



SIXTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2011-2015 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

“Sustained economic growth and poverty reduction”

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**Ministry of Finance and National Planning
P.O. Box 50062
Lusaka**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | | |
|-------|---|----|
| 1.1 | Introduction | 1 |
| 1.2 | Macroeconomic Policies and Structural Reforms | 1 |
| 1.2.1 | Macroeconomic Developments | 1 |
| 1.2.2 | External Sector Developments | 2 |
| 1.2.3 | Social Developments and Constraints to Growth | 2 |
| 1.2.4 | SNDP Objectives and Strategies | 2 |
| 1.2.5 | Growth Areas in the SNDP | 3 |
| 1.2.6 | Monitoring the Implementation Framework of the SNDP | 3 |
| 1.2.7 | Economic Management during the SNDP | 3 |
| 1.3 | Cross-Cutting Issues | 4 |
| 1.3.1 | Governance | 4 |
| 1.3.2 | Human Immune-Deficiency Virus and Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome | 5 |
| 1.3.3 | Gender | 5 |
| 1.3.4 | Nutrition | 6 |
| 1.3.5 | Disability and Development | 7 |
| 1.3.6 | Environment | 8 |
| 1.3.7 | Disaster Risk Management | 9 |
| 1.4 | Financing | 10 |
| 2.1 | Transport | 13 |
| 2.2 | Energy | 14 |
| 2.3 | Housing | 16 |
| 2.4 | Health | 17 |
| 2.5 | Education and Skills Development | 19 |
| 2.6 | Water and Sanitation | 21 |
| 2.7 | Child, Youth and Sports Development | 23 |
| 2.8 | Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries | 23 |
| 2.9 | Mining | 26 |
| 2.10 | Tourism | 27 |
| 2.11 | Manufacturing | 28 |
| 2.12 | Commerce and Trade | 29 |
| 2.13 | Science, Technology and Innovation | 30 |
| 2.14 | Information and Communications Technology | 31 |
| 2.15 | Natural Resources | 31 |
| 2.16 | Local Government and Decentralisation | 33 |
| 2.17 | Social Protection | 34 |
| 3.1 | Central Province | 36 |
| 3.2 | Copperbelt Province | 38 |
| 3.3 | Eastern Province | 39 |
| 3.4 | Luapula Province | 41 |
| 3.5 | Lusaka Province | 42 |
| 3.6 | Northern Province | 44 |
| 3.7 | North-Western Province | 45 |
| 3.8 | Southern Province | 46 |
| 3.9 | Western Province | 48 |
| 4.1 | Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Institutional Arrangement | 50 |

TABLES

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Governance | 4 |
| Table 2: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – HIV and AIDS | 5 |
| Table 3: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Gender | 5 |
| Table 4: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Nutrition..... | 6 |
| Table 5: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Disability and Development..... | 7 |
| Table 6: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Environment..... | 8 |
| Table 7: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Disaster Risk Management | 9 |
| Table 8: Total Allocations of SNDP Resources by Sector 2011-2015 | 10 |
| Table 9: Broad SNDP Allocations K’ Billions for Priority Sectors | 12 |
| Table 10: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Roads, Bridges and Railways | 13 |
| Table 11: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Maritime and Inland Waterways | 13 |
| Table 12: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Air Transport..... | 14 |
| Table 13: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Energy..... | 14 |
| Table 14: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Housing..... | 16 |
| Table 15: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Health..... | 17 |
| Table 16: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Education and Skills Development | 19 |
| Table 17: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Water Resources Management and Development..... | 21 |
| Table 18: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Water Supply and Sanitation..... | 22 |
| Table 19: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Youth, Child and Sports Development | 23 |
| Table 20: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Crops..... | 24 |
| Table 21: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes Livestock and Fisheries..... | 25 |
| Table 22: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Mining..... | 26 |
| Table 23: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Tourism | 27 |
| Table 24: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Manufacturing..... | 28 |
| Table 25: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Commerce and Trade | 29 |
| Table 26: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Science, Technology and Innovation | 30 |
| Table 27: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Information and Communication Technology . | 31 |
| Table 28: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Natural Resources | 32 |
| Table 29: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Local Government and Decentralisation..... | 34 |
| Table 30: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Mining..... | 35 |
| Table 31: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Central Province..... | 36 |
| Table 32: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Copperbelt Province..... | 38 |
| Table 33: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Copperbelt Province..... | 40 |
| Table 34: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Luapula Province | 41 |
| Table 35: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Lusaka Province..... | 43 |
| Table 36: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Northern Province | 44 |
| Table 37: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – North-Western Province..... | 45 |
| Table 38: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Southern Province | 47 |
| Table 39: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Western Province..... | 48 |

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACROYNMS

| | |
|---------|---|
| ACC | Anti-Corruption Commission |
| ADCs | Area Development Committees |
| AIDS | Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome |
| ABS | Access Benefit Sharing |
| APR | Annual Progress Report |
| APRM | African Peer Review Mechanism |
| ARV | Anti-Retro Viral |
| ART | Anti-Retroviral Therapy |
| BHCP | Basic Health Care Package |
| BO | Budget Office |
| CBPP | Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia |
| CBC | Community Based Care |
| CBU | Copperbelt University |
| CCS | Commitment Control System |
| CCT | Confidential Counselling and Testing |
| CDF | Constituency Development Fund |
| CDM | Clean Development Mechanisms |
| CEC | Copperbelt Electricity Corporation |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women |
| CEEC | Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission |
| CFI | Commission for Investigation |
| COSETCO | Coppebelt Secondary Teachers' College |
| CPs | Cooperating Partners |
| CPD | Continuous Professional Development |
| CSO | Central Statistical Office |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organisations |
| CT | Counselling and Testing |
| CVRI | Central Veterinary Research Institute |
| DDCCs | District Development Coordinating Committees |
| DEC | Drug Enforcement Commission |
| DFZ | Disease Free Zone |
| DIP | Decentralisation Implementation Plan |
| DMMU | Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit |
| DoL | Division of Labour |
| DPP | Director of Public Prosecution |
| DPOs | Disabled Persons Organisations |
| DS | Decentralisation Secretariat |
| DTTM | Digital Terrestrial Television Migration |
| DWA | Department of Water Affairs |
| EAZ | Economics Association of Zambia |
| ECCDE | Early Childhood Care, Development and Education |
| ECF | East Coast Fever |
| ECZ | Electoral Commission of Zambia |
| ECZ | Environmental Council of Zambia |
| EER | Environmental Emergency Response |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EMoC | Emergency Obstetric Care |
| ENRMMP | Environmental and Natural Resources Management, and Mainstreaming Programme |

| | |
|-----------|---|
| EPAs | Economic Partnership Agreements |
| FANTA | Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance |
| FD | Forestry Department |
| FDI | Foreign Direct Investment |
| FIs | Financial Institutions |
| FMD | Foot and Mouth Disease |
| FNDP | Fifth National Development Plan |
| FTA | Free Trade Area |
| FTAs | Free Trade Agreements |
| FTCs | Farmer Training Centres |
| FTI | Farmer Training Institute |
| FSDP | Financial Sector Development Programme |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GHG | Green House Gas |
| GIDD | Gender in Development Division |
| GMA | Game Management Area |
| GMPs | Game Management Plans |
| GNI | Gross National Income |
| GPI | Gender Parity Index |
| GRZ | Government of the Republic of Zambia |
| GS | Governance Secretariat |
| Ha | Hectares |
| HARID | Home Affairs Research, Planning and Information Department |
| HBC | Home Based Care |
| HCAZ | Hotel and Catering Association of Zambia |
| HFIAS | Household Food Insecurity and Access Scale |
| HIV | Human Immune-Deficiency Virus |
| HQ | Headquarters |
| HRC | Human Rights Commission |
| HTTIT | Hotel and Tourism Training Institute Trust |
| IAD | Internal Audit Department |
| ICT | Information and Communications Technology |
| IDPs | Integrated Development Plans |
| IFMIS | Integrated Financial Management Information System |
| IKS | Indigenous Knowledge System |
| ITCP | Inter-Agency Technical Committee on Population |
| IWRM-WEP | Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plan |
| JASZ | Joint Assistance Strategy for Zambia |
| KPIs | Key Performance Indicators |
| Kw | Kilowatts |
| K-Economy | Knowledge and Innovation Economy |
| LAs | Local Authorities |
| LCHs | Low Capacity Households |
| LCMS | Living Conditions Monitoring Survey |
| LDT | Livestock Development Trust |
| LSEN | Learners with Special Education Needs |
| MACO | Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives |
| M & E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MCDSS | Ministry of Community Development and Social Security |
| MCT | Ministry of Communication and Transport |
| MCTI | Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry |

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| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MEWD | Ministry of Energy and Water Development |
| MFEZ | Multi-Facility Economic Zone |
| MHA | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| MIBS | Ministry Of Information and Broadcasting Services |
| MICE | Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibitions |
| MIS | Management Information Systems |
| MLFD | Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development |
| MLGH | Ministry of Local Government and Housing |
| MLSS | Ministry of Labour and Social Security |
| MMMD | Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development |
| MNCH | Maternal New-born and Child Health |
| MoESPs | Ministry of Education Strategic Plans |
| MOE | Ministry of Education |
| MoFNP | Ministry of Finance and National Planning |
| MoH | Ministry of Health |
| MoJ | Ministry of Justice |
| MPs | Members of Parliament |
| MPSAs | Ministries, Provinces and other Spending Agencies |
| MSc | Master of Science |
| MSME | Micro, Small and Medium-scale Enterprises |
| MSTVT | Ministry of Science Technology and Vocational Training |
| MSYCD | Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development |
| Mt | Metric Tonnes |
| MTCT | Mother To Child Transmission |
| MTEF | Medium-Term Expenditure Framework |
| MTENR | Ministry of Tourism Environment and Natural Resources |
| MNTE | Maternal Neonatal Tetanus Elimination |
| MTR | Mid-Term Review |
| MWS | Ministry of Works and Supply |
| NAC | National AIDS Council |
| NACP | National Anti-Corruption Policy |
| NBSAP | National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan |
| NDP | National Development Plan |
| NDP | National Decentralisation Policy |
| NDPs | National Development Plans |
| NDCC | National Development Coordinating Committee |
| NEAC | National Economic Advisory Council |
| NEPAD | New Economic Partnership for African Development |
| NER | Net Enrolment Ratio |
| NFNC | National Food and Nutrition Commission |
| NGOs | Non-Governmental Organisations |
| NGOCC | Non-Governmental Organisation Coordinating Council |
| NHA | National Housing Authority |
| NHCC | National Heritage Conservation Commission |
| NIFs | National Implementation Frameworks |
| NISIR | National Institute for Scientific and Industrial Research |
| NMB | National Museum Board |
| NPE | National Policy on Environment |
| NRDC | Natural Resources Development College |
| NRWSSP | National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme |
| NTEs | Non-Traditional Exports |

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| NTIMP | National Transport Infrastructure Master Plan |
| NUWSSP | National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme |
| NWASCO | National Water Supply and Sanitation Council |
| OAG | Office of the Auditor General |
| ODA | Official Development Assistance |
| OSBP | One Stop Border Post |
| OVC | Orphans and other Vulnerable Children |
| OVP | Office of the Vice President |
| PDCCs | Provincial Development Coordinating Committees |
| PDI | Provincial Development Index |
| PEMFA | Public Expenditure Management and Financial Accountability |
| PFM | Public Financial Management |
| PhD | Doctor of Philosophy |
| PMTCT | Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission |
| PPPs | Public Private Partnerships |
| PS | Prison Services |
| PRSP | Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper |
| PSDRP | Private Sector Development Reform Programme |
| PSMD | Public Service Management Division |
| PSRP | Public Service Reform Programme |
| PTR | Pupil Teacher Ratio |
| PWAS | Public Welfare Assistance Scheme |
| PWDs | Persons with Disabilities |
| R & D | Research and Development |
| RDA | Road Development Agency |
| RDP | Research Development Programme |
| RDI | Research, Development and Innovation |
| REMP | Rural Electrification Master Plan |
| ROADSIP | Road Sector Investment Programme |
| RSZ | Railway Systems of Zambia |
| RWSS | Rural Water Supply and Sanitation |
| SADC | Southern African Development Community |
| SAGs | Sector Advisory Groups |
| SCCI | Seed Control and Certification Institute |
| SEED | Support to Economic Expansion Diversification |
| SGBV | Sexual and Gender Based Violence |
| SCTs | Social Cash Transfers |
| SNDP | Sixth National Development Plan |
| STI | Science, Technology and Innovation |
| STR | Simplified Trade Regime |
| SME's | Small and Medium Scale Enterprises |
| SWAPs | Sector Wide Approach Programmes |
| TADs | Trans-boundary Animal Diseases |
| TAZARA | Tanzania-Zambia Railways Authority |
| TB | Tuberculosis |
| TCZ | Tourism Council of Zambia |
| TDAU | Technology Development Advisory Unit |
| TDRC | Tropical Diseases Research Centre |
| TEVET | Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training |
| TMD | Trunk, Main and District Roads |
| TNDP | Transitional National Development Plan |
| TSA | Treasury Single Account |

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| UNCRPD | United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons With Disabilities |
| UNZA | University of Zambia |
| UPP | Uniform Petroleum Prices |
| UTH | University Teaching Hospital |
| UWSS | Urban Water Supply and Sanitation |
| VAT | Value Added Tax |
| VCT | Voluntary Counselling and Testing |
| VSU | Victim Support Unit |
| WMO | World Maritime Organisation |
| WRMD | Water Resources Management and Development |
| WSS | Water Supply and Sanitation |
| WHO | World Health Organisation |
| ZABS | Zambia Bureau of Standards |
| ZACSMBA | Zambia Chambers of Small and Medium Business Association |
| ZADP | Zambia Association of Persons with Disabilities |
| ZAMISE | Zambia Institute of Special Education |
| ZAPD | Zambia Agency for Persons with Disabilities |
| ZARI | Zambia Agricultural Research Institute |
| ZDA | Zambia Development Agency |
| ZDHS | Zambia Demographic Health Survey |
| ZAMISE | Zambia Institute of Special Education |
| ZAMTEL | Zambia Telecommunications Company Limited |
| ZAWA | Zambia Wildlife Authority |
| ZNS | Zambia National Service |
| ZP | Zambia Police |
| ZRA | Zambia Revenue Authority |
| ZRL | Zambia Railways Limited |

1. Overview of SNDP Goals and Strategies

1.1 Introduction

The Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP) 2011–2015 is the successor to the Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP), aimed at actualising the aspirations of the Vision 2030 of becoming “a prosperous middle-income nation by 2030”. While the FNDP set the pace for improving economic infrastructure and investing in human development, the SNDP aims to build on the gains of the FNDP in the process of attaining the Vision 2030.

