



Republic Of Zambia

**NAMWALA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
PLAN
2006-2010**

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Foreword

The preparation of this document followed a wide consultative process of various stakeholders in the district such as government departments, cooperating partners, the private sector, civil society, faith based organisations, traditional leaders and senior citizens were consulted. Above all, the plan was fully debated and approved by full Council meeting.

Namwala District Development Plan catalogues the constraints, strengths, weaknesses and opportunities obtaining in the District. All Government departments and parastatals have been analysed by grouping them in sectors as far as their Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats are concerned. The District is endowed with abundant natural resources such as water, fish, wild life and vast plains for grazing of livestock. The district has weaknesses such as inadequate transport, poor road network most of which is impassable in the rain season and inadequate communication systems.

I therefore would like to appeal to all district stakeholders to play their part in ensuring the success of this document by establishing and strengthening the needed structures, capacities and alliances for our common goal of ensuring that Poverty is reduced.

Lastly, I wish to urge the government to provide the necessary support, financially and materially if the goal is to be achieved. I would also like to urge the cooperating partners to come to our aid as the task ahead of us is quite enormous.

Mrs. Eunice Zulu Nawa
District Commissioner

Acknowledgement

Special tribute goes to the Ministry of Finance and National Planning for the financial and technical support given towards the preparation and finalisation of this plan.

Special thanks also go to all Heads of Government Departments who submitted data on their respective institutions without which the compilation of this vital document would have been difficult to realize.

Finally, but not the least, special commendation go to all members of the District Development Coordinating Committee for their tireless efforts without which this plan would not have been completed.

Preface

Namwala is a rural district located on the low lying plains. The local people are mainly cattle rancher. Crops are also grown at subsistence level in the district. The preparation of this document had input from a number of stakeholders in the district and I wish to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to all the heads of Government departments, non governmental organizations and parastatals for their effort in drawing up this plan. I also wish to thank officers from the Ministry of Finance and National Planning who provided the much needed guidance in the entire planning process.

For a very long time, the people of Namwala district have lagged behind in terms of development, even when the district is endowed with abundant natural resources. It is against this background that the district drew the plan so that it could contribute towards poverty reduction, wealth and employment creation, and ultimately economic development. I am hopeful that this will be achieved as long as stakeholders remain committed as they were when drawing up the plan.

The Plan was prepared after a number of consultative meetings among members of the District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) as well as the Council. The essence of consultative meetings was to establish a consensus on the way forward in fighting poverty, creating wealth and ultimately develop the district socially and economically. For a very long time, was not possible to create opportunities for communities to enable them create wealth and reduce poverty. This plan, therefore, seeks to take development to the people by ensuring that an enabling environment is created for the private sector to create wealth.

In all the consultative meetings, stakeholders felt it was important that the plan focused on the Agricultural sector. Exploitation of resources in this sector will trigger the much needed development in the district and also contribute towards employment creation.

The district expects most of the funding to come from central government. Non Governmental Organisations working in the district and those that are yet to come will also make a contribution in helping the district attain the set objectives.

I am very hopeful that Namwala district will overcome poverty and create wealth for its people and restore dignity and honour at community level. The vision is to have a Namwala district shall be “a haven of abundance for Zambia by 2030” The district identified several areas as critical to the development of the district. These are listed below in order of priority:

1. Road and transport: poor road network and communication infrastructure;
2. Trade and industry: No processing industry;
3. Agriculture: low income from agriculture products;
4. Water and sanitation: inadequate safe drinking water;
5. ZNBC Television: No signal;
6. Education: inadequate classroom blocks and teachers;
7. Justice: Delayed as there is no resident magistrate;
8. Health: inadequate access to health facilities;
9. Local Authority: inadequate financial resources to provide services;
10. HIV/AIDS prevalence; and
11. Gender issues.

Abbreviations

ANC	Ant-natal Clinic
ADRA	Adventist Relief Agency
CEPRON	Cattle Enterprise Promotions Network
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CLUSA	Credit League of United State of America
DC	District Commissioner
DDCC	District Development Co-ordination Committee
DWA	Namwala District Women's Association
D-washe	District Water Sanitation Health Education
EG	Example Given
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ERM	Environmental Rehabilitation and Management
ESCO	Engineering Services Co-operation,
FBE	Forestry Based Micro Enterprises
FAN	Fisheries Association of Namwala
FAWEZA	Forum for Women Educationist in Zambia
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FTC	Farmers Training Centre
FSP	Fertilizer Support Programme
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
GTZ	Germany Technical Cooperation
PPAZ	Planned Parent hood Association of Zambia
PDCC	Provincial Development Co-ordination Committee
PPM	Programme for Prevention of Malnutrition
SWSCO	Southern Water and Sewerage Company
NFA	Namwala Farmers Association
ZAMTEL	Zambia Telecommunication Limited
ZAMPOST	Zambia Postal Services Limited
ZANACO	Zambia National Commercial Bank
ZAWA	Zambia Wild Life Authority
ZESCO	Zambia Electricity Supply Co-operation Limited
ZAWA	Zambia Wild Life

Executive Summary

This document came as the result of the re-introduction of planning by Government through the bottom up approach. It combines the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and planning introduced by the Ministry of Finance and national Planning at district levels to guide the district development process in Zambia.

