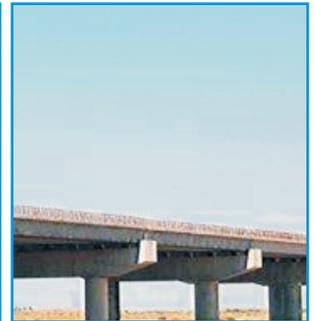
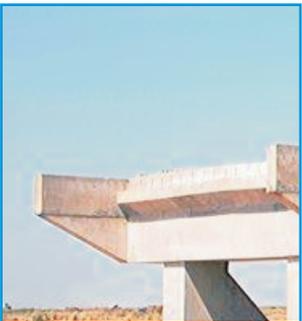
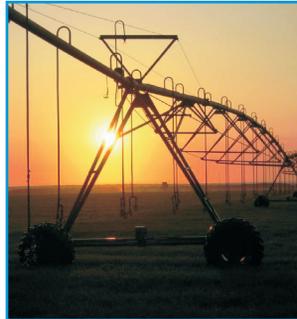




Republic of Zambia

REVISED SIXTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2013-2016



“People Centered Economic Growth and Development”

Volume I



Republic of Zambia

REVISED SIXTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2013-2016

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Foreword

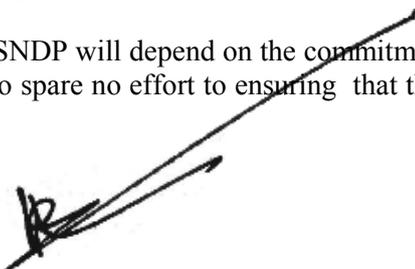
Zambia is committed to planned socio-economic development of the country as reflected by the determination of the Government to improve the economic conditions of its citizens. The Revised Sixth National Development Plan 2013-2016 (R-SNDP) is the revision of the Sixth National Development Plan 2011-2015. The R-SNDP takes on board the priorities of the Patriotic Front (PF) Government. Like other previous plans, the R-SNDP is aimed at achieving the objectives set out in the Vision 2030 of becoming a *“prosperous middle-income country by 2030”*. The R-SNDP is primarily an investment plan which contains quantifiable programmes to inform sector planning and budgeting processes. These programmes are expected to respond to the strategic focus of the Plan and its theme of *“People Centered Economic Growth and Development”*. The programmes are well elaborated in the implementation plan of the R-SNDP. The Plan focuses on public capital investments that have a bias to rural development and job creation so as to achieve inclusive growth. The main investment areas are in Skills Development, Science and Technology, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Energy and Infrastructure Development particularly transport infrastructure while enhancing human development related Sectors of Water and Sanitation, Education and Health. Other equally important programmes which are mainly of recurrent nature will be provided for in the respective sector policies and shall accordingly be given priority in the annual budgets. The R-SNDP does not render Sector policies and plans irrelevant or insignificant, but the two will complement each other.

Further, the Plan reaffirms Government’s commitment of making economic growth beneficial to all and therefore provides the framework for investment in the medium term in order to accelerate socio-economic development. It provides a comprehensive medium term strategy for an all-inclusive and sustainable development agenda. It builds on the growing strength of the economy and also addresses weaknesses and challenges faced during the implementation of the previous National Development Plans against a backdrop of good economic performance in 2011 and 2012 with real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 6.8 percent and 7.2 percent, respectively, against the targeted growth rates of 6.4 percent and 7.0 percent.

The Government takes cognisance of the fact that delivering equitable development requires concerted efforts and commitment of all stakeholders. I would therefore like to urge all Zambians from different walks of life to be fully committed and participate in the implementation of this Plan at an accelerated rate. In view of this, I call upon the National Development Coordinating Committee, Sector Advisory Groups, Provincial Development Coordinating Committees, District Development Coordinating Committees, Non-Governmental Organisations, Civil Society Organisations, Faith based Organisations and the ordinary Zambians to be pillars in the implementation and monitoring of progress in their respective Sectors.

Our Cooperating Partners have always been supportive of the development agenda of the Country and Government will continue to appreciate their valuable contributions. The Government is hopeful that this cooperation will even grow to greater heights as we implement the R-SNDP.

In conclusion, the implementation of the R-SNDP will depend on the commitment of all stakeholders, I, therefore, urge each and every one of us to spare no effort to ensuring that the Plan is successfully implemented.



Michael Chilufya Sata

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

Acknowledgements

In formulating the Revised Sixth National Development Plan 2013-2016 (R-SNDP), comprehensive consultations with various stakeholders were held at all levels in order to build consensus and create a sense of ownership. In addition, Cabinet under the leadership of the President, His Excellency Mr. Michael Chilufya Sata provided much valuable and appreciable guidance in terms of focus and prioritisation of the programmes and projects contained in the R-SNDP.

Special and gratifying tribute goes to the Zambian people from all walks of life who provided valuable input during the process of developing this Plan. I would also appreciate the tireless efforts and commitment from all line Ministries, Provinces, Spending Agencies, Sector Advisory Groups, Provincial Development Coordinating Committees and District Development Coordinating Committees without whose support this task would have been very difficult to accomplish.

I like to express deep gratitude on behalf of the Ministry of Finance to the consultants who diligently assisted in shaping up this document. I would also like to thank the staff at Ministry of Finance for effectively coordinating the process.



Alexander Bwalya Chikwanda
MINISTRY OF FINANCE

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Abbreviations

APR	Annual Progress Report
ARC	AIDS Related Complexes
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BoP	Balance of Payments
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia
CRN	Core Road Network
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CPD	Continuing Professional Development
CSO	Central Statistical Office
DDCCs	District Development Coordinating Committees
DHIOs	District Health Information Officers
DHIS	District Health Information Software
DIP	Decentralisation Implementation Plan
ECE	Early Childhood Education
ECF	East Coast Fever
EMIS	Education Management System
ERB	Energy Regulation Board
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FISP	Farmer Input Support Programme
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FNDP	Fifth National Development Plan
FRA	Food Reserve Agency
FSP	Food Security Pack
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFTM	Global Funds to fight AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
Ha	Hectares
HMIS	Health Management Information System
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDC	Industrial Development Commission
JAR	Joint Annual Review
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
KRAs	Key Result Areas
LCMS	Living Conditions Monitoring Survey
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCDMCH	Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health
MFEZ	Multi Facility Economic Zone
MIS	Management Information Systems
MMEWD	Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Development
MOE	Ministry of Education
MPSA	Ministries, Provinces and Spending Agencies
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MT	Metric Tonnes
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTWSC	Ministry of Transport, Works, Supply and Communications
MW	Mega Watts
NACL	National Airports Corporation Limited
NDP	National Development Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIF	National Implementation Framework
NTEs	Non-Traditional Exports
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
PDCCs	Provincial Development Coordinating Committees
PFM	Public Financial Management

PPPs	Public Private Partnerships
PSD	Private Sector Development
PSRP	Public Service Reform Programme
PTR	Pupil/Teacher Ratio
RDA	Road Development Agency
REA	Rural Electrification Authority
RoadSIP	Road Sector Investment Programme
RSAWP	Road Sector Annual Work Plan
R-SNDP	Revised Sixth National Development Plan
RSZ	Railway Systems of Zambia
RTSA	Road Transport and Safety Agency
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAG	Sector Advisory Group
SHI	Social Health Insurance
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SMT	Science, Mathematics and Technology
SNDP	Sixth National Development Plan
SOE	State-Owned Enterprises
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
TAZAMA	Tanzania Zambia Mafuta Pipeline
TAZARA	Tanzania-Zambia Railways Authority
TB	Tuberculosis
TMD	Trunk, Main and District (Roads)
TEVET	Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training
TEVETA	Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training Authority
WRMD	Water Resources Management and Development
ZDHS	Zambia Demographic and Health Survey
ZESCO	Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation
ZICTA	Zambia Information and Communications Technology Authority
ZRL	Zambia Railways Limited
ZAPD	Zambia Agency for Persons with Disabilities

1 INTRODUCTION

As a result of the change of Government administration in September of 2011 from the Movement for Multiparty Democracy to the Patriotic Front Government, there arose a need to refocus Government developmental priorities to be in context with the new administration's policies and manifesto. This meant that the main instrument for implementation of Government programmes, the medium term plan, in this case, the Sixth National Development Plan (2011-2015) which was prepared under the auspices of the previous Government had to be revised. The Revised Sixth National Development Plan (R-SNDP) 2013-2016 is, therefore, a medium term plan that is primarily aimed at refocusing Government priorities and policies to be in line with the Patriotic Front development paradigm.

The R-SNDP is primarily an investment plan which focuses on capital investment areas with a bias to rural development and job creation. This approach, therefore, identifies the main growth areas or sectors as Skills Development, Science and Technology, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Energy, and infrastructural development particularly transport infrastructure while enhancing human development related sectors of Water and Sanitation, Education and Health. The other equally important sectors to stimulate rural development and job creation which are mainly driven by private sector such as Tourism, Manufacturing and Mining will be implemented through the normal recurrent annual budget and Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). In addition, the Government will also put in place appropriate policy environment for the sectors to thrive. Therefore, the strategic focus of this Plan is to primarily focus on job creation, rural development and promote inclusive growth while investing in human development to take care of macro-economic fundamentals

The central pillar of the current development initiative is driven by the realisation that while a robust private sector is important, a market force led economy, as was previously propagated, is not efficient and sufficient to allocate resources in a manner that would have a positive impact on the livelihoods of the ordinary people, vis-a-vis poverty reduction. It is against this backdrop under the current approach to development, that Government shall in some way participate in economic development through public investments. While, not an end in itself, it is hoped that the R-SNDP 2013-2016 will be an effort towards the fulfilment of the developmental aspirations of the Zambians. Primarily, this development Plan will be a building block for economic transformation through economic diversification and industrialisation.

The ultimate goal of the Vision 2030 and the R-SNDP is to improve the quality of life for all Zambians.

PART I

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



2 MACROECONOMIC POLICIES

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The macroeconomic focus for the Revised Sixth National Development Plan (R-SNDP) will be on improving the livelihoods of the Zambian people through promoting growth in sectors that employ comparatively more people such as Agriculture, Construction, Manufacturing and Tourism and ensure stability in the prices of essential commodities. Additionally, the focus will also be on ensuring that the Kwacha is stable against major convertible currencies to reduce volatility in the prices of imported goods and services. These economic goals are aimed at promoting employment creation, especially in the rural areas where poverty levels are very high.

2.2 REVIEW OF MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE, 2011 AND 2012

The performance of the economy in 2011 and 2012 was satisfactory. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 6.8 percent and 7.2 percent in 2011 and 2012, respectively, against the targeted growth rates of 6.4 percent and 7.0 percent. This growth was driven by transport and communications, construction, agriculture, wholesale and retail trade, and manufacturing.

The macroeconomic environment was also favourable with inflation closing the year at 6.0 percent in 2011 and 7.3 percent in 2012. This was in line with the end-year targets of 7.0 percent in the review period. Lending rates declined to 16.1 percent as at end-December 2012 from 23.6 percent at end-December 2011. Domestic credit growth rose by 17.3 percent, which was below the target of 19.4 percent for 2012. In the foreign exchange market, the average exchange rate of the Kwacha depreciated against the US Dollar by 1.5 percent in 2011 and 6.0 percent in 2012.

Budget performance over the review period was broadly in line with projections. In nominal terms, total revenues and grants were above target by 16.6 percent and 5.6 percent in 2011 and 2012 respectively. This was mainly on account of higher collections of income taxes, especially mining tax arrears (in 2011) and Pay As You Earn (PAYE). Total expenditures were above target by 11.2 percent in 2011 and below target by 4.0 percent in 2012. In both years, current expenditures were higher than programmed while capital expenditures were below target.

The overall Balance of Payments (BoP) position registered surpluses of US \$243.8 million and US \$694.9 million in 2011 and 2012, respectively. The growth in the overall BoP surplus in 2012 was on account of a surplus in the capital and financial account which compensated for the reduction in the current account surplus. A positive development during the review period was the continued strong growth in non-traditional exports which grew by 70.0 percent in 2012 to US \$2,712.2 million or 29 percent of total exports. The international reserve position rose to US \$2.7 billion as at end 2012 from US \$2.4 billion at end 2011.

External debt stock rose to US \$3,070.0 million as at end 2012 from US \$1,911.00 million at end 2011 representing an increase of 60.6 percent. The increase in the debt stock was mainly as a result of an increase in net disbursement on the existing debt portfolio and the issuance of the Eurobond amounting to US \$750.0 million.

Debt service payment in 2012 increased to US \$326.3 million from US \$34.14 million in 2011. The sharp increase was due to repayment of the short term loan obtained in 2011 for the Urban Road Construction (Formula One Road Project), as well as payment for principal falling due on export credits and portfolio commercial loans. Of the amount paid in 2012, a total of US \$275 million was principal payments while US \$51.9 million was interest payment.

The domestic debt stock in 2012 rose to K15.07 billion from K14.17 billion recorded in 2011 representing an increase of 6.3 percent. The rise in domestic debt was largely due to increase in stock of Government securities to K14.36 billion in 2012 from K13.12 billion in 2011. The stock of domestic arrears in 2012, decreased to K715.15 million from K1,052.61 million on account of improved financial management.

The macroeconomic performance of the economy for the period 2010 to 2012 is highlighted in Table 2-1 below.

Table 2-1: Selected Macroeconomic Indicators, 2010-2012

	2010 Outturn	2011 Projection	2011 Outturn	2012 Projection	2012 Outturn
Real Sector					
Real GDP	7.6	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.2
Nominal GDP (in billions of rebased kwacha)	77.67	89.86	93.34	105.29	105.98
Nominal GDP (in billions of U.S. dollars)	16.2	19.09	19.2	21.45	20.8
GDP deflator	11.7	7.6	12.5	5.7	6.2
Inflation					
CPI inflation (end of period)	7.9	7.0	6.0	7.0	7.3
CPI inflation (annual average)	8.5	7.5	6.4	5.6	6.6
Central Government Budget Balance					
Overall Balance (including grants)	3.3	3.1	3.6	4.3	1.8
Exchange Rate					
End-period Exchange rate (rebased kwacha/U.S. dollar)	4.68	-	4.74	-	5.12
Average Exchange rate (rebased kwacha/U.S. dollar)	4.79	-	4.86	-	5.15
Nominal Depreciation (annual average)	4.7	-	(1.3)	-	(5.9)
External Sector					
Balance of Payment Surplus (US \$ Millions)	83	383	243.80	615	694.90
Current Account balance (US \$ Millions)	615	1,120	704.7	705	(53.1)
Non-Traditional Exports (US \$ Millions)	1,190.0	-	1,596.6	-	2,650
International Reserves ((US \$ Millions)	1,896	2,158	2,363	2,966	2,653
International Reserves (Months of import cover)	3.1	4	3.4	4	3.2
Government External Debt (US \$Millions)	1,766.2	-	1,911	-	3,179

Source: Ministry of Finance

2.3 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES OF THE R-SNDP

The thrust of this revised Plan is to accelerate growth further and promote viable livelihoods of the Zambian people, especially in the rural areas. The Plan will therefore focus on investing in a few selected sectors that will have the greatest impact on job creation, rural development and inclusive growth. It should be noted, however, that funds will continue to be availed to other sectors over the Plan period.

In line with the above focus, the revised Plan has the following overarching objectives:

- a) To promote employment and job creation through targeted and strategic investments in selected sectors;
- b) To promote rural development by promoting agricultural development, rural enterprises and providing support infrastructure in rural areas;
- c) To enhance human development by investing in the social sectors; and
- d) To accelerate infrastructure development to enhance the growth potential of the economy.

In order to achieve these objectives, emphasis will be placed on the following sectors; Science and Technology, Agriculture, Energy, Infrastructure Development, Health, Education and Water and Sanitation. Agriculture is the major employer in the country, while reliable and efficient infrastructure is vital to economic and social development that promotes inclusive growth. By raising labour productivity and lowering production and transaction costs, economic infrastructure will enhance economic activity which is essential for poverty reduction. While investing in economic infrastructure

is indeed a pre-requisite for achieving inclusive growth, investment in health, education and water and sanitation is also critical for sustaining the attained growth.

The strategic focus of the R-SNDP is, therefore, to address the low levels of employment in the economy, invest in rural development and reduce widening inequalities in the economy. The strategies will include:

- a) Infrastructure Development;
- b) Employment and Job Creation;
- c) Rural Development; and
- d) Human Development.

The strategies are discussed in detail in subsequent chapters.

In order to fulfil the strategic focus of the R-SNDP and its broad objectives, infrastructure development will be the main anchor of development process driven by Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and Science and Technology. Infrastructure development will largely include both social and economic Infrastructure. The major areas that will be addressed during the Plan period are as follows:

- a) Investing in health, education and water and sanitation infrastructure;
- b) Increasing the power generation capacity through up-grading and construction of new hydro-power stations, and use of alternative energy sources;
- c) Improving and expanding the rail network to reduce the burden placed on road infrastructure;
- d) Constructing additional inter provincial and inter district roads to open up the country and facilitate accelerated economic growth in line with the Link Zambia 8000 project, Pave Zambia 2000 and L400;
- e) Expanding existing airports and constructing new aerodromes; and
- f) Constructing one stop border posts to facilitate trade.

The infrastructure requirements for the country are enormous. Therefore, prioritisation in the above listed areas is a realisation that not all infrastructure requirements for the country can be undertaken within the implementation period of the revised Plan. This will be undertaken in a systematic and phased approach to effectively reach the intended objective in the long term.

2.4 GROWTH AREAS IN THE R-SNDP

During the Plan period, Government has identified Agriculture, Manufacturing, Energy, Construction, Tourism and Mining, as growth Sectors. In line with the strategic focus of this Plan which will primarily focus on job creation among other strategic focus areas, trade will be a driving tool. Overall trade in goods and services represented 92.0 percent of GDP in 2011, up from 71.0 percent in 2003. Therefore, trade in both goods and services is an engine for job creation. It plays a unique and positive role in income generation, contributes to creating decent jobs, promoting economic diversification, including the opportunity to overcome the constraints of limited endowments in capital and skills.

Given the relatively small size of our domestic market, this Plan will seek to promote and facilitate international trade to optimize efficient allocation of our scarce resources. This will entail mainstreaming trade into the various policies and sector strategies of this Plan. Further, aid management and coordination during the life span of this Plan will increasingly focus on aid for trade.

In addition, Governance, HIV and AIDS, Gender, Nutrition, Disability, Environment and Disaster Risk Management will be mainstreamed in all the sector specific Implementation Plans of the R-SNDP to an extent that programme/project deliverables will reflect these cross cutting issues. Sectors will therefore be required to mainstream these cross cutting issues in their key output indicators and reflect them in their Implementation Plans and ensure that they are part and parcel of the Monitoring

and Evaluation mechanisms. These essential cross cutting issues will assist in the implementation of the Plan in an integrated manner so as to achieve the desired sustainable inclusive growth.

2.4.1 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

With more than 50.0 percent of the employed population in the Agriculture Sector, agriculture development is critical for achieving inclusive growth and poverty reduction. To attain a transformation of the Sector, significant challenges have to be addressed. These include unbalanced agriculture policies which have favoured maize production and disadvantaged the production of other crops. The Sector has not effectively utilised research and development, farm mechanisation, science and technology and ICT to increase yields and maximise the comparative advantage of different areas of the country and access production and market information. Poor storage, inadequate irrigation and other infrastructure challenges have resulted in post-harvest wastages and over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture.

In order to address these challenges, Government will promote and enhance crop diversification from maize to other crops such as soya beans, wheat, rice, cashew nuts, beans, cotton, groundnuts, coffee, tea, oil crops and tubers. In addition, measures will be undertaken to increase area under irrigation, increase area planted through development of farm blocks, enhance productivity through expansion and decentralisation of research and extension services, promote the utilisation of improved seed varieties and other improved agricultural technologies, and promote farm mechanisation.

In the livestock sub-sector, the focus will be to increase livestock numbers through the establishment of livestock breeding centres, promotion of artificial insemination, construction of dams and canals to support agriculture production and establishment of milk collection centres. Priority will also be put on infrastructure development and rehabilitation, enhancing livestock disease control including compulsory dipping, surveillance and research, developing livestock standards and grades, and promoting processing of livestock and livestock products.

In the fisheries sub-sector, the strategic focus will be on development of smallholder aquaculture and improvement of infrastructure for fisheries research and marketing as well as promoting co-management of capture fisheries in natural water bodies to ensure sustainability of fisheries resources.

The Government will support the above strategies in agriculture by improving access to finance especially in rural areas. The Government will also promote guaranteed security on land tenure as collateral for small scale farmers to access finance for productive assets, technology and other inputs.

2.4.2 Manufacturing

The focus in the Manufacturing Sector will be to expand the industrial base and increase value addition, facilitate private sector development and investment, promote the growth and development of innovative and competitive Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), and develop rural based industrial enterprises.

During the Plan period, industrial expansion will be facilitated through completion of at least four Multi-Facility Economic Zones (MFEZ) at Chambishi, Lusaka South, Lusaka East, and Lumwana, while construction works for an MFEZ will commence in Choma. Additionally, the Roma Industrial Park, and the Sub-Sahara Gemstone Exchange Industrial Park will become fully operational by 2015.

To promote the MSME sub-sector, key strategies that will be employed will include entrepreneurship training and development, technological skills development and on-farm agro-processing training, establishment of business incubation centres and industrial clusters, and establishment of business linkages between MSMEs and multinational corporations.

Rural development is an important cornerstone of the Plan for the reduction of poverty. In this regard, the Rural Industrialisation Strategy will be developed which will support the construction of appropriate infrastructure. Further, the Government will promote both local and foreign investment in rural based industries, facilitate on-site agro-processing in agricultural farm blocks, and establish linkages between agricultural farm blocks, industrial estates and out-grower schemes.

2.4.3 Energy

To facilitate the envisaged growth over the Plan period, there is need to ensure availability of adequate and reliable supplies of energy at the lowest cost, while taking due regard of environmental protection. In this regard, projects to be implemented over the Plan period will focus mainly on clean energy sources such as hydro power generation and renewable and alternative energy.

In the electricity sub-sector, the objective over the Plan period is to increase generation by investing in new power plants, the notable ones being the 360 MW Kariba North Bank Extension project, 300 MW Maamba Coal Fire Power Plant, and 120 MW Itezhi-Tezhi project. Additional capacity will be from the 74 MW Lusiwasi and 15 MW uprating of Lunzua projects, respectively. Transmission lines will be constructed in order to increase access to electricity particularly in rural areas.

In the petroleum sub-sector, Government will focus on ensuring security of supply of petroleum products to attain 30 days strategic reserves. In this regard, strategic petroleum reserve depots will be constructed. In addition, an efficient mechanism for procuring petroleum strategic stocks will be put in place. Further, INDENI Oil Refinery will be upgraded to process pure crude in order to meet the demand for high performance fuel for new engine designs and produce cleaner products such as low sulphur diesel in line with international standards.

2.4.4 Construction

During the Plan period, construction will be premised on the continued strong demand for residential, commercial and public infrastructure projects. To unlock the potential for job creation in construction, emphasis will be placed on adopting alternative techniques that are labour intensive.

The Construction Sector is expected to be an important growth area during the Plan period premised on the continued strong demand for residential, commercial and public infrastructure projects.

To unlock the potential for job creation through road construction, emphasis will be placed on adopting alternative road construction techniques that are based on labour intensive processes such as using pavers and cobblestones. This is expected to create employment opportunities in both urban and rural areas in quarrying, chiselling and paving industries. In addition, the Government will facilitate the use of sub-contracting as a measure to build capacity in local contractors and promote business linkages between large contractors and small scale contractors. Further, the Government will also attract foreign direct investment in road construction to increase private sector participation and the capacity of the local construction enterprises through partnerships and joint ventures. In order to enhance capacity and create jobs, preferential procurement in public works to enhance capacity and create jobs will also be enforced as prescribed under Statutory Instrument No. 36 of 2011 on Preferential Procurement in conjunction with the Citizens Economic Empowerment Act No. 9 of 2006, as read together with the Zambia Public Procurement Act No. 12 of 2008.

With regard to housing, Government will facilitate increase in the housing stock, provision of social amenities, urban renewal and promoting private sector participation. To ensure that the housing sub-sector contributes effectively to human development, Government will promote the development of quality, adequate and affordable housing units for all income groups in the country. In addition, the Government will facilitate the provision of basic municipal services in new areas of housing development, and will prioritise construction of housing for education and medical staff in rural areas.

2.4.5 Tourism

The focus in the Tourism Sector will be to increase tourist arrivals and length of stay. Key areas of implementation during the Plan period will, therefore, include: infrastructure development especially in the Northern Circuit and the Lower Zambezi; diversification and expansion of tourism products in respect of geographical comparative advantage; enhancing tourism marketing; human resource development; improving the quality of service provision and promoting sustainable tourism development. These measures will facilitate improving access to existing and new tourism sites, reducing the cost of investing and doing business in the sector, and increasing funding for marketing tourism.

2.4.6 Mining

The diversification programme away from mining notwithstanding, the Sector still offers prospects for growth of the economy especially as 40.0 percent of the country remains geologically unmapped. The 60.0 percent area geologically mapped so far has seen new mining developments taking place particularly in North-Western Province.

In order to ensure continued investment and maximum economic benefits from the Mining Sector, the thrust over the Plan period is to complete the revision of the 1995 Mining Policy and legislation which includes the following: the Mines and Minerals Development Act of 2008; the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act of 2008; and the Explosives Act of 1974. These revisions are aimed at facilitating mineral diversification away from copper and cobalt to others which includes nickel, gold, manganese, iron and uranium. The measures are also aimed at facilitating an increase in exploration activities, ensuring sustainable production and management of mineral resources. Additionally, the measures will help in strengthening mechanisms of monitoring production and export so as to improve tax collections from mining activities.

The Government will promote an environment aimed at creating a productive relationship between the mines and mine suppliers to contribute to growth of MSMEs and job creation.

Furthermore, the Sector will focus on human development to increase efficiency and safety of mining operations and promoting value addition through industrial development. The revised policy framework should enable sector expansion of formal employment levels and increase its overall contribution to GDP.

2.5 ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT DURING THE R-SNDP

2.5.1 Macroeconomic Objectives and Policies

The revised Plan will build upon the macroeconomic achievements that the country has recorded in the past two years. The specific economic policy objectives during the Plan period will be to:

- a) Achieve real GDP growth rates of above 7.0 percent per annum;
- b) Promote economic diversification and industrialisation, especially in the labour intensive sectors of agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, and construction;
- c) Sustain stable single digit inflation progressively reducing to 5.0 percent end year inflation by 2016;
- d) Increase international reserves to at least 4 months of import cover by end 2016;
- e) Raise domestic revenue collections to 23.0 percent of GDP, and reduce domestic borrowing to less than 1.5 percent of GDP by end 2016;
- f) Continue to systematically promote Zambia as an investor friendly destination to attract higher levels of domestic and foreign investment; and
- g) Improve human development by significantly scaling up interventions in the health, education and water and sanitation sectors.

2.5.2 Fiscal Policy

The trend of declining aid and volatility of copper revenues increases the urgency of enhancing domestic revenue over the Plan period. The scope for increasing domestic revenue exists with respect to mining, non-mining and other non-tax revenues. The Government will take the following measures:

- a) Continued enhancement of the technical capacity of the Zambia Revenue Authority;
- b) Broadening of the tax base;
- c) Substantially reducing tax exemptions;
- d) Increasing the contribution of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) to revenues; and
- e) Maintaining public debt within sustainable levels.

On the expenditure side, the Government will re-orient expenditure to pro-poor programmes, ensure value for money and avoid wastage. Enhancing public financial management is critical for this transformation.

2.6 MONETARY AND FINANCIAL SECTOR POLICIES

The main objective of monetary and financial sector policies will be to maintain price and financial stability. Low inflation is an important requirement for long-term economic growth, the creation of employment opportunities and a more equitable distribution of income. The formulation and implementation of monetary policy will be strengthened through the full migration to an interest rate targeting regime by 2016. This transition will be supported by efforts to deepen the financial markets by strengthening the capital base of the banking and insurance system as well as encouraging the growth of the corporate debt market in order to expand access to credit, especially to MSMEs. The successful implementation of these policies should lead to a closer link between interest rates and key macroeconomic variables such as inflation and real GDP growth.

2.6.1 External Sector Policies

External Sector policy will remain anchored on the maintenance of an open economy with a competitive and market determined exchange rate regime. The monitoring of External Sector flows will be strengthened through improved data capture and enhanced cooperation between the Bank of Zambia (BoZ), the Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA) and the Ministries responsible for finance and mines.

2.6.2 Improving the Investment Climate

To accelerate growth and diversify the economy, it is important that private investment is increased, particularly, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) given the low levels of domestic savings. The Government will continue with the policy of attracting investment by reducing the cost of doing business, and provision of incentives. The development of Multi-Facility Economic Zones and Industrial Parks that offer producers a competitive environment will also be accelerated. These Zones are aimed at creating linkages in the economy and the production of higher value-added goods.

2.7 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The following are the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) which will be used to monitor progress in the achievement of programmes during the R-SNDP. While KPIs will be measured annually, Key Result Areas (KRAs) directly linked to the objectives of the Plan, will provide an overall assessment of the achievement of these objectives.

The KRAs will, therefore, guide the implementation process, and will facilitate linkage between sectors and reform areas through formation of Inter-Ministerial Clusters. A diagrammatic representation of the KRAs is contained in the Implementation Plan of this document.

Table 2-2: Key Performance Indicators - Macroeconomic

Programmes	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	2013	2014	2015	2016
Macro	Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate (%)	7.3	>7	>7	>7	>7
	Annual Average Inflation (%)	6.6	7.1	7.0	6.0	5.2
	Domestic revenue as % of GDP	21.1	20.5	21.5	20.4	22.9
	Overall Fiscal Deficit as % of GDP	4.9	<8	<5	<4	<4
	Domestic borrowing as % of GDP	1.2	<1.7	<1.7	<1.7	<1.7
	Gross International Reserves (in Months of Import Cover)	2.8	>3	>3	>3	>3
Poverty and Inequality Indicators	Headcount Poverty	2010: 60.5	n.a	n.a	<38	n.a
	Extreme Poverty	2010: 42.3	n.a	n.a	<29	n.a
	Rural Poverty	2010: 77.9	n.a	n.a	<50	n.a
	Gini -Coefficient	2010: 0.55	n.a	n.a	0.50	n.a
Export Diversification	Non-Traditional Exports as % of Total Exports	29	32	35	38	41
Manufacturing Sector	Manufacturing Contribution (% Share) to Total GDP	8.4	7.9	8.3	8.7	9.1
	Manufacturing Annual Growth Rate/ % Change @ 1994 Constant Prices	7.2	5.8	6.8	7.7	8.7
Trade	% Share of NTEs to Total Exports ¹	29	32	35	38	41
	% Share of NTEs to GDP ²	13.3	14.0	15.5	16.0	17.0
	Trade Dependence Index ³	84.2	84.4	84.6	84.8	85.0
	Import Penetration Index ⁴	41.9	41.4	40.9	40.4	39.9
	Export Propensity Index ⁵	43.4	43.9	44.4	44.9	45.5

Source: Central Statistical Office

2.8 EXPECTED SECTOR OUTCOMES

At the end of the Plan period, the macroeconomic policies are expected to have made significant contribution to reducing the levels of inequality in the economy and more specifically help reduce the rural urban divide. Prudent economic management is expected to be realised with increased funding made to wealth creation programmes as a result of efficient revenue collection by Government. State owned enterprises are also expected to play a key role in financing Government programmes by way of declaring dividends and help reduce Government dependence on foreign financing. Good governance being a precursor to accelerated development in the economy, the policies will also ensure that economic management conforms to the norms of good governance and accountability.

¹ % Share of NTEs to Total Exports – Proportion (%) of NTEs to the Total Exports

² % Share of NTEs to GDP – Proportion (%) of NTEs to Total GDP

³ Trade Dependence Index, also referred to as *Openness Index* measures the ratio of international trade to the total value of net output (GDP). A high index value is often interpreted as indicating a more open economy.

⁴ Import Penetration Index, also referred to as *Self Sufficiency Index* – measures the proportion of domestic demand that is satisfied by imports. An ideal situation is to have low index.

⁵ Export Propensity Index measures the degree of reliance of domestic producers on foreign markets

3 KEY POLICY MEASURES AND REFORMS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The Government will undertake key policy measures and reforms during the Plan period with respect to fiscal and structural reforms. The objective of fiscal policy will be to increase domestic revenue to 23.0 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in order to create room for financing public projects and reduce fiscal deficit to 2.5 percent of GDP. With regard to structural reforms, Government will focus on reforms that will make the public sector more efficient in delivering public services and act as a catalyst for national development. In this regard, the Government will continue to implement ongoing reforms in Public Financial Management, Public Service Management, Private Sector Development, Data and Information Management and Public Private Partnerships. The Government will also reform the pension system.

3.2 FISCAL REFORM MEASURES

3.2.1 Revenue Reforms

3.2.1.1 Tax Revenue

The Government will, during the Plan period, enhance tax compliance particularly in areas where tax revenue has been underperforming. This entails that Zambia Revenue Authority will in the Plan period be given specific set targets to improve VAT collections. Further, more stringent measures to minimise tax avoidance by the mines and other industries will be implemented. It has been observed that tax incentives have had adverse effects on tax revenue by reducing the amount of tax payable to Government and overtaxing other businesses which limits their ability to expand. In view of these effects, Government will rationalise tax incentives.

The Government will develop systems and programmes to enhance domestic revenue. Tax enhancement will be targeted at (1) broadening the tax base by increasing compliance for taxation of businesses and individuals, (2) increasing the number of tax compliant businesses and economic activities, and (3) improving economic data capture and coordination.

3.2.1.2 Non-Tax Revenue

Measures will be put in place in the Plan period to improve the performance of non-tax revenue mainly by way of reducing fiduciary risks and expanding the scope of non-tax revenue. The measures will include: implementation of toll gates on roads with high traffic volumes; use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) for payment of fines and fees and direct banking as one of the measures for reducing leakages in the handling of non-tax revenue; enhancement of the land taxation system to maximise revenues from this source. Further, the Government will promote the collection of land rates by local authorities to reduce their dependence on the Treasury. The Government will increase the contribution of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) to the Treasury by improving their management.

3.2.1.3 Grant Financing

The Government will revise its Aid Policy and Strategy to leverage grant financing so that resources can be channelled to sectors where quick wins related to job creation, rural development and inclusive growth can be achieved.

3.2.1.4 *Public Private Partnerships*

The Government recognises Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) as an option for bridging the financing gap for infrastructure development as well as a viable alternative tool that the public sector can use to facilitate efficient infrastructure development and service delivery. The Government will in the Plan period, operationalise the Industrial Development Commission (IDC) to promote investment, industrial development and deepen reform of SOEs. The IDC will facilitate the optimal use of resources aimed at accelerating the process of transformation of the economy through coordinated development of primary, secondary and tertiary industries. The Government will also strengthen the legal, institutional and implementation framework for the effective and beneficial implementation of PPPs to enhance infrastructure development and maintenance of an efficient delivery mechanism of public goods and services.

3.2.1.5 *Borrowing for development*

The Government will borrow within the sustainable debt management levels for economic projects from the domestic market.

External sources of financing will also be explored including the bond market and multilateral and bilateral lenders. Borrowing will mainly be on concessional terms, while non-concessional debt will be limited to projects with a high economic rate of return, especially for energy, transport and infrastructure.

3.2.1.6 *Expenditure Rationalisation*

During the Plan period, Government will rationalise public expenditure by ensuring that prepaid billing systems are installed in all Government institutions for utilities i.e. electricity, water and telephone charges. In addition, Government will sell all utility motor vehicles and a vehicle loan scheme instituted for officers to rationalise expenditure on transport.

The Government will adopt a phased approach on development of new programmes to match available resources and implementation capacity. The phased approach will also be applied to major programmes pronounced by Government such as the Link Zambia 8000 and building of infrastructure in newly created districts. Further, the Government will explore possibilities of reducing the cost of infrastructure development.

For railway infrastructure, the Government will prioritise rehabilitation of existing lines to bring them to maintainable state and increase the speed of trains. The Government will also construct new railway spurs particularly to complete missing infrastructure links. For future railway construction projects, feasibility studies will be undertaken for eventual financing and implementation in the subsequent National Development Plans.

3.3 STRUCTURAL REFORMS

Key structural reforms will be undertaken to provide an enabling environment for improved programme implementation. It is expected that efficiently run institutions will lead to saving of public resources and increase fiscal space.

The following key measures will be undertaken under respective reform areas:

3.3.1 Decentralisation

Decentralisation is one of the key pillars of public service reform programmes. The programme is intended to improve efficiency in service delivery and enhance people's participation in governance particularly, at lower levels. This will be achieved through the revised Decentralisation Implementation Plan (DIP) as a framework to guide the implementation of the Decentralisation Policy. To facilitate effective implementation of the DIP, Government will strengthen coordination and implementation mechanisms to ensure an appropriate blending of the current "top down" planning approach with a "bottom up" flow of integrated development planning and budgeting from the District to the Central Government.

The Government will, therefore, place special emphasis on devolution of functions, review of the legal framework, establishment of sub-district structures (Ward Development Committees) and capacity development in councils. The realignment of functions and linkages of central, provincial, district and sub-district governance structures to ensure harmonious management and development of the sub-national level will be another key area of focus during the R-SNDP. The Government will also harmonise various policies and pieces of legislation including, Public Finance Act, Local Government Act, Registration and Development of Villages Act, Chiefs Act and Rating Act.

3.3.2 Public Financial Management

In July 2013, the Government launched the Public Financial Management (PFM) Strategy 2013-2015. The objective of the PFM reforms is to ensure efficient, effective and accountable use of public resources as a basis for economic development and poverty eradication through improved public service delivery. The PFM reforms comprise 10 components which aim to improve economic management, revenue mobilisation, public expenditure and financial management, budget execution as well as fiscal decentralisation. In addition, measures will be undertaken to enhance financial management systems and standards, as well as promote good corporate governance practices.