The theme of the SNDP is “*sustained economic growth and poverty reduction*”. The objectives of the SNDP are to accelerate: infrastructure development; economic growth and diversification; rural investment and poverty reduction and enhance human development.

While recognizing the importance of all sectors, the SNDP contains only sector programmes that have been identified as critical to achieving the overall objectives of the Plan. In view of this, the Plan contains the following sections: Economic and Social Developments; Infrastructure; Human Development; Growth sectors; Support sectors; Regional Development and Monitoring and Evaluation Institutional Arrangement. Cross-cutting issues such as Governance, Human Immune-Deficiency Virus and Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome, Gender, Disability, Nutrition, Environment and Disaster Risk Management have been mainstreamed.

1.2 Macroeconomic Policies and Structural Reforms

1.2.1 Macroeconomic Developments

During the FNDP period, economic growth improved averaging 6.1 percent per annum over the period 2006-2009 compared with an average of 4.8 percent attained during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)/Transitional National Development Plan (TNDP) period. However, the growth was still below the envisaged average growth target of 7.0 percent.

Annual inflation was much lower, averaging 11.3 percent as compared to 20 percent during the PRSP/TNDP period, however, it was still below the FNDP target of single digit inflation. With regard to lending rates, they declined to 27.3 percent from 46.2 percent during the PRSP/TNDP period. Over the review period, the high levels of lending rates and the limited availability of long-term finance remained the major constraints to growth, particularly for small to medium-scale enterprises. The exchange rate of the Zambian Kwacha against major currencies steadily appreciated during the FNDP period.

The implementation of the envisaged fiscal outlays proved to be a challenge, mainly due to shortfalls in domestic revenues and grants from Cooperating Partners. Over the FNDP period, current expenditures were actually higher than domestically generated revenues. As a result, fiscal deficit averaged 1.9 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the period against the FNDP average target of 1.7 percent. Domestic debt increased by 25.9 percent to K10, 455.22 billion as at end-December 2009 from K7,720.42 billion at the beginning of the FNDP period. However, as a proportion of GDP, domestic debt fell from 20 percent in 2006 to 16.2 percent in 2009.

The labour force increased by 10 percent from 4.9 million in 2005 to 5.4 million in 2008 while total employment grew by 26.4 percent to 5.2 million in 2008 from 4.1 million in 2005. In the formal sector, male employment accounted for 71 percent compared to 29 percent for females. The level of

unemployment remained around 15.5 percent of the total labour force of which 70 percent were in urban areas and 30 percent were in rural areas.

1.2.2 External Sector Developments

The external balances of the country improved significantly during the FNDP period. The current account deficit averaged 4.8 percent of GDP compared to 11.3 percent of GDP during the PRSP/TNDP period, and in 2009 it further narrowed to 3.2 percent of GDP. The increase in export earnings coupled with a significant increase in FDI contributed to the favourable balance of payments position throughout the FNDP period. The increase in exports contributed to the rise in international reserves to US \$1.8 billion in 2009. In terms of import coverage, this represented an increase to over 4 months in 2009 from 1.5 months in 2005.

Total national external debt increased by 16.1 percent from US \$2, 014.4 million in 2006 to US \$3, 407.3 million at end 2009. This was mainly on account of a higher increase in private and parastatal debt of over 100 percent from US \$1, 084.0 million in 2006 to US \$2, 250.4 million in 2009 while the public debt increased by 24.4 percent from US \$930 million in 2006 to US \$1, 156.9 million in 2009. As a proportion of GDP, external debt remained at around 9 percent and was sustainable.

1.2.3 Social Developments and Constraints to Growth

The country has made progress towards the attainment of the Vision 2030. The country's per capita Gross National Income increased from US \$680 in 2006 to an estimated US \$970 in 2009, only slightly below the lower middle-income threshold of US \$995. Progress has also been made with regard to social developments in the country as indicated by improvements in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as the country is most likely to achieve all the goals except the one relating to environmental sustainability. However, the challenge for the country is to improve the quality of life for the majority of the population which has remained low especially in rural areas. The SNDP, therefore, will focus on development strategies that address poverty, by ensuring that minimum requirements including provision of health, education, water and sanitation and access roads are in place.

The population of Zambia stood at 9.9 million in 2000, estimated at 13.3 million in 2010 and is projected to increase to 15.5 million by 2015 and to double by 2030. Zambia has a young and dependant population, with 46.0 percent of the population being under the age of 15. This highly dependent population poses a great socio-economic burden on the family and the entire nation. Further, the economic growth experienced during the last decade has not translated into significant reductions in poverty and improved general living conditions of the majority of Zambians. Job creation was not commensurate with the gains registered from economic growth. In addition, economic growth and poverty reduction was further constrained by several factors, among which were the following: poor infrastructure; low quality of human capital; high cost of financial services; inefficiencies in public expenditure management and limited access to land. However, if fully utilised, the population can contribute to economic growth for sustainable development. Therefore, the focus of the SNDP will be on deliberate interventions that will promote the creation of decent jobs and skills development particularly for young people.

1.2.4 SNDP Objectives and Strategies

In an effort to build on the successes and address the challenges identified during the FNDP period, the SNDP will seek to attain the following objectives: accelerate infrastructure development, economic growth and diversification; promote rural investment and accelerate poverty reduction and enhance human development. Pursuant to these objectives, the Plan focuses on policies, strategies and programmes that will contribute significantly to addressing the challenges of realising broad based pro-poor growth, employment creation and human development.

The strategic focus of the SNDP is, therefore, to address the constraints of infrastructure and human development. In order to reduce the high poverty levels in the rural areas and promote rural development, focus will be on stimulating agriculture productivity and promotion of agro-businesses, improving the provision of basic services such as water and sanitation, health, education and skills development. In addition, investments in key economic infrastructure such as feeder roads, water canals, tourist access roads and electricity access will be undertaken. The SNDP will also entrench cross-cutting issues of Governance, HIV and AIDS, Gender, Disability, Nutrition, Environment and Disaster Risk Management.

1.2.5 Growth Areas in the SNDP

Zambia is endowed with natural resources which could provide an impetus to economic development. However, while mining still remains important and will continue to be promoted, there is need to aggressively diversify the economy to other sectors, in order to cushion against the negative effects of external shocks. In line with the objectives and strategic focus of the SNDP, the growth areas will be agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, mining and energy. The development in these areas will be augmented by human development particularly in health, education and skills development, and water and sanitation.

1.2.6 Monitoring the Implementation Framework of the SNDP

To achieve the goals and objectives of the SNDP, there is need to strengthen oversight for monitoring and evaluation of programmes. Measures such as enforced multi-level performance audits and evaluation and monitoring will be put in place to provide a clear and strong mechanism for tracking progress. Each Programme in the SNDP is expected to address a particular objective whose output/outcome should be demonstrated through a link between resources spent and outputs realised. Further, a programme implementation monitoring matrix has been developed in each sector to show what outputs will be generated from various SNDP programmes. To further bring out the benefits being realised from the SNDP programmes, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) or any such proxy indicators have been designated at outcome/impact levels as results manifest in different sectors.

1.2.7 Economic Management during the SNDP

The macroeconomic environment is expected to remain stable and conducive to growth over the SNDP period. In this regard, emphasis will continue to be placed on maintaining a business-friendly and growth-promoting environment. The key macroeconomic objectives, therefore, are as follows: sustain single-digit inflation; enhance domestic revenue mobilisation; maintain a stable and competitive exchange rate; reduce commercial bank lending rates; maintain public debt sustainability and increase decent and productive employment.

Zambia's economic growth prospects during this Plan period are positive. The GDP growth rate is projected to be in the range of 6 to 7 percent per annum. Implementation of policies and investments outlined in this Plan are expected to contribute to the positive growth. It is envisaged that the average inflation rate will be single digit during the Plan period. A favourable external economic environment is also envisaged. However, it is important that management of public finance should be sound with a view to consolidate macroeconomic stability. In particular, the level of Government domestic borrowing will be contained at sustainable levels, given its high cost both in absolute terms (interest payments) and the potential crowding-out effect that it has on the private sector.

1.3 Cross-Cutting Issues

Governance, HIV and AIDS, Gender, Nutrition, Disability, Environment and Disaster Risk Management are essential cross-cutting issues to the achievements of Zambia's desired socio-economic development. Cross-cutting issues that have already been mainstreamed in the Plan are outlined below.

1.3.1 Governance

Good governance remains the cornerstone for prudent management of public affairs and ensuring that development outcomes benefit the people of Zambia. The focus during the SNDP period will be on human and infrastructure development for governance institutions to enhance their delivery capacities. In addition, governance institutions will be decentralised to provincial levels as well as streamlining good governance practices in both public and private sectors, facilitate the domestication of provisions of the international human rights instruments into law and ensure the implementation of the new Republican Constitution. Other areas of focus will be the implementation of Parliamentary reforms, Access to Justice Programme, the National Anti-Corruption Policy and the African Peer Review Mechanism National Plan of Action. The following are the objectives, strategies and programmes for Governance during the SNDP period:

Table 1: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Governance

| No | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|----|---|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 | To enhance governance and increase access to civil and criminal justice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Develop additional infrastructure for justice institutions; b) Increase human capacity in governance institutions; c) Accelerate the decentralization of governance institutions to Provincial and/or district levels; d) Develop and implement Case Flow Management (CFM) system; and e) Improve access to justice for the vulnerable, especially women and children. | Administration of justice |
| 2 | To facilitate the promotion of human rights | Construct Offices for Human Rights Institutions. | Human Rights |
| 3 | To promote broad-based participation in public affairs | Invest in technology for continuous voters' registration. | Democratization |
| 4 | To put in place effective mechanisms that prevent corruption | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Construction and rehabilitation of transparency and accountability institutions; b) Streamline good governance practices in sectors; and c) Enhance coordination amongst the governance institutions. | Accountability and Transparency |

1.3.2 Human Immune-Deficiency Virus and Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome

The Human Immune-Deficiency Virus (HIV) epidemic presents major challenges to the achievement of desired infrastructure and human development aspirations of the SNDP. HIV and Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) have the capacity to negate efforts to promote human development and progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). During the SNDP period, concerted effort will be targeted at the following six key drivers of new infections: high rates of multiple concurrent sexual partners; low and inconsistent use of condoms; low rates of male circumcision; mobility; vulnerable groups with high risk behaviours and Mother-To-Child Transmission (MTCT). The following are the objectives, strategies and programmes for HIV and AIDS during the SNDP period:

Table 2: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – HIV and AIDS

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|--|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | To reduce the rate of new infections every year (HIV Incidence) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promoting prevention, intensifying and accelerating prevention of sexual transmission of HIV in family settings including MTCT; b) Integrating prevention in all aspects of care at all health care settings; and c) Expanding and scaling-up access to and use of VCT services. | Prevention Response |
| 2 | To expand access to appropriate care, support and Treatment for people living with HIV and AIDS, their caregivers and their families, including services for TB, STIs and other opportunistic infections | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promoting universal access to quality ART and Confidential Counseling and Testing; b) Scaling-up of treatment for TB/STIs/OI including cancers; and c) Strengthening Home and Community-Based Care and provide access to palliative care. | Treatment, Care and Support |
| 3 | To provide improved social support services for orphans and vulnerable children, people living with HIV and their caregivers and families | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Scaling-p support services for Orphans and Vulnerable Children Promoting Programmes of food ; and b) Security and income/livelihood generation for PLHA and their caregivers and families. | Mitigation |
| 4 | To strengthen the capacity for a well-coordinated and sustainably managed HIV and AIDS multi-sectoral response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promoting practices which reduce stigma and discrimination through structural and community measures; b) Strengthen mainstreaming, decentralisation and community HIV and AIDS response; c) Enhance resourcing and tracking of a sustained national response; d) Strengthen monitoring, evaluation and Research; and e) Streamline and align the HIV and AIDS Institutional Arrangements in line with the Decentralisation Policy and other legal instruments. | Coordination and Management |