The document covers objectives, programmes and strategies of all sectors (Economic and Infrastructure, Social, Administrative, Law and Order Sectors). It also contains the budget, which is spread over a period of five years.

- **Vision**

“A haven of abundance for Zambia by 2030”

- **Mission Statement**

“To effectively provide high quality and equitable public services to ensure sustainable human development by 2030”

- **Strategic Focus**

“Infrastructure development across sectors in order to lower the cost of investment in the district”

The focus of the District development Plan will be on wealth creation as this offers a sustainable strategy for poverty reduction. Specific attention will be given to the improvement of road, transport network, health, education, agriculture and the prevention of HIV/AIDS. In addition, cross cutting issues such as gender, environment and governance are also covered in this document.

- **The Cost of the Plan**

The preparation of the district plan was done under an assumption of unconstrained financial resource. For this reason there are no direct links in the financial outlays in the DDPs to the current MTEF and FNDP financing chapter The Harmonization of the costings in the DDPs with the FNDP will be done through the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

The decentralization of resources to the district levels has been identified as one of the major strategies for the successful implementation of the FNDP and ultimately bring about wealth creation and poverty reduction. Thus, in line with the Decentralisation Policy, resources will be devolved to the Local authorities to improve the implementation of programmes.

Estimated Cost of the Plan

The total cost of the district plan is K 528,217 billion

1.1 Introduction**1.1.1 Geography****a. Location and Size**

Namwala is situated in the southern province of Zambia. It shares boundaries with 4 districts, i.e. Monze (South East), Choma (South), Kalomo (South) and Itezhi-tezhi (North West) (see map below). It is located 170 km North West of Choma District and 158km from Monze. About a quarter of its traditional land is covered by the plain that stretches from a point beyond Kafue Road Bridge in Kafue District to Itezhi-Itezhi dam. It covers an estimated total area of about 10,000 square Kilometers and lies between latitudes 15 and 17 degrees south of the equator and longitude 25 and 27 degrees east.

General Physical Characteristics of District**a) Ecological**

The district is divided into three ecological zones. These are:

- The Kafue basin covering the Southern bank with heavy alluvial clay soils. The annual range of rainfall is 800-1000 mm;
- Semi-arid zone covering Ngabo, Kaluweza, Luubwe and Baambwe. The soils are generally light brown to grey silt or sand loam (covering the Central part of the District) and, the annual range of rainfall is 600-1000mm; and
- The plateau zone covering Mbeza, Nakamboma, Muchila and Chitongo areas. The soils are generally rich red clay/red brown loams. The annual range of rainfall is 800-1100mm.

The district is covered by alluvial derivative soil varying in texture and colour from dark coloured topsoil to sandy loamy soils. The district is characterized by a dry and hot weather from September to October, warm to hot and rainy weather from November to April Cool to Cold and windy weather from May to August.

Topography

Most of the land is flat but slightly slants towards the Kafue River basin. The altitude of the district is between 1,100 and 1,300 m above sea level.

Vegetation

There are three types of vegetation, namely; closed forests, open forest or woodland and grassland. A closed forest is a two strayed forest with a closed canopy where as an open forest has an open canopy. Grassland is land which is naturally without trees and is found in places with a permanently high water table.

Hydrology

The main river is the Kafue and has a braided channel of the Kafue called Namwala River. The later comes out of the Kafue and joins it again. These are the main sources of water for drinking for both humans and animals. The other uses of the two rivers are for gardening and as a source of fish. The rivers and plains give the district great potential for irrigation on a large scale. Other rivers worth mentioning are Chitongo and Mbeza, which are seasonal.

1.1.2 Demography

Population Distribution

According to the 2002 census of population and housing, the population of the district is about 83,000 and is concentrated in major settlement areas of Namwala such as Namwala town, Kabulamwanda, Muchila, Maala, Mbeza, Chitongo and others. The annual growth rate of the population is estimated at 4%.

Population Distribution By Gender

Population Distribution by ward

Ward No	Ward Name	Males	Females	Total	House holds
1	Baambwe	1411	1463	2874	525
2	Chitongo	2049	2127	4176	553
3	Kabulamwanda	2236	2348	4584	629
4	Kaluweza Ngabo	2725	2774	5499	927
5	Kantengwa	2402	2216	4618	806
6	Maala	2616	2760	5376	824
7	Mbeza	1377	1381	2758	427
8	Moobola	6096	6578	12674	1797
9	Nakamboma	9281	9843	19124	2569
10	Namakube	4518	4796	9314	1220
11	Namwala Central	2736	2796	5532	977
12	Ndema	3039	3242	6281	821
	Total	40486	42324	82810	12075

The percentage of male is 49 and that of female is 51.

1.1.3 Land and Land Use

The two main form of land tenure are trust land and traditional. Most of the trust land is reserved forest area. There are two resettlement schemes in the district, Ngabo and Muchila. The administrative part of the district though found at the very end of the district (North Eastern corner) is characterized by commerce with small scale and emergent farms in peril-urban areas. There are a few farmers with title deeds. Most people are just beginning to know the importance of title deeds.

A relatively big portion of the district is covered by the plains and is used for grazing. The remaining part of the district is covered by traditional land covering four Chiefdoms namely Mukobela, Mungaila, Nalubamba and Muchila. The main activities in these areas are basically mixed farming. Cattle rearing are the most important economic activity followed by crop production.

