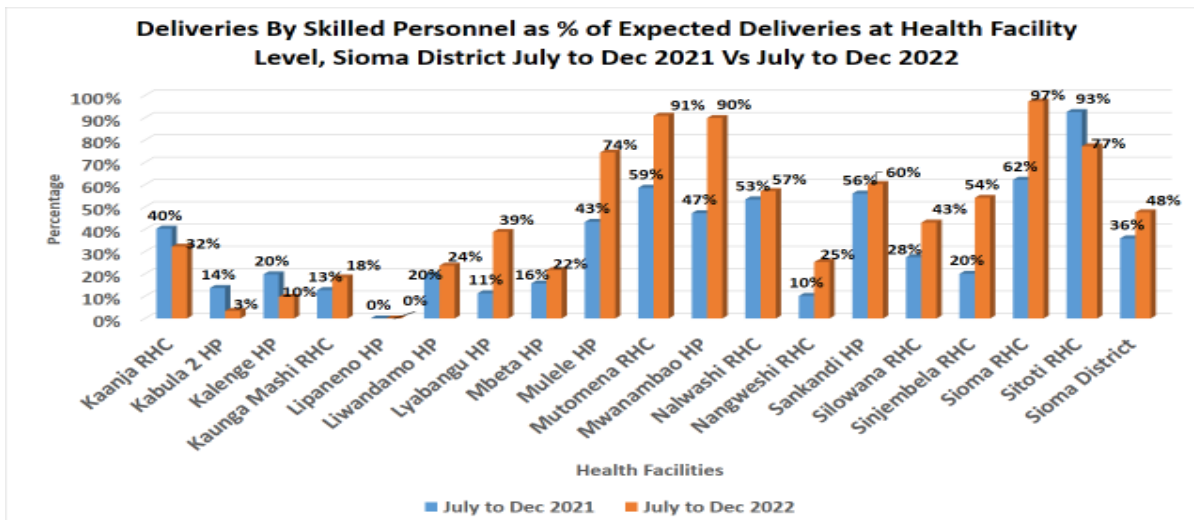
3.2.1 Assessment of the available Services provided by the Health Facilities

Maternal health services

The district health office has been working tirelessly to ensure no maternal deaths occur against the desired national target of zero deaths as no woman should die while giving birth. In the past three years from 2022 only one maternal death has been recorded despite the district having only 5 midwives, no first level hospital and no ambulance. Institutional deliveries have increased from 41% in the third and fourth quarter of 2021 to 58% for the same period in 2022. It's in 2021 that we had one maternal death. This clearly shows there are still a lot of home deliveries still being conducted and has prompted the revamping and strengthening of community structures headed by health promotion and maternal child health officers so as to increase health seeking behaviour among the people. Staffing levels in the district are still a major challenge as can be seen in the table below that deliveries conducted by skilled personnel slightly increased from 36% in 2021 to 48% in 2022 third and fourth quarters yet the increase is just a drop in the ocean as we are not yet even at 50% clearly showing the

deficits currently being faced by the district which also means that even though more or new health facilities are constructed under the CDF the challenge will still be which personnel will run those facilities and may result into white elephants.

Figure 11: Deliveries by Skilled Personnel as Percentage of Expected Deliveries at Health Facilities Level



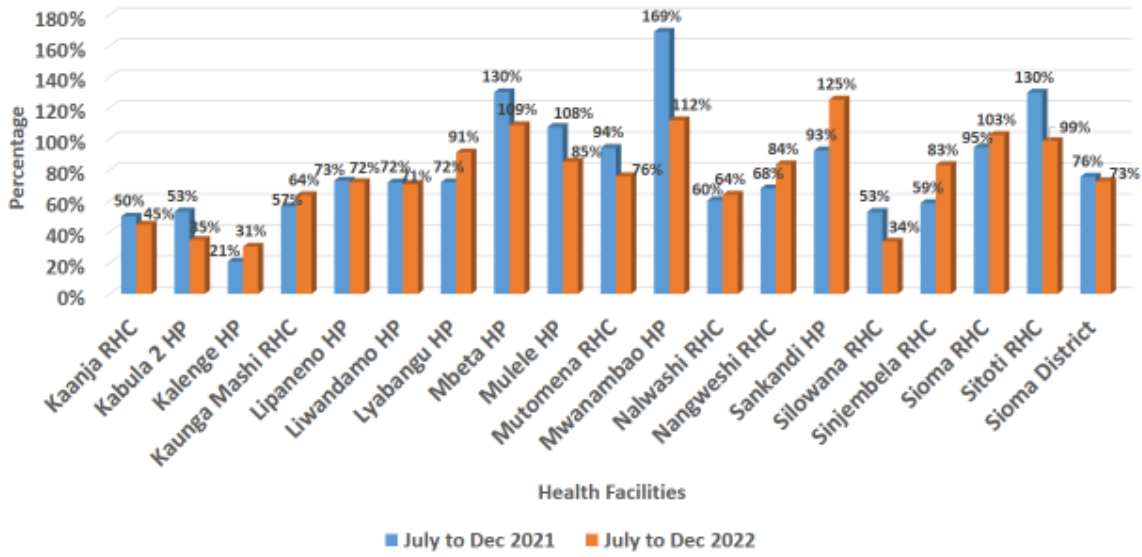
Source: HMIS 2021 and 2022

Child Health Services

Child health services are being offered by all the facilities in the district. Among the greatest challenges being faced is the aspect of immunizations. There has been serious challenges in achieving 100% in the immunization program which has been due to shortages in vaccines for example ROTA vaccine (vaccine against rotavirus which causes diarrhea in children) which has been out of stock for more than a year, transportation issues to carry out outreach activities. This is worsened by the fact that people keep moving and are far dispersed making transport availability key to outreach activities as many of the children must be followed. Quarter 3 and 4 of 2021 shows 76% immunization for under ones and a decrease of 73% for the same period of 2022 for under ones and then quarter 3 and 4 for 2021 showed a slight increase from 44% for under twos and 57% for the same period in 2022 which still is way below the national target of 95% for all antigens. The tables below shows this information clearly and the contribution of each facility towards the overall district coverage.

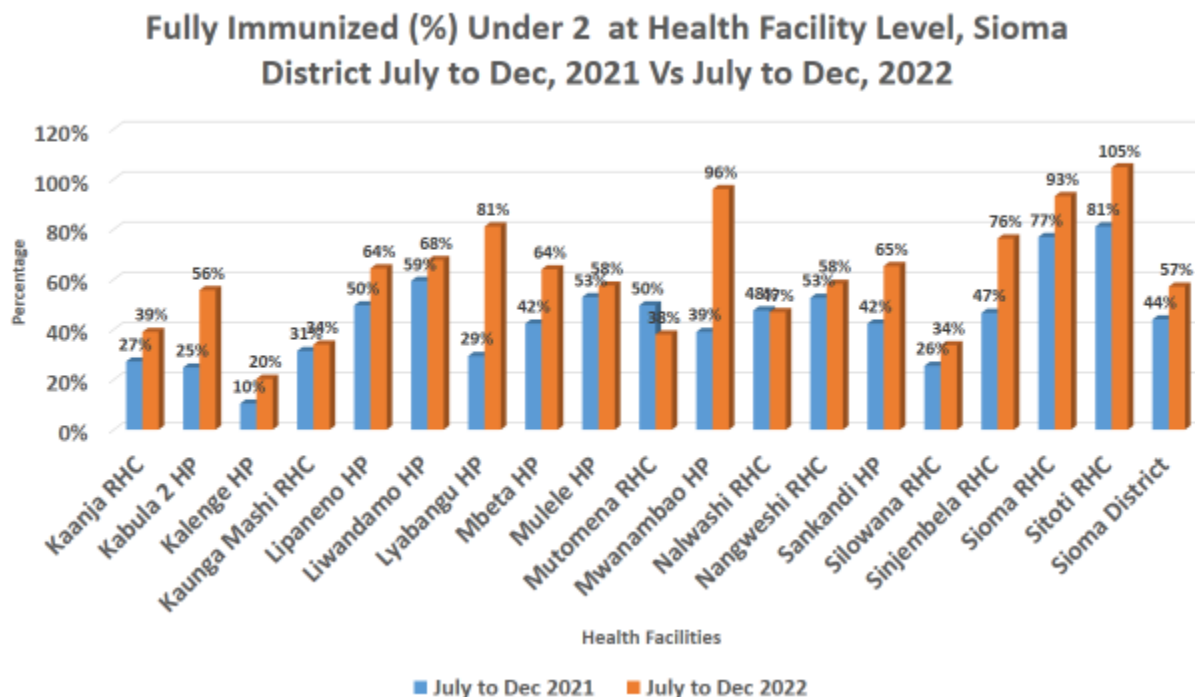
Figure 12: Fully Immunized (%) Under 1 Children at Health Facility Level

Fully Immunized (%) Under 1 Children at Health Facility, Sioma District, July to Dec 2021 Vs July to Dec, 2022



Source: HMIS 2021 and 2022

Figure 13: Fully Immunized (%) Under 1 Children at Health Facility Level



Source: HMIS 2021 and 2022

10 Top Causes of Morbidity

The table below shows the 10 top causes of morbidity for 2021 and 2022

Table 4: 10 Top Causes of Mobility

Top 10 Causes of Morbidity (Incidence), Sioma District 2021 Vs 2022		
Diseases	2021	2022
Malaria	610	595
Respiratory Infection: non-pneumonia	402	388
Muscular skeletal and connective tissue	100	121
Diarrhoea (non-bloody)	69	88
Digestive system: (not infectious)	52	54
Dental Carries	30	29
Skin Diseases (not infectious)	16	48
Respiratory Infection: pneumonia	7	3
Throat Diseases	6	10
Skin Diseases (Infectious)	4	10

Source: HMIS 2021 and 2022

From the table it's clear that malaria is still a big issue and the projection is to have an incidence of below 100 as we strive to eliminate malaria by 2028. Issues of acceptance of indoor residue spraying, usage of treated mosquito

nets, inconsistencies in supply and adequacy of antimalarial, traditional practices and poor health seeking behaviours among many others are still a major challenge.

The other diseases have a strong link to good hygienic practices and the public health department headed by the health promotions officer are finding ways to change this narrative with the help of traditional leaders

3.2.2 Assessment of the Quality of Health Services

The district currently doesn't have a district hospital this has greatly affected the quality of service being offered. This means all cases of fractures which need x-ray services, all cases requiring surgical intervention or specialist treatment all need to be referred to Senanga general hospital which is 79km away and our furthest facility in Sioma which is Kaungamashi is 136kms away from Sioma this means a patient will move a total of 215km to be attended to in Senanga general hospital. This entails a very high expenditure of fuel and servicing of the vehicle which ultimately affects service delivery. This is further worsened by the fact that the district has no ambulance and relies on two utility vehicles compromising the quality of the health care service. The district also has no mortuary which is still under construction thus relatives must still either transfer the body of their deceased to Senanga General Hospital or ensure burial is done the same day.

3.3 Issues arising from the public Consultations

- Lack of a district hospital,
- No ambulance,
- Shortages in staffing levels and inadequate health facilities as people still have to travel beyond 5km.
- Lack of district hospital
- Inadequate health centers /posts
- Long distances to health facilities. Need for maternity wings and mortuaries in most designated health post.
- No sanitation facilities in health facilities. Mwanzi Health post
- Lack / inadequate trained staff
- Inadequate drugs
- Lack of readily available ambulance

3.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

With the projections in the population increase at a rate of 3.7% will require the district to construct more health facilities, increase in staffing levels and with increase in budgetary allocations to ensure facilities provide quality health care services.

The following are the existing and proposed developmental programs;

- Construction of a mortuary
- Construction of more health facilities
- Recruitment of more health workers

3.5 The Impact of Continuation of Existing Trends on the Land

The rate of deforestation happening in the district will affect climate change and affect the rainfall pattern with reductions in food productivity increase the levels of hunger. Then those cut trees are not being planted means there will be no trees left resulting in migrations of people coupled with decrease in socioeconomic activities, from the rural to township areas and resulting in over population.

Increase in population with result in a lot of construction activities meaning more land is used up, more trees are cut, resettlement activities thus more overcrowding with more road constructions and increase in air pollution which causes an increase in respiratory infections this vicious cycle continues.

3.6 Environmental and Climate Change Analysis

Medical waste will always be a big issue as we use our incinerators and the smoke released will in the long run have an impact on the environment then all the waste is buried in pits thus contributing to both land and air pollution

Changes in the rainfall pattern has affected the food security in the district and resulting in malnutrition especially in children reducing their immunity and making them susceptible to infection and the admissions increase and productivity of the people reduces and the vicious cycle continues.

3.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

- Gender based violence seems to be on the increase
- Teenage pregnancies will be also on the increase with more defilement cases yet never reported by the families with others resulting in teenage marriages
- Usage of long term family planning and permanent family planning like bilateral tubal ligation is diminishing as many women are not allowed by their husbands

The table shows the increase in GBV cases, teenage pregnancies and usage of family planning but it must be noted that the data on family planning only captures family planning methods less than 5yrs and no data on permanent methods and long term i.e. above 5yrs and this is where the issue is as many women in Sioma have more than eight children and the more children the more the risk of complications thus higher likelihood of maternal deaths.

Table 5: GBV Cases, Teenage Pregnancies and Usage of Family Planning

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
GBV Cases				16	49
Teenage Pregnancies	589	584	637	431	657
Usage of family planning < 5yrs	201	229	320	306	424

Source: HMIS 2021 and 2022

4.0 AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

4.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented

Sioma district is implementing the following programmes in line with the second National Agricultural Policy (SNAP) of 2016. This policy aims at facilitating and supporting the development of a sustainable and viable agricultural sector in order to ensure household and national food and nutrition security, income generation, creation of employment and poverty reduction.

Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP)

This is an input subsidy aimed at improving access to diverse and quality agricultural farm inputs for small scale farmers in Sioma district. The programme supports small scale farmers by providing subsidized fertilizers and certified seeds to enable farmers grow 0.5 Ha of supported crops such as maize, sorghum, groundnuts and soya beans.

During the 2022/2023 farming season, the district had a target of 200 farmers out of a total number of 5247 registered small scale farmers on Zambia Integrated Agricultural Information Management System (ZIAMIS).

It is worth noting that the district has a low number of benefiting farmers due to the fact that previously (2014/2015) farming seasons, the district was allocated with 1000 beneficiaries but less than 100 farmers paid for the inputs and the inputs were transferred to Luampa and Nkeyema districts. The Farmers had the misconception that inorganic fertilizers destroys the soils and very few farmers were willing to pay the farmer contribution. The district was then given target beneficiaries of 100 farmers.

However, the department through the Agricultural Extension Officers had to sensitize and demonstrate to the farmers through the Farmer Field Schools on the benefits of inorganic fertilizers which since improved the adoption rates and farmers are now willing and able to pay the farmer contribution and use the input with little resistance. In 2022/2023 farming season, the district target beneficiaries were doubled to 200 and recorded 100% deposits.

Crop Diversification Programme

During the 2022/2023 farming season, a total number of 14466 households were trained in various crop production technologies out of a targeted number of 15000 representing 96% achievement level. This great achievement in capacity building is attributed to the massive support that the district receives from

Projects/collaborating partners such as the Strengthening climate resilience of Agricultural Livelihoods in Agro-ecological Regions 1 & II (SCRALA), Market and Seed Access Project (MASAP) and World food program (WFP).

Major crops grown in the district include maize, millet, sorghum, groundnuts and cowpeas, sweet potatoes and bambara nuts. Other minor crops grown are cassava, rice, and cashew nuts. The table below indicates the total area (Ha) under crops and the estimated yields for the past four seasons in the district.

Table 6: Major Crops

No.	Major crops	Estimated national standrd yields per ha	Yield on average per ha For the district	2018/2019		2019/2020		2021/2022		2022/ 2023	
				Estimated area under cult. (ha)	Estimated yield (Ton)	Estimated area under cult. (ha)	Estimated yield (Ton)	Estimated area under cult. (ha)	Estimated yield (Ton)	Estimated area under cult (ha)	Estimated yield (Ton)
1	Maize	4	1.2	23,109.1	9,877.30	15,450.00	797.43	17,249.75	12,873	30,792.5	11,951.21
2	Sorghum	3	1.1	15,233.0	2,939.10	12,780.11	987.91	11,547.97	2,348.11	14,748	4,424.40
3	Millet	3	0.6	5,340.31	857.90	4,085.96	948.24	3,265.61	749.16	5,899.2	1,769.76
4	Groundnuts	2.5	1.2	11,498.02	9,102.00	7,389.38	843.12	6,541.36	10,269.95	9,832	7,798.40
5	Cow peas	1.2	0.9	5,326.55	693.45	4,871.11	400.51	5,798.97	908.43	7,195.7	1,798.93
6	Bambara nuts	2.5	0.2	710.36	103.33	700.75	123.04	432.73	89.11	670	167.50

7	Sweet potatoes	10	1.8	4,835.71	196.87	1,739.39	300.93	1,987.31	2,511.00	5	3,277.33
	Total			61,703.05		47,016.7		46,823.7		65,219.73	

Source: District Agricultural Coordinator's office

In general, the district falls in region I and II ecological zones where the average rainfall is 750mm. Sandy soils are also prevalent in most parts of the district. Therefore, to improve on the yields farmers are advised to practice climate smart agriculture and use of climate smart crops.

The district also experiences a number of dry spells which is estimated at the average of 65 % hence poor yields. There is need to focus more on the use of climate smart crops such as sorghum and groundnuts which seems to perform better as compared to the staple crop (maize).

The district also experiences some crop losses due to Animal human conflict which is estimated at 13%. An assessment was done at district level where a number of farmers from different camps were sampled and interviewed. Field crop assessments were also conducted.

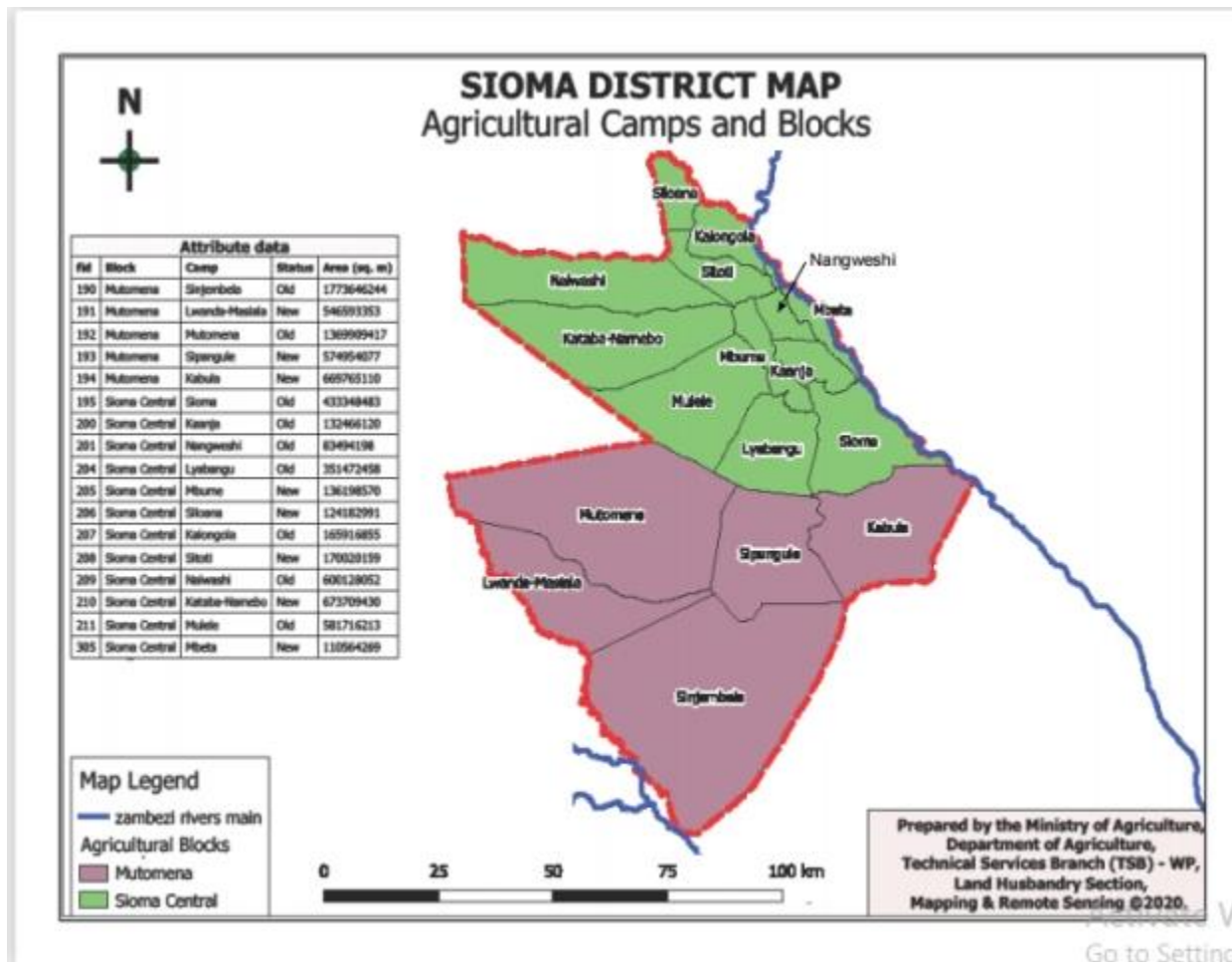
4.2 Description of the Existing State Of Development

Agriculture is one of the major economic activities highly dependable as most households take it as a primary occupation with the main cash crops being groundnuts, cowpeas, sorghum and raw cashew nuts.

4.2.1 Availability of Service

The district has a total number of 2 blocks (Sioma and Mutomena) and 17 Camps which are all manned .Only 8 Camps have staff houses and all the houses need to be rehabilitated. Out of 17 Camp Extension Officers, 9 officers have motorcycles, 4 CEOs have motor cycles that are broken down which needs to be repaired and 4 CEOs do not have any means of transport and they literally walk during extension and farm visits. The standard radius that a CEO should cover on foot is 5km. One (1) camp extension officer covers 700 or more farmers. The recommended standard ratio is 1 camp extension officer to 500 farmers.

Figure 14: Agriculture Camps and Blocks Map



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2020

4.2.2 Quality of Service / Key Indicators of Performance

Small scale farmers find it difficult to increase crop yields and improve productivity due to lack of credit facilities to enable them purchase productive inputs such as certified seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Lack of a market for other crops discourages farmers from increasing the area cultivated and increasing production. Small scale farmers in the district are unable to grow irrigated crops due to non- availability of small scale irrigation facilities. Lack of processing industries within the district to buy raw materials from the farmers discourages farmers to increase the area cultivated for drought resistant crops such as sorghum and groundnuts.

4.3 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

- The district is prone to drought
- Low mechanization and technological adoption levels among the small scale farmers' results into low agricultural production and productivity.
- Low number of target FISP beneficiaries

- Poor road network leading to high cost of production. That is transportation ,market access and access to agricultural inputs
- High postharvest losses in crops
- Resistance by some farmers to grow other crops such as sorghum, groundnuts and milled as opposed to the staple crop (maize)
- Absence of storage facilities for bulking and aggregation
- Dilapidated housing infrastructures for camp extension officers while some camps have no houses
- Absence of established agro shops for certified cereal seeds and inorganic fertilizers
- Bad state of feeder roads
- Non availability of agro processing industries.
- Non availability of guaranteed market for crops that are not bought by FRA

4.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated over the next Ten Years

As Population changes there is Future demand for services and facilities. Huge pressure on demand for land, water and other natural resources also arises.

4.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Future Facilities

The population increase will increase the demand for agriculture services because it is one of the main livelihood in the district. The anticipated changes will put pressure on agricultural land as well as infrastructure development. Therefore it is important with anticipated changes there is need to plan for;

- Market for agricultural produce
- Introduction of large scale climate smart agriculture
- Construction of more storage sheds
- Establishment of more agriculture camps
- Recruit more extension officers

4.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investments and Development Programmes

The government in partnership with UNDP under the SCRALA project has a huge investment which focuses on capacity building, alternative livelihood support and irrigation development. The Malombe irrigation scheme is such a huge investment potential which targeting 12,800 farmers which in the next ten years will have a greater impact on the farmer’s livelihood.

4.6 The Impact on the Environment and Climate Change

4.6.1 The Impact of Existing Trends on the Environment and Climate

As the land for agriculture is increasing in the rural communities, more natural forests are being degazetted. The conversion is globally giving negative impacts towards the environment including forest degradation, habitat

fragmentation and climate change. There is more need of promoting climate smart agricultural techniques and cultivation of climate smart agricultural crops.

4.7 Issues arising relating to Gender groups and vulnerable groups

In order to encourage the youth and women to participate in the agricultural sector, more youths and women are to be given priority to benefit on the Farmer Input Support Program (FISP) food Security Pack (FSP), CIDP and other programs supported by collaborating partners. Agriculture production can help increase household income and consequently alleviate poverty.

5.0 WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

5.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at Local Level

The Government of the Republic of Zambia developed a National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (NRWSSP) and Rural Energy Authority (REA) with the aim to:

1. Improve access to water supply and sanitation
2. Achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) number 6 for water supply and sanitation by making sure everyone has access to clean drinking water and toilet facilities
3. Meet the national vision for universal coverage by 2030.

The Programme consists of a coherent set of investment, institutional and sector support activities aimed at providing & sustaining water supply and sanitation services to the rural population in Zambia.

The program of water supply and sanitation has been running with the support from able partners such as The African Development Bank (ADB), UNICEF and WORLD BANK (PPCR).

Table 7: Households using Safe Water

Province/ District	Total Number of households	Percentage of Households using a Safe Water Source for Consumption	Percentage of Households using an Unsafe Water Source for Consumption
Western	180,179	35.10	64.90
Sioma	19,029	11.60	88.40

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Water sources for Sioma District include both surface (Kwandu and Zambezi River) and ground water; the traditional dug out wells and conventional bore holes. The communities in the rural setup obtain water through wells/boreholes and streams and rivers which are tributaries of the Zambezi River. In most cases, such water is very unclean and thus unsafe. Rural Water Supply and sanitation is administered by Central Government through the District Water and Sanitation Health Education (DWASHE) committees. The DWASHE plays the role of monitoring and coordination of water and sanitation activities.

The District is supplied with ground water through boreholes and surface water from the rivers. Ground water is one major source of water supply to the district especially for village communities. The population with access to safe water supply is low at 25% (2007 health data).

Key Elements of existing plan to be implemented on local level

The existing plan for the sector is focusing on 3 areas of:

Water - Provision of adequate, safe and clean water to the communities. This involves the drilling and mechanizing of water points in the district by 2030.

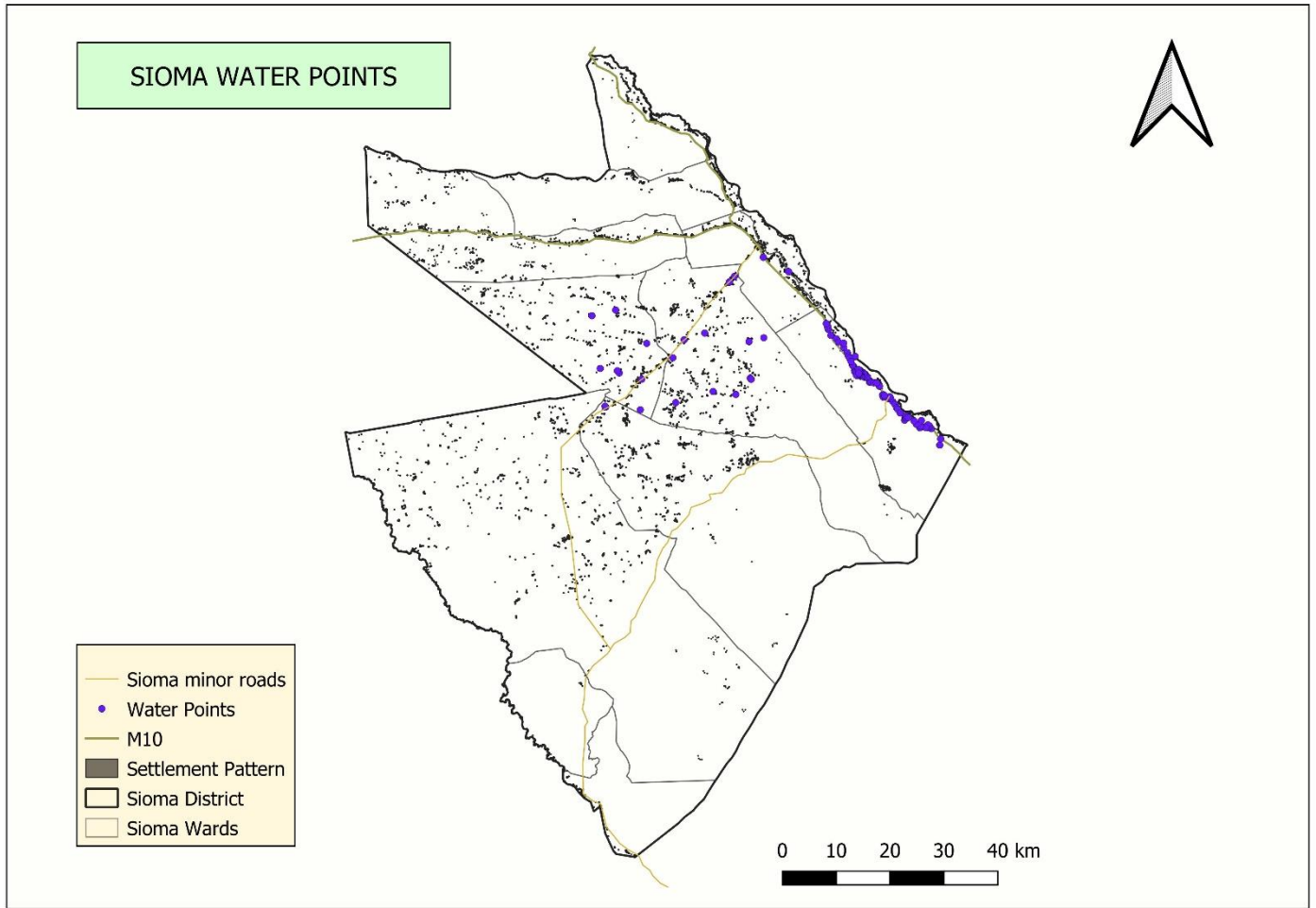
1. **Sanitation** – Through the CLTS program, the district has planned to attain the ODF status by 2030 with all households having toilets, hand washing facilities with soap and maintained to the standard where the toilets have smooth cleanable floor and a lid on the orifice of the toilet.
2. **Hygiene and Education** – Routine community sensitizations have been enhanced while working hand in hand with the Environmental Health Technologists (EHTs) and Community Health Assistants (CHAs). The sensitizations are mainly centred on mind change of the communities for sustainability.

Table 10: Water Supply Status in Sioma District

S/N	Ward	Estimated Population	Total Number Households (HH)	Estimated coverage of water supply	Boreholes equipped with hand pumps		Piped Water Supply Schemes		
					Total Number of functional boreholes	No. of households served by functional boreholes	Number of functional piped water supply schemes	Number of households with individual household water connection	Number of households served by public stand pipes / kiosks
1	Sioma	5544	1609	53	83	860	1	16	
2	Nangweshi	8377	1157	59	30	686	1		
3	Mbeta	1214	505	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Mbume	2710	738	16	3	123	0	0	0
5	Nalwashi	7368	1279	1	8	95	0	0	0
6	Kalongola	6370	1697	22	24	374	0	0	0
7	Sikabenga	2099	685	1	1	65	0	0	0
8	Mutomena	4420	705	16	1	45	0	0	0
9	Liwandamo	8856	456	1	1	37	0	0	0
10	Mulamba	3815	828	24	15	198	0	0	0

11	Lipaneno								
12	Watembo								

Map Showing Sioma Water Points



Source: STC 2024

Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Open Defecation Free Status in Kaunga - Mashi Chiefdom

The threshold for declaring a chiefdom ODF is 90% of households having access to toilets, hand washing facilities with soap, lid on the toilet orifices and smooth cleanable floor in the toilets. The district indicates that the ODF status is at 0% with a variance of 90 % to attain 90% ODF status. .

The average number of households needed to benefit from a drilled borehole is 40. The district has a total of 9,659 households in the population of 65,539. This interprets that on average, a total of 241 boreholes are required to service this population. To date, a total of 169 boreholes have been drilled and equipped, with 98 functioning. This number represents 40.7% of the water supply to the communities of Sioma district. A total of 20 (11.8%) boreholes are in the peri urban area of the district and 149 (88.2%) are in the rural part of the district. With the

support from the cooperating partners, the district under water supply sector has continued to plan for scaling up water sources to service the intended communities for the betterment of their lives.

Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Water Supply and sanitation services in the district stands at 40.7% for water supply and 23.3% for sanitation and hygiene.

A bigger population of the rural part of the district does complain of the distances especially in schools which have literary no safe water supply. The institutions which are affected with the shortage of water supply have always seen a drop in the number of school going children because of absenting from attending classes. Communities have but no other option apart from drawing water from the scoop wells and nearby streams which are contaminated.

The community champions report using the Mobile to web reporting system on WASHMIS DHIS2 has not been functional. Initially, the reporting system was taking reports whenever they are generated hence the champions were able to update the coverage in real time. However, in 2020, the reporting system could only be accessed at the end of each quarter but the champions reported that they could not access it whenever they wanted to upload their reports. The champions also reported that the software for accessing the DHIS2 site was compatible with their phones hence most of them no longer had the software when the sim cards malfunctioned.

5.3 Issues Arising From the Public Participation Process

- No sanitation facilities in schools and health facilities
- Inadequate / lack of clean drinking water in schools and communities.
- Diminishing water sources due to deforestation, and pollution.
- Lack of or inadequate clean drinking water facilities or sources
- Low financial sustainability of RWSS at Local level
- Inadequate financial, institutional & capacities at local level to support planning, implementation & maintenance of water supply facilities.
- Inadequate manpower
- No sewerage system/network in the township
- Increasing demands combined with the role of climate change is affecting availability

5.4 Impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years

Population change – future demand for services and facilities

With the growing population of Sioma district, the demand for water supply and sanitation will grow. The deficit being recorded today will be added to the increasing demand and this will affect the communities on a larger scale for there will not be enough financial resources to reach every targeted beneficiary. The current status of the water supply and sanitation cannot satisfy the demands of the increasing population.

5.6 The Impact on the Environment and Climate Change

5.6.2 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the Sector

Higher temperatures, droughts and changes to the rainy season may result in decreased water availability in rivers, streams and wetland ecosystems. In addition, floods can cause pressures on both water and sanitation systems with implications for human health and settlements.

5.7 Issues arising relating to gender groups and vulnerable groups

The sector has all-inclusiveness in its operation. The women and the vulnerable are the key target groups during the WASH implementation program. The policy in place and gives guidance on how these groups should be included in the daily activities. The design of sanitation facilities in schools, health facilities and at household level has always been on emphasis that the vulnerable are taken into consideration.

All committees formulated in the running of the WASH program incorporates women at every stage of project design, implementation etc.

6.0 EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING

6.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at Local Level

Review Of Policies And Plans

Government focuses on expanding access and improving quality of early childhood, primary and secondary education as well as technical education, vocational and entrepreneurship training and higher education as outlined in the 8th NDP. The strategies as outline in the 8th NDP will enhance inclusion and participation of all citizens regardless of status, age, gender, disability and other factors. Emphasis will be placed on quality education delivery at all levels. The following four (4) strategies from the 8th NDP will actualize the quality of education provision in the district and these are:

Strategy 1: Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education

There will be equitable and inclusive quality education that prepares them to pursue higher education.

Strategy 2: Improve technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skills

The main focus will be on strengthening the regulatory and quality assurance frameworks that will also cover vocational skills training establishments in the private sector.