The Government will put in place the Planning and Budgeting Policy and Act which will enable integration of national planning and annual budgeting processes with a greater results orientation. It will also facilitate more participatory and decentralised development planning and budgeting, strengthen the National Assembly's oversight over the allocation and use of public finances, enhance budget credibility, facilitate greater evidence-based decision-making in development planning and budgeting, and strengthen accountability.

3.3.3 Financial Sector Development

The high cost of finance and limited access to financial services has continued to be a constraint to capital formation and growth. The focus in the Plan period is to continue making improvements in the macroeconomic environment so as to support activities across all spheres of business and enterprises. This is meant to support the expected reduction in lending rates by the commercial banks. Under the on-going Financial Sector Development Programme, Government will pursue reform measures focused at addressing weaknesses in the financial sector to improve market infrastructure, increase competition and increase access to finance.

Access to financial services in rural areas will be increased within the framework of the Rural Finance Programme. In this regard, the expansion in rural banking services will be promoted through various financial institutions. Key among these will be the National Savings and Credit Bank which will facilitate access to affordable financing to the un-banked population particularly rural entrepreneurs.

3.3.4 Private Sector Development

The Government will continue to reform the business environment in Zambia by streamlining business registration, licensing and granting of incentives. The private sector reforms will aim at

building and enhancing a sustainable legislative and regulatory environment and human capacity for enterprise development and growth. Other areas of focus under the PSD will include Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) development; labour market reforms and labour productivity; PPP development; and trade expansion. Once fully implemented these reforms are expected to improve efficiency in the business environment. Further, during the Plan period, PSD will largely be focused on (1) developing a comprehensive programme for economic diversification, (2) increasing private sector and formal sector employment, and (3) strengthening financing mechanisms for MSMEs development.

3.3.5 e-Government

Electronic-Government (e-Government) is the means of delivery of Government products, services, policies and engagement with stakeholders through the use of Information and Communications Technology to interface Government to citizens and businesses. It will also strengthen intra-Government interaction and transactions. e-Government has been identified world-wide as a powerful enabler of good governance and catalyst for socio-economic development and promotes competitiveness.

During the Plan period, a link between ICT applications, in ensuring the achievement of important social development goals, will be established and mainstreamed in major Government operations. The Government will also put in place measures to facilitate access to ICT through the e-Government reform process by all citizens, particularly the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, in order to bridge the gap in accessing Government services by maximising the utilisation of Government services online.

3.3.6 Public Service Transformation Programme

During the Plan period, Government will implement the Public Service Transformation Programme (2013-2016), as a strategy to make the Public Service more responsive, service oriented and accountable in the delivery of timely and quality services to all Zambians. The programme builds on the Public Service Management Reform component of the Public Service Reform Programme implemented over the last decade.

Areas of reform include: Human Resources Management Reforms; Institutional Reforms; Leadership and Management Capacity Development; Results Based Management/Performance Management Systems; and Cultural and Behavioural Re-Modelling.

3.3.7 National Strategy for the Development of Statistics

The Government is aware of the need to have quality statistics for policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation of development plans. The challenge is that very few constituents of the National Statistical System (NSS) are able to collect, compile, analyse and disseminate quality statistics on demand. It is in this line, that the National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) has been developed. The NSDS provides the business architecture of how the NSS will coordinate, harmonise and standardize the production of official statistics among data producers, suppliers and users in a coherent manner for both public and private sectors.

The Government will, therefore, revise the legal framework and promote joint action in information sharing. The NSS steering committee and inter-sector technical committees will be established. The Statistical units in MPSAs will be re-organised and where they do not exist, will be created. System-wide and specific monitorable indicators will be developed to track progress of statistical production and strengthening of statistical systems across the NSS.

3.4 PENSION REFORMS

The current social security system does not adequately address the needs of the Zambian people. Among the challenges faced by the public service pension system include delayed payment of pensions, low benefit size, outdated legislation and non-indexation of pension benefits. In order to redress the various challenges, Government will during the Plan period undertake pension reforms so as to ensure efficient and reliable pension scheme.

The reforms in the Plan period include: redesigning the pension rules and regulatory framework; redesigning the payment system of pension benefits; restructuring and financing the present pension liabilities; and enhancing private sector participation in pension fund management and investment.

3.5 LAW AND ORDER

Public Order and Safety plays a key role in the social and economic development of the country. Law and order is a pre-condition for socio-economic development. During the Plan period, the sector will implement the following policy measures and reforms:

- a) Review and improve relevant legislation for effective execution of law and order;
- b) Establish and maintain a forensic laboratory to enhance crime prevention and investigation;
- c) Establish and maintain an electronic registration system to strengthen regulation of societies;
- d) Develop and implement a programme for modernising the detection of crime;
- e) Establish and maintain an Integrated Security Management Information System; and
- f) Promote ICT in crime prevention, investigation, regulation of societies, custodial and correction of services and citizens vital registration system.

3.6 GOVERNANCE REFORMS

During the Plan period, governance reforms will be undertaken to enhance separation of duties and responsibilities to ensure efficient implementation and accountability among the three arms of government. In this regard, the Government will focus on:

- a) Enhancing political participation, civil liberties, and constitutionalism based on the strong recognition of the rule of law and the linkages between good governance, democracy and development;
- b) Building an economic governance regime that promotes the creation and strengthening of a stable macroeconomic environment and conducive institutional and legal framework for efficient and effective management of public resources, increased private-sector investment and employment creation;
- c) Developing and promoting corporate governance systems and practices based on the recognition that the organisations (public, private and civil society) that contribute to sustainable economic growth, structural transformation and poverty eradication need to be run efficiently and effectively in a participatory and transparent manner; and
- d) Expanding access to justice based on the recognition that functioning of a fair and accessible system of justice is the foundation of every democratic state.

To achieve the above, Government will build on the already existing governance institutional structures to coordinate, promote, mainstream governance issues in all sectors to improve wellbeing and livelihoods. The Government will ensure that all reform processes are responsive to the needs and wishes of the citizens.

3.7 NATIONAL LAND AUDIT

The management of a land tenure system, acquisition and general land usage are critical to economic and national development. Due to information gaps, it has been difficult to ascertain total land

availability and usage patterns in the country. During the Plan period, a land audit will be undertaken which is expected to improve land administration and increase ground rent revenue collection.

4 EMPLOYMENT AND JOB CREATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The positive economic trends at the macro level have not translated into improvement of the standard of living for the majority of Zambian people; in particular, job creation has not been commensurate with the gains registered from economic growth. Economic growth is a prerequisite for job creation, however, sectors that have contributed to this growth have not significantly contributed to job creation. For example, mining has made a key contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth, Government revenue and export earnings, however, employs less than 2.0 percent of the working population. This failure to translate growth into improved peoples' welfare and creation of job opportunities means that there are a number of constraints that must be addressed.

Increasing employment will therefore, require strategies that will stimulate growth in sectors with the greatest job creation potential. Job and employment creation under this Plan will be achieved in three broad ways. Firstly, the envisioned growth itself will spur job creation. Secondly, labour-based public infrastructural development will create further jobs. Thirdly, reforms in the labour market will create the appropriate environment for employment generation by addressing bottlenecks that constrain absorption of the labour force such as mismatch between supply of skills and demand. Of cardinal importance is the issue of youth empowerment through prioritisation and mainstreaming of youth programmes in all sectors.

4.2 REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCE, 2011 AND 2012

The working age population in 2012 was 7,837,038. The labour force was 5,845,250 (3,048,342 male and 2,796,908 female) of which 5,386,118 were employed. The remaining 459,132 were unemployed, giving an unemployment rate of 7.9 percent. However, of the 5,386,118 employed persons in 2012, 83.4 percent were engaged in the informal sector comprised of subsistence agriculture and self-employment in urban and rural areas. The informal sector is characterised by low earnings, low productivity, low capital investment and low levels of technology thereby offering limited prospects for raising the standard of living of the people it employs. The level of underemployment in Zambia which is estimated at 70.0 percent is a serious issue that should be addressed. There was a marginal increase in formal sector employment from 10.0 percent in 2008 to 16.6 percent in 2012.

Of those employed, 56.0 percent were in agriculture. Trade, wholesale and retail sector accounted for 12.2 percent while the rest of the sectors employed less than 5.0 percent of the working population. Women accounted for 60.6 percent of those employed in the Agriculture Sector.

The labour force grew from 5,003,871 in 2008 to 5,845,250 in 2012 indicating a growth of 210,344 per annum. In the same period employment grew from 4,606,846 in 2008 to 5,386,118 in 2012 indicating a growth of employment of about 194,818 per annum. On this trajectory and without any intervention unemployment is likely to increase and consequently income distribution is likely to worsen, severely impacting particularly on the rural poor. Broadly, challenges that the Zambian labour market faces include the following:

- a) **Low manufacturing and industrial base:** a strong manufacturing and industrial base has great potential to absorb entrants into the labour market from the Education Sector. It helps in creating backward and forward linkages between primary, secondary and tertiary industries and ensures sustained circular flow of resources within the economy and further bolsters job creation.

- b) **Low levels of economic diversification:** low levels of diversification away from mining constrain job creation. Further, Zambia is vulnerable to commodity price fluctuations which affect activities that depend on the extractive industry, i.e. the mining sector including contractors, suppliers and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). As commodity prices of minerals fall, the impact on employment is immediate and pervasive.
- c) **Mismatch between supply of skills and demands of industry:** low levels of employment also arise due to mismatch between labour needs of industry and the available skills on the market including lack of information on existing job opportunities. The mismatch is also partly due to poor projections on investment prospects and overall economic trends that would define future labour demands. Information on job prospects has been lacking because of low investment in employment exchange services both public and private including low utilisation of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) to strengthen interface between job seekers and the market. This has been compounded by low levels of investment in the development of a labour market information system.
- d) **Inadequate post-primary and post-secondary education opportunities that support practical work related skills:** skills development has lagged behind demand for skills to increase the employability of youth beyond primary and secondary education levels. There has also been a concentration towards the provision of white collar job related training programmes as opposed to technical and vocational skills that tend to promote self-employment especially among the youth. This has made the youth fail to effectively participate in employment opportunities arising from increased economic activity, particularly in the construction industry.
- e) **Limited graduation of Micro and Small to Medium Scale Enterprises:** despite having great potential to grow and be a major contributor to employment growth, micro and small scale enterprises have not developed at the desired pace due to a number of constraints. Factors range from prohibitive interest rates, lack of collateral to enable operators borrow and expand their businesses, poor access to technology, weak entrepreneurial culture, lack of collaboration among indigenous businesses, and a weak policy environment to support MSME growth.
- f) **Quality of Work:** the quality of most employment activities does not match the features of decent work. A large proportion of the working population is found in the informal sector where wages are low, and where workers do not enjoy statutory benefits that go with the decent work agenda, such as social security, occupational health and safety, maternity protection, decent income within the acceptable minimum wage as provided for in the relevant legislation and paid leave. It is, therefore, common to have people in employment living in poverty. Therefore, poverty reduction efforts should place emphasis on creating decent jobs.

4.3 POLICIES AND KEY REFORMS

During the Plan period, the Government will implement the Industrialisation and Job Creation Strategy that highlights a number of reforms and measures aimed at reducing the levels of unemployment while facilitating private sector participation in job creation. Further, the Government will review the following legislation to provide a supportive environment for smooth operation of labour markets with a view to creating decent work:

- a) Employment Act;
- b) Industrial and Labour Relations Act; and
- c) Minimum Wages and Employment Act and accompanying Statutory Instruments.

The key policy direction is to accelerate job creation and this will be achieved through three broad strategies:

Firstly, the Government will invest in ventures that promote job creation such as infrastructure development, establishment of venture capital funds, linkages between SMEs and multinational corporations, and forward and backward linkages with the Agriculture Sector. The Government will also provide an enabling environment to stimulate private sector participation in job creation.

Secondly, the Government will expand service delivery and enhance the performance of service delivery sectors such as ICT and Science and Technology to boost job creation and increase productivity in the economy.

Thirdly, the Government will reform State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and recapitalise those that are potentially viable and put in place an appropriate sustainability plan for SOEs so that they contribute effectively to job creation, investment in the economy and serve as an alternative development financing mechanism. To achieve this, coordination of SOEs will be strengthened under one umbrella institution that will monitor their operations to ensure that the aforementioned objectives are met.

Further, the Government will review the National Employment and Labour Market Policy and align it to the Industrialisation and Job Creation Strategy. The Industrialisation and Job Creation Strategy focuses on six major growth sectors of Agriculture, ICT, Transport, Tourism, Construction and Manufacturing which have the greatest potential to achieve the objectives of promoting growth, employment, value addition and expanding Zambia's economy. Once these programmes are effectively implemented, Government is expected to create about 800,000 formal jobs during the Plan period; this does not include informal jobs to be created in the agricultural sector.

The Government's policy direction in the key job creation sectors are outlined below:

4.3.1 Economic Diversification

During the Plan period, Government will target to reduce dependence on copper mining which accounts for more than 70.0 percent of exports. The Government's objective will be to promote economic diversification to other sectors by taking advantage of the comparative advantage of different regions. In this regard, Government will implement Citizenship Economic Empowerment Programmes, promote non-copper exports and attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into non-mining sectors.

4.3.2 Promotion of Growth of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises

The Government will fully operationalise preferential procurement as provided for under the Citizens Economic Empowerment Act. Additionally, MSMEs will be linked to the export market through the Export Development Fund to ensure that they progressively migrate from small scale entrepreneurs to medium scale and, in the long term, to large scale enterprises. Other strategies will include simplifying the listing requirements on the Lusaka Stock Exchange, promoting FDI through joint ventures or partnership basis and facilitating long term financing. The Government will also establish at least six private sector managed venture capital funds to promote MSMEs, promote indigenous led industrialisation and enhance linkages between primary production and export oriented enterprises and commercial outlets.

During the Plan period, Government will promote investment and establishment of industries while SOEs will be reformed to enhance their contribution to employment creation and growth. In this regard, Government will establish an Industrial Development Commission (IDC) to effectively facilitate the promotion and establishment of industries in sectors where the country has comparative advantage.

4.3.3 Agricultural Diversification

This Plan will prioritise agricultural diversification. Emphasis will be placed on job creation through promotion of livestock productivity and production; aquaculture and high value crops; and value addition to agricultural products. This will be achieved by the following strategies: upgrading use of technology; improving skills; raising productivity; ensuring supply of essential low cost inputs; establishing marketing and distribution channels; creating linkages between agriculture and agro-based industry; and integrating into the world market.

4.3.4 Forestry Development

During the Plan period, programmes in the forestry sub-sector will be realigned to significantly contribute to job creation. In this regard, Government will strengthen mechanisms for implementing the National Tree Planting Programme and develop community capacity to grow, harvest and process trees in a sustainable manner. It is envisaged that the programme will sustain the country's forestry, create wealth, expand employment opportunities and provide sound productive ecosystem goods and services by the end of the Plan period. The programme will create 200,000 jobs mainly for people in rural areas.

4.3.5 Infrastructure Development

During the Plan period, Government will use labour intensive systems for infrastructure development in both urban and rural areas such as the use of pavers and cobblestone in road construction. The Government will implement projects which will accelerate growth and employment by improving road networks, increasing electricity generation, and expanding access to education, health and water and sanitation services. Significant investment will be made in the road sub-sector through the implementation of the Link Zambia 8000, the Pave Zambia 2000 and the Lusaka 400 road projects. This will be done to improve the road network while promoting job creation.

4.3.6 Human Resources Development

A skills audit will be undertaken to identify the human resource gaps and employment categories to highlight areas of undersupply and oversupply in the labour market. A National Human Resource Plan will be formulated to address challenges in the labour markets. Zambia's investment in human resource development is inadequate. The level and effectiveness of training will be enhanced across all sectors.

The Government recognises that raising productivity will entail improving skills training and modernisation of work practices. Appropriate job grading and better utilisation of working time are also key aspects for improving productivity. Therefore, efforts will be made during the Plan period to implement interventions in these areas.

4.3.7 Skills Upgrade

Absorbing new technology, raising productivity, improving the quality and competitiveness of exports all depend on the skills of the workforce. Training institutions and programmes provide only a narrow range and low level of skills to a small proportion of the population; less than 10 percent of children leaving the school system have access to tertiary education. While universal education has almost been achieved at primary school level, progression rates at Grade 10 level remain very low. Out of 345,565 candidates that entered Grade 9 examinations in 2012, only 100,824 proceeded to Grade 10 in 2013, implying that the education system is dropping over 245,000 children who are below employment age and do not possess high value skills.

In this regard, secondary and tertiary education facilities will be expanded to create a stream of skills training institutions. Further, the trades training syllabi will be reformed to take into account modern

technological developments and relevance to industry. In addition, emphasis will be put on the teaching of science and mathematics in secondary and tertiary education in line with the provisions of the National Implementation Framework and the 2012 Curriculum Framework under the Education Sector.

4.3.8 Youth Mainstreaming

The problem of youth unemployment is multi-sectoral and is caused by a range of factors including low employment opportunities, lack of appropriate skills, lack of access to finance and ineffective youth empowerment strategies. Given the magnitude and complexity of youth unemployment, holistic strategies and approaches are required to effectively tackle the problem. In this regard, linkages will be created between sector programmes and youth development initiatives. Youth mainstreaming will be undertaken to reflect the employment needs of the youth in the policies and strategies of key sectors. Further, programmes and projects reflected in the Youth Employment Action Plan will be implemented.

4.4 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Some of the measures listed above have been tried in the past. However, weak and uncoordinated implementation has undermined Government's intention to create employment. Therefore, emphasis during the Plan period will be on ensuring that efforts are well coordinated and targeted; strategies are effectively managed; implementation of strategies is holistic and not piece-meal; and programme and activity designs geared towards attaining the set objectives. In addition, the Government will ensure that funding towards the initiatives is adequate.

The following Key Performance Indicators will be used to assess Government's progress towards reducing poverty and inequality through job creation.

Table 4-1: Key Performance Indicators for Employment and Labour

Indicators ⁶	Baseline	2013	2014	2015	2016
			Target		Target
Unemployment Rate	7.8		6.5		5.0
Formal Sector Employment as % of Employed Population	15.4		21.2		27.0
Paid Employees as % of Employed Population	48.0		60.0		75.0
Percentage of working population contributing to social security scheme	14.5	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0

4.5 EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Once the strategies outlined in this chapter are implemented, it is expected that employment levels will increase. The Plan targets to create decent jobs with guaranteed social security, occupational health and safety, maternity protection, decent income within the acceptable minimum wage and paid leave as provided for in the relevant legislation. The Government is expected to create 800,000 formal jobs.

⁶ Also refer to KPI's under the Education and Skills Development Chapter related to TEVET

5 RURAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Rural development is one of the three themes of the Revised Sixth National Development Plan (R-SNDP), the other two being job creation and inclusive growth. The lack of progress in rural areas in the past decade despite the unprecedented economic growth recorded as well as the inadequate emphasis accorded to rural development in previous National Development Plans are among the main reasons for revising the Sixth National Development Plan to bring it in line with the vision of the new Government.

During the R-SNDP period, rural development will be implemented through two types of programmes. The first are national programmes with a significant rural development emphasis such as roads, energy and industrialisation. However, efforts have been made throughout the R-SNDP to mainstream rural development in all national level programmes. The R-SNDP in its entirety is expected to deliver on rural development. The second are regional programmes implemented through provincial and district administration structures. Regional development will thus be the main framework for rural development.

5.2 REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCE

In Zambia, poverty continues to remain more of a rural phenomenon than an urban one. The 2010 Census of Population and Housing showed that the majority of Zambia's population, 65.0 percent, lived in rural areas. Urban poverty in 2010 was estimated at 27.5 percent compared to 77.9 percent in rural areas. Extreme poverty, which reflects a household's inability to meet its nutritional requirements, was estimated at 57.7 percent for rural areas and 13.1 percent for urban areas. Although the country has recorded consistent and rapid growth since 1998, poverty levels in rural areas have dropped only slightly.

In terms of service delivery, there are huge disparities between urban and rural areas and this undermines the capacity of the rural population to contribute to growth. Some examples in the Health, Education and Water and Sanitation Sectors illustrate this point.

A woman living in urban areas was more than twice as likely to give birth at a health facility as a woman in rural areas. While most deliveries in rural areas (66.5 percent) were at home, most deliveries in urban areas (79.0 percent) were at a health facility. Health personnel were equally scarce in rural areas. Hence the number of deliveries conducted by skilled personnel was 31.0 percent in rural areas compared to 83.0 percent in urban areas.

In education, while 94.0 percent of the urban population was literate in 2010, literacy in rural areas was 74.0 percent.

Lastly, although only 7.3 percent of urban households lacked access to safe water in 2010, this was estimated at 45.8 percent for the rural population.

Further, rural areas lack critical infrastructure for raising productivity and the people are not linked to domestic and foreign markets. Although national access to electricity is already low at 21.6 percent, the situation is worse in rural areas with only 4.5 percent of the population having access to electricity compared to 53.0 percent in the urban areas.

With regard to roads, especially outside district centres, many rural areas are difficult to access, particularly during the rainy season when vital farming inputs should be delivered. In addition, low internet and telephone connectivity in rural areas although improving is another drawback to rural productivity and development.

Due to many factors such as those stated above, agricultural productivity in Zambia is very low and inadequate to generate sufficient incomes for rural households. Comparisons show that large scale farmers tend to have higher yield rates than smallholder farmers. How this traps smallholder farmers into poverty can be seen from the fact that if their yield rates for maize were at the same level as those of large scale farmers, their production would have been 6 million MT of maize in the 2011/12 season instead of the 2.5 million MT they produced. At this higher level of productivity, the incomes of small scale farmers would increase by 140.0 percent and pull them above the national poverty line.

Due to the above factors, the incidence of poverty is highest among small scale farmers. Other factors for low productivity include: high labour constraints at critical times of the farming season due to low farm power mechanisation; the small proportion of the area under irrigation, making smallholder agriculture overly dependent on rain fall; low access to financial markets; and failure to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change.

Weak coordination mechanisms hampered effective programme planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and this raises the need to have a more coordinated approach to rural development.

In terms of programme implementation in 2011 and 2012, rural and regional development recorded some progress. Performance in the two years reviewed was mixed and achievements were still not enough to begin expanding opportunities for people in rural areas to meaningfully contribute to economic growth and benefit from it.

5.2.1 Rural Roads

Only 1,371.3 kilometres of feeder roads were graded in 2012 against a target of 3,791.1 kilometres, representing performance of 36.1 percent of the target, down from 57.0 percent in 2011. Average achievement for 2011 and 2012 in terms of kilometres of feeder roads was 52.2 percent for construction, 71.8 percent for rehabilitation and 41.8 percent for grading (see Table 5-1).

Table 5-1: Rural Roads

Province	Kilometres Constructed		Kilometres Rehabilitated		Kilometres Graded	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Central	-	-	-	-	657.7	585.3
Copperbelt	150	18.0	804.0	97.0	920.9	302.6
Eastern	304	234	164.7	105	551.2	524.4
Luapula	50	37	109.0	182.0	610.0	186.3
Lusaka	-	-	100.0	54.2	637.3	577.6
Muchinga	-	-	52.1	47.1	-	-
Northern	242.0	84.0	941.0	437.0	542.0	271.0
North-Western	0	-	527.7	173.0	556.0	347.2
Southern	-	-	-	-	728.6	800.3
Western	161.5	91.0			299.8	205.0
Grand Total	907.5	464.0	2,698.5	1,095.3	5,503.5	3,799.7

Source: Rural Roads Unit

5.2.2 Water Supply and Sanitation

A number of dams and boreholes were constructed and rehabilitated in 2011 and 2012 (see Table 5-2). For boreholes, the number constructed and rehabilitated exceeded the target for these two years. However, given the proportion of people in rural areas that lacked adequate access to water for production and for domestic use, this achievement was still insignificant to redress the situation. In

2012, the proportion of rural population with access to safe water supply was 60.0 percent while the proportion of rural population with access to adequate sanitation was 40.0 percent. Therefore, the provision of water and sanitation in the provinces remained a challenge.

Table 5-2: Number of Dams and Boreholes Constructed and Rehabilitated, 2011 and 2012

Province	Dam Construction		Dam Rehabilitation		Borehole Construction		Borehole Rehabilitation	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
Central	2	0	10	6	42	30	4	1
Copperbelt	1	0	4	3	20	78	36	7
Eastern	0	0	7	7	5	5	0	0
Luapula	3	1	3	3	1220	1024	74	67
Lusaka	0	4	-	-	-	101	-	-
Muchinga	0	0	6	6	15	6	140	201
Northern	2	0	7	7	40	28	100	31
North-Western	-	1	-	1	-	39	31	25
Southern	-	-	12	7	-	-	30	21
Western	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-
Grand Total	8	6	49	40	1348	1312	415	353

Source: Provinces

5.2.3 Agriculture

Agriculture GDP, which is predominantly rural, grew by 14.0 and 11.6 percent in 2011 and 2012, respectively. This exceeded by far the average agriculture GDP growth of 6.4 percent between 2000 and 2012. Agriculture GDP has been growing above 10.0 percent since 2009. There was a drop by 5.5 percent in maize production between 2011 and 2012. However, a significant increase in the production of other crops other than sorghum and groundnuts compensated for the drop in maize production. The good performance in crop production is attributed to better access to fertiliser and improved seed due to the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP), the increased marketability of traditional crops such as cassava, mixed beans and cow peas as well as good weather in 2011 and 2012.

Performance in the livestock sub-sector was, however, not as robust as for crops. The pig and poultry populations recorded significant growth while performance for cattle, goat and sheep was low.

Table 5-3: 2011 and 2012 Crop Production Figures (in Metric Tonnes)

Period	Crop	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Muchinga	Northern	North Western	Southern	Western	Total
2011	Maize	558,493	250,190	584,415	124,885	109,523	154,183	506,989	150,820	639,541	95,524	3,174,563
2012		494,215	248,624	577,525	128,776	96,823	226,989	271,380	156,077	573,176	79,103	2,852,688
2011	Sorghum	1,322	1,398	2,392	1,062	149	2,901	880	1,282	6,818	1,467	19,671
2012		1,110	679	7	345	539	2,705	185	1,403	8,506	1,588	17,067
2011	Millet	2,151	118	1,611	547	24	18,570	27,967	547	722	7,915	60,172
2012		1,449	170	113	1,878	207	8,245	11,187	507	2,083	2,607	28,446
2011	Paddy Rice	610	43	4,418	2,652	204	15,366	25,906	814	-	14,762	64,775
2012		15	71	2,361	3,490	45	8,622	13,106	665	45	16,901	32,215
2011	Wheat	123,308	26,575	-	0	53,597	-	-	-	33,853	-	237,333
2012		155,512	38,942	-	0	35,013	-	3,294	-	20,761	-	253,522
2011	Ground Nuts	34,010	12,186	59,116	22,972	2,838	13,897	62,008	9,210	65,419	11,016	292,672
2012		12,106	5,427	30,930	14,133	1,152	10,817	16,211	10,337	9,616	2,298	113,027
2011	Soya Beans	43,918	18,082	7,328	91	23,330	1,910	2,178	552	20,968	92	118,449
2012		99,563	50,397	5,546	202	23,233	1,533	2,921	512	-	-	183,907
2011	Sunflower	4,573	165	27,252	11	1,263	913	4,207	19	6,405	13	44,821
2012		1,120	61	12,969	34	87	592	1,698	23	3,853	33	20,470
2011	Mixed Beans	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	-	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	5
2012		0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	7
2011	Cassava	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012		42,229	8,133	4,382	333,283	799	115,938	330,039	129,850	774	140,865	1,106,292
2011	Sweet Potatoes	3.3	4.1	2.9	3.9	4.6	-	3.5	4.0	2.1	3.9	32
2012		5.4	3.7	2.2	3.6	2.8	3.8	3.2	5.8	2.4	3.4	36

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

5.2.4 Education

In the Education Sector, schools, classrooms and teachers' houses were rehabilitated and constructed in all the provinces. The details are indicated in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4: Education Infrastructure

Province	Schools		Classrooms		Teachers' Houses		Laboratories	
	Constructed	Rehabilitated	Constructed	Rehabilitated	Constructed	Rehabilitated	Constructed	Rehabilitated
Central	3	2	7	0	0	1	0	0
Copperbelt	14	1	93	28	83	0	20	0
Eastern	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Luapula	19	2	102	9	100	0	16	3
Lusaka	3	7	3	-	-	-	-	-
Muchinga		1	1		2			
Northern	14	-	78	-	80	-	8	-
North-Western	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Southern	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	54	16	315	42	265	1	44	3

Source: Ministry of Education

5.2.5 Health

During the period under review, health facilities were rehabilitated and constructed. The details are indicated in Table 5-5.

Table 5-5: Health Infrastructure

Province	Hospitals		Rural Health Centres		Health Posts		Maternity Blocks	
	Constructed	Rehabilitated	Constructed	Rehabilitated	Constructed	Rehabilitated	Constructed	Rehabilitated
Central	2	3	2	5	4	0	0	0
Copperbelt	5	6	1	2	10	2	4	2
Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luapula	1	1	3	10	6	0	14	0
Lusaka	3	2	-	6	1	-	1	-
Muchinga			6	6	15	6	140	201
Northern	2	-	7	7	40	28	100	31
North-Western	1	2	8	2	0	1	0	0
Southern			3					
Western	0	1	1	17	0	0	3	0
Grand Total	14	15	31	55	76	37	262	234

Source: Ministry of Health

5.3 VISION, GOAL AND STRATEGIC FOCUS

Vision

“A high quality of life for all Zambians in both rural and urban areas by 2030”.

Goal

Equitable access to quality services in rural areas through a well-coordinated and inclusive service provision framework for physical infrastructure and social services.

Broad Objectives

The following are the broad objectives that will guide national and provincial initiatives targeted at rural development:

- a) To prioritise rural and regional development;
- b) To reduce the number of people living in abject poverty in rural areas; and
- c) To make rural areas attractive places to live and work.

Strategic Focus

To attain sustainable development, bridge the rural/urban divide and improve the productivity of rural livelihoods, emphasis will be placed on strengthening coordination among various players at all levels.

During the R-SNDP period, focus will be on investing and increasing employment opportunities in rural areas and providing key infrastructures in roads, education, health, housing, agriculture, water and sanitation. Emphasis will be placed on interventions that have the greatest impact on improving living conditions in rural areas.

The Government will continue to open new avenues of employment, facilitate security of tenure on traditional land, improve access to credit, and enhance provision of skills and entrepreneurship training. To promote rural productivity, accelerate economic development and transform the way people in the rural areas do business, science and technology and the use of ICT will be promoted. In an effort to effectively deliver public goods and services in rural areas, Government will create rural growth centres in all the provinces in line with the rural industrialisation programme which will be provided with the necessary infrastructure in one place including roads, energy, ICT and amenities for ease of access.

The following are the focal national and regional programmes for accelerated rural and regional development:

- a) Rural Roads;
- b) Agricultural Diversification;
- c) Rural Industrialisation;
- d) Employment and Job Creation;
- e) Tourism Diversification;
- f) Rural Electrification;
- g) Forestry;
- h) Infrastructure Development in Health and Education; and
- i) Water and Sanitation.

5.4 POLICIES AND KEY REFORMS

In the past, regional development has rudimentary been used as a proxy for rural development. This approach led to the exclusive crowding out of rural development programmes to an extent that rural poverty has remained persistently high hence the need to prioritise coordination of rural development through the establishment of a rural development coordinating mechanism.

In view of the current situation where the rural areas are less developed than the urban areas, Government will, in the Plan period implement programmes that will improve the standard of living of people in the rural areas. In achieving this, a rural coordination mechanism will be established at national level. The main thrust will be to coordinate all rural development strategies for Government. Effort will be made throughout the R-SNDP to mainstream rural development in all national level programmes. The Plan in its entirety is expected to deliver on rural development.

5.5 PRIORITY REGIONAL INVESTMENT AREAS

Given the different comparative advantages and needs of the provinces, the priority areas for investment in the provinces are highlighted below.

5.5.1 Central Province

Central Province has comparative advantage in agriculture and mining sectors. The Province has potential for maize, sweet potatoes, soya beans and wheat production due to its fertile soils and favourable climatic conditions. The Province also has potential as a transport hub not only for the country but for the SADC region. However, the potential of the Province is constrained by poor infrastructure.

During the Plan period, the following are some of the major programmes/projects that will be implemented in the Province:

- Construction of 55 health posts;
- Completion of on-going construction of district hospitals in Serenje and Mkushi;
- Dam construction in Kapiri Mposhi, Serenje and Mumbwa;
- Construction and rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation infrastructure in Mumbwa and Itzhi-tezhi;
- Completion of on-going infrastructure development at Kwame Nkhrumah University;
- Construction of Assessment Centres for Learners with Special Education Needs (LSEN);
- Construction of Model Early Childhood Education (ECE) Centres and TEVET Training institutions;
- Construction of Mulungushi Hydro-Power Plant in Kabwe;
- Construction of livestock breeding (multiplication) centre in Chibombo; and
- Construction of Urban roads in Kabwe (45.0 Km) and Serenje (45.0 Km).

Goal

Poverty reduction through economic diversification and increased investment in agriculture.

Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Table 5-6 below indicates the objectives, strategies and programmes to be undertaken during the Plan period.

Table 5-6: Central Province - Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

No.	Objective	Strategies	Programmes
1.(a)	To construct and rehabilitate public infrastructure in districts	a) Establish and rehabilitate feeder roads; b) Construct public infrastructure for District Administration and local authorities in the newly created districts; and c) Rehabilitate existing public infrastructure.	1. Infrastructure Development
(b)	To construct and rehabilitate agricultural infrastructure in districts	a) Rehabilitate, establish and equip agricultural facilities/infrastructure (irrigation, crops, livestock, fisheries, research, resettlement schemes); b) Provide equipment and infrastructure for agricultural extension services; and c) Establish agricultural storage facilities.	
2.	To increase agricultural production and productivity	a) Provide agricultural extension services; b) Increase livestock production and breeding; c) Increase crop and fish production; and d) Facilitate development of agricultural resettlement schemes.	2. Agricultural Development
3.	To provide water for productive use	a) Rehabilitate and develop water resource development infrastructure; and b) Survey potential sites for dam construction.	3. Water Resource Development
4.	To provide sustainable access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities	a) Provide water and sanitation infrastructure; and b) Develop and rehabilitate water points	4. Water Supply and Sanitation

No.	Objective	Strategies	Programmes
5.	To develop and rehabilitate tourism support infrastructure	a) Establish a database for tourism attractions; b) Establish and rehabilitate tourism support infrastructure; c) Improve access to key and potential tourist attraction areas; and d) Promote cultural and ethno-tourism.	5. Tourism Infrastructure Development and Investment
6.	To promote reforestation of depleted indigenous forests	a) Establish and expand indigenous tree nurseries and replant depleted forests.	6. Reforestation and Afforestation
7.	To promote forestry industries	a) Promote private ownership of forest plantations; b) Promote beekeeping; c) Promote market linkages; d) Promote value addition; and e) Create timber clusters.	7. Agro-Forestry Enterprise Development

5.5.2 Copperbelt Province

Copperbelt Province is highly dependent on the mining sector for its economic activities. However, the focus during the R-SNDP period will be on economic diversification away from mining. It also has potential for agricultural development.

The Province has relatively well-developed infrastructure and proximity of districts to each other, although the poor state of roads within districts remains a challenge. The other challenge is the collapse of the manufacturing industry.

During the Plan period, the following are some of the major programmes/projects that will be implemented in the Province:

- Construction of 88 health posts;
- Completion of on-going construction of district hospitals in Chililabombwe, Lufwanyama and Masaiti;
- Dam construction in Lufwanyama and Masaiti;
- Expansion of student accommodation, lecture rooms and libraries at Copperbelt University;
- Construction of Assessment Centres for Learners with Special Education Needs (LSEN);
- Construction of Model Early Childhood Education (ECE) Centres and TEVET Training institutions;
- Construction of heavy fuel Oil Power Plant in Ndola;
- Construction of infrastructure at Zambia Horticulture training Centre at Chapula;
- Drilling of 59 Boreholes;
- Construction of 2 dams and rehabilitation of 8 dams; and
- Construction of 66.0 km of the Kitwe-Chingola Road and 113.0 km of the Old Congo Road, Tug Argan to Kapiri Mposhi.

Goal

To promote agricultural production, forestry and manufacturing.

Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Table 5-7 indicates the objectives, strategies and programmes to be undertaken during the Plan period.

Table 5-7: Copperbelt Province: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

No	Objective	Strategies	Programmes
1.	To promote reforestation and afforestation of depleted forests.	a) Establish and expand nurseries and maintain indigenous and exotic trees; and b) Replant depleted forests.	1. Plantation and Forestry Development
2.	To promote forestry industries	a) Promote private ownership of forest plantations; b) Promote beekeeping; c) Promote market linkages; d) Promote value addition; and e) Create timber clusters.	2. Agro-Forestry Enterprise Development
3.	To construct and rehabilitate agricultural	a) Rehabilitate, expand and construct agricultural	3. Agricultural Infrastructure

No	Objective	Strategies	Programmes
	infrastructure	infrastructure; b) Construct infrastructure for two disease free zones; and c) Provide infrastructure and social services in already existing settlement schemes.	Development
4.	To promote agricultural production and productivity	a) Support and promote poultry and small livestock enterprises; b) Enhance control of crop pests and diseases; c) Promote sustainable utilization of wetlands and dambos; d) Promote agricultural diversification; e) Promote private sector participation in agricultural marketing; and f) Facilitate adoption of appropriate technology.	4. Agricultural Development
5.	To enhance movement of goods and services	a) Construct and rehabilitate feeder roads.	5. Infrastructure Development
6.	To provide water for productive use	a) Rehabilitate and develop water resource infrastructure; and b) Survey potential sites for dam construction.	6. Water Resource Development
7.	To provide sustainable access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities	a) Rehabilitate and develop water and sanitation infrastructure; and b) Develop and rehabilitate water points.	7. Water Supply and Sanitation
8.	To identify and open up potential areas of tourism	a) Develop and rehabilitate tourism support infrastructure.	8. Tourism Development

5.5.3 Eastern Province

Eastern Province has competitive edge in agriculture. The Province has potential for the production of groundnuts, tobacco, cotton, rice and sunflower. It has trade potential with Malawi and Mozambique which could be maximised through development of the Nacala Corridor. The main challenge for the Province is poor road infrastructure.