The gazetted forest area, which is Ila national forest, is 44880 ha. The two plantations are Chinyemu and Ngabo. The plantations are poorly managed due to inadequate financial resources.

1.1.4 Governance

The District has many political parties and some are represented in the full council. The district has 1 parliamentary constituency, which is divided into 12 wards namely Namwala Central, Kaluweza/Ngabo, Baambwe, Maala, Kantengwa, Kabulamwanda, Chitongo, Nakamboma, Mbeza, Ndema, Namakube and Moobola. An elected ward councilor represents each ward. The head of the full council is the Council Chairman.

Traditionally the District has 4 Chiefs namely, His Royal Highness Chief Nalubamba, His Royal Highness Chief Mukobela, His Royal Highness Chief Mungaila and His Royal Highness Chief Muchila.

General District Administration

The district is headed by the District Commissioner (D.C.) and is assisted by the District administrative officer who co-ordinates developmental activities in the district. Administratively, all Departmental heads report to the D.C. and technically to their Provincial Heads.

Namwala District has 19 existing Government departments, 7 parastatals organizations and 9 (DWA) non governmental organizations, namely:

Formal Employment

No	Department	Male	Female
1	DCs	03	03
2	Agriculture	36	09
3	Police	20	01
4	National Registration	02	0
5	Prisons	13	03
6	Social welfare	01	0
7	Community Development	02	03
8	Buildings Department	05	01
9	ESCO	03	0
10	ZAM POST	02	0
11	Roads Department	02	01
12	ZANACO	09	02
13	ZAM TEL	07	0
14	ZAWA	01	0
15	Local Court	04	02
16	Magistrate	04	03
17	Health	53	61
18	Namwala High School	10	37
19	OPP(SD)	07	01
20	Education	09	03
21	Central Statistics	01	0
22	Southern Water	10	01
23	ZIS	0	0
24	ZESCO	10	0
25	Council	29	10
26	Water Affairs	03	01
27.	Forest	04	0
	Total	250	142

Government Departments;

Government departments represented in the district are Office of the President (District Administration), Health, Education, Fisheries, Agriculture, Forestry, Water Affairs, Veterinary, Community Development, Social Welfare, National Registration, Buildings, Roads Police, Prisons, Judiciary, Central statistics, Marketing and Co-operatives.

Parastatal Organizations

The following are state companies represented in Namwala district: Zambia Electricity Supply Co-operation Limited (ZESCO), Zambia National Commercial Bank (ZANACO), Zambia Postal Services Limited (ZAMPOST), Zambia Telecommunication Limited (ZAMTEL), Engineering Services Co-operation, Southern Water and Sewerage Company (SWSC), ESCO and Zambia Wild Life Authority (ZAWA)

Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Non Governmental Organisation present in the district include Planned Parent hood Association of Zambia (PPAZ), Namwala District Women's Association (DWA), Red Cross Society, District Water Sanitation Health Education (D-washe), Forum for Women Educationists (FAWEZA), Namwala Farmer Association (NFA), and Fishermen's Association of Namwala (FAN), Water-Aid Zambia (WAZ).

All the above organizations are co-ordinated through an integrated institution called the District Development Co-ordination Committee (DDCC) which is chaired by the District Administrator. The District council, through the council secretary, is the secretariat. The committee reports its proceeding to the Provincial Development Co-ordinating Committee (PDCC) which in turn reports to a higher organ at the National level.

Chapter 2 District Strategic Focus

2.1 Vision

“A haven of abundance for Zambia by 2030”

2.2 Mission Statement

“To effectively provide high quality and equitable public services to ensure sustainable human development by 2030”

2.3 Strategic Focus

“Infrastructure development across sectors in order to lower the cost of investment in the district”

The focus of the District development Plan will be on wealth creation as this offers a sustainable strategy for poverty reduction. Specific attention will be given to the improvement of road, transport network, health, education, agriculture and the prevention of HIV/AIDS. In addition, cross cutting issues such as gender, environment and governance are also covered in this document.

3.1. Agriculture

Agriculture is the main stay of the district economy. Agriculture is dominated by cattle ranching although production is also carried out at peasant level.

3.1.1 Objectives

In order to promote agriculture in the district, the following objectives will be pursued:

- To provide efficient and effective crop extension and technical services, especially through participatory approaches, assist farmers increase agricultural production and productivity and diversify crop production and utilisation;
- To ensure that quality seed of the various crops is made available to the farmers in an efficient and convenient manner to ensure increased agricultural production;
- To put in place a well regulated and profitable irrigation sector that is attractive to the private sector;
- To promote improved and sustainable productivity of farms and agricultural lands;
- To provide sustainable fisheries management;
- To make available data for fish production estimates, fisheries and their fishing craft and gears;
- To enhance the qualitative and quantitative contribution of the forestry department towards the nations socio-economic development in a sustainable manner;
- To put in place an effective Forest management system and operating structures in the communities;
- To promote sustainable participatory Forest management and use of the forest such that all stakeholders take active and sustained interest towards effective conservation production, management and utilisation of the forest assets;
- To produce and supply water to 8% of urban population to meet demand and quality standards;
- To put in place appropriate environmentally friendly sanitation services that meet customer needs;
- To put in place a commercial and marketing strategies that increase customer satisfaction and enhance revenue;
- To tar 10 km of Namwala Baanga road (D180);
- To tar Neiko-Bweengwa road;
- To maintain 500 km of feeder roads in Namwala;
- To promote diversification of cooperative activities in animal production, marketing, processing and animal drought power;
- To increase the number of primary cooperatives societies from 54 to 100;
- To ensure that 100 cooperative societies are affiliated to district cooperative union;
- To reduce the prevalence of major diseases in 70% of the cattle population;
- To construct 2 dams and 3 livestock trading centres; and
- To provide artificial insemination services to 20% of cattle farmers.