Strategy 3: Increase access to higher education

Increased access to public universities and other higher learning institutions, through the bursary and student loan system so that students who cannot afford to pay fees are supported.

Strategy 4: Enhance science, technology and innovation

Promotion of science, technology and innovation, investment for research and development will be enhanced, including in institutions of higher learning.

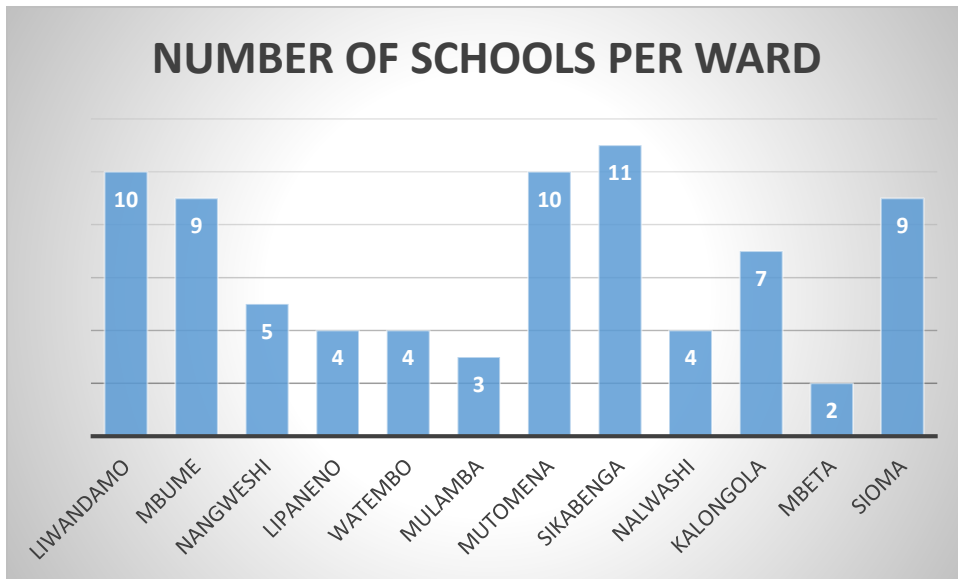
6.2 Description Of Existing State Of Development

6.2.1 Availability of Services

Sioma District has 78 schools out of which 69 primary schools; 61 annexed Pre-schools, 19 annexed Basic schools, 5 Secondary Schools, 30 annexed Youth and Adult Literacy (YALE) classes, 3 Faith based pre-schools and 01 community school. Most of these schools are temporal structures. Learners in YALE classes are mostly those that did not have access to formal education and are currently being taught by qualified teachers.

The developmental agenda in the district is as well-being enhanced, in terms of education provision and service delivery. The district has got twelve (12) wards and the number of schools in each ward are as follows:

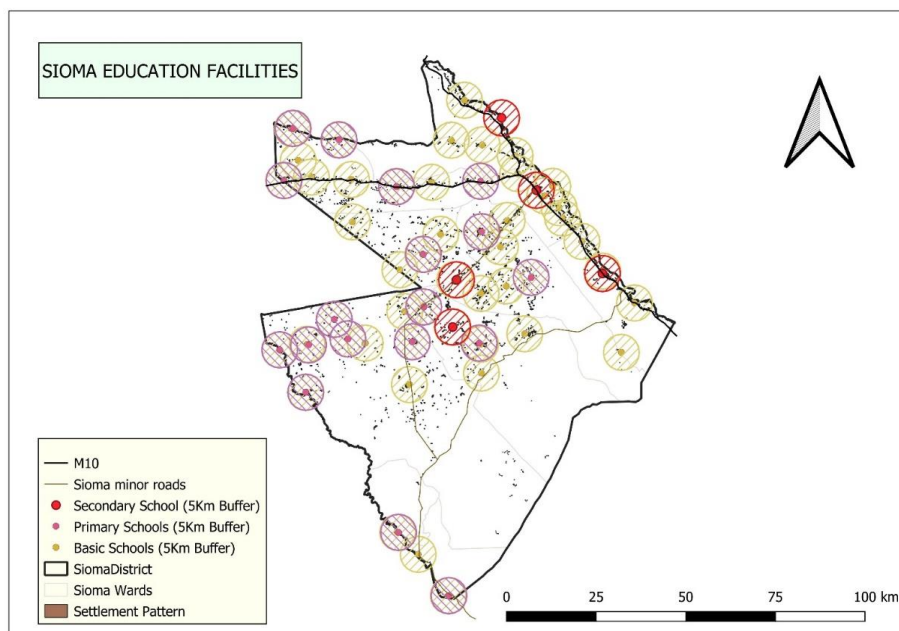
Figure 16: Number of Schools per Ward Chart



Source: Ministry of General Education, Sioma data-base

The map below shows the distribution of schools in the district in relation to the population distribution which indicates that the district has pupils who are covering more than 5kilometer radius to access the learning facilities.

Figure 17: Education Facilities



Source: STC 2024

Learning Institutions

The table below is a summary of institutional type and running agencies.

Table 12: institution type and running agencies.

TYPE OF SCHOOL	GRZ	FAITH BASED	GRANT AIDED	COMMUNITY	TOTAL
PRE-SCHOOL	61 (annexed to existing primary schools)	03	01	01	66
PRIMARY	68	00	01	0	69
SECONDARY	5	0	0	0	05
YALE	30 (annexed to existing primary schools)	0	0	0	30

Source: Ministry of General Education, Sioma data-base

Available Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

Enrolment:

The district has a total of 22904 school going children. The standard for Teacher pupil ratio is 1:40, however, after the recruitment of new teachers, the district **Teacher Pupils Ratio** was at 1:38. Although this might be seen as an ideal situation, it only applies at the secondary level, while at the pre-primary and primary levels there is still deficit of teachers. The table below shows the enrolment according to categories of education.

Table 13: Enrolment According Categories of Education

TYPE OF SCHOOLS	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTALS
PRE-SCHOOL	973	1011	1984
PRIMARY	8798	9632	18430
SECONDARY	900	1258	2158
YOUTH AND ADULT LITERACY	76	256	332

TOTALS	10447	12157	22904
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Source: Ministry of General Education, Sioma data-base

Teaching Staff

The district has a total of 600 teachers segregated as 313 males and 287 females respectively. The table below shows:

Table 14: Staffing levels

TYPE OF SCHOOLS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
PRE-SCHOOL	6	37	43
PRIMARY	165	163	328
SECONDARY	142	87	229
TOTALS	313	287	600

Source: Ministry of General Education, Sioma data-base

Early Childhood Education Services

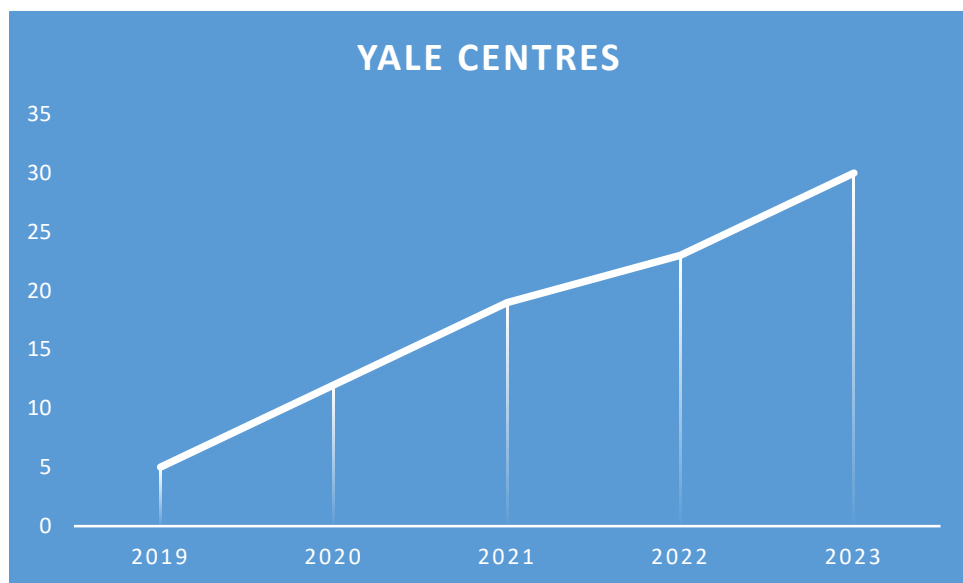
There has been a steady progress in the provision of Early Childhood Education in the district. The district has a total of 61 annexed and 3 Faith-based ECE centres. The district has 43 qualified teachers offering education services at this level. Given this scenario, the district still struggling with a deficit of 18 teachers. However, the District Transition rate at pre-to grade 1 is at 91.6%. This means that more learners enrolled at grade 1 have ECE experience.

Much as the district intends to provide quality education at this level, noticeable challenges being faced include the following; inadequate classroom space, age appropriate tables/chairs, Lack of mats and Inadequate play parks.

Adult Education Services

Youth and Adult literacy Education (YALE) classes were introduced in the year 2019. Since then, there has been a steady increase in terms of centres as shown below.

Figure 18: Youth and Adult Literacy Education chart



Source: Ministry of General Education, Sioma data-base

Most of the learners enrolled in these centres are females than males. Successes scored so far include; Improved enrolments and availability of qualified teachers.

They still need for increased sensitization on the importance of YALE, so as to open more literacy centres.

Infrastructure Demands:

The table below shows a summary of existing infrastructure status and flushable toilets.

Table 15: Houses, Classrooms and Toilets.

	PERMANENT	MUD/POLE	FLUSHABLE TOILETS
HOUSES	107	172	45
CLASSROOMS	179	83	00
TOILETS	87 (VIP)	250	10 Ablution Blocks in two secondary schools.

The district still has challenges in terms of classroom space and inadequate toilets for the ever-increasing number of pupils. The standard class pupil ratio is 1: 40 or 1:80 in a two-session senior. However, the current class pupil ratio is at 1:573 and pupil toilet ratio is at 1: 263 while the normal standard for pupil toilet ratio is 1:20 in girls and 1:25 in boys respectively.

Source: Ministry of General Education, Sioma data-base

B. Desks:

The table below shows the available number of desks in the district.

Table 16: Number of Desks in the District

	SINGLE	DOUBLE	TOTAL
DESKS	750	2354	3634

Source: Ministry of General Education, Sioma data-base

With the enrolment of 22904 learners and a total of 3634 desks, the District has a deficit of 7818 desks. The implication of this deficit is that, there are 6 pupils who are sharing 1 desk which is not practical. The observed situation in the district is that, 3 pupils share 1 desk while others still sit on the floor. This in itself compromises quality education delivery. The standard for pupil desk ratio is 1:2.

Water Source

With respect to water points, most schools do not have water sources with only a few having access to boreholes. The most hit, are schools located in Mutomena, Liwandamo, Sikabenga, Mbeta and Nalwashi wards. With the existing number of learners, from the table below it is evident that 395 learner are using one borehole which is against the set standards for water access.

Table 17: Existing Number Sources of Water

Standard (no. of pupils per water tap/well/borehole)	No. of pupils enrolled	Existing No. of water taps/wells/borehole			Deficiency
		Good	Poor	Total	Schools without source of water
250	22904	58	8		12

Source: Ministry of General Education, Sioma data-base

Examination Performance at Grades 7, 9 and 12 since 2019. Details in the table below:

Table 18: Examination Classes Performance

GRADES	2019	2020	2021	2022
7	55.47%	59.45%	54.6%	47%
9	41%	53%	47.05%	38.87%
12	48%	52%	30.95%	39.90%

Source: Ministry of General Education, Sioma data-base

Examination performance of learners has not been well over the years now. This is attributed to already indicate challenges of learning space, lack of desks, inadequate teachers among others. The District Completion rates at grade 7 was at 94%, 63% at grade 9 and 55% at grade 12. With the repeat policy in place, those that fail to make it are repeated. The current Repeating Rate: is at 44.7% in Boys and 55.4% in girls as of May 2023 in 69 primary schools

Girl child Education

Educating a Girl child is among Education priorities. The advocacy for girl child education, necessitated the development of re-entry policy that has allowed a good number of girls to re-enter after falling pregnant. The district has received support from cooperating partners, such as provision of school requisites, sanitary pads and payment of school fees. The main partner in this area is CAMFED and currently they are in 21 schools from 10 schools in 2022.

Free education

The free education policy currently in place has improved access with increased enrolments in schools in the district. In addition to this positive trend, the recruitment of 241 teachers has reduced the teacher pupil ratio. While these are positive trends, the issue of classroom space and desks availability needs urgent attention if quality education delivery is to be achieved. The current Repeating Rate: is at 44.7% in Boys and 55.4% in girls as of May 2023 in 69 primary schools. Due to the implementation of free education and school feeding program, the district did not record any dropouts of learners from school.

Cooperating partners

Delivery of Quality education is being supplemented by cooperating partners that are working in the district in different categories. Below are some of areas of focus;

- Teacher Capacity Building to help learners improve literacy and numeracy skills at primary school levels- Lets' Read Zambia, Save the Children International and VVOB
- School Health and Nutrition (PU, Feeding, Washe)- Reaching the Generation, Save the Children International
- Infrastructure development- ZEEC, Save the Children
- Girl Child education (provision of schools' requisites)- CAMFED
- Back to school Campaign (provision of school requisites and sanitary pads)- Save the Children International.
- The Comprehensive Sexual Education policy (menstrual hygiene promotion among learners and other adolescent related issues) -SAFIAD
- School Related-GBV (creating awareness among teachers and pupils so the that the negative effects such as HIV/AIDS among other issues related to SR-GBV are eliminated)-Save the Children International

6.3 Issues Arising From Public Participation Process

- Lack of Skills Training centres as the district does not have any and people trickle to other districts to access and acquire these skills.
- Inadequate desks availability as pupils still sit on the floor.
- Inadequate ablution blocks for secondary schools as only 2 schools have these facilities and a total of 22 offering secondary education do not have any.
- Lack of ablution block/washe rooms for primary schools and currently no primary school has these facilities.
- Inadequate schools connected to national power grid, currently only 6 schools are connected out of 78 schools.
- Inadequate teachers at ECE and primary level, as we still have deficit at this level.
- Inadequate staff houses as the district only has 107 staff houses and the district has a total of 600 teachers.
- Inadequate boarding schools, currently the district has only 2 located along the road, there is need to have two more to cater for those in far-flung areas like Mutomena and Sinjembela.
- Inadequate school laboratories, a total of 22 schools offering secondary education do not have laboratories.
- Lack of age appropriate tables and chairs for ECE learners, a total of 54 schools do not have appropriate tables and chairs.
- Lack of play parks, schools does not have play packs.
- Lack of floor mats for ECE learners, schools do not have.

- Lack of STEM school, the district does not have a STEM school.

6.4. Impact of Changes Anticipated In the Next Ten Years

6.4.1 Population Change – Demand for Services and Facilities

With an average population increase, which is expected to grow, there will be need to rehabilitate and expand school infrastructure and build new schools such as extra boarding schools, particularly in the far-flung areas. Currently the district only has two Boarding secondary schools (Sioma and Nangweshi) which are inadequate to cater for the ever-increasing population. In addition to this challenge, there is also insufficient housing for staff, lack of clean and safe drinking water and lack of electricity power, which discourages teachers from teaching in the schools especially in the outskirts of the district.

Another compounding challenge facing the district is poor staffing levels especially at ECE and Primary levels. This has resulted in teachers teaching multiple grades especially at schools that have junior levels. The table below shows the district projections:

Table 19: District Education Sector Projection

S/N	INFRASTRUCTURE/SERVICE TYPE	BASELINE DATA (2022)	PROJECTIONS IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS
1	ENROLMENTS	22904	35,404
2	STAFFING	600	885
3	HOUSES	107	428
4	CLASSROOMS	179	62
5	DESKS	3634	9866
6	TOILETS VIP	87	1770
	ABLUTION BLOCKS	10	38 (in 19 schools)
7	WATER	58	20
8	ELECTRICITY	7	71
9	INTERNET	6	72

Source: Ministry of General Education, Sioma data-base

6.5 The Impact Of The Continuation Of Existing Trends On Land Use And Population Distribution Patterns

Population increase trigger establishment of new schools. This in itself will require availability of land for infrastructure development, production unity activities and construction of recreation facilities like play grounds and parks.

6.6 Environmental and Climate Change Analysis

6.6.1 The impact of existing trend on the environment and climate change.

The ever-increasing population will result in demand for establishment of schools. This will necessitate the cutting down of trees for school infrastructure development, a trend that will have negative effects on the environment and climate change.

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

Adverse weather patterns in recent years have equally attributed to destroying infrastructure such as the Matebele bridge, classrooms and staff houses. These commonly happen during rainy season, forcing classes to be abandoned, incidences of disruptions of learning, absenteeism and dropout's increases become evident in such cases.

The Floods and droughts the district experiences reduce crop yields, food availability and incomes which in turn reduce capacity for vulnerable families to send their children to school, and capacity of children to assimilate what they are being taught. This mostly brings about poor learner performance and increase the illiteracy levels. Food insecurity causes malnutrition among school going children, which also impairs their retention and learning performance. Lack of food also contributes to the increase in absenteeism from schools.

6.7 Issues Arising Relating To Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The district has one Special Education Unit at Sioma primary school. However, there has been inadequate facilities and programs for differently abled learners and slow learners. This is due to inadequate Special Education teachers to attend to them. Generally, in terms of enrolment, there are more girls being enrolled than boys.

Table 20: List of Priority Issues under Education and Skills Training

Type of Service	Priority
Teachers	76 (18 ECE and 58 primary)
Classrooms	12
Teachers Houses	64
VIPs	1058
Boreholes	33*54
Computers	95
Desks	7818
Electrification of schools.	75
Transport facility	2
STEM school	1
Play packs	58
Ablution Blocks	8+ K 45890-=/8
Internet connectivity	72
Skills Training Centre	1

7.0 TOURISM AND INDUSTRY SECTOR

7.1 Key government priorities being and to be implemented at a local level.

Government considers the wildlife estates network as valuable ecological assets on account of the various environmental goods and services these areas provide for human welfare and economic activities through tourism industry.

Protected Area Policy and Plan

The main purpose of Sioma Ngwezi National Park is: - “To conserve and protect the diverse natural and cultural resources in order to secure healthy local and regional ecosystem services for sustained socio-economic development of the Park, adjacent districts and the nation at large,” for the National Park to provide a base for long term conservation, education, scientific research, and promotion of appropriate tourism for the benefit of the present and future generations.

The Government through the Department of National Parks and wildlife working with partners like PPF and WWF the stake holders in the landscape are committed to revive wildlife populations by restocking species of animals in Sioma Ngwezi national park. Other government priorities include: - engagement of cooperating partners in social cooperate responsibilities of building schools, clinics and provide livelihood alternatives amid climate change droughts at local level.

7.2 Description of existing state of development.

Strategic Investment Management Action Plan.

The Strategic Investment Management Action Plan (SIMAP) is developed in respect of the six main themes of the GMP - Natural Resources Management, Operations and Management, Visitor Use and Experience Management, Local Community-Associated Management, Heritage Resources Management, Infrastructure Development and Management Zoning. This SIMAP will be subject to review every five years.

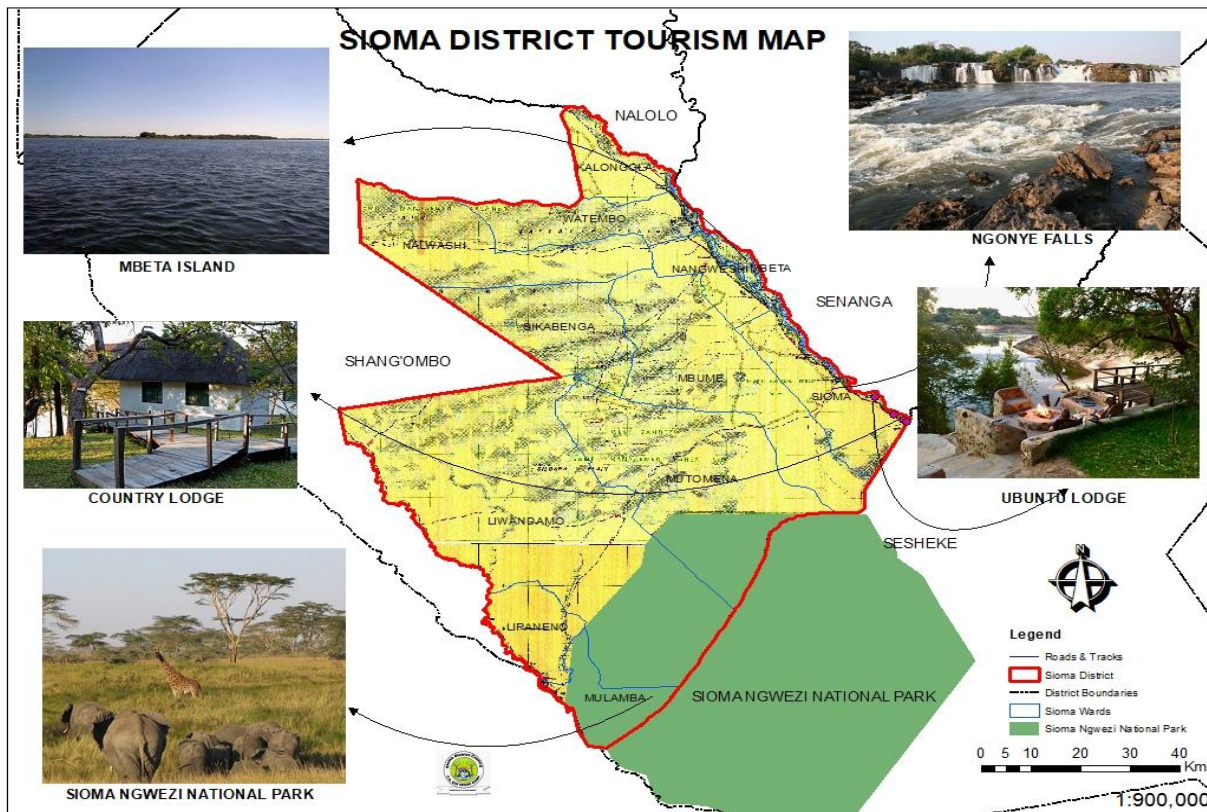
Cultural resources carry out numerous functions that are beneficial to humans and even essential to human welfare (UN Foundation, 2004). Cultural and natural heritage resources found in the Sioma are many and varied.

The sites listed below constitute some of the most prominent tourism and cultural resources in Sioma district which include: -

- Sakazima Late Stone Age Site (17° 29'37 S, 024° 15'208 E) the site is directly opposite the Sakazima Island facing Sakazima Rapids. The site boasts of a lot of Late Stone Age Artifacts present. Common among these artifacts are scrapers and spear pieces.
- Kandiana Late Stone Age Site (16° 62' 334 S, 023° 54'093 E) this is a Late Stone Age site located about 100m from the local harbour.

- Ngonye Falls Archaeological Sites (16°65841 S, 023°569 62 E) and (16° 65620 S, 023° 56985 E) the two archaeological sites are located at the edge of the information centre overlooking the Ngonye/Sioma Falls. These falls are made up of Five (5) cascades of Rapids spanning about 500m meters. The main falls are about 100 meters wide at their peak. The depth of the waterfalls fluctuates according to the level of water in the Zambezi River upstream.
- Litunga’s channel (Canal)
- Battle Grounds (Libala la Matebele)
- Settlement areas (Old Kaunga Mashi Palace)
- Royal/Historical Burial sites
- Imaongo Rock (Flood gauge) and Imaongo Shrine (Sacred pool)
- Mukulu wa Mushika Sacred Pool
- SWAPO Mass Grave (Shatota)
- Kalongola Mass Grave

Figure 19: Map showing Tourism Sites - Work in Progress



Source: STC 2024

7.2.1 Availability of services

Sioma has a national park and a community partnership the home of Ngonye falls and both only offer non consumptive tourism services.

Table 21: List of Services Available

Sioma Ngwezi National Park (SNNP)	Ngonye Falls community Partnership Park (NFPP)
Safari Camping	Picnic Camping sites
Safari Game Drive	Falls Viewing
University scientific research activities	School party educational tours
Cultural research activities	Church party recreational tours Cultural sites

7.2.2 Quality of Service and Key Indicators of Performance

Table 22: Quality Services Key Indicators

Services	Indicators
Wildlife based tourism	Unlock economic potential from tourists.
Scenic and photographic	Capacity building for local community in tour guiding and hospitality
Research and Educational	Minimalize human wildlife conflicts through community participation.
Cultural activities	Mainstream, Gender, and climate change challenges through tourism-based livelihood alternatives
Recreation and leisure	Devolve wildlife user rights costs and benefits to community

Table 23: Key Species for tourism

Specie	Number
Elephant	5000 +/-
Buffalo	8000 +/-
Lions	56
Giraffe	200
Leopard	30 +/-
Sable antelope	2000 +/-
Eland	3000 +/-
Hippos	3000 +/-
Crocodile	250 +/-
Ostrich	23

7.3 Issues arising from the public participation process.

- ❖ Underdeveloped tourism infrastructure (roads, lack of lodging facilities),
- ❖ Inadequate participation and support of local communities in tourism.
- ❖ Inadequate information and promotion of tourism resources.
- ❖ Inadequate capacity in tourism infrastructure like roads and airstrips
- ❖ Insufficient number of wildlife-bases tourism outposts,
- ❖ Inadequate tourism accommodation suiting international tourists.
- ❖ Inadequate effective communication provision to support tourism efficiency.
- ❖ Issues lack of publicity on heritage sites, and either potential tourism activities.
- ❖ Limited collaboration among stakeholders regarding tourism management.
- ❖ Undeclared heritage sites, absence of heritage personnel and underdeveloped heritage sites
- ❖ Uncoordinated legal framework efforts from tourism agency in the district due to their absence.

7.4 Impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years.

The integrity of most of the Protected Areas will be declining as evidenced from continued habitat loss and fragmentation; declining wildlife populations; over-exploitation of wildlife resources; inadequate fire management in the district network; unacceptable anthropogenic activities compromising the values of many PA and inadequate strategies to control illegal logging. The PA network has continued to suffer from a myriad of both direct and indirect threats. Direct Threats – these included widespread illegal logging, rampant deforestation fuelled by subsistence and commercial agriculture, charcoal production, unplanned human settlements, poaching and, an ever-expanding human footprint. Indirect Threats – inadequate financing of the Protected areas due to continued and constrained economic returns from tourism in the district on account of deteriorating infrastructure; inadequate development and marketing of tourism products resulting in lowered private sector investment and tourist attraction profile for tourism in the district; and no revenue base of wildlife products arising from issues related to consumptive tourism like hunting.

7.4.1 Population change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

The Management of animal populations for wildlife bases tourism will be based on empirical evidence. Depending on the best available information, Re-introduction, Translocation of species Re-enforcement/Supplementation, Introduction, Animal capture and live sales etc., will be carried out for management purposes in the district.

7.4.1 Existing and proposed investment and development programmes.

However, it should be noted that tourism products are not static and to this effect, DNPW shall encourage innovation to include any new tourism products that are environmentally friendly and acceptable. Where need be, DNPW subject to consultation and mutual agreement with other stakeholders might incorporate provisions for implementation of such innovations and new business strategies through an addendum to this GMP.

So far, Sioma only have three open private lodges namely 1. Country lodge, 2. Ngonye falls River Camp and 3. Whispering Sands that are operating the rest are guest houses.

7.5 The impact of continuation of the existing trends on land use and populations distribution patterns.

The current trends on land use and populations distribution patterns may cause the listed below.

- Encroachment into the wildlife protected and forest reserves,
- Uncontrolled logging,
- Uncontrolled bush fires,
- Blocking of important wildlife corridors,
- Escalated human wildlife conflicts.

7.6 Environment and climate change analysis.

The movement of animals especially the large mammals such as elephants has proved to be influenced by food, water, and weather. The natural water pans that use to hold water in the most areas of the protected area are now dry leaving Zambezi River to be the only source of water for large animals and this has led to a lot of human wildlife conflicts as negative impacts of climate change. In addition, degradation of wildlife habitats will reduce the wildlife-based tourism potential.

7.7 Issues arising relating to gender groups and vulnerable groups.

The tourism industry shall mainstream gender and undertake measures fostering gender empowerment in wildlife-based tourism activities at a local level such as marketing products like handmade brooms, baskets, and curios. These will be undertaken relative to the principles and measures outlined in the respective national policies on gender, HIV and AIDS and youth development. Government undertakes to implement the following measures: (i) Mainstreaming of gender and youth empowerment in wildlife conservation Create equal opportunities and conditions for women, men, and the youth so as to benefit equally and reduce gender inequities and youth exclusion from conservation; and (ii) Formulate guidelines for managing HIV and AIDS and its offshoots.

Cross Cutting Issues

- Government must be cognizant that effective implementation of this policy and will require setting up an adaptive and transformative institutional arrangement cutting across state agencies to create sector linkages; local communities; cooperating partners and civil society at a local level.
- Government must also recognize the need to align legal reforms on tourism management which will be critical to the successful implementation of the policy.
- Government must be further desirous to anchor tourism development across all sectors based on the national decentralization policy.
- Need of tourism agency in the district to have a fully work on Tourism and Hospitality Act of 2015 framework.

7.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

Sioma district falls under Lower West Zambezi Game Management Area and tourism considerations of a formalized approach for dealing with the environmental impacts of the plan with a view to providing enough information to enable management to make informed decisions on the environmental consequences of tourism developmental proposals in the PA is a necessity.

All developments to be implemented are expected to have environmental impact assessment studies undertaken. These impacts need to be assessed and mitigated to ensure that developmental projects are consistent with the objectives of this General Management Plan. All developmental projects in Lower West Zambezi GMA must be subjected to either an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or an Environmental Project Brief (EPB) as required by the Zambia Wildlife Act No. 14 of 2015 and Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 12 of 2011. Whereas EIAs are site specific, the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) addresses issues/impacts at higher level. This is undertaken to evaluate the environmental consequences of proposed policies, plans or programmes associated with the tourism management of the whole GMA.

8.0 FORESTRY AND INDUSTRY

8.1 Key Government Priorities Being And To Be Implemented At Local Level

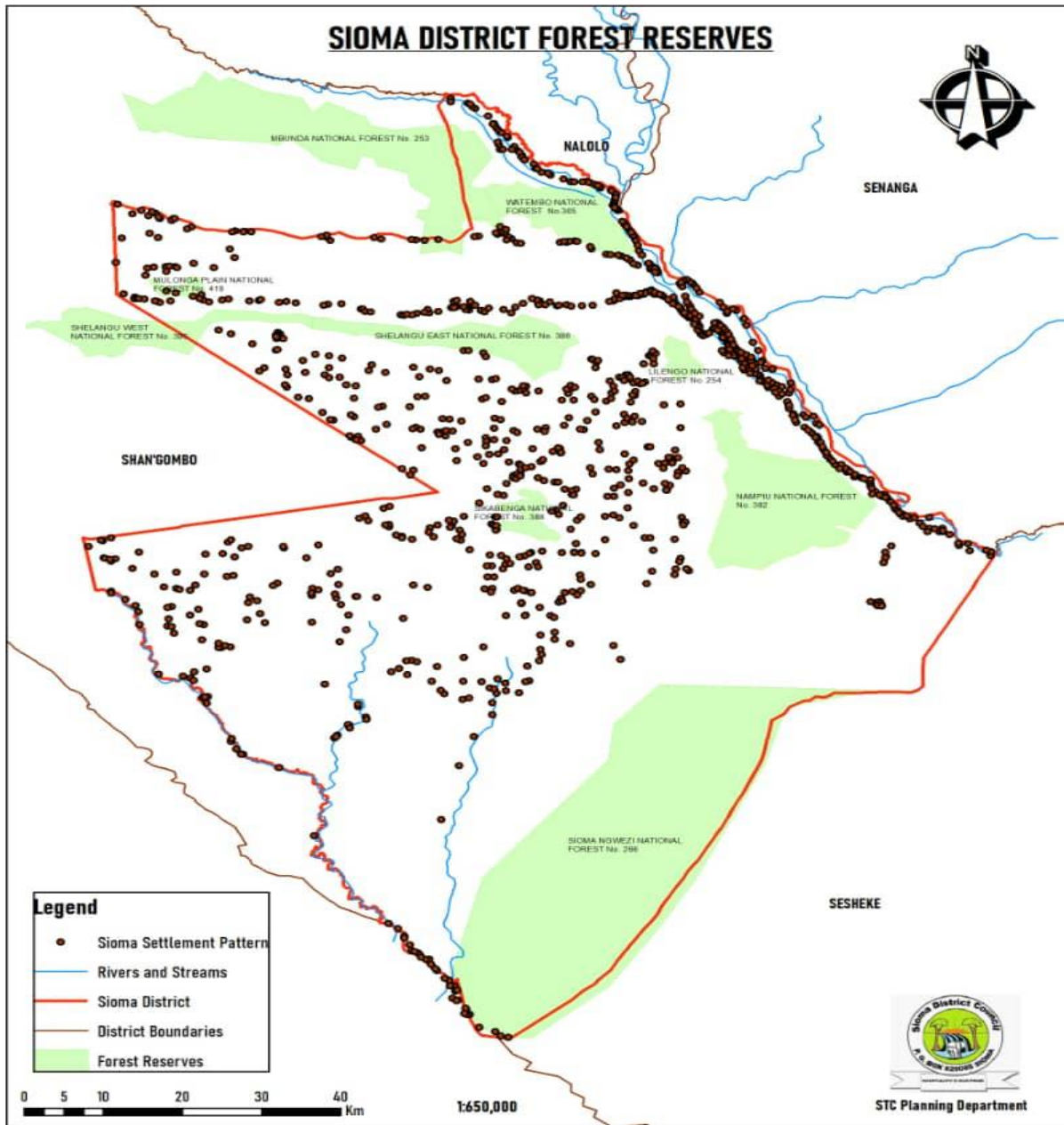
The Forest Act No 4 of 2015 policy stipulates the Devolution of Rights from the Government to the Local Communities living adjacent or in close Proximity with their Local Forests to manage, control and use the Forests through the formation of Community Forest Management Groups (CFMGs), thus promoting Sustainable Forest resource Management.

8.2 Description of the existing state of development

8.2.1 Availability of service

The District has Four (6) National Forest Reserves, namely; Mbunda, Shelangu, Sikabenga, Nampiu, Sioma Ngwezi well as Lilengo National Forest. The map below shows the National Forest Reserves in the district; from the map it can clearly show that we have to non-settlements in the Forest Reserves.

Figure 20: Map showing National Forest Reserves in relation to Settlement Patterns



Source: STC 2024

Furthermore, seven (7) Concessions were also issued by the District Office through the Government directive. The following Companies are the Concession License Holders; Ukutunga Limited, Katis Wood Processing Limited, Khanya General Dealers, Rogaan Timber Investments Limited, Ndatez Suppliers Limited, Ndumbana Timber Suppliers Limited, as well as Magrandy Enterprise.

The table below shows the National Forest Reserves and the Concession License Company Holders.

Table 24: National forest reserves

S/N	NAME	SI	HECTARES
1.	Mbunda N.F	P253	31,770
2.	Shelangu N.F	P396	11,450
3.	Sikabenga N.F	P388	2,800
4.	Lilengo N.F	P254	2,177

8.2.2 Quality of service including key indicators of performance

Activities such as; Illegal timber logging, charcoal burning, illegal settlements levels in the District have been seen to be on the rise due to a Limited number of officers, leading to challenges in the effective monitoring and Management of Forest Protected resource areas.

8.3 Issues arising from the public participation process

- Need to Train people on forestry conservation
- Establishment of community forest management areas
- Empower the local authority with capacity to manage waste in the district
- Recruit community forestry officers

8.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

8.4.1 Population Change- Future Demand Services And Facilities

Forest Degradation would be on the rise due to an increase in the Population levels, leading to Deforestation, caused by factors such as; the need to meet the massive demand for settlements, fuel wood from charcoal as well as timber resources, need of Farmland extensions, logging as a source of income, as well as all other community livelihood activities that are done in an unsustainable manner.