1.3.3 Gender

Gender involves attempts, on the basis of analytical findings, to formulate and implement policies in a more gender-sensitive way by taking into account the special needs of each gender type. Therefore, unless gender is considered, the government's overall objectives in respect of development are unlikely to be fully achieved. In this regard, Government will continue to advance the gender mainstreaming into policies and legislation, and support the socio-economic empowerment of all, especially women. Further, government will undertake to comprehensively integrate, into national policies and programmes, important international and regional Conventions and Treaties on gender to which Zambia is party. During the SNDP period, attention will be paid to interventions in agriculture, land, energy, commerce, trade and industry, access to finance, education and skills training, governance and social protection sectors and HIV and AIDS. The following are the objectives, strategies and programmes for Gender during the SNDP period:

Table 3: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Gender

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|---|--|--|
| 1 | To develop gender responsive policies and legal framework | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Domesticating appropriate and relevant provisions contained in the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); b) Facilitate the enactment of the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Bill; c) Facilitate awareness raising on gender and development issues; | Gender Responsive Policies and Legislation |

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) Promote the review and harmonization of customary and statutory land ownership laws, procedures and administrative practices; and e) Facilitate the review of all pertinent legislation to enhance women and girls' rights. | |
| 2 | To enhance capacity of women to participate in national development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Devise appropriate poverty reduction programmes and projects for women; b) Facilitate capacity building in entrepreneurship, survival and life skills among women; c) Promote girls' participation in science and technology; d) Enhance women and girls' training in leadership skills; and e) Reduce the vulnerability of women to Gender-Based Violence and HIV infection. | Empowerment of Women |
| 3 | To strengthen institutional capacities for effective Gender mainstreaming | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Facilitate monitoring of Gender and development programmes and activities; and b) Promote and build capacity of systems for collecting Gender disaggregated data. | Coordination for Gender Mainstreaming |

1.3.4 Nutrition

Good nutrition is an important element of economic development and will contribute towards achieving most of the MDGs and the Vision 2030. Good nutrition also leads to enhanced education and health outcomes that consequently contribute to improved productivity and overall national socio-economic development. During the SNDP period, the Nutrition sector will focus on guiding and expanding the scope of implementation of, and monitoring the nutrition related interventions under various sectors as per the National Food and Nutrition Policy. The selected strategies within the key sectors will contribute towards improvement in the nutrition status of the population, thus adding value to the human capital required for social and economic development. The following are the objectives, strategies and programmes for Nutrition during the SNDP period:

Table 4: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Nutrition

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|--|--|--|
| 1 | To improve the nutritional status of the Zambian population through the provision of quality nutrition services and increased availability, access and utilization of quality and safe foods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Amend the National Food and Nutrition Commission Act of 1967; b) Expand proven high impact and cost effective food and nutrition interventions focusing on under-served areas and vulnerable population groups; c) Advocate for the promotion of nutritious diet through crop diversification, adequate food processing, storage and utilization; d) Ensure adequate quality and safety of local and imported food and food products; e) Enhance effective utilization of food by advocating for control, prevention and treatment of diseases having an impact on nutrition and specifically community-based interventions; and f) Support expansion of the school feeding programme and other school nutrition services. | Food and Nutrition Coordination and Management |

1.3.5 Disability and Development

Persons with disabilities face numerous barriers in realising equal opportunities and are more often the poorest of the poor. In this regard, the Plan focus will be to accelerate mainstreaming of disability issues in national development in order to improve the lives of Persons with Disabilities. This will be done through the development and implementation of legislation, policies and programmes in line with the UN Convention of Rights for Persons with Disability (UNCRPD). The following are the objectives, strategies and programmes for Disability and Development during the SNDP period:

Table 5: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Disability and Development

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | To enable persons with disabilities participate fully in all aspects of life | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identify and eliminate obstacles and barriers to accessibility in the physical environment, transportation and information communication technology; and b) Provide training to Disabled Persons Organisations (DPOs) Inspectors on issues of accessibility by Persons with Disabilities. | Accessibility |
| 2 | To ensure that health services are accessible to persons with disabilities | Provide free medical & health services to vulnerable persons with disabilities. | Medical Care |
| 3 | To ensure persons with disabilities have access to quality rehabilitation services to attain their full functional capacity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide assistive technology to the disabled; b) Rehabilitate existing rehabilitation centres; and c) Establish, promote and support community-based rehabilitation for persons with disabilities. | Rehabilitation and Independent Living |
| 4 | To provide inclusive education and skills training at all levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Strengthen and implement training programmes for teachers in special needs education; b) Provide education opportunities and skills development to vulnerable persons with disabilities; c) Provide adequate educational facilities, services, equipment and materials to persons with disabilities in learning institutions; and d) Promote the employability of PWDs. | Education and Skills Development |
| 5 | To create equal employment opportunities for Persons with Disabilities in decent employment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide incentives to organizations and individuals to enhance employment opportunities for persons with disabilities; b) Provide micro-credit to persons with disabilities to enable them undertake entrepreneurial activities; and c) Develop a mechanism for PWDs to access funds from financial institutions. | Employment Promotion for PWDs |

1.3.6 Environment

While socio-economic development is important in addressing poverty in Zambia, economic growth can result in the deterioration of the environment if uncontrolled. During the Plan period, the National Policy on Environment (NPE) and Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act (EPPCA) will be reviewed to address emerging issues on climate change and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). In addition, other sector policies that have a bearing on the environment will be strengthened to promote environmental sustainability. The following are the objectives, strategies and programmes for Environment during the SNDP period:

Table 6: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Environment

| No. | Objectives | a) Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|---|--|--|
| 1 | To strengthen policy and legal framework for effective environmental management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Harmonize sector policies and legislation to ensure adequate coverage of environmental and natural resources concerns in selected sectors (Agriculture, Health, Education, Energy, Water, Land, Infrastructure, Mining, Local government and MoFNP); c) Review existing policy and legal framework for environmental management; d) Strengthen enforcement of environmental regulations; e) Domestic Multilateral Environmental Agreements; f) Develop long-term environment and climate change; mainstreaming and response strategies respectively for implementation at national, sector and sub-national levels; and g) Strengthen institutional capacity at national, provincial, district and community levels to effectively implement the policy and legal framework. | Environmental Protection and Pollution Control |
| | To strengthen environmental protection and management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Improve data and information management systems and equipment and human capacity for environmental accounting and pollution mitigation and control; b) Promote sustainable land management and facilitate rehabilitation of degraded lands in open areas; c) Improve management of waste, chemicals and effluent; d) Information management systems and equipment for air quality monitoring installed across the country; e) Improved environmental emergency response capacity; and f) Facilitate environmental Research and Development | |

| No. | Objectives | a) Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|---|---|--|
| 2 | To promote effective management of the environment and natural resources in key sectors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Carry out systematic and targeted training in application of tools for integration of environment and natural resources management in selected sectors and provinces; b) Facilitate the development and implementation of sector and provincial specific environmental integration and climate change adaptation and mitigation guidelines and programmes; c) Develop and implement a sector wide environmental education, public awareness and advocacy campaign on key environmental issues; d) Create an environment fund for promoting resource mobilization and investment for effective environmental management; and e) Develop an investment framework and financing strategy for sustainable land management. | Environment and Climate Change Mainstreaming |

1.3.7 Disaster Risk Management

Zambia has continued to experience a number of hazards over the FNDP period. Some of these, especially droughts and floods have increased in frequency, intensity and magnitude during the FNDP period and have adversely affected human development, especially that of rural communities. During the Plan period, the main aim is to reduce the socio-economic impact of disasters by enhancing and building strong disaster risk management mechanisms at community, district and national levels as well as building infrastructure that can withstand natural disasters. The following are the objectives, strategies and programmes for Disaster Risk Management during the SNDP period:

Table 7: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Disaster Risk Management

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | To mainstream disaster risk management in priority sectors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Develop early warning information system and information dissemination; b) Establishment of district-based vulnerability and risk profiles; c) Formulate and update district and provincial disaster management plans; d) Participate in the formulation of land use plans; e) Mainstreaming disaster risk management in infrastructure development, Agriculture, Health and Local Government and Housing, Energy and Education; and f) To enhance coordination. | Disaster management mainstreaming |
| 2 | To build capacity for disaster management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Institutionalization of Provincial and District Preparedness Plans; b) Enhancement of Disaster Preparedness at all levels; and c) Strengthening of Disaster prevention and mitigation. | Capacity building |

1.4 Financing

Over the SNDP period, Government projects to increase domestic revenues as a share of GDP to an average of 18.6 percent from the FNNDP target of 17.7 percent. In view of the envisaged increase in domestic revenues, grants from Cooperating Partners are expected to reduce from an average of 3.3 percent of GDP in 2010 to an average of 2.1 percent over the SNDP period. Projected Government expenditures are expected to broadly remain at an average of 23.8 percent of GDP during the Plan period. Government's intention during the SNDP period is to create more fiscal space to allow for increased spending on core programmes. In this regard, Government projects expenses and liabilities to decline from 17.2 percent of GDP in 2011 to 14.0 percent of GDP by 2015.

In line with the SNDP's strategic focus of facilitating economic development through increased investments in infrastructure, Government's resource allocation towards capital expenditures is projected to substantially increase from 6.1 percent of GDP in 2011 to 8.3 percent of GDP by 2015. The bulk of these resources will go towards infrastructure development particularly in roads, health and education and skills development. Financing of the HIV and AIDS interventions have been provided for within the provisions for the Health Sector, and are wholly financed by Government. However, it is expected that the efforts of combating HIV and AIDS will be complimented by external financing. Similarly, the financing for Nutrition programmes have been included in the provisions for the Health and Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries sectors. In addition, Government will also commit a significant share of its domestic resources to the rural electrification programme.

Total resources for the SNDP (2011-2015) are projected at K132.2 trillion and expected to average K26.4 trillion per annum. Of the total resources, non-discretionary expenditures such as Personal Emoluments, Debt Service and Grants to Institutions will account for K78.7 trillion or 59.5 percent of the total resources. The remaining balance of K53.6 trillion representing 40.5 percent of the total resources will be applied on discretionary expenditures. Of the discretionary resources, K48.0 trillion or 89.6 percent is earmarked for the strategic focus of the SNDP and will be applied on roads, health, education and skills development, water and sanitation programmes and foreign financed capital projects. The balance of K5.6 trillion will be directed to the rest of the SNDP programmes.

In the Plan period, Government will endeavour to facilitate Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects across all areas of economic development and social service delivery for the benefit of the general population. Total SNDP allocations per sector and for Priority Sectors over the SNDP period are as follows:

Table 8: Total Allocations of SNDP Resources by Sector 2011-2015

| | TOTAL | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | GRZ | Foreign Financing | Total |
| SNDP RESOURCES | 40,204.99 | 13,357.56 | 53,562.56 |
| TOTAL | 40,204.99 | 13,357.56 | 53,562.56 |
| CROSS CUTTING ISSUES | 525.26 | 201.67 | 726.93 |
| Governance | 234.10 | 137.00 | 371.10 |
| Gender | 45.94 | - | 45.94 |
| Disability and Development | 61.90 | - | 61.90 |
| Environment | 12.30 | 64.67 | 76.97 |
| Disaster Risk Management | 171.02 | - | 171.02 |
| | | | |

| | TOTAL | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | GRZ | Foreign Financing | Total |
| INFRASTRUCTURE | 16,317.65 | 10,449.09 | 26,766.73 |
| Transport Infrastructure | 15,055.93 | 8,444.84 | 23,500.77 |
| o/w Roads | 13,397.34 | 8,444.84 | 21,842.18 |
| Rail | 1,269.93 | - | 1,269.93 |
| Air | 301.98 | - | 301.98 |
| Water | 86.69 | - | 86.69 |
| Energy | 1,159.82 | 2,004.25 | 3,164.07 |
| o/w Rural Electrification | 859.23 | 164.25 | 1,023.48 |
| Others | 300.59 | 1,840.00 | 2,140.59 |
| Housing | 101.89 | - | 101.89 |
| | | | |
| HUMAN DEVELOPMENT | 17,264.46 | 868.34 | 18,132.79 |
| Health | 7,164.47 | - | 7,164.47 |
| Education and Skills Development | 8,164.50 | 868.34 | 9,032.84 |
| Water and Sanitation | 1,787.35 | - | 1,787.35 |
| o/w Water Development | 317.35 | - | 317.35 |
| Water Supply and Sanitation | 1,470.00 | - | 1,470.00 |
| Youth and Sports Development | 148.14 | - | 148.14 |
| | | | |
| GROWTH SECTORS | 4,766.73 | 1,617.48 | 6,384.20 |
| Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries | 4,319.51 | 1,585.00 | 5,904.51 |
| Mining | 66.30 | 10.80 | 77.10 |
| Tourism | 225.91 | 14.17 | 240.08 |
| o/w Arts and Culture | 52.10 | - | 52.10 |
| Manufacturing | 113.96 | 1.10 | 115.06 |
| Commerce and Trade | 41.04 | 6.41 | 47.45 |
| | | | |
| SUPPORT SECTORS | 767.88 | 220.99 | 988.87 |
| Science, Technology and Innovation | 101.29 | - | 101.29 |
| Information and Communications Technology | 188.77 | - | 188.77 |
| Natural Resources | 52.09 | 5.99 | 58.08 |
| Local Government and Decentralisation | 58.23 | 1.10 | 59.33 |
| Social Protection | 367.50 | 213.90 | 581.40 |
| | | | |
| REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT | 563.02 | - | 563.02 |
| Regional Development | 563.02 | - | 563.02 |