3.1.2 Strategies

- The following strategies will be used in the sector during the plan implementation period:
- Empowerment of camp staff with basic transports (bicycles and motorcycles) so that the officers reach all farmers within 15km radius;
- Rehabilitation of houses for camp staff in order to motivate staff in camps and blocks;
- Construction of staff houses in camps where they are lacking;
- Opening up roads and construction of Bridges in farm block area;
- Creation of databases for each agricultural component for easy monitoring;
- Promoting irrigation development;
- Strengthening information collection and dissemination;
- Development and promotion of appropriate technology; and
- Diversification of agricultural production and utilisation;

3.1.3 Programmes

1. Malaria
2. Water and Sanitation inclusive St. Pauls' hospital
3. Child Health
4. Integrated Reproductive Health
5. Tuberculosis prevention and control
6. Epidemic preparedness
7. General administration
8. HIV/AIDS
9. Mental Health
10. Rehabilitation and construction (health facilities inclusive St. Paul's hospital.)

Programme Cost Summary Table K'000,000

Programmes	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Programme 1: Malaria	164,757	10,377	1,784	1,784	1,784
Programme 2: Water and Sanitation inclusive St. Pauls hospital	372	150	313	200	293
Programme 3: Child Health	227	185	236	236	236
Programme 4: Integrated Reproductive Health	65	146	173	173	173
5. Tuberculosis prevention and control	126	105	96	96	96
Programme 6: Epidemic preparedness	9	11	8	8	8
Programme 7: General administration	392	538	356	356	356
Programme 8: HIV/AIDS	131	89	100	100	100
Programme 9: Mental Health	64	58	68	68	68
Programme 10: Rehabilitation and construction (health facilities inclusive St. Paul's hospital.)	500	563	505	475	499
Total	166,643	12,222	3,639	3,496	3,613
Five year Total					189,613

3.2 Tourism

- **Vision**

“An attractive tourist destination in Zambia by 2030”

- **Mission Statement**

“To effectively realize the tourism potential of the district to full heights through exploitation of local and indigenous knowledge and taking advantage of its diverse cultural heritage”

3.2.1 Objectives

The following are the objectives in the Tourism sector:

- To develop infrastructure in tourism areas;
- To promote investment in the sector;
- To encourage community participation in wildlife conservation;
- To develop capacity building and human resource in the tourism sector; and
- To improve the quality of life and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS for PLWHA.

3.2.2 Strategies

The following strategies will be used in the sector during the plan implementation period:

- Improve tourist access roads;
- Facilitate new investment opportunities in tourism through mobilization and provision on financial resources paying attention to small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) in tourism;
- Ensure promotion of indigenous and local entrepreneurs’ participation in the tourism industry;
- Ensure sustainable tourism development; and
- Facilitate diversification of tourism products while ensuring preservation and promotion of rich cultural heritage.

3.2.2 Programmes

1. Tourism Development
2. HIV/Aids Awareness
3. Monitoring &
4. Evaluation

Programme Cost Summary Table K' 000,000

S/no	PROGRAMMES	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	TOURISM DEVELOPMENT	3,000	500	500	1,500	0	0
2	HIV/AIDS AWARENESS	60	60	60	60	60	60
3	MONITORING & EVALUATION	85	65	65	65	65	65
Sector Totals		3,145	625	625	1,625	125	125

4.1 Health

It is essential that the people of Namwala have access to health services if the district is to develop. It is for this reason that the district regards the provision of health services one of the priority areas.

- **Vision**

“Ensure that health services are a right to each and every person in the district as well as to reach out to all corners of the district through a decentralized system”

- **Mission Statement**

“To provide, quality, efficient and cost effective health services to as close to the family as is possible”

4.1.1 Objectives

In order to realise the sectoral vision, the district will pursue the following objectives during the plan implementation period:

- To construct 25 health posts in Namwala District;
- To reduce malaria incidence rate from 426/1000 for all age groups to 218/1000;
- To Construct 130 staff houses in health centre;
- To reduce HIV/AIDs prevalence rate 2/1000 to 0.5/1000;
- To increase the number of VCT centres from 2 to 18;
- To train and retain 60 midwives in the Namwala District;
- To ensure Women’s participation by 50% in all health programmes;
- To recruit an adequate number of qualified staff;
- To train 50 CHWs and 60 TBAs;
- To reduce malaria case fatality rate from 29/1000 to 13/1000;
- To reduce MMR from 729/100 000 to 160/100000;
- To reduce infant mortality rate from 105/1000 to 27/1000;
- To increase immunization on coverage from 86% to 95%;
- To reduce case fatality rate due to TB from 130/1000 to 70/1000;
- To reduce TB incidence from 5/1000 to 1/1000;
- To increase immunization coverage from 86% to 95%;
- To reduce HIV/AIDS incidence from 2.3/1000 to 1/1000; and
- To increase the population with access to safe water from 77% to 90%.