8.4.2 Existing and proposed investment and development programmes

Communities are seriously encouraged to form Community Forest Management Groups as a way of Sustainable Management, Control and use of their Natural Forest Resources. The CFMG Processes are being Facilitated by the Government through the forestry Department (F.D) and World Wide Fund (WWF) through Global Environmental Facility Fund (GEF)VII together with other stakeholder such Agriculture and Livestock Local

Authority, National Parks and Wildlife, and Community Development. Concessionaires are urged to establish tree nurseries for use in the tree planting season which falls between Decembers to March.

8.5 The impact of the continuation of existing trends on land use and population distribution patterns

Deforestation and illegal settlements if not effectively controlled would result in massive destruction of forest protected areas, which might lead to extinction of some flora and fauna due to ecological Imbalances that would be caused.

8.6 Environment and climate change analysis

- Decrease in Natural Forest Regeneration as a result of little or no Rainfall
- Droughts would lead to loss of extinction of Flora and Fauna due to gradual change of favourable conditions.
- Increase in Wild Fires due to increased dry Biomass as a result of Droughts

8.7 Issues arising relating to gender groups and vulnerable groups

All gender and Vulnerable Groups are highly encouraged to actively participate in the Community Forest Management Groups as they are all entitled to the benefits derived from their Forest Management Areas.

8.9 Consideration of Underlying Factors Contributing to the Identified

Due to population expansion there is need for new farm lands and the type of farming which is practiced is chitemene. Low yields on existing crop fields: Farmers do not get enough yields from existing crop fields as fertility is low. Poverty and lack of jobs: because people have no other jobs, they resort to charcoal as a quick-return income generating activity.

Low capacity: FD has no capacity to monitor harvesting activities including those it legally issued, in addition to illegal activities and general forest conditions. The FD is so poorly funded with its officials declaring that they had received only 4,000 ZMW (equivalent to about USD 400) from government since January 2016 to meet all operating costs. They have one motorcycle, and no vehicle for fieldwork, e.g., for monitoring patrols.

Poverty: because farmers are poor, they cannot afford inputs such as fertilizers in order to sustain yield on the same crop field or obtain sufficient yield on the small plot of land. Hence, the tendency to practice expansive cultivation that involves opening new/more land.

Weak tenure: the belief that trees (forests) belong to God (or indeed to no one) exists among the communities. Also farmers clear the land allocated to them by chiefs/Chieftainess and/or their advisors as a means to secure their tenure; otherwise the chief/Chieftainess may withdraw it and give it to someone else.

9.0 FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK

9.1 Government Priorities Being Implemented and to Be Implemented

The following priority areas are being implemented in line with the Livestock Development Policy for the years 2020 to 2024 and the national fisheries policy launched in 2023:

- Provision of information and skills on standard livestock husbandry, rangeland management and fodder production through trainings and extension meetings to improve livestock production.
- Prevention and control of disease through routine vaccination, treatment and tick control.
- Cattle identification and registration through cattle branding.
- Enforcing seasonal fish ban to allow fish to breed and increase in population in natural water bodies.
- Making high capital fish farming affordable by providing access to funds through initiatives such as aquaculture seed fund under the citizen empowerment commission (CEEC).

Priority areas to be implemented:

- Completion of the tier 3 livestock service centre which will serve as a hub for livestock production and extension services.
- Establishment of a fish hatchery and nursery through private financing under the aquaculture seed fund to provide fish farmers with fingerlings.
- Broaden the farmer input support program to allow farmers to access fish and livestock production inputs.
- Gazetting Fisheries reserves for the protection and reproduction of fished aquatic species as well as promote biodiversity.

9.2 Existing state of development

9.2.1 Availability of service

Fisheries and livestock services are provided by the ministry of fisheries and livestock.

The services include:

- Livestock Production and Disease Extension (Awareness).
- Livestock Disease Control.
- Livestock Product Quality Control and Promotion.
- Training and Sensitization of Fishers and Fish Farmers on Aquaculture
- Enforcing livestock movement restriction and fish ban in collaboration with the
Ministry of home affairs

For service provision and operations the district is divided into the following 7 extension camps as tabulated below:

Table 25: List of Extension Camps

Camp Name	Status
Sioma Veterinary Camp	Manned
Kanja Veterinary Camp	Manned
Nangweshi Veterinary Camp	Manned
Mulele Veterinary Camp	Manned
Kalongola veterinary camp	Manned
Mutomena Veterinary Camp	Manned
Sinjembela Veterinary Camp	Unmanned

Table 1: Veterinary camps in the district.

The veterinary camps are huge, so extension staff find it hard to access some areas of operations. As a result 6 camps have been proposed but not yet gazzeted.

Under fisheries Sioma district falls under stratum 4 area of operation which extends from Kalongola ferry point in Senanga to council guest house in Sesheke. There are no gazette fishing camps only temporal fishing villages.

The district has the following infrastructure under Fisheries and livestock:

Table 26: Infrastructure under Fisheries and Livestock

Infrastructure	Location	Status
Livestock service centre (tier 3)	Kanja	Incomplete
Veterinary Camp house	Kalongola	Good condition
Veterinary Camp House	Mulele	Dilapidated
Veterinary camp house	Nangweshi	Fair
Veterinary camp house	Kanja	Dilapidated

Veterinary camp house	Kanja	Dilapidated
Veterinary camp house	Kanja	Dilapidated

Table 2: Infrastructure under fisheries and livestock

The incomplete livestock service center has hindered service delivery since it's supposed to be used as training facilities for farmers and also provide services such as breeding and dipping of animals. The dilapidated camp houses hinder service delivery since no extension staff are willing to stay in those areas where housing is bad.

9.2.2 Quality of Service/Key indicators of Performance

The sector has qualified staff but is compromised by low staffing levels as indicated in the table below:

	No. Camps (Catchment Areas)	Recommended catchment areas	Required No. Extension Officers	Current No. Extension Officers	Required No. Staff Houses	Current No. Staff Houses
Veterinary Services	7	13	13 Veterinary Assistants	6 Veterinary Assistants	13	6
Livestock Development	7	13	13 Livestock Assistants	2 Livestock Assistants	13	0
Fisheries	Nil	4	4 Fisheries/ Aquaculture Assistants	1 Fisheries/ Aquaculture Assistants	4	0

Table 27: District Staff Status

	Required No. Officers	Current No. Officers	Shortfall in Officers
Administration/ Human Resource	1 x District Coordinator 1 x Executive Officer 1 x Assistant Accountant	1 x District Coordinator	1 x Executive Officer 1 x Assistant Accountant
Veterinary Services	1 x Veterinary Officer 1 x Livestock Officer	1 x Veterinary Officer	1 x Livestock officer
Livestock Development	1 x Livestock Production & Extension Officer	1 x Livestock Technician 1 x Livestock technician	Nil

	1 x Livestock Technician		
Fisheries	1 x District Fisheries Officer 2 x Aquaculture Officers	1 x Aquaculture Officer (Aquaculture Technician)	1 x District Fisheries Officer 1 x Aquaculture Officer

Livestock Production as a performance indicator

The table shows the current livestock population according to type and area;

Table 28: livestock populations for Year 2023

veterinary camp	Cattle	poultry	goats	pigs	Sheep
Sinjembela	3580	1000	230	120	-
Mutomena	16000	4000	450	300	-
Mulele	8000	3200	300	320	-
Nangweshi	7200	4500	400	420	20
Sioma	5500	3000	480	380	52
Kaanja	3850	2000	490	240	-
Kalongola	4600	4000	500	180	-
totals	48730	21700	2850	1960	72

The table shows the number of commercial farmers for the years 2020 and 2022 and the type of livestock reared. Commercialization of livestock farming remains low in the district, most people keep livestock in a traditional way selling occasionally just for subsistence.

Table 29: Depicts Subsistence Farmers Relative to Commercial Farmers

FARMER TYPE	2020		2022	
	Subsistence Farmers	Commercial Framer	Subsistence Farmers	Commercial Farmers
CATTLE FARMERS	1930	2	2040	02
GOAT FARMERS	205	2	240	2
SHEEP FARMERS	2	2	3	2
PIG FARMERS	76	0	87	0
CHICKEN	20000	1	25000	1

Livestock Disease Trends as a performance indicator

The most prevalent diseases in the district for the years 2020-2022 were contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and tick borne diseases (TBDs) such as anaplasmosis. Foot and Mouth disease cases were also high in the year 2021. The leading cause of death in cattle is CBPP followed by tick borne disease. In chickens Newcastle disease causes the highest number of deaths. Livestock diseases lead to reduced production in livestock.

The pie charts below indicate the most prevalent disease and diseases which caused the most deaths in livestock for the period 2020-2022.

Figure 21: Chart shows Mobility Rates

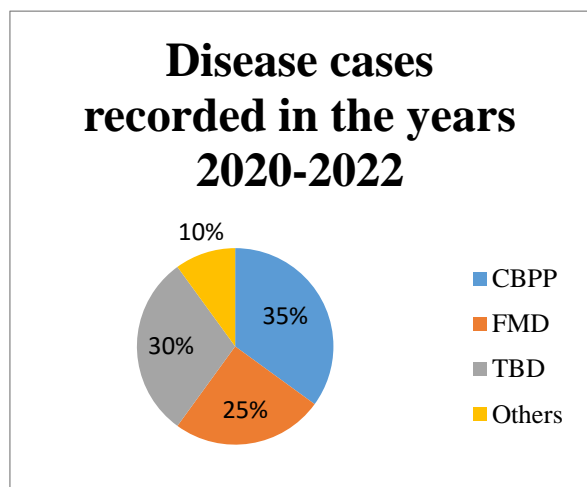
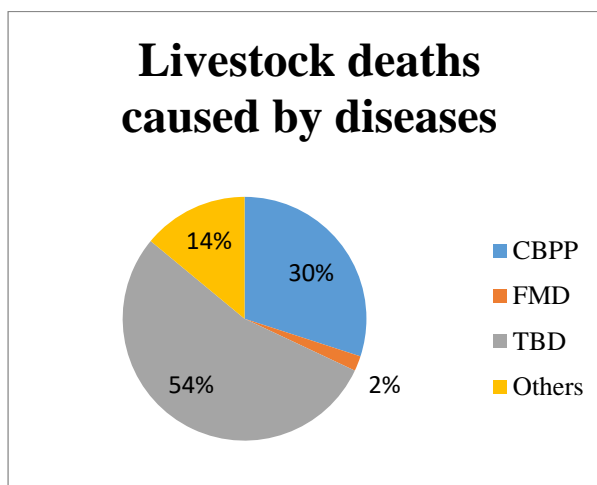


Figure 22: Chart Shows Mortality Rate



Aquaculture production as a performance indicator

Aquaculture in the district remains undeveloped because of high capital input. All fish farmers in the district required empowerment in loan form from CEEC under the aquaculture seed fund and others benefitted from grants under the pilot project for climate change in order to start up. There has been a drop in the number of fish farmers and number of ponds and cages stocked because farmers find it hard to restart when their first attempt fails due to high cost of inputs. The absence of a hatchery or nursery in the district makes fish farming more expensive since farmers have to move long distances to procure fingerlings.

Table 30: Fish farming remains uncommercialised in the district leading to low productivity

	2020		2022	
	Number of small holder farmers	Number of commercial farmers	Number of small holder farmers	Number of commercial farmers
Fish Farmers	33	0	15	0

Status of Fish cages and ponds

Table 31: Cage fish farming has proved to be more viable than pond fish farming due to low capital input

	Stocked	Unstocked
Ponds	4	44

Cages	6	18
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Livestock Marketing and Movement as Performance Indicator

The movement ban of live cattle outside western province still stands due to the cattle disease CBPP, so most of the cattle is moved to Senanga and Mongu abattoirs for sell. There is need for an abattoir in the district to make cattle production cheaper for the farmers who currently have to accompany cattle to abattoirs for sale. A local abattoir will also create employment for local people and it will also reduce disease incidence since it will limit livestock movements.

Illegal cattle movements are still being recorded in the district from the bordering Angola; hence the need for physical codon line and codon guards to regulate the movements. There has been an observed increase in the number of goats transported out of the district, this has been attributed to an increase in the goat population due to increased support given towards the sector and the increased demand for goat meat. The number of chickens transported out of the district has reduced due to endemic outbreaks of Newcastle disease which leads to high mortalities.

Table 32: Number of Small Livestock Transported Out of the District Has Increased; This Is Due to Increased Support towards the Sector by a Lot of Stakeholders

Year	No. Cattle transported out	No. Goats transported out	No. of Pigs transported out	No. of chickens transported out
2021	4242	190	61	2560
2022	4988	792	346	70

The following factors were identified to have an adverse effect on the quality of service of the livestock and fisheries departments:

- Low staffing levels.
- Lack of housing in remote areas of the district.
- Lack of transport at both camp and district level.
- Lack of livestock infrastructure such as fish hatchery, abattoirs, slaughter slabs, dip tanks and livestock service centers.

9.3 Issues Arising from Public Participation

- Lack of multi-purpose dam
- Inadequate dip tanks
- Lack of knowledge in fish farming
- Need for training on how to breed animals
- Understaffing of veterinary camp officers
- Disease control is difficult
- Inadequate abattoirs
- Establishment of more camps
- Inadequate financial resources for program implementation, i.e., vaccination campaigns against Foot and mouth disease (FMD) and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) are not done on time and not adequately funded, leading to reduced coverage.
- Lack of codon fence leads to illegal movement of cattle from angle which may carry disease.

9.4 Impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years

9.4.1 Population Change – Future demand for Services and Facilities

Projected changes in livestock and fish populations

An increase in the cattle population will lead to high stocking density which will lead to depletion of pastures. To mitigate this farmers should be introduced planned rotational grazing of animals which allows for regeneration of pastures. Planting and preservation of fodder which can be used to supplement animals during the harsh seasons.

Projected sporadic droughts due to climate change will lead to desertification of most rangelands and drying up of dambos which serve as livestock watering points. This can be mitigated introduction of rotational grazing which allows for recovery of pastures and setting up boreholes with drinking troughs for animals.

An increase in small livestock population relative to large livestock is projected because they are more resilient to the effects of climate change and they are being promoted by both the private and public sectors. Continued support to the small livestock sector is needed to establish it as an alternative source of livelihood.

Increased fish farming to meet demands due to decreased fish population in natural water bodies. Fish farming will need support by making fish farming inputs more accessible to the farmers.

High probability of disease outbreak due to transhumance type of farming as farmers will be moving their livestock to better grazing pastures in the process spreading diseases. Increased disease surveillance and routine disease control measures like vaccinations, deworming and dipping

9.4.2 Existing proposed and investment programs

- Completion of tier 3 livestock service center which is at 40 percent completion level.
- Establishment of fish fingerling and hatchery to provide fish farmers with fingerlings.
- -Make livestock and fishery inputs more accessible by accessing them through farmer input support program.
- -Setting up of an abattoir to improve livestock and livestock by product markets.
- Establishment of a physical codon face to curb the illegal movement of livestock from Angola, this will help control the spread of the disease Contagious Bovine Pleuro pneumonia.
- Setting up spray races or dip tanks to control tick borne diseases.

9.5 Impact of the continuation of the existing land use and population distribution patterns

Uncontrolled Transhumance type of farming will lead to reduced quality of livestock grazing lands.

- Traditional methods of fishing which include use of illegal fishing gear will lead to depletion of fish stocks.
- The continued trekking of animals to distant markets will lead to spread of livestock diseases.
- Limited access to inputs and high capital requirement will continue stopping people venturing into fish farming.
- Rearing cattle as a traditional method of livelihood without diversifying into other livestock will lead to overgrazing of pastures and high poverty levels due to limited sources of income.

9.6 Environment and climate change analysis

- Inappropriate methods of fishing such as use of mosquito nets lead to overfishing and contamination of the environment.
- Uncontrolled grazing coupled with sporadic droughts due to climate change will lead to overgrazing causing damage to natural range lands.

9.7 Issues arising due to gender groups and vulnerable groups

- High capital input deters youths from venturing into livestock production.

- There is low uptake and apathy from men when it comes to rearing small livestock since traditionally it is considered not masculine

3.8 TRANSPORT AND TELECOMMUNICATION SECTOR

3.8.1 Transport

Transport and telecommunications sectors in any modern society are closely intertwined and reliant on each other for efficient service delivery.

Transportation infrastructure serves as the backbone for connecting various areas within society. It comprises road networks, bridges, ports, airports, and other transportation modes, enabling the movement of goods, services, and people. A well-planned and developed transportation system facilitates trade, boosts economic activities, and enhances social interactions. It ensures efficient access to markets, healthcare facilities, educational institutions, and other essential services, contributing to the overall development of the district.

Hence, interconnection of Sioma through a robust transportation infrastructure offers economic growth, social cohesion, cultural exchange and global connectivity.

This entails that prioritizing the development of transport infrastructure in Sioma district is essential to foster sustainable development, prosperity, and a better quality of life for its residents.

3.8.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

Some of the key government priorities and policies being implemented under transport sector to improve road connectivity in Sioma District include:

1. Link Zambia 8000 Project

Aimed at constructing 8000 km of roads around the country.

National Transport Policy, 2019 (To have an efficient and integrated Transport System in Zambia by 2028)

2. Public Roads Act

Established Road Development Agency (RDA) as an organization responsible for road project construction, maintenance and upgrading of public roads.

2 THE 2023 ROAD SECTOR ANNUAL WORK PLAN

The Road Development Agency is earmarked in its 2023 Road Sector Annual Work plan 2023 is earmarked to gravel and re-gravel some selected feeder and district roads within the district

3 Local Authority Annual Budget

The Local Authority through its Annual budget is earmarked to work on some selected new township roads to enhance connectivity within the township area.

3.8.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

3.8.2.1 Availability of Service

Road transport serves as the primary component of Sioma District's transportation system. The district comprises several feeder roads and four officially designated roads, including the Sioma-Shangombo route. However, a significant number of these roads are in poor condition, becoming severely deteriorated and inaccessible during the rainy season. Many roads are characterized by heavy sand and obstructive trees, making it challenging to reach certain remote areas. The main road connecting Sioma District to Shangombo district from the Senanga-Livingstone road consists mostly of gravel, with areas prone to gullies. Similarly, a gazetted road linking Shangombo road to Imusho in Sesheke district is hindered by deep sand and thick vegetation, making it difficult for rural communities along the road to access vehicular transport.

Regarding marine transport to the island settlements in Mbeta ward, Sioma District relies on unsafe dugout canoes and fiber-made banana boats, which lack essential safety equipment such as life jackets, engines, and communication devices.

Furthermore, despite the district's tourism potential, only one small airstrip is available, primarily utilized by the wildlife conservation community. This lack of adequate air transport infrastructure limits the district's ability to fully harness its significant tourism opportunities.

Overall, Sioma District faces significant challenges in its transportation infrastructure, particularly in terms of road conditions, marine transport safety, and limited air transport facilities. Addressing these issues is crucial to improving accessibility, ensuring safety, and unlocking the tourism potential of the district.

Below is a list of selected feeder roads and their current condition.

SUMMARY LISTS OF EXISITNG FEEDER ROADS AND CURRENT STATE

ROAD 1

NAME OF LINK	DISTANCE (KM)	REMARKS
Kazuli to Mulele	4.00	Heavy sand with big trees and some plains
Mulele to Chabukala	7.00	Heavy sand with big trees and some plains
Chabukala to Mutomena	8.00	Heavy sand with big trees and some plains
Mutomena to Liwandamo	25.00	Heavy sand with big trees and some plains
Liwandamo to Luhoto	15.00	Heavy sand with big trees and some plains
Luhoto to Namengo	20.00	Heavy sand with big trees and some plains
Namengo to Lipaneno	35.00	Heavy sand with big trees and some plains
Lipaneno to Likulushitu	20.00	Heavy sand with big trees and some plains
Likulushitu to Sinjembela	20.00	Heavy sand with big trees and some plains
Sinjembela to Dihehe	16.00	Heavy sand with big trees and some plains
Total	170.00	-

ROAD 2

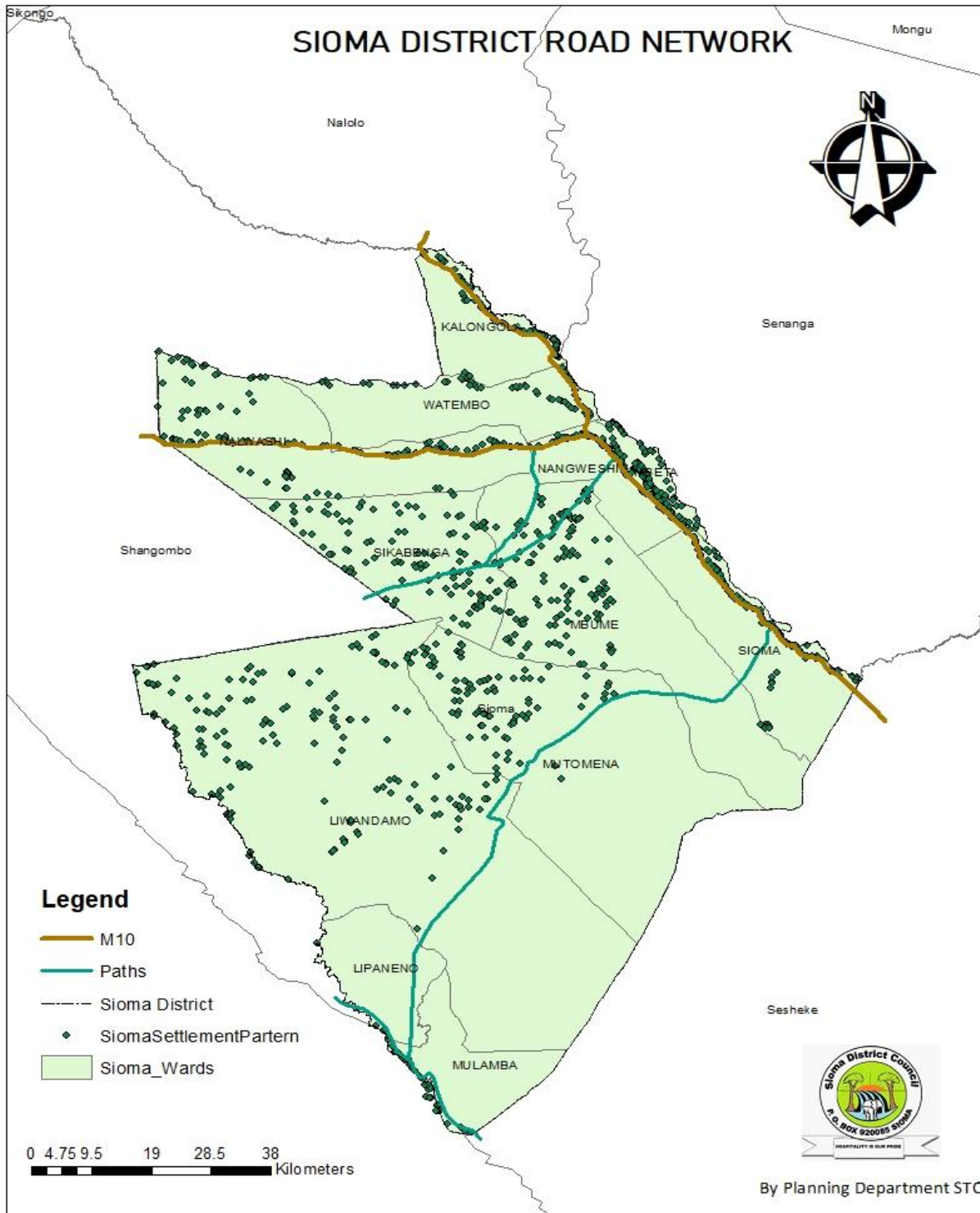
NAME OF LINK	DISTANCE (KM)	REMARKS
Sikuka to Mwanambao	28.00	Heavy sand with big trees and some plains
Mwanambao to Sipangule	18.00	Heavy sand with big trees and some plains
Sipangule to Lishasha	20.00	Heavy sand with big trees and some plains
Lishasha to Sinjembela	65.00	Heavy sand with big trees and some plains
Total	131.00	-

ROAD 3

NAME OF LINK	DISTANCE (KM)	REMARKS
Matebele to Kalongola	16.00	Eroded gravel and some heavy sand
Kalongola to Kalenge	10.00	Heavy sand and big trees
Total	26.00	-

ROAD 4

NAME OF LINK	DISTANCE (KM)	REMARKS
Sakandi to Kabula 1	10.00	Heavy sand with big trees and some plains
Kabula 1 to Kabula 2	10.00	Heavy sand with big trees and some plains
Total	20.00	-



Source: STC 2024

Figure 1 – Existing Road Network

3.8.2.2 Quality of Service including Key Indicators of Performance

Sioma District is confronted with significant transportation network challenges. The majority of feeder roads in the district, as illustrated in **figure 1**, are inadequately formed. Out of the total 242km stretch, only 22km of the M10 road to Shangombo is tarred. Feeder roads that connect remote communities to the Central Business District are particularly problematic, characterized by heavy sand and overgrown bushes, especially in the southern part of the district. The Nangweshi-Sinjembela road, spanning approximately 140km, includes a 30km gravel section with gullies, while the remainder consists of sandy terrain. These conditions escalate the cost of service delivery for crucial community necessities such as healthcare, education, agriculture support programs, and social protection services. Moreover, the poor road network creates challenges for small-scale businesses, as they struggle with high transportation costs when conveying goods to nearby markets.

Sioma District comprises two island settlements within the Mbeta ward, which are serviced by dugout canoes and fiber-made banana boats. However, the absence of safer and more reliable marine transport options like pontoons or engine-propelled boats poses challenges to service delivery, including the provision of safe drinking water, healthcare, and education. Additionally, the use of unsafe dugout canoes and fiber-made banana boats without life jackets raises safety concerns. These vessels are susceptible to hippo attacks and can easily capsize under strong currents.

Furthermore, the district boasts natural attractions and wildlife, such as Sioma Falls and the Sioma Ngwezi Game Management Area. However, the lack of adequate airstrips and air transport facilities hampers its tourism potential.

2.3.3a) Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

1. The transport network is poor in the district. Most of the feeder roads are characterized by heavy sandy, bush and heavy undergrowth. The few road stretches that are formed and graveled are characterized by gullies. The District contains a single bus route and no designated modern bus station.
2. Sioma district Lacks safe and adequate marine transport to facilitate safe and reliable connectivity between mainland and island populations.
3. Despite Sioma district possessing tourism potential, there are no adequate air transport facilities such as air strips to support the growth of tourism.

3.8.3 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

3.8.3.1 Population change - future demand for services and facilities

According to the Central Statistical Office (CSO) in 2022, Sioma District had a population of 65,539 people, compared to 45,820 people in 2010. This indicates a population growth rate of approximately 3.6% over a 12-

year period. Assuming this growth rate remains constant, it is projected that the population will reach approximately 85,000 people by the year 2030. This significant population increase highlights the growing demand for transportation services in Sioma District.

The rise in population will lead to increased economic activities, as well as higher demand for social services and government support within the community. Consequently, there will be a greater need for improved transport connectivity to cater to the expanding population. As a result, it is essential to plan for sustainability through enhanced connectivity in anticipation of this population growth.

In summary, with a projected population growth in Sioma District, reaching approximately 85,000 people by 2030, there will be a heightened demand for transportation services. This population increase will drive economic activities and necessitate improved connectivity, while also increasing the need for social services and government assistance. It is crucial to plan for sustainable development by focusing on enhanced transport connectivity to accommodate the growing population effectively.

3.8.4 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

The Road Development Agency through its road sector annual work plan is earmarked to gravel and re-gravel some selected feeder and district roads in several districts. Currently Road Development Agency through Zambia National Service is conducting re-gravelling of Sioma-Shangombo road.

Furthermore, the Local Authority through the Constituency Development Fund has plans to acquire equipment for road formation and maintenance in the near future.

3.8.5 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Pattern

The ongoing persistence of existing trends in land use and population distribution patterns has far-reaching implications for various aspects of Sioma District. The current trajectory of urban expansion and sprawl persists, resulting in the conversion of undeveloped land into unplanned built-up areas. This rapid urbanization has detrimental effects, including the loss of green spaces, the fragmentation of natural habitats, and increased strain on urban infrastructure and services. If population distribution patterns continue without proper planning, there will be considerable pressure on existing infrastructure and services. Concentrated population growth in certain areas without corresponding investments in infrastructure will lead to challenges such as overcrowding, inadequate water supply, and insufficient public services.

Furthermore, the concentration of population and development in specific areas while neglecting others exacerbates social and economic inequalities, widening the gap between different regions or communities.

Moreover, the continuation of unsustainable land use practices, such as logging, habitat destruction, and pollution, will have detrimental environmental impacts. These consequences include the loss of biodiversity, the degradation of ecosystems, and heightened vulnerability to the effects of climate change.

To address these challenges, it is crucial to implement sustainable land use planning, promote equitable distribution of resources and development, adopt responsible environmental practices, and ensure the provision of adequate infrastructure and services across the district. By doing so, Sioma District can strive towards a more balanced and sustainable approach to land use and population distribution, fostering social, economic, and environmental well-being for its communities.

3.8.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

3.8.6.1 The impact of existing trends on the environment and climate change

The environment and climate in Sioma District have been significantly impacted by ongoing trends, with far-reaching consequences for the local ecosystem and overall climate. The expansion of agricultural activities, logging practices, the development of road infrastructure, and the growth of rural settlements have all played a role in contributing to deforestation and habitat loss within the district. These activities have resulted in the destruction of valuable forest ecosystems, leading to a loss of biodiversity, disruptions in ecological balances, and a reduction in the district's capacity to sequester carbon, particularly due to logging activities.

Additionally, the continued prevalence of open defecation and the lack of a functional sewer system pose risks of water and land pollution, especially in the island settlements. These trends contribute to the degradation of water sources and the contamination of land, further exacerbating environmental challenges within the district.

Addressing these issues requires a comprehensive approach that promotes sustainable land use practices, emphasizes reforestation and forest conservation, implements proper waste management systems, and prioritizes the establishment of functional sanitation infrastructure. By mitigating the impacts of these existing trends, Sioma District can work towards protecting its environment, preserving biodiversity, and mitigating climate change effects.

3.8.6.2 The impact of environmental and climate change issues on the sector

The transport sector in Sioma District has been significantly impacted by environmental and climate change issues. The effects of climate change, such as heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding, have had a detrimental impact on the district's transport infrastructure. Certain routes have become completely impassable due to heavy flooding, exacerbating the existing challenges faced by rural roads that lack adequate drainage infrastructure. This has resulted in the deterioration of gravel and sandy roads, with numerous gullies forming as a consequence. These environmental factors have caused delays, logistical difficulties, and economic losses for businesses and communities that rely on the transport routes for their operations. The deteriorating road conditions have hindered

the timely delivery of social services to remote communities, making it challenging for residents to access essential services.

In terms of marine transport, the extreme floods increase the risks associated with the use of dugout canoes. This poses a threat to the safety and lives of individuals relying on marine transport. Moreover, the difficult conditions impede the movement of island settlers, making it hard for them to conduct business and access basic services such as healthcare.

The combination of environmental and climate change issues has thus had a significant impact on the transport sector in Sioma District, affecting road infrastructure, logistics, and marine transport safety. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach that includes improving road drainage systems, implementing climate-resilient infrastructure, and exploring safer alternatives for marine transport.

3.8.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The poor state of the transport network in Sioma District has exacerbated existing issues and given rise to challenges for gender groups and vulnerable populations. Inadequate transport network has disproportionately affected vulnerable populations, making it difficult for them to access essential services, such as healthcare facilities, educational institutions, markets, and employment opportunities. Lack of accessible roads, transportation options, and infrastructure has restricted their mobility and hindered their ability to participate fully in social and economic activities. Additionally, there is increased risk of gender-based violence, harassment, and safety risks due to poor transport network. Insufficient street lighting, poorly maintained roads and limited public transportation options has created environments that are unsafe, particularly for women, children, and other vulnerable groups. Sioma being a game management area, lack of proper transport infrastructure, has exposed vulnerable groups particularly women and children to travelling on foot longer distances in wildlife infested bushes without adequate security. Poor transport infrastructure equally hinders access to quality healthcare services, particularly for individuals with medical conditions or disabilities. Limited availability of transportation options results in delays or difficulties in reaching healthcare facilities, accessing specialized medical care, or obtaining necessary medications. This has disproportionately affected vulnerable groups who already face health disparities. The inadequate transport network has economic implications for gender groups and vulnerable populations. Limited access to employment opportunities, markets, and income-generating activities has perpetuated existing economic inequalities and hindered economic empowerment. This has disproportionately affected women, youth, and marginalized groups who rely mostly on informal or small-scale businesses.

3.8.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

Insufficient funding for the construction and upkeep of current transport infrastructure, including roads and airstrips, has resulted in significant transportation challenges. Additionally, the lack of private sector investment in the transportation sector, particularly in marine transport, has compelled the utilization of unsafe dugout canoes to reach island settlements.

Furthermore, the local authority faces limitations in terms of plant and machinery, as well as financing, to effectively conduct road maintenance and establish new roads to meet the needs of the community.

3.9 TELECOMMUNICATION

The synergy between physical and electronic interconnectivity in Sioma is key to promoting socio-economic development. A reliable robust telecommunications system enables efficient logistics, supply chain management, and access to markets, fostering economic opportunities and trade expansion. It facilitates the delivery of healthcare services, education, and government programs to remote areas, bridging the digital divide. The interlinking of Sioma electronically fosters collaboration, cultural exchange, and social cohesion among its diverse population. Telecommunication systems, which include mobile networks, internet services, and landline networks, foster effective communication and information exchange. Reliable and widespread connectivity enables individuals, businesses, and government entities to connect, communicate, access information, and engage in digital transactions. It supports economic growth, facilitates knowledge sharing, and empowers communities. There are a number of telecommunication service providers that provide mobile network in the district which comprise; Airtel, MTN and Zamtel.

3.9.1 Key Government Priorities being and to be Implemented at Local Level (Review of Policies and Plans)

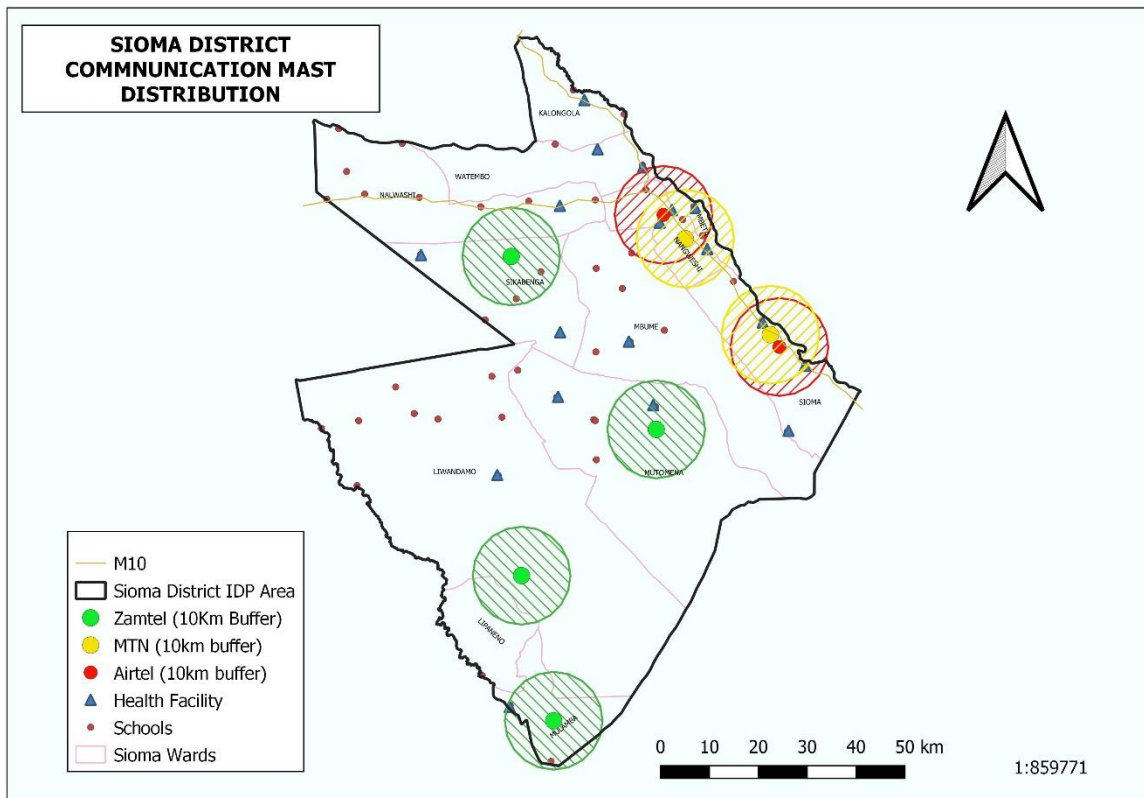
Key Government plans being implemented under the **National ICT Policy** are:

1. PROMOTING PUBLIC ACCESS, CONTENT DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL HERITAGE.

The goal of this policy is to promote widespread information through appropriate traditional, new technology solutions based on relevant local content while promoting cultural heritage.