During the Plan period, the following are some of the major programmes/projects that will be implemented in the Province:

- Construction of 68 health posts;
- Completion of on-going construction of district hospitals in Chipata, Nyimba and Lundazi;
- Dam construction in Chipata, Chadiza and Lundazi;
- Construction of Assessment Centres for Learners with Special Education Needs (LSEN);
- Construction of Model Early Childhood Education (ECE) Centres and TEVET Training institutions;
- Construction of 150 km of the Road from Chadiza to Katete to Msoro to Chipata;
- Construction of 290 km of the Road from Mwase-Lundazi-Chitungulu and Mwanya Mfuwe;
- Construction of 2.5 MW Chilinga Mini-hydro-power plant in Nyimba;
- Drilling of 48 boreholes in resettlement schemes;
- Construction of 10 dip tanks and 10 rehabilitated;
- Establishment of 2 Youth fish farms and 2 youth livestock feed production centres; and
- Rehabilitation of 965 km of rural feeder roads.

Goal

Promote equitable and sustainable development to ensure improved standard of living.

Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Table 5-8 below indicates the objectives, strategies and programmes for the Province during the Plan period.

Table 5-8: Eastern Province: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

No	Objectives	Strategies	Programmes
1.	To Increase agriculture, livestock and fish farming production and productivity	a) Upgrade, expand and construct agricultural livestock and fisheries infrastructure; b) Promote sustainable utilisation of wetlands; c) Provide high yielding seed materials for crop diversification; d) Promote livestock development; e) Promote agricultural mechanisation; f) Promote agro-processing, marketing, distribution and storage; g) Promote fish farming; and h) Establish fish breeding centres.	1. Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development
2.	To promote tourism	a) Rehabilitate heritage buildings and sites; b) Construct visitor information centres and community museums at park entry points; c) Construct and rehabilitate tourism support infrastructure; d) Establish and maintain a tourism website; and e) Establish viable handcrafts and fine art market centres.	2. Tourism Infrastructure and Market Development
3.	To promote forestry industries	a) Promote private ownership of forest plantations; b) Promote beekeeping; c) Promote market linkages; d) Encourage value addition; and e) Create timber clusters.	3. Agro-Forestry Enterprise Development
4.	To enhance the movement of goods and services.	a) Rehabilitate and construct feeder roads and bridges. b) Rehabilitate and construct airport and air strips.	4. Road infrastructure development 5. Airport Infrastructure Development
5.	To improve office accommodation for staff.	a) Rehabilitate and construct offices and houses in newly created districts.	6. Infrastructure Development
6.	To provide water for productive use.	a) Rehabilitate and develop water resource development infrastructure; and b) Survey potential site for dam constructions.	7. Water Resource Development
7.	To provide sustainable access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities.	a) Rehabilitate and develop water and sanitation infrastructure.	8. Water Supply and Sanitation

5.5.4 Luapula Province

Luapula Province has arable land, favourable rain and abundant water resources to promote agriculture, energy and tourism. The Province also has mineral deposits and has potential for fish, rubber, cassava, tea, citrus fruit, rice, sugar and palm oil production. However, the Province faces some challenges that include poor road infrastructure that make access to social amenities especially in the swampy very difficult.

During the Plan period, the following are some of the major programmes/projects that will be implemented in the Province:

- Construction of 66 health posts;
- Completion of on-going construction of district hospitals in Kawambwa, Mwense, Milengi, Chiengi and Samfya;
- Dam construction in Kawambwa and Mwense;
- Construction and rehabilitation of water schemes in Mwense;
- Construction of Luapula University;
- Construction of Assessment Centres for Learners with Special Education Needs (LSEN);
- Construction of Model Early Childhood Education (ECE) Centres and TEVET Training institutions;
- Construction of 120 km of road from Chembe to Milengi;
- Construction of fisheries training centres in Nchelenge;
- Drilling of 110 boreholes;
- Construction of 9 bridges;
- Rehabilitation and construction of 1200 Km of feeder roads and culvert construction; and
- Building of aquatic and fisheries research centre in Mansa.

Goal

Increased agricultural productivity and energy output.

Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Table 5-9 below shows the objectives, strategies and programmes for Luapula Province during the R-SNDP period.

Table 5-9: Luapula Province: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

No.	Objectives	Strategies	Programmes
1.	To increase agricultural production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote use of high yielding seed for crop diversification; b) Promote commercial and smallholder fish farming; c) Identify and develop areas for agricultural resettlement; d) Promote sustainable wetland and dambo utilisation for non-traditional cash crops; e) Rehabilitate, expand and construct agricultural infrastructure; f) Provide equipment and infrastructure for agricultural extension services; and g) Provide agricultural extension services. 	1. Agricultural Development
2.	To develop rural based industrial enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Facilitate the establishment of a processing plant for palm oil; b) Promote on-site agro-processing in agricultural farm blocks; and c) Establish linkages between agricultural farm blocks, industrial estates and out-grower schemes. 	2. Rural Industrialisation
3.	To promote tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Facilitate the development of Northern Circuit infrastructure; and b) Promote cultural and ethno-tourism. 	3. Tourism Infrastructure and Market Development
4. (a)	To enhance movement of goods and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Establish and rehabilitate feeder roads; and b) Promote employment creation through the use of labour intensive technologies and the use of local resources. 	4. Infrastructure Development
(b)	To construct and rehabilitate housing and office accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Construct and rehabilitate institutional housing units and office blocks. 	
5.	To expand the province's energy mix.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Facilitate hydropower development; b) Promote the development and use of solar technology; c) Promote the production of geothermal energy; and d) Promote the use of biogas. 	5. Energy Development
6.	To provide water for productive use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rehabilitate and develop water resource development infrastructure; and b) Survey potential site for dam constructions. 	6. Water Resource Development
7.	To provide sustainable access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rehabilitate and develop water and sanitation infrastructure; and b) Develop and rehabilitate water points. 	7. Water Supply and Sanitation
8.	To promote reforestation and afforestation of depleted forests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Establish and expand nurseries and maintain indigenous and exotic trees; and b) Replant depleted forests; 	8. Plantation and Forestry Development
9.	To strengthen capacity for disaster risk management, mitigation and adaptation to effects of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Implement climate change adaptation projects. 	9. Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

5.5.5 Lusaka Province

Lusaka Province has comparative advantage in agriculture, agro-processing and manufacturing, as well as potential in tourism expansion as it is a major entry point for tourists. To this effect, the Province has been earmarked for the development of two Multi-Facility Economic Zones to promote value addition. The Province has agricultural potential in soya beans and wheat production as well as access to markets.

Notwithstanding the potential, the Province faces a number of challenges which include poor and inadequate road and rail infrastructure, housing and water and sanitation facilities. Additionally, the province is unable to meet the demand for social services due to rapid increase in population.

During the Plan period, the following are some of the major programmes/projects that will be implemented in the Province:

- Construction of 32 Health Posts;
- Construction of General Hospital in Lusaka West;
- Completion of on-going construction of district hospitals in Chongwe and Luangwa;
- Dam construction in Chongwe and Kafue;
- Expansion of student accommodation, lecture rooms and libraries at University of Zambia;
- Completion of on-going infrastructure development at Chilimbana and Palabana Universities;
- Construction of Assessment Centres for Learners with Special Education Needs (LSEN);
- Construction of Model Early Childhood Education (ECE) Centres and TEVET Training institutions;
- Design and construction of 150 km of new Railway line between Kafue and Lion's Den in Zimbabwe;
- Construction of 97.79 km of road from Chalimbana and Palabana Roads to Leopards Hill Road Lusaka in Chongwe;
- Construction of 63 km of road from Kenneth Kaunda International Airport to Kasisi to Great East Road, Ngwerere road from Great North Road to junction with Kasisi Mission Road in Lusaka; and
- Construction of 25 of 53 million liters capacity storage infrastructure for strategic petroleum reserves in Lusaka.

Goal

Improve socio-economic infrastructure and promote non-traditional exports.

Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Table 5-10 below shows the objectives, strategies and programmes for Lusaka Province during the R-SNDP period.

Table 5-10: Lusaka Province: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

No	Objectives	Strategies	Programmes
1.	To enhance movement of goods and Services	a) Establish and rehabilitate feeder roads.	1. Transport Infrastructure Development
2.	To construct and rehabilitate public infrastructure in districts	a) Construct public infrastructure for District Administration and local authorities in the newly created districts; and b) Rehabilitate existing public infrastructure.	2. Infrastructure Development
3.	To increase agricultural production and productivity.	a) Provide high yielding seed for crop diversification; b) Provide agricultural extension services; c) Promote production and export of horticultural products; d) Promote use of farm draught power; e) Rehabilitate and establish agricultural facilities/infrastructure; and f) Facilitate development of agricultural resettlement schemes.	3. Agricultural Development
4.	To provide water for productive use	a) Rehabilitate and develop water resource infrastructure; and b) Survey potential sites for dam construction.	4. Water Resource Development
5.	To provide sustainable access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities.	a) Provide rural water supply and sanitation infrastructure; and b) Develop and rehabilitate water points.	5. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
6.	To promote reforestation and afforestation of depleted forests	a) Establish and expand nurseries and maintain indigenous and exotic trees; and b) Replant depleted forests.	6. Plantation and Forestry Development
7.	To promote forestry industries	a) Promote private ownership of forest plantation; b) Promote market linkages; and c) Promote value addition.	7. Agro-Forestry Enterprise Development

No	Objectives	Strategies	Programmes
8.	To promote tourism through the development and preservation of cultural heritage	a) Promote indigenous cultural materials and expressions; b) Provide support to indigenous knowledge systems; and c) Upgrade tourism-related infrastructure.	8. Tourism Development

5.5.6 Muchinga Province

Muchinga Province is predominantly agricultural with potential in tourism. In agriculture, the Province has comparative advantage for paddy rice, cassava, mixed beans and maize production. Notwithstanding the potential, the Province faces a number of challenges which include deforestation, land degradation, poor infrastructure and low access to social services.

During the Plan period, the following are some of the major programmes/projects that will be implemented in the Province:

- Construction of 6 rural health centres and 33 health posts;
- Construction of General Hospital in Muchinga;
- Completion of on-going construction of district hospitals in Chama and Nakonde;
- Construction of dams in Chinsali, Isoka and Mpika;
- Completion of on-going infrastructure development at Paul Mushindo and Robert Kapasa Makasa Universities;
- Construction of Assessment Centres for Learners with Special Education Needs (LSEN);
- Construction of Model Early Childhood Education (ECE) Centres and TEVET Training institutions;
- Building of the water resource research institute in Chinsali;
- Construction of 470 boreholes and rehabilitation of 294;
- Construction of 15 Dip Tanks and 18 livestock service centres;
- Construction of 300 km of road network and rehabilitation of 5,200 Km of the feeder road network; and
- Construction of airport in Chinsali.

Goal

Achieve increased and equitable access to quality socio-economic services in the province.

Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Table 5-11 below shows the objectives, strategies and programmes for Muchinga Province during the R-SNDP period.

Table 5-11: Muchinga Province: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

No	Objectives	Strategies	Programmes
1. (a)	To enhance movement of goods and services	a) Establish and rehabilitate feeder roads.	1. Infrastructure Development
(b)	To ensure safety of civil aviation and reliable weather forecasting meteorological communication	a) Establish and rehabilitate Airport and Meteorological infrastructure; and b) Provide Meteorological equipment.	
2.	To increase agricultural, livestock and fish farming production and productivity	a) Diversify agricultural production and utilisation; b) Promote livestock production through cattle and small ruminants restocking and improved veterinary service delivery; c) Prevent and control pests, and crop and livestock diseases of national economic importance; d) Promote fish farming; e) Facilitate development of agricultural resettlement schemes; f) Promote sustainable and environmentally sound agricultural practices; g) Facilitate irrigation development and support; and h) Rehabilitate and construct dip tanks.	2. Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development
3.	To promote reforestation and	a) Establish and expand nurseries and maintain indigenous	3. Reforestation

No	Objectives	Strategies	Programmes
	afforestation of depleted forests	and exotic trees; and b) Replant depleted forests.	
4.	To promote and develop tourism	a) Rehabilitate and establish tourism support infrastructure; b) Establish Tourism Information Centres; and c) Promote tourism products.	4. Tourism Development
5.	To provide water for productive use	a) Rehabilitate and develop water resource infrastructure; and b) Survey potential sites for dam construction.	5. Water Resource Development
6.	To provide access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities	a) Provide water and sanitation infrastructure; and b) Develop and rehabilitate water points.	6. Water Supply and Sanitation
7.	To increase the housing stock.	a) Carry out housing needs assessment for each district; b) Construct housing units of all categories in newly established districts; and c) Provide serviced land for private housing development.	7. Housing Development

5.5.7 Northern Province

Northern Province has competitive edge in cassava, coffee, paddy rice, mixed beans and millet production due to favourable weather conditions. The Province also has potential for sugar, tea, fish production and tourism. It also has potential for water transport through Mpulungu Port which is Zambia's main route to the Great Lakes Region. Over the past years, deforestation, land degradation, poor infrastructure and low access to social services have posed challenges to development in the Province.

During the Plan period, the following are some of the major programmes/projects that will be implemented in the Province:

- Construction of 76 health posts;
- Construction of General Hospital in Chilubi;
- Completion of on-going construction of district hospitals in Mpulungu, Chiengi and Mungwi;
- Dam construction in Kasama, Luwingu and Mporokoso;
- Construction and rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation infrastructure (Kasama, Luwingu, Mbala, Mporokoso and Mungwi);
- Construction of Assessment Centres for Learners with Special Education Needs (LSEN);
- Construction of Model Early Childhood Education (ECE) Centres and TEVET Training institutions;
- Up-rate the Lunzua Hydro-power Project in Mbala to 15 MW and extension of Lusiwasi Hydro-Power Project in Mbala to 62 MW;
- Construction of 92.2 km of road from Luwingu to Kapatu Mission to Nondo in Luwingu;
- Construction of 171.2 km of road from Mbala to Nakonde in Mbala / Nakonde;
- Construction of 194.9 km of the road from Mporokoso -Nsama -Kaputa (D307); and
- Construction of 190 km of the road from Luwingu-Nsombo-Chaba-Chilubi.

Goal

Achieve increased and equitable access to quality socio-economic services to improve the standard of living.

Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Table 5-12 below shows the objectives, strategies and programmes for Northern Province during the R-SNDP period.

Table 5-12: Northern Province: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

No.	Objectives	Strategies	Programmes
1. (a)	To enhance movement of goods and services.	a) Establish and rehabilitate feeder roads; and b) Rehabilitate and upgrade harbours and canals.	1. Infrastructure Development
(b)	To ensure safety of civil aviation and reliable weather forecasting meteorological communication.	a) Establish and rehabilitate meteorological infrastructure; and b) Construct and upgrade airports and airstrips in districts.	
2.	To increase agricultural production and productivity.	a) Provide high yielding seed for crop diversification; b) Provide agricultural extension services; c) Promote sustainable utilisation of flood plains and wetlands; d) Establish farm blocks; e) Rehabilitate and establish agricultural facilities/infrastructure; and f) Facilitate development of agricultural resettlement schemes.	2. Agricultural Development
3.	To promote and develop tourism	a) Rehabilitate and establish tourism support infrastructure; b) Facilitate development of the Northern Circuit; c) Establish Tourism Information Centres; d) Promote participation of the private sector in tourism development; and e) Promote cultural and ethno-tourism.	3. Tourism Development
4.	To provide water for productive use.	a) Rehabilitate and develop water resource infrastructure; and b) Survey potential sites for dam construction.	4. Water Resource Development
5.	To provide access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities.	a) Provide water and sanitation infrastructure; and b) Develop and rehabilitate water points.	5. Water Supply and Sanitation
6.	To expand plantation of exotic tree species.	a) Expand and establish exotic tree nurseries and plantations.	6. Plantation Development
7.	To promote reforestation and afforestation of depleted forests.	a) Establish and expand nurseries and maintain indigenous and exotic trees; and b) Replant depleted forests.	7. Plantation and Forestry Development
8.	To promote forestry industries	a) Promote private ownership of forest plantations; b) Promote beekeeping; c) Promote market linkages; and d) Promote value addition.	8. Agro-Forestry Enterprise Development

5.5.8 North-Western Province

Agriculture and mining are the mainstay of North-Western Province. The Province currently produces honey, cassava, mixed beans, pineapples and has potential to expand mining and ethno-tourism. The Province has been earmarked for the development of one Multi-Facility Economic Zone to promote value addition.

The Province requires more investments in infrastructure. It also requires energy to sustain the level of economic activity. Another challenge is lack of skilled human resource.

During the Plan period, the following are some of the major programmes/projects that will be implemented in the Province:

- Construction of 74 health posts;
- Completion of on-going construction of district hospitals in Chavuma and Lumwana;
- Dam construction in Kasempa, Solwezi and Zambezi;
- Construction and rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation infrastructure in Kabompo;
- Construction of Assessment Centres for Learners with Special Education Needs (LSEN);
- Construction of Model Early Childhood Education (ECE) Centres and TEVET Training institutions;
- Construction of 121 km of road from Solwezi to Kipushi-Mushindamo;
- Construction of 14MW Chavuma mini-hydro project and hydro-power plant in Kabompo;
- Construction of 6.5 of 53 million liters capacity storage infrastructure for strategic petroleum reserves in Solwezi;
- Construction of 15 boreholes and rehabilitation of 80 boreholes and wells;
- Construction and rehabilitation of 80 km of roads;
- Building of the Industrial Materials and Mineral Research Centre in Kasempa; and

- Design and construction of 260 km of the Solwezi-Jimbe railway line (Phase II).

Goal

Reduce the proportion of people living in poverty.

Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Table 5-13 shows the objectives, strategies and programmes for North-Western Province during the R-SNDP period.

Table 5-13: North-Western Province: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

No.	Objectives	Strategies	Programmes
1. (a)	To enhance movement of goods and service.	a) Rehabilitate and construct feeder roads and bridges.	1. Infrastructure Development
(b)	To provide adequate housing and office accommodation for improved service delivery.	a) Construct and rehabilitate institutional housing units and office blocks.	
2.	To increase agricultural production and productivity.	a) Provide high yielding seed for crop diversification; b) Provide agricultural extension services; c) Promote sustainable utilisation of flood plains and wetlands; d) Establish farm blocks; e) Rehabilitate and establish agricultural facilities/infrastructure; and f) Facilitate development of agricultural resettlement schemes.	2. Agricultural Development
3.	To promote and develop tourism	a) Rehabilitate and establish tourism support infrastructure; b) Promote participation of the private sector in tourism development; and c) Promote cultural and ethno-tourism.	3. Tourism Development
4.	To provide water for productive use.	a) Rehabilitate and develop water resource infrastructure; and b) Survey potential sites for dam construction.	4. Water Resource Development
5.	To provide access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities.	a) Provide water and sanitation infrastructure; and b) Develop and rehabilitate water points.	5. Water Supply and Sanitation
6.	To promote reforestation and afforestation of depleted forests.	a) Establish and expand nurseries and maintain indigenous and exotic trees; and b) Replant depleted forests.	6. Plantation and Forestry Development
7.	To promote forestry industries	a) Promote private ownership of forest plantations; b) Promote beekeeping; c) Promote market linkages; and d) Promote value addition.	7. Agro-Forestry Enterprise Development

5.5.9 Southern Province

Southern Province is predominantly agricultural and is endowed with mineral deposits as well as tourist attractions which include the renowned Victoria Falls, museums and cultural villages. The Province produces maize, soya beans, wheat, groundnuts, sugar, sorghum and livestock. In addition, the Province has potential for expansion in energy generation. The main challenges for the Province are poor infrastructure and declining agricultural productivity due to climatic changes.

During the Plan period, the following are some of the major programmes/projects that will be implemented in the Province:

- Construction of 99 health posts;
- Completion of on-going construction of district hospitals in Choma, Gwembe, Kalomo, Kazungula and Namwala;
- Dam construction in Gwembe, Kalomo, Kazungula and Monze;
- Construction and rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation infrastructure in Kalomo, Kazungula, Siavonga and Sinazeze;
- Construction of David Livingstone University;
- Construction of Assessment Centres for Learners with Special Education Needs (LSEN);

- Construction of Model Early Childhood Education (ECE) Centres and TEVET Training institutions;
- Construction of 30 Km of Choma township roads;
- Construction of 300 MW Coal Fired Power Plant in Maamba;
- Construction of extension hydro-power plant in Siavonga;
- Construction of livestock breeding (multiplication) centres in Siavonga;
- Drilling of 122 boreholes;
- Building of the livestock and livestock products research centre in Namwala; and
- Establishment of small scale milk processing plants.

Goal

Diversify the local economy and revive agriculture.

Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Table 5-14 shows the objectives, strategies and programmes for Southern Province during the R-SNDP period.

Table 5-14: Southern Province: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

No.	Objectives	Strategies	Programmes
1.	To enhance movement of goods and services.	a) Rehabilitate and establish feeder roads and bridges; b) Promote Public Private Partnerships in infrastructure development; c) Replace pontoons with bridges; and d) Rehabilitate air strips and aerodromes.	1. Transport Infrastructure Development
2.	To provide water for productive use.	a) Rehabilitate and develop water resource infrastructure; and b) Survey potential sites for dam construction.	2. Water Resource Development
3.	To provide access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities.	a) Provide water and sanitation infrastructure; and b) Develop and rehabilitate water points.	3. Water Supply and Sanitation
4.	To increase agricultural production and productivity.	a) Diversify agricultural production; b) Promote sustainable and environmentally sound agricultural practices; c) Provide agricultural extension services; d) Rehabilitate and establish agricultural facilities/infrastructure; e) Promote livestock production through cattle and small ruminants restocking and improved veterinary service delivery; f) Prevent and control pests, crop and livestock diseases of national economic importance; g) Promote conservation of fish resources; and h) Conserve and develop livestock breeds.	4. Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development
5.	To construct and rehabilitate agricultural infrastructure	a) Facilitate development of irrigation; b) Construct and rehabilitate agricultural infrastructure; and c) Facilitate development of areas for agricultural resettlement.	5. Agricultural Infrastructure Development
6.	To promote and develop tourism	a) Rehabilitate and establish tourism support infrastructure; b) Promote participation of the private sector in tourism development; c) Diversify tourism product range; d) Promote cultural and ethno-tourism; e) Facilitate public-private partnership in tourism infrastructure investment; f) Rehabilitate and construct tourist facilities; and g) Establish a wildlife and tourism research and training institute.	6. Tourism and Marketing Development

5.5.10 Western Province

Western Province is endowed with arable land, water resources, mineral deposits, forests and good pasture for livestock. The Province produces rice, cassava, cashew nuts, citrus fruits, cattle and fish. Forestry products include timber, bees wax and honey. The Province has potential for tourism which includes game viewing and cultural ceremonies.

The Province is faced with challenges which include poor road infrastructure and lack of industries. It is covered by Kalahari sands intersected by a huge network of water logged plains of the Zambezi River and its tributaries. Transportation across this terrain makes delivery of goods and services difficult and at the same time makes construction expensive.

During the Plan period, the following are some of the major programmes/projects that will be implemented in the Province:

- Construction of 64 health posts;
- Completion of on-going construction of district hospitals in Mongu, Lukulu, Shangombo and Mulobezi;
- Dam construction in Kaoma and Sesheke;
- Construction and rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation infrastructure in Kalabo, Lukulu and Shangombo;
- Construction of King Lewanika University;
- Construction of Assessment Centres for Learners with Special Education Needs (LSEN)
- Construction of Model Early Childhood Education (ECE) Centres and TEVET Training institutions;
- Construction of 6.5 of 53 million liters capacity storage infrastructure for strategic Petroleum Reserves in Mongu;
- Construction of 60 km of the Mongu-Namushakende-Nalikwanda road;
- Construction of 265 km of the Road from Kalongola to Kalabo to Sikongo; and
- Construction of 450 km of the Road from Sesheke-Kaoma.

Goal

Revive agricultural production and productivity and improve transport infrastructure.

Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Table 5-15 shows the objectives, strategies and programmes for Western Province during the R-SNDP period.

Table 5-15: Western Province: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

No.	Objectives	Strategies	Programmes
1.	To promote reforestation and afforestation of depleted forests.	a) Establish and expand nurseries and woodlots; and b) Replant depleted forests.	1. Plantation and Forestry Development
2.	To promote forestry industries	a) Promote beekeeping; b) Promote sustainable natural remedies from forests; c) Provide entrepreneurship and marketing skills for non-wood forest products; d) Promote market linkages; and e) Promote value addition.	2. Agro-Forestry Enterprise Development
3.	To enhance movement of goods and services.	a) Rehabilitate and construct feeder roads and bridges; and b) Rehabilitate, establish and equip airport and aerodrome infrastructure.	3. Transport Infrastructure Development
4.	To provide water for productive use.	a) Rehabilitate and develop water resource infrastructure; and b) Survey potential sites for dam construction.	4. Water Resource Development
5.	To provide access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities.	a) Provide water and sanitation infrastructure; and b) Develop and rehabilitate water points.	5. Water Supply and Sanitation
6.	To promote and develop tourism, arts	a) Construct and rehabilitate tourist facilities in priority	6. Tourism, Arts and

No.	Objectives	Strategies	Programmes
	and culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) areas; b) Construct ultra-modern cultural village; c) Promote PPPs in the development of arts and culture infrastructure; d) Package and promote the establishment of tourism sites; and e) Diversify tourism product range beyond wildlife. 	Cultural Infrastructure Development
7.	To promote agricultural production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote use of high yielding seed for crop diversification; b) Establish farm blocks; and c) Promote sustainable utilisation of flood plains and wetland areas. 	7. Agricultural Development
8.	To construct and rehabilitate agricultural infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Construct and rehabilitate agricultural infrastructure; and b) Facilitate development of areas for agricultural resettlement. 	8. Infrastructure Development

5.6 MANAGEMENT OF R-SNDP

In order to effectively manage the implementation process, the provinces will operate through the Provincial Development Coordinating Committees, District Development Coordinating Committees and Area Development Committees where all stakeholders are represented. Each province will be required to consolidate sector progress reports and submit them to the Ministry of Finance who will prepare a policy paper for consolidation by the inter-Ministerial cluster for consideration and provide appropriate feedback. Since regional development institutions will be required to monitor and evaluate the implementation of rural development programmes in their respective areas, the reports will provide updates on how the various development programmes and projects aimed at improving rural livelihoods are being implemented.

5.7 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

During the Plan period, Government will ensure that there is coherence between sector ministries and regional administration in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects. The Government will facilitate local ownership of programmes and develop the required capacities to monitor projects to inform decision making. A streamlined system of progress reporting and feedback will also be put in place with clearly delineated roles and responsibilities with regard to implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects.

5.8 EXPECTED OUTCOMES

It is expected that at the end of the Plan period a structure for coordinating rural and regional development will have been established. It is also expected that with the implementation of rural development projects, positive trends with regard to rural development indicators will be registered. Further, coherence between sector ministries and regional administration is expected to be established to ensure effective participation of regions in the planning process of programmes and projects. It is also expected that there will be improved evidence based decision-making at the local level as provided for in the Decentralisation and Planning and Budgeting Policies.

6 FINANCING

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Fiscal policy over the Revised Sixth National Development Plan (R-SNDP) period will be expansionary in order to finance the programmes outlined in the Plan. The primary source of financing for the Plan will be domestic resources. The strategy will be to enhance domestic revenue collections by focusing on the three revenue areas namely: broadening the tax base; tax structure reform and enhancing efficiency in tax administration and improving compliance. In addition, Government will explore alternative forms of financing.

6.2 TOTAL COST OF THE PLAN

The total financing requirements for the programmes in the Plan are estimated to be K45.5 billion of which K8.5 billion will be spent in 2013, K11.7 billion in 2014, K11.4 billion in 2015 and K13.9 billion in 2016.

6.3 RESOURCE ENVELOPE

The total resources for the R-SNDP are projected at K162.6 billion and are expected to average K40.7 billion per annum. Of the total resources K103.1 billion will be channelled to non-discretionary expenditures such as wages for public service workers, debt service and transfers to grant aided institutions. The remaining balance of K59.5 billion will be applied on discretionary expenditure.

Table 6-1: Estimates of Resources Available for R-SNDP Programmes

	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total	Average
	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000
Total Resource Envelope	32,212,161	42,682,034	41,306,051	46,424,250	162,624,496	40,656,124
Domestic Revenues	24,745,882	29,538,540	34,930,426	40,438,720	129,653,568	32,413,392
<i>Tax Revenue</i>	<i>23,535,883</i>	<i>26,642,840</i>	<i>31,064,825</i>	<i>37,191,102</i>	<i>118,434,650</i>	<i>29,608,663</i>
<i>Non-Tax Revenue</i>	<i>1,209,998</i>	<i>2,895,700</i>	<i>3,064,826</i>	<i>3,247,618</i>	<i>10,418,142</i>	<i>2,604,536</i>
Grants from Cooperating Partners	1,525,539	2,626,628	2,130,000	2,130,000	8,412,167	2,103,042
Total Financing	5,940,740	10,516,866	4,245,625	3,855,530	24,558,761	6,139,690
<i>Domestic Financing</i>	<i>1,863,438</i>	<i>3,501,746</i>	<i>3,956,875</i>	<i>3,577,280</i>	<i>12,899,339</i>	<i>3,224,835</i>
<i>Foreign Financing</i>	<i>4,077,302</i>	<i>7,015,120</i>	<i>288,750</i>	<i>278,250</i>	<i>11,659,422</i>	<i>2,914,856</i>

6.3.1 Domestic Resource Mobilisation

The Government's efforts will focus on increasing domestic revenue collections from 20.5 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2013 to 22.6 percent of GDP in 2016 in view of increased economic activities. During the same period, grants from Cooperating Partners are expected to average 2.1 percent of GDP.

The main focus in raising tax revenue will be to ensure buoyancy and stability of the tax system. In particular, Government will continue to streamline existing tax exemptions and tax incentives as a means of enhancing domestic revenue collections. In the Mining Sector, revenue collections will be enhanced through continued improvements in mining inspections including verification of quantities and contents of mineral production and regular auditing of mining company transactions.

Further, the Government aims to improve collection of non-tax revenue which currently contributes about 1.0 percent of total domestic tax revenue. The Government will continue extension of Point-of-Sale electronic banking methods, which will be extended to all relevant revenue collecting agencies

and Ministries. In addition, the Government will streamline collection of non-tax revenue to make it more effective by minimising interpersonal interaction to reduce the risks of cash handling.

6.4 EXPENDITURES

Priority areas of expenditure will be the following sectors: Health, Education, Transport, Agriculture, Water Supply and Sanitation, Water Development, Energy, Land, Rural and Regional Development, Social Protection and ICT. The details are provided in Table 6-2 below.

Table 6-2: Expenditure Projections

Total Expenditure	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total	Average
	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000	K'000
Pre-committed Expenditures	18,949,797	7,314,924	27,225,774	29,644,453	103,134,948	25,783,737
Personal Emoluments	11,035,077	15,497,445	15,591,897	17,250,404	59,374,823	14,843,706
Debt Service	2,547,696	4,672,865	5,873,623	5,682,566	18,776,750	4,694,188
By-Elections/Tripartite Elections	4,000	4,000	10,000	650,000	668,000	167,000
Awards and Compensation	200,000	100,000	100,000	-	400,000	100,000
Pension Fund	616,872	754,159	818,048	1,232,791	3,421,870	855,468
Grants to Institutions	1,982,299	2,799,770	2,802,570	2,799,057	10,383,696	2,595,924
Zambia Revenue Authority	355,682	378,801	399,635	399,635	1,533,753	383,438
Contingency	44,588	50,000	50,000	50,000	194,588	48,647
Foreign Financed Expenditures	2,163,584	3,057,884	1,580,000	1,580,000	8,381,468	2,095,367
Resources Available for All Other Programmes	13,262,363	15,367,110	14,080,278	16,779,797	59,489,548	14,872,387
Core SNDP Programmes (excluding salaries):	8,490,619	11,733,130	11,498,904	13,924,978	45,647,631	
Health	1,668,648	2,067,697	2,085,049	2,839,771	8,661,165	
Education	1,630,542	2,265,860	2,201,391	2,434,671	8,532,464	
Transport	3,364,233	3,303,466	3,304,198	4,354,059	14,325,956	
Roads	2,527,758	2,900,500	3,131,673	4,221,292	12,781,223	
<i>Air</i>	46,433	41,266	82,600	104,900	275,199	
<i>Martime & Inland Waterways</i>	18,855	21,900	25,125	27,867	93,747	
<i>Railways</i>	677,500	339,800	64,800	-	1,082,100	
Agriculture	1,196,660	2,328,043	2,228,726	2,594,906	8,348,335	
Water Supply & Sanitation	250,075	247,325	285,000	300,000	1,082,400	
Water Development	43,350	52,240	58,040	64,180	217,810	
Energy	91,734	615,000	620,000	354,500	1,681,234	
Land	-	103,000	106,000	132,890	341,890	
Regional Development	204,000	550,000	300,000	350,000	1,404,000	
Social Protection	28,518	200,000	310,000	500,000	1,038,518	

6.5 RESOURCE GAP

6.5.1 Domestic and External financing

In order to attain the developmental goals as set out in the R-SNDP, Government will finance these activities from budgeted domestic revenues as a shift from dependence on Cooperating Partners. However, Government will continue attracting Foreign Direct Investment and Official Development Assistance in form of grants and loans.

6.5.2 Public Private Partnerships

In the Plan period, to ensure macroeconomic stability and integrate the best practices of the private sector into the public sector system, Government will endeavour to facilitate Public Private Partnerships (PPPs).

PART II

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT



7 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

To effectively meet the goals and objectives for the programmes in the Revised Sixth National Development Plan (R-SNDP), systems and processes for programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation have been developed. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) process will use the Results Chain logic as shown in Figure 7-1. This implies that monitoring will be done at budget execution level to meet the desired outputs. At outcome level, the utilisation of the outputs produced and their impact on the beneficiaries will be assessed. All Ministries, Provinces and Spending Agencies (MPSAs) will be required to formulate Annual Work Plans, and resources will be profiled based on programme implementation schedules to meet the required level of outputs within a given time frame.

A combination of the various sector inputs will facilitate the attainment of programme objectives through outputs, outcomes and impact. While monitoring will be done at all levels of the project cycle, emphasis will be placed on higher level indicators (outcome and impact). Thus M&E will be focused on interventions that impact on the wellbeing of the people rather than concentrating on programme activities and inputs. Therefore, the utilisation including control of inputs (resources) should be aligned towards the attainment of higher level results, i.e. programme outcome⁷/impact. Quasi-government institutions, line ministries and Non-Governmental Organisations will contribute towards the supply and utilisation of information on programme performance.

7.2 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

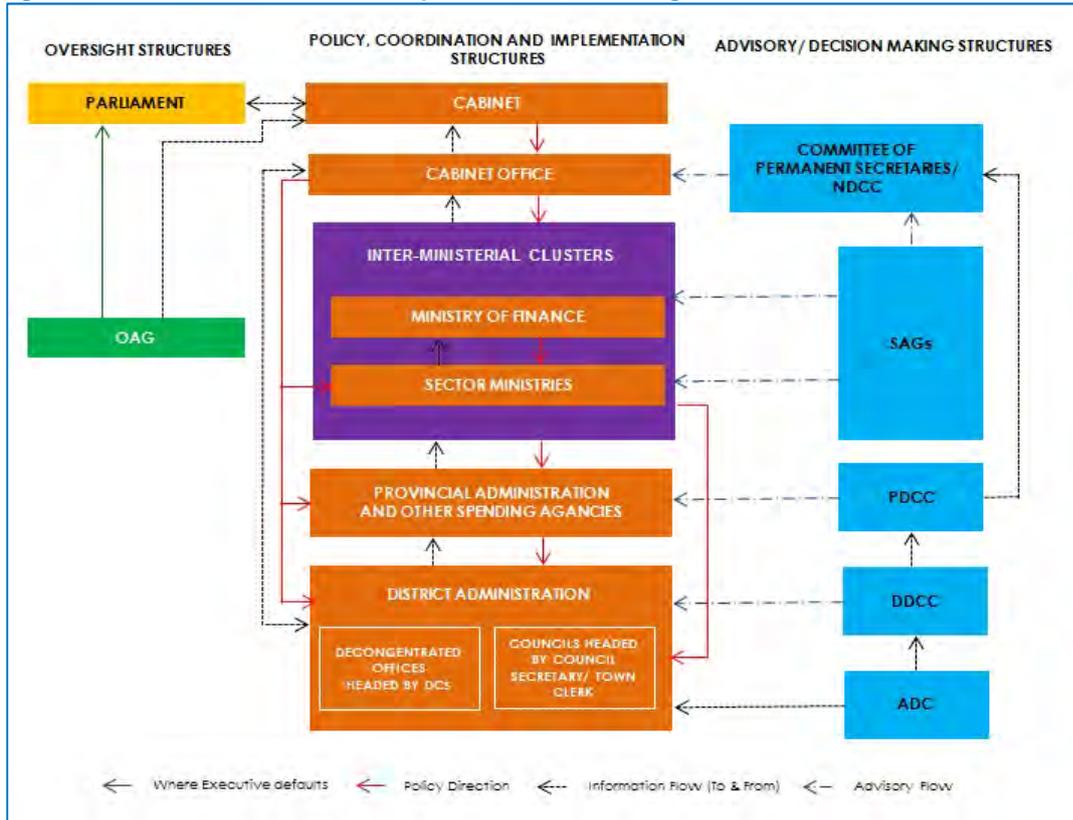
The Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation functions will be undertaken at different levels of Government. At the provincial and districts levels, Provincial Development Coordinating Committees (PDCCs) and District Development Coordinating Committees (DDCCs) will continue to provide advisory services. Similarly, provincial and district administrations will continue their core function of programme implementation.

At national level, Cabinet Office will coordinate policy analysis and implementation, while the Ministry of Finance will be responsible for programme coordination, implementation and monitoring and evaluation processes. At sector level, Sector Ministries will continue to undertake programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation, with the advisory support of Sector Advisory Groups (SAGs). Within this context, and through the Joint Monitoring, Evaluation and Statistics Working Group, the participation of non-state actors will augment M&E and statistical capacities at national, provincial and district levels.