4.1.2 Strategies

The following strategies will be used in the sector during the plan implementation period:

- To maintain a sustainable referral system across the district;
- To improve staffing levels at all health centres;
- To ensure drugs and supplies are available in all health centres at all times;

- To work in collaboration with other partners in improving the health service delivery;
- To build capacity and maintain high performance levels;
- To encourage communities in cost sharing for health services; and
- To promote community participation in all health activities and infrastructure development.

4.1.3 Programmes

1. Malaria Prevention And Control
2. Child Health
3. Water And Sanitation
4. Tuberculosis Prevention & Control
5. HIV/Aids
6. Integrated Reproductive Health
7. Mental Health
8. General Administration
9. Health Infrastructure Development
10. Epidemics Preparedness
11. Monitoring And Evaluation

Programme Cost Summary Table K'000,000

S/no	PROGRAMMES	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	MALARIA PREVENTION AND CONTROL	937.1	1,140.9	1,359.6	1,551.3	1,693
2	CHILD HEALTH	383.4	410	427.5	453	480.8
3	WATER AND SANITATION	84	106.2	128.4	150.7	173
4	TUBERCLOSIS PREVENTION & CONTROL	41	51.1	61.7	72.3	82.8
5	HIV/AIDS	105.4	124.6	143.6	163.2	182.7
6	INTEGRATED REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	439.4	172.6	570.6	239	572
7	MENTAL HEALTH	9.2	11.5	13.8	16.1	18.4
8	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	2,034	2,333	2,528	2,909	3,148
9	HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	4,050	4,070	4,090	1,260	920
10	EPIDERMIC PREPAREDNESS	275	30	30	30	30
11	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	85	65	65	65	65
Sector Totals		10,449.5	10,521.9	11,426.2	8,918.6	9,375.7

4.2 Education

The education infrastructure includes classrooms, teachers' houses and sanitation facilities at schools. The general situation in Namwala District is the inadequacy and the poor condition of the school infrastructure. This has negatively affected the provision of education services to the intended targets. Shortage of classrooms in the district is being compensated by the community schools being constructed by community members, but the standard of these schools is still very low. These schools are built with temporary materials and in some cases grass thatched.

There is a critical shortage of school furniture in the district. Most of the pupils in school have no desks. The staffing level at most schools is inadequate. This is also contributed by the uneven distribution of teachers in schools. While most rural schools are understaffed some urban schools have more teachers than they require. Generally, the district has a shortage of qualified teachers.

- **Vision**

“To raise the literacy levels from 65% to 85 by 2030”

- **Mission Statement**

“To provide quality education to the people of Namwala so that they contribute to wealth creation and poverty reduction”

4.2.1 Objectives

The following objectives will be pursued:

- To provide a framework for developing policies and decision making and planning for provision of education;
- To expand the quantity and improve the quality of school buildings to meet the current and future demands of education;
- To coordinate implementation of gender and equity and school health and nutrition;
- To provide well qualified and committed staff;
- To ensure adherence to learning and teaching standard and procedure for high delivery of education;
- To provide a curricular relevant and responsive to individual and district needs and value system;
- To provide learning opportunities to out of school population through open and distance learning;
- To establish an administrative and professional capacity at all levels to ensure equitable and efficient delivery of education services;
- To establish and operate a well coordinated financial management system that ensures efficient resource mobilisation, equitable allocation and accountability; and
- To establish an accountable and decentralised procurement and distribution system.

4.2.2 Strategies

The following strategies will be used in the sector during the plan implementation period:

- To partner with communities in education infrastructure development; and

- To encourage the private sector to partner with government in providing quality education.

4.2.3 Programmes

The following programmes will be implemented:

1. Provide bursary support to orphans and vulnerable children;
2. Provide free basic education requisites;
3. Provide School grants;
4. Infrastructure i.e. Classrooms, staff houses and VIP latrines;
5. Procurement of Desks for schools;
6. Rehabilitation of Classrooms;
7. Rehabilitation of teacher's houses;
8. Electrification of schools along the power line;
9. Monitoring infrastructure projects;
10. Procurement of text books;
11. Support agricultural production units in schools;
12. Procure and distribute HIV/AIDS campaign materials;
13. Support a school feeding programme for Vulnerable Children;
14. Teacher Education;
15. Standards and Evaluation;
16. Curriculum and Assessment;
17. Distance Education;
18. Human resource and administration; and
19. Financial management and audit.