Table 9: Broad SNDP Allocations K' Billions for Priority Sectors

| | 2011 | | | 2012 | | | 2013 | | | 2014 | | | 2015 | | | TOTAL | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------|----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | GRZ | Foreign Financing | Total | GRZ | Foreign Financing | Total | GRZ | Foreign Financing | Total | GRZ | Foreign Financing | Total | GRZ | Foreign Financing | Total | Foreign Financing | Total | |
| | SNDP RESOURCES | 4,734.49 | 2,260.12 | 6,994.61 | 6,214.89 | 5,362.55 | 11,577.45 | 7,628.92 | 2,402.70 | 10,031.62 | 10,031.62 | 2,067.53 | 12,099.15 | 11,595.07 | 1,264.66 | 12,859.73 | 40,204.99 | 13,357.56 |
| TOTAL | 4,734.49 | 2,260.12 | 6,994.61 | 6,214.89 | 5,362.55 | 11,577.45 | 7,628.92 | 2,402.70 | 10,031.62 | 10,031.62 | 2,067.53 | 12,099.15 | 11,595.07 | 1,264.66 | 12,859.73 | 40,204.99 | 13,357.56 | 53,562.56 |
| INFRASTRUCTURE | 1,713.92 | 1,687.53 | 3,401.45 | 2,060.56 | 4,906.34 | 6,966.91 | 2,852.28 | 1,879.29 | 4,731.57 | 4,239.66 | 1,463.17 | 5,702.83 | 5,451.23 | 512.75 | 5,963.98 | 16,317.65 | 10,449.09 | 26,766.73 |
| Transport Infrastructure | 1,555.07 | 1,523.28 | 3,078.35 | 1,846.57 | 3,066.34 | 4,912.91 | 2,635.22 | 1,879.29 | 4,514.51 | 3,933.86 | 1,463.17 | 5,397.03 | 5,085.21 | 512.75 | 5,597.96 | 15,055.93 | 8,444.84 | 23,500.77 |
| o/w Roads | 1,520.70 | 1,523.28 | 3,043.98 | 1,740.34 | 3,066.34 | 4,806.68 | 2,394.73 | 1,879.29 | 4,274.02 | 3,372.16 | 1,463.17 | 4,835.33 | 4,369.41 | 512.75 | 4,882.16 | 13,397.34 | 8,444.84 | 21,842.18 |
| Rail | 2.96 | - | 2.96 | 54.97 | - | 54.97 | 180.70 | - | 180.70 | 453.30 | - | 453.30 | 578.00 | - | 578.00 | 1,269.93 | - | 1,269.93 |
| Air | 29.83 | - | 29.83 | 39.06 | - | 39.06 | 45.59 | - | 45.59 | 82.60 | - | 82.60 | 104.90 | - | 104.90 | 301.98 | - | 301.98 |
| Water | 1.59 | - | 1.59 | 12.20 | - | 12.20 | 14.20 | - | 14.20 | 25.80 | - | 25.80 | 32.90 | - | 32.90 | 86.69 | - | 86.69 |
| Energy | 154.82 | 164.25 | 319.07 | 191.13 | 1,840.00 | 2,031.13 | 193.20 | - | 193.20 | 280.93 | - | 280.93 | 339.74 | - | 339.74 | 1,159.82 | 2,004.25 | 3,164.07 |
| o/w Rural Electrification | 150.00 | 164.25 | 314.25 | 150.00 | - | 150.00 | 159.90 | - | 159.90 | 169.33 | - | 169.33 | 230.00 | - | 230.00 | 859.23 | 164.25 | 1,023.48 |
| Others | 4.82 | - | 4.82 | 41.13 | 1,840.00 | 1,881.13 | 33.30 | - | 33.30 | 111.60 | - | 111.60 | 109.74 | - | 109.74 | 300.59 | 1,840.00 | 2,140.59 |
| Housing | 4.03 | - | 4.03 | 22.86 | - | 22.86 | 23.86 | - | 23.86 | 24.86 | - | 24.86 | 26.28 | - | 26.28 | 101.89 | - | 101.89 |
| HUMAN DEVELOPMENT | 2,016.87 | 220.50 | 2,237.37 | 2,918.16 | 161.96 | 3,080.12 | 3,472.55 | 161.96 | 3,634.51 | 4,241.41 | 161.96 | 4,403.37 | 4,615.46 | 161.96 | 4,777.42 | 17,264.46 | 868.34 | 18,132.79 |
| Health | 802.44 | - | 802.44 | 1,287.53 | - | 1,287.53 | 1,471.70 | - | 1,471.70 | 1,754.97 | - | 1,754.97 | 1,847.82 | - | 1,847.82 | 7,164.47 | - | 7,164.47 |
| Education and Skills Development | 1,059.14 | 220.50 | 1,279.64 | 1,407.80 | 161.96 | 1,569.76 | 1,568.64 | 161.96 | 1,730.60 | 1,962.14 | 161.96 | 2,124.10 | 2,166.79 | 161.96 | 2,328.75 | 8,164.50 | 868.34 | 9,032.84 |
| Water and Sanitation | 140.46 | - | 140.46 | 192.63 | - | 192.63 | 399.73 | - | 399.73 | 489.90 | - | 489.90 | 564.63 | - | 564.63 | 1,787.35 | - | 1,787.35 |
| o/w Water Development | 20.46 | - | 20.46 | 42.63 | - | 42.63 | 49.73 | - | 49.73 | 89.90 | - | 89.90 | 114.63 | - | 114.63 | 317.35 | - | 317.35 |
| Water Supply and Sanitation | 120.00 | - | 120.00 | 150.00 | - | 150.00 | 350.00 | - | 350.00 | 400.00 | - | 400.00 | 450.00 | - | 450.00 | 1,470.00 | - | 1,470.00 |
| Youth and Sports Development | 14.83 | - | 14.83 | 30.20 | - | 30.20 | 32.49 | - | 32.49 | 34.40 | - | 34.40 | 36.23 | - | 36.23 | 148.14 | - | 148.14 |

2. Sectoral Plans

2.1 Transport

Transport infrastructure serves as a central delivery mechanism in the generation of quality socio-economic development. The Vision of the Transport sector is to have “a well developed and maintained socio-economic infrastructure by 2030”. Its goal is “to enhance economic development of the prioritised economic sectors through provision of improved quality of transport infrastructure”. During the SNDP period, emphasis will be on road and railway transport maintenance and rehabilitation. However, efforts will be made to invest in other transport infrastructure components namely air and water transport. In the SNDP period, the Government will seek to strongly address the challenges in transport infrastructure as these remain the major constraint to growth, economic diversification and human development. The key focus will be on construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of physical infrastructure. The SNDP objectives, strategies and programmes for the sector are as follows:

Table 10: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Roads, Bridges and Railways

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 1 | To coordinate and strengthen transport infrastructure development | a) Develop and implement a National Transport and Communications Master Plan; b) Human and institutional capacity development; and c) Enhance the capacity of DRM in the sector. | Public Road Transport Infrastructure Development and Management |
| 2 | To maintain and rehabilitate road transport infrastructure | a) Strengthen human capacity development for local contractors; b) Promote Public Private Partnerships; c) Enforce standards; and d) Replace pontoons with bridges. | Development of Design Standards and Codes of Practice for Infrastructure Adapted to Climate Change Resilience |
| 3 | To maintain rehabilitate and upgrade rail transport infrastructure | a) Enhance investment in rail infrastructure; b) Re-capitalize TAZARA ; c) Develop a strategy on Railway Systems of Zambia (RSZ) Expand railway network; and d) Promote Public Private Partnerships. | Railway Transport Infrastructure Development and Rehabilitation |

Table 11: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Maritime and Inland Waterways

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|---|--|---|
| 1 | To bring the core canal network to navigable condition in order to improve water transport facilities | a) Develop a rehabilitation and maintenance plan for canals; b) Secure financial resources for labour based methods; and c) Procure dredging equipment. | Canals and Waterways Rehabilitation and Maintenance in all Provinces |
| 2 | To build capacity in the sector and produce qualified and skilled personnel. | a) Develop a training school master plan; b) Secure financial resources; c) Encourage PPP in maritime training; d) Collaborate with other countries offering maritime training courses e.g. (Malawi, Tanzania); and e) Secure technical assistance from the World Maritime Organization (WMO). | Establish Marine Training Schools |
| 3 | To enhance safety of navigation in order to save lives and property on waterways | a) Secure financial resources and procure equipment; b) Undertake capacity building for end-users of equipment; and c) Construct Light Houses and Navigation Aids. | Navigation Aids/radio Communications |
| 4 | To facilitate efficient and effective clearing of goods at major ports in order to decongest the border posts | a) Secure land; and b) Encourage PPP in the development and management of the facility. | Establish Inland Dry ports, Sea Port, Dry Port and terminal Port Facilities |

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|---|--|--|
| 5 | To facilitate the efficient and effective means of construction of canals and waterways | a) Secure financial resources; and b) Build capacity of end users dredging equipment. | Procurement of Dredging Equipment (Suction dredgers, Bucket Dredgers, Multi-purpose Dredgers, Earth Moving Equipment, and Service Boats) |
| 6 | To provide transport to communities for social economic sustenance | a) Secure financial resources; and b) Encourage private participation in water transport service provision. | Procurement of vessels i. Lake Tanganyika ii. Lake Kariba iii. Lake Mweru iv. Lake Bangweulu |

Table 12: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Air Transport

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programme |
|-----|---|---|--|
| 1 | To improve air transport infrastructure | a) Improve the landing and take-off of aircraft and shelter to passengers; b) Increase the capacity to airports to handle additional traffic; c) Construct Fire Station at airports and aerodromes in order to increase safety; d) Improve the safety of navigation and fire prevention and management; e) Install radar equipment at International Airports in order to increase navigation; f) Install Doppler VORs at Kasama, Solwezi and Livingstone airports; and g) Install linked computer systems at all Provincial Airports in order to improve communication. | Airport and Aerodrome Infrastructure Improvement |

2.2 Energy

A viable energy sector is key to achieving sustainable economic development in the country as it is a critical input into all sectors of the economy. The Vision of the Energy sector is “universal access to clean, reliable and affordable energy at the lowest total economic, financial, social and environmental cost consistent with national development goals by 2030”. Its goal is “to ensure that the following are attained to guarantee availability and accessibility to adequate and reliable supply of energy at the lowest economic, social and environmental cost; an increase of at least 1,000 Mw (50 percent) to the 2010 electricity generation capacity of 1,900 Mw; an increase of rural access to electricity from 3.5 percent to at least 15 percent and national access from 22 percent to 40 percent and an increase of over 100 per cent in the existing petroleum bulk storage facilities in order to achieve 30 days petroleum strategic stock”. In this regard, the main thrust of the energy sector during the SNDP period, will be to expand electricity generation and transmission capacities and enhance cost-effectiveness in fuel supply. The SNDP objectives, strategies and programmes for the sector are as follows:

Table 13: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Energy

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|--|--|--|
| | Electricity | | |
| 1 | To increase electricity generation capacity by at least 1,000 Mw and build appropriate transmission lines. | a) Expand and Improve infrastructure for electricity generation, transmission and distribution; b) Establish an open and non-discriminatory transmission access regime in the electricity industry; c) Implement a Cost-Reflective Electricity Tariff Regime; and d) Adopt the Electricity Grid Code. | Electricity Generation and Transmission Line Development |

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|---|---|---|--|
| 2 | To increase electrification levels in the Rural Areas of Zambia to 15.0 percent | Implement the Rural Electrification Master Plan (REMP). | Rural Electrification |
| Petroleum | | | |
| 3 | To ensure security of supply of petroleum products in the country by increasing storage capacity by more than 100 percent to achieve 30 days strategic stock | 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; and c) Put in place an efficient mechanism for procuring petroleum strategic stocks. | Strategic Petroleum Reserves |
| 4 | To create an enabling environment for stable, efficient and cost effective supply of petroleum products | a) Promote efficiency and effectiveness in the existing fuel delivery systems; b) Develop mechanism for promoting the setting up of petroleum. businesses in rural areas; c) Introduce uniform petroleum prices; and d) Promote Public Private Partnerships projects in the exploration and development of energy resources. | Petroleum Supply and Management |
| Renewable Energy, Alternative Energy and Biomass | | | |
| 5 | 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 production of electricity from geothermal energy; d) Promote the use of bio-gas for cooking, lighting and electricity generation; and e) Promote the use of radioactive energy minerals for long-term energy production. | Renewable and Alternative Energy Development |
| 6 | To increase the use of bio-fuels as a substitute to mineral fuel by 10% and 5%, for Bio-ethanol and Bio-diesel respectively. | a) Promote the use of bio-fuel switches for all stationary engines; b) Establish bio-fuels blending ratios; c) Develop innovative financing mechanisms; and d) Promote the manufacturing of oil extraction technology. | Bio-fuels Development |
| 7 | To develop a rational and implementable approach to improve sustainability of bio-mass energy supply and raise end-user efficiencies | a) Develop a Bio-mass Energy Strategy; and b) Promote bio-mass gasification electricity generation and co-generation. | Bio-mass Management |
| Energy Efficiency and Management | | | |
| 8 | To ensure that major industrial sectors, public institutions and households bring their energy intensities in line with internationally acceptable standards and best practices | a) Develop and implement an Energy Efficiency Strategy. | Energy Efficiency and Conservation |
| 9 | To improve standards in all fields of engineering | a) Develop engineering capacity relevant for all fields of engineering. | Human Resource Development |
| Cross-Cutting Issues | | | |
| 10 | To reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector and strengthen adaptation and resilience to climate change related stresses | a) Develop Incentive Framework for investing in environmentally friendly technologies for electricity, lighting, heating and agriculture; and b) Develop Energy Sector Vulnerability Assessments and Risk Management Plan and Mitigation Action Plan. | Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation |

2.3 Housing

The lopsided pattern of development between rural and urban areas has resulted in very high rural-urban migration without a corresponding effort to provide appropriate housing in the expanding urban regions. The Vision for the Housing sector is “planned settlements with adequate, affordable and quality housing by 2030.” The sector goal is “to facilitate the construction of adequate and affordable housing, increase the existing housing stock and enhance quality”. During the SNDP period, the strategic focus will be to increase the housing stock, improve the living environment in settlements and leverage the role of Public Private Partnerships. The SNDP objectives, strategies and programmes for the sector are as follows:

Table 14: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Housing

| No. | Objective | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|---|---|--|
| 1 | To increase the housing stock in districts for both home ownership and rental | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Construct 150,000 housing units every year (100,000 low-cost, 40,000 medium-cost and 10,000 high-cost houses) in ten districts; b) Carry out housing needs assessment for each district; c) Encourage Home Ownership and Rental Housing Schemes; d) Provide serviced land for private housing development e) Mobilize cheap long-term finance from the capital market for housing development; f) Review the National Housing Policy; and g) Implement the Public Service Housing Scheme. | National Housing Development Programme |
| 2 | To provide municipal services in settlements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Foster housing areas that are healthy, functional, environmentally friendly and aesthetically pleasant b) Provide basic services such as water and sanitation, roads, drainages and other social amenities; c) Streamline building standards, regulations and other controls; d) Provide solid waste management systems; e) Relocate families living in areas earmarked for other development in approved Structure Plans; f) Mobilize concessional long-term financing; and g) Provide municipal infrastructure and support services in harmony with other sectors. | Upgrading of Unplanned Settlements |
| 3 | To promote use of local building materials and technology development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Research in improving the quality of local material to extend the life span; b) Encourage private sector manufacturing of affordable building materials; c) Develop training programmes for use of local materials; and d) Disseminate and demonstrate programmes to popularize the use of local building materials. | Research and Development |
| 4 | To renew urban settlements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rehabilitate municipal infrastructure and housing; and b) Enhance spatial planning | National Urban Renewal |

| No. | Objective | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 5 | To capture new and existing housing statistics in order to measure the share of growth of the sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Develop a strategy for data collection and surveys; b) Develop housing management information system and coordination mechanisms in the sector; c) Conduct inventory of existing stakeholders in the sector; and d) Conduct inventory of existing housing units and type. | Development of Housing Management Information System |
| 6 | To create serviced plots for individuals and private sector to build | Demarcate and allocate plots for site and services. | Site and Services Programme |

2.4 Health

Recognizing that a healthy population is critical to improved production and productivity, Government will continue investing in the health sector in order to bring health care as close to the people as possible and also to ensure sustainability of the nation's human capital base required for sustainable economic growth. The Vision for the Health sector is "equitable access to quality health care by all by 2030". Its goal is "to improve the health status of people in Zambia in order to contribute to socio-economic development". The strategic focus of the sector during the Plan period will be to provide equitable access to quality health services. In order to ensure provision of quality health care, the sector will strengthen the monitoring and regulating function of health services at all levels. The SNDP objectives, strategies and programmes for the sector are as follows:

Table 15: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Health

| No. | Objectives | Key Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|---|---|------------------------------|
| 1 | To provide cost-effective, quality and gender responsive primary health care services for all | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Expand access to Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) service including immunization, safe delivery and Basic Emergency Obstetric Care (EMoC) with special focus on under-served areas and the vulnerable population; b) Increase the provision of outreach services including primary Mobile Hospital Services; c) Expand malaria prevention and control interventions; d) Expand access to TB Control and Prevention programmes including multi-drug resistant TB with focus on high risk groups; e) Promote Health Education in the prevention and control of diseases; f) Expand access to HIV prevention and treatment services including STIs and blood safety; g) Expand access to Environmental Health and Food Safety services; h) Promote the assessment of climate change on human health adaptation to climate change; i) Expand ART services; j) Expand nutrition services; k) Improve laboratory services; and l) Enhance the capacity of DRM in the sector. | Primary Health Care Services |

| No. | Objectives | Key Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|---|---|---|
| 2 | To increase access to quality specialized referral medical care services for all | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote Outreach programmes from tertiary hospitals to districts; b) Provision of mobile referral hospital services and capacity building to lower levels; c) Enhancement of capacity building in Hospital Management; d) Promote Public Private Partnerships in the provision of specialized health care; e) Improve existing facilities and develop communication and transport systems; and f) Expand and improve services of non-communicable diseases. | Hospital Referral Services |
| 3 | To improve the availability and distribution of qualified health workers in the country | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Expand training of health workers; b) Improve the retention of health workers; c) Improvement of Human Resource management; and d) Provision of appropriate incentives and training to community health workers. | Human Resource Development and Management |
| 4 | To ensure availability and access to essential drugs and medical supplies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Improve drug logistics management at all levels; b) Develop mechanisms for financing the procurement of essential drugs and medical supplies; and c) Promote rational use of commodities and services. | Drugs and Logistics Systems |
| 5 | To provide infrastructure, conducive for the delivery of quality health services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Complete the construction of all on-going infrastructure projects carried over during the FNDP period; b) Modernisation and facelift of University Teaching Hospital and other hospitals c) Establish at least 400 new health posts country wide; d) Expansion of Kasama, Lewanika and Mansa General Hospitals; e) Complete hospitals in Chama, Samfya, Shangombo, Lufwanyama, Chiengi, Mpulungu, Nakonde, Serenje, Isoka, Choma, Masaiti, Namwala, Luangwa, Lundazi, Mongu, Milenge, Mwense, Chavuma and Mkushi; f) Establish Hospitals in 6 Districts; g) Improve and expand at least 250 existing health centres; h) Establish one training school for clinical officers i) Establish two nursing schools j) Establish one Medical and Dental school k) Construct a National Drug Quality Control Laboratory, Laboratories and Drug storage facilities; l) TDRC infrastructure development; m) Equip hospitals, healthposts and health centres; and n) Ensure integrated planning for the construction of health facilities. | Infrastructure and Equipment |

| No. | Objectives | Key Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|--|---|-------------------------|
| 6 | To ensure the availability of adequate, appropriate and well-maintained medical equipment and accessories in accordance with the Basic Health Care Package | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Improve infrastructure database management; b) Improve management and maintenance of medical equipment; c) Strengthen capacity for transport management at all levels of health care; and d) Improve ICT capacity. | |
| 7 | To promote access to quality health care services through alternative ways of health care financing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Finalize the development and implementation of the Health Care Financing Policy; and b) Develop and enact relevant legal and institutional framework for the establishment, management and administration of a National Social Health Insurance Scheme. | Social Health Insurance |

2.5 Education and Skills Development

Education and Skills Development sector plays a critical role in the socio-economic development. It provides opportunities for growth, poverty reduction, employment, productivity and human development. The Vision of the Education sector is “innovative and productive life-long education and training for all by 2030”. Its goal is to “increase equitable access to quality education and skills training to enhance human capacity for sustainable national development”. During the SNDP period, the strategic focus of the sector is on expanding access to high school and tertiary education. Further, efforts will be made to improve the quality of education at all levels so that appropriate skills, knowledge, attitudes and values required for social and economic development are imparted to the learners. The SNDP objectives, strategies and programmes for the sector are as follows:

Table 16: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Education and Skills Development

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|--|--|---------------------------|
| 1 | To increase access, efficiency and equity to quality ECCDE and Basic Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote an investment framework for private sector to establish ECCDE and basic schools; b) Strengthen Continuous Professional Development (CPD) for teachers; c) Upgrade teacher qualifications from certificate to diplomas; d) Strengthen teacher support systems; e) Improve school governance, teacher supervision and quality assurance systems; f) Recapitalize Zambia Education Publishing House in order to increase production of low-cost local teaching/learning materials; g) Introduce ICT as a teaching and learning tool; h) Increase support to community schools to provide quality education; i) Recruit and deploy teachers especially in rural areas; j) Promote participation and improve facilities for LSEN; k) Create gender responsive school environment; l) Expand school feeding programme; m) Make schools more accountable to the community through operationalization of DIP; and n) Improve school management through capacity building of school managers. | ECCDE and Basic Education |

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|---|--|------------------------|
| 2 | To increase access, efficiency and equity to quality High School education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Introduce and expand alternative modes of education including ICT; b) Strengthen Continuous Professional Development (CPD) for teachers; c) Upgrade teacher qualifications especially from diplomas to degrees; d) Recruit and deploy teachers especially in rural areas; e) Provide adequate and timely teaching and learning materials; f) Promote participation and improve facilities for LSEN; g) Create gender responsive school environment; h) Make schools more accountable to the community; and i) Improve school management through capacity building of school managers. | High School Education |
| 3 | To increase the number of qualified and competent teachers in schools | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Expand alternative modes of teacher education; b) Improve facilities for LSEN; c) Increase training opportunities for teachers at all levels and more especially in various subjects especially mathematics, science and technology; d) Finalise the transformation of Nkrumah Teachers' College and COSETCO into universities; and e) Increase bursaries for female student teachers. | Teacher Education |
| 4 | To increase access, participation and equity in the provision of quality university education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote private sector participation at university level; b) Establish a mechanism for regulating university education especially in terms of quality assurance; c) Provide alternative modes of university education delivery including ICT; d) Enhance quality of university education and its relevance to needs of the economy; e) Establish student loan scheme system; and f) Increase participation and improve facilities for LSEN. | University Education |
| 5 | To increase efficiency and equitable access to quality Basic Skills and TEVET | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide alternative modes of basic skills and TEVET delivery including ICT; b) Promote the participation of non-public training providers in the delivery of TEVET; c) Promote participation of women especially in technical programmes; d) Promote participation of LSEN in vocational skills training; e) Integrate Entrepreneurship and Medium, Small and Micro Enterprise Development (MSME) into basic skills and TEVET; and f) Promote collaboration with private sector as a way of improving link between training and labour market requirements. | Basic Skills and TEVET |
| 6 | To increase Adult Literacy levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Establish and increase participation in Adult Literacy centres; b) Enhance access and quality assurance; c) Link adult literacy programmes to higher education and skills development programmes; and d) Build capacity of adult literacy providers at all levels. | Adult Literacy |

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|---|--|----------------------------|
| 7 | To expand and improve infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Establish and rehabilitate infrastructure in educational institutions; b) Re-introduce the school preventive maintenance programme; c) Improve facilities for LSEN; d) Provide safe learning environment for all learners by re-introducing boarding facilities including weekly boarding facilities; e) Provide school furniture and equipment; and f) Enhance the capacity of DRM in the sector. | Infrastructure Development |
| 8 | To review the curriculum at all levels to make it relevant and responsive to national aspirations and education needs | Review curriculum, teaching and learning materials in formal and informal curricula. | Curriculum Development |

2.6 Water and Sanitation

All sectors, amongst others, agriculture, mining, industry, housing and energy require access to adequate water and sanitation services for their development. Water and Sanitation sector Vision is “a Zambia where all users have access to water and sanitation and utilise them in an efficient and sustainable manner for wealth creation and improved livelihood by 2030”. The sector goal is “to achieve 75 percent accessibility to reliable safe water and 60 percent adequate sanitation by 2015 in order to enhance economic growth and improve the quality of life”. In order to achieve the SNDP objective of promoting sustainable water resources development and sanitation, the strategic focus of the sector will be to provide water and sanitation infrastructure and develop skills to ensure effective water resource management and the efficient provision of reliable and safe water and sanitation services. The SNDP objectives, strategies and programmes for the sector are as follows:

Table 17: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Water Resources Management and Development

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 1 | To achieve sustainable water resource development for social and economic development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Conduct feasibility studies for the development of water resources infrastructure for priority projects for agriculture farm blocks, irrigation dams, large multi-purpose dams; hydro-power dams, springs and ground water development; and b) Strengthen infrastructure development programmes to cater for increase in water demand in all the key economic sectors (agriculture, water for strategic institutions and disaster mitigation, hydro-power etc.) | Water Resources Infrastructure Development |
| 2 | To strengthen capacity for disaster risk management, mitigation and adaptation to effects of climate change. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Develop pilot projects for improvement of water conservation infrastructure against climatic variability including reduction of flooding; b) Implement climate change adaptation projects country-wide; and c) Enhance the capacity of DRM in the sector | Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation |

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 2 | To strengthen capacity for disaster risk management, mitigation and adaptation to effects of climate change. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Develop pilot projects for improvement of water conservation infrastructure against climatic variability including reduction of flooding; b) Implement climate change adaptation projects country-wide; and c) Enhance the capacity of DRM in the sector | Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation |
| 3 | To develop innovative approaches and appropriate technologies for the effective management of the nation's water resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Conduct applied research in water management and development to enhance socio-economic advancement; b) Conduct demand driven surveys; c) Strengthen the national hydrological network for water resource survey and institutional capacity for hydro-meteorological and ground water monitoring; and d) Conduct applied research in water resources management and development for climate change adaptation and the enhancement of socio-economic development. | Research and Development |
| 4 | To ensure effective water resources management at catchment, regional and national levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 |

Table 18: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Water Supply and Sanitation

| No. | Objectives | Key Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|---|---|---|
| 1 | To provide adequate, safe and cost effective water supply and sanitation services with due regard to environmental issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Enhance the implementation of the Water Sector Master Plans; b) Infrastructure development for sustainable RWSS service delivery and protection of the environment; c) Enhance capacity in effective planning, implementation and monitoring of programmes for RWSS service delivery; d) Develop and provide sustainable water supply services in urban and peri-urban areas; e) Strengthen human, technical and financial capacity of institutions for improved water supply and sanitation service delivery in the urban and peri-urban areas; f) Enhance Solid Waste Management and Institutional Management Systems; and g) Enhance institutional capacity of Councils in the implementation of Storm Water Drainage Infrastructure Development. | National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (NRWSSP) |
| | | | National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (NUWSSP) |

2.7 Child, Youth and Sports Development

The Youth, Child and Sports Development sector has great potential to contribute effectively to poverty reduction and economic growth through skills development and promotion of sport for the youth. The sector Vision is “enhanced youth and child survival, development and protection through a well-coordinated and multi-sectoral approach by 2030”. Its goal is “to achieve increased empowerment and participation of children and youth in all 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 strategic focus for the sector during the Plan period will be on the development of Youth and Sports Infrastructure for skills training in order to enhance human development. The SNDP objectives, strategies and programmes for the sector are as follows:

Table 19: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Child, Youth and Sports Development

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|---|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 | To build and rehabilitate youth and sports infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Encourage Private sector and community participation in the construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure; b) Transform Zambia National Service and Refugee camps into skills development and recreation centres; and c) Mobilise resources for public infrastructure development. | Infrastructure Development |
| 2 | To provide appropriate empowerment and training in skills development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Facilitate access to credit, business development skills training, mentorship opportunities and information on market opportunities; b) Establish youth business incubators in Lusaka and Chambishi; c) Facilitate the mainstreaming of entrepreneurship training in the school curricula; and d) Enhance entrepreneurship training in vocational and life skills curricula. | Skills Development and Empowerment |

2.8 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

Agriculture is one of the priority sectors in achieving sustainable economic growth and reducing poverty in Zambia. The Vision for the sector is “an efficient, competitive, sustainable and export-led agriculture sector that assures food security and increased income by 2030”. Its goal is “to increase and diversify agriculture production and productivity so as to raise the share of its contribution to 20 percent of GDP”. During the Plan period, the strategic focus under crop production sub-sector will be to develop irrigation and farm blocks, enhance research and extension services and promote utilization of improved seed varieties. Under livestock sub-sector, the focus will be to increase livestock numbers through the creation of a Disease Free Zone (DFZ), infrastructure development and rehabilitation, enhance livestock disease control, surveillance and research, developing livestock standards and grades and processing of livestock and livestock products. For fisheries sub-sector, the strategic focus will be aquaculture development and improvement of infrastructure for fisheries research and marketing. The SNDP objectives, strategies and programmes for the sector are as follows:

Table 20: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Crops

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|--|--|--|
| 1 | To diversify and attain national and household food security | a) Promote high yielding seed materials; b) Promote soil improvement practices; c) Improve farm management practices; d) Enhance control of crop pests and diseases; e) Promote and strengthen community participation in improving productivity through cooperatives and farmer organizations; f) Promote agricultural mechanization (through appropriate technology); g) Support the generation and dissemination of early warning data and agricultural statistics; h) Promote crop diversification; i) Support farm block development; j) Promote and strengthen equal participation of male and female farmers in improving production through out-grower schemes; k) Promote equitable and reliable access to agricultural land; l) Establish mechanisms for regular stakeholder consultations in research and extension; m) Promote PPPs in research, infrastructure development and programmes; n) Promote participation of farming communities in the uptake of proven agricultural practices such as conservation farming through enhanced extension services; and o) Enhance the capacity of DRM in the sector. | Crop Production and Productivity Improvement Programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension Services Enhancement Sub-programme • Farm Block Development Sub-programme • Seed Development Sub-programme • Research Development Sub-programme • Gender Welfare Sub-programme |
| 2 | To promote soil management for sustainable agricultural production and growth | a) Mainstream climate change adaptation and develop mitigation action plan and measures including vulnerability assessment and risk management; b) Promote appropriate conservation farming methods; c) Promote and strengthen participatory land use planning and management; d) Promote sustainable utilization of wetlands and dambos; e) Promote efficient water utilization for sustainable agricultural growth; f) Promote water harvesting technologies such as dams and weirs; and g) Upgrade skills of technical and professional staff in research and extension services training. | Sustainable Land and Water Management Programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation Development Sub-programme • Conservation Agriculture and Agro-forestry Promotion Sub-programme • Agriculture Land Information System Sub-programme |
| 3 | To promote the development of competitive, efficient and transparent public and private sector driven marketing system for agricultural commodities and inputs | a) Strengthen the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of agricultural marketing information systems; b) Promote private sector participation in agriculture marketing; c) Promote structured markets and transparency in the pricing system; d) Facilitate the development of market infrastructure such as feeder roads, storage and market facilities; e) Promote improved agricultural commodity processing, marketing, distribution and storage; f) Promote PPPs in agricultural marketing infrastructure development; and g) Facilitate access to credit, particularly for small and medium-scale farmers. | Agricultural Marketing Development and Investment Promotion |

Table 21: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Livestock and Fisheries

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programme |
|-----|--|--|--|
| 1 | To increase quality livestock numbers | a) Enhance supply of breeding stock to farmers for increased small ruminants, pigs, poultry and cattle; b) Promote transfer of technology in artificial insemination and embryo transfer; c) Develop and rehabilitate livestock infrastructure; and d) Conduct national livestock census. | Livestock Production and Productivity Improvement Programme: • Livestock Production Sub-programme |
| | | a) Promote animal primary health care; b) Enhance the emergency disease control fund; and c) Control Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TADs) such as CBPP and FMD. | • Livestock Disease Control and Surveillance Sub-programme |
| | | a) Facilitate vector control in collaboration with the private sector b) Establish livestock genetic research centre for various livestock species • Develop efficient and sustainable diagnostic techniques in livestock disease | |
| | | d) Develop effective and efficient disease control strategies e) Develop capacity for local vaccine production and quality control f) Conserve and develop livestock breeds. | • Livestock Research Sub-programme |
| | | a) Mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation measures; b) Promote small-holder pasture irrigation schemes; c) Promote appropriate grazing practices; d) Promote in-situ rain water harvesting; e) Promote sustainable utilization of land and water resources for livestock; and f) Develop mitigation action, vulnerability assessment and risk management plans. | • Pasture Improvement and Grazing Management Sub-programme |
| 2 | To expand both domestic and international market access | a) Establish Disease Free Zones (DFZs); b) Facilitate development of market infrastructure; c) Develop livestock identity and traceability system; d) Develop commodity standards; and e) Promote PPPs in livestock marketing. | Livestock standards and Marketing Development Programme |
| 3 | To promote fish trade and marketing | a) Promote improved fish processing, marketing, distribution and storage; and b) Promote value addition to fish and fisheries products. | Fisheries Marketing Development and Investment Promotion Programme |
| 4 | To promote sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources and increased fish production | a) Support to community-based fingerling production centres. b) Support to sustainable aquaculture development in high potential zones; c) Facilitate improved extension services and networking; d) Facilitate improved knowledge and skills in aqua-businesses; e) Facilitate the implementation of the Aquaculture Development Plan; f) Enhance management of aquaculture statistics; and g) Develop a Vulnerability Assessment and Risk Management Plan. | Fisheries Development Programme: • Aquaculture Development Sub-programme |
| | | a) Develop and strengthen fisheries collaborative management institutions; b) Undertake fisheries value chain analysis; c) Provide improved extension services; d) Develop and operationalise the fisheries policy; e) Strengthen management of trans-boundary water bodies; f) Regulate and control the exploitation, movement and marketing of exotic; endangered and ornamental fish species; and | • Capture Fisheries Sub-programme |

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programme |
|-----|---|--|----------------------------------|
| | | g) Enhance management of capture fisheries statistics. | |
| 5 | To provide technical information required for sustainable exploitation and production of fish | a) Develop improved strains of fish culture; b) Conduct research in the status of fish in all natural water bodies; c) Develop and disseminate technology; d) Promote PPPs in fisheries research and development; e) Harmonise climate change with all fisheries activities through research; f) Enhance surveillance and monitoring of fish health for effective disease control system; and g) Enhance monitoring, control and surveillance. | Fisheries Research Sub-programme |

2.9 Mining

The mining sector remains the major contributor to Zambia's economic growth with its average share being 9.1 percent between 2006 and 2009. Further, the sector's contribution to foreign exchange earnings and the country's formal employment levels is at 70.3 percent and 8.5 percent respectively. There is, therefore, high potential for the sector to contribute to poverty reduction and wealth creation in the country. The Vision for the sector is "well organized private sector led mineral resource exploration and exploitation that contributes to sustainable social economic development by 2030" and the goal is "to raise the sector's contribution to GDP to at least 20 percent". During the SNDP period, the mining sector will focus on increasing exploration projects, sustainable production and management of mineral resources and increase productivity so as to maximize economic benefits from the sector. Furthermore, the sector will focus on increasing value addition, expanding formal employment levels and its overall contribution to GDP. In addition the sector will focus on human development to increase efficiency and safety of mining operations. The SNDP objectives, strategies and programmes for the sector are as follows:

Table 22: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Mining

| No. | Objective | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|---|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 | To increase production and productivity in the mines | a) Ensure a stable regulatory framework; b) Facilitate access to capital and equipment; c) Increase extension services to small-scale miners; d) Provide incentives to small-scale miners particularly gemstone miners; e) Enhance skills training of miners in production, value addition and marketing; f) Improve availability of geological and mining information; g) Mitigate environmental impact of mining; h) Develop mining safety and environmental impact mitigation training; and i) Enhance the capacity of DRM in the sector. | Development of Mines |
| 2 | To promote sustainable exploitation and management of energy minerals | a) Establish the Hydrocarbon Unit; b) Formulate relevant policies and legislation for energy minerals; and c) Mitigate environmental impact of mining. | Exploitation of Energy Minerals |
| 3 | To include water variability considerations | a) Include possible water scarcity considerations in the designing of mining projects and tailing systems; and b) Include possible flooding conditions during design of tailing and effluent discharge systems. | Adaptation to Climate Change |
| 4 | To promote value addition | a) Facilitate access to capital and equipment; b) Promote the establishment of value addition industries; c) Enhance skills training in value addition and marketing; and d) Promote the use of finished products from local minerals. | Value addition |

2.10 Tourism

Tourism, including Arts and Culture, is one of the priority sectors for development in Zambia and has the potential to be a major contributor to socio-economic development of the country. The sector Vision is “Zambia as a major tourism destination of choice with unique features, and a thriving national cultural heritage and creative industries which contribute to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction by 2030”. The sector goal is “to increase tourism direct earnings from US \$200 million in 2009 to US \$449 million in 2015 and to provide an enabling environment for safeguarding and promoting Zambia’s cultural heritage and to ensure the development of economically viable creative industries. During the SNDP period, the sector will focus on infrastructure development in three priority areas namely Greater Livingstone area, Kafue National Park and Northern circuit. The other focus areas will be tourism promotion and marketing, product development and human skills development. Further, Arts and Culture will focus on the provision of requisite infrastructure and skills for the promotion of creative industries for socio-economic development and preservation of Zambia’s cultural heritage. The SNDP objectives, strategies and programmes for the sector are as follows:

Table 23: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Tourism

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 1 | To make Zambia a preferred tourist destination. | a) Develop greater marketing presence in tourist source market; b) Enhance the promotion of domestic tourism; c) Extend market reach through the use of ICTs ; d) Re-launch the Visit Zambia Campaign; and e) Encourage private marketing initiatives. | Tourism Promotion and Marketing. |
| | | a) Diversify tourism product range beyond being Wildlife –based to include sport, cultural, adventure and eco-tourism and meetings, incentives, conventions and exhibitions (MICE); b) Strengthen regulation and standards for the tourism industry; and c) Create tourism market research and statistics synergies with relevant institutions. | Tourism Product Development and Research |
| | | a) Improve accessibility to key tourist destination areas; b) Package and promote the establishment of tourism investment sites in tourism priority areas; c) Facilitate Public Private Partnership in tourism investment; and d) Construct and rehabilitate tourist facilities in priority areas, HTTI, National Museums and national heritage sites. | Tourism Infrastructure Development and Investment. |
| 2 | To improve standards in the tourism sector. | a) Develop institutional and human resource capacity; b) Re-skill and up-skill of human resource in various fields; c) Develop skills for operators and higher level training in tourism; and d) Develop and provide adequate learning facilities at HTTI. | Tourism Sector Capacity Building |
| 3 | To provide infrastructure for preservation of cultural heritage and promotion of creative industries | a) Complete the construction of 7 provincial Multi-purpose Cultural Villages; b) Construct a National Cultural Centre ; c) Construct, renovate and upgrade theatres, museums, heritage sites and handicraft centres; and d) Promote PPPs in the development of arts and culture infrastructure. | Arts and Culture Infrastructure Development |
| 4 | To promote creative industries | a) Facilitate access to training, and business development resources and services; and b) Strengthen quality control mechanisms. | Creative Industries |