2. DEVELOPING TELECOMMUNICATIONS & SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE.

To INCREASE ACCESS AND PROMOTE widespread deployment of ICT services through the expansion of the nation's telecommunications backbone infrastructure covering the whole country.



Source: STC 2024

Figure 2 - Network Coverage for all network providers.

3.9.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

3.9.2.1 Availability of Service

As shown in Figure 2, they have Eight (8) network towers covering some parts of the district. This entails that Sioma District still requires expansion in terms of network coverage to enhance electronic connectivity.

Zamtel Service Provider

Zambia Telecommunications Service Provider is government-owned company that as of 2022 has the largest coverage in Sioma District. ZAMTEL has a total of four (4) towers within the district which provide most of the network coverage.

Airtel and MTN Service Providers

MTN and Airtel are the fastest growing private telecommunication companies in the country. However, they have only erected two (2) network towers apiece.

As indicated above the two (4) network towers have been erected and the quality is as good as the buffer zone can reach.

3.9.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance

In general, the performance and effectiveness of a telecommunications tower are evaluated based on its buffer or coverage radius. As of 2022, Zamtel provides significantly greater coverage compared to MTN and Airtel in Sioma District, with twice the coverage of MTN and Airtel. This discrepancy can be attributed to the higher number of towers and their distribution throughout the district. However, it is important to note that the network coverage of existing telecommunication service providers is limited to specific areas within the district, highlighting the need for additional investment in infrastructure. Currently; Sioma District does not have a local radio station to offer radio services to the community. The sole means of accessing radio and television content is through Multichoice DSTV services.

3.9.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

- The district does not have local radio services. Radio services can only be accessed through multichoice DSTV services which may not cover local content as much.
- The district has limited mobile network and internet connectivity in most of the remote parts which makes it hard for communities to be connected digitally.

3.9.4 Impact of Changes Anticipated Over the Next Ten Years

3.9.4.1 Population Change – Future Demand for Services and Facilities

As per the data from the Central Statistical Office (CSO) in 2022, the population of Sioma District was recorded as 65,539 individuals, compared to 45,820 individuals in 2010. This indicates a population growth rate of approximately 3.7% over a period of 12 years. Assuming a consistent growth rate, it is projected that the population will reach approximately 86,000 people by the year 2030. This substantial population increase will lead to the expansion of existing settlements and subsequently result in increased demand for the expansion of the telecommunications network in Sioma District.

The population growth will drive economic activities and generate a higher demand for communication services within the community. Consequently, there will be an increased need to expand the number of telecommunication towers to accommodate the growing settlements. It is therefore crucial to plan for the long-term sustainability by enhancing electronic connectivity in anticipation of this population growth.

Given the countrywide technological advancements, Sioma District is also expected to witness a rising demand for high-quality network coverage for calls and internet services. Consequently, in the next decade, an expansion of telecommunication towers will be essential to meet the needs of the expanding population size.

3.9.5 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

According to reports such as the Zambia Telecoms Market Report published in July and the ZICTA 2022 Mid-Year ICT Sector Performance report, several current trends are shaping the telecommunications sector in the country and Sioma District is not an exception. The establishment of the Ministry of Technology and Science by the new government reflects a commitment to promoting ICT usage for economic growth and social inclusion. The focus on ICT, particularly in the telecommunications sector, aims to expand telecom services across the country, including Sioma District. As part of the Smart Zambia initiative, plans are underway to invest in data centers, a computer assembly plant, ICT training centers, and a Smart Education program. These efforts are complemented by initiatives to extend broadband access and improve connectivity to international submarine cables. Mobile network operators continue to invest in 3G and LTE-based services, while the government has contracted Huawei to upgrade the state-owned mobile infrastructure for 5G services. Furthermore, regulators have completed consultations for auctioning low, medium, and high band spectrum for 5G, with the aim of providing sufficient spectrum to meet the anticipated increase in data traffic in the foreseeable future. Fixed-line broadband services are still in the early stages of development, but MTN Zambia has launched an FttP (Fiber-to-the-Premises) program, initially in Lusaka, to enhance fixed-line broadband connectivity.

In addition, MTN Zambia has announced the launch of a 5G network pilot platform, which promises significant improvements in technology, including faster connectivity speeds, ultra-low latency, and greater bandwidth. These interventions and investments by the government and private sector are expected to lead to the expansion of mobile network coverage and the provision of quality internet services in Sioma District and beyond.

3.9.6 The Impact of the Continuation of Existing Trends on Land Use and Population Distribution Pattern

The availability of mobile network coverage plays a crucial role in shaping the patterns of land use and population distribution within communities. It has become increasingly evident that individuals and communities prefer to settle in areas where they can access reliable mobile network services. This preference stems from the recognition that mobile connectivity provides numerous benefits and opportunities for communication, information sharing, and access to essential services.

In response to this trend, settlement patterns have been influenced by the presence of mobile network coverage. Communities tend to cluster and establish their homes, schools, health centers, and other important institutions in areas where reliable mobile connectivity is available. This ensures that residents have convenient access to communication services, enabling them to stay connected with their families, friends, and the wider world.

Moreover, the presence of mobile network coverage has opened doors to additional services and opportunities. Financial institutions and network providers themselves have introduced mobile banking facilities, allowing

community members to easily access banking services even in remote areas. This has brought financial inclusion and economic empowerment to previously underserved communities.

3.9.7 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

3.9.7.1 The impact of existing trends on the environment and climate change

Telecommunications plays a pivotal role in the modernization of societies, leading to advancements and the establishment of new built-up areas. However, this progress has direct implications for the environment, particularly in terms of deforestation, which contributes to climate change. Therefore, the introduction of a new telecommunications tower in an area that previously lacked network coverage has the potential to stimulate the development of civilized societies around the installation and subsequently alter land use patterns.

On the downside, certain human activities associated with population distribution, which are a result of network coverage expansion, have negative consequences. Deforestation and pollution are significant adverse effects stemming from these activities. These adverse impacts on the environment must be considered and addressed alongside the benefits of improved telecommunications access.

3.9.8 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

The lack of mobile network and internet services in certain parts of Sioma District has given rise to several issues relating to gender groups and vulnerable populations. The absence of mobile network and internet services in certain areas of the district hinders access to information, which disproportionately affects gender groups and vulnerable populations. This limits their opportunities for education, health services, market information, and social connections. It exacerbates existing information gaps and hinders their ability to make informed decisions and participate fully in social and economic activities. Access to mobile network and internet services is vital for economic participation and empowerment. The lack of connectivity in certain areas has restricted opportunities for women, marginalized communities, and vulnerable groups to engage in online businesses, access digital financial services, and explore entrepreneurial ventures. This has further widened existing gender and socio-economic disparities.

Access to mobile network and internet services is essential for personal safety, especially for vulnerable groups. It enables them to access emergency helplines, connect with support networks, and stay informed about security issues. The lack of connectivity leaves them more vulnerable to risks and hinders their ability to seek assistance when needed.

3.9.9 Consideration of the Underlying Factors Contributing to the Issues Identified

Insufficient investment in transport infrastructure, telecommunications, and other related sectors has significantly contributed to the identified issues. Limited financial resources and inadequate prioritization of these areas have

hindered the development and maintenance of road networks, telecommunications towers, and other essential infrastructure.

The district may face constraints in terms of resources and capacity to address the identified issues. This includes a lack of skilled personnel, appropriate equipment, and financial capabilities within the local authorities to carry out necessary telecommunication expansion.

The geographic characteristics and environmental conditions of Sioma District have presented unique challenges to the expansion of mobile network coverage and internet services. The presence of rivers, islands, and remote areas require specialized solutions for transportation and telecommunication connectivity.

12.0 SOCIAL PROTECTION

12.1 Key Government Priorities Being and to be Implemented at Local Level (Review of the Policies and Plans)

Social protection programmes are critical in the developing being especially in rural districts where poverty levels are at 76.7%. In order to address the high levels of poverty, vulnerability and inequalities the government has stipulated in the 8th national development plan and national social protection policy that it will enhance welfare and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people. The government continues to implement programmes aimed at improving welfare and livelihoods of people, especially the poor and vulnerable, such as the aged, children and people with disabilities.

The district is implementing a number of policies and programmes which include child protection, social protection, social cash transfer scheme, public welfare assistance scheme, food security pack and gender and development.

12.2 Description of the Existing State of Development

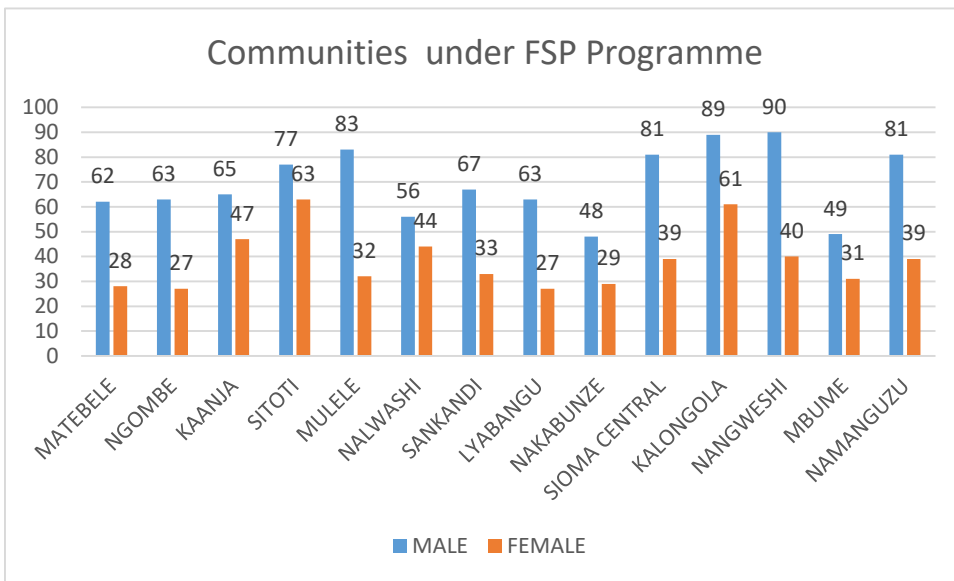
12.2.1 Availability of service

The following social protection programmes offered in the district

Food security pack

Food security pack is one of the social protection programme implemented in Sioma district. Out of the 69 CWACS the district has only 14 are provided with farming inputs which represent 20% with 80% which also represent a greater portion of the population away from the road which is the corridor of development not benefiting from the intervention. Below is the table of cwacs that receive farming inputs under the FSP Programme.

Figure 23: Chart Showing Communities under FSP

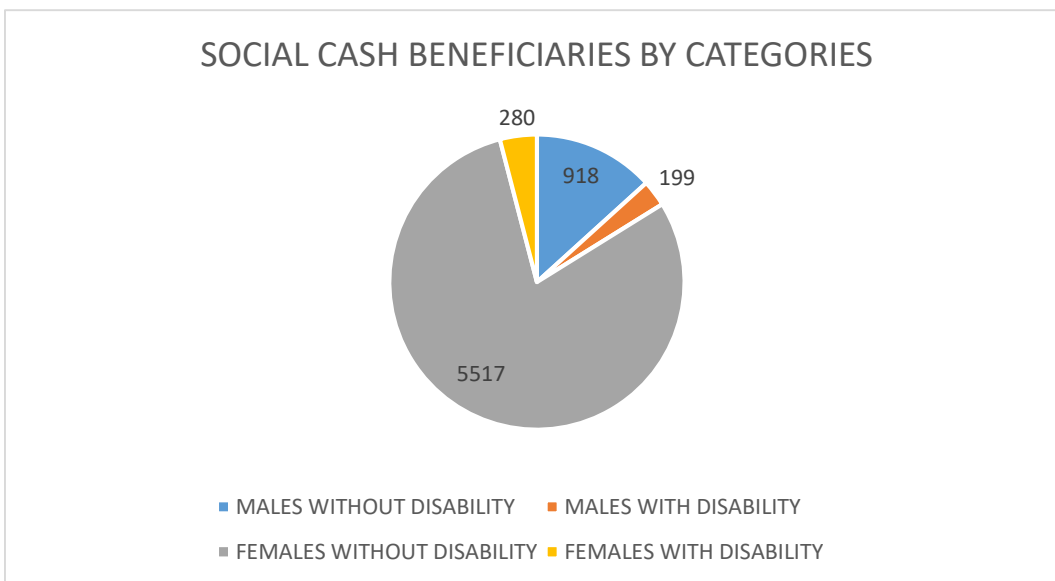


Source: Community Development 2023- first Quarter Report

Social Cash Transfer Beneficiaries by Categories

Social cash transfer is another social protection intervention and with coverage this programme is in all the Cwacs. The pie chart shows the number of beneficiaries by gender and disability. Thus out of the 1,117 male beneficiaries 17% have disabilities while 83% do not have any disability furthermore, out of 5,797 women beneficiaries 5% are disabled with 95% not disabled.

Figure 24: Chart Showing Categories under Social Cash Transfer



SOURCE: SOCIAL WELFARE REPORT -2023

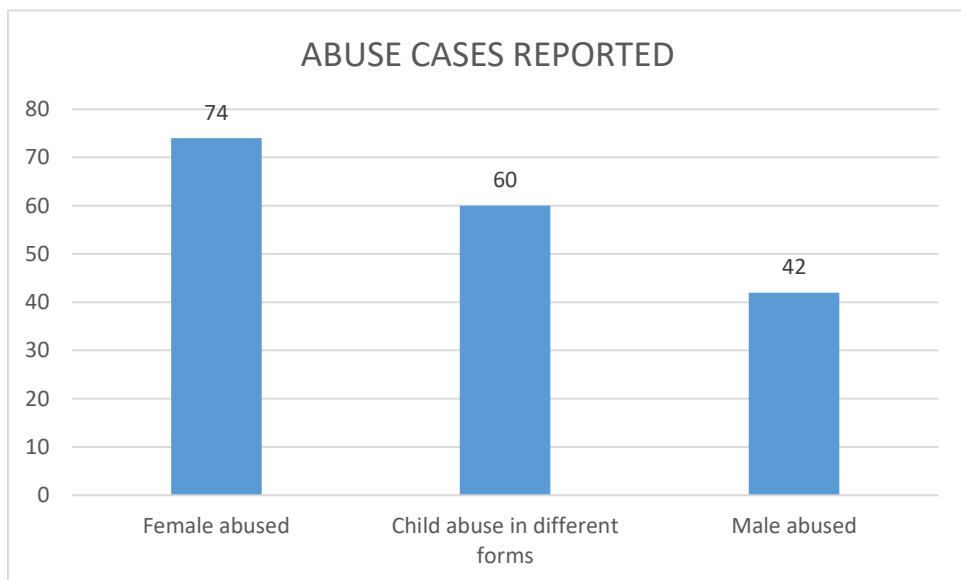
Child Protection and Gender Based Violence

This programme has not fully being addressed due to lack of magistrate court or fast track sitting court, this has resulted into delayed or denied justice to the victim especially that victims have to travel to senanga which has high cost implication and in an event that they do not have resources perpetrators go unpunished. .

The data below shows the cases of child abuse and gender based violence.

The district continues to face various child abuse and gender based violence which have a negative effect on human development and the nation at large. The bar chart below shows the rates of abuse by gender for adults and children as per first quarter report. Thus, 74 cases of abused women were recorded, 42 abuse cases of male and 60 cases of child abuse of different forms were reported. This entails that concerted efforts are needed to address these vices in our communities as such trend may be on the increase if not addressed through enforcement of the laws.

Figure 25: Chart Showing Abuse Cases Reported



Source: Social Welfare and Zambia Police Quarterly Report-2023

The table below shows the number of police station, police post and availability of courts.

The table below shows that the entire district with 12 wards has only one police station, two police post and one local court which all lie along the road leaving the greater portion of the district without security institution. This entails that with the growing population lawlessness will be on the increase in the bigger portion of the district.

Table 37: Number of Police Post and Police Station

S/No	Ward	Police Station/Post	Court

1	SIOMA CENTRAL	1 Police post	0
2	NANGWESHI	1 Police station	1 Local court
3	MBETA	0	0
4	WATEMBO	0	0
5	KALONGOLA	1 Police Post	0
6	NALWASHI	0	0
7	MBUME	0	0
8	SIKABENGA	0	0
9	MUTOMENA	0	0
10	LIPANENO	0	0
11	LIWANDAMO	0	0
12	MULAMBA	0	0

12.2.2 Quality Of Service Including Key Indicators Of Performance

The district has 6 field officers who are expected to cover only 15km radius as per standard while district level there are 5 officers instead of 6 from the department of community development two while department of social welfare there 3 officer. Thus, it can be deduced that the ratios of 1:15km of field staff with the current staff level make quality of social service compromised as there only 6 established subcentre along the road with the large portion of the district not having any, this implies that only areas that are manned will be provided services while that which are not will lag behind in terms of development.

On the other hand child protection and gender based violence programme are not adequately attended to due lack of facilities within the district such as magistrate court, home of safety and one stop centre for the victims of abuse and perpetrators. This is evidenced by: cases being resolved through diversion and non-conviction of the perpetrators by the courts of law. Furthermore, the district has only 6 established sub centres with two housing unit with one being habitable and the other inhabitable. Officers at subcentre level are just along the road and have only two motor bikes as mode of transport.

12.3 Issues Arising From Public Participation Process

- ✓ High cases of gender based violence and child abuse
- ✓ Low compliance of pay back for food security pack.
- ✓ High levels of crimes.
- ✓ Low levels of enforcement of the law
- ✓ Limited number of beneficiaries 1,514 under food security pack programme against large number of vulnerable people.
- ✓ Few gazzeted subcentres compounded with low field staff against the large population which needs social services.
- ✓ Inadequate transport and houses for field staff.

12.4 Impact of changes anticipated over the next ten years

12.4.1 Population change – future demand for services and facilities

The rate at which the population is growing 3.7% entails that more social protection programmes must be implemented and spread in the entire district like the way social cash transfer is done which has 100% of the district. The current status of communities where food security pack programme is being implemented is that it is only in 14 cwacs out of 69 cwacs and this entails only 20% coverage which is very low knowing how vulnerable our district is.

In addition this entails that more sub centres must be gazzeted so that services are brought closer to the people.

12.4.2 Existing Proposed Investment and Development Programmes

Having the social and protection programmes implemented in the district without reaching a point of attaining justice is meaningless especially for cases of any form of abuse. In addressing this the government has approved the construction of the court in Kaanja and 1 police post in Mutomena. However, it is worth mentioning that there is need to have also facilities in the district such as magistrate court, home of safety and one stop centre for the victims to be attended in a holistic manner. Furthermore, there is need to have more established sub centres for field officers and police posts in the outskirts as the district has only two police station and one police post which are along the road.

12.6 Environment and Climate Changes Analysis

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

Climate change continues to affect negatively the communities in which services are provided. The high temperature, prolonged dry spell and onset of rains have predominantly experienced in the district which affect the crop production and consequently compromising food security at household level. Climate change compounded with other social pressure contributes highly to the vulnerability of the communities.

3.0 GENDER AND HIV

13.1 Key Government Priorities Being and To Be Implemented at Local Level.

The 8th National Development Plan formed in line with the National Planning Act No. 1 and National Budgeting 2014 is the main legal document which builds on the Multi Sectorial Integrated Planning to enhance synergies among partners i.e. civil society, private sector, public sector and other development sectors. With regards to the Health Sector, the 2022-2026 National Health Strategic Plan focuses on addressing the health sector challenges and accelerating progress towards attainment of the national and global health goals, aimed at ensuring equitable access to quality healthcare to all in Zambia, as close to the family as possible, Leaving No One Behind. This is expected to lead to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly the targets under SDG 3 “Good health and wellbeing for all”, other health-related SDG targets, and ultimately, Universal Health Coverage.

Under HIV/AIDS response, Policy Documents such as; the Vision 2030, the National Prevention Strategy for HIV, the National HIV and AIDS Strategic Framework 2019-2023 and Planning and Implementation Guidelines of HIV/AIDS Awareness in Infrastructure Projects are aligned with the same National Health Strategic Plan which is also aligned with World Health Organization (WHO) strategies of ending AIDS by the year 2030.

At Local Level, the decentralized District Multi sectoral HIV Coordination Toolkit provides a practical approach towards institutionalisation of the management of community HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis interventions as enshrined in The National Decentralisation Policy document of 2013. The tool kit considers the unique context of each province and districts and is cognisant of the variances in strengths, challenges, opportunities and threats for urban and rural areas.

To this effect, the aforementioned policy documents address Key Government Priorities in HIV response such as; HIV Counseling and Testing, Antiretroviral Therapy (ART), Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission (PMTCT), Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision (VMMC), Condom Programming, PEP and PrEP, and Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC)

13.2 Description of the existing state of development.

- The district has 12 Wards each with at least a health facility providing HIV/AIDS services. Out of the 19 health facilities, only 4 are connected to the national grid, the rest are run on solar power.
- The Constituence Development Fund (CDF) presents funding opportunities for vulnerable groupings such as those lavaging in HIV/AIDS. The district with this regard has one community based organization which has been funded under the 2022 Constituency Development Find (CDF).

13.2.1 Availability of Services.

All the Health Facilities provide HIV Testing, HIV counseling, ART, PEP, PrEP, Condom Programming and PMTCT apart from VMMC which is only provided at Sioma RHC.

13.2.2 Quality of Service Including Key Indicators of Performance.

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) set the 95-95-95 targets with the aim that by 2025, 95% of all people living with HIV shall know their HIV status; 95% of all people with diagnosed HIV infection will receive sustained ART and 95% of people on ART shall have the HIV suppressed.

Table 38: UNAIDS Cascade table for the district.

Key Indicator	Clients	Sioma Cascade (%)	Joint UNAIDS Cascade (%)	Indicator Performance
Known Positives	4, 704	85	95	Good
ART	4, 460	94.81	95	Very good
Viral Load Suppression (U=U)	2, 742	80	95	Fair

13.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process.

- Though one community organization has been funded under CDF, this does not annul the need for the Local Authority Structures to mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in all Capital Projects to prevent transmission of new infections which might be caused by migration of some workforce. Constituency Development Fund on the other hand does not present a clear policy regarding remittance of allocations for mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in projects. With this regard, the district needs policy guidance on remittance of funds for the said purpose.
- New HIV infections retard progress being made by the district to end AIDS as a public health threat by the year 2030. In as much as DHAPP is focusing on the Medical interventions in HIV response, there is need for more organizations to come into the district and focus more on HIV/AIDS Prevention. The district currently has one partner organization in HIV response.
- The impact of Climate Change shall cause droughts which shall lead to hunger in homes which shall then lead to transactional sex which shall therefore influence a rise of statistics of HIV. Therefore, the

government must focus on climate change mitigation measure in the district to support Drought Resistant crop cultivation.

13.4 Impact of Change Anticipated over the next 10 years.

Despite the progress made in achieving 90-90-90 UNAIDS Targets by 2020, the district is still facing New Infections per year. This means the district is not on track to end the AIDS epidemic as a public health threat by 2030 if strategies to Accelerate Prevention of New infections are not implemented.

13.4.1 Population Change - Future Demand for Service Delivery.

According to Zambia Census Report for the year 2022 the population of the district is 65 539 (M= 31484 / F=34055). With the Annual Population change of the district at 3.7%, it is projected that in the next 10 years, the district population shall grow to 89, 788. This Population Growth shall have an increased demand for service delivery in the Health Sector.

13.4.2 Existing and Proposed Investment and Development Plans.

With an HIV prevalence rate of 13.6 percent, the district receives significant support from USAID under the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). The PEPFAR investment focus on scaling up integrated HIV prevention and care and treatment programs, with the goal of supporting the district through Defence HIV/AIDS Prevention Program (DHAPP) to reduce new HIV infections.

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

Sioma agrarian depend on rain fed agriculture. Climate Change (2021) Analysis reviews that rainfall is projected to decline in the Southern and Western regions of Zambia, and temperature is projected to increase by the year 2050. This means that drought shall keep on increasing in the district. This shall negatively impact the vulnerable more especially those suffering from HIV/AIDS

13.6 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

13.6.1 The Impact of Environmental and Climate Change Issues on the sector.

Climate change is projected to reduce crop yield and production, with maize expected to be the hardest. With this regard, the district will experience an increase in food insecurity, increase in prevalence of opportunistic infections, an increase in human migration and erosion of health infrastructure. All these changes shall lead to a rise in the Prevalence Rate above the 13.6 of HIV if mitigation measure are not put in place.

13.7 Issues Arising Relating to Gender Groups and Vulnerable Groups

District statistics show that HIV is more prevalent in women than men.

Table 39: ART

Sex	0-5 yrs	6-9yrs	10-14 yrs	15-20 yrs	20-24 yrs	25-49 yrs	50 yrs and above	Total
F	22	69	60	88	270	1825	369	2703
M	20	50	69	48	33	881	352	1453

14.0 WASTE MANAGEMENT

14.1 Key Government Priorities Being And To Implemented At Local Level

- Infrastructure development
- Solid waste management
- Sanitation and hygiene promotion
- Investment promotion

14.2 Description of Existing State Of Development

14.2.1 Availability of Service

Sioma Town Council is currently offering waste management services in Central Business District, including Sioma Market which is serviced by a refuse as a waste collection point. The waste collected from the refuse bay is later conveyed to an open dumpsite about two (2) kilometres away from Central Business District. The waste management services are offered at no cost for the general public.

14.2.2 Quality of Service and Including Key indicators of performance

Waste Collection Efficiency: The efficiency of waste collection processes, including the frequency and reliability of collections to ensure that waste is collected promptly and effectively is average, due lack of mechanised waste management equipment such as skip bins, a skip truck, street bins, compactor, bulldozer and proper containment facilities at waste collection points.

Waste Disposal Costs: Currently our operations and maintenance costs of the waste management tractor are solely the responsibility of the council however it important that the generators of waste begin to pay for waste collection services.

Health and Safety Incidents: We ensure a safe working environment and compliance with regulations to a level where there has never been any incidents related to health and safety within the waste management workforce. However, the dumpsite remains a risk to the workforce, public, environment and wildlife due lack of a fence, and waste containment facilities.

Customer Satisfaction: Customer satisfaction is currently at 75% as the public feel the need for the council to put up street bins and increase the number of waste collection points in the CBD.

14.3 Issues Arising from the Public Participation Process

- Lack of water and sewer reticulation system in the township area and growth centers.
- Inadequate management of solid waste

14.4 Impact of changes anticipated over the next 10 years

14.4.1 Population change – Future demand for services and facilities

The increase in population size in the next ten (10) years across all the wards will raise the demand for water supply and adequate sanitation services to the communities. The anticipated increase in human activities such as road construction will have an adverse impact on the ecosystem. The population increase will allow many people to build more houses which will need soak away systems on every individual plot with a borehole and a water supply for the household and this will have a negative impact on the groundwater. In addition, the district does not have an engineered dumpsite for efficient solid waste management.

14.4.2 Existing and proposed investments and development programmes

Currently the council has a Tipper Tractor with a Front end loader for solid waste conveyance to the dumpsite and a Refuse Bay situated at Sioma Market. Shovels, Rakes and Garden folks, and Protective Clothing for waste collectors. Proposed investments include the procurement of a skip truck; skip bins, street bins and construction of refuse bays to increase the number of, waste collection points in the CBD, fencing of the dumpsite. Dump site liner and putting up of waste containment facilities at the dumpsite. Furthermore, to extend waste collection services to residential areas at a fee.

14.5 Impact the continuation of the existing trends on land use and population distribution

Land Degradation: Improper waste disposal, especially in open dumpsite without proper liners and containment facilities, can lead to land degradation. These sites may become unsuitable for other land uses, reducing available land for agriculture, housing, or other purposes.

Land near poorly managed waste disposal sites can experience reduced property values. This can deter investment in the area and lead to population outmigration as residents seek better living conditions elsewhere.

Health Hazards: Poor waste management can create health hazards, such as the release of toxic chemicals and the proliferation of disease vectors like rodents and insects. Communities near waste disposal sites may experience health problems, leading to a decrease in population or migration away from these areas.

Social Inequities: Poor waste management often disproportionately affects marginalized communities, leading to social inequities. These communities may have limited access to resources and opportunities, influencing population distribution patterns.

Land Use Conflicts: Poor waste management can lead to conflicts over land use. Communities may resist the establishment of waste facilities near their homes, leading to disputes and legal battles that can impact population distribution

14.6 Environmental and Climate analysis

14.6.1 The impact of existing trends on the environment and climate change

Existing trends impacts on the environment and climate change include climate change through methane emissions from dumpsite.

Environmental Degradation: Land near poorly managed dumpsites can experience environmental degradation, making it less attractive for residential or recreational purposes. This can lead to population dispersal to areas with better environmental quality.

Waste incineration processes consume energy and can contribute to increased carbon emissions. Energy-intensive waste management practices can exacerbate climate change.

Air Pollution: Inefficient waste management practices, such as open burning of waste, release harmful air pollutants like dioxins, furans, and particulate matter. These pollutants can have adverse health effects on nearby communities and contribute to air pollution, which in turn affects air quality and climate.

Soil Contamination: Hazardous waste disposal and improper handling of waste can lead to soil contamination. Contaminated soil affects agriculture, reduces soil fertility, and can harm p

14.6.2 The impact of Environmental and climate issues on the sector

Increased Waste Generation: Climate change can lead to extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and floods, which can result in increased waste generation due to damage to infrastructure, homes, and businesses. Managing this surge in waste becomes a priority during and after such events.

Changing Waste Composition: Climate change can alter consumption patterns and lead to changes in the composition of waste. For example, as people become more environmentally conscious, there may be an increase in recyclable materials in the waste stream, requiring adjustments in recycling programs.

Extreme Weather Challenges: Climate-related extreme weather events can disrupt waste collection and disposal processes. Flooding can damage Dumpsite infrastructure, disrupt transportation routes, and create health hazards if waste is not managed properly.

14.7 Issues Arising relating to gender and vulnerable groups

Gender and vulnerable groups often have limited involvement in decision-making processes related to waste management policies and practices. This exclusion can result in policies that do not address their unique needs and concerns.

Women working in the waste sector may be vulnerable to gender-based violence and harassment, both within and outside of the workplace. This can deter their participation and affect their well-being.

Community Involvement: Engaging women and vulnerable groups in community-based waste management initiatives can enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of waste management efforts.

14.9 Consideration of the underlying factors contributing to the factors identified.

Addressing these underlying factors requires a multi-faceted approach that involves policy changes, awareness campaigns, community engagement, education and training programs, and efforts to challenge discriminatory social norms. It's essential to adopt a holistic perspective that recognizes the interconnected nature of these issues and works toward comprehensive solutions that promote the provision equality solid waste services.

PART THREE – DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Introduction

The spatial transformation vision of the SDF 2030 seeks to create a spatially aesthetic District based on a polycentric growth model. The model is based on an exercise testing three development scenarios, each hypothesizing the growth of population by 2030. The first model tested describes green city/eco City and nodes scenario with dispersed growth. The second describes a spatial development scenario where future development occurs in nodes and growth poles. The third scenario is where development occurs along an expansive public transport network (corridor development) linking peripheral marginalized areas of the district and incorporating the green city around transformation areas and key urban and transit-oriented development nodes.

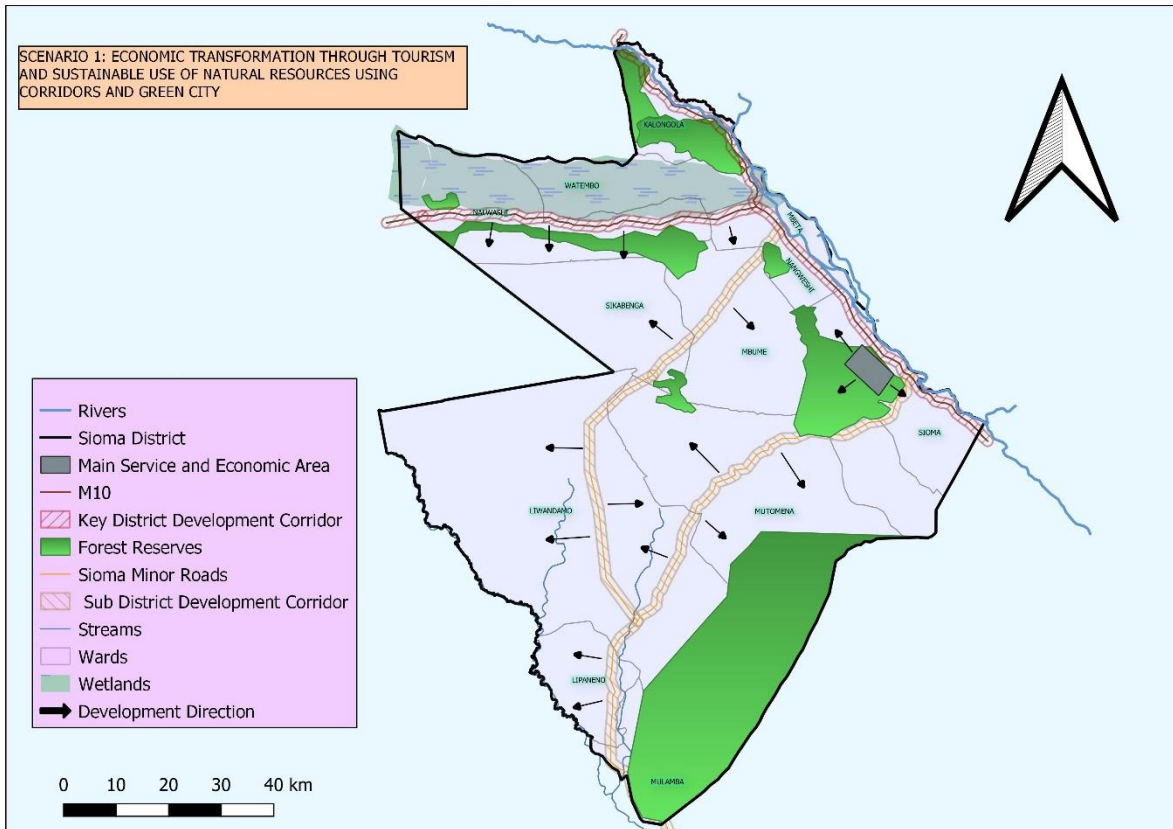
Long Term vision of the District

Economic Transformation through Tourism and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources by 2030

Spatial Development Framework Scenario 1

The green city will be achieved as a long goal through overall environmental creation and protection programs with the involvement of stakeholders. The water system, Sioma Ngwezi national park and Forest reserves will play a huge role in achieving a green city. Hence it requires careful planning and management to achieve this spatial scenario in a sustainable manner. Nodes will act as districts gateways for trade, tourism.