Programme Cost Summary Table K'000,000

Programmes	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Programme 1: policy and Planning:	302	302	302	268	268
Programme 2: Infrastructure:	3,352	3,352	4,568	4,959	4,676
Programme 3: Special Issues	2,226	2,226	2,205	2,215	2,195
Programme 4: Teacher Education:	61,713	153	117	117	117
Programme 5: standards and Evaluation:	204	192	160	160	160
Programme 6: Curriculum and Assessment:	36	860	860	860	860
Programme 7: Distance Education:	26	83	74	55	64
Programme 8: Human Resource and Administration:	118	118	118	118	118
Programme 9: Financial Management and Audit:	92	92	92	92	92
Programme 10: Procurement	75	75	75	75	75
Total	68,144	7,453	8,571	8,919	8,625
Five year Total					101,712

4.3 Community Development And Social Welfare

4.3.1 Objectives

The district will pursue the following objectives during the plan implementation period:

- To mobilize communities to improve their quality of life through undertaking self help programmes,
- To facilitate service delivery at community level through creation and/ or strengthening of community based organizations (CBOs) and other community structures;
- To create a favourable socio-economic environment for sustainable development of the communities by promoting local community action.

4.3.2 Strategies

The following strategies will be used in the sector during the plan implementation period:

- Promoting community participation through a coordinated and cooperative approach in self help activities to achieve positive results,
- Facilitating the establishment of a revolving fund for the improvement of shelter and other self-help projects as well as encouraging the formation of housing cooperative,
- Providing incentives to NGOs that assist communities in construction of improvement houses and other amenities.
- Sensitising communities on the need to pay back loans,
- Ensuring equity in the provision of community development services,
- Establishing Community Resources Centres in all sub centres.

4.4 Non-Formal Education and Skills Training

4.4.1 Objectives

The district will pursue the following objectives during the plan implementation period:

- To reduce illiteracy among youths and adults, with special focus on girls and women, through improved delivery of literacy services;
- To provide suitable facilities for residential and non residential non formal education and skills training activities.

4.4.2 Strategies

The following strategies will be used in the sector during the plan implementation period:

- Increasing and expanding access to quality literacy programmes;
- Recruiting and training instructors including those for the visually impaired;
- Developing relevant instructional materials;

- Enhancing functional literacy by providing appropriate skills to literacy participants;
- Linking functional literacy graduates to micro credit institutions,
- Establishing a Data Bank for improved flow of information;
- Disseminating information on non formal education and skills through print and Electronic Media;
- Establishing District Literacy Advisory Committees;
- Providing instructional materials to local organizations and NGOs involved in the literacy programmes;
- Providing skills to women and men in communities for income generating activities;
- Rehabilitating and refurbishing Provincial community Development Training Centres.

4.4.3 Programmes

1. General administration and Transport
2. Strengthening ACWACs and CWACs in the fight against HIV/AIDS
3. Public Welfare Assistance Scheme
4. Creating awareness among community based structures on the importance of gender
5. Non formal education and skill straining
6. Food Security Pack
7. Small Scale Development
8. Development of public work (self help programmes SHP)
9. Infrastructure development
10. Cultural activities
11. Gender and Development
12. Human rights and governance
13. Environment

Programme Cost Summary Table K'000,000

Programmes	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Programme 1: General administration	62	32	32	32	32
Programme 2: Strengthening ACWACs and CWACs in the fight against HIV/AIDS	119	57	22	22	22
Programme 3: Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	192	192	192	192	192
Programme 4: Creating awareness among community based structures on the importance of gender	14	94	14	29	14
Programme 5: General administration	229	139	59	51	51
Programme 6: Non formal education and skill straining	488	488	488	488	488
Programme 7: Food Security Pack	68	684	684	684	684
Programme 8: Small Scale Development	83	83	83	83	83
Programme 9: Development of public work (self help programmes SHP)	136	136	136	136	136
Programme 10: Infrastructure development	550	90	90	60	30
Programme 11: Transport	164	69	69	39	39
Programme 12: Cultural activities	95	55	35	40	40
Programme 13: Gender and Development	130	130	130	130	130
Programme 14: HIV/AIDS	27	27	27	27	27

Programmes	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Programme 15: Environment	25	25	25	25	25
Programme15: Human rights and governance	12	12	12	12	12
Total	2,394	2,313	2,098	2,050	2,005
Five year Total					10,860

Chapter 5 Administration Sector

5.1 District Administration

The role of District Administration in the development process of Namwala is to provide leadership as well as creating an enabling environment for investment. This will be done by raising the profile of the district to all stakeholders including Government and cooperating Partners. The district administration will also be in the forefront in soliciting for financial resources for use in public investment.

5.1.1 Objectives

In order to realise the district vision, the following objectives will be pursued by the District administration:

- To effectively coordinate the development programmes in order to facilitate harmonization in their implementation;
- To interpret government policies accurately in order to create public awareness;
- To ensure timely and effective arrangement of VIP visits and district ceremonies in order to fulfil scheduled commitments;
- To monitor government programmes in order to ensure effective implementation;
- To ensure effective utilisation of human and financial resources in order to enhance the operations of the institution;
- To effectively provide community police and prison services in order to maintain law and order; and
- To develop and implement monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

5.1.2 Strategies

The following strategies will be used in order to attain the set objectives:

- Develop and implement calendar of DDCC and sub-committee meetings;
- Develop and maintain calendar of meetings of the district institutions (government, NGOs etc); and
- Develop capacity building programmes.

5.2 District Council

The local authority's role in the district is to provide socio-economic infrastructure in order to lower the cost of investment. This role is critical in the development process of the district if it is to attract investors to Namwala.