Figure 7-1 and Figure 7-2 outline the interplay of processes, institutions and outputs along the Result Chain that will guide Plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

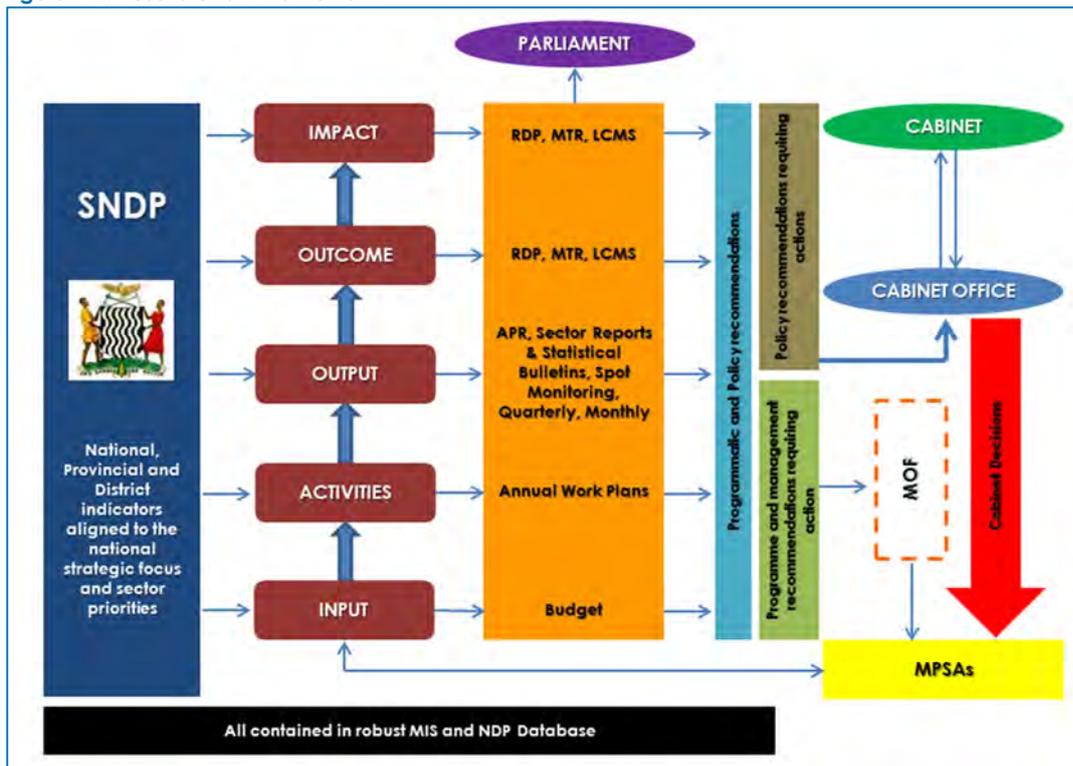
⁷ For instance, to attain an outcome such as a rise in net enrolment, Government would require to build schools (output 1), recruit teachers (output 2), provide teaching aids (output 3), and undertake community sensitisation on the relevance of education (output 4). The sectors responsible for the attainment of the stated outputs would meet under the planned Inter-Ministerial Clusters to dialogue on the interventions required for improving net enrolment. The contribution of various actors at the national, provincial, district, and community level should be established.

Figure 7-1: Institutional Framework for Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation



The role of Cabinet will be to provide policy direction and will be serviced by the Committee of Permanent Secretaries. Parliament will continue to play an oversight function to ensure effectiveness and accountability in the implementation process.

Figure 7-2: Results Chain Framework



7.3 MONITORING

7.3.1 Processes and Tools for Monitoring

The monitoring function will be undertaken through progress reports and reviews. The reporting function will be the responsibility of the MPSAs, the SAGs and the M&E Department of Ministry of Finance. The tools for monitoring will include the use of sector output matrices, implementation plans, monthly monitoring templates, budget performance templates and key performance Indicator templates. The monthly reports will feed into the development of quarterly reports and ultimately lead to the development of the Annual Progress Report (APR). These tools will facilitate the production of monitoring reports such as Monthly Monitoring, Sector Performance, National Quarterly Performance, Project Spot Monitoring, and APRs.

7.3.2 Monthly Monitoring Report

The Monthly Monitoring Report will be done on a monthly basis by each Government department on key development programmes based on the Implementation Plan as agreed by the respective MPSA and the Ministry of Finance. Sectors will during the Plan period be required to hold monthly monitoring meetings to review implementation progress.

The monthly reports will be presented to MPSA Senior Management meetings where they will be discussed before submission to the Ministry of Finance. The primary objective of the monthly meetings is to advise senior management on the required interventions. The monthly performance report submitted to the Ministry of Finance will be considered in decisions to fund MPSAs.

7.3.3 Sectoral Performance Report

The Monthly Reports are expected to feed into Sectoral Performance Reports. The report will be on key expenditures, activities, outputs and progress towards outcomes. Performance information should be presented, discussed and decisions to be taken agreed upon during the SAG meetings. Quarterly reports will be produced by the second week of April, July and October. The final quarter of the year will allow for sectors to dedicate their efforts to the production of the Annual Progress Report which should be ready by end of January the following year. This should help in entrenching an M&E culture in sectors.

7.3.4 National Quarterly Performance Report

The National Quarterly Performance Report will be consolidated and compiled by the Ministry of Finance based on Sectoral Performance Reports, covering selected GRZ key reform areas and programmes as indicated in the Budget Speech and Presidential pronouncements. Quarterly Reports combine budget execution monitoring with spot monitoring against planned outputs and activities. The report is aimed at facilitating corrective action at a policy, management and implementation levels in order to positively influence Programme Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) at the end of the year. The Quarterly Reports will be produced by the last week of April, July and October.

7.3.5 Project Spot Monitoring Report

The Project Spot Monitoring Report will be produced after a spot monitoring activity has been undertaken by monitoring groups. Spot monitoring activities are expected to be undertaken regularly to verify the results that are given in the Monthly, Sectoral, Quarterly and Annual reports to inform respective MPSA management on the required actions.

7.3.6 Annual Progress Report

The APR will present assessment of progress against the set targets on the identified KPIs and programme outputs. APR reporting will progressively move towards focusing mainly on KPIs and analysing progress towards the attainment of the objectives of the Plan. All institutions and agencies implementing National Development Plan (NDP) programmes and projects will review their progress and report to the Ministry of Finance, for collation and production of the APR.

7.4 EVALUATION, POLICY AND PROGRAMME RESEARCH

Given the emphasis on Results Based Management, the Ministry of Finance will continue to entrench a culture of evaluating sector programmes and policies. To this end, the Research and Development Programme will continue to undertake evaluations and coordinating policy research. Through continued collaboration with the sectors, emphasis will be placed on the need for periodically evaluating programmes in order to appraise strategies, document key lessons and take corrective measures where necessary. Evaluations will also help reinforce programme implementation in areas where positive trends are identified so as to maximise benefits and realise value for money.

The R-SNDP objectives will be assessed to identify key programmes in the priority sectors for the attainment of the Plan's objectives. These programmes will then be evaluated to determine appropriateness of strategies in the attainment of planned objectives and assessment of their impact. As part of the programme for entrenching a culture of managing for results, sectors will be required to undertake and /or sustain the implementation of evaluations and policy studies that will inform planning and budgeting processes. In this regard, sectors are expected to undertake evaluations of key programmes before, during and after the R-SNDP period. The priority sectors are required to identify critical programmes that will be periodically assessed and results used to feed back into the planning cycle.

7.5 EVALUATION

7.5.1 Baseline Assessment

A baseline assessment of the R-SNDP will be undertaken to collect data with a view to indicate the situation obtaining at the beginning of the Plan. The baseline will also reveal the current status of the KPIs. This will be valuable for subsequent evaluations that will determine the appropriateness of the implementation process (process evaluation) and more importantly determine the impact of the Plan programmes (Final evaluation).

7.5.2 Final Evaluation

The final evaluation of the Plan will be undertaken a year after expiry of the Plan period. The evaluation will determine the extent to which the broad Plan objectives would have been achieved. Both Process and Impact evaluations will be undertaken.

A *Process Evaluation* will be undertaken to assess the way in which the Plan was implemented. Typical questions will include whether the institutional and Governance arrangements were appropriate for achieving the Plan objectives. The extent to which various players were involved in conceptualisation, implementation and monitoring the Plan will be assessed. The process evaluation will also determine how lessons from previous Plans had been incorporated.

An *Impact Evaluation*, on the other hand will entail assessing the long term results or changes in social organisation, welfare or social and economic status. The Impact evaluation will determine the long term behaviour and systems changes that resulted from the Plan interventions. In order to permit the determination of impact, appropriate indicators for measuring such change will be chosen and processes for collection of the required data set established. A consultative process with all

stakeholders will be undertaken to agree on the indicators, processes and requirements for implementing the final evaluation.

7.6 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

During the R-SNDP period, capacity development measures will be implemented to enhance smooth implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the NDP programmes. The Government will continue to strengthen the capacity of M&E officers in MPSAs by providing relevant skills and expertise to effectively monitor and evaluate development programmes. In this regard, a capacity building programme has been established at the Institute of Economic and Social Research under the University of Zambia to provide training to M&E practitioners from MPSAs on a sustainable basis. In addition, adequate communication channels and structures as well as Management Information Systems will be established and M&E instruments developed. A legal framework will also be developed to anchor the M&E function. Within the framework of Government-wide M&E system the capacity of relevant stakeholders including non-state actors will be strengthened to entrench the culture of managing for development results.

PART III

ECONOMIC SECTORS



8 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

8.1 INTRODUCTION

Information and Communications Technology (ICT) is advancing and stimulating socio-economic growth in the country. As part of ICT, the media continues to play a vital role of information dissemination for socio-economic development. Meteorology safeguards life and property through provision of vital information on scientifically derived early warning systems, predictions and information in the provision on weather and climate conditions especially in hazard prone areas.

ICT is the convergence of traditionally separate businesses of broadcasting, telecommunications, computing and the internet into one platform. Research has shown that investment in broadband ICTs has a multiplier effect in terms of job creation such that one direct job creates between 1.4 and 3.6 indirect jobs. This is because broadband brings enhanced ICT applications and high opportunities for self-employment.

The focus of the Government is to establish an environment that encourages networking of services and applications; promoting e-Commerce; and use of ICT in trade promotion programmes. Furthermore, promoting ICT increases access to exchange and digital content; establishing e-Government online services and promoting e-Education and e-Health.

8.2 REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCE, 2011 AND 2012

In 2011 and 2012, the ICT Sector continued to implement key programmes aimed at registering growth in the Sector. Mobile network subscription across all the three mobile service providers⁸ grew to 10,542,676 in 2012 compared to 8,164,553 in 2011, representing an increase of 29.0 percent. This translated into a subscriber penetration rate of 78.1 per 100 inhabitants in 2012 up from 62.6 per 100 inhabitants in 2011. The number of mobile internet users increased to 2,196,117 in 2012 from 833,455 users in 2011 representing an increase of 156.0 percent and a penetration rate of 38.0 per 100 inhabitants.

Under the meteorological sub-sector, the Sector continued to provide timely information for the public to respond and adapt to climatic events.

Further, the media industry continued to grow as can be noted from the number of radio and television stations now operating in the country. Twelve radio stations were licensed to operate creating new jobs. The Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation increased coverage in 2012 with an additional twenty five (25) FM transmitters installed in rural areas and the introduction of a second television channel, TV2.

To localise the printing of newspapers, works on the construction of two printing press buildings for Chipata and Kasama reached an advanced stage with 80.0 percent of the civil works completed.

Additionally, the Sector commenced the development of a National Addressing and Postcode System to promote universal access to postal and courier services to the citizenry. Customs duty on the importation of telecommunications equipment was waived during the 2011 fiscal year and this resulted in the installation of mobile communication towers in over 200 un-served areas across the country.

⁸Zamtel, Airtel and MTN

8.3 VISION, GOAL AND STRATEGIC FOCUS

Vision

“An information and knowledge based society by 2030”.

Goal

To increase coverage, access and efficiency in the provision of Information and Communications Technology services in order to contribute to sustainable national socio-economic development.

Strategic Focus

During the Revised Sixth National Development Plan (R-SNDP) period, Government will focus on overcoming challenges which the sector still faces such as:

- a) High cost of service provision;
- b) Limited broadband infrastructure across the country;
- c) Lack of content development facilities such as film production studios and incubation centres for ICTs;
- d) Poor utilisation of ICTs in public service delivery;
- e) Lack of weather data capture and processing facilities; and
- f) Limited utilisation of ICTs for commerce by private sector.

In this regard, focus will be on expansion of ICT infrastructure through multiple delivery channels accessible to all citizens especially in rural areas. With regard to meteorology, focus will be on enhancing the capacity of the Sector to provide timely and accurate information for the public to respond and adapt to climatic events.

Specifically, the Government will mainstream ICT in key sectors of the economy in order to promote innovation, improve efficiency and thereby accelerate development. The Government will promote the utilisation of electronic means in the delivery of goods and services in the following sectors; agriculture, health, education, business and local Government. Strategically, Government will focus on mainstreaming the following:

8.3.1 e-Commerce

During the Plan period, Government will increase internet penetration and accessibility, create a supportive policy environment for e-commerce. To promote the use of e-commerce in the economy, Government will itself become the lead-edge user of e-commerce and a provider of e-Government services. This will also help in reducing the cost of doing business by facilitating access to local and international markets, business licensing and information on business opportunities as well as promote the use of ICT products in business transactions.

8.3.2 e-Agriculture

During the Plan period, e-agriculture will involve conceptualisation, design, development, evaluation and application of innovative ways to use ICTs in the rural domain with a primary focus on agriculture. Examples of use of ICT in agriculture will include the following:

- a) **Access to price information:** farmers will be informed of accurate current prices and the demand for products. Hence, they will be able to competitively negotiate in the agricultural economy and their incomes will be improved.
- b) **Access to national and international markets:** increasing the level of access for farmers is very vital in order to simplify contact between the sellers and the buyers, to publicise

agricultural exports, facilitate online trading, and increase the awareness of producers on potential market opportunities including consumer and price trends.

- c) **Increasing production efficiency:** this will encompass the flow of information regarding new techniques in production. Further, this innovation would open up new opportunities to farmers by documenting and sharing their experiences within the country and beyond.
- d) **Access to online disease diagnosis and prescription for treatment:** farmers may use online facilities to obtain diagnosis of diseases to veterinary clinics and laboratories and have their results and/or treatment prescribed online.

8.3.3 e-Health

During the Plan period, tele-medicine will be established and enhanced for patients to get medical diagnosis via electronic devices. This will also help mitigate human resource deficits in some health centres especially rural areas through online diagnosis. In addition, this will help in accessing reliable, timely, high quality and affordable health services. Further, this will promote continuous medical training, education, and research.

8.3.4 e-Education

During the Plan period, e-learning will be scaled up in the delivery of education and training, offering improved access to lifelong learning, and improving professional skills. Further, e-learning will be used to mitigate human resource deficits in some schools especially in rural areas through increased access to electronic educational facilities.

8.3.5 e-Local Government

Through an e-local municipality system, local authorities will during the Plan period be encouraged to become more efficient in service delivery through the use of technologies such as online payment of property rates, waste management, land management information systems and other electronic billing systems.

8.4 POLICIES AND KEY REFORMS

The Sector will undertake institutional, policy and legal reforms aimed at increasing access to ICT products/ services and enhance competition in order to foster socio-economic development. The Sector will reform the broadcasting sub-sector by introducing digital migration, information broadcasting authority and reviewing relevant pieces of legislation. The key reforms in the Sector will address the following issues:

- a) Universal access to electronic and print media, internet, postal services and mobile communication especially in the rural areas;
- b) Access to accurate and up to date meteorological information at district and provincial levels; and
- c) The cost of doing business by providing electronic services.

8.5 OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

Table 8-1 below shows the Objectives, Programmes and Strategies for the Information and Communication Technology sector during the R-SNDP period.

Table 8-1: ICT - Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

No.	Objectives	Strategies	Programmes
1.	To develop and maintain ICT and Meteorological infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote PPP in the provision and maintenance of ICT and Meteorological infrastructure; b) Expand national broadband infrastructure; c) Establish ICT research centres and postal offices; 	1. ICT and Meteorological Infrastructure Development

No.	Objectives	Strategies	Programmes
		d) Roll-out ICT incubation centres to provincial centres; and e) Roll out ICT infrastructure in un-served rural areas.	
2.	To deliver integrated, accessible and convenient e-services	a) Implement e-services in priority sectors; b) Develop multi-media e-service delivery channels; c) Implement the integration of government information management systems; d) Promote ICT innovations and entrepreneurship; and e) Establish e-Government technical standards and structure.	2. e-Services
3.	To enhance access to electronic and print media in rural areas	a) Establish provincial broadcasting stations; b) Establish Digital Terrestrial Television infrastructure; c) Establish fully equipped provincial printing press; and d) Establish provincial Information Centres.	3. Infrastructure Development for Electronic and Print Media
4.	To enhance market access for ICTs in both the regional and international markets	a) Negotiate market access for ICT Services; and b) Promote ICT services at international exhibitions and Fairs	4. ICT Marketing
5.	Promote FDI in the ICT Sector	a) Trade and Investment Promotion Missions.	

8.6 MANAGEMENT OF R-SNDP

8.6.1 Inter-Sectoral Linkages

The Ministries responsible for ICT, Broadcasting and Meteorology are the focal points of all ICT activities in the country. The implementation of the sector programmes will be undertaken by various key institutions such as Zambia Information and Communications Technology Authority, Independent Broadcasting Authority, the private sector, public media, relevant ministries, provinces and other spending agencies.

Table 8-2: Roles of Various Institutions in the Information and Communications Technology Sector

No.	Institution	Role
1.	Ministry of Transport, Works, Supply and Communication	Telecommunication enabling environment through policy and strategic planning.
2.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services	Broadcasting enabling environment through policy and strategic planning.
3.	Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry	Securing market access.
4.	Zambia Information and Communications Technology Authority	ICT Regulator.
5.	Zambia Development Agency	Trade and investment promotion.
6.	Independent Broadcasting Authority	Broadcasting regulator.
7.	Private sector	Provision of ICT services and goods and ecommerce.
8.	Ministries, Provinces and Spending Agencies	Implementation of sector specific e-services.

8.6.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

To effectively implement programmes, the Sector will work closely with several other sectors such as Health, Agriculture, Education and Commerce to establish e-services. This will require the creation of inter-ministerial clusters to coordinate, monitor and evaluate programmes that cut across sectors. Annual Progress Reports will be produced to gauge progress towards the attainment of targets. In order to ensure early warning on programme implementation, quarterly reporting will be undertaken. The Sector will also undertake monthly monitoring of programmes contained in the Plan as well as the Strategic Plans to facilitate internal learning and inform decision making processes. This process should also assist in aligning sector performance towards the attainment of national objectives.

The Sector will undertake evaluations to determine the extent to which service delivery is undertaken using ICT services. The evaluation process will be guided in line with the provisions in the Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation and Institutional Arrangements Chapter of the R-SNDP.

In Table 8-3 are the Key Performance Indicators that will help in assessing the overall outcomes/benefits to be realised after implementation of programmes contained in the ICT Chapter.

Table 8-3: Key Performance Indicators for the Information and Communication Technology

Programme	Baseline	Annual Target				Source	Frequency
		2013	2014	2015	2016		
Number of mobile subscribers per 100 inhabitants		76	80	84	88	MTWSC, ZICTA and mobile service providers	Twice in a Year (June and December)
Number of digital television subscribers per 100 inhabitants		10	30	75	86	Broadcasting Information System Report	Yearly
Number of internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants		24	26	30	36	MTWSC, ZICTA, mobile service providers and Internet service providers	Twice in a Year (June and December)
Number of online Government electronic services		2	5	10	20	MTWSC	Once in a year

8.7 EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The effective implementation of programmes under this Sector will culminate in increased efficiency in the delivery of services and reduction in the cost of doing business. It will also help cushion human resource deficits in areas where service delivery depends on specialised services. Further, the online services would provide accessibility to the areas previously deprived.

8.8 SECTOR BUDGET AND FINANCING

The Table below shows the sector budget and financing during the R-SNDP period.

Table 8-4: Sector Budget and financing (K' Million) - Information and Communications Technology

Programme	2013			2014			2015			2016		
	GRZ	Foreign	Total	GRZ	Foreign	Total	GRZ	Foreign	Total	GRZ	Foreign	Total
ICT & Meteorology Infrastructure Development	30.00	-	30.00	105.00	-	105.00	109.00	-	109.00	78.00	-	78.00
E-Services	25.00	-	25.00	52.00	-	52.00	57.00	-	57.00	50.00	-	50.00
Development of Broadcasting Infrastructure	72.17	-	72.17	87.00	4.00	91.00	63.00	3.00	66.00	50.00	3.00	53.00
Total	127.17	-	127.17	244.00	4.00	248.00	229.00	3.00	232.00	178.00	3.00	181.00

9 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

9.1 INTRODUCTION

Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) plays an important role in national development. Economic growth of any country inter alia depends on science, technology and innovation. STI should be adaptable for the utilisation of locally available resources to capture the large majority of citizens in the fight against poverty and deprivation. Further, it enhances productivity, wealth creation and improves quality of life.

9.2 REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCE, 2011 AND 2012

The general performance of the sector, in 2011 and 2012, was unsatisfactory due to weaknesses in coordination, inadequate policy and legal framework, human resource constraints, inadequate modern equipment and insufficient infrastructure. For instance, basic laboratory equipment for research was inadequate and obsolete in many institutions. Further, of two laboratory units that were targeted to be rehabilitated, only 25.0 percent of works were completed on one, while works on one new laboratory unit that was earmarked for construction did not commence. In addition, out of the 10 scientists who were supposed to be trained up to PhD level in priority areas, only one scientific officer commenced training.

As a result of the limited training of scientific officers, research and development activities in such priority areas as health and climate change were constrained. Further, research and development institutions continued to operate with staff strength of less than 50.0 percent mainly due to attrition. Commercialisation of research and development was hampered by weak linkages between research institutions and industry and inadequate mechanisms for dissemination of research findings.

Policy and legislative reviews were undertaken to enhance the contribution of science and technology to national productivity and competitiveness. Among these were the consolidation of the existing policies on education, science, technology and vocational training into one policy. Other reforms were legislative through Statutory Instruments in support of the Biosafety Act of 2007.

Concerning human resource capacity, a postgraduate bursary scheme for female scientists was enhanced to ensure that more female students pursued postgraduate programmes. With regard to innovations, research was carried out on herbal remedies for HIV/AIDS. Other innovations were undertaken by youth through the Youth Inventors Fund.

To revamp the National Institute for Scientific and Industrial Research, some equipment for the institution were procured. Further, the Government increased funding to the institution.

9.3 VISION, GOAL AND STRATEGIC FOCUS

Vision

“A nation in which Science, Technology and Innovations are the driving forces in national development and competes globally by 2030”.

Goal

To establish an effective and efficient National Science, Technology and Innovation System for increased productivity and competitiveness by end-2016.

Strategic Focus

The strategic focus will be to raise scientific and technological levels in order to enhance total factor productivity leading to economic development. Further, linkages between research institutions and industry will be strengthened as well as capacity for research and development in science, technology and innovation. The Sector will focus on the adaptation, adoption and development of value addition technologies for agro-products and other local raw materials during the Revised Sixth National Development Plan (R-SNDP).

Furthermore, appropriate sector policies and legal framework on value addition will be developed to accelerate technologies that will respond to societal needs and add value to the nation's resources.

9.4 POLICIES AND KEY REFORMS

The policy thrust during the Plan period will be to enhance collaboration between industry and research institutions by introducing incentives for innovations in the field of scientific and technological research.

To effectively promote STI during the Plan period, the Sector will revise existing policies and legislation. The institutional reforms will include harmonisation of terms and conditions of service across research and development institutions. Further, legislation to govern indigenous knowledge systems will be developed. A comprehensive legal framework will also be put in place to coordinate research and development activities in the public and private sectors in line with the overall policy guidelines.

The above reforms will focus on the following pillars:

- a) **Upgrading of STI Institutions:** The Sector will upgrade STI institutions such as the National Institute for Scientific and Industrial Research and the National Science and Technology Council by providing appropriate infrastructure, equipment, legal framework and critical mass of relevant personnel.
- b) **Commercialisation of Research and Development Outputs:** This will focus on enhancing value addition to the country's natural resources. Further, the Sector will promote collaboration with the private sector to increase investment in STI activities.
- c) **Provision of Relevant Support for Research and Development Activities:** This will accelerate the development of STI activities in priority areas such as health, agriculture, energy and manufacturing.
- d) **Enhance Coordination:** Given the multiplicity of STI programmes in various sectors, the Sector will develop mechanisms to harness linkages with other sectors and put in place appropriate legislation, standards and guidelines.

9.5 OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

The Table below shows the specific objectives, strategies and programmes for the Science, Technology and Innovation Sector during the R-SNDP period.

Table 9-1: Science, Technology and Innovation - Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

No.	Objectives	Strategies	Programmes
1.	To strengthen the human resource and infrastructure capacity for STI	a) Develop and rehabilitate infrastructure for research and development; b) Rehabilitate and provide appropriate equipment for research and development in priority areas; and c) Develop a critical mass of technical personnel in priority areas of STI.	1. Capacity development for Science, Technology and Innovation
2.	To enhance the output of research and development	a) Undertake research and development in priority areas such as health, agriculture, energy and manufacturing; and b) Enhance the technical capacity for undertaking research and development	2. Research, Development and Innovation
3.	To strengthen commercialisation, transfer and diffusion of technologies	a) Provide incentives for industry to take up products of priority research and development from public institutions; b) Facilitate the establishment of innovation/industrial clusters, incubators as well as science and technology parks; c) Promote technologies for value addition to priority natural resources; and d) Promote technologies for value addition in international markets.	3. Commercialisation of research development outputs
4.	To promote standardisation and inter-sector linkages of STI activities	a) Establish an effective STI coordination body; b) Develop a legal and institutional framework and coordination guidelines; c) Strengthen partnerships among education, research and development institutions and industry; and d) Facilitate effective implementation of regional and international agreements and protocols in STI.	4. Coordination

9.6 MANAGEMENT OF THE R-SNDP

9.6.1 Inter-sector Linkages

The Sector will focus on enhancing linkages with research institutions and other organisations in order to effectively coordinate and rationalise mobilisation and usage of resources for STI programmes. Accordingly, Memoranda of Understanding for the implementation of programmes will be developed. Table 9-2 shows the inter-sector linkages.

Table 9-2: Roles of Various Institutions in the Science, Technology and Innovation Sector

No.	Institution	Roles/Responsibilities
1.	Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health	Conducting research and development.
2.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Facilitate linkages with scientists and engineers in the Diaspora as well as to facilitate strategic agreements with international and partners in science, technology and innovation.
3.	Ministry of Local Government and Housing	Conducting research and development.
4.	Ministry of Transport, Works, Supply and Communications	Facilitate infrastructure development.
5.	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock;	Conducting research and development.
6.	Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry	Facilitate commercialisation and implementation of regional and international agreements.
7.	Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry	Facilitate commercialisation.
8.	Ministry of Education, Science, Vocational Training and Early Education	Conducting research and development.
9.	Ministry of Finance	Facilitate resource mobilisation.
10.	Ministry of Health	Conducting research and development.
11.	Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	Conducting research and development.

9.6.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Currently, the monitoring and evaluation framework is weak arising from weak coordination in the Sector. It is, therefore, envisaged that the development of Memoranda of Understanding among key players will create an effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the Sector. Monitoring and evaluation of the programmes and activities will be undertaken through the following:

- a) The coordination body to be established under the Science, Technology and Innovation Policy;
- b) The Sector Advisory Group; and
- c) Intra and Inter-ministerial Science, Technology and Innovation Cluster and Committees.

The Sector will undertake demand-led and other evaluations of selected programmes to provide evidence for decision making in line with the evaluation guide articulated in the Monitoring and Evaluation Chapter and the Implementation Plan of the R-SNDP.

At both the regional and international level, the Sector will continue maintaining its collaboration efforts to ensure that the country benefits from both technical and other types of support provided at these levels.

9.7 EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Once programmes under this sector are implemented accordingly, there will be increased supply of scientists to facilitate scientific research and innovation, better coordination of the sector, increased number of research and development units and development and commercialisation of technologies. This will lead to greater utilisation of new technology, improved productivity, value addition, industrialisation and job creation.

10 AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

10.1 INTRODUCTION

The Agriculture Sector will continue to be a strategic area of focus in promoting economic growth, reducing poverty and creating employment. The Sector is the main source of livelihood for a significant part of the country's population with an estimated 1.5 million households. The country has immense natural resources such as land, water and fertile soils to support agricultural activities. The growth of this Sector is, therefore, important for the attainment of the long-term vision for Zambia, which is *'to become a prosperous middle income nation by 2030'*.

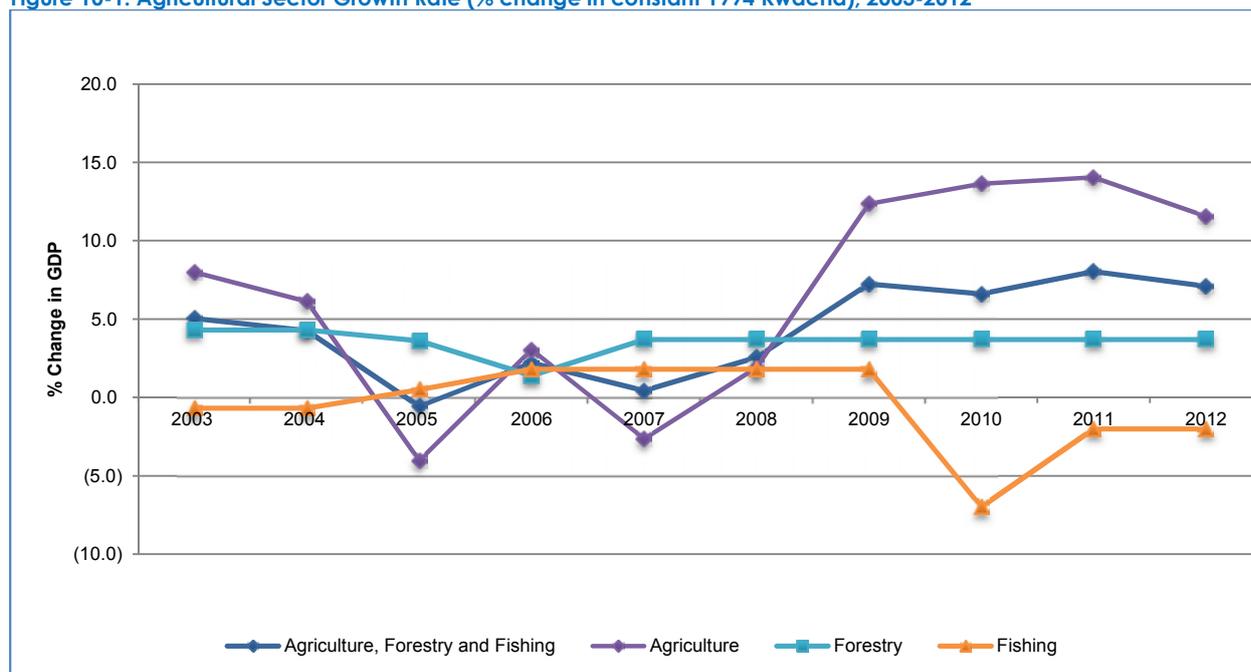
Despite significant investment, Zambia has not experienced consistent and sustainable productivity growth in agriculture. Part of the reason is that most of the investment has been spent on the crop sub-sector, particularly maize, which is inefficiently managed. Other reasons include, low agricultural mechanisation, poor access to markets, low access to finance and modern farm inputs, poor infrastructure in rural areas, under-funded research and extension services.

Consequently, poverty levels are highest among rural agricultural households. Achieving rapid poverty reduction, national food security and broad-based income growth requires major productivity improvements and diversification in the Agriculture Sector among other interventions. Such efforts must take climate change into account which is affecting negatively the performance of the Agriculture Sector due to adverse weather outcomes including; droughts, water logging, seasonal floods, extreme temperatures, shortening of the rain season (crop growing period) and long dry spells coupled with poor rainfall distribution.

10.2 REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCE, 2011 AND 2012

The growth of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector was favourable in 2011 and 2012 due to satisfactory performance of the crop and livestock sub-sectors. Growth averaged 7.0 percent between 2009 and 2012 exceeding the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) target of 6.0 percent. In addition, the contribution of the Sector to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) averaged 18.5 percent between 2009 and 2012 mainly driven by significant growth in the crop and livestock sub-sectors which have grown at a combined rate of over 13.0 percent during the same period. On the other hand, the fisheries sub-sector recorded negative growth over the same period, which exerted downward pressure on the overall growth of the Agriculture Sector (see Figure 10-1).

Figure 10-1: Agricultural Sector Growth Rate (% change in constant 1994 Kwacha), 2003-2012



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Central Statistical Office

Several factors contributed to the favourable growth of the Agriculture Sector in 2011 and 2012. These included good weather and increased hybrid seed and fertiliser use among smallholders.

Despite the gains recorded in the Sector, the contribution of the Agriculture Sector to job creation and poverty reduction has not been as desired. This has been largely due to poor targeting of the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP), poor delivery of inputs, poor access to finance and poor delivery of extension services. In addition, the Sector is characterised by low levels of diversification, low farm mechanisation and low investment in livestock disease control and prevention and low value addition of agro-products. The contribution of the Agriculture Sector to formal sector jobs was 77,932 in 2011 and 79,490 in 2012.

10.2.1 Livestock Development

During the review period, the sub-sector focused on animal disease control and prevention through a number of interventions that included extension, vaccinations, and test slaughters. This will lead to the establishment of Disease Free Zones, in Central, Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces which will facilitate Zambia's export of livestock products. The sub-sector further intensified vaccinations against diseases of economic importance and tsetse fly eradication.

As a result of these interventions, the number of districts reporting active cases of Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CBPP) reduced from 16 districts in 2009 to 6 in 2012. As a result, the incidence of CBPP reduced from 16.0 percent to less than 1.0 percent while the incidence of East Coast Fever (ECF) reduced from an average of 13.5 to 3.0 percent.

With respect to the progressive control pathway for foot and mouth disease control the sub-sector undertook various interventions aimed at decreasing the level of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) towards achieving FMD freedom status with vaccination, movement restriction and surveillance. As a result, there were no reported cases of FMD outbreak during the review period. This held Zambia to escape trade restrictions on the export of livestock products.

Under Dairy Farming, production trends steadily increased from 188 million litres in 2008 to 375 million litres of milk in 2012. The dairy industry activities are mainly undertaken by small scale farmers, medium and emergent farmers using cross breeds. To promote the dairy industry, the Government has been undertaking a number of interventions such as revamping and expanding the Artificial Insemination Headquarters. Further, the Government has been establishing milk collection centres, Satellite artificial insemination centres, and a National Dairy Unit and capacity building of dairy farmers. It is hoped that the per capita consumption of milk will increase from the current 20 litres per capita to 35 litres by 2016. The dairy sub-sector has faced a number of challenges such as shortage of breeding stock, high cost of feed ingredient, lack of pasture development, lack of value addition and technical knowledge.

With regard to livestock population trends as shown in Table 10-1, cattle increased marginally by 3.0 percent while the population for goats declined slightly by 4.0 percent due to increased demand of goat meat while production remained unchanged. The national stock of sheep went up by 2.0 percent in between 2010 and 2011 and by 8.0 percent between 2011 and 2012. The population of pigs increased significantly by 56.0 percent from 2010 to 2011 and by 64.0 percent from 2011 to 2012. Similarly, between 2010 and 2011, the population of poultry increased by 35.0 percent and by 52.0 percent between 2011 and 2012, respectively. Despite the significant increases in pigs and poultry population, a lot of effort is required to accelerate the production and productivity in cattle, goat and sheep.

Table 10-1: Livestock Population, 2010-2012

Year	2010	2011	2012	Percentage Change (2011/2010)	Percentage Change (2012/2011)
Cattle	3,038,000	3,478,510	3,598,700	15	3
Sheep	711,707	727,364	782,877	2	8
Goats	758,501	830,558	796,426	9	-4
Pigs	711,707	1,108,192	1,815,685	56	64
Poultry	34,800,000	47,100,000	71,500,000	35	52

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

Despite the above achievements, the livestock sub-sector faced several challenges including, high cost of and limited farmer access to, veterinary services, low adoption of disease control measures by farmers and failure to effectively control diseases such as anthrax, rabies and new castle.

10.2.2 Crop Production

Over the past few years, the country recorded success in the production of some crops, specifically wheat, barley, soya beans, maize and rice. Zambia's crop production remains significantly linked to outcomes in weather. More investment needs to be made in irrigation as well as production practices that reduce the adverse impact of weather on crop production. Changes in crop production during the 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 seasons are shown in Table 10-2.