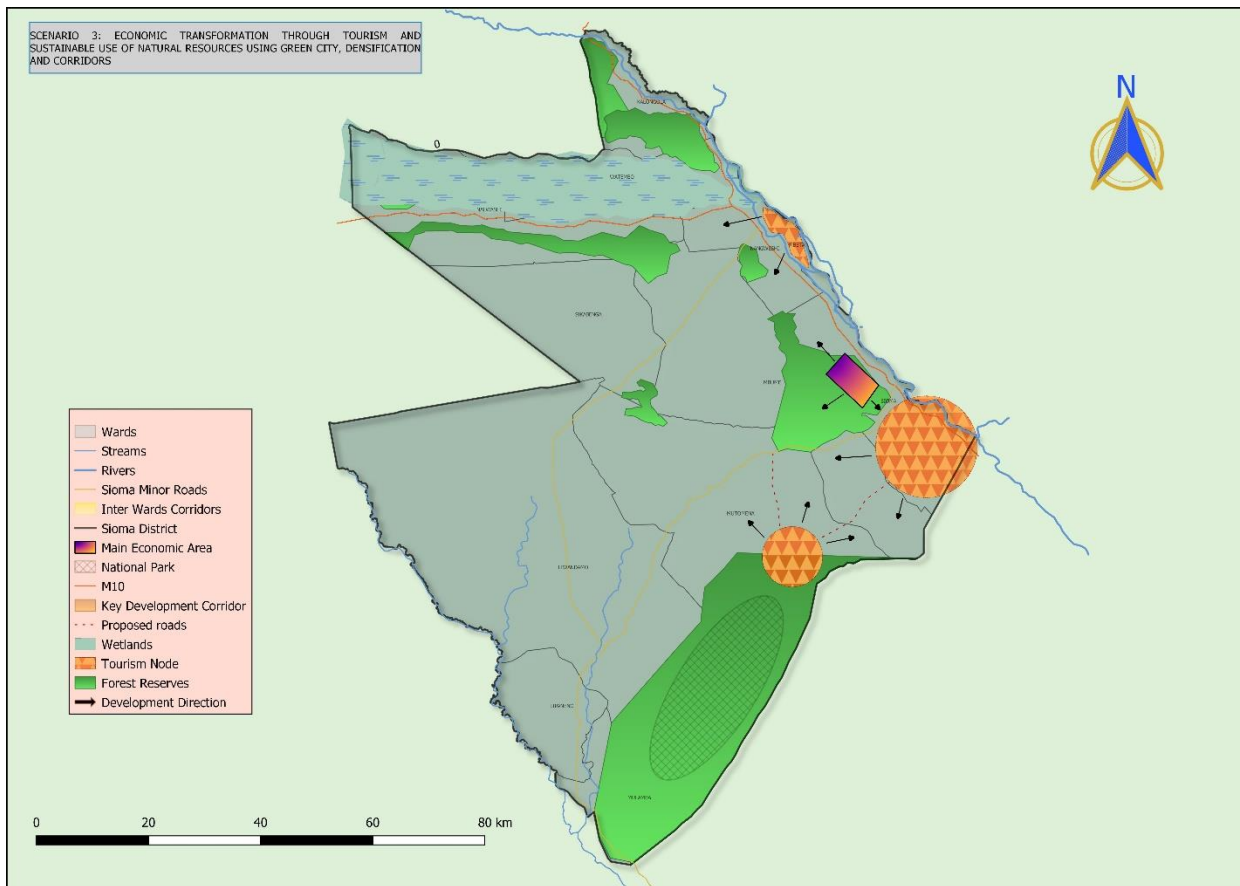
The nodes will provide opportunities for interaction, innovation and enterprise development within existing, as well as new, inclusive and interaction centred spatial structure. The Spatial Development Framework illustrating economic transformation through tourism and sustainable use of natural resources using green city and nodes.



Source: STC 2024

Spatial Development Framework Scenario 2

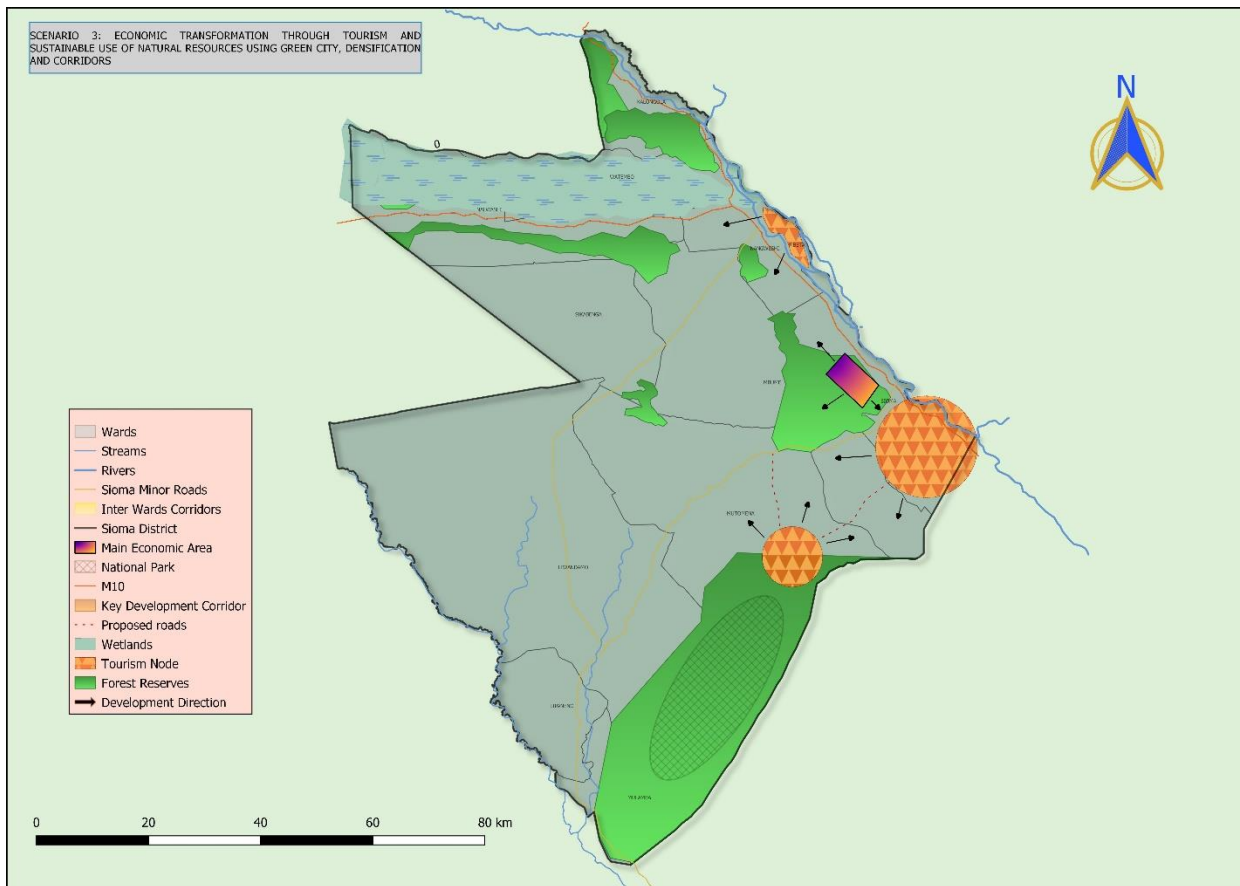
Consolidated and quality settlements are provided with the necessary social and economic infrastructure for a fast-growing population. This is to be done in a way that considers all our available natural resources in the district. A strong and well-functioning polycentric system of well-connected growth poles and nodes that will offer a wide range of high-order health, education, safety and security, put in place, with strong rural-rural connections to strategically located rural service selected growth poles and nodes.



Source: STC 2024

Preferred Spatial Development Scenario

The preferred scenario of the SDF is scenario No. 3 which has considered a number of variables to decide the essential design of the future spatial outlook. The components of the SDF ideas have been featured is the use of green city, densification and corridors. This is to accomplish the most through the blend of the three scenario or ideas would guarantee development inside the district and furthermore the spatial utilization by densifying in places which are scantily grown particularly in the identified corridors.



Source: STC 2024

Details of Scenario 3

Green City	This refers to a spatial concept promoting an environmentally sustainable urban structure. A modern day strategy for an urban area based upon a green or eco city concept would be expected to incorporate large areas of open space and green belts, significant proposals for environmentally sustainable infrastructure, transportation strategies aimed at achieving a modal shift away from the private car.
Corridors	Corridors are areas along major transportation routes where an increased intensity of development will naturally be attracted and may be encouraged.
Densification	The increasing of population threshold in the IDP area, around the new and existing neighbourhood to enhance service delivery and efficient use of land.

Land Use Policies and Proposals

The IDP recommends that all the Wards prepare Local Area Plans (LAPs) to prevent the growth of unplanned settlements, protection of environmental zones, development of areas under customary tenure, protection of regional and intersect resources in the district and to also manage the uncoordinated developments resulting from the frequent changes in land use, subdivisions and conversions from customary land to leasehold.

In order to protect, maintain and improve the environmental, social and economic aspects of development, the IDP shall ensure that:

- All settlements to be planned in order to promote liveability
- Promote non-motorised transport infrastructure
- Promote Infill development that respects the size, scale, and use of existing and historic development patterns, as this will promote economic diversity and real estate vitality while respecting neighbourhood character
- Provide for public facilities closer to the people
- Encourage local businesses to partner with the local authority in waste management
- Provide skills training facilities for vulnerable groups
- Maintain the quality of the water in the Zambezi River

Protection Zones, Environmental Sensitivity, Cultural and Historical Importance

The following Land use planning policies and proposals will be developed for protection zones, areas of environmental sensitivity or cultural and historical importance or areas of importance for disaster management purposes;

- Prohibit all agricultural activities along river banks, forests, and national park
- Encourage community managed forests for forest regeneration
- Promote planting of trees along river banks and hills that have river sources
- Ensure mapping of historical and cultural sites such as grave yards and dambwes

Protection of National and Regional Interests

The following Land use planning policies and proposals shall be developed and implemented for the protection of natural resources:

- Ensure M10 are well maintained for continued access

Informal Settlements

The following Land use planning policies and proposals will apply to informal settlements.

- Provide for widening of accessible roads
- Improve access to health and education infrastructure
- Ensure access to safe and clean drinking water is provided
- Improve the health and safety of community services
- Promote law and order
- Promote good hygiene practices
- Restrict expansion of housing developments to current settlement boundaries
- Ensure that building regulations for housing and other developments are followed

Areas under Traditional Authorities

The following Land use planning policies and proposals shall apply to areas under the jurisdiction of traditional authorities;

- Enter into planning agreements for any upcoming development
- Update allocation maps for traditional leaders
- Lobby for preparation of land use maps for areas under customary tenure

The tables below tabulate the development objectives in each sector which shall be undertaken to realise the districts vision of ‘Economic Transformation through Tourism and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources by 2030’.

4.3 Development Objectives, Priorities and Development Strategies

Health And Nutrition

Main Objective : 90% Availability Of All Essential Drugs And Medical Supplies In All Health Facilities In Sioma District BY 2034							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Project	Output	Output Indicator	Outcome	Outcome Indicator
To provide logistic management training in all Health Facilities	Lobby for funds for logistic management training	Medicine and therapeutic program	Logistic management engagement	Logistic management training held	Number of staff trained in logistic management	Improvement in availability of stocks	Number of months with stock outs
To reduce theft in all Health Facilities	Activate the district task force	Medicine and therapeutic program	District task force inspection	Inspection of all Health facilities and Local pharmacies	Number of Health facilities and local pharmacies inspected	Improvement in availability of stocks	Reduced Number of theft cases in the District
To provide adequate stocks of drugs and medical supplies at district level	Lobby for funds for procurement of drugs and medical supplies	Medicine and therapeutic program	Drugs and medical supplies procurement	Procurements undertaken	Number of procurements undertaken	Improvement in the availability of drugs and medical supplies.	Number of months with stock outs
To provide adequate medical equipment at the Min	Lobby for funds for procurement of	Medical equipment and maintenance	Medical equipment procurement	Procurements undertaken	Number of procurements undertaken	Reduction of referrals to next level needing service of	Reduced number of referrals undertaken

Hospitals and reduce referrals	medical equipment					medical equipments	
To provide logistic management training in all Health Facilities	Lobby for funds for logistic management training	Medicine and therapeutic programs	Logistic management engagement	Logistic management training held	Number of staff trained in logistic management	Improvement in availability of stocks	Number of months with stock outs

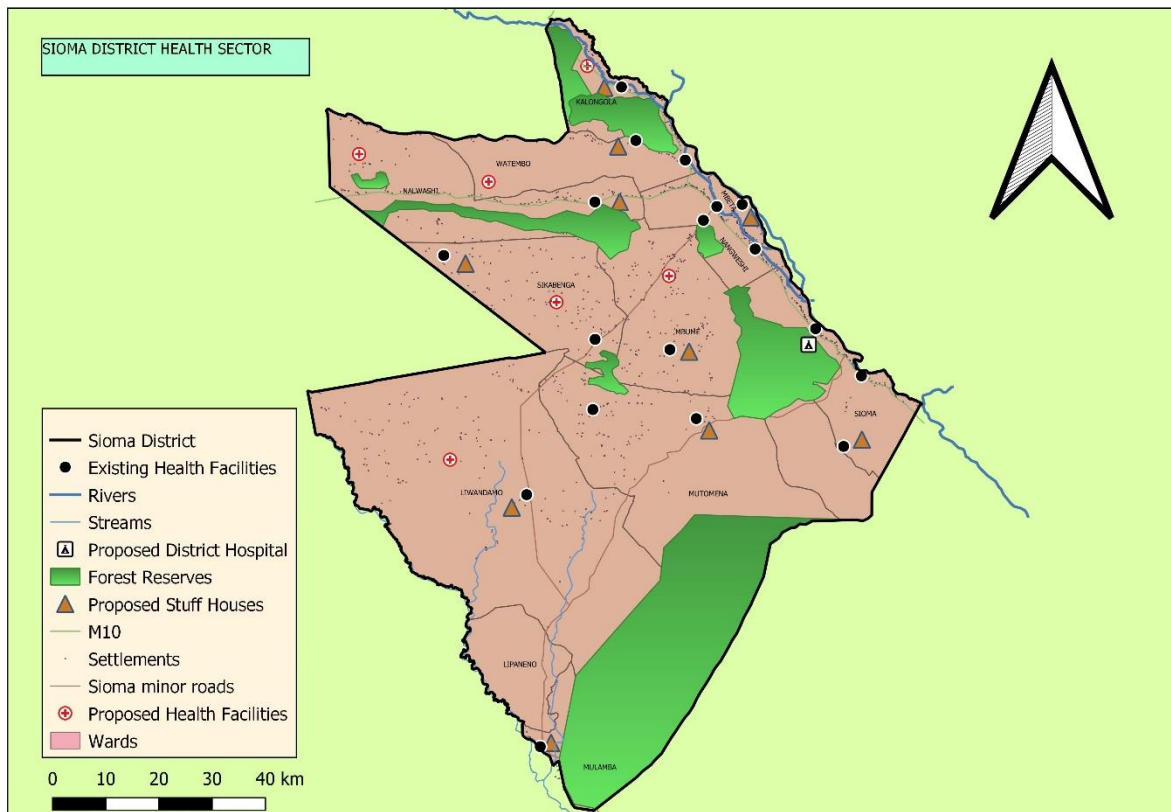
Health and Nutrition

Main Objective : 70% Staffing Levels In All The Health Facilities In Sioma By 2034							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Project	Output	Output Indicator	Outcome	Outcome Indicator
To Provide Adequate Staffing Levels In All The Health Facilities In The District	Lobby For More Staff	Human Resource Management Program	Recruitment Of Human Resource	Health Staff Recruited	Number Of Health Staff Recruited	Improvement In Staffing Levels	Number Of Health Facilities With Improved Staffing Levels
To Provide 07 Health	Lobby For Funding For Constructio	Infrastructure Development Program	Constructio n Of Health Facilities	07 Health Facilities Constructe d	Number Of Health Facilities	Improvement In Staffing Levels	Number Of Health Facilities

Facilities In The District	n Of Health Facilities				Constructe d		With Improve d Staffing Levels
To Provide 10 Housing Units In All Health Facilities	Lobby For Funding For Constructio n Housing Units In All Health Facilities	Infrastructur e Developmen t Program	Constructio n Of Housing Units In All Health Facilities	10 Constructe d Housing Units In Health Facilities	Number Of Housing Units In Health Facilities	Improvemen t In Staffing Levels	Number Of Health Facilities With Improve d Staffing Levels
To Provide First Level Services And Reduce Referrals	Lobby For Funding For Constructio n Of A District Hospital	Infrastructur e Developmen t Program	Constructio n Of District Hospital	District Hospital Constructe d	% Completion Of District Hospital	Improvemen t In Staffing Levels	Number Of Health Staff Deploye d At The District Hospital

Health

Deficient health services, long strolling distances, are among the key difficulties influencing Health service conveyance. The IDP looks to carry the clinical benefits nearer to the people, furthermore, propose to construct a district hospital in Sioma ward. Also construct a few more clinics to meet the demand of the growing population and construct staff houses in selected locations. This is shown in the map below



Source: STC 2024

Agriculture and Industry

Main Objective: To increase Agricultural production and productivity by 50 percent in order to enhance food security, income generation and job creation among small scale farmers the next ten (10) years.

Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Project	Output	Output Indicator	Outcome	Outcome Indicator
To increase agricultural production and productivity of 9000 small scale	Training of 9000 farmers in climate smart agricultural technologies and practices	Agricultural production and productivity	Climate smart agricultural technologies dissemination	farmers trained in climate smart agriculture technologies and practices	number of farmers trained in climate smart agricultural practices	Improved yields	Yields improved by 50 percent

farmers by 50 percent							
	Establishment of 170 farmer field schools		farmer field school establishment	farmer field schools established	Number of farmer field schools established		
	Training of 9000 farmers in farm power and mechanization .		farm power and mechanization development	farm power and mechanization trainings conducted.	Number of farmers trained in farm power and mechanization .		
	Training of 9000 farmers in food processing and preservation for increased household food security		food and nutrition	farmers trained in food preservation, storage and processing	Number of farmers trained in food preservation, storage and processing	increased household food security	household food security increase by 50 percent
	establishment of 5 irrigation schemes		Irrigation development	Irrigation schemes established	Number of irrigation scheme established	Improved yields	Yields improved by 50 percent
	Procurement of 5 motor bikes for camp		procurement of motor bikes	Motorbikes for CEOs procured	Number of motorbikes CEOs procured	extension delivery improved	80 percent improvement in extension delivery

	extension officers						
	Procurement of mechanization equipment(ox drawn ripper ,chaka hoe, tractor drawn ripper, tractor, knapsack sprayers)(ox drawn ripper, chaka hoe ,tractor drawn ripper, tractor,knapsack sprayers)		procurement of mechanized equipment	mechanization equipment procured	Number of mechanization equipment procured	Improve d yields	Yields improved by 50 percent
	Rehabilitation of 8 camp houses		infrastructure development - rehabilitation of camp houses	camp houses rehabilitated	Number of camp houses rehabilitated	extension delivery improved	80 percent improvement in extension delivery
	Construction of 9 camp houses		infrastructure development	camp houses constructed	Number of camp houses constructed		

			- construction of camp houses				
To promote the availability and accessibility to agricultural finance, credit facilities, markets and insurance	linking of the 9000 farmers to commercial banks	sustainable agricultural finance facility (SAFF)	farmers access to finance for procurement of agricultural inputs	farmers linked to commercial banks	number of farmers linked to commercial banks	Improved yields	Yields improved by 50 percent
	Linking of farmers to subsidized inputs	Farmer input support program (FISP)	farmers access to agricultural inputs	farmers benefiting from FISP	Number of farmers benefiting from FISP	Improved yields	Yields improved by 50 percent
	training 9000 farmers in market access insurance and financial linkages	Market access and financial linkages	Market access development	Trainings in market access, insurance and financial linkages conducted	Number of farmers trained in market access, insurance and financial linkages	Established markets	50 percent farmers linked to the market and financial institutions

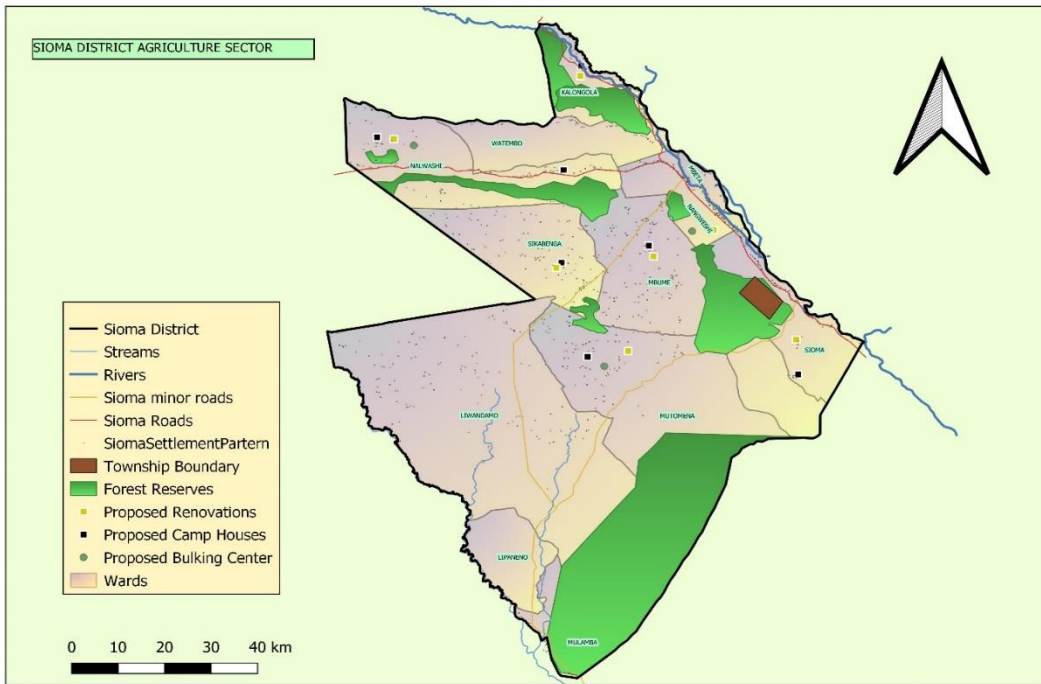
To promote farming as a business in order to increase income among 9000 small scale farmers	trainings in entrepreneurship	Agribusiness and market support	Entrepreneurship development	Entrepreneurship training conducted	Number of farmers trained in entrepreneurship	Increase d profits	50 percent increase in profits
To improve the efficiency of agricultural markets for inputs and outputs	collaborating partners ,Lobby for funds for the completion of the bulking shed in Mutomena	Infrastructure development	Construction of bulking centres	Bulking centres constructed	Number of bulking centres constructed	Establish ed markets	80 percent building completion rate
	lobbying of funds from CDF and collaborating partners for Procurement of processing equipment (dehaller,	value addition	procurement of processing equipment	processing equipment procured	number of processing equipment procured	value addition to the products	50 percent value added to the products

	hammer mill, peanut butter processing machines, electric oil expeller, cashew nut processing equipment)						
	Collection, Analysis & Dissemination of Agricultural Marketing Information	Agribusiness and market support	collection, analysis and disseminating of agricultural marketing information	Agricultural Marketing Information, collected, analyzed and disseminated	Agricultural Marketing Information, collected. analyzed and disseminated	farmers able to make informed marketing decisions	50 percent of the farmers able to make informed marketing decisions
To promote the visibility of the agricultural activities of Sioma district.	Production of Agricultural articles, TV and radio news features.	Agricultural information services	production of agricultural articles, TV and radio news features	Agricultural articles produced, TV and radio news featured.	Number of Agricultural articles, TV and radio news features produced.	Visibility of Agricultural activities	50 percent of the agricultural activities aired/featured on radio and TV
	Conducting of the agricultural shows		Agricultural and commercial shows	Agricultural shows conducted	Number of agricultural shows conducted	Visibility of Agricultural activities	

To increase agricultural production and productivity of 9000 small scale farmers by 50 percent	Training of 9000 farmers in climate smart agricultural technologies and practices	Agricultural production and productivity	Climate smart agricultural technologies dissemination	farmers trained in climate smart agriculture technologies and practices	number of farmers trained in climate smart agricultural practices	Improve d yields	Yields improved by 50 percent
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Agriculture

Agriculture in our district is underdeveloped, one of the key reasons recognized was insufficient extension service delivery. In the period under the IDP, it's recommended that the 7 new Rural camps be added to the current and also renovate the existing staff houses which are not in a conducive state. It is also proposed that a bulking center be constructed. The map below shows the said propositions, which would supplement an agriculture improvement in our district.



Source: STC 2024

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Main Objective: 59.3 % Of The Population Have Access To Adequate Clean And Safe Drinking Water By 2034

Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Project	Output	Output Indicator	Outcome	Outcome Indicator
To provide water scheme in 12 wards	Lobby for funding in the water Sector	Rural Water Supply Programme	Construction of small Water Scheme	Water Scheme Constructed	Number water scheme constructed	Improved Water Supply	Number wards with improved supply
To enhance rain water harvesting in 12 wards	Lobby for funding in the water Sector	Rural Water Supply Programme	Construction of Rain water reservoirs	Water reservoirs constructed	Water reservoirs constructed in 12 wards	Improved Water Supply	
To improve community	Community	Rural Water	Construction of Small	Community	Community	Improved community	12 wards with

contribution for user fees in 12 wards	awareness Campaign	Supply Programme	water Schemes	contribution for user fees improved	contribution on user fees improved in 12 wards of	Contribution	improved Community Contribution for user fees
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Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Main Objective: 79.7 % Of The Population Have Access To Adequate Sanitation Facilities By 2034							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Project	Output	Output Indicator	Outcome	Outcome Indicator
To provide sanitation facilities in public places in 12 wards	Lobbying for funds	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation programme	Construction of Ablution Blocks in Schools and Other public places	Sanitation facilities Constructed in public places of in wards	Number of Sanitation facilities Constructed in public places in 12 wards	Improved Sanitation	Number wards with improved sanitation coverage
To provide Sanitation facilities which meets adequacy	Lobbying for funds	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation programme	Construction of Sanitation facilities	Sanitation facilities which meets adequacy Constructed in 12 wards	Number of Sanitation facilities which meets adequacy constructed in 12 wards	Improved Sanitation	Number wards with improved sanitation coverage

Education and Skills Training

Main Objective: To Reduce illiteracy levels from 47% to 60% in the District by 2034.							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Project	Output	Output Indicator	Outcome	Outcome Indicator
To Increase knowledge on literacy among teachers for proper lesson delivery in 75 school	Lobby for funds to support literacy trainings	Youth and Adult literacy promotion	conduct teachers trainings	teachers trainings conducted	number of teachers trained	quality lesson delivery	% early literacy break though among learners
To promote community participation in literacy programs for realization of education importance in 75 communities.	Lobby for funds for communities engagement to support literacy program	Youth and Adult literacy promotion	conduct community sensitization	communities sensitized	Number of communities sensitized	Increased community participation in literacy programs	Local communities value the importance of education.
To monitor teaching and	lobby for funds from government	Youth and Adult	conduct monitoring	institution and	Number of institutions	improved teaching and learning	improved learner performance

learning for quality lesson delivery in 75 schools.	t to support monitoring	literacy promotion		Teachers monitored	/ teachers monitored		
To Increase access for improved housing for staff in 12 wards	promote school and community partnership to rehabilitate staff houses	Infrastructure development	Rehabilitation of existing staff houses	staff houses rehabilitated	number of staff houses rehabilitated	Teachers well accommodated	motivated teaching staff
	lobby from partners and government	Infrastructure development	construction of staff houses	Staff houses constructed	number of staff houses constructed	improved accommodation	well accommodated and motivated staff-who will deliver quality services.
To Increase access for improved hygiene 12 wards	lobby from partners and government	Infrastructure development	construction of Ablution blocks	Ablution blocks constructed	number of Ablution blocks constructed	Improved hygiene	Improved hygiene levels. Reduced disease outbreaks and school closures.
To Promoting learning	lobby from partners and	Infrastructure	construction of Libraries	Libraries constructed	Number of Libraries	Increased reading levels	Improved literacy levels

through independent reading for improved literacy levels in 12 wards.	government for provision of libraries	development			constructed		
To increase equitable access to quality education increase enrolment, reduce absenteeism, reduce GBV-cases 12 wards	lobby for establishment of boarding facilities from government and partners	Infrastructure Development	Establishment of boarding facilities	Boarding facilities established	Number of Boarding Facilities Established	Increased access to education	GBV cases
	lobby for the construction of classrooms from partners and government	Infrastructure development	Rehabilitation of existing classrooms	Classrooms rehabilitated	number of classrooms Rehabilitated	Increased access to education	Reduced absenteeism

	lobby for the construction of classrooms from partners and government	Infrastructure development	construction classrooms	Classrooms constructed	number of classrooms constructed	Increased access to education	Increased enrolment
	lobby for connection of more schools to the national grid from partners and government	Infrastructure development	connecting schools to the national grid	schools connected to the national grid	number of schools connected		increased learner performance
	lobby for establishment of modern play parks from partners, community and government	Infrastructure Development	Establishment of modern play parks	Modern play parks Established	Number of play parks established	Increased access to education	Increased enrolment

Proposed spatial Development Map for Specific Sectors

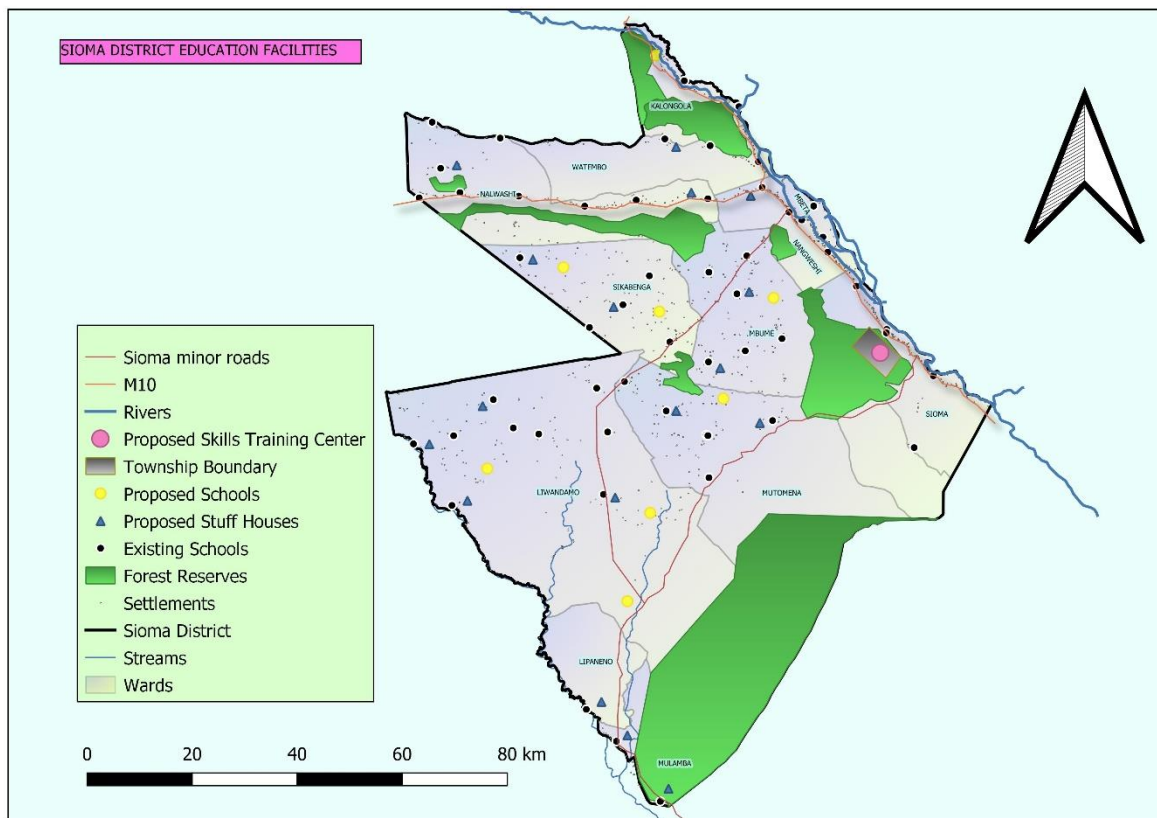
	engage schools to repair existing desks	Infrastructure development	Repair of desks	desks Repaired	number of desks maintained	Increased attendance	reduced pupil desk ratio
	lobby for procurement of desks from partners and government	Infrastructure development	Procurement of desks	Desks procured	number of desks procured	Increased access to education	Increased enrolment
	lobby for procurement teaching and learning materials from partners and government	curriculum and development	Procurement of teaching and learning materials	Teaching and learning materials procured	Number of teaching and learning material procured	improved lesson delivery	increased learner performance
To Improve Access to quality education through research for improved	lobby for the provision of Laboratories from partners and	Infrastructure development	construction of Laboratories	Laboratories constructed	number of Laboratories constructed	increased scientific research and improved lesson delivery	improved learner performance

learner performance in 12 wards	government						
	lobby for the establishment of STEM school from government	Infrastructure Development	Construction of stem school	stem school constructed	% of completions of STEM school constructed	increased education research and skills development	improved learner performance
To empower 100 women and 100 youths with skills and crafts to better their livelihood in 12 wards	Lobby for government for the establishment of skills training centre	Infrastructure Development	Construction of a skills training centre	Skills development centre constructed	% of completions of Skills Training centre constructed	increased demand for skills training	skilled manpower that will promote self-income generation and job creation
	Strengthen linkages between potential scholars and scholarship programs	Youth and Adult literacy promotion	conduct community awareness	community awareness conducted	number of community awareness conducted	increased demand for skills training	Availability of local skilled labor

To Improve Human resource for increased learner performance	lobby for recruitment of teacher from government	Human Resource Management	Conduct Teacher recruitment	Teachers recruited	Number teachers Recruited	Reduced Pupil teacher ratio.	increased learner performance
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Education

Education is critical to the feasible development recognized for our District. In such manner, it has been proposed to add 9 schools and skills training center to guarantee advancing by students. In addition Construction of stuff houses to accommodate officers. The spread of the schools are portrayed in the map beneath.