5.2.1 Objectives

- To rehabilitate, maintain and construct physical infrastructure and amenities in order to facilitate socio-economic development of the district:

- To provide adequate sanitation and safe drinking water to rural communities to improve public health;
- To provide quality basic education to eligible children in order to improve literacy levels in the district;
- To increase access to basic health services in order to improve the health status of the community;
- To deliver quality extension and technical services in agriculture order to increase production and improve household food security;
- To formulate by-laws for maintenance of good governance and revenue collection in the district;
- To facilitate land alienation and allocation in order to promote socio-economic development;
- To ensure effectively planning and implementation of development projects and programme in order to improve the socio-economic development status of districts;
- To efficiently and effectively of human and other resources in order to improve the efficiency of councils in service delivery;
- To effectively provide quality community and social development services in order to enhance the well being of the community;
- To effectively manage the environment and conservation of natural resources in order to protect heritage and ensure their sustainability;
- To effectively provide community police and prisons services in order to maintain law and order; and
- To effectively provide disaster management preparedness services in the District in order to mitigate the effect of disaster on human and livestock.

5.2.3 Strategies

In order to achieve the set objectives, the following strategies will used:

- Develop and implement a physical infrastructure, maintenance, rehabilitation, and construction programme in the District;
- Develop and maintain an inventory of physical infrastructure;
- Develop and implement a programme of drilling boreholes and digging of protected wells and sanitation facilities;
- Develop and maintain an inventory of water points and sanitation facilities in the District;
- Develop and implement a programme of enforcement of standards;
- Develop and implement consultative mechanisms with stakeholders on basic education;
- Develop and implement a programme on rehabilitation and construction of schools;
- Develop and implement a programme on rehabilitation, maintenance and construction of health facilities;
- Develop and implement public health programmes;
- Develop and implement a programme on formulation of by-laws;
- Establish, develop and implement district substructures of improved community participation;
- Develop and implement a clinical care programme;
- Develop and implement fish and livestock development programme;
- Develop and implement crop development programme;

- Develop and implement a marketing and cooperative developing programme;
- Develop and implement a programme on rehabilitation, maintenance and construction of agriculture facilities;
- Develop and implement a programme for land demarcation and allocation ;and
- Develop and implement programmes on disaster preventive, mitigation and coping mechanism.

Programme Cost Summary Table K'000,000

Programmes	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Programme 1: General Administration	210	210	210	210	210
Programme 2: Infrastructure Development	27,290	24,660	3,810	3,310	2,160
PROGRAMME 3: physical development and Control	1,082	1,576	1,076	1,072	1,072
Programme 4 Rehabilitation of Feeder and Township Roads 105Km (Grading & re-gravelling)	19,020	21,010	15,305	17,004	7,603
Programme 5: Environmental mitigation	46	46	46	46	46
Programme 6: HIV/AIDS Impact mitigation	60	60	60	60	60
Programme 7: Promotion of human rights and governance	120	120	120	120	120
Programme 8: Information Management	100	170	70	70	70
Total	47,928	47,852	20,697	21,892	11,341
Five year Total					149,710
Programme1: General Administration	130	130	130	130	130
Programme 2: Planning and estimating					
Total	130	130	130	130	130
Five year Total					650

6.1 Judiciary

The district is experiencing a serious shortage of courtrooms. This has adversely affected the administration of justice. In order to administer justice fairly to the residents, additional courtrooms will be constructed at local court level.

- **Vision**

“An equitable and efficient justice system in the district by 2030”

- **Mission Statement**

“To guarantee freedom, security and freedom for all”

6.1.1 Objectives

In order to realise the vision, the following objectives shall be pursued:

- To increase the number of Court rooms in the district thereby enhancing the administration of justice; and
- To improve the quality of life and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS for PLWHA.

6.1.2 Programmes

1. Judiciary Infrastructure Development
2. Human Resource Development
3. HIV/Aids Mitigation

Programme Cost Summary Table K' 000,000

S/no	PROGRAMMES	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	JUDICIARY INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	300	300	300	300	300
2	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	30	30	30	30	30
3	HIV/AIDS MITIGATION	60	60	60	60	60
Sector Total		390	390	390	390	390

6.2 Zambia Prisons

The prison service department has the responsibility of guarding prisoners in prison.

- **Vision**

“An effective, efficient and humane custodial and correctional services in the district by 2030”

6.2.1 Objectives

The following are the objectives of the Prison service in the district:

- To take care of prisoners and contribute to rehabilitating them so that they are better citizens before being reintegrated into society; and
- To improve the quality of life and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS for PLWHA.

6.2.2 Programmes

Prison Agriculture Development

1. Prison Agriculture Development
2. Prison Literacy Classes
3. Prison HIV/Aids Programme

Programme Cost Summary Table K' 000,000

S/no	PROGRAMMES	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	PRISON AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT	899	1,194	679	679	679
2	PRISON AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT	1,428	1,235	580	980	480
3	PRISON LITERACY CLASSES	21	21	21	21	21
4	PRISON HIV/AIDS PROGRAMME	80	102	80	85	60
Sector Totals		2,428	2,552	1,360	1,765	1,240

6.3 Zambia Police

Police Service has the responsibility of providing security in the district. This service is very necessary if the district has to develop both socially and economically. All residents of the district need security and therefore the situation of having inadequate police officers in the district due to poor accommodation should be reversed. The district will therefore during the plan period focus on rehabilitating houses for police officers while at the same time putting up new police posts in areas that are currently

not manned by the police. Radio communication system will also be installed at all police posts to make it easy for police officers to communicate while on duty.