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|--|--|----------------------------------|
| 5 | To preserve and promote Zambia's cultural heritage practices and expressions for posterity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide support to cultural institutions, individuals and associations; b) Recognize and support traditional ceremonies and other positive cultural practices; and c) Promote indigenous knowledge systems. | Tangible and Intangible Heritage |
| 6 | To integrate climate change concerns in the development of the tourism industry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Develop response plans for water supply and flood management in tourist destinations; b) Sinking of boreholes and damming of water courses to increase volume of available water to animals; and c) Construct/improve tracks to act as firebreaks in parks. | Adaptation to climate change |

2.11 Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector is a pivot of economic development through its backward and forward linkages to economic growth, exports and employment creation. It provides a market for primary products and sets the basis for exports with employment generation capacity. The Vision for the Manufacturing sector is “technology-based and export-focused manufacturing sector, which is dynamic and competitive with effective entities that add value to the locally abundant natural resources by 2030”. Its goal is “to develop a diversified and competitive export led value adding manufacturing sector which will contribute 12.5 percent to GDP”. During the SNDP period, the strategic focus will be to strengthen and widen the country's manufacturing base with emphasis on backward and forward linkages given the country's wide resource base. This will require intensifying the development of the resource-based industries, with the aim to optimise and add value to the country's natural resources. The SNDP objectives, strategies and programmes for the sector are as follows:

Table 24: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes - Manufacturing

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|---|--|---|
| 1 | To expand the industrial base and increase value addition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Facilitate the development of Multi-Facility Economic Zones /Industrial Parks; b) Promote joint ventures between foreign and local investors; c) Promote and facilitate Private Public Partnership (PPP) projects; and d) Enhance the capacity of DRM. | Development of Multi-Facility Economic Zones and Industrial Parks |
| 2 | To facilitate private sector development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote investment in infrastructure in order to stimulate private investment; b) Develop the National Investment Promotion Strategy; c) Undertake investment missions to Capital and Technology Exporting Nations and within the domestic economy; d) Provide incentives to facilitate technological transfer; e) Establish a more cohesive policy and supportive regulatory and institutional framework for investment; f) Encourage industries to adopt cleaner and environmentally friendly technologies and practices; and g) Promote private sector driven Research and Development activities. | Investment Promotion |

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|---|--|-------------------------|
| 3 | To promote the growth of MSMEs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increase participation of indigenous Zambians in the manufacturing sector; b) Promote entrepreneurship training and development at all levels of the education system; c) Encourage innovation and technological skills development and on-farm agro-processing training; d) Facilitate access to market opportunities and business development services; e) Facilitate the establishment of business incubation centres and linking them to industrial parks; f) Facilitate the establishment of business industrial clusters; g) Facilitate business linkages between MSMEs and multinational corporations; h) Create the Trade and Investment Fund targeted at MSMEs; i) Facilitate the establishment of Small Aggregation Initiative joint ventures among MSMEs; j) Strengthen the testing, calibration, inspection, certification, and accreditation systems and procedures; k) Promote and facilitate the participation of women and youths; l) Mainstream cross-cutting issues; and m) Promote use of technology to enhance total factor productivity and competitiveness through the establishment of sub-sector technical centres. | MSME Development |
| 4 | To develop rural based industrial enterprises | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote and facilitate the development of appropriate infrastructure; b) Develop and implement a rural industrialisation strategy; c) Promote the use of alternative and renewable sources of energy; d) Encourage on-site agro-processing in agricultural farm blocks; and e) Establish linkages between agricultural farming blocks, industrial estates and out-grower schemes. | Rural Industrialisation |

2.12 Commerce and Trade

The Commerce and Trade sector is a major contributor to export-led growth for the country. In this regard, Government has continued to pursue a liberal trade policy at both regional and international levels. The Vision of the sector is “to become an export driven, competitive and viable Commerce sector by 2030” and its goal is “to increase the contribution of exports to GDP from 35 percent to 40 percent”. The strategic focus of the sector during the SNDP period will be on value addition to locally produced goods for increased domestic and foreign market earnings, development of both hard and soft infrastructure, including raising the quality of human capital, research and development capability as well as strengthening management systems. The SNDP objectives, strategies and programmes for the sector are as follows:

Table 25: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Commerce and Trade

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|---|---|---|
| 1 | To increase the volume of exports in regional and international markets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote trade of NTEs; b) Promote exports of the targeted growth areas in the manufacturing and services sector; c) Provide effective financial assistance to enhance exports through the empowerment fund and other interventions; d) Facilitate the implementation of the Enhanced Integrated Framework Phase II; | Export Promotion, Trade Expansion and Diversification |

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|---|--|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) Facilitate the Implementation of the National Export Strategy; f) Facilitate the establishment of Multi-Facility Economic Zones (MFEZs) at border posts; g) Strengthen the National Quality Infrastructure and technical regulation system; h) Establish One-Stop Border Post at major border towns; and i) Strengthen and expand institutional support for the exporting community. | |
| 2 | To stimulate the growth of domestic trading sector and increase trade in services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote the consumption of quality locally produced goods and services; b) Promote formalisation of the domestic trading sector; c) Implement the business licensing reforms; d) Implement measures to strengthen and enhance Competition and Consumer Protection; e) Develop and implement measures on trade remedies; f) Strengthen monitoring and evaluation mechanism for domestic trade; g) Develop and implement services trade strategies; and h) Establish one-stop shop for business licensing and registration in each province. | Domestic Trade and Competition |
| 3 | To secure and facilitate improved market access for locally produced goods and services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identify and promote the development of new products for export markets; b) Facilitate investment in trade related infrastructure; c) Facilitate capacity building programmes for private sector on trade related matters; and d) Strengthen compliance to international standards and promote adaptation of international best practices in product/service quality and standardisation. | Market Access for Zambian Products and Services |

2.13 Science, Technology and Innovation

Economic advancement of any country depends on innovation, science and technological advancement of its people. The Vision for the Science, Technology and Innovation sector is “a nation in which Science, Technology and Innovations are the driving forces in national development and competes globally by 2030”. Its goal during the Plan period is “to establish an effective and efficient National Science, Technology and Innovation System for increased productivity and competitiveness”. During the Plan period the strategic focus will be to enhance linkage between research and industry, increase human resource capacity in Research and Development institutions and improve the infrastructure and equipment. The SNDP objectives, strategies and programmes for the sector are as follows:

Table 26: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Science, Technology and Innovation

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 1 | To develop medical, agricultural, manufacturing, energy and pharmaceutical technologies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Develop medicines, remedies, vaccines and technologies for addressing priority diseases and conditions; b) Develop processing technologies for agro produce and wild foods; and c) Preserve genetic resources for Indigenous Knowledge System (IKS). | Research, Development and Innovation |
| 2 | To promote the commercialisation of innovations and Research and Development (R & D) results | a) Establish technology demonstration and piloting facilities. | Infrastructure and Equipment Improvement |
| 3 | To improve and develop infrastructure capacity for R & D | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rehabilitate and develop well equipped infrastructure for research and development; and b) Establish specialised mini-pilot pharmaceutical plant. | |

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| 4 | To strengthen human resource capacity | a) Facilitate training programmes for researchers in identified priority areas of R & D; and b) Enhance exchange programmes and joint research with scientific experts. | Human Development |

2.14 Information and Communications Technology

Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and Meteorology play a vital role in the socio-economic development of a country. Growth of ICT is a precursor to wealth creation and attainment of a well informed and knowledgeable society. The sector Vision is “an information and knowledge based society by 2030.” The goal for the sector is “to increase coverage, access and efficiency in the provision of Information and Communications Technology and meteorological services in order to contribute to sustainable national economic growth”. During the SNDP period, the sector focus will be to enhance access to information for development, ICT, and meteorological services through infrastructure and human development to ensure a well-informed citizenry. The SNDP objectives, strategies and programmes for the sector are as follows:

Table 27: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Information and Communication Technology

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|---|--|--|
| 1 | To develop and maintain ICT and Meteorology infrastructure | a) Develop a national infrastructure development policy on ICT; b) Promote PPP in the provision and maintenance of infrastructure; c) Expand National fibre optic networks and Met stations; d) Establish ICT and climate change research centres; and e) Roll-out ICT incubation centres to all MFEZ areas. | Infrastructure Development with Climate Change Consideration |
| 2 | To establish an integrated e-governance platform | a) Develop guidelines on e-governance and implementation process; b) Develop the integration of government management information systems; and c) Promote the creation of multi-purpose community centres (banks, post offices, tele-centres, parks and kiosks). | E-Government and ICT Application |
| 3 | To transform terrestrial television from analogue to digital and enhance broadcast media in rural areas | a) Develop a TV broadcasting policy and standards; and b) Establish Digital Terrestrial Television Migration (DTTM) infrastructure | Digital Migration |

2.15 Natural Resources

Zambia is endowed with vast and diverse natural resources that form the basis for economic activity. These include land, wildlife, forest, minerals, natural heritage and wetlands. Effective and efficient management of these natural resources can significantly contribute to national development through foreign exchange earnings and employment creation. In addition, various natural resource products and ecosystem services are important sources of livelihood and energy. The sector Vision is “a productive environment and well-conserved natural resources for sustainable socio-economic development by 2030” and its goal is “to reduce the rate of deforestation, wildlife depletion and degradation of heritage sites, land and wetlands. The focus of the sector during the Plan Period will, therefore, be to reverse deforestation, wildlife depletion, heritage sites degradation and land degradation. Further, the sector will enhance collaboration among players in natural resources management in order to ensure sustainable exploitation of natural resources. The SNDP objectives, strategies and programmes for the sector are as follows:

Table 28: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Natural Resources

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|--|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 | To reduce the rate of wildlife depletion through sustainable management of wildlife and habitat in protected wildlife and forest areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Improve policy and legal framework including regulations; b) Re-organize ZAWA and strengthen its capacity in wildlife management and extension services; c) Up-scale leadership and management skills training at all levels; d) Strengthen cooperation with natural resources management to agriculture, livestock and fisheries, energy, water and mining; e) Enhance community and private sector participation in wildlife management in public wildlife estate as well as on community & private wildlife estates; f) Develop Management Plans, including Land Use Plans, for protected wildlife areas; g) Enhance research capacity; h) Promote awareness on wildlife conservation; and i) Implement the relevant sections of the National Climate Change Response Strategy. | Protected Wildlife Area Management |
| 2 | To promote sustainable forest and land management practices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Strengthen human resource capacity in forestry management and extension services; b) Expand options for effective forest management by enhancing community and private sector participation in forest management, including plantations. through various forms of partnerships such as PPPs; and c) Develop mechanism for, and establish, sustainable natural forest industries. | Forestry Management |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Establish and expand exotic and indigenous plantations; and b) Promote village and school nurseries and establish woodlots. | Reforestation and Afforestation |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote sustainable land management practices including erosion control, water management and soil fertility management; b) Develop an investment frameworks for sustainable land management; c) Formulate an integrated financing strategy for sustainable land management; and d) Promote the use of agronomic soil conservation measures. | Sustainable Land Management |
| 3 | To reverse degradation of heritage sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Enhance community and private sector participation in heritage sites management; b) Conduct heritage sites inventories; c) Demarcate clear boundaries around heritage sites areas; and d) Promote awareness on heritage resources. | Heritage Sites Management |

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|---|--|--|
| 4 | To promote conservation and sustainable utilization of wetlands resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Improve regional and international collaboration on wetlands management; b) Strengthen institutional coordination of wetlands management; c) Increase awareness on wetland values and functions; d) Promote community participation on wetlands management; and e) Promote commercial activities and value addition for wetland resources. | Wetlands Management |
| 5 | To strengthen policy and legislation framework for bio-diversity conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Review the National Bio-diversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP); b) Enact legislation on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources; and c) Improve policy and legal framework including regulations for wildlife and forestry sectors. | Development and Review of Strategies, Policies and Legislation |
| 6 | To improve and develop infrastructure that will ensure effective forest and wildlife management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Construct and rehabilitate training infrastructure at Zambia Forestry College and ZAWA training institutions; b) Construct and rehabilitate provincial and district Forestry offices, staff houses and Satellite camps; c) Improve staff housing, offices, gates, access and secondary road, water crossings and airstrips in protected wildlife areas; d) Rehabilitate beeswax and honey processing factories; and e) Rehabilitate forest nurseries. | Infrastructure Development |