Source: STC 2024

Tourism and Industry

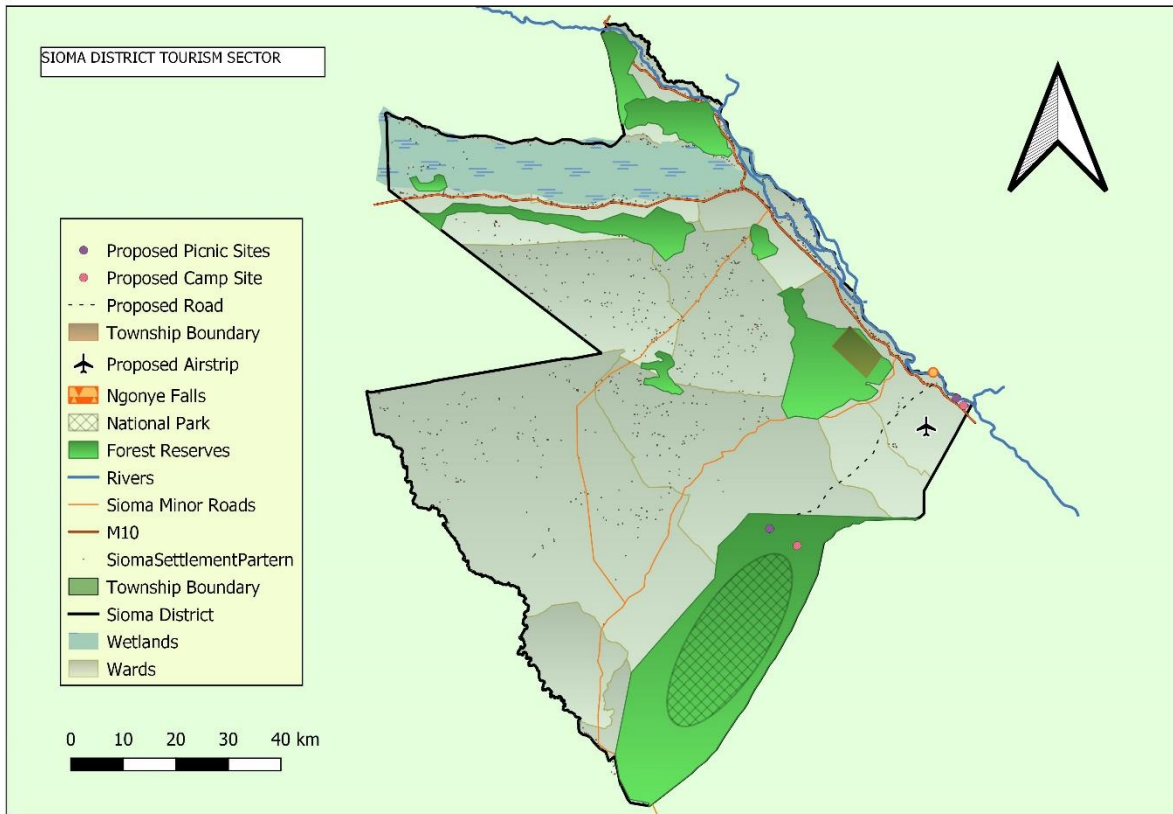
Main Objective: Enhance Standard Infrastructure in The Protected Area to Attain 80% Patrol Coverage By 2034							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Project	Output	Output Indicator	Outcome	Outcome Indicator
Develop standard infrastructure in the protected area	Lobby for funds from the central government	To develop standard infrastructure	Construction of loop roads	Loop roads constructed	427 kms of loop road constructed	Increased accessibility to national park	More tourist arrivals
			Construction airstrips	Airstrips constructed.	Three airstrips constructed.	Increased accessibility to national park	More tourist arrivals
			Construction campsites	campsite constructed	Three campsites constructed	Protected Area accessed by air	prolonged stay of tourists in the Park
			Construction of picnic sites	Picnic sites constructed	four picnic sites constructed	Tourist facilities embellished	prolonged stay of tourists in the Park
Promote public private partnership	To attract private investors in the tourism sector	Lobby for co management of the protected area	Conduct consultative Meeting/workshops	Memorandum of understanding signed	financial resources made available	The protected area well policed	Needed resources availed most of the time

Reduce illegal settlement and off take of wildlife products	Register presence of law enforcement officers all the time in the protected area	Increase on mandays and provide adequate tools.	Recruit officers	250 officers recruited	The park well policed	Wildlife Crimes combated	Well policed protected area and increased population of wildlife
			Emolument	Salaries for the officers secured	Officers paid on time	Dedication to work	Well policed protected area and increased population of wildlife
			Provide tools	Four land cruisers procured	Officers well equipped	Wildlife Crimes combated	increased coverage of the protected area
			Provide combat uniform	900 pairs of combat uniform procured	Officers well equipped	Wildlife Crimes combated	increased coverage of the protected area

Develop standard infrastructure in the protected area	Lobby for funds from the central government	To develop standard infrastructure	Construction of loop roads	Loop roads constructed	427 kms of loop road constructed	Increased accessibility to national park	More tourist arrivals
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Tourism

The construction of a campsite, picnic site, and airstrip can significantly bolster the tourism sector within a district, offering a range of benefits that cater to diverse traveler preferences and needs. These developments not only enhance the attractiveness of the district to tourists but also contribute to its economic growth and community well-being. Firstly, the establishment of a campsite provides an opportunity for nature enthusiasts and adventure seekers to immerse themselves in the district's natural beauty. Secondly, the creation of a picnic site provides a family-friendly recreational space where visitors can enjoy leisurely outdoor activities and social gatherings. Moreover, the construction of an airstrip opens up the district to air travel and facilitates access for both domestic and international tourists. A well-equipped airstrip enables convenient transportation options for travelers, reducing travel time and logistical constraints associated with reaching the destination.



Source: STC 2024

Forestry and Industry

Main Objective: 0.7% Of Reforestation In The Local Forests and Forest Protected Deforastated Areas Achieved by the Year 2034							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Project	Output	Output Indicator	Outcome	Outcome Indicator
To Promote Smart Agricultural Practices in local Forests	Awareness and Sensitization on Sustainable Smart Agricultural Practices	Establishment Of Farmer Field Schools	Climate Change Adaptation In Forest and Agricultural Mosaic Landscape (Only in CFMGs)	Farmer Field Schools Established	Number of Farmers Trained in Smart Agriculture	Improved Agricultural Practices	Number Of Farmers Practicing Smart Agriculture

To Promote Legal Timber Harvesting	Awareness and Inspection of Timber Tree Felling Permits	Forest License Inspection and Forest Patrols	Climate Change Adaptation in Forest and Agricultural Mosaic Landscape (Only in CFMGs)	Honorary Forest Officers recruited	Number Of Honorary Forest Officers Recruited	Improved Methods of Timber Harvesting	Quantity Of Timber Harvested Legally
To stop Illegal Settlements In the Forest Protected Areas	Awareness and Law Enforcement	Forest Reserve Boundary Clearing	Forestry Reserve Boundary Maintenance	Forest Protected Areas Boundary Maintained	Kilometer of Forest reserve Boundaries Maintained	Reduced Number Of Illegal Settlers in the Protected Areas	Number Of illegal Settlers removed

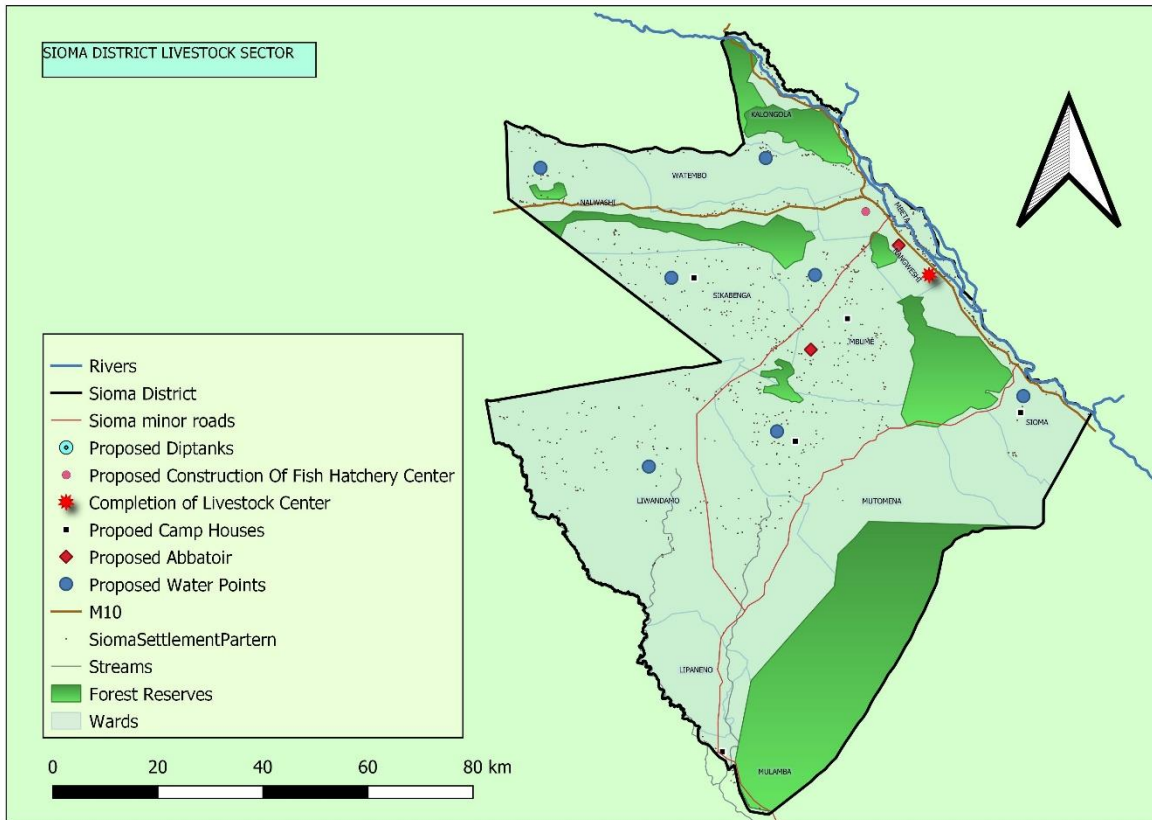
Fisheries and Livestock

Main Objective: Establishing 80 % of essential livestock infrastructure by the year 2034							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Project	Output	Output Indicator	Outcome	Outcome Indicator
Completion and construction of 80 % livestock infrastructure by the year 2034	lobby for funds for completion of capital projects	Infrastructure development	Completion of construction the tier 3 livestock service center	tier 3 livestock service center constructed	Percentage of completion of livestock service center	Farmers trained innovative skills in livestock production .	Number of Skilled and innovative farmers in the district

	lobby for funds for completion of capital projects	Infrastructure development	Construction of codon fence	codon fence constructed	Percentage of completion of the codon fence	Reduced illegal movement of animals across the border	Reduced numbers of recorded disease incidence
	lobby for funds for completion of capital projects	Infrastructure development	Construction of 5 houses in 5 extension camps	extension camp houses constructed	Number of houses constructed in 5 extension camps	Farmers accessing extension services	Number of farm visits conducted by extension staff
	Market the concept to private investors	Infrastructure development	Construction of fish hatchery	fish hatchery constructed	Percentage of completion of fish hatchery	Fish farmers sourcing fingerlings locally	Number of fish ponds stocked
	Market the concept to private investors	Infrastructure development	Construction of abattoir	cattle abattoir constructed	Percentage of completion of an abattoir	processing of beef and beef by products locally	Quantity of beef products processed

Livestock

The proposed infrastructure in the livestock sector aims to create a conducive environment for sustainable and profitable livestock production while prioritizing animal welfare, environmental stewardship, and economic development within the district. This will include the construction of fish hatchery, completion of livestock center, staff houses, dip tanks, water points and abattoir. Below is a map showing proposed structures.



Source: STC 2024

Transport and Communication-Development Framework

Main Objective: To improve 268Km of Road infrastructure in the District by 2030							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Project	Output	Output Indicator	Outcome	Outcome Indicator
To improve road network in the district	Maintenance of existing gravel roads	Conduct meetings with Management to discuss on the improvement of feeder roads	Light grading and sport gravelling of feeder roads	-No. of Km feeder roads graded and spot graveled -No. of meetings conducted	27Km of gravel road graded and spot graveled	Improved accessibility	Easier flow of transport
	Upgrade feeder roads to gravel standard	Conduct meetings with RDA, Ministry of Works and Supply to discuss on the way forward in road	Facilitate the upgrading of 241Km feeder roads to gravel standard	No. of Km roads upgraded to gravel standard	241Km of road upgraded to gravel standard	Improved accessibility	Easier flow of transport
			Reconnaissance, Mapping and surveying	No. of Km of roads surveyed	241Km of road surveyed	Comprehensive database of gravel roads in the district	Easier flow of transport

		infrastructure development	Facilitate the construction of 5 Crossing points	No. of crossing points constructed	5 Crossing points constructed	Improved accessibility	Easier access between two points and reduce stagnant water
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Main Objective: To improve Mobile network and Internet

To improve Internet and Mobile networks in the District	Engagement of private Mobile network providers		Installation of Mobile network towers	No. of Mobile network towers installed for each mobile network		Improved mobile network and internet	Easier communication and access to the web
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Social Protection

Main Objective: Increased service delivery 2034

Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Project	Output	Output Indicator	Outcome	Outcome Indicator
Increased service delivery to the wards	Lobby for treasury authority to gazzeted and establish centres	Human Resource mgt	Gazzeted of subcentres	Subcentres gazzeted	Number of gazzeted subcentres	Increased coverage for service delivery	Number of wards gazzeted subcentres
Increase human resource for improved service delivery	Lobby for treasury authority	Human Resource mgt	Recruitment of field staff	Field staff recruited	Number field staff recruited	increased service delivery to all the wards	Number of wards have field staff

Provision of accommodation to field staff	Lobby for construction of accommodation	Infrastructure development	Construction of staff houses	Staff houses constructed	Number of staff houses constructed	Adequate accommodation for staff	Number of communities provided services
Establishment of Home of Safety for GBV/Human trafficking and child abuse victims	Lobby for resources	Infrastructure development	Construction of Home of safety	Home of safety constructed	Home of safety constructed	increased safety of human trafficking and gender violence/ child abuse victims	Numbers of home of safety
Provision of transport for officers	Lobby for resources	Mobilization of transport	Procurement of transport for field officers	Transport for field officers procured	Number of transport procured	Improved coverage of field staff	Number of acquired transport
Increased service delivery to the wards	Lobby for treasury authority to gazzeted and establish centres	Human Resource mgt	Gazzeted of subcentres	Subcentres gazzeted	Number of gazzeted subcentres	Increased coverage for service delivery	Number of wards gazzeted subcentres

Social Protection

Main Objective: Reduce levels of crime by 2034							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Project	Output	Output Indicator	Outcome	Outcome Indicator
Establishment of infrastructure for law enforcement agencies	Lobby for resources	Infrastructure development	Construction of Magistrate court	Magistrate court constructed	Magistrate courts constructed	Reduced levels of crime	percentage reduction in crime levels
	Lobby for resources	Infrastructure development	Construction of 7 Local courts	Local courts constructed	Number of local court constructed	increased levels of compliance to the law	No. of Local court constructed
		Infrastructure development	Construction of Police stations	police stations constructed	Number of police post constructed	Increased service delivery.	No. of police station established
Increase of human resource for law	lobby for treasury authority	Human Resource mgt	Gazetting of police station	Gazeted police station	Police station gazeted	Increased number of police post	No. of gazeted police post

enforcement agencies							
	Lobby treasury authority	Human Resource mgt	Staff recruitment	Recruited law enforcement agencies	Number of recruited law enforcement agencies	increased service delivery the 7 communities	No. of police officers recruited
Increase coverage of service delivery	Lobby for resources	Transport	Procurement of motor vehicle	Procured motor vehicle	Vehicle procured	increased coverage	No. motor vehicle procured
Provision of accommodation to police officers and court marshals	Lobby for the resources	Infrastructure development	Construction 24 houses	Staff houses constructed	Number of staff houses constructed	Adequate accommodation for staff	Number of communities provided services

Gender And HIV

Main Objective: To attain UNAIDS standards of ending AIDS by the year 2030.							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Project	Output	Output Indicator	Outcome	Outcome Indicator
To create alternative livelihood for Women and	Lobby for funding from CDF	Women and Youths Empowerment	1. Cash Crops cultivation, 2. To sensitize women on CDF Economic	Cash crops produced through Empowerment	Number of women and Youths	Women and Youths having access to	Number of Women and Youths Empowered in

Youths in the 12 wards in order to reduce vulnerability to HIV/AIDS			empowerment application process		harvesting cash crops	empowerment programs	cultivation of cash crops
To Sensitize Communities to refrain from Cultural Practices which lead to teenage marriages	Lobby for funds from Local Authority	Community Sensitization	Cultural Sensitization	Improved cultural practices	Number of communities sensitized with positive cultural practices	Positive cultural practices in communities	Number of zones with positive cultural practices

Waste Management

Main Objective: To attain 80% Improvement in Solid Waste Management by 2034.							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Project	Output	Output Indicator	Outcome	Outcome Indicator
To enhance public awareness in twelve (12)wards	1. Awareness campaigns 2. Sensitisations	Integrated Solid Waste Management	1. Production and procurement of IEC materials	Information disseminated in 12 wards	Number of wards sensitized	Improved awareness levels on solid waste	level of public awareness

			2. Awareness campaigns				
To provide improved solid waste infrastructure in the District	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lobbying for funds 2. Foster public private partnerships 3. Increased budget allocation 	Solid waste Infrastructure Development	Construction of a dumpsite	Dumpsite constructed	Number of Dumpsites constructed.	Functional Dumpsite	Number of functional Dump sites
To provide adequate solid waste equipment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lobbying for funds 2. Foster public private partnerships 3. Increased Budget allocation 	Integrated Solid Waste Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Procure a skip truck 2. Procure skip bins 3. Procure a compactor 4. Procure wheeled street Bins 5. Procure safety equipment 6. Procure solid waste 	Adequate solid waste equipment provided	Number of solid waste equipment provided in the district	Improved solid waste equipment	Number of improved solid waste equipments provided

			management tools				
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PART FOUR – IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

5.0 Implementation Plan

Health and Nutrition

Objective: 90% Availability Of All Essential Drugs And Medical Supplies In All Health Facilities In Sioma District By 2034									
Specific Objective	Programme	Project	Location	Target - Year 1	Target - Year 2	Target - Year 3	Target - Year 4	Target - Year 5	Responsible Agent/Dept
To provide Logistics management training in all health facilities	Medicine and therapeutics program	Logistics Management Training	Sioma	1	1	1	1	1	Health
To reduce theft in all Health facilities	Medicine and therapeutics program	District Taskforce engagement	All Facilities	2	2	2	2	2	Health
To provide adequate stocks of drugs and	Medicine and therapeutics program	Drug and Medical supplies procurement	All Facilities	4	4	4	4	4	Local Authority

medical supplies at district level										
To provide adequate medical equipment at the Mini Hospital and reduce referrals	Medical equipment and maintenance	Medical Equipment Procurement	Nangweshi	1	1	1	1	1	1	Health ,Local Authority and Ministry of Finance

Health and Nutrition

Objective: 70% Staffing Levels In All The Health Facilities In Sioma By 2034											
Specific Objective	Program me	Project	Location			Tar get - Yea r 1	Tar get - Yea r 2	Tar get - Yea r 3	Tar get - Yea r 4	Tar get - Yea r 5	Respon sible Agent/ Dept
To Provide Adequate Staffing Levels In All The Health	Human Resource Management Program	Recruit ment Of Human Resourc e	Sioma			1	1	1	1	1	Health And MoH Hq

Facilities In The District									
To Provide More Health Facilities In The District	Infrastructure Development Program	Construction Of 7 Health Facilities	Katusi, Namengo, Luyobe, Dihehe, Matebele, Sikuks,Luhoto	1	2	2	1	1	Local Authority
To Provide More Accommodation At All Health Facilities	Infrastructure Development Program	Construction Of 10 Housing Units In The Health Facilities	Sinjembela,Kabula,Sankandi,Mulele,Lyabangu,Mutomena,Mbeta ,Liwandamo,Lipaneno,Liombo	2	2	2	2	2	Local Authority
To Provide First Level Services And Reduce Referrals	Infrastructure Development Program	Construction Of District Hospital	Sioma					30 %	Health ,Local Authority And Ministr

		farmer field school establishment	In all the camps (kabula,sioma ,lyabangu,kanja,mbume,mbeta,nangweshi,silowana ,kalongola,sitoti,nalwashi,mulele,mutomen,sinjembela,katabanamebo,sipangule,lwandam asiala	34	34	34	34	34	Agriculture, forestry
		farm power and mechanization development	In all the camps (kabula,sioma ,lyabangu,kanja,mbume,mbeta,nangweshi,silowana ,kalongola,sitoti,nalwashi,	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	Agriculture

			mulele,muto men,sinjembela,katabana mebo,sipangule,lwandam asiala						
		food and nutrition	In all the camps (kabula,sioma ,lyabangu,kaanja,mbume, mbeta,nangweshi,silowana ,kalongola,sitoti,nalwashi, mulele,muto men,sinjembela,katabana mebo,sipangule,lwandam asiala	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	Agriculture
		Irrigation development	Kabula, Sioma, Kaanja,	1	1	1		1	Agriculture, collaborating partners

			Sitoti, Kalongola						
		procurement of motorbikes	Sinjembela, Katabaname bo, Sipangule, Luanda masiala, Silowana	1	1	1	1	1	Agriculture, collaboratin g partners
		procurement of mechanized equipment (ox drawn ripper, chaka hoe, tractor drawn ripper, tractor, knapsack sprayers)	In all the camps (kabula,sioma ,lyabangu,ka anja,mbume, mbeta,nangw eshi,silowana ,kalongola,sit oti,nalwashi, mulele,muto men,sinjemb ela,katabana mebo,sipang ule,lwandam asiala	34	34	34	34	34	Agriculture, collaboratin g partners, local authority

To promote the availability and accessibility to agricultural finance, credit facilities, markets and insurance		infrastructure development-rehabilitation of camp houses	sioma,kaanja,nangweshi,mutomena,lyabangu,mulele,nalwashi,kanolola	1	2	2	2	1	Agriculture, local authority
		infrastructure development-construction of camp houses	kabula,sitoti,silowana,sinjembela,kaatabanamebo,sipangule,luandamasiala,mbume, mbeta	2	2	2	2	1	Agriculture, local authority
	sustainable agricultural finance facility (SAFF)	farmers access to finance for procurement of	In all the camps (kabula,sioma,lyabangu,kaanja,mbume,mbeta,nangw	500	1500	2500	3500	4500	Agriculture

		agricultural inputs	eshi,silowana ,kalongola,sit oti,nalwashi, mulele,muto men,sinjemb ela,katabana mebo,sipang ule,lwandam asiala						
	Farmer input support program (FISP)	farmers access to agricultural inputs	In all the camps (kabula,sioma ,lyabangu,ka anja,mbume, mbeta,nangw eshi,silowana ,kalongola,sit oti,nalwashi, mulele,muto men,sinjemb ela,katabana mebo,sipang ule,lwandam asiala	200	1500	2500	3500	4500	Agriculture

To promote farming as a business in order to increase income among 9000 small scale farmers	Market access and financial linkages	Market access development	In all the camps (kabula,sioma ,lyabangu,kanja,mbume,mbeta,nangweshi,silowana ,kalongola,sitoti,nalwashi,mulele,mutomen,sinjembela,katabanamebo,sipangule,lwandam asiala	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	Agriculture
To improve the efficiency of agricultural markets for inputs and outputs	Agribusiness and market support	Entrepreneurship development	In all the camps (kabula,sioma ,lyabangu,kanja,mbume,mbeta,nangweshi,silowana ,kalongola,sitoti,nalwashi,	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	Agriculture

			mulele,muto men,sinjemb ela,katabana mebo,sipang ule,Iwandam asiala						
	Infrastructur e developmen t	Constructio n of bulking centres	kaanja,nalwa shi,mutomen a	1		1	1		Agriculture, local authority, collaboratin g partners
	value addition	procurement of processing equipment (dehaller, hammer mill, peanut butter processing machines, electric oil expeller, cashew nut	kaanja,nalwa shi,mutomen a	2		2	2		Agriculture, collaboratin g partners , local authority

		processing equipment)							
	procurement of processing equipment (dehaller,hammer mill, peanut butter processing machines, electric oil expeller, cashew nut processing equipment)	kaanja,nalwashi,mutomena	2		2	2		Agriculture, collaborating partners, local authority	value addition
	procurement of processing equipment (dehaller, hammer mill, peanut	kaanja,nalwashi,mutomena	2		2	2		Agriculture, collaborating partners, local authority	value addition

	butter processing machines, electric oil expeller, cashew nut processing equipment)								
	procurement of processing equipment (dehaller, hammer mill, peanut butter processing machines, electric oil expeller, cashew nut processing equipment)	Kaanja, Nalwashi, Mutomena	2		2	2		Agriculture, collaborating partners, local authority	value addition

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Objective: 59.3% of the population have access to adequate clean and safe drinking water by 2034									
Specific Objective	Programme	Project	Location	Target - Year 1	Target - Year 2	Target - Year 3	Target - Year 4	Target - Year 5	Responsible Agent/Dept
To Improve community contribution for user fees	Rural Water Supply programme	Community Sensitization in WASHE activities	all Wards	12	12	12	12	12	Department of Water Resources Development/Council/Community Development
To provide water schemes in water 12 wards	Rural Water Supply programme	Construction of Small Water Schemes	a wards	12	12	12	12	12	Department of Water Resources Development/Council
To enhance rain water harvesting in wards	Rural Water Supply programme	Construction of Rain water Harvesting	all Wards					0	Department of Water Resources Development/Council/Livestock

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Objective: 79.7 % of the population have access to sanitation facilities by 2034									
Specific	Programme	Project	Location	Target -	Target -	Target -	Target -	Target -	Responsible Agent/Dept
				-	-	-	-	-	

Objective				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
To provide sanitation facilities in public places in 12 wards	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation programme	Construction of Ablution Blocks in Schools and Other public places	All wards	2	11	11	11	11	department of Water Resources Development/Council/Health/DEBS
To provide Sanitation facilities which meets adequacy	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation programme	To provide Sanitation facilities which meets adequacy	Sioma, Nangweshi, Kalongola, nalwashi, Sikabenga, Mutomena, Mulamba, Watembo, Liwandamo, mbume, Mbeta and Lipaneno	25	40	50	60	60	Department of Water Resources Development/Council/Health/DEBS/Community Development

To sensitize the communities in WASH E activities	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation programme	Community Sensitizations	Sioma, Nangweshi, Kalongola, nalwashi, Sikabenga, Mutomena, Mulamba, Watembo, Liwandamo, mbume, Mbeta and Lipaneno	25	40	50	60	60	Department of Water Resources Development/Council/Health/DEBS/Community Development
To provide cemetery	Sanitation programme	To provide a government owned cemetery	Sioma	1					Council

Education and Skills Training

Objective: To Reduce illiteracy levels from 47% to 60% in the District by 2034.													
Specific	Programme	Project	Location					Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Responsible
								-	-	-	-	-	

Objective				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Agent/ Dept
To Increase knowledge on literacy among teachers for proper lesson delivery in 75 school	Youth and Adult literacy promotion	conduct teacher trainings	10 zones (Sioma, Kaanja, Nangweshi, Matebele, Kalongola, Lyabangu, Namebo, Mutomena, Liwandamo and Sinjembela)	5	5	0	0	0	Education
To promote community	Youth and Adult literacy	conduct community	All the schools (75):Kabula, Sankandi, Kandiana, Sioma sec, Sioma, Nakabunze, Lukama, Kaanja, Mbeta, Libonda, Nangweshi sec, Nangweshi, Mashika, Matebele, Sitoti, Kalongola, Likondwama, silambelambe,katusi, namaongola, Kalenge, Liumbo, Lisheko, Nalwashi, Mbopuma, Naliyo, Namatoya, Mbume, kalonga, sezimu, nzilu, mahongo, Namebo, katete, nansefu,	15	15	15	15	2	Education and Community

participation in literacy programs for realization of education importance in 75 communities	promotion	sensitization	kashukwa, mansu, kan'unun'unu,mulele, zanino, Mutomena, lwee, ng'ombe, philipmayor, Sipangule, lishenjelo, Lyabangu, chibale, namashaba, luyobe, luenga, lisabelo 2, mwanambao, lishaha, kashiana, Liwandamo, mufumbwe, lubawa, mapopo ,lwanda, luhoto, namengo, nalunzu, mwanzi ,Lipaneno, likulushitu, Sinjembela and dihehe							Development
To monitor teaching and learning for	Youth and Adult literacy promotion	conduct monitoring	All the schools(75):Kabula, Sankandi, Kandiana, Sioma sec, Sioma, Nakabunze, Lukama, Kaanja, Mbeta, Libonda, Nangweshi sec,nangweshi,mashika,matebele,sitoti,kalongola,likondwama,silambelambe,katusi, namaongola, Kalenge, Liumbo, Lisheko, Nalwashi, Mbopuma, Naliyo, Namatoya, Mbume, kalonga, sezimu, nzilu, mahongo,namebo,katete,nansefu,kashukwa,mansu,kan'unun'unu,mulele,zanino ,mutomena,lwee,ng'ombe,philipmayor,sipangule,lishenjelo,lyabangu, chibale,	75	75	75	75	75	75	Education

quality lesson delivery in 75 schools.			namashaba, luyobe, luenga, lisabelo 2, mwanambao, lishaha, kashiana, Liwandamo, mufumbwe, lubawa, mapopo, lwanda, luhoto, namengo, nalunzu, mwanzi, Lipaneno, likulushitu, Sinjembela ,lisabelo 1 and dihehe						
To Increase access for improved housing for staff in 12 wards	Infrast ructure develo pment	Rehabi litation of existin g staff houses	All Schools With Permanent Staff Houses (86) :Kabula, Sankandi, Sioma Sec, Sioma, Nakabunze, Kaanja, Mbeta ,Nangweshi Sec, Nangweshi, Matebele, Sitoti, Kalongola, Likondwama, Kalenge, Liumbo, Nalwashi, Mbume, Namebo, Mulele, Mutomena, Lyabangu, Likulushitu And Sinjembela	18	17	17	17	17	Educati on
	Infrast ructure develo pment	constru ction of staff houses	All Schools Without Staff Houses(48): Kandiana, Lukama, Libonda, Lukama, Silambelambe, Katusi, Namaongola, Kalenge, Liumbo, Lisheko, Mbopuma, Naliyo, Namatoya, Kalonga, Sezimu, Nzilu, Mahongo,Katete,Nansefu,Kashukwa,Mansu,Kan'unun'unu,Zanino,Wee,Ng'ombe,Philipmayor,Sipangule,Lishenjelo, Chibale, Namashaba ,Luyobe, Luenga, Lisabelo 2, Mwanambao, Lisabelo 1, Lishaha, Kashiana, Liwandamo,	48	48	48	48	48	Cooper ating partners /local Authori ty

			Mufumbwe, Lubawa, Mapopo, Lwanda, Luhoto, Namengo, Nalunzu, Mwanzi, Lipaneno, Dihehe						
To Increase access for improved hygiene 12 wards	Infrast ructure develo pment	constru ction of Abluti on blocks	10 Zones: (Sioma, Kaanja, Nangweshi, Matebele, Kalongola, Lyabangu, Namebo, Mutomena ,Liwandamo And Sinjembela)	2	2	2	2	2	Cooper ating partners /local Authori ty
To Promoting learning through indepe ndent readin g for improv	Infrast ructure develo pment	constru ction of Librari es	10 Zones: (Sioma, Kaanja, Nangweshi, Matebele, Kalongola, Lyabangu, Namebo, Mutomena ,Liwandamo And Sinjembela)	2	2	2	2	2	Cooper ating partners /local Authori ty

ed literac y levels in 12 wards.									
To increas e equita ble access to quality educati on increas e enrolm ent, reduce absent eeism, reduce	Infrast ructure Develo pment	Establi shment of boardi ng faciliti es	Kalongola, Mulele and Mutomena secondary						Cooper ating partners /local Authori ty
				1		1		1	

GBV-cases 12 wards										
	Infrast ructure develo pment	Rehabi litation of classro oms	All schools with permanent classrooms(39):Kabula, Sankandi, Sioma sec, Sioma, Nakabunze, Kaanja, Mbeta, Libonda, Nangweshi sec, Nangweshi, Mashika, Matebele, Sitoti, Kalongola, Likondwama, Kalenge, Liumbo, Nalwashi, Mbopuma, Naliyo, Mbume, nzilu,namebo,kan'unun'unu,mulele,mutomena,ng'ombe,sipangule,lishenjelo,lyabangu, chibale, mwanambao,liwandamo,lwanda,mwanzi,lipaneno,likulushitu,sinjemebela, and dihehe	39	39	39	39	39	Cooper ating partners /local Authori ty	
	Infrast ructure develo pment	constru ction of classro oms	All schools without permanent classrooms(33):Kandiana, Lukama, silambelambe,katusi, namaongola, Lisheko, Namatoya, kalonga, sezimu, nzilu, mahongo,namebo,katete,nansefu,kashukwa,mansu,zanino,,lwee,philipmayor,lishenjelo,namashaba,luyobe, luenga, lisabelo 2, lishaha, kashiana, mufumbwe, lubawa, mapopo, luhoto, namengo, nalunzu, lisabelo 1	33	33	33	33	33	Cooper ating partners /local Authori ty	
	Infrast ructure develo pment	connec ting schools to the nationa l grid	all schools not connected(68): :Kabula, ,Lukama, Kaanja, Mbeta, Libonda, Lukama, Matebele, Sitoti, Kalongola ,Likondwama ,Silambelambe, Katusi, Namaongola, Kalenge, Liumbo, Lisheko, Nalwashi, Mbopuma, Naliyo, Namatoya, Mbume, Kalonga, Sezimu, nzilu, mahongo,namebo,katete,nansefu,kashukwa,mansu,kan'unun'unu,mulele,zanino ,mutomena,lwee,ng'ombe,philipmayor,sipangule,lishenjelo,lyabangu,	16	13	13	13	13	Nationa l Rural Electrifi cation Authori ty	

			chibale,namashaba,luyobe, luenga, lisabelo 2, mwanambao, lishaha, kashiana,liwandamo, mufumbwe,lubawa,mapopo,lwanda,luhoto, namengo, nalunzu,mwanzi,lipaneno,likulushitu,sinjemebela,lisabelo 1 and dihehe							
	Infrast ructure Develo pment	Establi shment of morde n play parks	10 zones (Sioma, Kaanja, Nangweshi, Matebele, Kalongola, Lyabangu, Namebo, Mutomena, Liwandamo and Sinjembela)	2	2	2	2	2		ZEEL and Local Authori ty
	Infrast ructure develo pment	Repair of desks	All 75 schools: Kabula, Sankandi, Kandiana, Sioma sec, Sioma, Nakabunze, Lukama, Kaanja, Mbeta, Libonda, Nangweshi sec,nangweshi,lukama,matebele,sitoti,kalongola,likondwama,silambelambe,kat usi, namaongola, Kalenge, Liumbo, Lisheko, Nalwashi, Mbopuma, Naliyo, Namatoya, Mbume, kalonga, sezimu, nzilu, mahongo,namebo,katete,nansefu,kashukwa,mansu,kan'unun'unu,mulele,zanino ,mutomena, lwee, ng'ombe, philipmayor, Sipangule, lishenjelo, Lyabangu, chibale, namashaba, luyobe, luenga, lisabelo 2, mwanambao, lishaha, kashiana,liwandamo, mufumbwe,lubawa,mapopo,lwanda,luhoto, namengo, nalunzu,mwanzi,lipaneno,likulushitu,sinjemebela,lisabelo 1 and dihehe	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00		Educati on
	Infrast ructure develo pment	Procur ement of desks	All the schools (75) :kabula,sankandi,kandiana,sioma sec, sioma,nakabunze,lukama,kaanja, mbeta, libonda,nangweshi sec,nangweshi,lukama,matebele,sitoti,kalongola,likondwama,silambelambe,kat usi, namaongola, kalenge, liumbo, lisheko, nalwashi, mbopuma, naliyo, namatoya, mbume, kalonga, sezimu, nzilu,	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00		Cooper ating partners /local

			mahongo,namebo,katete,nansefu,kashukwa,mansu,kan'unun'unu,mulele,zanino ,mutomena,lwee,ng'ombe,philipmayor,sipangule,lishenjelo,lyabangu, chibale,namashaba,luyobe, luenga, lisabelo 2, mwanambao, lishaha, kashiana,liwandamo, mufumbwe,lubawa,mapopo,lwanda,luhoto, namengo, nalunzu,mwanzi,lipaneno,likulushitu,sinjemebela,lisabelo 1 and dihehe							Authori ty
	Infrast ructure develo pment	Procur ement of teachin g and learnin g materia ls	70 ECE centres:kabula,sankandi,kandiana,sioma sec, sioma,nakabunze,lukama,kaanja, mbeta, libonda,nangweshi sec,nangweshi,lukama,matebele,sitoti,kalongola,likondwama,silambelambe,kat usi, namaongola, kalenge, liumbo, lisheko, nalwashi, mbopuma, naliyo, namatoya, mbume, kalonga, sezimu, nzilu, mahongo,namebo,mansu,kan'unun'unu,mulele,zanino,mutomena,lwee,ng'ombe ,philipmayor,sipangule,lishenjelo,lyabangu, chibale,namashaba,luyobe, luenga, mwanambao, lishaha, kashiana,liwandamo, mufumbwe,lubawa,mapopo,lwanda,luhoto, namengo, nalunzu,mwanzi,lipaneno,likulushitu,sinjemebela, and dihehe	14	14	14	14	14	14	Educati on, Cooper ating partners and local authorit y
To Impro ve Access to quality educati on throug	Infrast ructure develo pment	constru ction of Labora tories	Kalongola, mulele and mutomena secondary	1	1	1				Cooper ating partners /local Authori ty

h researc h for impov ed learner perfor mance in 12 wards									
	Infrast ructure Develo pment	Constr uction of stem school	Sinjembela	1					Cooper ating partners /local Authori ty
To empo wer 100 wome n and 100 youths	Infrast ructure Develo pment	Constr uction of a skills trainin g centre	Sioma ward	1	0	0	0	0	Cooper ating partners /local Authori ty

with skills and crafts to better their livelihood in 12 wards									
Youth and Adult literacy promotion	conduct community awareness	All the schools (75):kabula,sankandi,kandiana,sioma sec, sioma,nakabunze,lukama,kaanja, mbeta, libonda,nangweshi sec,nangweshi,mashika,matebele,sitoti,kalongola,likondwama,silambelambe,katusi, namaongola, kalenge, liumbo, lisheko, nalwashi, mbopuma, naliyo, namatoya, mbume, kalonga, sezimu, nzilu, mahongo,namebo,katete,nansefu,kashukwa,mansu,kan'unun'unu,mulele,zanino, mutomena, lwee,ng'ombe,philipmayor,sipangule,lishenjelo,lyabangu, chibale,namashaba,luyobe, luenga, lisabelo 2, mwanambao, lishaha, kashiana, liwandamo, mufumbwe, lubawa, mapopo, lwanda,luhoto, namengo, nalunzu,mwanzi, lipaneno,likulushitu,sinjemebela and dihehe	1	1	1	1	1	Education/local authority and Community Development	