Table 10-2: Crop Production in Metric Tonnes and Percentage Increases, 2011-2012

Year	2011	2012	Percentage Change (2012/2011)
Cotton	131,299	269,502	105
Soya beans	116,539	203,038	74
Cowpeas	1,376	2,139	56
Paprika	600	965	60.8
Wheat	237,332	253,522	6.8
Barley	8,878	15,295	72.2
Mixed Beans	51,924	55,301	6.5
Maize	3,020,380	2,852,687	(5.5)
Ground nuts	278,775	113,026	(59.5)
Sorghum	18,458	15,379	(16.7)

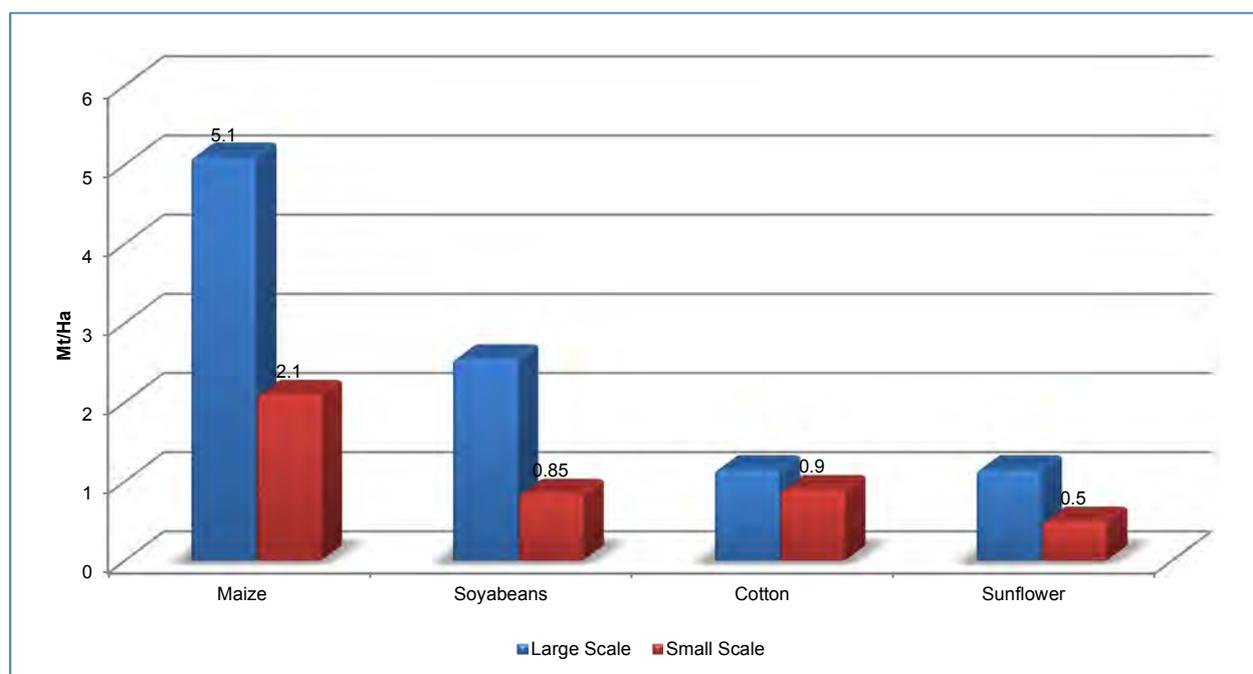
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Central Statistical Office

The past performance trends in the Sector indicate the need for crop diversification from maize production. The Sector, therefore, should prioritise production and marketing of other important cash crops such as cotton, soya beans, groundnuts, rice and sorghum. As a start, these crops were included in the 2011/12 and 2012/13 FISP. Other interventions towards promotion of crop diversification included promotion of market linkages for farmers and capacity building for extension officers in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) of cash crops other than maize.

To promote appropriate technologies for sustainable agricultural productivity, conservation agriculture among small scale farmers was scaled up countrywide during the 2011/12 farming season which resulted in 300,000 farmers practicing conservation farming in the 2011/2012 farming season from 157,000 during the 2010/11 season.

Although there was a significant increase in the area planted for crops other than maize, productivity of small scale farmers for all crops was still low. As indicated in Figure 10-2 below, average yield rates for small scale farmers were significantly lower than for large scale farmers. This was mostly due to low adoption rates for appropriate agricultural technologies and poor farming practices by small scale farmers.

Figure 10-2: Average yields of key crops amongst small and large scale farmers



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

10.2.3 Farm Block Development

To open up underdeveloped rural areas, enhance food security, commercialise agricultural land and exploit its full potential, Government continued the development of farm blocks. Activities undertaken included the completion of feasibility studies of Nansanga Farm Block and demarcation of 357 farms including the core venture and three commercial farms. In addition, the farming block was electrified, three irrigation dams were constructed and a road built. Despite these Government interventions, including advertising to the public, uptake by private investors was low. Similarly a total of 157 farms out of the targeted 900 were demarcated and one dam was constructed at Luena farm Block in Kawambwa District.

10.2.4 Irrigation Development

To reduce the dependency on rain-fed agriculture, Government working with Cooperating Partners continued the construction of irrigation schemes. Construction of Nega-Nega irrigation scheme (595 Ha) in Mazabuka and Nzenga irrigation scheme (98 Ha) in Sinazongwe were completed bringing an additional 693 Ha under irrigation against the target of 3,000 Ha.

10.2.5 Extension Service Delivery

To enhance extension service delivery, Government continued with staff recruitment and the rehabilitation and construction of camp houses, farm training centres and farm institutes. The Government rehabilitated 113 camp houses and constructed 54 camp houses. Six farm training centres and four farm institutes were rehabilitated in 2011 and 2012. In 2012, the Government recruited 247 camp extension officers bringing the staffing levels of frontline staff to 94.0 percent of approved staff establishment. Although staffing levels significantly improved, the ratio of extension workers to farmers still remained high due to an increase in the number of farmers over time. This, therefore, calls for a re-demarcation of camps to take into account population increase and the introduction of more effective ways of reaching farmers through the modernisation of service provision including the use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and other appropriate mechanisms.

10.2.6 Agricultural Research

During the period under review, five open pollinated varieties of maize, two varieties of wheat, six varieties of beans, one variety of pearl millet, three varieties of sorghum, two varieties of rice, one variety of cowpeas and one variety of groundnuts were developed. To address Vitamin A deficiency, the Sector promoted improved varieties of sweet potato and maize as food interventions. In addition, five drought and stress tolerant varieties of maize were introduced together with two varieties of beans and one variety of cowpea.

10.2.7 Seed Development

During the period under review, there has been an increase in the number of crop seed varieties released, area planted under seed production, seed tested and crop varieties protected as shown in Table 10-3 below. A total of 62,400.2 Ha were registered for seed production under the 2010/11 season for about 22 crops. The area under seed production increased by 19.2 percent to 62,400 Ha compared to 50,390 Ha in 2009/10 season. Cotton and maize constituted the bulk of seed crops at 46,802 Ha and 11,445 Ha, respectively.

Table 10-3: The trend of seed provision in Zambia, 2010-2012

Year	2010	2011	2012
Variety released	18	23	20
Area under seed production (Ha)	50,390	62,400	67,400
Amount of seed tested	80,172	90,000	93,300
Number of varieties protected	-	4	16

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

To ensure adherence to standards during seed provision, a biotechnology laboratory for testing of variety identity and purity was established at the Seed Control and Certification Institute. The facility was expected to strengthen genetic quality control by Government which would lead to more quality seed availability. Further, the Government decentralised seed testing services to six provinces while seed inspection services were made available in all provinces. These measures widened the delivery of quality seed.

10.2.8 Fisheries Development

Under fisheries development, there was a 9.2 percent decrease in fish production from capture fisheries in 2011. However, there was an increase of 9.8 percent in 2012. Fish production increased by 2.3 percent in 2011 and 23.3 percent in 2012 from aquaculture fisheries due to increased number of fish farmers. The reduction in capture fisheries production in 2011 can mainly be attributed to continued usage of poor, illegal and unsustainable fishing methods and fishing activities in the breeding grounds. The fish production levels from capture and aquaculture fisheries are indicated in Table 10-4.

Table 10-4: Fish Production in Metric Tonnes, 2010-2012

Year	2010	2011	2012	Percentage Change (2011/2010)	Percentage Change (2012/2011)
Capture Fisheries	76,396	69,364	76,214	(9.2)	9.8
Aquaculture Fisheries	10,291	10,533	12,988	2.3	23.3

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

10.2.9 Agricultural Business, Marketing and Cooperatives Development

During the 2011/12 farming season, the Food Reserve Agency (FRA) procured 1,000,000 MT of maize compared to the 1,692,307 MT procured during the 2010/11 season. The decline in maize purchases in the 2011/12 farming season compared to 2010/11 is on account of high maize production during the 2010/11 farming season. In 2012, more than 655,000 MT of maize were exported to various countries in the region while 580,323 MT were exported in 2011.

The Government scaled up the distribution of inputs under the FISP which resulted in 900,000 farmers receiving inputs in the 2012/13 farming season from 891,000 in the 2010/11 season. In an effort to support the diversification programme, cotton, rice, groundnuts and sorghum seed were included under FISP during the 2012/13 farming season. Table 10-5 and Table 10-6 below show the quantity of maize procured and exported by the FRA, and inputs supplied to farmers under FISP.

Table 10-5: Metric Tonnes of Maize Procured and Exported by FRA, 2010-2012

Year	2010	2011	2012
Maize Purchases	878,570	1,692,307	1,045,891
Maize Exports	82,426	580,323	655,000

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

Table 10-6: Metric Tonnes of Farmer Inputs Supplied, 2010-2012

Year	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Fertiliser	178,000	182,454	183,634
Maize seed	8,790	9107.7	8,770
Cotton seed	0	0	285.7
Rice seed	30	39	142
Groundnuts seed	0	0	150
Sorghum seed	0	0	59.5
No. of beneficiary farmers	891,500	914,670	900,000

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

To promote value addition of agricultural products, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock conducted value chain analysis of cassava, rice, groundnuts, beans, small livestock and beef.

The Government further launched the National Cooperative Policy to provide policy guidelines on cooperatives development. During the period under review, the Sector registered on average 2,085 cooperatives annually, which translated into a cumulative figure of 14,598 of which 80.0 percent were agricultural cooperatives. The registered cooperatives contributed significantly to the implementation of sector programmes by organising the distribution of inputs through FISP and marketing of produce through FRA and facilitating value addition of agricultural commodities. During the period under

review, the active cooperatives were 19.0 percent out of 22,848 cooperatives, captured by the categorisation exercise.

The sub-sector was faced with a number of challenges including low participation of the private sector in maize marketing due to the dominant role played by the Government, poor targeting of beneficiaries under the FISP, insufficient value addition to agriculture commodities, high post-harvest losses due to inadequate grain storage space, lack of a legal framework to regulate agriculture marketing as well as low access to agricultural credit.

10.3 VISION, GOAL AND STRATEGIC FOCUS

Vision

“A competitive and diversified agricultural sector driven by equitable and sustainable agricultural development”.

Goal

To facilitate and support the development of a sustainable, diversified and a competitive agriculture sector that assures food security at national and household levels and maximises profits and the Sector’s contribution to GDP.

Strategic Focus

The strategic focus for the Agriculture Sector will be to increase productivity and value addition for crops, livestock and fisheries as well as horticultural products with the aim of improving food security, nutrition and agriculture’s contribution to job creation and poverty reduction. To effectively achieve this, Government will invest in modernisation and mechanisation of the Agriculture Sector as well as promote the adoption and adaptation of appropriate technologies including ICT utilisation in all sub-sectors. Agricultural institutions will be strengthened through knowledge support systems.

Inclusive agricultural growth requires well-targeted and sustained investment by the Government coupled with a policy environment that promotes private sector investment and the participation of all categories of producers in the Sector. During the Plan period, the Government will give agriculture high priority by providing the necessary incentives, promoting market access for agricultural products, and facilitating technology development.

In order to contribute significantly to job creation and poverty reduction, priority will be given to improving agriculture productivity, value addition of agricultural commodities and farm incomes among small scale farmers during the implementation of the Revised Sixth National Development Plan (R-SNDP).

10.3.1 Crop sub-sector

The Government will promote crop diversification from maize to other crops as well as facilitate the increase in the area under irrigation. The Government will also develop farm blocks, enhance and decentralise research and extension services and promote the utilisation of improved seed varieties.

The Sector will put more effort in increasing productivity through good farming practices such as conservation farming, promoting the use of certified seed and advancing the adoption rate of appropriate agricultural technologies.

10.3.2 Livestock sub-sector

The Government will promote livestock production through the establishment of livestock breeding centres, development of artificial insemination facilities, increased production of day old chicks and development of milk collection centres in all provinces. Priority will also be put on infrastructure development and rehabilitation, enhancing livestock disease control including compulsory dipping, surveillance and research, developing livestock standards and grades, and promoting processing of livestock and livestock products.

10.3.3 Fisheries sub-sector

The Government will promote smallholder aquaculture development and improvement of infrastructure for fisheries research and marketing as well as co-management with communities of capture fisheries in natural water bodies to ensure sustainability of fisheries resources.

10.3.4 Agribusiness and Marketing

The Sector will promote agribusiness and marketing for agricultural commodities. This will primarily involve enhancing storage facilities for surplus production for sale, enhancing farmers' access to local and national markets, improving access to banking services and credit in rural areas, improving value addition of commodities through value chains for high value commodities and improving the warehouse systems for high yielding commodities.

10.4 POLICIES AND KEY REFORMS

The overarching Sector policy is to promote a diversified and increased agricultural production, productivity and value addition of major crops, livestock and fish taking into account the comparative advantages that exist in different agro-ecological regions in the country.

To achieve this policy objective, the Sector will facilitate the enactment of the Agriculture Marketing Bill to enable restructuring of the FRA and the FISP. In addition, an institutional and organisational restructuring will be undertaken to ensure effective and efficient service delivery in the Sector. In this regard, Government will promote agribusiness development in all sub-sectors. Furthermore, the Sector will take into account national, regional and international initiatives such as the CAADP.

10.5 OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

The Table 10-7 outlines strategic focus areas in terms of programmes and actions for the Agriculture Sector during the R-SNDP period.

Table 10-7: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries-Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

No.	Objectives	Strategies	Programmes
1.	To improve sustainable and efficient production, productivity and value-addition of diversified livestock sub-sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote increased livestock productivity and production by enhancing both public and private sector livestock extension services; b) Increase the number and quality of various livestock for improved meat and dairy production; c) Facilitate the purchase by small-scale farmers of various genetically superior breeds; d) Strengthen animal health and disease control; e) Support applied livestock research focusing on conserving; f) Maintain livestock biodiversity; g) Develop suitable technologies for increased and sustainable livestock production; and h) Ensure adequate livestock infrastructure for enhanced livestock production and production. 	1. Livestock Development
2.	To improve sustainable and efficient production, productivity and value-addition of diversified crop sub-sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote Good Agricultural Practices (GAP); b) Facilitate farm mechanisation; c) Promote the use of improved seed and enhance 	2. Crop Production

No.	Objectives	Strategies	Programmes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> monitoring and backstopping of satellite and private seed testing facilities; d) Strengthen seed systems by decentralising seed services to all provinces and border posts; e) Recruit public service extension workers and promote private sector participation in extension services; f) Promote use of ICT in extension services delivery; g) Rehabilitate and construct seed laboratories; h) Promote efficient water use and irrigation; i) Promote efficient water utilisation of wetlands and dambos; j) Promote smallholder pasture irrigation schemes and in-situ rain water harvesting; k) Promote crop diversification; and l) Promote market linkages for farmers. 	
3.	To improve sustainable and efficient production, productivity and value-addition of diversified fisheries sub-sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote sustainable capture fisheries management through fish conservation and surveillance; b) Enhance capture fisheries production c) Promote fish seed development by the private sector to increase quantity of improved quality and accessible fingerlings d) Acquire and demarcate aqua-parks; e) Construct basic support infrastructure to cage/pen sites; and f) Promote pond and dam aquaculture 	3. Fisheries and Aquaculture Development
4. (a)	To create an enabling environment that will improve the functioning of agricultural markets and increase private sector participation in agricultural marketing and promote value addition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide support and trade information and intelligence to farmer cooperatives and organisations marketing in agriculture commodities; b) Support development of grain storage and marketing infrastructure through development of both public and private storage infrastructure and support development of crop output market centres; c) Develop grades, standards and certification procedures for crops, fisheries and livestock; and d) Promote value chain integration by region of comparative advantage. 	4. Agribusiness, Marketing and Cooperatives Development
(b)	Enhance Market Access and facilitate trade for Agricultural Products in both regional and international markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Negotiating Market access for Agricultural products; b) Promoting Agricultural Products at international exhibitions and Fairs; c) Establishment of one Stop border Posts; and d) Establishment of Simplified Trade Regimes. 	
(c)	Promotion of FDI in the Agriculture Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Trade and Investment Promotion Missions. 	
7.	To Promote Nationwide Research and Development in Crops, Livestock and Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Strengthen research through decentralising research in areas such as livestock, crop production and fisheries to the provincial levels; and b) Establish a Competitive Grant Scheme for research. 	7. Research and Development

10.6 CONTRIBUTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR TO JOB CREATION, REDUCING HUNGER AND POVERTY

The interventions indicated above will primarily have a rural focus. This will be done by increasing resource allocation and scaling up interventions to the rural areas targeting the poor and vulnerable. Through this approach, it is expected that the Agriculture Sector will contribute significantly to job creation and income generation which will lead to reduction in poverty, hunger and chronic malnutrition. Through these interventions, the Sector is expected to generate about 510,000 new jobs (both formal and informal) by 2016. The bulk of these jobs, about 67.0 percent, will be in rural areas.

10.7 MANAGEMENT OF R-SNDP

10.7.1 Inter-sectoral Linkages

The Sector will collaborate with the Ministries of Education, Local Government and Housing, Community Development Mother and Child Health, Health, Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection and the Food and Nutrition Commission through a multi-sectoral approach to implement the agriculture component of the R-SNDP. The Sector will also ensure linkages and synergies with other relevant Government Ministries and institutions for effective implementation of its mandate.

Table 10-8: Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders in the Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Sector

No.	Institution service delivery	Role
1.	Cabinet Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring that policies and strategies as outlined in this chapter are yielding the intended results; and ▪ Provide guidance and direction with regard to overall programme implementation and policy coherence.
2.	Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rural electrification and electrification of farm blocks; and ▪ Water resources management and development
3.	Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environment Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land use planning and administration to increase access, to land by small scale farmers for expanded production; Regulation of sustainable forestry management; and ▪ Regulation of natural resource management.
4.	Ministry of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of health facilities and services to enable both local and foreign investment to fully exploit the agricultural potential in designated areas such as farm blocks; and ▪ Contribute to human development to help improve labour productivity in the sector through disease prevention and control.
5.	Ministry of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide strategic direction for the implementation of the programmes; and ▪ Resources mobilisation and allocation.
6.	Ministry of Local Government and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of socially and environmentally feasible sites for agriculture development.
7.	Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Securing Market Access and Facilitation of agricultural trade and investment.
8.	Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitation of agricultural trade and investment through the creation and maintenance of a conducive legal, regulatory policy framework.
9.	Ministry of Transport, Works, Supply and Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitation of agricultural infrastructure development and provision of metrological information.
10.	Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation of the Food Security Pack targeted at vulnerable small scale farmers.
11.	Ministry of Education, Science and Vocational Training and Early Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitation of research and development in the agriculture sector; ▪ Provision of policy direction in the provision of education and agricultural training; and ▪ Provision of education facilities to attract investment in agricultural potential areas such as farm blocks.
12.	Ministry of Chief and Traditional Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of land for agricultural development.
13.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Directs policy on international cooperation issues.
14.	Ministry of Home affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of Security.
15.	Ministry of Gender and child development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination of gender issues in agriculture.
16.	Cooperating Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of Technical and Financial support.
17.	NGO, CBO and FBO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking.
18.	Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investment in agriculture, and agricultural production and productivity.

10.7.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

The Agriculture Sector will have a results-based Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system. While not ignoring the lower level indicators (input and output), the M&E system will have a deliberate focus on higher level indicators (outcomes and impacts). Targeting higher level indicators is critical in tracking the intended change and the benefits accruing to primary and other beneficiaries. These indicators will be tracked through the integrated routine M&E system, surveys such as the annual Crop Forecast and Post-Harvest surveys.

The Sector will undertake Joint Annual Reviews (JAR) which will culminate in Annual Review meetings involving all key stakeholders. This will provide a forum for the Sector review as well as prioritise investment areas in the coming year. Consequently, the Annual Work Plan and Budget for the coming year will be informed by findings from the JAR. A Mid Term Review will be undertaken midway through the implementation of the R-SNDP to review whether the Agriculture Sector will be

on course in pursuing its overall goals and objectives. The end line evaluation will be undertaken to provide lessons learnt and inform the strategic focus of the Agriculture Sector of the next National Development Plan.

The major thrust in the R-SNDP with regard to agriculture is to promote the increase in agricultural productivity and diversification of the Sector, and realise the sector's potential in contributing to economic growth, enhancing rural development and wealth creation. The Key Performance Indicators listed below will help monitor progress towards ensuring that the Sector is being transformed as a backbone to economic development, job creation and reducing high levels of inequalities.

Table 10-9: Key Performance Indicators for the Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source of Data	Frequency
1) Contribution of agriculture to GDP	18%	19%	20.50%	22%	23%	National Accounts	Annually
2) New land brought under irrigation	700Ha (Cumulatively 177,000 Ha)	500 Ha	500 Ha	500Ha	500 Ha	Management Information System	Annually
3) Percentage Change in livestock population							
(A)cattle	3%(3.5 m)	4%	6%	12%	18%	Livestock Census Reports ,National Livestock Information Management System (LIMS)	Annually
b) pigs	64%(1.8 m)	7%	18%	36%	43%		
c) goats	-4%(0.79 m)	7%	13%	27%	67%		
d) sheep	8%(0 .78 m)	1%	6%	16%	27%		
e) fish under aquaculture	23%(12,988 MT)	8%	23%	39%	54%	Survey Reports, MIS, Ministerial Reports	Annually
e) fish under aquaculture	23%(12,988 MT)	8%	23%	39%	54%		
4) Value of Agriculture exports as a percentage of non-traditional Exports	40%	41%	42%	44%	45%	CSO	
5) Incidence of Major Livestock Disease Outbreaks						NLIMS	Annually
a) FMD	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	NALEIC	Annually
b) CBPP	1%	0.90%	0.60%	0.30%	0%		
c) ECF	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%		
6) Yield per hectare for selected crops						Crop Forecast Survey Reports, Post-Harvest Survey	Annually
(a) Maize(MT/Ha)	1.9	2	2.5	3	4		
(b) Paddy rice(MT/Ha)	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2		
(c) Soya bean(MT/Ha)	1.48	1.6	1.8	1.9	2		
7) Crop Diversification Index (Area planted to Maize/Area planted to major crops)	1.04	0.86	0.83	0.8	0.83	Crop Forecast Survey Reports Post-Harvest Survey,	Annually
8) Jobs created in agriculture as percentage of working population			100,000	150,000	260,000	Labour Surveys	Annually
9) Growth rate in the Agriculture Sector % (including forestry)	7	7.5	8	9	10	National Accounts	Annually

10.8 EXPECTED OUTCOMES

It is expected that at the end of the implementation of the R-SNDP, Agricultural Sector diversification would have taken root with significant contribution to job and wealth creation. The Sector would have contributed an estimated 510,000 gainful jobs by 2016 if the programmes listed in the implementation plan are implemented as designed. Further, the Sector will grow by 10.0 percent with a contribution of 23.0 percent to the GDP.

10.9 SECTOR BUDGET AND FINANCING

Table 10-10 below shows the Sector Budget and Financing during the R-SNDP period.

Table 10-10: Sector Budget (K' Million) - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

Programme	2014	2015	2016	Total
Livestock Development	390	437	444	1,271
Crop Production	1,333	1,516	1,699	4,549
Fisheries Development	63	67	68	198
Agribusiness, Marketing and Cooperatives Development	203	273	295	771
Total	2,193	2,567	2,800	7,560

Table 10-11: Proposed Additional Capital Investment Budget (K' Million)

Financing Gap for Capital Investments	2014	2015	2016	Total
Construction and Rehabilitation of Camp Houses	30	32	35	97
Construction and Rehabilitation of Farmer Training Centres	22	23	26	71
Construction of Irrigation Schemes and Multi-Purpose Dams	65	68	76	209
Development of Lake-Based Fish Hatcheries	8	8	9	26
Development of Fish Nurseries	14	15	16	45
Development of Aqua-Parks	18	19	21	58
Construction Milk Collection Centres	16	17	19	51
Construction of Livestock Breeding Centres	12	13	14	39
Livestock Extension Service Centres	10	11	12	32
Rehabilitation of Infrastructure at Training Institutions	16	17	19	51
Construction Artificial Insemination Centres	12	13	14	39
Construction of Livestock Check Points	6	6	7	19
Rehabilitation of Livestock Quarantine Facilities	6	6	7	19
Total	235	247	274	756

11 ENERGY

11.1 INTRODUCTION

Energy is a major catalyst of development in all sectors of the economy. A thriving Energy Sector is, therefore, key to achieving sustainable economic development in the country. At the inception of the Sixth National Development Plan, 2011-2015, the Sector goal was to ensure adequate and reliable supply of energy at the lowest economic, social and environmental cost. This goal has been retained for the Revised Sixth National Development Plan (R-SNDP) period with plans to expand the nation's capacity for electricity generation and increase rural and national access to electricity supply. It is also intended to expand the petroleum bulk storage facilities to raise the number of days for petroleum strategic stock.

During the implementation of the R-SNDP, the main thrust of the Energy Sector will be to expand electricity generation and transmission capacities and enhance cost-effectiveness in fuel supply. This entails that the Sector will focus on exploiting the most cost-effective hydro energy resources, putting in place an efficient and effective fuel supply system while mitigating the effects of climate change. In addition, the Sector will continue exploring renewable and alternative sources of energy for sustainable development.

11.2 REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCE, 2011 AND 2012

In the period under review, the Energy Sector registered an average growth rate of 3.5 percent. In the electricity sub-sector, the generation capacity in 2011 was 1,808 MW. There was an addition of 181 MW in 2012 to bring generation capacity to 1,989 MW. The Sector recorded significant progress with the signing of various implementation agreements for major power stations namely; the Itezhi-Tezhi Hydropower Project (120 MW), Kalungwishi (247 MW), Maamba Coal Fired Power Project (300 MW) and finally the EMCO Coal Fired Thermal Power Plant Project (300 MW) which paved way for commencement of the projects. The sub-sector further recorded successes in the completion of the rehabilitation and uprating of the Kariba North Bank (180 MW) Project in November 2012.

With regard to transmission line development, the rehabilitation of the Pensulo-Kasama and Pensulo-Msoro transmission lines commenced. Furthermore, financing agreements were signed with various financing institutions with respect to the Itezhi-Tezhi-Mumbwa-Lusaka West and Leopard Hills Lusaka-Luangwa transmission lines. Preliminary works commenced with regard to the development of Lunzua and Lusiwasi mini-hydro power stations.

Further, construction of the Shivan'gandu Hydro Power Station (1 MW) was successfully completed and commissioned in 2012. Feasibility studies were completed on other mini-hydro power stations such as Chanda (1 MW), Chavuma (14 MW) and Chilinda (2.5 MW). In terms of rural electrification, 31 out of the 32 planned rural electrification packages were completed.

Another notable development in the Sector was the development of the draft Electricity and Energy Regulation Bills. The bills will create an enabling environment that will lead to greater efficiency in the Energy Sector.

In the petroleum sub-sector, progress in the construction of Strategic Petroleum Reserve Depots was recorded with the Lusaka Fuel Depots being completed by December 2012, while the Mpika Fuel Depot was recorded at 60.0 percent completion. The Ndola Fuel Terminal Enhancement of Fuel Distribution System was almost completed by the end of 2012 while the revamping of the Bitumen

Plant was at 50.0 percent completion. Further, during the period under review, petroleum product prices reduced by 5.7 percent for petrol, 4.9 percent for diesel and 8.6 percent for kerosene.

In the renewable energy sub-sector, one of the key achievements during the review period was the adoption of blending ratios for bio-ethanol and bio-diesel as well as the development of standards for bio-energy fuel by the Government. Through such a measure, the private sector involved in producing bio-energy crops were free to do so as there was a deliberate commitment by the Government to purchase all bio-energy fuel produced. However, the disincentive to producing bio-energy fuel on a large scale by the sub-sector was the delayed conclusion of the negotiations on the price of bio-energy fuel which was expected to be lower than that for fossil fuels.

However, the Sector experienced some challenges in the electricity sub-sector. The main challenge was interruption in power supply due to constrained generation, transmission, distribution capacity and increasing demand for power. This was mainly on account of inadequate investment. With regard to the petroleum sub-sector, the main challenge was the distribution of petroleum products to remote areas by the Oil Marketing Companies.

11.3 VISION, GOAL AND STRATEGIC FOCUS

Vision

“To have universal access to clean, reliable and affordable energy at the lowest cost consistent with national development goals by 2030”.

Goal

Ensure that adequate and reliable supply of energy at the lowest cost possible.

Strategic Focus

The strategic focus of the Energy Sector in the R- SNDP will be ensuring availability of adequate and reliable supplies of energy at the lowest cost with due regard to environmental concerns. This will be achieved with due focus on promoting employment creation by the Sector and enhancing rural development.

11.4 POLICIES AND KEY REFORMS

The implementation of the programmes in the R-SNDP will include review of Energy Policy and legal framework. The Sector policy reviews will require to implement an open access regime for transmission. The Sector will also continue with the attainment of cost reflective tariffs as a means of assuring the financial viability of existing investments and for attracting new investment in the Sector.

11.5 OBJECTIVE, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

The key objective of the R-SNDP is to provide adequate and reliable supply of energy to all sectors of the economy by 2016 (see Table 11-1).

Table 11-1: Energy Sector-Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

No.	Objectives	Strategies	Programmes
	Electricity		
1.	To increase electricity generation capacity by at least 1,132 MW and build appropriate transmission and distribution lines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Expand and Improve infrastructure for electricity generation, transmission and distribution; b) Develop small and mini/micro hydro power stations; c) Establish an open and non-discriminatory transmission access regime in the electricity industry; d) Implement a Cost-Reflective Electricity Tariff Regime; and 	1. Electricity Generation, Transmission and distribution Line Development

No.	Objectives	Strategies	Programmes
		e) Adopt and implement the Electricity Grid Code.	
2.	To increase electrification levels in the Rural Areas from 3.0 to 8.0 per cent	a) Implement the Rural Electrification Master Plan (REMP); and b) Provide access to rural and peri-urban consumers at an affordable cost.	2. Rural Electrification Project Implementation Packages
	Petroleum		
3.	To ensure security of supply of petroleum products to attain a 30 days strategic reserve	a) Develop requisite legislation for development of an institutional and operational framework for management of strategic petroleum reserves; b) Develop storage infrastructure for the reserves; c) Put in place an efficient mechanism for procuring petroleum strategic stocks; d) Upgrading of Indeni Oil refinery to process pure crude oil, meet the demand for higher performance petrol for new engine designs and produce cleaner products such as low sulphur diesel to meet international standards; and e) Implementation of biofuels blending ratios.	3. Strategic Petroleum Reserves
4.	To expand the use of renewable and alternative energy in the country's energy mix.	a) Promote the development and use of solar technology systems; b) Introduce an appropriate cost-effective renewable energy feed-in tariff; c) Promote the use of bio-gas for cooking, lighting and electricity generation; d) Promote the safe use of radioactive energy minerals for long term energy production; e) Promote the use of wind energy technology systems; f) Promote the development and use of alternative energy such as Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and ethanol, gel fuel in households; g) Promote electricity generation from mini-hydropower; h) Promote thermal power generation; i) Promote renewable energy resource mapping; and j) Attract FDI in the Sector.	4. Renewable and Alternative Energy Development

11.6 MANAGEMENT OF THE R-SNDP

The Ministry responsible for Energy is the focal point of all energy activities in the country. The implementation of the Energy Sector programmes will be undertaken by various key institutions as outlined in Table 11-2 below.

11.6.1 Inter-Sectoral Linkages

Table 11-2: Roles and Responsibilities of the various Stakeholders

No.	Institution service delivery	Role
1.	ZESCO	Generate, transmit and distribute electricity .
2.	TAZAMA	Transport petroleum feed stock from port to the refinery.
3.	Indeni	Refine petroleum feed stock into finished petroleum products.
4.	REA	Extend electricity transmission lines to rural areas.
5.	ERB	Regulate Energy sector.
6.	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	Facilitate the acquisition of land for energy infrastructure.
7.	Zambia Environmental Management Agency	Assessment of environmental impacts of energy projects.
8.	CEC	Transmission of electricity on the Copperbelt.
9.	Private Sector	Generation of power, importation and marketing of petroleum products.
10.	Water Resources Management Authority	Regulation and Management of water resources.
11.	Zambezi River Authority	Management of international waters (Zambezi) .
12.	Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry	Attraction of FDI in the Energy Sector .

11.6.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

The Energy Sector is one of the sectors which comprise a large number of specialised bodies in the production, transmission and provision of energy services. As such, the coordination of the Sector institutions poses a great challenge to the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Development. This challenge is compounded by lack of an integrated management information system for effective

collection, collation and reporting especially on Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). In addition, human capacity for monitoring and evaluation is lacking.

In view of these challenges, the Sector, during the Plan period will consolidate efforts towards the establishment of an information management system which should interface with all its specialised agencies. In addition, the Planning and Monitoring and Evaluation functions will be strengthened to effectively coordinate the specialised functions characteristic of the Sector.

The Sector will undertake demand-led and other evaluations of selected programmes to provide evidence for decision making in line with the Evaluation Guide articulated in the Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation chapter of the R-SNDP.

Below are the KPIs that will help in assessing the overall outcomes/benefits to be realised after implementation of programmes contained in the Energy Chapter.

Table 11-3: Key Performance Indicators for the Energy Sector

	Baseline 2012/2013	Annual Target				Source of Data	Frequency
		2013	2014	2015	2016		
Percentage of households with access to electricity						LCMS	Biennial
a) Rural	3	4.25	5.5	6.75	8		
b) Urban	25	26.25	27.5	28.75	30		
Strategic Petroleum Reserves Maintained (No. of Days)	0	5	10	15	20	MMEWD, ERB, TAZAMA INDENI	Monthly
Megawatts generated from renewable sources of energy	1.75	1.75	1.75	31.75	31.75	MMEWD, REA	Quarterly
Additional Electricity generation capacity (MW)	1,989	2,219	2,399	2,908	3,121	MMEWD	Quarterly
Energy Trading							
a) Total Electricity Export as a Proportion of total generation	3.9%		0.98	1.14	1.27	ERB, MMEWD	Quarterly
b) Total Electricity Import as a Proportion of total electricity consumption	1.7%		1.06	1.27	1.30	ERB, MMEWD	Quarterly

11.7 EXPECTED OUTCOMES

It is expected that if programmes are implemented accordingly, the Sector will help increase access to electricity in both rural and urban areas to 8.0 percent and 30.0 percent, respectively by the end of 2016. Further, through targeted intervention generation capacity is expected to increase by 1,132 MW from 1,989 MW in 2012 to 3,121 MW at the end of the Plan period while generation capacity from renewable sources is expected to increase to 31.8 MW. Being a key sector to boosting industrialisation, the Sector will indirectly contribute to job creation.

11.8 BUDGET AND FINANCING

The Table 11-4 below shows the Sector Budget and Financing during the R-SNDP period.

Table 11-4: Sector Budget and Financing (K'000) - Energy

Programmes	2013			2014			2015			2016		
	GRZ	Foreign	Total	GRZ	Foreign	Total	GRZ	Foreign	Total	GRZ	Foreign	Total
Electricity Generation and Transmission Line Development	317.42	-	317.42	1839.62	-	1839.62	1940.97	-	1940.97	1140.57	-	1140.57
Management of Petroleum Sector	1058.06	-	1058.06	6056.60	-	6056.60	6377.46	-	6377.46	3791.61	-	3791.61
Rural Electrification	4867.09	-	4867.09	36792.45	-	36792.45	36046.51	-	36046.51	20036.96	-	20036.96
Renewable & Alternative Energy Development & Promotion	1121.55	-	1121.55	6452.83	-	6452.83	6710.20	-	6710.20	4007.39	-	4007.39
Bio fuels Development	645.42	-	645.42	3679.25	-	3679.25	3881.93	-	3881.93	2311.96	-	2311.96
Management of Wood fuel Sector	454.97	-	454.97	2603.77	-	2603.77	2772.81	-	2772.81	-	-	-
Energy Efficiency & Conservation	708.90	-	708.90	4075.47	-	4075.47	4270.13	-	4270.13	8.2	-	8.2
Total	9173.4	-	9173.4	61500	-	61500	62000	-	62000	462.4	-	462.4

12 TRANSPORT

12.1 INTRODUCTION

Transport infrastructure serves as a central delivery mechanism for quality socio-economic development in any country. In the Revised Sixth National Development Plan (R-SNDP), transport infrastructure covers roads and bridges, railways, airports and aerodromes and maritime and inland waterways.

From 2011 to 2012, the growth of the construction industry, of which the Transport Sector is part, was 25.0 percent while the contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 9.0 percent. The high growth rate of the construction industry is attributed to increased investment in infrastructure development in all the economic and social sectors.

In the R-SNDP, emphasis will be placed on construction of new roads, rehabilitation and maintenance of existing transport infrastructure. In addition to Road Sector Investment Programme (RoadSIP II), Government will implement new programmes aimed at opening up roads in rural areas and transforming of the country from a landlocked to a land linked country. These programmes are: the Link Zambia 8000 aimed at constructing new trunk and main roads linking all districts; Pave Zambia 2000 aimed at paving urban roads in 17 districts across the country; and the L400 aimed at rehabilitating the road network in the city of Lusaka. Further, infrastructure development of all-weather roads in national parks and other tourist sites are being planned in order to promote tourism all year round.

12.2 REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCE, 2011 AND 2012

During the period under review, the Transport Sector's performance was satisfactory. Presented below are modal performance narratives and challenges, which characterised the Sector.