- **Vision**

“A secure and crime free district by 2030”

- **Mission Statement**

“To promote the principle of peaceful coexistence, cooperation, non interference internal affairs of individuals and the district”

6.3.1 Objectives

The following are the objectives of the Zambia Police in the district:

- To reduce crime levels and increase compliance with the law among residents;
- To reduce crime levels and increase compliance with the law among residents;
- To increase the number of police posts by six by the end of the plan period;
- To improve communication amongst police posts in the district; and
- To improve the quality of life and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS for PLWHA.

6.3.2 Strategies

The following will be the strategies:

- To partner with communities in fighting crime in the district; and
- To corroborate with other security agencies to ensure the security of the district.

6.3.3 Programmes

1. Road Traffic and Safety
2. Police Infrastructure Development
3. Management and Coordination
4. Work Place HIV/Aids Programme

Programme Cost Summary Table K'000,000

S/no	PROGRAMMES	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	ROAD TRAFFIC AND SAFETY	330	330	330	330	330
2	POLICE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	1,690	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
3	MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION	400	15	15	15	15
4	WORK PLACE HIV/AIDS PROGRAMME	60	60	60	60	60
Sector Total		2,480	1,505	1,505	1,505	1,505

6.4 National Registration

The National Registration department is charged with the responsibility of issuing national registration cards to citizens once they attain the age of 16. Namwala district is so vast that in most cases, people fail to register because they are unable to travel to the district centre for registration. This is not very health as it affects democracy in the sense that very few people in turn will register as voters so that they are able to participate in the election of their leaders. To this effect, the department will embark on mobile registration exercise to ensure that all people eligible to obtain national registration cards are registered.

- **Vision**

“The vision is to contribute to the democratic process in the country by ensuring that all eligible voters who do not have national registration cards are all registered”

- **Mission Statement**

The mission is that all youths who attain the age of 16 are registered on an annual basis.

6.4.1 Objectives

The following are the objectives:

- To register all youths at the age of 16 years and above; and
- To improve the quality of life and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS for PLWHA.

6.4.2 Strategy

- The strategy of the sector is to carry out intensive mobile registration exercises.

6.4.3 Programmes

1. National Card Registration
2. HIV/Aids Mainstreaming

Programme Cost Summary Table K'000,000

S/no	PROGRAMMES	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	NATIONAL CARD REGISTRATION	310	250	250	250	250
2	HIV/AIDS MAINSTREAMING	65	65	65	65	65
Sector Total		375	315	315	315	315

6.5 Ministry of Labour

The promotion of investment in the district entails that the workers have to be sensitised of their rights so that they are not exploited at their respective places of work. The department of labour therefore is better placed to handle this function. A number of awareness meetings will be conducted to ensure that both the employer and the employee are aware of labour related issues.

- **Vision**

The vision of labour in the district is to “ensure that workers’ rights are not trampled upon in all sectors of the economy”

- **Mission Statement**

“To highlight what is expected of every employer and employee so that industrial harmony is always maintained”

6.5.1 Objectives

The following objectives shall be pursued:

- To advocate for the rights of workers in work places; and
- To improve the quality of life and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS for PLWHA in work places.

Chapter 7 Cross Cutting Issues

7.1 Gender and Development

7.1.1 Objectives

The objectives of the district in gender will be as follow:

- To empower disadvantaged groups and persons with disabilities through provision of skills training in income generating activities, credit facilities and entrepreneurship skills;
- To raise community awareness about reproductive health issues including HIV/AIDS;
- To facilitate collaboration with line ministries, NGOs, cooperating partners and other voluntary organizations in the delivery of community development services.

7.1.2 Strategies

The following strategies will be used:

- Facilitating the participation of women and girls in entrepreneurship and income generating activities;
- Creating and raising awareness on primary health care and reproductive health, including HIV/AIDS among women, men, girls and boys,
- Providing and facilitating adequate gender responsive social services;
- Facilitating the provision of micro credit to women and girls.

7.2 Food Security Pack

7.2.1 Objectives

In order to insure that the district is food secure, the following objectives will be pursued:

- To promote food security at household level in order to reduce poverty and enhance household nutrition.
- Creation of communal cereal grain banks

7.2.2 Strategies

To insure food security both at household and district level, the following strategies will be used:

- To empower of crop diversification and conservation farming;
- Promotion of alternative livelihoods like fish farming, gardening, piggery, poultry etc.
- Creation of communal cereal seed banks.

7.3 Department: SWSC

7.3.1 Objective

- To produce and supply water to meet demand and quality standards

7.3.2 Programme

22 Urban/Peril-urban Water & Sanitation

Programme Cost Summary Table K'000,000

Programmes	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Programme 1: General Admin	44	12	12	18	18
Programme 2: Construction and sinking of wells and boreholes	202	202	202	202	202
Programme 3: HIV/AIDS community and workplace programmes	95	95	95	116	116
Programme 5: Gender mainstreaming	16	16	16	16	16
Programme 6: Environment	33	33	33	33	33
Programme 7: Human right	33	33	33	33	33
Programme 8: Good governance	50	55	55	55	55
Total	473	446	446	473	473
Five year Total					2,311