Tourism and Industry

Objective: Enhance standard infrastructure in the protected area and attain 80% patrol coverage by 2034									
Specific Objective	Programme	Project	Location	Target - Year 1	Target - Year 2	Target - Year 3	Target - Year 4	Target - Year 5	Responsible Agent/Dept
Reduce illegal settlement & off take of wildlife products in the protected area	Increase mandays	Employment of 250 officers	Sioma Ngwezi National Park	15	15	15	15	15	DNPW/ Partners
Facilitate the establishment of standard infrastructure in the Protected Area	Develop standard infrastructure in the protected area	Construct kms of loop roads	Sioma Ngwezi National Park	20km	20km	20km	20km	20km	DNPW/Partners
		Construct Two airstrips	Sioma, National Park	1			1		DNPW/ Partners
		construct Two campsites and Two Picnic sites	Sioma Ngwezi National Park	1	1		1	1	DNPW/ Partners

Forestry and Industry

Objective: 0.7% Of Reforestation in the Local Forests and Forest Protected Deforested Areas by 2034									
Specific Objective	Programme	Project	Location	Target - Year 1	Target - Year 2	Target - Year 3	Target - Year 4	Target - Year 5	Responsible Agent/Dept
To Promote Devils' Crawl Propagation	Identification and Establishment of Forest Farmer Producer Organizations (FFPOs)	Climate Change Adaptation In Forest and Agricultural Mosaic Landscapes	Kaanja, Nakabunze, Kabula2, Malombe, Lyabangu, Sinjembela,Mbume, Mutomena, Sipangule,Chabukala, Lusu and Kalonga (12 Formed CFMGss)	12	12	12	12	12	Forestry Department, Agriculture Department And WWF(GEF II)
To promote Smart Agricultural Practices In Local Forests	Establishment of Farmer Field Schools	Climate Change Adaptation In Forest and Agricultural Mosaic Landscapes	Kaanja, Nakabunze, Kabula2, Malombe, Lyabangu, Sinjembela,Mbume, Mutomena, Sipangule,Chabukala, Lusu and Kalonga (12 Formed CFMGs)	18	18	18	18	18	Forestry Department, Agriculture Department And WWF(GEF II)

To Promote Legal Timber Harvesting	Forest License Inspection and Forest Patrols	Climate Change Adaptation In Forest and Agricultural Mosaic Landscapes	Kaanja, Nakabunze, Kabula2, Malombe, Lyabangu, Sinjembela, Mbume, Mutomena, Sipangule, Chabukala, Lusu and Kalonga (12 Formed CFMGss)	48	48	48	48	48	Forestry Department and WWF(GEF VII)
To Promote Timber Platform Exchange			Nangweshi						
To Promote Afforestation Programmes	Identification and Establishment of Forest Farmer Producer Organizations (FFPOs)	Tree Nursery Establishment	Kaanja, Nakabunze, Kabula2, Malombe, Lyabangu, Sinjembela, Mbume, Mutomena, Sipangule, Chabukala, Lusu and Kalonga (12 Formed CFMGs)	12	12	12	12	12	Forestry Department, Agriculture Department, WWF(GEF VII), Community Development, Water Department, BRE and Local Authority
To stop illegal Settlements	Sensitization on Illegal	Forestry Reserve	4 National Forest Reserves, (Mbunda,	4	4	4	4	4	Forestry Department, Local

and Agricultural Fields in the Forest Reserves	settlements in the National Forest reserves and Forest Reserve Boundary Clearing	Boundary Maintenance	Sikabenga, Lilengo and Watembo)						Authority, NPWL,BRE and Zambia Police
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Fisheries and Livestock

Objective: Establishing 80 % of Essential livestock infrastructure by the year 2034									
Specific Objective	Programme	Project	Location	Target - Year 1	Target - Year 2	Target - Year 3	Target - Year 4	Target - Year 5	Responsible Agent/Dept
Completion and construction of livestock infrastructure by the year 2034	Infrastructure development	Completion of the tier 3 livestock service center	Kanja ward	25%	25%	25%	25%		Fisheries and livestock & Central government
	Infrastructure development	Construction of codon fence	Zambia-Angola border	50%	50%				Fisheries and livestock & Central government

	Infrastructure development	Construction of 5 houses in 5 extension camps	Sioma, Mulele, Mutomena, Sinjembela, Mwanambao	1	2	3	4	5	Fisheries and livestock & Central government
	Infrastructure development	Construction of fish hatchery	Nangweshi	25%	25%	50%			Private investor/LA/MoFI
	Infrastructure development	Construction of abattoir	Mulele/Nangweshi	25%	25%	25%	25%		Private investor/LA/MoFI

Transport and Communication

Main Objective: To improve 268Km of Road infrastructure in the District by 2030							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Project	Output	Output Indicator	Outcome	Outcome Indicator
To improve road network in the district	Maintenance of existing gravel roads	Conduct meetings with Management to discuss on the improvement of feeder roads	Light grading and sport gravelling of feeder roads	-No. of Km feeder roads graded and spot gravelled -No. of meetings conducted	27Km of gravel road graded and spot gravelled	Improved accessibility	Easier flow of transport

	Upgrade feeder roads to gravel standard	Conduct meetings with RDA, Ministry of Works and Supply to discuss on the way forward in road infrastructure development	Facilitate the upgrading of 241Km feeder roads to gravel standard	No. of Km roads upgraded to gravel standard	241Km of road upgraded to gravel standard	Improved accessibility	Easier flow of transport
			Reconnaissance, Mapping and surveying	No. of Km of roads surveyed	241Km of road surveyed	Comprehensive database of gravel roads in the district	Easier flow of transport
			Facilitate the construction of 5 Crossing points	No. of crossing points constructed	5 Crossing points constructed	Improved accessibility	Easier access between two points and reduce stagnant water
			Facilitate construction of a modern bus station	Number of bus stations constructed	1 bus station constructed	Improved infrastructure for motorists	Easy access to transport

Main Objective: To improve Mobile network and Internet

To improve Internet and Mobile networks in the District	Engagement of private Mobile network providers		Installation of Mobile network towers	No. of Mobile network towers installed for each mobile network		Improved mobile network and internet	Easier communication and access to the web
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Social Protection

Main Objective: Increased service delivery 2034							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Project	Output	Output Indicator	Outcome	Outcome Indicator
Increased service delivery to the wards	Lobby for treasury authority to gazzeted and establish centres	Human Resource mgt	Gazzeted of subcentres	Subcentres gazzeted	Number of gazzeted subcentres	Increased coverage for service delivery	Number of wards gazzeted subcentres
Increase human resource for improved service delivery	Lobby for treasury authority	Human Resource mgt	Recruitment of field staff	Field staff recruited	Number field staff recruited	increased service delivery to all the wards	Number of wards have field staff
Provision of accommodation to field staff	Lobby for construction of accommodation	Infrastructure development	Construction 7 of staff houses	Staff houses constructed	Number of staff houses constructed	Adequate accommodation for staff	Number of communities provided services
Establishment of Home of Safety for GBV/Human trafficking and	Lobby for resources	Infrastructure development	Construction of Home of safety	Home of safety constructed	Home of safety constructed	increased safety of human trafficking and gender violence/ child abuse victims	Numbers of home of safety

child abuse victims							
Provision of transport for officers	Lobby for resources	Mobilization of transport	Procurement of transport for field officers	Transport for field officers procured	Number of transport procured	Improved coverage of field staff	Number of acquired transport
Increased service delivery to the wards	Lobby for treasury authority to gazzeted and establish centres	Human Resource mgt	Gazzeted of subcentres	Subcentres gazzeted	Number of gazzeted subcentres	Increased coverage for service delivery	Number of wards gazzeted subcentres

Main Objective: Reduce levels of crime by 2034							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Project	Output	Output Indicator	Outcome	Outcome Indicator
Establishment of infrastructure for law enforcement agencies	Lobby for resources	Infrastructure development	Construction of Magistrate court	Magistrate court constructed	Magistrate courts constructed	Reduced levels of crime	percentage reduction in crime levels
	Lobby for resources	Infrastructure development	Construction of Local courts	Local courts constructed	Number of local court constructed	increased levels of compliance to the law	No. of Local court constructed

		Infrastructure development	Construction of Police stations	police stations constructed	Number of police post constructed	Increased service delivery.	No. of police station established
Increase of human resource for law enforcement agencies	lobby for treasury authority	Human Resource mgt	Gazetting of police station	Gazeted police station	Police station gazzeted	Increased number of police post	No. of gazzeted police post
	Lobby treasury authority	Human Resource mgt	Staff recruitment	Recruited law enforcement agencies	Number of recruited law enforcement agencies	increased service delivery the 7 communities	No. of police officers recruited
Increase coverage of service delivery	Lobby for resources	Transport	Procurement of motor vehicle	Procured motor vehicle	Vehicle procured	increased coverage	No. motor vehicle procured
Provision of accommodation to police officers and court marshals	Lobby for the resources	Infrastructure development	Construction 24 houses	Staff houses constructed	Number of staff houses constructed	Adequate accommodation for staff	Number of communities provided services

Gender And HIV

Main Objective: To attain UNAIDS standards of ending AIDS by the year 2030.							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Project	Output	Output Indicator	Outcome	Outcome Indicator
To create alternative livelihood for Women and Youths in the 12 wards in order to reduce vulnerability to HIV/AIDS	Lobby for funding from CDF	Women and Youths Empowerment	1. Cash Crops cultivation, 2. To sensitize women on CDF Economic empowerment application process	Cash crops produced through Empowerment	Number of women and Youths harvesting cash crops	Women and Youths having access to empowerment programs	Number of Women and Youths Empowered in cultivation of cash crops
To Sensitize Communities to refrain from Cultural Practices which lead to teenage marriages	Lobby for funds from Local Authority	Community Sensitization	Cultural Sensitization	Improved cultural practices	Number of communities sensitized with positive cultural practices	Positive cultural practices in communities	Number of zones with positive cultural practices

Waste Management

Main Objective: To attain 80% Improvement in Solid Waste Management by 2034.							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Project	Output	Output Indicator	Outcome	Outcome Indicator
To enhance public awareness in twelve (12)wards	1. Awareness campaigns 2. Sensitisations	Integrated Solid Waste Management	1. Production and procurement of IEC materials 2. Awareness campaigns	Information disseminated in 12 wards	Number of wards sensitized	Improved awareness levels on solid waste	level of public awareness
To provide improved solid waste infrastructure in the District	1. Lobbying for funds 2. Foster public private partnerships 3. Increased budget allocation	Solid waste Infrastructure Development	Construction of a dumpsite	Dumpsite constructed	Number of Dumpsites constructed.	Functional Dumpsite	Number of functional Dump sites
To provide adequate solid waste equipment	1. Lobbying for funds 2. Foster public private partnerships 3. Increased	Integrated Solid Waste Management	1. Procure a skip truck 2. Procure skip bins 3. Procure a compactor	Adequate solid waste equipment provided	Number of solid waste equipment provided in the district	Improved solid waste equipment	Number of improved solid waste equipments provided

	Budget allocation		<p>4. Procure wheeled street Bins</p> <p>5. Procure safety equipment</p> <p>6. Procure solid waste management tools</p>				
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5.1 CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

Health And Nutrition

Main Objective: 70% STAFFING LEVELS IN ALL THE HEALTH FACILITIES IN SIOMA By 2034							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	Cost	Proposed Source Of Income	Location	Responsible Dept/ Agent
To Provide Adequate Staffing Levels In All The Health Facilities In The District	Lobby For More Staff	Human Resource Management Program	Recruitment Of Human Resource	300 000	Health	Sioma	Health
To Provide 07 Health Facilities In The District	Lobby For Funding For Construction Of Health Facilities	Infrastructure Development Program	Construction Of Health Facilities	38 405 815	Local Authority	All The Health Facilities	Health
To Provide 10 Housing Units All Health Facilities	Lobby For Funding For Construction Housing Units In All Health Facilities	Infrastructure Development Program	Construction Of Housing Units In All Health Facilities	45 529 440	Local Authority	All The Health Facilities	Health

To Provide First Level Services And Reduce Referrals	Lobby for Funding For Construction Of A District Hospital	Infrastructure Development Program	Construction Of District Hospital		Health ,Local Authority And Ministry Of Finance	Sioma	Health
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Health and Nutrition

Main Objective: 90% Availability Of All Essential Drugs And Medical Supplies In All Health Facilities In Sioma District By 2034							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	Cost	Proposed Source of Income	Location	Responsible Dept/ Agent
To Provide Logistic Management Training In All Health Facilities	Lobby For Funds For Logistic Management Training	Medicine And Therapeutics Program	Logistic Management Engagement	750 000	Health	Sioma	Health
To Reduce Theft In All Health Facilities	Activate The District Taskforce	Medicine And Therapeutics Program	District Taskforce Inspection	70 000	Health	All Facilities	Health
To Provide Adequate Stocks Of Drugs And Medical Supplies At District Level	Lobby For Funds For Procurement Of Drugs And Medical Supplies	Medicine And Therapeutics Program	Drug And Medical Supplies Procurement	800 000	Health And Local Authority	All Facilities	Health
To Provide Adequate Medical Equipment At	Lobby For Funds For Procurement Of	Medical Equipment And Maintaince	Medical Equipment Procurement	3 000 000	Health ,Local Authority And Ministry Of Finance	Nangweshi	Health

The Hospitals Reduce Referrals	Mini And	Medical Equipment						
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Agriculture and Industry

Main Objective: To increase Agricultural production and productivity by 50 percent in order to enhance food security, income generation and job creation among small scale farmers the next ten (10) years.							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	Cost	Proposed Source of Income	Location	Responsible Dept/ Agent
To increase agricultural production and productivity of 9000 small scale	Training of 9000 farmers in climate smart agricultural technologies and practices	Agricultural production and productivity	Climate smart agricultural technologies dissemination	80,000	RDC, collaborating partners	In All The Camps (Kabula, Sioma, Lyabangu, Kaanja, Mbume, Mbeta, Nangweshi, Silowana, Kalongola, Sitoti, Nalwashi, Mulele, Mutomen, Sinjembela, Katabanamebo, Sipangule, Lwandamas, Iala)	Agriculture, forestry

farmers by 50 percent							
Establishment of 170 farmer field schools		farmer field school establishment	80,000	RDC, collaborating partners	In All The Camps (Kabula, Sioma, Lyabangu, Kaanja, Mbume, Mbeta, Nangweshi, Silowana, Kalongola, Sitoti, Nalwashi, Mulele, Mutomen, Sinjembela, Katabanamebo, Sipangule, Lwandamas iala		Agriculture, forestry
Training of 9000 farmers in farm power and mechanization.		farm power and mechanization development	80,000	RDC, collaborating partners	In All The Camps (Kabula, Sioma, Lyabangu, Kaanja, Mbume, Mbeta, Nangweshi, Silowana, Kalongola, Sitoti, Nalwashi, Mulele, Mutomen, Sinjembela, Katabanamebo, Sipangule, Lwandamas iala		Agriculture
Training of 9000 farmers		food and nutrition	80,000	RDC, collaborating partners	In All The Camps (Kabula, Sioma, Lyabangu, Kaanja, Mbume, Mbeta, Nangweshi, Silowana, Kalongola, Sitoti, Nalwashi, Mulele, Mutomen, Sinjembela, Katabanamebo, Sipangule, Lwandamas iala		Agriculture

in food processing and preservation for increased household food security					partners		
establishment of 5 irrigation schemes		Irrigation development	7,363,621	RDC, collaborating partners		Kabula, Sioma, Kaanja, Sitoti, Kalongola	Agriculture, collaborating partners
Procurement of 5 motor bikes for camp		procurement of motor bikes	1,000,000	RDC, collaborating partners		Sinjembela, Katabanamebo, Sipangule, Luandamasiala, Silowana	Agriculture, collaborating

	extension officers							partners
	Procurement of mechanization equipment(ox drawn ripper, chaka hoe, tractor drawn ripper, tractor, knapsack sprayer s)		procurement of mechanized equipment	3,200,000	RDC, collaborating partners, CDF	In All The Camps (Kabula,Sioma,Lyabangu,Kaanja,Mbume,Mbeta,Nangweshi,Silowana,Kalongola,Sitoti,Nalwashi,Mulele,Mutomen,Sinjembela,Katabanamebo,Sipangule,Lwandamasiala		Agriculture, collaborating partners, Local authority
	Rehabilitation of 8		infrastructure development	1,200,000	RDC, CDF	Sioma,Kaanja,Nangweshi,Mutomena,Lyabangu,Mulele,Nalwashi,Kalonola		Agriculture ,local

	camp houses		ment-rehabilitation of camp houses					author ity
	Construction of 9 camp houses		infrastructure development-construction of camp houses	3,150,000	CDF	Kabula,Sitoti,Silowana,Sinjembela,Kaatabanamebo,Sipangule,Luandamasiala,Mbume,Mbeta		Agriculture, local authority
To promote the availability and access to agriculture	linking of the 9000 farmers to commercial banks	sustainable agricultural finance facility (SAFF)	farmers access to finance for procurement of agricultural inputs	1,000,000	Commercial banks	In All The Camps (Kabula,Sioma,Lyabangu,Kaanja,Mbume,Mbeta,Nangweshi,Silowana,Kalongola,Sitoti,Nalwashi,Mulele,Mutomen,Sinjembela,Katabanamebo,Sipangule,Lwandamasiala)		Agriculture

ltural financ e, credit facilit ies , marke ts and insura nce							
Linking of farmers to subsidiz ed inputs	Farme r input suppo rt progra m (FISP)	farmers access to agricult ural inputs	500,000	RDC	In All The Camps (Kabula,Sioma,Lyabangu,Kaanja,Mbume,Mbeta,Nangweshi,Silowana,Kalongola,S itoti,Nalwashi,Mulele,Mutomen,Sinjembela,Katabanamebo,Sipangule,Lwandamas iala		Agric ulture
training 9000 farmers in market access insuran	Marke t access and financ ial	Market access develop ment	80,000	RDC	In All The Camps (Kabula,Sioma,Lyabangu,Kaanja,Mbume,Mbeta,Nangweshi,Silowana,Kalongola,S itoti,Nalwashi,Mulele,Mutomen,Sinjembela,Katabanamebo,Sipangule,Lwandamas iala		Agric ulture

	ce and financia l linkage s	linkag es					
To prom ote farmi ng as a busin ess in order to increa se incom e amon g 9000 small scale	training s in entrepre neurshi p	Agrib usines s and marke t suppo rt	Entrepr neursh ip develop ment	80,0 00	RDC	In All The Camps (Kabula,Sioma,Lyabangu,Kaanja,Mbume,Mbeta,Nangweshi,Silowana,Kalongola,S itoti,Nalwashi,Mulele,Mutomen,Sinjembela,Katabanamebo,Sipangule,Lwandamas iala	Agric ulture

farmers							
To improve the efficiency of agricultural markets for inputs and outputs	collaborating partners, Lobby for funds for the completion of the bulking shed in Mutomena	Infrastructure development	Construction of bulking centres	30,000,000	Donor aid, CDF	Kaanja, Nalwashi, Mutomena	Agriculture, local authority, collaborating partners
	value addition to the products by lobbying of	procurement of processing equipment	procurement of processing equipment	10,000,000	Donor aid, CDF	Kaanja, Nalwashi, Mutomena	Agriculture, local authority, collaborating

funds for procure ment of processi ng equipm ents (dehalle r, hammer mill, peanut butter processi ng machin es ,electric oil expeller , cashew nut						g partne rs
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	processi ng equipm ent)						
	Collecti on, Analysi s & Dissemi nation of Agricul tural Marketi ng Informa tion	Agrib usines s and marke t suppo rt	collecti on, analysis and dissemi nating of agricult ural marketi ng informa tion	50,0 00	RDC	Sioma, Nangweshi	Agric ulture
To prom ote the visibil ity of the	Product ion of Agricul tural articles, TV and radio	Agric ultural infor matio n servic es	producti on of agricult ural articles, TV and radio	50,0 00	RDC	All The Camps	Agric ulture

agricultural activities of Sioma district.	news features ..		news features				
	Conducting of the agricultural shows		Agricultural and commercial shows	200,000	RDC, collaborating partners	Mutomena, Sioma, Mongu, Lusaka	Agriculture, Collaborating Partners, Local Authority, Other Govt Dept, Business Community

Water And Sanitation

Main Objective:59.3% of the population have access to adequate clean and safe water for drinking by 2034							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	Cost	Proposed Source of Income	Location	Responsible Dept/ Agent
To Improve community contribution for user fees	Lobby for funds	Rural Water Supply programme	Community Sensitization Awareness	1,057,500	GRZ/Donor Aid	All Wards	Department of water resources development/Council/Health/DEBS
To provide water schemes in 12 wards	Lobby for funds	Rural Water Supply programme	Construction of small water Schemes on growth points	48,020,000	GRZ/Donor Aid	All Wards	Department of water resources development/Council/Health/DEBS
To enhance rain water harveting in wards	Lobby for funds	Rural Water Supply programme	Construction of Rain Water harvesting infrastructures		GRZ/Donor Aid	All Wards	Department of water resources development/Council/Health/DEBS
To Improve community contribution for user fees	Lobby for funds	Rural Water Supply programme	Community Sensitization Awareness	1,057,500	GRZ/Donor Aid	All Wards	Department of water resources development/Council/Health/DEBS
Main Objective:79.7% of the population have access to access to sanitation facilities by 2034							

Specific Objective	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	Cost	Proposed Source of Income	Location	Responsible Dept/ Agent
To provide sanitation facilities in public places in 12 wards	Lobby for funding	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation programme	Construction of ablution blocks in public places	85,500,000	GRZ/Donor Aid	All Wards	Department of water resources development/Council/Health/DEBS
To provide a cemetery	Lobby for funds	Sanitation programme	Siting and mapping a cemetery	50,000	GRZ	Sioma	Council
To provide Sanitation facilities which meets adequacies Hand Washing Facility through CLTS	Lobby for funding	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation programme	Construction of sanitation facilities in Communities	1,057,500	GRZ/Donor Aid	All Wards	Department of water resources development/Council/Health/DEBS
To sensitize the communities in WASHE activities	Lobby for funding	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation programme	Sensitization /Awareness	1,057,500	GRZ/Donor Aid	All Wards	Department of water resources development/Council/Health/DEBS

Education and Skills Training

Main Objective: To reduce illiteracy levels from 47 to 60% in the District by 2034							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	Cost	Proposed Source of Income	Location	Responsible Dept/ Agent
To Increase knowledge among teachers for proper lesson delivery in	Lobby for funds to support literacy training	Youth and Adult literacy promotion	conduct teachers trainings	20,000.00	Education	10 zones (Sioma, Kaanja, Nangweshi, Matebele, Kalongola, Lyabangu, Namebo, Mutomena, Liwandamo And Sinjembela)	Education

75 school							
To promote community participation in literacy programs for realization of education importance in 75 communities	Lobby for funds for communities engagement to support literacy programs	Youth and Adult literacy promotion	conduct community sensitization	150,000.00	Educational	All the schools (75):Kabula, Sankandi, Kandiana, Sioma sec, Sioma, Nakabunze, Lukama, Kaanja, Mbeta, Libonda, Nangweshi sec,nangweshi,mashika,matebele,sitoti,kalongola,likondwama,silambelambe,katusi, namaongola, Kalenge, Liumbo, Lisheko, Nalwashi, Mbopuma, Naliyo, Namatoya, Mbume, Kalonga, sezimu, nzilu, mahongo,namebo,katete,nansefu,kashukwa,mansu,kan'unun'unu,mulele,zanino, mutomena,lwee,ng'ombe,philipmayor,sipangule,lishenjelo,lyabangu, chibale, namashaba, luyobe, luenga, lisabelo 2, mwanambao, lishaha, kashiana, Liwandamo, mufumbwe, lubawa, mapopo, lwanda, luhoto, namengo, nalunzu, mwanzi, Lipaneno, likulushitu, Sinjembela and dihehe	Educational and Community Development

To increase equitable access to quality education increase enrolment, reduce absenteeism, reduce GBV-cases 12 wards	lobby for establishment of board of directors from government and partners	Infrastructure Development	Establishment of boarding facilities	5,100,000	Cooperating partners /local Authority	Kalongola, Mulele and Mutomena secondary	Cooperating partners /local Authority
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lobby for the construction of classrooms from partners and government	Infrast ructur e develo pment	Rehabi litation of classro oms	29,25 0,000	Coopera ting partners /local Authorit y	All schools with permanent classrooms(39): Kabula, Sankandi, Sioma sec, Sioma, Nakabunze, Kaanja, Mbeta, Libonda, Nangweshi sec, Nangweshi, Mashika, Matebele, Sitoti, Kalongola, Likondwama, Kalenge, Liumbo, Nalwashi, Mbopuma, Naliyo, Mbume, nzilu,namebo,kan'unun'unu,mulele,mutomena,ng'ombe,sipangule,lishenjelo,lya bangu, chibale, mwanambao,liwandamo,lwanda,mwanzi,lipaneno,likulushitu,sinjemebela, and dihehe	Coopera ting partners /local Authorit y
lobby for the construction of classrooms from partners and government	Infrast ructur e develo pment	constr uction of classro oms	132,0 00,00 0	Coopera ting partners /local Authorit y	All schools without permanent classrooms(33):Kandiana, Lukama, silambelambe, Katusi, namaongola, Lisheko, Namatoya, Kalonga, sezimu, nzilu, mahongo,namebo,katete,nansefu,kashukwa,mansu,zanino,,lwee,philipmayor,lis henjelo,namashaba,luyobe, luenga, lisabelo 2, lishaha, kashiana, mufumbwe, lubawa, mapopo, luhoto, namengo, nalunzu L isabelo 1	Coopera ting partners /local Authorit y

To Improve Access to quality education through research for improved learner performance in 12 wards	lobby for the provision of Laboratories from partners and government	Infrast ructur e develo pment	constr uction of Labora tories	2,550,000	Coopera ting partners /local Authorit y	Kalongola, Mulele and Mutomena secondary	Coopera ting partners /local Authorit y
	lobby for the establi	Infrast ructur e	Constr uction of	4,250,000	Coopera ting partners	Sinjembela	Coopera ting partners

	shment of STEM school from government	Development	stem school		/local Authority		/local Authority
To empower 100 women and 100 youths with skills and crafts to better their livelihood in	Lobby for government for the establishment of skills training centre	Infrastructure Development	Construction of a skills training centre	4,250,000	Cooperating partners /local Authority	Sioma Ward	Cooperating partners /local Authority

12 wards							
Strengthen Linkages Between Potential Scholars And Scholarship Programs	Youth And Adult Literacy Promotion	Conduct Community Awareness		75,000	Education/Local Authority and Community Development	All The Schools (75):Kabula, Sankandi, Kandiana, Sioma Sec, Sioma, Nakabunze, Lukama, Kaanja, Mbeta, Libonda, Nangweshi Sec,Nangweshi,Mashika,Matebele,Sitoti,Kalongola,Likondwama,Silambelamb e,Katusi, Namaongola, Kalenge, Liumbo, Lisheko, Nalwashi, Mbopuma, Naliyo, Namatoya, Mbume, Kalonga, Sezimu, Nzilu, Mahongo,Namebo,Katete,Nansefu,Kashukwa,Mansu,Kan'unun'unu,Mulele,Zanino,Mutomena,Lwee,Ng'ombe,Philipmayor,Sipangule,Lishenjelo,Lyabangu, Chibale, Namashaba, Luyobe, Luenga, Lisabelo 2, Mwanambao, Lishaha, Kashiana, Liwandamo, Mufumbwe, Lubawa, Mapopo, Lwanda, Luhoto, Namengo, Nalunzu, Mwanzi, Lipaneno, Likulushitu, Sinjembela And Dihehe	Education/Local Authority and Community Development

Tourism and Industry

Main Objective: Enhance standard infrastructure in in the protected area and attain 80% patrol coverage by 2034							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	Cost	Proposed Source of Income	Location	Responsible Dept/ Agent
Reduce illegal settlement & off take of wildlife Products	Register presence of law enforcement officers the protected area all the time	increase on the mandays and provide adequate tools	Employ 250 officers and salaries	k260,000,000	Government / cooperating partners	Sioma Ngwezi National Park	Ministry of tourism
		Provide adequate tools	procurement of vehicles (4) off road land cruisers	k13,000,000	Government / cooperating partners	Sioma Ngwezi National Park	Ministry of tourism
Enhance Facilitation of standard infrastructure development in the protected area	Lobby for funds from central government and cooperating partners	enhance standard infrastructure in the protected area	construct 4 loop roads	k130,000,000	Government / cooperating partners	Sioma Ngwezi National Park	Ministry of tourism
			Construct three airstrips	k52,000,000	Government/cooperating partners	Sioma Ngwezi	Ministry of tourism

						National Park	
			Construct three campsites and picnic sites	k26,000,000	Cooperating partners		Department of National Parks & Wildlife
Promote Private Public Partnership management	To attract private investors in the tourism sector/industry	lobby for co-management of the protected area	Coordination of meetings	K130,000	Government		Department of National Parks & Wildlife

Forestry and Industry

Main Objective: 0.7% Of Reforestation in the Local Forests and Forest Protected Deforested Areas by 2034							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	Cost	Proposed Source of Income	Location	Responsible Dept/ Agent
To Promote Propagation Of Devil's Crawl	awareness and Sensitization on Devil's crawl Propagation	Establishment of Forest Farmer Producer Organizations (FFPOs)	Climate Change Adaptation in Forest and A agricultural Mosaic Landscape	K 145,000.00	GEF VII, GRZ	Kaanja, Nakabunze, Kabula2, Malombe, Lyabangu, Sinjembela,	Forestry Department, Agriculture Department And WWF(GEF II)

						Mbume, Mutomena, Sipangule, Chabukala, Lusu and Kalonga (12 Formed CFMGs)	
To promote Smart Agricultural Practices In Local Forests	Awareness and Sensitization on Sustainable Smart Agricultural Practices	Establishment of Farmer Field Schools	Climate Change Adaptation In Forest and Agricultural Mosaic Landscape	K 145,000.00	GEF VII, GRZ	Kaanja, Nakabunze, Kabula2, Malombe, Lyabangu, Sinjembela, Mbume, Mutomena, Sipangule, Chabukala, Lusu and Kalonga (12 Formed CFMGss)	Forestry Department, Agriculture Department And WWF(GEF II)

To Promote Legal Timber Harvesting	Awareness and Inspection Of Tree Felling Permits	Forest License Inspections and Forest Patrols	Climate Change Adaptation in Forests and Agricultural Mosaic Landscapes	K200,000.00	GRZ and GEF VII	Kaanja, Nakabunze, Kabula2, Malombe, Lyabangu, Sinjembela, Mbume, Mutomena, Sipangule, Chabukala, Lusu and Kalonga (12 Formed CFMGss)	Forestry Department and WWF(GEF VII)
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Livestock and Fisheries

Main Objective: Establishing 80 % of Essential Livestock Infrastructure by the year 2034							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	Cost	Proposed Source of Income	Location	Responsible Dept/ Agent
Completion and construction of	lobby for funds for completion	Infrastructure development	Completion of the tier 3	8000000	Ministry of finance and	kanja ward	Ministry of Finance and

80 % livestock infrastructure by the year 2034	of capital projects		livestock service center		Ministry of fisheries and livestock		Ministry of Fisheries and livestock
	lobby for funds for completion of capital projects	Infrastructure development	Construction of codon fence	10000000	Ministry of finance and Ministry of fisheries and livestock	all wards bordering Angola	Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Fisheries and livestock
	lobby for funds for completion of capital projects	Infrastructure development	Construction of 5 houses in 5 extension camps	2275000	Ministry of finance and Ministry of fisheries and livestock	Sioma, Mutomena, Mulele, Sinjembela wards	Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Fisheries and livestock
	Market the concept to private investors	Infrastructure development	Construction of fish hatchery	15000000	private investment	Sioma	Private investor, Local authority and Ministry of fisheries and livestock
	Market the concept to private investors	Infrastructure development	Construction of abattoir	35000000	private investment	Nangweshi	Private investor, Local authority and Ministry of fisheries and livestock

Transport and Telecommunication

Main Objective: Main Objective: To improve 268Km of Road infrastructure in the District by 2030							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	Cost	Proposed Source of Income	Location	Responsible Dept/ Agent
To improve road network in the district	Maintenance of existing gravel roads	Conduct meetings with Management to discuss on the improvement of feeder roads	Light grading and sport gravelling of 27Km feeder roads	330,000	STC	Nangweshi and Mbume	STC
	Upgrade feeder roads to gravel standard	Conduct meetings with RDA, Ministry of Works and Supply to discuss on the way forward in road infrastructure development	Facilitate the upgrading of 241Km feeder roads to gravel standard	120,500,000	STC,RDA,NRFA	All wards	STC, RDA and Ministry of works and supply
			Reconnaissance, Mapping and surveying	48,200	STC,RDA,NRFA	All wards	STC, Ministry of Lands, RDA and Ministry of

							works and supply
			Facilitate the construction of 5 Crossing points	1,500,000	STC,RDA, NRFA	Mbeta Ward	STC, Ministry of works and supply and RDA
			Modern bus station	500,000	CDF	Sioma	Council
Main Objective: To improve Mobile network and Internet							
To improve Internet and Mobile networks in the District	Engagement of private Mobile network providers		Installation of Mobile network towers		Mobile Network providers	All wards	STC and ZAMTEL

Social Protection

Main Objective: Increase Service Delivery By 2034							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	Cost	Proposed Source of Income	Location	Responsible Dept/ Agent

Increased service delivery to the wards	Lobby for treasury authority to gazzeted and establish centers	Staff establishment	Gazette of subcentres	1,000,000.00	GRZ	7 wards	Treasury, Community Development
Increase human resource for improved service delivery	Lobby for treasury authority	Staff establishment	Recruitment of field staff	750,000.00	GRZ	7 wards	Treasury and Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
Provision of accommodation to field staff	Lobby for construction of accommodation	Infrastructure development	Accommodation construction	3,150,000.00	GRZ	Sioma ward	Ministry of community development and social services, Local authority, Ministry of labour and social services
Establishment of Home of Safety for GBV/Human	Lobby for resources	Infrastructure development	Home of safety	2,000,000.00	GRZ/PRIVATE PARTNERS	7 wards	Ministry of finance, Procurement and Mcdss

trafficking and child abuse victims							
Provision of transport for officers	Lobby for resources	Mobilization of transport	Procurement of transport for field officers	595,000.00	GRZ	7 wards	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, Local authority and Department of infrastructure

Main Objective: Reduced Levels Of Crime By 2034							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	Cost	Proposed Source of Income	Location	Responsible Dept/ Agent
Establishment of infrastructure for law	Lobby for resources	Infrastructure development	Construction of Magistrate court	850,000.00	GRZ/PRIVATE PARTNERS	Sioma ward	Ministry of home affairs and National

enforcement agencies							security, Local authority, Ministry of Community Development and Department of infrastructure
	Lobby for resources	Infrastructure development	Construction of Local courts	4,585,000	GRZ/PRIVATE PARTNERS	Sinjembela, Liwandamo, Mutomena. Sikabenga, Mbume, Kalongola and Nalwashi	Treasury, Traditional leadership and Judiciary
		Infrastructure development	Construction of Police stations	5,000,000.00	GRZ		Treasury, Traditional leadership and Judiciary
		Lobby of resources and promotion of self-help initiative	Infrastructure development	Construction of Police posts	1,750,000.00		Local authority, Traditional leadership, Community development

							and Department of infrastructure
Increase of human resource for law enforcement agencies	Staff establishment	Staff recruitment	Staff recruitment	75,000.00	GRZ		Treasury and police force headquarters
	Staff establishment	Gazette of police posts	Gazetting of police station	10,000,000.00	GRZ		Treasury and police force headquarters
Increase coverage of service delivery	Lobby for resources	Transport	procurement of Motor vehicle	750,000.00	GRZ	KALONGOLA	Treasury and police force headquarters
Establish new coverage for law enforcement agent	Lobby for resources	Infrastructure development	Construction of houses for police officers and court marshals	9,000,000.00	GRZ	Sinjembra, Liwandamo, Mutomena, Skabenga, Mbume, Kalongola and Nalwashi	Ministry of home affairs and National security, Local authority, Ministry Of Finance and Department of infrastructure

Gender and HIV

Main Objective: To attain UNAIDS standards of ending AIDS by the year 2030							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	Cost	Proposed Source of Income	Location	Responsible Dept/ Agent
To create alternative livelihood for Women and Youths in the 12 wards in order to reduce vulnerability to HIV/AIDS	Lobby for funds from CDF	Women and Youths Empowerment	1. Cash Crops Cultivation 2. Women and Youth sensitization on CDF Empowerment Application Process	10,000,000.00	Constituency Development Fund	All wards	Local Authority/ Agriculture/Forestry
To Sensitize Communities to refrain from Cultural Practices which lead to teenage marriages	Lobby for funds from the Council	Community Sensitization	Cultural Sensitization	5,000,000.00	Local Authority	All zones	Local Authority/Community Development/ Social Welfare/ Education

Waste Management

Main Objective: To Attain 80% Improvement In Solid Waste Management System By 2034							
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programmes	Projects	Cost	Proposed Source of Income	Location	Responsible Dept/ Agent
To enhance public awareness in twelve (12)wards	1. Awareness campaigns 2. sensitizations	Integrated Solid Waste Management	1. Production and procurement of IEC materials 2. Awareness campaigns	14,388.00	Local Authority	All wards	Local Authority
To provide improved solid waste infrastructure in the District	1. Lobbying for funds 2. Foster public private partnerships 3. Increased budget allocation	Solid waste Infrastructure Development	Construction of a dumpsite	500,000.00	Local Authority	Sioma	Local Authority
To provide adequate solid waste equipment	1. Lobbying for funds 2. Foster public private partnerships	Integrated Solid Waste Management	1. Procure a skip truck 2. Procure skip bins 3. Procure a	1,500,000.00	Constituency Development Fund	All wards	Local Authority

	3. Increased Budget allocation		compactor 4. Procure wheeled street Bins 5. Procure safety equipment				
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LOCAL AUTHORITY'S FINANCIAL PLAN

Introduction

This financial plan presents an overview of the historical, current, and projected financial status of Sioma Town Council, providing a comprehensive analysis of its revenue collection trends and future fiscal outlook. The plan covers the council's locally generated revenue from 2019 to 2023, highlighting key factors influencing collection efficiency, such as economic challenges, land demand, and community engagement initiatives. It also outlines the council's strategies to enhance revenue streams, including land-related charges, property rates, business licenses, and income from youth and women's clubs through the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) program. The document concludes with a ten-year revenue projection for 2025 to 2034, aimed at ensuring the council's financial sustainability and supporting long-term development initiatives. This projection includes anticipated improvements in collection efficiency and efforts to diversify revenue sources, positioning Sioma Town Council for continued growth and fiscal stability.