12.2.1 Road Sub-Sector

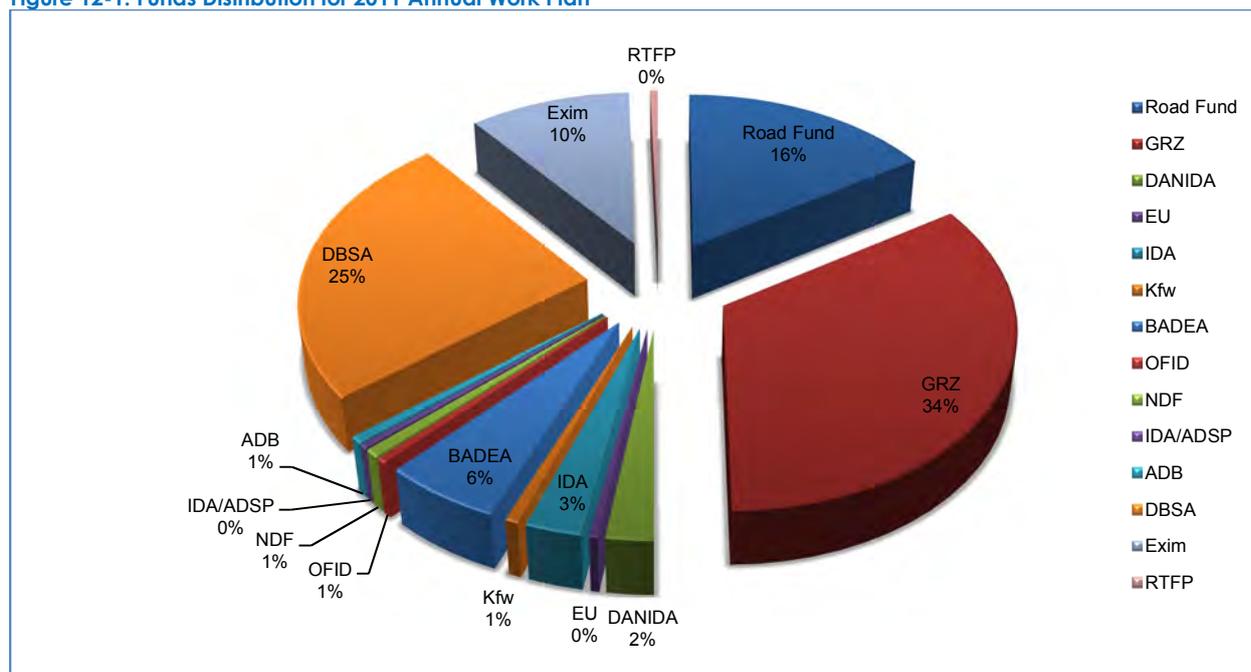
Under the road sub-sector, emphasis was placed on maintenance and rehabilitation in line with the second phase of the RoadSIP II 2003-2013. The programme focused on specified Core Road Network (CRN) of approximately 40,113 km out of the total estimated 67,800 km of the entire Zambian road network. This is the identified bare minimum road network required to be rehabilitated and maintained for sustainable socio-economic development.

The principal objective under the RoadSIP is to improve the condition of the road network in order to lower the total transport costs in the country and thereby contribute to poverty reduction. The programme is also designed to increase accessibility of rural communities and therefore, contribute, to the improvement of the national economy. An improved CRN enhances investment in all parts of the country.

12.2.1.1 Releases of Funds and Disbursements for 2011 and 2012

The budgetary allocation in the 2011 Road Sector Annual Work Plan (RSAWP) was K3.043 billion comprising funding from GRZ (34.0 percent), Road Fund (16.0 percent) and the External Support (50.0 percent) as shown in Figure 7-1. The Figure also shows the split between local and donor contributions to investment into the sector during the 2011 Annual Work Plan.

Figure 12-1: Funds Distribution for 2011 Annual Work Plan



The performance of the 2012 RSAWP was not very satisfactory. A total of K931.6 million representing 41.6 percent of the budgeted amount under GRZ and Road Fund was disbursed on various road projects leaving a balance of K 1,306.3 million. On the other hand, a total of K 281.3 million representing 13.8 percent under external funding was released leaving a balance of K 1,753.5 million. The overall budget utilisation was measured at 28.4 percent for the Sector. The low uptake of resources in 2012, negatively affected the condition of roads as most planned works were not implemented.

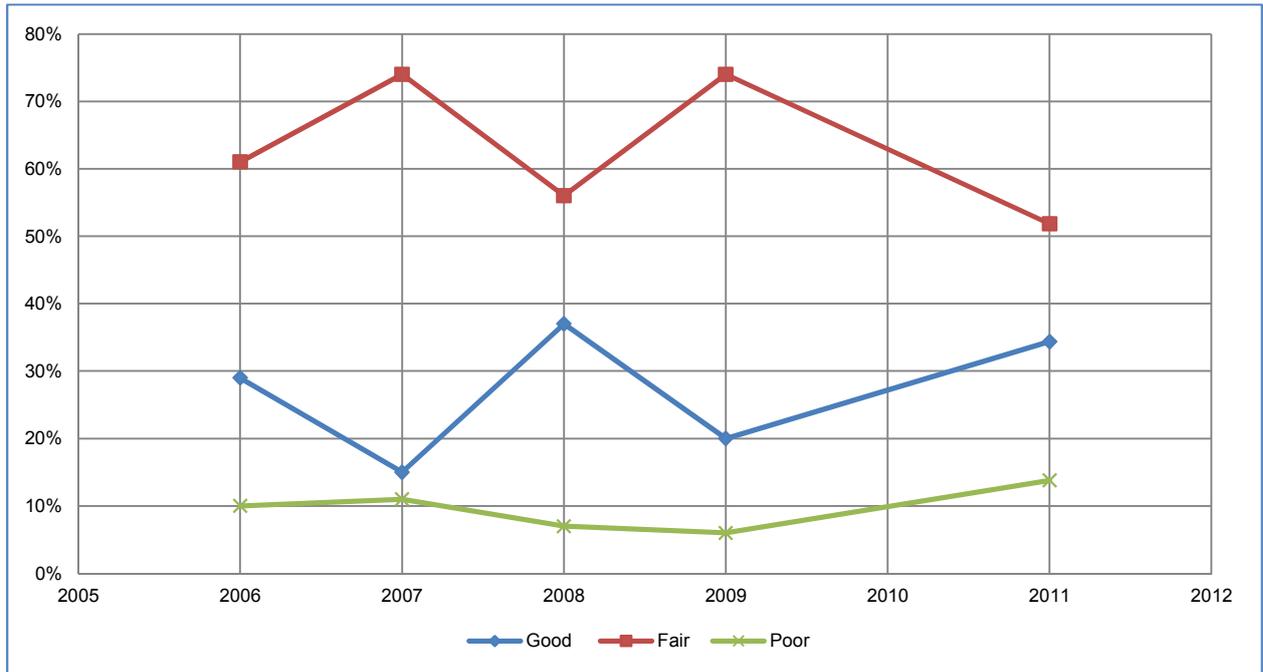
12.2.1.2 2011 Road Condition Survey

The 2011 data collection exercise on the road condition survey was satisfactory. According to the survey, the paved Trunk, Main and District (TMD) road network had an average roughness of 4.38 m/km indicating that it was generally well maintained, even though there were signs of consistent deterioration of the network in many parts. Overall, the condition of the CRN is considered good enough to contribute positively to the economy through lower Vehicle Operating Costs.

A meaningful strategy to improve the road network is to gradually start upgrading portions of the unpaved road network to bituminous standard in order to lower the life cycle costs. In addition, a deliberate programme focused on feeder, district and inter-provincial roads requires to be introduced.

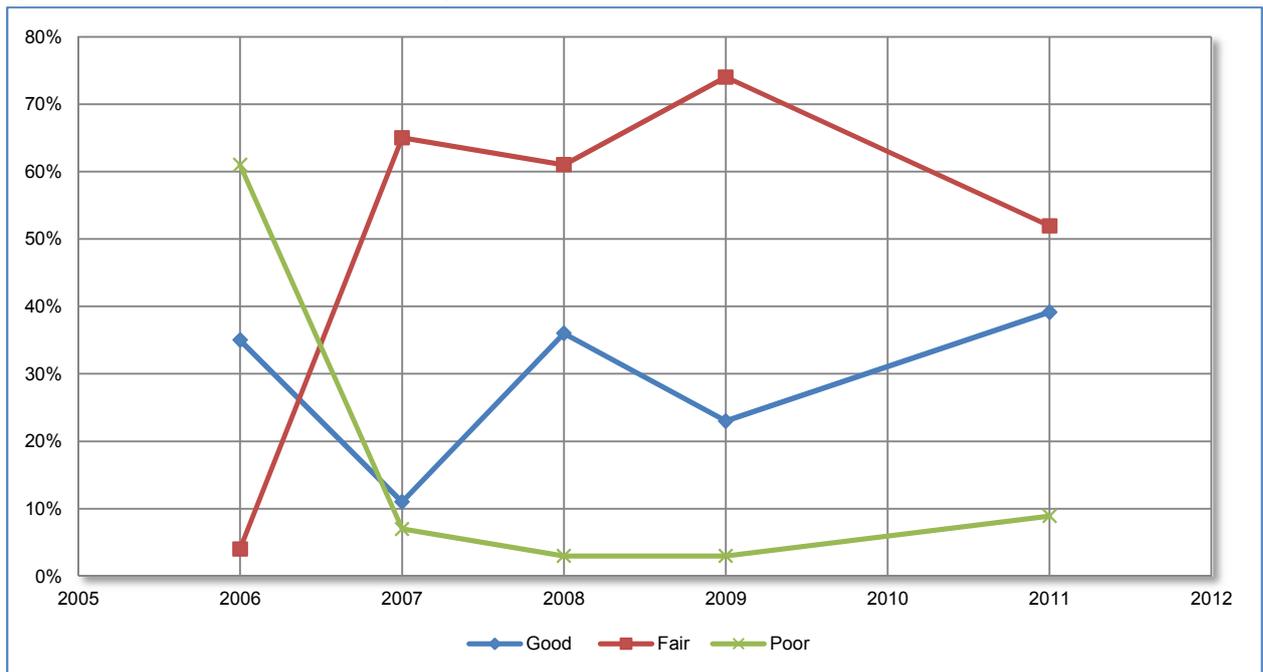
Figure 12-2 and 12-3 shows the condition of the CRN for TMD roads during the period under review.

Figure 12-2: Road Condition for Main Roads, 2006-2012



Source: RDA

Figure 12-3: Condition of Truck Roads during, 2006-2012



Source: RDA

12.2.1.3 Targets and Achievements under the Road Sub-Sector

Table 12-1 presents the targets and achievements for the AWP during the budget years, 2011 and 2012. Indicatively, the 2011 AWP was satisfactorily executed when compared with the 2012 AWP.

The implementation of road works was more successful in 2011 because Government released more resources for periodic road maintenance than in 2012. In 2012, fewer resources were released because the new Government was refocusing and reprioritising its development agenda for the country. Additionally, most of the Cooperating Partners were also awaiting Government's guidance on the new development agenda in the sub-sector.

Table 12-1: Annual Targets and Achievements, 2011-2012

Intervention	2011			2012		
	Target (km)	Actual (km)	Percent Achieved	Target (km)	Actual (km)	Percent Achieved
Rehabilitation Paved (km)	143.60	89.00	62.0	790.33	108.4	14
Maintenance - (Paved Periodic & Routine)	7,222.00	9,171	127.0	12,109.0	4,432.6	37
Rehabilitation Unpaved (km)	563.52	212.00	37.6	2,176.6	168.5	8
Maintenance Unpaved – (Periodic & Routine)	14,854.00	9,060.70	61.0	15,188.4	4,354.3	29

Source: RDA

The success rate for rehabilitation of paved roads in 2011 was measured at 62.0 percent as compared to a mere 14.0 percent during 2012. As for road maintenance, the implementation of programmes in 2012 was about 80.0 percentage points lower than that of 2011.

Comparatively, the picture is the same for unpaved roads. During 2011, the implementation of rehabilitation and maintenance works on unpaved roads measured at 37.6 and 61.0 percent points respectively. During the 2012 AWP, the implementation rates declined by 80.0 percent and 50.0 percent on unpaved road rehabilitations and maintenance respectively.

12.2.1.4 Axle Load Performance for 2011 and 2012

The following Table provides information on Axle Load statistics for the budget years, 2011 and 2012. The statistics are based on fixed weighbridges and are related to Axle Load operations only. Routes where there are no weighbridges are not included because they are not manned by Road Development Agency (RDA) staff who are mandated to capture this information. However, vehicles entering the country are accessed by Road Transport and Safety Agency (RTSA) in terms of legal requirements relative to their manufacturing specifications.

Table 12-2: Axle Load Performance, 2011 and 2012

Period	Details	Amounts
January to December 2011	Number of Trucks	341,167
	Total Tonnage	10,936,407
	Income (K)	14,804,569
January to December 2012	Number of Trucks	447,728
	Total Tonnage	16,988,438
	Income (K)	37,507,182

Source: RDA

12.2.1.5 Challenges in the Road Sub-Sector

During the period under review, the sub-sector experienced a number of challenges among them:

- a) **Lengthy procurement procedures:** Long procurement procedures which resulted in lengthy delays in implementing works on various road contracts.
- b) **Low Staff Complement under the RDA:** RDA has a very lean staff complement which in fact negatively affects their ability to execute their mandate most proficiently. Inadequate staffing levels are apparent at both National and Provincial levels. In order to scale up efficiency levels in the implementation of the annual work programmes, under Link Zambia 8000, Pave Zambia 2000 and L400; the RDA Board has to recruit more work site Engineers to adequately monitor and deliver quality road works in the Sector.
- c) **Limited Capacity among Local Contractors:** Government has for some time now noted the fact that most local contractors participating in the construction industry have very limited

capacities to execute large sum contract assignments. Conversely, it is Government's intention to empower local contractors participating in the construction industry and the Transport Sector in particular. To this end, Government working through the National Council for Construction has continued to scale up various training programmes to aid knowledge transfer among the front-end workforce and contract managers in the industry. This measure is envisioned to present many work opportunities among Zambian Contractors and a large mass of our youth population. In addition, the Government has legislated and is currently promoting the concept of a minimum 20.0 percent local sub-contracting for all major projects under construction. The objectives of sub-contracting are to:

- 1) Empower local contractors;
 - 2) Create jobs for Zambian citizens;
 - 3) Create sustainable local contracting capacity; and
 - 4) Promote systematic and eventual upgrade of local contractors from grade 6 through to grade 1.
- d) **Increases in Input Prices:** Prices for key inputs into construction works have continued to increase over time. Apart from reducing the profit margins for all contractors, this phenomenon limits the progression rates of many contractors to be upgraded to higher scales so as to enable them qualify for larger sum assignments and contracts.
- e) **Higher Interest Rates for Project Finance:** High interest rates on the local financial market disadvantages and prohibits local contractors from accessing loans to grow their businesses. On the other hand, when foreign contractors are awarded large contracts in Zambia, they source cheaper equipment procurement loans in other jurisdictions and or move idle equipment from previous assignments to apply it on new contracts. In order to address this unfair advantage on the part of foreign contractors against their local counterparts, Government should consider introducing equipment preferential loans for local contractors.

12.2.1.6 Aviation Sub-Sector

In the Aviation sub-sector, Government continued to upgrade and rehabilitate the international airports and district aerodromes to modern standards. Preparatory works and procurement for the planned upgrading and modernisation of Kenneth Kaunda International Airport in Lusaka, Harry Mwanga Nkumbula International Airport in Livingstone, Simon Mwansa Kapwepwe International Airport in Ndola and Mfuwe International Airport were undertaken.

European Union ban on Zambian Registered Aircraft of 2009, from flying into EU airspace is a concern which Government is still working to resolve. This is being done with technical assistance from the 10th European Development Fund. It is anticipated that the safety concerns which prompted the ban will be addressed by December, 2013. It is envisioned that by this period, the Civil Aviation Authority will be fully operational to address the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) concerns.

With regards to district aerodromes, rehabilitation works commenced at Kasaba Bay, Kasama, Mansa and Solwezi in 2011 through to 2012. Further to this, rehabilitation of Serenje, Senanga, Nyangwe, Mongu, Choma, Chinsali, Chadiza and Chipata aerodromes were planned to be undertaken.

Meanwhile, the sub-sector recorded a steady increase in both cargo and passenger volumes. A similar increase was recorded in aircraft traffic in the period under review. It is also anticipated that significant growth will be recorded upon the completion of upgrade and rehabilitation works as handling capacity increases. The passenger movements (arrivals and departures) from 2011 to 2012 are illustrated in Table 12-3.

Table 12-3: Domestic and International Passenger Movements

Year	Passenger Movement		
	Domestic	International	Total
2009 (Base Year)	0	745,175	912,830
2010	191,729	894,796	1,086,525
2011	224,810	1,004,061	1,228,871
2012	247,562	1,114,551	1,362,113

Source: National Airports Corporation Limited

During the period under review, aircraft movements for both domestic and international (arrivals and departures) recorded a decrease of approximately 10.0 percent from 2011 to 2012 and increased to about 2.0 percent from 2011 to 2012, respectively.

Table 12-4: Domestic and International Aircraft Movements

Year	Aircraft movement		
	Domestic	International	Total
2009 (Base Year)	24,515	20,044	44,559
2010	34,726	22,357	57,083
2011	41,469	25,032	66,501
2012	38,189	26,287	64,476

Source: National Airports Corporation Limited

12.2.1.7 Challenges in the Aviation Sub-Sector

- a) **Partial funding for the construction and rehabilitation of international airports including aerodromes;**
- b) **Delayed establishment of Civil Aviation Authority:** This has negatively affected the international standard of the country's skyways according to the ICAO; and
- c) **Low Staffing at the Meteorological Department:** At present, the Meteorological Department faces acute staff levels countrywide. The existing low staffing levels in the industry do not meet the increasing service demand for aviation meteorology.

12.2.2 Rail Transport Sub-Sector

The performance of the Railway sub-sector has continued to be a concern despite the existing potential especially with the ever increasing demand from the Mining Sector. The state of the infrastructure remained dilapidated for both Tanzania-Zambia Railways Authority (TAZARA) and the Zambia Railways Limited (ZRL). As a result, the two railway systems also continued experiencing technical, financial and capacity challenges.

In September, 2012, Government terminated the Railway Systems of Zambia Concession. The termination was necessitated by mismanagement of Zambia Railways infrastructure and rolling stock, leading to deterioration of assets. Consequently, the Government took over the management of ZRL and commenced the revitalisation of ZRL with the injection of K901 million from the Treasury.

To enhance the operations of TAZARA, the Governments of Tanzania and Zambia commenced preparatory works for rehabilitation of the permanent way and rolling stock financed under the fifteenth (15th) protocol with the Chinese Government. TAZARA also seeks to engage private investment under their revitalisation plan.

12.2.2.1 TAZARA Freight and Passenger Movements

During the period under review, TAZARA transported 142,611 passengers less in 2012 than in 2011. In the same period, TAZARA hauled 50.0 percent less cargo in 2012 than in 2011. Table 12-5 shows the statistics.

Table 12-5: TAZARA Passenger and Freight Traffic

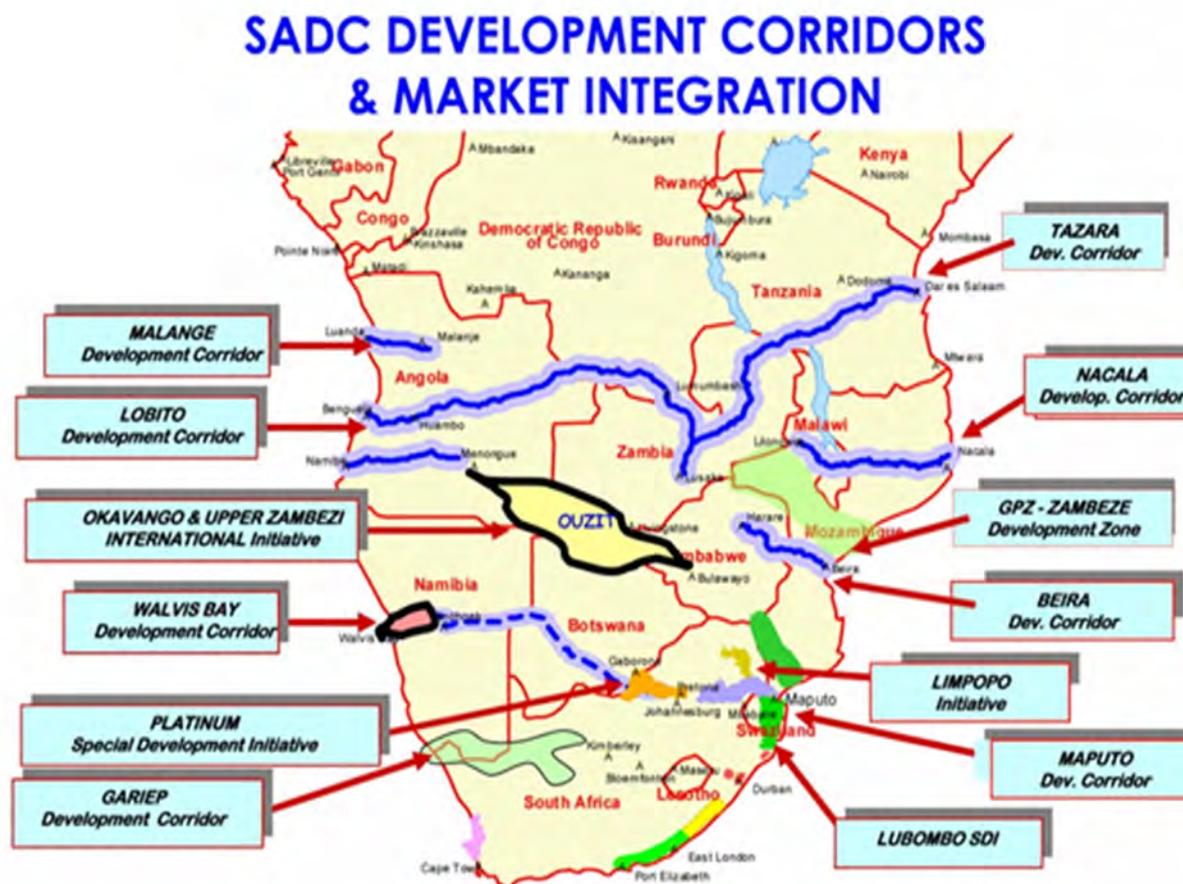
Year	Number of Passengers	Cargo in Metric Tonnes
2012	717133	227,134
2011	859,744	457,683

Source: TAZARA

12.2.2.2 Greenfield Project Railway Lines

The Government intends to develop new railway spurs to enhance inter-land connectivity and promote transport efficient regional trade routes and corridors as shown in Figure 12-4.

Figure 12-4: SADC Development Corridors and Market Integration

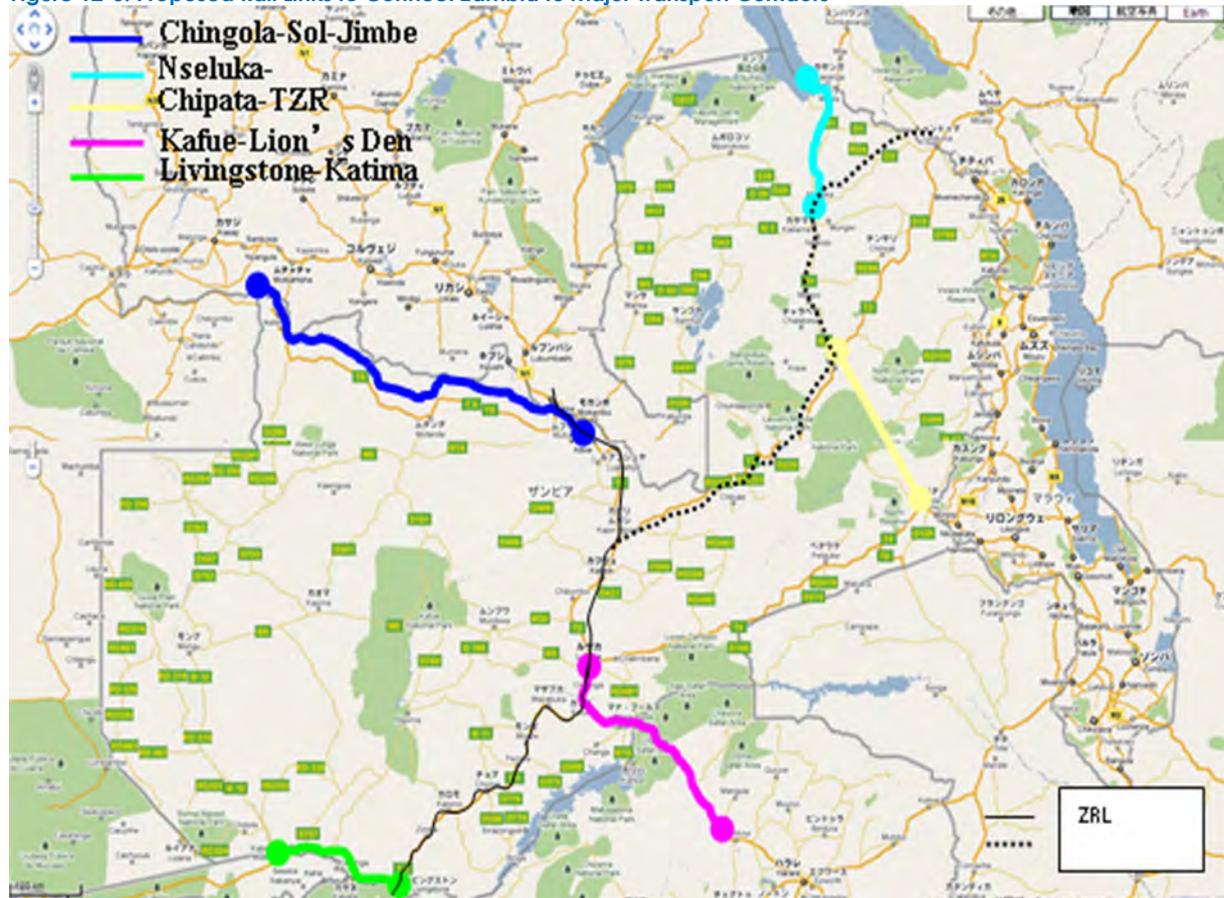


There are five main greenfield railway spurs that Government has proposed to develop (see Figure 12-5):

- The Chingola to Jimbe line, in the north-western region, will connect the Country to Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The trade potential from these two countries is immense. When opened up, the Jimbe line could become the shortest export route for Zambia depending on the commodity being exported;
- The Nseluka to Mpulungu line, in the northern region, is intended to open up markets in the great lakes region. The line will provide a very cost effective and competitive route for traders in the region;
- The Chipata to Mpika line, located in the central-eastern region will also become an opportune route for business through the Mchinji line on the Nacala Corridor;
- Kafue Lion Den line will link the country to the Beira Development Corridor which will also provide significant transport savings for bulk export business; and

- e) Livingstone-Katimamulilo rail line will link the Country to Walvis Bay port in Namibia and reduce the cost of doing business especially in the western and southern regions.

Figure 12-5: Proposed Rail Links to Connect Zambia to Major Transport Corridors



In line with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Transport Master Plan, Government is working to connect the Country to all regional trade corridors. Going into the future, this development effort will ensure that the Country becomes the hub for regional business transactions. Ultimately, the Country will become the manufacturing and distribution centre for the region arising from its vast resource endowments.

12.2.2.3 Challenges in the Railway Sector

- a) **Non availability of equipment:** Under TAZARA, low availability and reliability of locomotives and wagons affected business performance of the line;
- b) **Low Capital Investment:** TAZARA has experienced low Capital from its shareholders, a situation which has often led to operational difficulties. Capital investments into the company are mainly from the Chinese Protocols;
- c) **Poor State of the Permanent Ways:** Under both TAZARA and Zambia Railways Limited, the poor state of the permanent way negatively affects operational service transit times. In this regard, both permanent ways require sustainable maintenance regimes in order to procure business turnaround on both firms;
- d) **Intermodal Competition:** There is stiff competition from other transport modes which situation is impacting the railway sector negatively. Most cargo business has migrated to the road sector; and
- e) **Lack of a Guiding Legislative Policy:** Legislation pertaining to the railway sub-sector requires urgent review in order to align it to the current market environment. The Government has recently assumed full control and ownership of its existing railway infrastructure and

operations. There is, therefore, an urgent need for a guiding policy to ensure competitive operations on the main railway spurs (ZRL and TAZARA). This will also provide impetus to the feasibility of the planned new railway developments.

12.2.3 Inland Waterways Sub-Sector

Over the review period, the sub-sector continued with the canal rehabilitation and maintenance programme and about 700 km of canals were dredged out of the targeted 2,600 km, the main constraint being the limited number of dredgers and other relevant equipment. Currently, the Country only has four dredgers to maintain the entire canal network.

The sub-sector has immense potential to become a significant mode of transport, especially if the country was to invest in the development of waterways on major transport corridors. There is need to develop the following water ways: Shangombo through Angola to the west coast, and the Shire-Zambezi water ways and others in line with the SADC Transport Regional Master Plan.

12.2.3.1 Challenges in the Water Transport Sub-sector

- a) The marine sub-sector requires a rigorous skills development programme. The sub-sector remains challenged in many specialised areas;
- b) The maritime sub-sector depends entirely on government funding and receives very small allocations;
- c) The maritime sub-sector has no segregation of duties as the Department of Maritime is operating as an implementer and enforcer of the law; and
- d) The sub-sector lacks dredging equipment across the country and is the least funded amongst all the transport subsectors.

12.2.3.2 Waterways

Many waterways remain un-navigable for most part of the year. This is largely because the sub-sector lacks sufficient dredging equipment in many locations across the Country.

12.3 VISION, GOAL, AND STRATEGIES

Vision

“A well developed and maintained transport infrastructure by 2016”.

Goal

To enhance economic development of the prioritised economic sectors through provision of improved quality, efficient and safe transport infrastructure.

Strategic Focus

In the R-SNDP period, the Government will seek to address the challenges in transport infrastructure as these remain the major constraint to growth, economic diversification and human development. The Government’s focus will be on enhancing connectivity of national and regional rail infrastructure development and maintenance. Special emphasis shall be put on addressing missing links under the realm of the spatial development initiative covering the following; North South Corridor, Walvis Bay, Nacala, Dar-es-Salaam, Beira/Lobito and Shire Zambezi.

Under railway transport, the focus will be on rehabilitation and maintenance to complement the other modes of transport. With regard to roads, focus will be to construct additional inter-provincial and inter-district roads to open up the Country to facilitate accelerated development. Further, feeder roads,

tourist access and urban roads within the core road network will continue to be rehabilitated and maintained.

The focus of the water transport sub-sector will be to rehabilitate and upgrade the existing canal network to facilitate efficient local, national and regional trade.

In the aviation sub-sector, focus will be on construction, upgrading and rehabilitation of airports and aerodromes in prioritised districts.

12.4 POLICIES AND KEY REFORMS

During the R-SNDP period, the Sector will develop the National Transport Infrastructure Master Plan which will embrace all the other existing infrastructure sector developmental plans and programmes. Meanwhile, the Sector has harmonised all infrastructure development programmes in the Transport Sector including but not limited to the following: Road SIP II, Link Zambia 8000, Lusaka 400, and the Pave Zambia 2000.

The Sector will, further, review the 2002 Transport Policy in line with other sector policies to support its infrastructure development programmes.

Furthermore, the Government enacted the Civil Aviation Authority Act No. 7 of 2012 which will establish an autonomous Civil Aviation Authority. This will enhance the adherence to the ICAO Standards and open the Zambian skies. In addition, the Government will also review the legal and regulatory framework for the rail, maritime and inland water, and meteorology sectors. The Sector will also develop the Railway National Strategy.

12.5 OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

The Table below shows the objectives, strategies and programmes for the Transport Infrastructure Sector during the R-SNDP period.

Table 12-6: Objectives, Strategies & Programmes - Roads & Bridges, Railways, Aviation, Maritime & Inland Waterways

No.	Objectives	Strategies	Programmes
1.	To rehabilitate, maintain and construct road and bridge infrastructure	Upgrade, rehabilitate, maintain and construct roads and bridges to international standards; and Harmonise policies for the road sector	Road and Bridge infrastructure development. Link Zambia 8000 (Construction of approximately 8,000 km (actual 7, 983.51 km) of roads in; Phase I – (2, 914.01 km) Phase II – (3, 447.20 km) Phase III – (1, 622.30 km) PAVE Zambia 2000 (Construction of approximately 2,000 km of main and urban roads in all the provinces L400 (Construction of approximately 400 km of urban and ring roads in Lusaka district
2.	To construct and rehabilitate, all weather roads in strategic tourist sites	Construct and rehabilitate roads in Kafue National Park.	Road infrastructure development. Total distance (251.25 km)
3.	To rehabilitate, and maintain existing railways spurs and construct new rail lines in key trade corridors.	a) Enhance investment in rail infrastructure and equipment; b) Develop new railway spurs along major trade corridors; and c) Promote Public Private Partnerships (PPPs).	Railway Transport Infrastructure Development and Rehabilitation
4.	To improve air transport infrastructure including International airports managed by International Airports Corporation Limited	a) Upgrade airport / aerodrome infrastructure and services; and b) Promote PPPs in the development of aviation infrastructure.	Airport and Aerodrome Infrastructure Development.
5.	To facilitate the development of efficient and effective waterways.	a) Rehabilitate and maintain Canal and Waterways; b) Introduce Maritime and Inland water transport studies in existing TEVET;	Maritime and inland waterways development

No.	Objectives	Strategies	Programmes
		c) Establish and maintain Inland Dry Ports and Terminal Port Facilities; and d) Establish and maintain Navigation Aids and Radio Communications.	

The Government's general objective regarding the Transport Sector is to coordinate, promote and secure transport infrastructure development by scaling up of investment in all modes of transport.

12.6 MANAGEMENT OF THE R-SNDP

12.6.1 Inter-Sectoral Linkages

In implementing its programmes, the Sector will be interacting with other Ministries, Government Agencies and stakeholders through the various thematic sector working groups, particularly on infrastructure.

The Sector will review various legislative instruments and policies to align them to the current business environment during the span of the Plan. Hereto, Inter-Ministerial Committees shall be constituted to make the necessary considerations and recommendations.

The Sector will also develop the National Transport Infrastructure Master Plan which is expected to involve all associated sector actors in order to ensure that all related and on-going programmes are objectively interfaced and harmonised.

The process of inter-sectoral consultative engagement will also ensure that available public resources are efficiently applied to yield optimal outcomes under the Plan.

12.6.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

In 2004, the road transport sub-sector underwent reforms aimed at increasing efficiency in the management of the road sub-sector through rationalisation and streamlining roles of institutions. Arising from this process, three specialised bodies of National Road Fund Agency, RDA and RTSA were created. These bodies, however, have been operating in silos which have compromised the effective coordination in the Sector.

In addition, information from Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) processes is rarely utilised to inform decision making processes in the Sector due to limited appreciation of the M&E function. There is no established knowledge for scientific evaluation and as a result there has been over concentration on output reporting as opposed to outcomes. The M&E process for sector programmes has been complicated by lack of adherence to work plans. To address these issues, the Sector will undertake the following:

- a) The newly established Transport Department will coordinate the implementation of all programmes in all the Transport Sector modes while the Planning Department will undertake programme M&E;
- b) The monitoring activities will be complemented by the National Transport Data Management System which will become fully established and functional in December, 2014; and
- c) A central repository M&E system for the Ministry of Transport, Works, Supply and Communications will be created.

The Sector will also undertake evaluations of selected programmes to establish a body of knowledge to enrich information and provide evidence for decision making.

Table 12-7: Yearly Funding Requirement for the Transport Sector, 2013-2016

Programme	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Roads					
Link Zambia 8000	3,070,000.00	6,760,000.00	10,610,000.00	7,530,000.00	27,970,000.00
L400	580,220.00	529,320.00	529,320.00	529,320.00	2,168,180.00
Pave 2000	600,000.00	400,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	1,600,000.00
Current SNDP Roads	4,274.02	4,835.33	4,882.16	-	13,991.51
Total	4,254,494.02	7,694,155.33	11,444,202.16	8,359,320.00	31,752,171.51
Railway					
Railway	812,765.00	432,865.00	142,560.00	135,450.00	1,523,640.00
Air	1,265,840.00	1,305,615.00	-	-	2,571,455.00
Water	18,176.00	21,900.00	25,125.00	27,867.00	93,068.00
Grand Totals	6,351,275.02	9,454,535.33	11,611,887.16	8,522,637.00	35,940,334.51
Constructing and rehabilitating all weather roads					US \$17.5 million loan from World Bank and African Development Bank

Table 12-8: Key Performance Indicators for Transport

Key Performance Indicators	Annual Targets					Source of data	Frequency
	Baseline 2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
Percentage of cargo transported by							
Rail (MT)	227,134 (34%)	45%	60%	70%	75%	Zambia Railways	Quarterly
Road (MT)	447,728 (66%)	55%	40%	30%	25%	TAZARA	Quarterly
Percentage (km) of total core road network rehabilitated							
Paved	89 (62%)	70%	70%	70%	70%	RDA	Quarterly
Unpaved	212 (38%)	60%	60%	65%	70%	RDA	Quarterly
Percentage (km) of road network upgraded	15%	2%	2%	2%	2%	RDA	Quarterly
Percentage (km) of total core road network maintained (periodic and routine)							
Paved	9,171 (127%)	80%	80%	80%	80%	RDA	Quarterly
Unpaved	9,061 (61%)	60%	60%	65%	70%	RDA	Quarterly
Percentage (km) of primary feeder roads in the Core Road Network which are routinely maintained	2,777.5 (21%)	30%	40%	60%	60%	RRU	Quarterly
Percentage (km) of tourist roads constructed and rehabilitated	271.4 (40%)	50%	55%	60%	60%	RDA / ZAWA	Quarterly
Percentage (km) of canals and Inland Waterways Maintained and Rehabilitated	77	200	300	500	700	Maritime	Quarterly

12.7 EXPECTED OUTCOMES

At the end of the Plan period, the Sector would have contributed to increased efficiency in the delivery of services in agriculture, health, education and other key sectors of the economy. It is also expected that there will be increased connectivity to tourist destination and productive sectors of the economy thereby contributing to economic growth. Regular maintenance and rehabilitation will also help reduce the cost of managing the Sector.

PART IV

SOCIAL SECTORS



13 EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

13.1 INTRODUCTION

Education and Skills Development plays a critical role in socio-economic development. It provides opportunities for inclusive growth, poverty reduction, employment, productivity and human development.

Zambia's education system consists of Early Childhood Education (ECE), basic education, high school and tertiary levels. However, the lower levels, i.e. basic education and high school have been re-organised into two levels namely: primary education from Grades 1-7 and secondary education, from Grades 8-12. This re-organisation has two key advantages: first the Grades 8 and 9 that will move to secondary schools will create more school places for primary school learners and second, they will benefit from specialised teachers that teach at secondary school level. Despite the rapid expansion of enrolment particularly in the primary sub-sector, growth in ECE has been slow. The majority of children with ECE experience are from urban areas.