Historical Financial Perspective- 2019

In 2019, Sioma Town Council showed steady growth in revenue collection, primarily from property rates, business licenses, and market fees. The revenue collection efficiency was average, driven by the town's expanding infrastructure and gradual increase in land allocation activities. However, land-related charges remained relatively low, indicating limited land transactions during this period. Overall, 2019 served as a baseline for future revenue collection strategies.

TABLE 1. Historical financial Perspective 2019

INCOME	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	VARIANCE	COLLECTION EFFICIENCY
LOCAL TAXES	10,000.00	4,145.00	5,855.00	41
FEES AND CHARGES	106,500.00	107,703.00	- 1,203.00	101
LICENSES	3,300.00	4,400.00	- 1,100.00	133
LEVIES	77,100.00	181,016.00	- 103,916.00	235
PERMITS	1,000.00	200.00	800.00	20
CHARGES	515,000.00	4,000.00	511,000.00	1
OTHER INCOME	26,000.00	3,060.00	22,940.00	12
TOTAL	738,900.00	304,524.00	434,376.00	41

Source: STC

Historical Financial Perspective- 2020

The financial year 2020 was marked by a sharp decline in revenue collection, particularly in land-related charges, which recorded 0% collection efficiency. This was largely due to a lack of demand for land in the area, possibly due to economic uncertainty and a slowdown in urban development projects. The council faced significant challenges in maintaining its revenue streams, as other sources like business licenses and property rates also saw slight declines. The COVID-19 pandemic could have contributed to reduced economic activity and demand for council services.

TABLE 2. Historical financial Perspective 2020

S/N	INCOME	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	VARIANCE	COLLECTION EFFICIENCY
1	LOCAL TAXES	10,000.00	12,352.00	- 2,352.00	124
2	FEES AND CHARGES	126,000.00	49,984.00	76,016.00	40
3	LICENSES	21,800.00	3,500.00	18,300.00	16
4	LEVIES	179,900.00	62,512.00	117,388.00	35
5	PERMITS	700.00	285.00	415.00	41
6	CHARGES	570,000.00	-	570,000.00	0
7	OTHER INCOME	31,892.00	48,187.00	- 16,295.00	151
	TOTAL	940,292.00	176,820.00	763,472.00	19

Source: STC

Historical Financial Perspective- 2021

The council's financial status improved somewhat in 2021, as land-related charges began to recover, albeit at a modest pace. The revenue collection efficiency increased slightly due to the council's efforts in improving tax collection from property rates and business licenses. However, the lingering effects of the previous year's challenges were still felt, and the council continued to face obstacles in fully realizing its revenue potential. Strategies were implemented to diversify revenue streams, but their full impact was not yet evident.

TABLE 3. Historical financial Perspective 2021

S/N	INCOME	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	VARIANCE	COLLECTION EFFICIENCY
1	LOCAL TAXES	15,000.00	10,342.50	4,657.50	69
2	FEES AND CHARGES	179,000.00	94,975.00	84,025.00	53
3	LICENSES	5,000.00	1,200.00	3,800.00	24
4	LEVIES	212,000.00	77,386.00	134,614.00	37
5	PERMITS	15,600.00	10,600.00	5,000.00	68
6	CHARGES	650,000.00	23,145.00	626,855.00	4
7	OTHER INCOME	37,932.00	26,625.40	11,306.60	70
	TOTAL	1,114,532.00	244,273.90	870,258.10	22

Source: STC

Historical Financial Perspective- 2022

In 2022, the council saw a significant rebound in its revenue collection, with an impressive 86% collection efficiency. This marked improvement was largely due to income from youth and women registering their clubs with the council to access Constituency Development Fund (CDF) grants and loans. The increase in land-related charges was also notable, thanks to a successful district marketing campaign at the Western Province Expo, which boosted land demand. These factors contributed to a strong financial recovery for the council, positioning it for future growth.

TABLE 4. Historical financial Perspective 2022

S/N	INCOME	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	VARIANCE	COLLECTION EFFICIENCY
1	LOCAL TAXES	12,500.00	10,582.50	1,917.50	85
2	FEES AND CHARGES	215,065.00	199,480.00	15,585.00	93
3	LICENSES	9,000.00	3,550.00	5,450.00	39
4	LEVIES	128,500.00	114,275.00	14,225.00	89
5	PERMITS	17,600.00	8,400.00	9,200.00	48
6	CHARGES	715,000.00	329,300.00	385,700.00	46
7	OTHER INCOME	118,767.00	378,487.48	- 259,720.48	319
	TOTAL	1,216,432.00	1,044,074.98	172,357.02	86

Source: STC

Historical Financial Perspective- 2023

The year 2023 continued the upward trend of revenue growth, with consistent income from land-related activities and increased registration of businesses and community clubs. The council's efforts in enhancing its revenue collection systems began to bear fruit, leading to a more diversified revenue base. Collection from property rates, market fees, and other income sources remained strong, further solidifying the council's financial stability. Overall, the council's financial outlook was positive, setting the stage for long-term fiscal planning.

TABLE 5: Historical financial Perspective 2023

S/N	INCOME	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	VARIANCE	COLLECTION EFFICIENCY
1	LOCAL TAXES	17,500.00	16,132.50	1,367.50	92
2	FEES AND CHARGES	206,565.00	157,150.00	49,415.00	76
3	LICENSES	6,000.00	5,250.00	750.00	88
4	LEVIES	121,500.00	153,659.00	- 32,159.00	126
5	PERMITS	8,950.00	4,500.00	4,450.00	50
6	CHARGES	885,000.00	53,350.00	831,650.00	6
7	OTHER INCOME	78,050.00	44,694.60	33,355.40	57
	TOTAL	1,323,565.00	434,736.10	888,828.90	33

Source: STC

REVENUE PROJECTION FOR THE NEXT 10 YEAR

Looking forward, Sioma Town Council projects steady growth in revenue collection from 2025 through 2034. The ten-year financial plan aims to enhance locally generated revenue by focusing on key areas such as land sales, property rates, business licenses, and tourism-related activities. The council also plans to leverage its participation in regional events, such as expos, to attract investment and increase land-related income. Additionally, continued support for youth and women's economic empowerment through CDF grants and loans is expected to maintain the council's revenue growth. The projection anticipates gradual but consistent increases in collection efficiency, with targets set for 90% by 2030.

This financial plan serves as a roadmap to ensure the council’s financial sustainability and its ability to fund key development projects over the next decade

TABLE 6. Revenue Projection for the Next 10 Year

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
1 LOCAL TAXES	18,500	19,980	20,380	25,474.50	29,296	29,882	30,479	31,089	31,711	32,345
2 FEES AND CH/	683,420	697,088	704,059	739,262	776,225	815,037	831,337	872,904	916,549	962,377
3 LICENSES	6,000	6,120	6,242	6,367	6,495	6,624	6,757	6,892	7,030	7,171
4 LEVIES	100,975	102,995	105,054	107,155	109,299	111,485	113,714	115,989	118,308	120,674
5 PERMITS	7,950	8,109	8,271	8,437	8,605	8,777	8,953	9,132	9,315	9,501
6 CHARGES	300,000	315,000	330,750	347,288	364,652	382,884	402,029	422,130	443,237	465,398
TOTAL	1,116,845	1,149,292	1,174,757	1,233,984	1,294,571	1,354,689	1,393,269	1,458,136	1,526,150	1,597,466

Source: STC

5.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Including Key Performance Indicators

Health and Nutrition

Main Objective :		70% Staffing levels in all the health facilities in Sioma by 2034						Indicator : percentage of staffing levels at the health facility	Information Source	Frequency
Specific Objective	Strategies	Program me	Targ et Yr 1	Targ et Yr 2	Targ et Yr 3	Targ et Yr4	Targ et Yr 5			
To Provide Adequate Staffing Levels In All The Health Facilities In The District	Lobby For More Staff	Human Resource Management Program	1	1	1	1	1	Frequency Of Health Staff Recruitment Exercise	Health	Annually
To Provide More Health Facilities In The District	Lobby For More Funding For Health Facilities	Infrastructure Development Program	1	1	1	1	1	Number Of Health Staff Deployed To Newly Constructed	Health	Bi Annually

								Health Facilities		
To Provide More Accommodation At All Health Facilities	Lobby For More Funding For More Housing Units In All Health Facilities	Infrastructure Development Program	1	1	1	1	1	Number Of Health Staff Deployed To Newly Constructed Housing Units In Health Facilities	Health	Bi Annually
To Provide First Level Services And Reduce Referrals	Lobby For Funding For Construction Of A District Hospital	Infrastructure Development Program					30%	% Completion Of The District Hospital	Health	Bi Annually
To Provide Adequate Staffing Levels In All The Health Facilities In The District	Lobby For More Staff	Human Resource Management Program	1	1	1	1	1	Frequency Of Health Staff Recruitment Exercise	Health	Annually

Health and Nutrition

Main Objective :		90% Availability of All Essential Drugs And Medical Supplies in All Health Facilities in Sioma District By 2034						Indicator : percentage of staffing levels at the health facility	Information Source	Frequency
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Target Yr 1	Target Yr 2	Target Yr 3	Target Yr 4	Target Yr 5			
To Provide Logistic Management Training In All Health Facilities	Lobby For Funds For Logistic Management Training	Medicine And Therapeutics Program	1	1	1	1	1	Number Of Staff Trained In Logistic Management	Health	Bi Annually
To Reduce Theft In All Health Facilities	Activate The District Taskforce	Medicine And Therapeutics Program	2	2	2	2	2	Number Of Health Facilities And Local Pharmacies Inspected	Health	Bi Annually
To Provide Adequate Stocks Of Drugs And Medical	Lobby For Funds For Procurement Of Drugs And	Medicine And Therapeutics Program	4	4	4	4	4	Number Of Procurements Undertaken	Health	Quarterly

Supplies At District Level	Medical Supplies									
To Provide Adequate Medical Equipment At The Mini Hospitals And Reduce Referrals	Lobby For Funds For Procurement Of Medical Equipment	Medical Equipment And Maintenance	1	1	1	1	1	Number Of Procurements Undertaken	Health	Bi Annually
To Provide Logistic Management Training In All Health Facilities	Lobby For Funds For Logistic Management Training	Medicine And Therapeutics Program	1	1	1	1	1	Number Of Staff Trained In Logistic Management	Health	Bi Annually

Agriculture And Industry

Main Objective :	To Increase Agricultural Production And Productivity By 50 Percent In Order To Enhance Food Security, Income Generation And Job Creation Among Small Scale Farmers The Next Ten (10) Years	Indicator : percentage of staffing levels at the health facility	Information Source	Frequency

Specific Objective	Strategies	Program me	Targ et Yr 1	Targ et Yr 2	Targ et Yr 3	Targ et Yr4	Targ et Yr 5			
To increase agricultural production and productivity of 9000 small scale farmers by 50 percent	Training of 9000 farmers in climate smart agricultural technologies and practices	Agricultural production and productivity	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	number of farmers trained in climate smart agricultural practices	Agriculture, forestry	quarterly
	Establishment of 170 farmer field schools		34	34	34	34	34	Number of farmer field schools established	Agriculture, forestry	quarterly
	Training of 9000 farmers in farm power and mechanization.		5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	Number of farmers trained in farm power and mechanization.	Agriculture	quarterly
	Training of 9000 farmers in food processing		5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	Number of farmers trained in food preservation	Agriculture	quarterly

	and preservation for increased household food security							n, storage and processing		
	establishment of 5 irrigation schemes		1	1	1		1	Number of irrigation scheme established	Agriculture, collaborating partners	monthly
	Procurement of 5 motor bikes for camp extension officers		1	1	1	1	1	Number of motorbikes CEOs procured	Agriculture, collaborating partners	quarterly
	Procurement of mechanization equipment(ox drawn ripper, chaka hoe, tractor drawn ripper, tractor, knapsack sprayers)		34	34	34	34	34	Number of mechanization equipment procured	Agriculture, collaborating partners, Local authority	quarterly

	Rehabilitation of 8 camp houses		1	2	2	2	1	Number of camp houses rehabilitated	Agriculture, local authority	monthly
	Construction of 9 camp houses		2	2	2	2	1	Number of camp houses constructed	Agriculture, local authority	monthly
To promote the availability and accessibility to agricultural finance, credit facilities, markets and insurance	linking of the 9000 farmers to commercial banks	sustainable agricultural financial facility (SAFF)	500	1500	2500	3500	4500	number of farmers linked to commercial banks	Agriculture	quarterly
	Linking of farmers to subsidized inputs	Farmer input support program (FISP)	200	1500	2500	3500	4500	Number of farmers benefiting from FISP	Agriculture	quarterly
	training 9000 farmers in	Market access and	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	Number of farmers trained in	Agriculture	quarterly

	market access insurance and financial linkages	financial linkages						market access, insurance and financial linkages		
To promote farming as a business in order to increase income among 9000 small scale farmers	trainings in entrepreneurship	Agribusiness and market support	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	Number of farmers trained in entrepreneurship	Agriculture	quarterly
To improve the efficiency of agricultural markets for inputs and outputs	collaborating partners, Lobby for funds for the completion of the bulking shed in Mutomena	Infrastructure development	1		1	1		Number of bulking centers constructed	Agriculture, local authority, collaborating partners	monthly
	lobbying of funds from	value addition	2		2	2		number of processing	Agriculture,	quarterly

	CDF and collaborating partners for Procurement of processing equipment (dehaller, hammer mill, peanut butter processing machines, electric oil expeller cashew nut processing equipment)							equipment procured	collaborating partners, local authority	
	Collection, Analysis & Dissemination of Agricultural Marketing Information	Agribusiness and market support	52	52	52	52	52	Agricultural Marketing Information, collected, analyzed and disseminated	Agriculture	weekly
To promote the visibility of the agriculture	Production of Agricultural articles, TV and radio	Agricultural information services	50	100	150	200	300	Number of Agricultural articles, TV and radio news	Agriculture	monthly

ral activities of Sioma district.	news features..								features produced.		
	Conducting of the agricultural shows		4	4	4	4	4	4	Number of agricultural shows conducted	Agriculture, collaborating partners, local authority, other govt dept, business community	quarterly

Water and Sanitation

Main Objective :		59.3 % of the population have access to adequate clean and safe drinking water supply by 2034					Indicator : percentage of staffing levels at the health facility		Information Source	Frequency
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Target Yr 1	Target Yr 2	Target Yr 3	Target Yr4	Target Yr 5			

To Improve community contribution for user fees	Lobby for funds	Rural Water Supply programme	12	12	12	12	12	Number of communities contributing user fees	MWDS/ LA	QUARTERLY
To provide water schemes in water 12 wards	Lobby for funds	Rural Water Supply programme	12	12	12	12	12	Number of small Water schemes Constructed in 12 wards	MWDS/ LA	QUARTERLY
To enhance rain water harvesting in wards	Lobby for funds	Rural Water Supply programme						Number of rain water harvesting infrastructure constructed in 12 wards	MWDS/ LA	QUARTERLY

Water and Sanitation

Main Objective :	79.7 % of the population have access to sanitation facilities by 2034	Indicator : percentage of staffing levels at the health facility	Information Source	Frequency
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Specific Objective	Strategies	Program me	Targ et Yr 1	Targ et Yr 2	Targ et Yr 3	Targ et Yr4	Targ et Yr 5			
To provide sanitation facilities in public places in 12 wards	Lobby for funds	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation programme	2	11	11	11	11	Number of sanitation facilities constructed in public places	MWDS	Quarterly
To provide Sanitation facilities which meets adequacy i.e. Hand Washing Facilities, Lid on hole smooth cleanable floor (CLTS)	Lobby for funds	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation programme	25	40	50	60	60	Number of sanitation facilities constructed in public places	MWDS	Quarterly
To sensitize the communities in	Lobby for funds	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	25	40	50	60	60	Number of communities sensitized	MWDS	Quarterly

WASHE activities		n program me									
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Education and Skills Training

Main Objective :		To reduce illiteracy levels from 47% to 60% in the District by 2034					Indicator : percentage of staffing levels at the health facility	Information Source	Frequency		
Specific Objective	Strategies	Program me	Targ et Yr 1	Targ et Yr 2	Targ et Yr 3	Targ et Yr4	Targ et Yr 5				
To Increase knowledge on literacy among teachers for proper lesson delivery in 75 school	Lobby for funds to support literacy trainings	Youth and Adult literacy promotion		5	5	0	0	0	number of teachers trained	Education	Once in two years
To promote community participation in literacy programs	Lobby for funds for communities engagement	Youth and Adult literacy promotion		15	15	15	15	2	Number of communities sensitized	Education	Annually

for realization of education importance in 75 communities.	to support literacy programs									
To monitor teaching and learning for quality lesson delivery in 75 schools.	lobby for funds from government to support monitoring	Youth and Adult literacy promotion	75	75	75	75	75	Number of institutions/ teachers monitored	Education	Quarterly
To Increase access for improved housing for staff in 12 wards	promote school and community partnership to rehabilitate staff houses	Infrastructure development	18	17	17	17	17	number of staff houses rehabilitated	Education	Per Term
	lobby for construction of staff houses from partners and government	Infrastructure development	48	48	48	48	48	number of staff houses constructed	Education	Annually

To Increase access FOR improved hygiene 12 wards	lobby construction of Ablution blocks from partners and government	Infrastructu re developme nt	2	2	2	2	2	number of Ablution blocks constructed	Educatio n	Annuall y
To Promoting learning through independent reading for improved literacy levels in 12 wards.	lobby from partners and government for provision of libraries	Infrastructu re developme nt	2	2	2	2	2	number of Libraries constructed	Educatio n	Annuall y
To increase equitable access to quality education increase enrolment, reduce absenteeism, reduce GBV-cases 12 wards	lobby for establishment of boarding facilities from government and partners	Infrastructu re Developme nt	1		1		1	Number of Boarding Facilities Established	Educatio n	Annuall y
	lobby for the construction of classrooms	Infrastructu re developme nt	39	39	39	39	39	number of classrooms Rehabilitat ed	Educatio n	Annuall y

from partners and government									
lobby for the construction of classrooms from partners and government	Infrastructure development	33	33	33	33	33	number of classrooms constructed	Education	Annually
lobby for connection of more schools to the national grid from partners and government	Infrastructure development	16	13	13	13	13	number of schools connected	Education	Annually
lobby for establishment of modern play parks from partners, community and government	Infrastructure Development	2	2	2	2	2	Number of play parks established	Education	Annually

	Engage schools to repair existing desks	Infrastructure development	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	number of desks maintained	Education	Termly
	lobby for procurement of desks from partners and government	Infrastructure development	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	number of desks procured	Education	Annually
	lobby for procurement of teaching and learning materials from partners and government	Infrastructure development	14	14	14	14	14	Number of teaching and learning material procured	Education	Annually
To Improve Access to quality education through research for improved learner performance in 12 wards	lobby for the provision of Laboratories from partners and government	Infrastructure development	1	1	1			number of Laboratories constructed	Education	Annually
	lobby for the establishment of STEM	Infrastructure Development	1					% of completions of STEM constructed	Education	Once

	school from government									
To empower 100 women and 100 youths with skills and crafts to better their livelihood in 12 wards	Lobby for from government for the establishment of skills training centre	Infrastructure Development	1	0	0	0	0	% of completions of Skills Training centre constructed	Education	Once
	Strengthen linkages between potential scholars and scholarship programs	Youth and Adult literacy promotion	1	1	1	1	1	number of community awareness conducted	Education	Annually
To Improve Human resource for increased learner performance	lobby for recruitment of teacher from government	Human resource Management	1	1	1	1	1	Number teachers Recruited	Education	Annually

Main Objective :		Enhance Standard Infrastructure In The Protected Area And Attain 80% Patrol Coverage By 2034						Indicator : percentage of staffing levels at the health facility	Information Source	Frequency	
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Target Yr 1	Target Yr 2	Target Yr 3	Target Yr4	Target Yr 5				
Reduce illegal settlement and off take of wildlife products	Register the presence of law enforcement officer in the protected area all the time	Increase man days	Attain the planned man days in a month						No illegal activities	DNPW	Monthly

		Provide adequate tools	Required tools procured				No illegal activities	DNPW	Monthly
		Provide acceptable emoluments	Acceptable salaries paid				Dedication to work	DNPW	Monthly
Facilitate enhancement of standard infrastructure in the Protected area	lobby for funds from the central government and cooperating partners	Develop standard infrastructure in the protected					Increased number of tourist arrivals	DNPW	Quarterly
Promote Private Public Partnership	To attract private investors in the tourism	lobby for co-management of the protect			Review of MoUs		Availability of resources	Ministry of Tourism	Every After Four Years

Manag ement.	sector/i ndustry	ed area								
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Forestry and Industry

Main Objective :		0.7% Of Reforestation in the Local Forests and Forest Protected Deforested Areas by 2034					Indicator : percentage of staffing levels at the health facility		Informati on Source		Freque ncy
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programm e	Targ et Yr 1	Targ et Yr 2	Targ et Yr 3	Targ et Yr4	Targ et Yr 5				
To Promote Propagati on Of Devil's Crawl in local Forests	awareness and Sensitizat ion on Devil's crawl Propagati on	Establish ment of Forest Farmer Producer Organizati ons (FFPOs)	12	12	12	12	12	Number Of Forest Farmer Producer Organizati ons Propagatin g Devil's Crawl	Forestry Departm ent	Monthl y	
To promote Smart Agricultu ral Practices	Awarenes s and Sensitizat ion on Sustainab le Smart	Establish ment of Farmer Field Schools	18	18	18	18	18	Number Of Farmers Practicing Smart	Agricultu ral Departm ent	Monthl y	

In Local Forests	Agricultural Practices								Agriculture		
To Promote Legal Timber Harvesting	Inspection Of Tree Felling Permits	Forest License Inspection and Forest Patrols	48	48	48	48	48	48	Quantity Of Timber Legally Harvested	Forestry Department and WWF (GEF VII)	Weekly
To Promote Timber Platform Market											
To Promote Afforestation Programmes	Awareness and Sensitization on Afforestation	Establishment of Forest Farmer Producer Organizations (FFPOs)	12	12	12	12	12	12	Number Of Forest Farmer Producer Organizations Practicing Afforestation Programmes	Forestry Department, Agriculture Department and WWF (GEF VII)	Monthly
To stop illegal Settlements and Agricultural Fields in the	Sensitization On National Forest Reserves	Forestry Reserve Boundary Clearing	4	4	4	4	4	4	Number of Illegal Settlers Removed	Forestry Department	Monthly

Forest Reserves										
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Fisheries and Livestock

Main Objective :		Establishing 80 % of essential livestock infrastructure by the year 2034						Indicator : percentage of staffing levels at the health facility	Information Source	Frequency
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Target Yr 1	Target Yr 2	Target Yr 3	Target Yr4	Target Yr 5			
Completion and construction of 80 % livestock infrastructure by the year 2034	lobby for funds for completion of capital projects	Completion of the tier 3 livestock service center	25%	25%	25%	25%		Percentage of completion	Ministry of Fisheries and livestock & local authority	Quarterly
	lobby for funds for completion of capital projects	Construction of codon fence	50%	50%				Percentage of completion	Ministry of Fisheries and livestock & local authority	Quarterly
	lobby for funds for	Construction of 5	1	2	3	4	5	Number of houses	Ministry of	Quarterly

	completi on of capital projects	houses in 5 extension camps						construct ed	Fisheries and livestock & local authority	
	Market the concept to private investors	Constructi on of fish hatchery	25%	25%	50%			Percenta ge of completi on	Ministry of Fisheries and livestock & local authority	Quarterl y
	Market the concept to private investors	Constructi on of abattoir	25%	25%	25%	25%		Percenta ge of completi on	Ministry of Fisheries and livestock & local authority	Quarterl y

Main Objective: To improve 268Km of road infrastructure in the district by 2030

Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Target - Year 1	Target - Year 2	Target - Year 3	Target - Year 4	Target - Year 5	Indicator:	Information source	Frequency
To improve road network in the district	Maintenance of existing gravel roads	Light grading and sport gravelling of 27Km feeder roads	6Km	6Km	6Km	6Km	3Km	Distance of feeder roads graded and spot graveled	Local Authority	Annually
	Upgrade feeder roads to gravel standard	Facilitate the upgrading of 241Km feeder roads to gravel standard	48.2Km	48.2Km	48.2Km	48.2Km	48.2Km	Distance of feeder roads upgraded	Ministry of works and supply, Road Development Agency and Local Authority	Annually

Social Protection

Main Objective :	Increase Service Delivery By 2034	Indicator : percentage of	Information Source	Frequency
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		Reconnaissance, Mapping and surveying	48.2K m	48.2K m	48.2K m	48.2K m	48.2K m	Distance of roads surveyed	Ministry of Lands, Ministry of works and supply, Road Development Agency and Local Authority	Annually
		Construction of 5 Crossing points	1 Crossing point	1 Crossing point	1 Crossing point	1 Crossing point	1 Crossing point	No. of crossing points constructed	Local Authority	Annually
Main Objective: To improve Mobile network and Internet										
To improve Internet and Mobile networks in the District	Engagement of private Mobile providers							No. of Mobile network towers installed	Private Network providers, STC and Zamtel	Once
								staffing levels at		

								the health facility		
Specific Objective	Strategies	Program me	Targ et Yr 1	Targ et Yr 2	Targ et Yr 3	Targ et Yr4	Targ et Yr 5			
Increased service delivery to the wards	Lobby for treasury authority to gazette and establish centers	Human Resource mgt	1					Frequenc y Of Staff Establish ment	MCDSS	Annual ly
Increase human resource for improved service delivery	Lobby for treasury authority	Human Resource mgt	2	2	2	1	0	Frequenc y Of Recruitm ent	MCDSS	Annual ly
Provision of accommodation to field staff	Lobby for constructio n of accommod ation	Infrastruc ture developm ent	2		2	2	1	No. Houses Construct ed	MCDSS	Quarter ly
Establishm ent of Home of Safety for GBV/Hum an trafficking and child	Lobby for resources	Infrastruc ture developm ent	1	0	0	0	0	1 Home Of Safety Construct ed	MCDSS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Quarter ly

abuse victims										
Provision of transport for officers	Lobby for resources	Mobilization of transport	2	2	2	1	0	No. Of Motorbikes	MCDSS	Annually

Social Protection

Main Objective :		Reduced Levels of Crime By 2034						Indicator :	Information Source	Frequency
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Target Yr 1	Target Yr 2	Target Yr 3	Target Yr 4	Target Yr 5			
Establishment of infrastructure for law enforcement agencies	Lobby for resources	Infrastructure development	8	4	4	4	4	No. of constructed houses	Ministry of Justice and Ministry of home affairs and internal security	QUARTERLY
	Lobby for resources	Infrastructure development	2	3	1	1	0	No. of constructed local courts	Ministry of Justice	Quarterly

	Lobby for resources	Infrastructure development	0	1	0	0	0	Magistrate court constructed	Ministry of justice and Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	Quarterly
	Lobby of resources and promotion of self-help initiative	Infrastructure development	2	2	2	1	0	No. of constructed Police Post	Ministry of Home affairs and Internal Security and Government	Quarterly
Increase of human resource for law enforcement agencies	Lobby for resources	Human Resource mgt	8	8	8	8	8	Frequency of recruitment	Ministry of Home affairs and Internal Security and Ministry of justice	Annually
	Lobby for resources	Human Resource mgt	2	3	1	1	0	No. of gazzeted police post	Ministry of Home affairs and Internal Security	Annually

Increase coverage of service delivery	Lobby for resources	Acquisition of Motor vehicle	0	1	0	0	0	Vehicle procured	Ministry of Home affairs and Internal Security and Ministry of Finance and National Planning	Annually
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Gender And HIV

Main Objective :		To attain UNAIDS standards of ending AIDS by the year 2030					Indicator : percentage of staffing levels at the health facility		Information Source	Frequency
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Target Yr 1	Target Yr 2	Target Yr 3	Target Yr4	Target Yr 5			

To create alternative livelihood for Women and Youths in the 12 wards in order to reduce vulnerability to HIV/AIDS	Lobby for funds from CDF	Women and Youths Empowerment	200	200	200	200	200	Number of Women and Youths Empowered in cultivation of cash crops	Local Authority	Quarterly
To Sensitize Communities to refrain from Cultural Practices which lead to teenage marriages	Lobby for funds from Local Authority	Community Sensitization	48	48	48	48	48	Number of Zones with positive cultural practices	Local Authority	Quarterly
To mainstream HIV/AIDS, Gender and Human Rights in CDF Capital Projects	Lobby for funds from CDF	HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming	12	12	12	12	12	Number of people reached with HIV/AIDS sensitization	Local Authority	Quarterly

Main Objective :		To Attain 80% Improvement In Solid Waste Management System By 2034						Indicator :	Information Source	Frequency
Specific Objective	Strategies	Programme	Target Yr 1	Target Yr 2	Target Yr 3	Target Yr4	Target Yr 5	percentage of staffing levels at the health facility		
To enhance public awareness in twelve (12)wards	1. Awareness campaigns 2. sensitizations	Integrated Solid Waste Management	Biannual	Biannual	Biannual	Biannual	Biannual	Number of wards sensitized	Council	Biannual
To provide improved solid waste infrastructure in the District	1. Lobbying for funds 2. Foster public private partnerships 3. Increased	Solid waste Infrastructure Development	1	0	0	0	0	Dumpsite constructed	Council	Once

	budget allocation									
To provide adequate solid waste equipment	1. Lobbying for funds 2. Foster public private partnerships 3. Increased Budget allocation	Integrate d Solid Waste Management	4	4	4	4	4	Number of solid waste equipment	Local Authority	Quarterly

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) serves as a comprehensive framework designed to guide the sustainable growth and development of our community. Through extensive research, stakeholder engagement, and strategic analysis, the IDP has outlined a clear vision and actionable strategies to address the multifaceted needs and aspirations of our population.

The primary goal of the IDP is to create a balanced and inclusive approach to development, ensuring that economic growth, social equity, and environmental sustainability are all given due consideration. By focusing on key areas such as infrastructure development, social services, economic opportunities, and environmental management, the IDP aims to create a resilient and thriving community.

As we move forward, the success of the Integrated Development Plan will depend on our collective commitment to its principles and objectives. Continuous monitoring, evaluation, and adaptation will be essential to address emerging challenges and seize new opportunities. By working together, we can transform our vision into reality, creating a vibrant, equitable, and sustainable future for all members of our community.

The Integrated Development Plan is not merely a document but a living blueprint for progress. Its implementation will require dedication, innovation, and collaboration, but with these efforts, we can achieve the transformative change envisioned for our community.

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