Given the increase in the school-going population coupled with expansion of primary school infrastructure, the demand for secondary and tertiary education in Zambia has continued to grow over the years. This justifies the need for greater focus on secondary and tertiary education provision. In addition, the adult and youth literacy sub-sector will continue to be supported in order to improve literacy levels in the country.

13.2 REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCE, 2011 AND 2012

In 2011 and 2012, the Sector continued with the momentum of increasing access at all levels. Construction of 23 primary schools was completed while at secondary level, construction of 44 schools continued and was expected to be completed by end 2013.

While Zambia has achieved modest progress in equity of access and efficiency with regard to completion, there has been little progress in quality and as a consequence, learning outcomes remained low. The quality of services is a major challenge, especially in rural areas. Regional comparisons suggest that the quality of primary education in Zambia is one of the worst in Southern Africa.

13.2.1 Early Childhood Education

Research shows that children who are enrolled in quality Early Childhood Education (ECE) benefit in many ways, and that these benefits extend to their family and the wider community. ECE also builds a strong foundation for a child's on-going education, learning and development. Despite the importance of ECE, its provision in Zambia has been very low. Statistics show that only 18.7 percent of Grade 1 entrants had ECE experience in 2012, with nearly all of it being provided by the private sector. This represents 3.6 percentage points increase from 2011.

In recognition of the importance of ECE, the Sector developed an ECE policy framework, curriculum and education materials. In addition, the Sector converted some classrooms in selected rural primary schools into ECE centres. To increase the percentage of children accessing ECE in 2012, the Government with the help of Cooperating Partners embarked on a programme of establishing more ECE centres, particularly in rural areas.

13.2.2 Primary (Basic) Education

In 2011, there were 8,150 schools classified as basic schools (GRZ, grant-aided, community, and private). In 2012, these numbers increased to 8,360 basic schools. Of significance is the fact that community schools constitute about 31.6 percent of the primary schools.

In 2012, the Sector had 701 schools which offered Grades 1-4 only, 4,136 schools offered Grades 1-7 only, while 3,515 schools offered Grades 1-9. Upgrading of schools offering lower primary education (Grade 1-4) only to upper primary (Grade 1-7) continued. Upgrading of such schools entailed construction of additional classrooms and staff houses.

The majority of basic schools (83.2 percent) were found in rural areas, and only a small percentage (16.8) was in urban areas. Nevertheless, it is in the rural areas where much of the infrastructure is poor, and a large percentage of children have to walk long distances daily to access education. For instance, over 50.0 percent of the teachers' houses are built out of temporary materials (pole and mud, grass thatched, etc.). One of the notable challenges has been inadequate staff accommodation which has compromised the quality of education provision especially in rural areas as this acts as a demotivating factor for teachers serving in rural areas. In 2012, there were 72,967 basic school teachers against 16,149 permanent staff houses. This meant that only about 22.0 percent of the teachers in basic schools countrywide had decent accommodation.

The Sector recorded a remarkable increase in enrolments. There were 508,460 learners (251,556 males; 256,904 females) admitted to Grade 1 in 2012 compared to 468,761 (241,280 males; 245,481 females) in 2011. This represented a net increase of 4.6 percent enrolment. There were 3,135,442 learners in Grades 1-7 in 2012, up from 3,034,429 in 2011, representing an increase of 3.0 percent.

The number of learners in Grades 1-9 increased to 3,591,726 (M=1,808,560, F=1,783,166) in 2012 from 3,478,898 (M=1,767,255 F=1,711,643) in 2011. This represented a 3.2 percent increase between 2011 and 2012. A number of factors were responsible for the increase. Some of these were:

- a) The expansion of physical space through infrastructure development;
- b) The implementation of the "Every Child to School" policy since 2008;
- c) Provision of bursary support; and
- d) Community sensitisation on the importance of education.

Despite the equitable opportunities created for more children to enter the school system, Zambia has performed poorly on learning achievements over the last decade. Data from the 2008 Grade 5 National Assessment reported national mean performance of 35.3 percent in reading English, 39.4 percent in Mathematics; 40.2 percent in Life Skills and 39.4 percent in Zambian languages. Besides the national assessment, there is growing consensus that children are drifting through the school system without adequately mastering relevant skills. Poor reading skills across all grades are particularly of concern.

The need remains to decrease the high Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR), increase contact time, which has been in the decline, with children in lower grades only attending 3 hours of school each day, because of schools operating double or triple shift systems. Children exiting primary education have not acquired the basic literacy and numeracy skills they need to be productive in the labour market.

The pilot on Early Grade Reading Assessments conducted in 2012 showed that about 90.0 percent of second graders tested were not able to read or recognise a single word even in their mother tongue. These poor results show systemic problems associated with language of instruction, time on task, curriculum effectiveness, teacher preparedness, low supervision and management and adherence to an effective assessment system.

Efficiency in the primary education sub-sector remained a concern as it continued to experience high dropout rates. In the period under review, there was only a marginal reduction in dropout rates from 2.2 percent in 2011 to 1.9 percent (M=1.6%, F=2.3%) in 2012. There were many factors that led to dropping out of school such as early marriages, pregnancies, high poverty and lack of follow ups by schools.

Gender Parity Index (GPI) at the primary sub-sector was impressive. In 2012, it was at 1.0, meaning that on average enrolment levels for both boys and girls were nearly the same.

In 2012, at primary level, 12,753 girls left school on account of having fallen pregnant. However, only 4,915 girls were re-admitted in school reflecting 38.5 percent re-admission rate. At secondary level in 2012, data indicates that 2,096 girls fell pregnant, while 1,086 were re-admitted representing a re-admission rate of 51.8 percent.

A total of 0.9 percent of the girls in Grades 1-9 became pregnant in 2011, in 2012 the percentage dropped to 0.7 percent. This means that the interventions that have been implemented such as advocacy are paying dividends, though more concerted effort is still needed.

13.2.3 Secondary Education

In 2011 and 2012, the overall objective for the secondary education sub-sector was to secure quantitative and qualitative improvements in service delivery by making the education system more relevant to the needs and aspirations of the nation. To increase access to secondary education, Government embarked on a rapid infrastructure development programme. There were 83 new schools under construction in 2012.

The number of schools that offered education at secondary school level in 2012 was 663 compared to 631 in 2011. Of these schools, 455 were GRZ, 77 Grant Aided, 117 private and 7 community schools. Despite the remarkable increase in learners, transition from Grade 7 to 8 averaged only 58.3 percent. This meant that Grade 8 places were inadequate to meet demand. Transition rate at Grade 9-10 was equally poor with only 34.5 percent transiting to Grade 10 in 2012.

Completion rates at Grade 12 remained low (around 30.0 percent). Completion rate for female learners was even lower at 27.0 percent in 2012. This meant that for every 100 females that enrolled in the first grade, 73 of them would not complete Grade 12.

Of concern to the sub-sector was the issue of teacher qualifications, which had a direct effect on the quality of education. Of the 18,638 teachers teaching in secondary schools in 2012, only 16.4 percent possessed degrees. Most of the teachers handling senior classes only had diplomas. The situation was worse for mathematics and science teachers. In 2011, there were 885 teachers with degree qualifications in social sciences out of the required 6,508. The staff requirements for mathematics and science teachers at secondary school level are enormous and require urgent intervention. To address this challenge the Sector embarked on the Fast Track Training initiative especially for teachers of mathematics and science. To strengthen effective school management, the Sector introduced an Education Leadership and Management training programme.

Whereas the transition rate grew at Grade 7-8, it remained static at about 45.0 percent for Grade 9-10. The major factor for the stagnation has been the skewed budgetary allocation to infrastructure development over the years. Disproportionate attention was paid to the primary sub-sector at the expense of the secondary sub-sector. Starting from 2012, however, the Sector decided to pay more attention to the expansion of the secondary school sub-sector, more so that the Government decided to revert to the 7-5-4 system of education (i.e. 7 years primary, 5 years secondary and 4 years university/tertiary), from the 9-3-4 system.

While GPI at Grades 1-4 was achieved, there were more girls than boys dropping out at the secondary school sub-sector. In 2012, the GPI for Grades 10-12 was only 0.83, down from 0.82 in 2011. The continued high number of girls dropping-out at higher grades is partly explained by the nearly 2,100 pregnancies that were recorded in 2012 at senior secondary (Grades 10-12). The number of girls returning to school after delivery was quite low. Nearly 50.0 percent of the girls did not return to school after delivery despite the Sector having in place the 'Re-entry' Policy. To improve gender parity, the Sector conducted mitigating activities such as guidance and counselling and community sensitisation on the advantages of educating the girl child.

13.2.4 Tertiary Education

Tertiary education is of central importance to economic and social development. The activities of institutions of higher education and the recipients of higher education advance and preserve a society's intellectual, scientific, cultural and artistic endeavours.

There is a variety of tertiary education institutions in Zambia, designed to meet the special needs of various sectors of the economy. These include: universities, colleges of education and Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training (TEVET) institutions. In 2012, there were 17 universities, of which 3 were public. Further, there were 14 public and 21 private colleges of education. Currently, only eight percent of school leavers access public universities. Despite the increase in the number of private universities, access to university education remained a serious challenge. Enrolment in public universities increased from 23,757 in 2011 to 27,925 in 2012. Increased access was achieved through the provision of loan schemes (from bursary). However, no tracer system was implemented to follow up the graduates to pay back the loans.

In its efforts to increase access to public universities, the Sector continued with the expansion of infrastructure in all three public universities, as well as upgrading some teacher training colleges into universities. The Sector began the process of transforming Nkrumah College of Education, Copperbelt Secondary Teachers College, Palabana Dairy Training Institute and National In-Service Teachers College into universities. Furthermore, construction of new public universities at Lubwa and Mulakupikwa in Muchinga Province commenced in 2011. The Government also planned to establish at least one public university in each province. Further, the Government created an enabling environment for the establishment and expansion of private universities in the Country.

Despite the rapid expansion of the tertiary sub-sector, public universities faced major challenges such as critical shortage of teaching staff, inadequate physical facilities, equipment and training material resulting in compromised quality of university education offered.

To ensure inclusiveness of entry into the education system for all Zambians, Government commenced a review of the student financing system. In addition, the Sector started the process of establishing the Zambia National Qualifications Authority to register institutions and accredit programmes as provided for under Act No. 13 of 2011.

13.2.5 Youth and Adult Literacy

Youth and adult literacy aims to empower citizens' effective participation in national development through the provision of reading, writing, and functional skills. This sub-sector caters for youths and adults that have never been to school and for school dropouts. Currently, youth and adult literacy is offered at literacy centres countrywide.

The Sector has been developing the core curriculum for adult literacy education with accompanying teaching and learning materials. In 2011 and 2012, activities included the development of instructional materials to be published in the major Zambian languages.

Unfortunately, youth and adult literacy programmes cover only a small number of people. The major reasons for this include low funding, narrow curriculum coverage, non-availability of teaching and learning materials especially for Learners with Special Educational Needs (LSEN) and lack of trained instructors. Other reasons are lack of coordination and linkages among relevant stakeholders and poor remuneration for instructors. Further, there is no bursary scheme to support orphan and vulnerable children.

In 2011 and 2012, the focus of the sub-sector was on policy development to clarify the roles of the public sector and civil society in literacy education delivery. The policy would, among other things:

- a) Adopt a comprehensive social protection policy, which would guarantee all citizens access to basic services;
- b) Provide additional support to those facing special challenges in meeting their basic needs; and
- c) Increase empowerment and participation of adults and the youth in certain areas affecting their well-being and livelihood and enhance observance and protection of their rights in order to build a sound human resource base.

The Sector also commenced the establishment of adult literacy centres in selected areas, especially in the poorer regions.

13.2.6 Skills Development

Skills development remains a priority under TEVET in the light of the prevailing challenges in Zambia's labour markets. Skills development plays a critical role in socio-economic development as it provides opportunities for economic and income growth, poverty reduction, employment, productivity and human development.

In 2012, there were 300 registered TEVET institutions of which 87 were public institutions. The total annual enrolment in TEVET institutions reached 33,569 in 2012 from 33,234 in 2011. Efforts made to increase access to skills development included construction and rehabilitation of selected institutions.

Access to TEVET remained low with capacity and vulnerability acting as major barriers. About 300,000 youths left the school system each year at both Grades 9 and 12. The TEVET system could only absorb about 14,000 students annually (i.e. about 4.6 percent).

The skills and development sub-sector faced some progression challenges in certain programmes as there were no institutions that offered higher level qualifications. This tended to hinder interested candidates to upgrade themselves in their skill areas. To address this challenge, the Sector embarked on a programme to merge the three Luanshya-based institutions into a Polytechnic that would offer higher level qualifications.

Other challenges faced in skills development were:

- a) Inadequate number of appropriately trained lecturers in special skills for training persons with disabilities;
- b) High prevalence of lower level enrolment among female students in engineering and technical programmes;
- c) Inadequate bursary support for gifted learners who may not be able to pay fees;
- d) Unfriendly physical infrastructure for persons with disabilities; and
- e) Inadequate appropriate TEVET equipment, and teaching and learning materials.

Despite the increase in the number of skills development institutions, negative perception on the quality of graduates remained. This led to the sub-sector to formulate the Higher Education Authority to regulate standards for higher institutions of learning. It was hoped that this would in part help in promoting collaboration between industry and TEVET institutions.

13.3 VISION, GOAL AND STRATEGIC FOCUS

Vision

“Innovative and productive life-long education and training for all by 2030”.

Goal

Increased equitable access to quality education and skills training through efficient and cost-effective measures that enhance human capacity for sustainable national development.

Strategic Focus

The Sector’s strategic focus will be to provide equitable, quality and efficient education, which is relevant to the needs of the Zambian society. Many interventions will be undertaken to ensure quality education provision and that pupil/teacher contact hours are increased. Emphasis will also be placed on ensuring that children acquire literacy and numeracy skills in the early grades. Further, focus will be on ensuring that citizens, particularly the youth, undergo skills training, including financial literacy. The Sector will also put in place a regulatory framework for school health and nutrition activities.

To address some of the challenges in the TEVET sub-sector, collaboration with the private sector in the provision of skills will be enhanced.

During the Revised Sixth National Development Plan (R-SNDP) period, Government shall continue to implement the teachers’ rural retention scheme which aims at increasing the number of teachers serving in rural and remote areas through interventions like loan schemes, provision of solar power, rehabilitation and construction of staff houses. In addition, the Sector will implement measures to enhance adaptive capacity of the population to changing climate through integration of issues of climate change into the sector programmes.

13.4 POLICIES AND KEY REFORMS

In order to effectively implement the strategic focus of the Sector, the following policy measures will be pursued:

- a) Establishment and expansion of early childhood education facilities, particularly in rural areas;
- b) Ensuring that children acquire literacy and numeracy skills from the earliest grades;
- c) Provision of quality and equitable full primary and secondary education to the majority of the Zambian children, including LSEN;
- d) Gradually phasing out the basic and high school education system and re-introducing the conventional primary and secondary education system;
- e) Reviewing of the curriculum for primary and secondary schools to put emphasis on life skills subjects that enable learners cope with the demands of self-employment and the labour market and reintroducing the apprenticeship system;
- f) Provision of alternative syllabi for children in secondary schools taking cognisance of diverse capabilities children possess;
- g) Prioritising the teaching of Science, Mathematics and Technology (SMT) subjects in educational institution at all levels;
- h) Promoting research and collaboration between industry and research institutions that is of industrial relevance; and
- i) Upgrading teachers’ qualifications to meet the minimum required standards through in-service training and acquisition of higher qualifications from other institutions of higher learning.

In order to ensure that the above policy measures are implemented, the following policies and legislation will be reviewed:

- a) Education Act, 2011 to among other things reintroduce primary and secondary schools;
- b) National Education Policy (Educating our Future), 1996;
- c) TEVET Act, 1998;
- d) TEVET Policy of 1996 aimed at creating conditions for the development of entrepreneurial culture and its related skills in response to the country's developmental challenges; and
- e) Enactment of the Higher Education Legislation to provide for regulating the establishment, organisation, governance, management and funding of higher education institutions. The legislation is aimed at promoting the coordination and harmonisation of higher education. Further, the legislation will establish the Higher Education Authority (HEA) which will be responsible for coordination, advisory, planning, quality assurance, financial and administrative functions of all higher level education.

The review and alignment of the above will facilitate the introduction of a HEA, a National Qualifications Framework, a Loans Board and a Teaching Council which will, among other things, ensure compliance with provisions for registration of teachers and accreditation of all higher learning institutions.

13.5 OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

Table 13-1 presents the objectives and the strategies for the Education Sector during the R-SNDP.

Table 13-1: Education and Skills Development Sector Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

No.	Objectives	Strategies	Programmes
1.	To increase access and participation to early childhood education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Enhance environment friendly infrastructure for ECE, especially in rural areas; b) Promote an investment framework for the private sector to establish ECE centres; c) Train and recruit teachers for ECE centres; d) Develop and introduce an ECE curriculum in training centres; and e) Conduct community sensitisation on the importance of sending children to school, especially girls and disabled children. 	1. Early Childhood Education
2.	To improve quality, access and equal participation to primary education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Strengthen teacher support systems, including Continuing Professional Development(CPD) for teachers; b) Make curriculum responsive to individual, societal and national needs; c) Re-orient the curriculum for primary schools to put emphasis on life skills subjects to enable learners cope with the demands of self-employment and the labour market; d) Review the language of instruction policy so as to promote the teaching of local languages at lower primary level; e) Construct, rehabilitate and maintain appropriate infrastructure as well as upgrade community schools into fully- fledged primary schools; f) Expand the school feeding programme; g) Train head teachers and other administrators in management skills; h) Promote participation and improve facilities for LSEN and the marginalised; and i) Conduct community sensitisation on importance of sending children to school especially girls. 	2. Primary Education
3.	To improve quality, access and equal participation to secondary education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Strengthen teacher support systems, including CPD for teachers; b) Re-orient the curriculum for secondary schools to put emphasis on life skills subjects to enable learners cope with the demands of self-employment and the labour market; c) Prioritise the teaching of SMT subjects in secondary schools; 	3. Secondary Education

No.	Objectives	Strategies	Programmes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) Construct, rehabilitate and maintain appropriate infrastructure in secondary schools, especially in rural areas; e) Promote participation and improve facilities for LSEN and the marginalised; f) Enhance implementation of the re-entry policy; and g) Improve school governance, supervision, monitoring and quality assurance and control systems. 	
4.	To improve quality, access and equal participation to tertiary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Progressively establish public universities in all provinces; b) Provide alternative modes of university education delivery; c) Establish a national research centre to coordinate research activities and promote collaboration between industry and research institutions; d) Promote upgrading of lecturer qualifications; e) Promote university education that is responsive to economic and social demands; f) Improve university governance, supervision, monitoring quality assurance and control systems; and g) Enhance participation of females in SMT. 	4. Tertiary Education
5.	To improve adult and youth literacy levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote the establishment, rehabilitation and maintenance of appropriate infrastructure for adult and youth literacy centres; b) Ensure provision of appropriate teaching and learning materials in formal and non-formal education; and c) Enhance the regulation and coordination of adult and youth literacy programmes. 	5. Adult and Youth Literacy
6.	To provide entrepreneurial skills that are relevant to the job market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Construct, rehabilitate and maintain appropriate infrastructure in TEVET; b) Promote private sector participation at TEVET level; c) Devise mechanisms to increase production of quality low cost local teaching/learning materials and equipment; d) Promote a TEVET curriculum that is responsive to economic and social demands; e) Promote upgrading of lecturer qualifications; f) Promote participation of vulnerable groups (including females) in vocational and technical programmes; g) Promote PPP in vocational training; and h) Improve TEVET governance, supervision, monitoring, quality assurance and control systems. 	6. Skills Development
7.	Enhanced Market Access and promotion of Foreign Direct Investment for education services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Negotiate Mutual Recognition Agreement; b) Negotiate Market Access; and c) Trade and Investment Promotion Missions. 	

Based on 5.2 percent average enrolment growth rate for the primary school level for the past five years and classroom space of 161,972, it is projected that by 2016, enrolment will be about 4 million. This means that the Sector will require 95,245 permanent classrooms translating into a shortfall of 72,678 classrooms based on single shift utilisation of classrooms. However, with double shifting at Grades 1-4, the shortfall is projected at 43,152 classrooms.

In view of the change in the education system, some of the 13,816 classrooms which were being used by Grades 8 and 9 in basic schools will be used by grades 1-7 as grades 8 and 9 are phased out from primary schools to secondary schools. However, the Sector still needs to provide about 30,000 additional classrooms in order to enrol 100 percent of the primary school going population by 2016.

Given the total Grade 8 to 12 enrolment of 744,003 and annual enrolment growth rate of 5.2 percent, it is projected that the enrolment will increase to 914,022 by 2016 requiring an additional 26,115 classrooms. Therefore, the shortfall is projected at 18,946 classrooms. With the on-going construction of 66 Secondary schools which will contribute an additional 792 classrooms, the shortfall will be 17,554.

Whereas access to education at primary school is generally satisfactory, much will have to be done to improve the quality of education provided. Therefore, the thrust of the Education and Skills Development Sector will be to enhance the quality of education at all levels.

Sector support to early childhood education will be enhanced and targets to increase by 12 percentage points in 2016. Additionally, surveys will be conducted to assess percentage increase in reading and mathematics achievements at primary school level.

Other measures will include provision of institutional housing to frontline staff and the Sector targets to increase institutional housing at an annual average of 3.0 percent until 2016.

13.6 MANAGEMENT OF THE R-SNDP

13.6.1 Inter-Sectoral Linkages

The Sector has developed the National Implementation Framework (NIF) III, to run from 2012 to 2015. The NIF will operationalise the Sector programmes identified in the R-SNDP. Similarly, the Sector will develop annual work plans and budgets in line with the Plan.

To ensure that the Sector effectively and efficiently implements the programmes under this chapter, collaboration with various institutions will be enhanced. For example, Community Development, Mother and Child Health will identify vulnerable learners needing bursary support. Inter-sectoral forums such as Development Coordination Committees and the Sector Advisory Groups will be utilised for inter-sectoral coordination. Further, attention will be paid to strengthening programme implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems in the Sector.

The Sector recognises that the participation of various partners, including civil society, is critical for the attainment of the set goals. While the Sector will provide an overall policy framework to guide the delivery of education and training through various policy instruments, stakeholders will be encouraged to play their roles. Institutions such as the Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training Authority (TEVETA) and the National Science and Technology Council will register and regulate TEVET and Research and Development activities respectively. In addition, TEVETA serves as an examining body and develops training curricula for TEVET institutions while the Curriculum Development Centre will develop curricula for general education. The Examinations Council of Zambia will administer and manage examinations relating to education. Line ministries will participate in the sector through their mandates that have a bearing on the Education and Skills Sector, while civil society organisations and the private sector will continue to supplement Government efforts in providing education.

Table 13-2 below shows the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders in the provision of education and skills training:

Table 13-2. Roles and Responsibilities of Various Stakeholders, Education and Skills Development

No.	Stakeholder	Roles/Responsibilities
1.	Ministry of Youth and Sport	Provision of skills training.
2.	Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health	Support the provision of education and training.
3.	Ministry of Works, Supply, Transport and Communications.	Provide consultancy on infrastructure development.
4.	Ministry of Finance	Resource mobilisation.
5.	Ministry of Local Government and Housing	Provide infrastructure for early childhood education, youth and adult literacy.
6.	Ministry of Gender and Child Development	Coordinate the mainstreaming of gender issues in education.
7.	Education sector Civil Society Organisations	Support and monitor education programmes at all levels.
8.	Private educational institutions	Provide education at all levels.
9.	Cooperating Partners	Provide financial and technical assistance.

13.6.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Despite having a fairly developed Management Information System, the Sector has been experiencing challenges in the sustainability of its Education Management System (EMIS) as a result of high staff attrition and inadequate capacities at various levels. In addition, evaluation of the EMIS to ascertain its viability and relevance has never been undertaken. Other challenges include the weak linkages

between the Sector and Central Statistical Office (CSO) which should provide information for population based indicators. This has affected the quality, timeliness and relevance of indicators for annual reporting. In order to address these challenges, the following will be undertaken:

- a) Evaluation of the Education Management System (EMIS) to ascertain its viability and relevance,
- b) Strengthen linkages with CSO to ensure the timeliness, quality and relevance of indicators for annual reporting,
- c) Strengthen evaluations to validate data obtained from administrative data sources, and
- d) Review the current structure in the Planning and Information Directorate to address its manpower needs.

The Sector will also undertake monthly, quarterly and annual programme monitoring to gauge progress towards the attainment of targets. Sector level reviews will continue to be undertaken through established committees such as the Joint Annual Review (JAR) and the Policy Implementation Technical Committee, consisting of stakeholders such as Cooperating Partners, Civil Society Organisations and other educational providers. The outcome of these processes will facilitate internal learning and provide recommendations on any changes required to achieve objectives and set targets.

The Sector will work in close collaboration with the Monitoring and Evaluation Department of the Ministry of Finance for the provision of technical and professional assistance. Where technical capacity lacks, the Sector will outsource such services. The Sector will utilise the guidelines provided in the M&E chapter of the R-SNDP to implement programmes.

Table 13-3: Key Performance Indicators for Education and Skills Development

Key Performance Indicators	Baseline 2012	Annual Targets				Source	Frequency	
		2013	2014	2015	2016			
Net enrolment rates – for Grades								
Gr 1-7:		98	99	100	100	National Assessment Survey	Annual	
Gr 8-9:		42	43.5	45	47			
Gr 10-12		32	34.5	36	38			
Percentage of grade 1 entrants with pre-school experience								
Male	14.25	17	20	25	29	EMIS	Annual	
Female	23.02	19	21	27	31			
Total	18.68	18	20.5	26	30			
Institutional housing for frontline staff								
Houses Built	450 houses completed in 2012	500	520	530	550	Infrastructure Development Report and EMIS	Annual	
Percentage of Transition Rates:								
Gr 7-8	64.20	65.20	66.50	67.50	68.00	EMIS	Annual	
Gr 9-10	46.70	47.00	48.00	49.00	50.00			
Percentage of Grade 7 Completion Rate								
Male	104.56	102	98	98	98	EMIS	Annual	
Female	104.65	102	98	98	98			
Total	104.61	102	98	98	98			
Percentage of Grade 9 Completion Rate								
Male	68.90	69	70	72	75	EMIS	Annual	
Female	59.60	60	61.5	63	66.5			
Total	64.24	64.5	65.25	66.5	66.5			
Percentage of Grade 12 Completion Rate								
Male	34.72	35	36	38	42	EMIS	Annual	
Female	27.44	29	30	33	36			
Total	31.06	32	33	35.5	39			
Percentage increase in reading and mathematics achievement at Grade 5								
English	35.4		37		42	National Assessment Survey	Biennial	
Maths	39.4		40		45			
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) Grade 1-7							EMIS	Annual

Key Performance Indicators	Baseline 2012	Annual Targets				Source	Frequency
		2013	2014	2015	2016		
Gr 1-4	48:1	48:1	47:1	45:1	44:1		
Gr 5-7	54:1	54:1	52:1	50:1	47:1		
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) Grade 8-12							
Gr 8-9	25:1	25:1	30:1	35:1	37:1	EMIS	Annual
Gr 10-12	36:1	36:1	36:1	35:1	35:1		
Gender Parity Grade 1-7							
Gr 1-4	1.008	1.008	1.008	1.008	1.008	EMIS	Annual
Gr 5-7)	0.983	0.983	0.985	0.987	0.990		
Gender Parity Grade 8-12							
Gr 8-9	0.920	0.920	0.922	0.924	0.926	EMIS	Annual
Gr 10-12	0.810	0.810	0.820	0.830	0.840		
Student/Lecturer ratio							
Hard skill related courses	1-50	1-40	1-30	1-20	1-15	TEVET Statistical Digest, Annual Reports	Annual
Soft skill related courses	1-50	1-45	1-35	1-25	1-20		
Total TEVET Enrolments	33,886	41,943	50,000	58,057	66,114	TEVET Statistical Digest, Annual Reports	Annual
Percentage of TEVET Completion/ Through-out Rates by Gender							
Female	45	48	52	54	56	TEVET Statistical Digest Annual Reports	Annual
Male	60	62	64	66	68		
Percentage of TEVET Destination Rates							
a) Formal Sector	56.40	57.4	58.4	59.4	60.4	TEVET Statistical Digest Annual Reports	Bi-annual
b) Informal Sector	2.10	3.6	5.1	6	6.5		

Table 13-4: Key Performance Indicators for Science Technology and Innovation

Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target					Source of Data	Frequency of Data	
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
Research and Development Units Rehabilitated and Constructed	No. Research and Development Units constructed and equipped	2	2	-	2	3	1	Annual Reports	Annually
	No. Research and Development Units rehabilitated and re-equipped				6	5	7	Sector Advisory Group	Quarterly
Scientists trained at MSc and PhD levels in priority areas	No. Scientists trained in MSc	2	1	2	7	7	7	Africa Innovation Outlook	Annually
	No. Scientists trained in PhD	1	1	1	21	21	21		
Technologies developed and commercialised in priority areas	No. Technologies developed	7	5	4	8	8	8		
	No. Technologies commercialised				4	5	5		
Inter-ministerial funding pool to support research and development created and implemented	Funding pool established.	-	-	-	1	-	-		
National coordinating body on science, technology and innovation established	No. National coordinating bodies on science, technology and innovation established	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Agreements and memoranda on collaboration amongst education institutions, research and development institutions and industry established and implemented locally and internationally	No. memoranda on collaboration amongst education institutions, research and development institutions and industry established	3	1	3	-	3	-		

13.7 EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Education access will be gauged through measurement of completion and transition rates of learners at primary and secondary school levels, while specific tracking of completion of mathematics and science based courses or 'throughout rate' will provide direction on the stock of potential scientists at

the tertiary level. It is expected that if interventions are implemented accordingly, the Sector will contribute to the elimination of inter-generational poverty.

13.8 SECTOR BUDGET AND FINANCING (EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT)

Table 13-5: Sector Budget and Financing (K' Millions) - Education and Skills Development.

Programmes	2013			2014			2015			2016		
	GRZ	Foreign	Total	GRZ	Foreign	Total	GRZ	Foreign	Total	GRZ	Foreign	Total
ECCDE	79,858	5,200	85,058	2,037	4,720	6,757	3,247	4,728	7,975	8,118	5,673	13,791
Primary Education	80,372	37,320	117,692	90,115	33,875	123,990	94,621	33,932	128,553	138,893	40,718	179,611
Secondary Education	191,322	9,200	200,522	39,209	8,350	47,559	54,893	8,364	63,257	137,232	10,037	147,269
Teacher Education	179,812	7,800	187,612	29,597	7,080	36,677	31,077	7,092	38,169	77,692	8,510	86,202
University Education	244,581	0	244,581	397,808	0	397,808	417,698	0	417,698	438,583	0	438,583
Infrastructure Development (GE, TEVET and HE)	767,276	5,480	772,756	1,593,708	4,974	1,598,682	1,673,393	4,982	1,678,375	1,924,402	5,979,102	7,903,504
Basic Skills and TEVET	20,973	0	20,973	20,678	0	20,678	21,712	0	21,712	30,397	0	30,397
Adult Literacy	1,127	0	1,127	2,074	0	2,074	2,178	0	2,178	3,267	0	3,267
Total	1,565,321	65,000	1,630,321	2,175,226	58,999	2,234,225	2,298,819	59,098	2,357,917	2,758,583	6,044,040	8,802,623
Ceiling	1,630,542			2,265,860			2,394,603			2,873,523		

Table 13-6: Sector Budget and Financing (K' Millions) - Science Technology and Innovation

Programmes	2013			2014			2015			2016		
	GRZ	Foreign	Total	GRZ	Foreign	Total	GRZ	Foreign	Total	GRZ	Foreign	Total
Infrastructure Development	8.00	-	8.00	18.70	-	18.70	20.00	-	20.00	26.00	-	26.00
Science and Technology Equipment	2.00	-	2.00	23.00	-	23.00	20.00	-	20.00	23.00	-	23.00
Human Capital Development	3.00	-	3.00	2.00	-	2.00	6.00	-	6.00	10.94	-	10.94
Research and Development and Commercialisation of Technologies	46.00	-	46.00	42.30	-	42.30	45.00	-	45.00	50.00	-	50.00
Dismantling of Arrears	1.80	-	1.80	4.60	-	4.60	5.00	-	5.00	5.00	-	5.00
Total	60.80	-	60.80	90.60	-	90.60	96.00	-	96.00	114.94	-	114.94

14 WATER AND SANITATION

14.1 INTRODUCTION

Water and Sanitation is a key component of all aspects of sustainable development. All sectors require access to adequate water and sanitation services for their development. The Sector is comprised of two sub-sectors; Water Resources Management and Development (WRMD) and Water Supply and Sanitation. WRMD is implemented through established river catchment structures. Water supply and sanitation in the urban areas is implemented through established commercial utilities whilst in rural areas it is implemented through local authorities. The Sector will prioritise investment in infrastructure development in rural areas in order to improve the livelihood of the rural population where the majority of the poor live.

14.2 REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCE, 2011 AND 2012

During the period under review, the performance of the Sector was satisfactory as shown in Table 14-1. However, a weak institutional framework resulted in challenges such as poor coordination, poor reporting mechanism for the water regulator, inadequate financial resources against high investment requirement and low staffing levels.

Table 14-1: Water and Sanitation Sector Performance Review, 2011 and 2012

No.	Key Performance Indicators	Years	
		2011	2012
1.	Water Supply and Sanitation		
	Proportion of rural population with access to safe water supply (%)	53	60
	Proportion of rural population with access to adequate sanitation (%)	33	40
	Proportion of urban population with access to safe water supply (%)	74	80
	Proportion of urban population with access to adequate sanitation (%)	37	55
2.	Water Resources Development and Management		
	Number of established and operational catchment institutions	1	-
	Number of operational hydrometric stations	187	202
	Number of dams constructed	4	3
	Number of dams maintained	64	64
	Number of operational hydrological networks	6	6
	Number of exploratory boreholes constructed	15	0
	Number of Climate Change adaptation projects being implemented	-	1
	Number of Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation plans developed	-	1

14.3 VISION, GOAL AND STRATEGIC FOCUS

Vision

“Access to sustainable water supply and adequate sanitation for all by 2030”.

Goal

Increase access to reliable and safe water and adequate sanitation for urban and rural population by 2016 in order to improve the quality of life.

Strategic Focus

During the Revised Sixth National Development Plan (R-SNDP) period, the strategic focus is to improve water and sanitation infrastructure and develop skills to ensure effective water resource management and efficient provision of reliable and safe water and sanitation services.

The Sector will improve sustainable and equitable access to safe water supply in both urban and rural areas by enhancing the status of infrastructure and water distribution. This intervention will increase the percentage of the population accessing safe water by the year 2016 to 88.0 percent and 60.0 percent in urban and rural areas from 83.6 percent and 49.2 percent in 2010, respectively.

With regard to sanitation in both urban and rural areas, the Sector will improve sanitation infrastructure and solid waste water management system and percentage of the population with access to adequate sanitation in both urban areas and rural areas.

Under the WRMD, the Government will during the Plan period increase investment in water infrastructure as well as establish river catchment management structures for effective integrated water resources management.

14.4 POLICIES AND KEY REFORMS

The Sector will review the policy, legal and regulatory framework in order to streamline and harmonise functions and provide for efficient and effective management of the Sector. A comprehensive legal and institutional framework will be developed to operationalise Integrated Water Resources Management strategies for sustainable water development. The Sector will also develop the National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy, which will include principles of mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation aimed at protecting water and sanitation infrastructure against damages and safeguarding communities against flooding, disease outbreaks and water scarcity during events of heavy precipitation and droughts. Further, coordination among stakeholders will be strengthened to enhance coherence and effectiveness in the implementation of water development, supply and sanitation programmes.

14.5 OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

Table 14-2 below presents the objectives and strategies for the Water and Sanitation Sector during the R-SNDP.

Table 14-2: Water and Sanitation Sector Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

No.	Objectives	Strategies	Programmes
1.	To review policy, legal and regulatory framework to strengthen coordination in the sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Develop mechanisms to strengthen coordination for water resources, management and development; as well as for water supply and sanitation; and b) Develop a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework for water resource development and management, supply and sanitation. 	Sector Coordination
2.	To provide adequate, safe and cost effective water supply, sanitation and waste management services with due regard to environmental issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Infrastructure development for sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation service delivery and protection of the environment; b) Develop and provide sustainable water supply services in urban and peri-urban areas; and c) Enhance Solid Waste Management and institutional management systems- Opportunity to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and benefit from carbon trading. 	National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
3.	To achieve sustainable water resource development for social and economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Construction of water resources infrastructure, especially dams and canals, for priority projects in farm blocks, irrigation schemes, large multipurpose dams, hydropower production dams, spring and ground water resources development. 	Water Resources Infrastructure Development
4.	To strengthen capacity for disaster risk management, mitigation and adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Develop pilot projects for improvement of water conservation infrastructure against climatic variability 	Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

No.	Objectives	Strategies	Programmes
	to effects of climate change.	including reduction of flooding; b) Implement climate change adaptation projects countrywide; and c) Enhance the capacity of disaster risk management in the sector	
5.	To develop innovative approaches and appropriate technologies for the effective management of the nation's water resources	a) Conduct applied research in water management and development to enhance socio-economic advancement; b) Conduct demand driven surveys; and c) Strengthen the national hydrological network for water resource survey and institutional capacity for hydro-meteorological and groundwater monitoring.	Research and Development
6.	To ensure effective water resources management at catchment, regional and national levels	a) Provide and implement an appropriate policy, legal and institutional framework for integrated water resources management; and b) Develop skills at river catchment, basin, regional and national levels.	Integrated Water Resources Management

14.6 MANAGEMENT OF R-SNDP

14.6.1 Inter-Sectoral Linkages

The Water and Sanitation Sector in Zambia is inter linked with other sectors of social and economic development and these are; Tourism, Energy, Mining, Health, Agriculture, Transport, Education and Manufacturing. Table 14-3 illustrates the inter-sectoral linkages of the Sector with other sectors.

Table 14-3: Roles and Responsibilities of the institutions in the Water and Sanitation Sector

No.	Institutions	Description of key roles
1.	Local Authorities	Responsible for provision of water supply and sanitation services in rural areas.
2.	Water Utility Companies	Responsible for provision of water and sanitation services in urban areas.
3.	Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Development	The Department of Water Resources provides overall coordination of water development and is responsible for policy formulation, monitoring developments in the sector and advises Government on issues of international waters.
4.	Ministry of Local Government and Housing	The Department of Housing and Infrastructure Development has responsibility for the co-ordination and monitoring of investments in municipal and commercial utilities infrastructure including water and sanitation.
5.	National Water Supply and Sanitation Council	Regulates service providers to improve delivery, efficiency and sustainability in urban areas.
6.	Water Resources Management Authority	Regulator which has the mandate to provide management, development, conservation, protection and preservation of the water resources and its ecosystem.
7.	Ministry of Lands, Environment and Natural Resources	Through the Zambia Environmental Management Agency is responsible for establishing environmental standards.
8.	Ministry Community Development, Mother and Child Health	Has responsibility of monitoring and assessing rural communities in the development of water and sanitation projects particularly through the District Water, Sanitation, Health and Education (D-WASHE) Programme.
9.	Ministry of Health	Has responsibility for health and hygiene promotion among water users and also in the mitigation of water related diseases.
10.	Ministry of Education, Vocational Training and Early Education	Responsible for the implementation and management of rural water supply and sanitation in schools.
11.	Ministry of Tourism	Responsible for use of water for tourism purposes.
12.	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Responsible for use of water for agricultural activities.
13.	Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication	Responsible for use of water for navigation, transport, construction.
14.	Ministry of Gender and Child Development	Advocacy and sensitisation with regard to increasing accessibility of safe water and sanitary facilities.

14.6.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

The Sector comprises various institutions, including the public and private sector, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and communities that are responsible to deliver on their respective mandates. Public institutions, including their statutory bodies operate isolated and un-coordinated information management and monitoring and evaluation systems. Equally, the efforts of NGOs and the private sector are not well coordinated, thereby diminishing the actual contribution of the Sector to the overall attainment of national objectives.

There is need for strong monitoring and evaluation systems to be enhanced under the various sub-sectors of water resource management, rural, urban and peri-urban while ensuring strong links to the

Central Statistical Office, to effectively measure indicators relevant to policy decision making such as access and pricing.

Intra- and inter-sectoral linkages are needed between public water sector actors, on the one hand, and other key sectors such as Energy, Health, Community Development and Infrastructure, on the other hand.

The Sector will undertake evaluations of selected programmes to provide evidence for decision making in line with the evaluation guidelines articulated in the Monitoring and Evaluation Chapter and the Implementation Plan of the R-SNDP.

Below are Key Performance Indicators that will help achieve increased access to reliable and safe water and adequate sanitation by 2016 to improve quality of life and productivity in the economy.

Table 14-4: Key Performance Indicators for Water and Sanitation

Key Performance Indicators	Baseline 2012	Annual Targets				Source of data	Frequency
		2013	2014	2015	2016		
1) Proportion of population with access to safe water supply (%)							
a) Rural	65	66	70	75	80	CSO	Biennial
b) Urban	80	82	84	86	88	CSO	Biennial
2) Proportion of population with access to adequate sanitation (%)							
a) Rural	48	51	56	62	65	CSO	Biennial
b) Urban	55	60	65	70	75	CSO	Biennial

14.7 EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Once implemented as planned, the Sector will contribute to the provision of sustainable and equitable access to safe water supply and adequate sanitation through infrastructure development in a well-coordinated manner. Focus will be to make effective use of water in improving human development situation and in economic activities particularly in promoting agricultural production and diversification.

14.8 SECTOR BUDGET AND FINANCING

The Tables below show the Water and Sanitation Sector Budget and Financing during the R-SNDP period.

Table 14-5: Sector Budget and Financing (K' Millions) - Water Development

Programmes/Activities	2013			2014			2015			2016		
	GRZ	Foreign	Total									
Water Resources Infrastructure Development	22,000	-	22,000	28,000	-	28,000	30,000	-	30,000	32,000	-	32,000
Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	14,000	-	14,000	15,000	-	15,000	18,000	-	18,000	15,000	-	15,000
Research and Development	2,350	-	2,350	3,040	-	3,040	2,040	-	2,040	5,000	-	5,000
Integrated Water Resource Management	5,000	-	5,000	6,200	-	6,200	8,000	-	8,000	10,000	-	10,000
Total	43,350	-	43,350	52,240	-	52,240	58,040	-	58,040	62,000	-	62,000

Table 14-6: Sector Budget and Financing (K' Thousands) - Water Supply and Sanitation

	2013			2014			2015			2016		
	GRZ	Foreign	Total	GRZ	Foreign	Total	GRZ	Foreign	Total	GRZ	Foreign	Total
Water Supply and Sanitation	250,075.00	560,043.38	810,118.38	247,325.00	1,483,863.43	1,731,188.43	1,607,008.89	1,892,008.89	300,000.00	1,108,539.94	1,408,539.94	

Note: K'000

SNDP (2013-2014)	5,841,855.64	
BUDGET (GRZ) (K' 000)	1,082,400.00	18.5%
BALANCE (CP) (K' 000)	4,759,455.64	81.5%

Estimated Costs for the two Programmes (2013-2016)

NRWSSP - K 541,236.00
NUWSSP – K5,300,620.00

15 HEALTH

15.1 INTRODUCTION

The Government has recognised the Health Sector's role in contributing to improved productivity and production. To this end, sector investments will be undertaken to ensure services are brought as close to the family as possible in a clean, caring and competent environment. Attainment of this goal depends on availability of sufficient human resources for health, infrastructure and sustained financing mechanisms. Therefore, the Sector will implement interventions aimed at improving human resources for health, infrastructure and financing through introduction of a health insurance scheme.

15.2 REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCE, 2011 AND 2012

The Sector's performance in 2011 and 2012 generally improved, although the disease burden remained high. The Sector continued to face challenges which included inadequate medical staff and weak logistics management in the supply of drugs and medical supplies. The Sector focused on Primary Health Care programmes, hospital referral and specialised health care services. The Sector finalised the National Strategic Plan, 2011-2015; the National Health Policy; the National Medicines Policy; and the Traditional, Complementary and Alternative Medicine Policy. The Traditional Health Practitioners Bill was also completed.

15.2.1 Maternal, New-born and Child Health

The Sector recorded reductions in maternal, new-born and child mortality. Infant Mortality rate decreased from 95 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2002 to 70 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2007. Similarly, under-five mortality reduced from 168 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2002 to 119 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2007 and neonatal mortality rate declined from 37 to 34 deaths per 1,000 live births in the same period. The maternal mortality ratio declined from 729 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2002 to 591 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2007.

15.2.2 Malaria

The annual malaria incidence rate reduced from 343 cases per 1,000 populations in 2011 to 339 cases per 1,000 populations in 2012. In 2011 and 2012, the Sector implemented anti-malaria interventions, which included improving surveillance and reporting at health facilities, Mass Screen and Treat campaigns and community based malaria surveillance system.

15.2.3 HIV and AIDS

The latest epidemiological data showed that HIV prevalence among adults aged between 15-49 years reduced from 16.0 percent in 2002 to 14.3 percent in 2007. The Sector implemented interventions for scaling up prevention and treatment strategies, i.e. Universal HIV Test and Treat for sero-discordant couples, children aged less than 14 years, Pregnant HIV+ mothers, and the general population. There was also a noted improvement in the percentage of male partners of pregnant women tested for HIV.

In 2011, the number of adults and children on anti-retroviral treatment increased from a baseline figure of 344,407 in 2010, to 415,685 in 2011 and 480,925 in 2012. Furthermore, the proportion of the population 15 years and older who died from AIDS Related Complexes (ARC) in 2002 was 1.0 percent. This percentage reduced to 0.3 in 2011. Similarly, the death rate due to ARC among infants reduced from 1.5 percent in 1997 to 0.3 percent in 2011.

15.2.4 Tuberculosis

The high prevalence of HIV in the country has contributed to increased tuberculosis (TB) cases. TB and HIV co-infections were estimated at 70.0 percent by the end of 2010. The annual TB notifications were estimated at 47,333, 48,591 and 48,616 in 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively. In a bid to reverse the spread of TB, the Sector implemented the new Stop TB strategy at all levels of service delivery, which contributed to the increase in the annual TB cure rate from 78.0 percent in 2008 to 82.0 percent in 2010.

15.2.5 Non-Communicable Diseases

Non-communicable diseases, such as cancer, high blood pressure, diabetes, heart disease, sickle cell anaemia, strokes, mental illnesses, epilepsy and asthma increased during the Fifth National Development Plan period. Further, statistics at the National Cancer Registry for the period April 2007 to March 2008 showed that cervical, breast, and prostate cancer cases constituted 34.5 percent, 12.8 percent and 6.0 percent of all cancer cases.

15.2.6 Human Resources

In 2011 and 2012, there were 32,497 and 35,015 health workers in Government against a recommended establishment of 56,621 and 59,998 respectively.

Table 15-1 below shows that the number of Clinical Officers is expected to rise from 87 in 2011 to 600 in 2016. The number of medical doctors will rise from 68 in 2011 to 591 in 2016. Similarly, the number of nurses and midwives will rise from 706 in 2011 to 2,773 in 2013 and 126 in 2011 to 495 in 2013 respectively. In 2011 and 2012, although there was an increase in healthcare workers for all categories, the Sector had a shortfall of 24,983.

Table 15-1: Cumulative Positions Created in the Public Health Sector

Health Cadre	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014	2016
Clinical Officer	87	216	342	415	498	600
Medical Doctors	68	169	267	410	492	591
Nurses	706	1,750	2,773	3,164	3,797	4,556
Midwives	126	312	495	820	984	1181

Source: Ministry of Health

In an effort to improve the human resource situation, Government recruited more than 1,700 frontline health personnel in 2012. Further, the Government implemented the rural retention scheme and rehabilitated nursing training schools. These interventions were further enhanced by Government allowing the private sector to set up health training institutions.

According to projections presented in Table 15-2 below, enrolments for all health care staff are expected to increase over the 2011 to 2016 period. It is expected that while 335 Clinical Officers were trained in 2011, this number would rise to 830 in 2016. Similarly, 160 medical doctors were trained in 2011; this will increase to 500 in 2016. The enrolment of both enrolled and registered midwives and nurses would rise from 126 in 2011 to 1,222 in 2016 and 1,264 in 2011 to 3,263 in 2016, respectively.

Table 15-2: Projected Annual Enrolments in Training Institutions

Health Cadre	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Clinical Officer	335	340	510	570	830	830
Medical Doctors	160	200	200	290	500	500
Nurses	1264	1398	1415	3263	3679	3679
Midwives	319	433	485	1076	1222	1222

Table 15-3: Human Resource Gaps in the Health Sector

S/N	Cadre	Approved Establishment		Head Count December		Gap 2011	Gap 2012
		2011	2012	2011	2012		
1.	Clinical Officers	4,600	4,813	1,461	1,630	3,139	3,183
2.	Dentistry	833	865	263	307	570	558
3.	Doctors	2,891	2,939	1,076	1,150	1,815	1,789*
4.	Nutrition	309	330	159	193	150	137
5.	Biomedical Sciences	1,960	2,023	637	751	1,323	1,272
6.	Pharmacy	997	1,108	743	800	254	308
7.	Physiotherapy	400	421	258	331	142	90
8.	Radiography	448	483	268	305	180	178
9.	Midwives	5,900	6,106	2,745	2,773	3,155	3,333*
10.	Nurses	16,732	17,497	7,795	9,575	8,937	7,922*
11.	Environmental Health	1,840	2,063	1,293	1,461	547	602
12.	Other Health Workers	5,865	6,115	1,683	1,859	4,182	4,256
Total No. of Health workers		42,775.	44,763.	18,381.	21,135	24,394.	10,584.
13.	Administrative	13,846	15,235	13,581	13,880	265	1,355
Total Health Workers and Administrative Staff		56,621	59,998	31,962	35,015	24,659	24,983

15.2.7 Essential Drugs and Other Commodities

The Government procured and distributed essential drugs and other medical commodities to all health facilities in Zambia. In 2010 and 2011, health centres had 69.0 percent and 80.0 percent respectively of their requirements of essential drugs. Referral hospitals had 79.0 percent of their required essential drugs in 2011.

15.2.8 Physical and Mobile Health Infrastructure

In 2011 and 2012, the Sector continued its programme of improving first level referral facilities through construction of district hospitals, upgrading district hospitals to general hospitals; improving staff accommodation; and renovating existing facilities. The construction of 10 district hospitals, which commenced in 2010, was completed in 2011. Further, 125 health posts were constructed. Similarly, 650 health posts were planned for construction and 250 health centres were earmarked for renovation.

15.2.9 Financing for Health

In 2011 and 2012, the Sector conducted stakeholders' consultative meetings on establishing the Social Health Insurance (SHI) scheme. From these meetings, the views of the stakeholders were incorporated in the National Health Policy and SHI design. Further, the Sector drafted the layman's version of the Social Health Insurance Bill, carried out an Actuarial Assessment, designed the SHI scheme, and conducted sensitisation campaigns for provincial heads of department and parastatals.

15.3 VISION, GOAL AND STRATEGIC FOCUS

Vision

“Equitable access to quality health care for all by 2030”.

Goal

To improve the health status of people in Zambia in order to contribute to socio-economic development by 2016.

Strategic Focus

The Sector will improve health services by raising the availability of human resources for health and infrastructure. This will be complemented by community based interventions aimed at preventing and controlling the spread of diseases. To address the financial difficulties it faces, the Sector will implement a National SHI Scheme to cover all Zambians and legal residents. Further the Government will facilitate the establishment of specialised health centres of excellence. The scheme will be implemented in phases, beginning with Government employees and indigent population, followed by the private sector and finally the informal sector.

15.4 POLICIES AND KEY REFORMS

During the Revised Sixth National Development Plan (R-SNDP) period, Government will continue reorganising the Health Sector by delegating prevention programmes to the Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health. The Sector will continue implementing interventions for strengthening health care delivery by improving capacities at all levels and strengthening linkages.

All second level hospitals will be upgraded to central hospitals, while a selected number of district hospitals will also be improved to general hospital status. Some training institutions will be improved to become centres of excellence that will provide specialist training. Similarly, some health centres will be rehabilitated. The Sector will also construct new health posts to improve community involvement in the prevention of disease.

The Sector will implement the National Health Policy of 2012 and finalise the legislative process for developing a comprehensive National Health Service Act to replace the repealed 1995 Act.

15.5 OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

Table 15-4 below shows the objectives, strategies and programmes for the Health sector during the R-SNDP period.

Table 15-4: Health Sector Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

No.	Objectives	Key Strategies	Programmes
1.	To provide cost-effective, health services and improve linkages among the levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Expand access to Maternal, New-born and Child Health services including immunization, Family Planning, safe delivery and Basic Emergency Obstetric Care with special focus on under-served areas and the vulnerable population; b) Strengthen and improve adolescent reproductive health services; c) Increase the provision of static and outreach services including Mobile Hospital Services; d) Expand prevention and control interventions for life threatening diseases; e) Promote Health Education in the prevention and control of diseases and expand access to HIV prevention and treatment services, including sexually transmitted infections and blood safety; f) Expand nutrition services; g) Strengthen the referral system for complicated cases; and h) Promote public private partnerships in the provision of specialised health care. 	1. Primary Health Care and Hospital Referral Services
2.	To improve the availability and distribution of qualified health workers in the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increase the number of trained health personnel through rehabilitation, expansion and construction of health training institutions; b) Improve the retention of health workers through provision of appropriate incentives and training of both regular and community based health workers; c) Promote continuing professional development; and d) Develop a tracer programme of retired staff in order to utilize their services in times of need and emergency. 	2. Human Resource Development and Management
3.	To ensure availability and access to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Improve drug logistics management at all levels to 	3. Drugs and Logistics

No.	Objectives	Key Strategies	Programmes
	essential drugs and medical supplies	eliminate shortages of essential medicines; b) Develop mechanisms for financing the procurement of essential drugs and medical supplies; and c) Promote rational use of commodities and services through advocacy and sensitisation programmes.	Systems
4.	To provide infrastructure, ensure the availability of adequate, appropriate and well-maintained medical equipment and accessories	a) Complete the construction of all on-going infrastructure projects; b) Construct at least 650 new health posts country wide and improve and expand at least 250 existing health centres; and c) Expand and upgrade 1 st level hospitals to 2 nd level hospitals; and 2 nd level hospitals to 3 rd level/teaching hospitals.	4. Infrastructure and Medical Equipment
5.	To promote access to quality health care services through alternative ways of health care financing	a) Finalise the development and implementation of the Health Financing Strategy; b) Develop and enact relevant legal and institutional framework for the establishment, management and administration of a National Social Health Insurance Scheme; c) Promote public-private partnerships in the financing of health services; and d) Promote the establishment of Specialised Health Centres of Excellence.	5. Social Health Insurance
6.	Enhanced Market Access and promotion of FDI for Health services	a) Negotiate Mutual Recognition Agreement ; b) Negotiate Market Access; and c) Trade and Investment Promotion Missions.	

15.6 MANAGEMENT OF THE R-SNDP

15.6.1 Inter-Sectoral Linkages

Table 15-5: Roles and Responsibilities of Various Stakeholders in the Health Sector

No.	Stakeholder	Role
1.	Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health	Provide Maternal and child health care services; and Provision of social welfare services in health facilities and communities.
2.	Ministry of Finance	Financing of the Health sector.
3.	Ministry of Justice	Facilitation of agreements and MOUs.
4.	Ministry of Agriculture	Collaboration health and nutritional issues.
5.	Ministry of Education	Collaboration on health and education issues; and Provision of training for the sector.
6.	Ministry of Commerce ,Trade and Industry	Market Access, Investment Promotion and Commercialisation.
7.	Ministry of Defence	Provision of health services to Defence forces.
8.	Ministry of Local Government and Housing	Provision of services for improved public health and sanitation.
9.	Churches Health Association of Zambia	Complement Government efforts in health service provision.
10.	Health sector Civil Society Organisations	Complement Government efforts in health service provision.
11.	Private health service providers	Complement Government effort in health service provision; and Training of health personnel.
12.	Cooperating Partners	Collaboration and financing for improved health service delivery.

The Sector will collaborate with relevant stakeholders to speed up the implementation of the National Decentralisation Policy, disease surveillance, epidemic preparedness and combating disease.

The Sector will work closely with other agencies to strengthen the approach to managing of water borne diseases through strategies focusing on water supply and sanitation.

Further, the Sector will collaborate with the Ministry responsible for Works and Supply to improve accessibility to health facilities.

For nutritional interventions, linkages will be strengthened with Agriculture and Education Sectors. Further linkages between Education and the Health Sectors is vital for achieving behaviour change through information, education and communication interventions.

As a way of mobilising technical and financial resources and adhering to international standards, the Sector will also maintain links with regional and international agencies: Southern Africa Development Community; East, Central and Southern African Health Community; World Health Organisation, Global Funds to fight AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis, and the United Nations family. Further, the Sector will strengthen partnerships with private sector for programmes of mutual interest.

15.6.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) constitute a very important component of the Health Sector. The M&E system constitutes both routine and non-routine systems. Routine or administrative monitoring continues being done through the Health Management Information System (HMIS) using the District Health Information Software (DHIS) and programme reports. The M&E Unit recently revised the data collection tools to include new developments in the sector. For instance, new vaccines such as the Rota and Pneumococcal vaccines were introduced in the tools that capture Child Health activities. The non-routine systems constitute the use of ad-hoc studies and standing periodic surveys such as the Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, Malaria Indicator Survey and Sexual Behaviour Survey among others. The HMIS has various facets which are at different stages of development. The Primary Health Care component is fully developed while the Hospital and Community HMIS are still being developed. The main challenges facing the Sector M&E system include the following:

- a) Delays in the appointment of District Health Information Officers.
- b) Non-inclusion of some private sector and other sector data in the national data collection system.
- c) The Hospital and Community HMIS are not fully developed.
- d) The need to update the HMIS to take into account recommendations of the evaluation done in 2012;
- e) Weak linkages with other sectors that impact on health indicators; and
- f) Existence of vertical reporting systems due to different reporting demands from some stakeholders was weakening the national system. Vertical reporting also adds fatigue to the already stressed health workers in that they are made to capture same information on different tools meant for different stakeholders.

Despite the challenges, the Sector M&E system presents opportunities for the development and improvement of the Health Sector. The M&E Unit is migrating from DHIS 1.4 to DHIS 2.0 a web based data management system which will make the Sector to benefit from the real time availability of health data for planning and decision making. The system also presents opportunities for the development of a robust M&E System that will generate and share similar statistics to different stakeholders. The web based system will also improve data sharing and analysis among stakeholders.

The Sector will strengthen evaluations to validate data obtained from administrative data sources and will update the HMIS to take into account recommendations from an evaluation which was done in 2012 with support from the European Union.

Further, the Sector will endeavour to link its M&E system to other relevant sectors such as Water and Sanitation, Community Development, Education and Nutrition to ensure a broader and comprehensive sectoral perspective in line with the inter-ministerial cluster approach articulated in the R-SNDP Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Chapter.

Table 15-6: Key Performance Indicators

Key Health Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009	Annual Targets					
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Under-five Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	119*	91	84	77	70	63	56
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 live births	591*	375	321	267	213	159	105
Proportion of rural households living within 5km of the nearest health facility	54 [^]	58	60	65	68	70	73
Incidence of malaria per 1,000 population	252 **	177	152	127	102	75	50
Malaria Case Fatality Rate among Children below the age of 5 years	38**	30	28	25	23	20	18

Key Health Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009	Annual Targets					
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Percent of Fully Immunised Children under one year of age (%)	90**	80	80	80	80	80	80
Percent of deliveries assisted by skilled health personnel	45**	48	52	56	60	65	70
National Social Health Insurance Scheme coverage							
a) Government Employees	1% (overall private insurance coverage)				90	95	95
b) Private Sector					0	80	90
c) Informal Sector		1%	1%	1%	5	10	50
TB treatment success rate (%)		75	75	75	80	80	80
Prevalence of Stunting (% under 5 children with height-for age below - 2SD(WHO reference)	45%	42	39	36	33	30	27
Female and Male with advanced HIV infection receiving ART	68%	-	92	92	93	93	93
Children aged(0-14) with advanced HIV receiving ART	36%	-	36	40	45	56	62

^ 2004 data extracted from the 2004 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

* 2007 data extracted from the 2007 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

**2008 data extracted from the 2008 Annual Health Statistics Bulletin

15.7 EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The Sector is expected to contribute to overall improvement in the human development index through increased life expectancy as a result of achievements in death rates especially infant and child mortality. Further, improvements in the treatment and prevention of communicable diseases through improved access to medication and widespread prevention measures is expected to register positive impact in the quality of life at the end of the Plan period leading to increased productivity in the economy. Cheaper health financing mechanisms through the introduction of the SHI scheme will broaden accessibility to quality health care system.

15.8 SECTOR BUDGET AND FINANCING

The Table below shows the Health Sector Budget and Financing during the R-SNDP period.

Table 15-7: Sector Budget and Financing (K' Million) - Health

Programme	2011			2012			2013			2014			2015			2016		
	GRZ	Foreign	Total	GRZ	Foreign	Total	GRZ	Foreign	Total	GRZ	Foreign	Total	GRZ	Foreign	Total	GRZ	Foreign	Total
Primary Health Care	171.4	-	171.4	275	-	275	314.3	-	314.3	374.9	-	374.9	394.7	-	394.7	434.17	-	434.17
Hospital Referral Services	91.8	-	91.8	147.3	-	147.3	168.4	-	168.4	200.8	-	200.8	211.4	-	211.4	232.54	-	232.54
Central Support Services	121.4	-	121.4	174.9	-	174.9	206.9	-	206.9	251.5	-	251.5	266.2	-	266.2	292.82	-	292.82
Social Health Insurance	5	-	5	28	-	28	25	-	25	120	-	120	89.07	-	89.07	60.23	-	60.23
Human Resources for Health	125.1	-	125.1	200.7	-	200.7	229.4	-	229.4	273.6	-	273.6	288.1	-	288.1	316.91	-	316.91
Drugs and Medical Supplies	136	-	136	218.2	-	218.2	249.4	-	249.4	650.1	-	653.03	650.99	-	670.02	680.54	-	681.23
Medical Equipment	37.4	-	37.4	60	-	60	68.6	-	68.6	81.9	-	81.9	86.2	-	86.2	94.82	-	94.82
Infrastructure	114.3	-	114.3	183.3	-	183.3	209.6	-	209.6	790	-	790	810	-	810	820.12	-	820.12
Total	802.4	-	802.4	1,287.50	-	1,287.50	1,471.70	-	1,471.70	2,742.80	-	2,745.73	2,796.66	-	2,815.69	2932.15	-	2932.84

16 SOCIAL PROTECTION AND DISABILITY

16.1 INTRODUCTION

As the Government continues to implement programmes to develop the country, there will inadvertently be vulnerable individuals and households. These include low capacity and incapacitated individuals, households with persons with disabilities, orphans and vulnerable children and the aged. According to the 2006-2010 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, the proportion of the population that is extremely poor is 42.3 percent and may require interventions in the form of social protection.

During the Revised Sixth National Development Plan (R-SNDP) period, Government will continue to implement policies, programmes and activities that promote social assistance, social insurance/social security, livelihood and empowerment and protection against human rights abuses. This is to safeguard the livelihoods and welfare of people suffering from extreme poverty and/or vulnerable to risks and shocks. Further, the Government will ensure people with disabilities have access to basic social services and opportunities to participate in the national development process.

16.2 REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCE, 2011 AND 2012

In 2011 and 2012, many social protection programmes were implemented to contribute to the reduction of poverty, vulnerability and risk of the targeted populations. Empowerment programmes for low capacity households and social assistance for incapacitated households were implemented. The Sector focused on improving food security, provision of social cash transfers, delivery of child protection services, enhancement of vulnerable people's access to justice and empowerment of women. Further, under the School Feeding Programme, 850,000 pupils, in 2,400 schools, in 31 districts, in eight provinces (excluding Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces) were supported with meals. This programme aimed at improving school attendance, retention and performance.

Under the empowerment of low capacity households programme, 60,700 vulnerable but viable farmers received farming inputs and training in conservation agriculture to improve their livelihoods. In addition, the Government supported 2,045 women's clubs with grants for income generating activities under the women empowerment programme.

In the review period, the Social Cash Transfer Scheme assisted 57,924 households (37, 545 female and 20, 379 male headed households). The scheme contributed towards improvement in the livelihoods of targeted households. For instance, for those receiving social cash transfers, the percentage of households having only one meal per day reduced from 56.6 percent in 2011 to 35.2 percent in 2012. Similarly, the incidence of illness decreased from 45.0 percent to 35.0 percent. The number of beneficiary households making small scale investments quadrupled to 50.0 percent and average amount invested doubled.

During the period under review, 713 children (544 males and 169 females) were removed from the streets and reintegrated into communities. Under correctional services, 123 children were rehabilitated in the three correctional institutions (Nakambala, Insakwe and Katombora). A total of 969 persons with disabilities (490 males and 479 females) were supported with functional assistive devices, a total of 154 text books and documents were transcribed into Braille for the public and 289 disabled persons were provided with rehabilitation and skills training. The Government repealed and replaced the Persons with Disabilities Act No. 33 of 1996 with the Persons with Disabilities Act No. 6 of 2012, which is predicated on UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

At basic education level, 198,394 learners (102,071 males and 96,323 female) were provided with free education. At high school level, 4,297 learners (1,880 males and 2,417 females) were supported with bursaries while sixty-two Disabled Women’s Organisations were supported with grants and twenty-two disabled associations were provided with loans.

Despite these interventions, the Sector faced challenges which included the non-existence of a national social protection policy to guide programme implementation, weak administrative capacity, lack of a robust monitoring and evaluation system and poor coordination among stakeholders and across sectors. In addition, there was no comprehensive data on persons with disabilities to inform programming. Lastly, inadequate finances remained a challenge in realising the rights of persons with disabilities.

16.3 VISION, GOAL AND STRATEGIC FOCUS

Vision

“A nation that promotes and provides sustainable social security against deprivation and extreme vulnerability by 2030”.

Goal

Improved social protection to persons with disabilities, low capacity and incapacitated households in order to live decent lives by 2016.

Strategic Focus

The strategic focus will be to promote human development and dignity through efficient and effective provision of social protection interventions to low capacity, incapacitated individuals and households and persons with disabilities.

16.4 POLICIES AND KEY REFORMS

To address concerns and challenges in the Sector, a National Social Protection Policy will be developed. The intention of the Government is to create an enabling policy environment for the establishment of a well-defined, coordinated, systematic, equitable and sustainable national social protection system. The policy reforms are aimed at improving coordination and setting minimum standards in the implementation of programmes.

16.5 OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

Table 16-1 below shows the objectives, strategies and programmes for the Social Protection Sector during the R-SNDP period.

Table 16-1: Social Protection and Disability Sector Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

No.	Objectives	Strategies	Programmes
1.	To empower low capacity households and persons with disabilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide access to finance and entrepreneurship skills; b) Rehabilitate and provide community development infrastructure; c) Strengthen literacy and nutrition programmes in communities; and d) Identify and eliminate obstacles and barriers to accessibility. 	1. Empowerment of low capacity households and persons with disabilities
2.	To extend social security coverage to the informal sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Conduct feasibility studies on social security issues in the informal sector; b) Explore mechanisms for extension of social security to the informal sector; and c) Facilitate the design of social security schemes for the informal sector. 	2. Extension of social security coverage
3.	To provide social assistance to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide regular, predictable transfers to the chronically 	3. Social assistance to

No.	Objectives	Strategies	Programmes
	incapacitated households.	<p>poor to support basic needs and human development;</p> <p>b) Provide discrete transfers in response to natural disasters or shocks to people at risk of rapid deterioration in economic & social wellbeing and security; and</p> <p>c) Provide life cycle based benefits focused on poverty, deprivation and suffering.⁹</p>	incapacitated households
4.	To provide care and support to persons with disabilities, vulnerable children and youth.	<p>a) Provide free medical and health services to persons with disabilities;</p> <p>b) Provide vocational and life skills training and bursaries to vulnerable children and youth; and</p> <p>c) Support school attendance of vulnerable children and youth.</p>	4. Support for persons with disabilities, vulnerable children and youth
5.	To ensure the protection of human rights and provision of livelihood services to vulnerable groups	<p>a) Establish one stop centres and places of safety in all provincial centres;</p> <p>b) Provide empowerment for survivors of violence and human trafficking through the provision of livelihood services;</p> <p>c) Promote the participation of Civil Society Organisations in the provision of services to vulnerable groups;</p> <p>d) Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement personnel in handling matters of human rights for vulnerable groups;</p> <p>e) Conduct sensitisation in communities on accessing legal rights for vulnerable groups; and</p> <p>f) Provide juvenile welfare services to probationers and licensees including empowerment through the provision of livelihood services.</p>	5. Enhancement of access to justice for vulnerable groups

16.6 MANAGEMENT OF THE R-SNDP

16.6.1 Inter-Sectoral Linkages

The implementation of social protection and disability programmes will be undertaken by a number of institutions. The Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health will spearhead and coordinate all social protection and disability activities within the country. Provincial, district and sub-district level structures will continue to play a key role in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and activities. Participation of non-state actors will be promoted.

Table 16-2 illustrates the roles and responsibilities of the institutions that will support the Social Protection and Disability Sector programme implementation:

Table 16-2: Roles and Responsibilities of the various Stakeholders in Social Protection and Disability

No.	Responsible Institution	Role/Responsibility
1.	Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health;	Spearhead and Coordinate all social protection programming; Policy formulation and legislation; setting of minimum standards and guidelines; and Provision of grants; agricultural inputs; skills training and places of safety (one-stop-centres).
2.	Ministry of Finance	Resource Mobilization; and Technical Assistance and Monitoring and Evaluation.
3.	Ministry of Education, Science, Vocational Training and Early Education;	Provision of bursaries; Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training and School Feeding; provision of appropriate; infrastructure and learning materials in accessible formats; and Zambia Institute of Special Education to train sign language interpreters.
4.	Ministry of Gender and Child Development;	Gender mainstreaming, rehabilitation of street children, empowerment of women and communication and advocacy.
5.	Ministry of Youth and Sport;	Vocational and life Skills training, provision of empowerment funds and recreation.
6.	Ministry of Labour and Social Security	Gender mainstreaming, rehabilitation of street children, empowerment of women and communication and advocacy; and Compensation for work related disabilities.
7.	Ministry of Home Affairs	Correctional Services; Victim support and court preparation.
8.	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Extension Services and training in appropriate farming methods.
9.	Ministry of Works, Supply, Communication	Promotion of accessibility in the physical, environment, transportation and Information Communication Technology.

⁹ Government will provide benefits differentiated by the varying stages (ages) targeted at beneficiaries according to their needs

No.	Responsible Institution	Role/Responsibility
	and Transport	
10.	Micro-Bankers Trust and other financing institutions;	Provision of micro-credit and entrepreneurship training.
11.	Office of the Vice-President	Resettlement services and disaster mitigation.
12.	Zambia Agency for Persons with Disabilities	Provide and coordinate habitation, rehabilitation, training and welfare services for persons with disabilities;
		Promote research into all aspects of disability;
		Promote public awareness in all aspects of disability; and
		Co-operate with State institutions and other organisations in the provision of services to persons with disabilities.
13.	National Trust for the Disabled	Provision of micro-credit and entrepreneurship training.
14.	Zambia National Library and Cultural Centre for the Blind	Braille Transcription and Training in use of computer aided technology.
15.	Disability Service Institutions	Provision of social services to persons with disabilities.
16.	Civil Society Organisations	To support programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
17.	Programme Urban Self Help	Public works and community infrastructure development.
18.	Cooperating partners	To provide technical and financial support.

16.6.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

The Sector's various stakeholders that contribute to social protection, social insurance and security, and empowerment of individuals are un-coordinated and fragmented. Further, public actors lack a comprehensive and robust management information system that addresses the needs of the vulnerable and poor, in line with policy objectives. Therefore, an information management system is required that is linked to support systems, including pensions, and accurately accounts for the involvement of the various actors in the Sector in the areas of employment, poverty, disability and finance, including Community Development, Agriculture, Health, financing institutions and Non-Governmental Organisations.

To better measure vulnerability, the Sector needs to actively engage the Central Statistical Office to meet its data needs on aspects such as vulnerability, collected through the National Census and surveys.

The Sector will undertake demand-led and other evaluations of selected programmes to provide evidence for decision making in line with the evaluation guide articulated in the Monitoring and Evaluation Chapter and the Implementation Plan of the R-SNDP.

Below are Key Performance Indicators which if fully met will enhance the well-being of the disabled, low capacity households through the provision of social assistance, bursaries and other empowerment programmes.

Table 16-3: Key Performance Indicators for Social Protection

Key Performance Indicators	Annual Targets					Source of data	Frequency
	Baseline 2012/13	2013	2014	2015	2016		
Percentage of Low Capacity Households receiving agricultural support under the Food Security Pack (FSP) programme who have become self-reliant and graduate within the prescribed period.	-		25	-	50	Annual Report, Mid-Term evaluation Report	After every two years
Percentage of social cash transfer beneficiary households who are judged as severely food insecure	-		50	-	30	Annual Report, Mid-Term evaluation Report	After every two years
Number of Incapacitated	65,000	65,000	129,289	329,625	566,542	Annual Reports,	Every Year

Key Performance Indicators	Annual Targets					Source of data	Frequency
	Baseline 2012/13	2013	2014	2015	2016		
Households receiving cash transfers	households	households	households	households	households ¹⁰	Verification Reports	

Table 16-4: Key Performance Indicators for Disability and Development

Key Performance Indicators	Annual Targets					Source of data	Frequency
	Baseline Values	2013	2014	2015	2016		
Number of disabled children and youth accessing education at all levels		271,040	298,144	327,958	350,000	MOE/ZAPD	
	Achievements						
Number of Persons with Disabilities trained in skills development	Baseline	Target	Target	Target	Target		
		1,200	1,400	1,600	1,800	ZAPD/MCDMCH	
Number of persons with disabilities accessing micro-credit Services	Baseline	Target	Target	Target	Target		
		1,500	1,750	2,000	2,500	NTD/MCDMCH	
	Achievements						

16.7 EXPECTED OUTCOMES

It is expected that at the end of the Plan period, the status of disabled persons and low capacity households would have improved. The number of low capacity household who will have become self-reliant will rise to 50.0 percent from 25.0 percent in 2013 whereas the number of disabled people and orphans and vulnerable children accessing bursaries would have increased to 350,000 in 2016 from 271,040 in 2013. The number of disabled persons receiving empowerment funds is expected to increase by 67.0 percent from 1500 in 2013 to 2,500 in 2016. Regarding the Social Cash Transfer Scheme, households receiving transfers would have increased from 65, 000 households to over 500, 000 by 2016.

¹⁰ These beneficiary figures have been revised in line with the MTEF allocations for the SCT Programme by GRZ.

16.8 SECTOR BUDGET AND FINANCING

The table below shows the Social Protection Sector Budget and Financing during the R-SNDP period.

Table 16-5: Sector Budget and Financing (K' Million) - Social Protection and Disability

Programmes	2014			2015			2016		
	GRZ	Foreign	Total	GRZ	Foreign	Total	GRZ	Foreign	Total
Empowerment of Low Capacity Households and People with disabilities	43.5	-	43.5	46.4	-	46.4	50.2	-	50.2
Social Assistance to Incapacitated Households	40.0	45.4	85.4	50	45.4	95.4	130.0	-	130.0
Support for People with Disabilities, Vulnerable Children and Youth	5.2	-	5.2	5.4	-	5.4	6.1	-	6.1
Enhancement of Access to Justice for Vulnerable groups	2.0	-	2.0	2.5	-	2.5	3.4	-	4.5
Total	90.7	45.4	136.1	104.3	45.4	149.7	189.7	-	190.8