2.16 Local Government and Decentralisation

Local Government is an element of a public administration system at a local level that seeks to effectively and efficiently deliver public services. Therefore, the National Decentralization Policy (NDP) seeks to improve the functioning of the local government system by increasing responsibilities of the local authorities through devolution of power with matching resources and embodying democratic principles. The sector Vision is “a country with a fully decentralised and democratically elected system of governance by 2030”. Its goal is “to improve service delivery by councils in line with the National Decentralisation Policy (DIP)”. During the Plan period, the sector will focus on full implementation of the DIP with special emphasis on devolution of functions, fiscal decentralization, reforming the local development planning system, institutional and human capacity development and completion of updating valuation rolls. Further, efforts will be intensified to enhance collaborations with Traditional Authorities on issues of land for development. The SNDP objectives, strategies and programmes for the sector are as follows:

Table 29: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Local Government and Decentralisation

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 1 | To increase stakeholders' awareness, and ownership of the decentralization process. | Conduct nation-wide sensitisation on National Decentralization Policy and DIP. | Sensitization and Civic Education |
| 2 | To develop a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework | Review and align the current legal and regulatory framework to the National Decentralization Policy. | Legal and Regulatory Reforms. |
| 3 | To create and strengthen human, institutional and technical capacities in councils and key institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Develop and implement a comprehensive Capacity Development Programme for Local Government; b) Operationalise the Local Government Service Commission; c) Implement Institutional Restructuring Programme for Councils; d) Undertake Local Development Planning and Budgetary Reforms; e) Undertake Financial Management and Accounting Reforms; f) Undertake Fiscal Decentralization and Revenue Mobilization Reforms; g) Develop a framework for monitoring the implementation of the National; and h) Decentralization Policy and the operations of Councils. | Institutional and Human Resource Capacity Development |
| 4 | To widen the Financial Base for Councils | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Update valuation rolls; and b) Introduce new levies depending on the area the council is situated. | |
| 5 | To achieve timely and effective devolution of designated functions from sector Ministries to Councils | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Develop a consolidated Sector Devolution Plan; b) Devolve Sector functions to Councils; and c) Enhance the capacity of DRM in the districts. | Sector Devolution |
| 6 | To create an environment that is conducive to investment under customary land tenure system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Develop and implement capacity building programmes for conflict resolution at chiefdom level; b) Develop guidelines on resolution of succession and boundary disputes; c) Interpret and reinforce Chiefs' boundary maps of 1958; and d) Finalisation of the Chiefs' policy and Review of the Act. | Traditional Customary Matters |
| 7 | To ensure climate change, risk management, mitigation and adaptation issues are integrated in district plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Assess risks and vulnerability in the districts; and b) Develop risk management and mitigation and adaptation plans. | Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation |

2.17 Social Protection

Social protection is a poverty reduction strategy that promotes human development, social equity and human rights. The high levels of extreme poverty and vulnerability, coupled with multiple effects of HIV and AIDS and unemployment provide a strong justification for the need for social protection. The Vision for the Social Protection sector is “a nation with capacity to promote and provide sustainable security against constant or periodic critical levels of deprivation and extreme vulnerability by 2030”. The sector goal is “to empower low capacity households and provide social assistance to incapacitated households and support to vulnerable people to live decent lives”. During the SNDP period, the focus of the sector will be to effectively coordinate and provide social protection through empowering low capacity households, providing social assistance to incapacitated households and supporting various vulnerable groups. The SNDP objectives, strategies and programmes for the sector are as follows:

Table 30: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Social Protection

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----|---|--|--|
| 1 | To empower Low Capacity Households (LCHs). | a) Provide access to finance, agricultural inputs and training to vulnerable groups; and b) Expand social security coverage to formal and informal sectors. | Empowerment of Low Capacity Households |
| 2 | To provide Social Assistance to Incapacitated Households. | a) Provide regular, predictable transfers to the chronically poor to support basic needs and human development; and b) Provide discrete transfers in response to shocks to people at risk of rapid deterioration in economic and social wellbeing and security; | Social Assistance to Incapacitated Households |
| 3 | To provide care and support to vulnerable children and youth. | a) Provide places of safety, vocational and life skills training to vulnerable children and youth; and b) Support school attendance of vulnerable children and youth. | Support for Vulnerable Children and Youth |
| 4 | To ensure the protection of human rights and provision of services to vulnerable groups | a) Establish one stop centres and places of safety in all the Provincial centers; and b) Provide empowerment for survivors of violence & human trafficking through the provision of livelihood services. | Enhancement of Access to Justice for Vulnerable Groups |

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3. Regional Development

Regional development is aimed at promoting balanced development, coordinated through a decentralized and coherent process that ensures that the economic gains of the country impact all the regions proportionately. The Vision for Regional Development is “sustainable and equitable socio-economic development through sectoral and regional inter-linkages by 2030”. Its goal is “to reduce the proportion of people living in poverty”. In order to achieve economic and social development and to also bridge the inter and intra-regional disparities, focus of the sector during the SNDP period will be on improving productivity in the regions based on comparative advantage and socio-economic needs. Given the different comparative advantages and needs of the provinces, the priority areas for investments in each province are highlighted below.

3.1 Central Province

Central Province has comparative advantage in agriculture with regard to maize, soya beans, sweet potatoes and wheat production. The goal of the Province is poverty reduction through economic diversification and increased investment in agriculture. The main focus for the Province during the SNDP period will be on the provision of relevant infrastructure for agriculture in order to tap its huge agriculture potential. The following are the objectives, strategies and programmes for Central Province during the SNDP period:

Table 31: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Central Province

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----------------------|--|---|--|
| Infrastructure | | | |
| 1 | To enhance movement of goods and services | a) Establish and rehabilitate feeder roads; and b) Rehabilitate railway lines. | Infrastructure Development |
| 2 | To increase electrification levels in the Rural Areas | Connect rural areas to electricity power supply. | Rural Electrification |
| 3 | To increase electricity generation capacity and build appropriate transmission lines | Expand and Improve infrastructure for electricity generation, transmission and distribution. | Electricity Generation and Transmission Line Development |
| 4 | To improve standards in all fields of engineering | Develop engineering capacity for relevant fields of engineering. | Human Resource Development |
| 5 | To ensure safety of civil aviation and reliable weather forecasting meteorological communication | a) Establish and rehabilitate infrastructure. | Meteorological Infrastructure |
| | | b) Provide professional development for ICT; and | Human Development |
| | | c) Provide equipment. | Meteorological Equipment |
| Agriculture | | | |
| 1 | To increase crop productivity | a) Provide high yielding seed materials for crop diversification; b) Provide equipment and infrastructure for agricultural extension services; c) Establish storage facilities. | Crop Production and Productivity |
| | | d) Establish and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure. | Irrigation Development |
| 2 | To promote the strengthening of farmer groups | Provide infrastructure for farmer group enterprises development. | Farmer Group Development |
| 3 | To increase livestock production and livestock breeding | a) Establish, rehabilitate and equip livestock development facilities; and b) Establish farm power and mechanization infrastructure. | Livestock Development |
| 4 | To increase fish production | Develop fisheries infrastructure. | Fisheries Development |
| 5 | To improve agriculture research | To improve agriculture research infrastructure. | Research Development |

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|
| 6 | To improve human resource skills | Training to support the upgrading of Skills of technical and professional staff in research and extension services. | Human Resource Development |
| 7 | To develop and identify areas for resettlement | Provide infrastructure and social services. | Resettlement Schemes Development |
| Tourism | | | |
| 1 | To develop and rehabilitate tourism support infrastructure | a) Establish and rehabilitate tourism support infrastructure; and | Tourism Infrastructure Development |
| | | b) Develop skills for operators and higher level training in tourism. | Human Resource Development |
| Mining | | | |
| 1 | To increase productivity | a) Facilitate access to capital and equipment; b) Increase extension services to small-scale miners; c) Provide incentives to small-scale miners particularly those in the gemstone sector; and d) Mitigate environmental impact of mining. | Development of Mines |
| 2 | To improve human resource skills | Develop mining safety and environmental impact mitigation training. | Human Resource Development |
| Education | | | |
| 1 | To provide equitable access to quality education | Establish, rehabilitate and upgrade education facilities. | Infrastructure Development |
| 2 | To improve standard of education service delivery for early childhood and basic education | a) Provide professional development for early childhood and basic education; and b) Provide equipment. | Human Resource Development |
| Health | | | |
| 1 | To provide infrastructure conducive for the delivery of quality health services | Establish, expand and rehabilitate health infrastructure. | Infrastructure Development |
| 2 | To improve the quality of health service delivery | Provide professional development for health personnel. | Human Resource Development |
| 3 | To ensure the availability of medical equipment in health care facilities | Provide medical equipment. | Medical Equipment Provision |
| Water and Sanitation | | | |
| 1 | To provide water for productive use | Provide productive rural water supply infrastructure (dams, weirs and irrigation schemes). | Rural Water Supply and Sanitation |
| 2 | To provide sustainable access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities to all communities | Develop and rehabilitate water points and sanitation facilities. | |
| Natural Resources | | | |
| 1 | To promote reforestation of depleted indigenous forests | Establish and expand nurseries and replant depleted forests. | Reforestation |
| 2 | To promote environmentally friendly technologies for income generation | a) Provide equipment for beekeeping promotion; and | Enterprise Development |
| | | b) Develop professional expertise in beekeeping. | Human Development |

3.2 Copperbelt Province

The comparative advantage of Copperbelt Province is in mining and wood and wood products and it has a well-developed infrastructure and proximity of the districts within the Province. The collapse of the manufacturing industry led to loss of productivity and industrial base. The goal of the Province is to diversify the economic base from mining to agriculture, forestry and manufacturing. The focus of the Province during the SNDP period will be on economic diversification. The following are the objectives, strategies and programmes for Copperbelt Province during the SNDP period:

Table 32: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Copperbelt Province

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| Infrastructure | | | |
| 1 | To enhance movement of goods and services | a) Establish and rehabilitate feeder roads; b) Rehabilitate railway lines; and c) Establish railway line. | Infrastructure Development |
| 2 | To provide adequate housing and office accommodation for improved service delivery | Establish and rehabilitate institutional housing units and office blocks. | |
| 3 | To increase electricity generation capacity and build appropriate transmission lines | a) Establish heavy fuel Oil Power Plant; and b) Expand and Improve infrastructure for electricity generation, transmission and distribution. | Electricity Generation and Transmission Line Development |
| 4 | To increase electrification levels in the Rural Areas | Connect rural areas to electricity power supply | Rural Electrification |
| 5 | To improve standards in all fields of engineering | Develop engineering capacity for relevant fields of engineering. | Human Resource Development |
| 6 | To ensure safety of civil aviation and reliable weather forecasting meteorological communication | a) Establish and rehabilitate infrastructure; and | Meteorological Infrastructure Development |
| | | b) Provide equipment. | Meteorological Equipment |
| Agriculture | | | |
| 1 | To increase crop productivity | a) Provide high yielding seed materials for crop diversification; b) Provide equipment and infrastructure for agricultural extension services; c) Establish farm power and mechanization infrastructure; d) Establish storage facilities; and | Crop Production and Productivity |
| | | e) Establish and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure. | Irrigation Development |
| 2 | To promote the strengthening of farmer groups | Provide infrastructure for farmer group enterprises development. | Farmer Group Development |
| 3 | To increase livestock production and livestock breeding | Establish, rehabilitate and equip livestock development facilities. | Livestock Development |
| 4 | To increase fish production | Develop fisheries infrastructure. | Fisheries Development |
| 5 | To improve agriculture research | To improve agriculture research infrastructure. | Research Development |
| 6 | To improve human resource skills | Training to support the upgrading of skills of technical and professional staff in research and extension services. | Human Resource Development |
| 7 | To develop and identify areas for resettlement | Provide infrastructure and social services. | Resettlement Schemes Development |
| Tourism | | | |
| 1 | To develop and rehabilitate tourism support infrastructure | Establish and rehabilitate tourism support infrastructure. | Tourism Infrastructure Development |
| 2 | To improve human resource skills | Develop skills for operators and higher level training in tourism. | Human Resource Development |

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--|
| Manufacturing | | | |
| 1 | To expand the industrial base and increase value addition | a) Facilitate the development of Multi-Facility Economic Zones; and | Multi-Facility Economic Zone Development |
| | | b) Facilitate the development of an Industrial Park. | Industrial Park Development |
| 2 | To improve human resource skills | Develop entrepreneurship training at all levels of education and on-farm agro-processing training. | Human Resource Development |
| Mining | | | |
| 1 | To increase productivity | a) Facilitate access to capital and equipment; | Development of Mines |
| | | b) Increase extension services to small-scale miners; | |
| | | c) Provide incentives to small-scale miners particularly those in the gemstone sector and; | |
| | | d) Mitigate environmental impact of mining. | |
| 2 | To improve human resource skills | Develop mining safety and environmental impact mitigation training. | Human Resource Development |
| Education | | | |
| 1 | To provide equitable access to quality education | Establish, rehabilitate and upgrade education facilities | Infrastructure Development |
| 2 | To improve standard of education service delivery for early childhood and basic education | a) Provide professional development for early childhood and basic education; and | Human Resource Development |
| | | b) Provide equipment. | |
| Health | | | |
| 1 | To provide sustainable infrastructure conducive for the delivery of quality health services | Establish, expand and rehabilitate health infrastructure. | Infrastructure Development |
| 2 | To improve the quality of health service delivery | a) Provide professional development for health personnel; and | Human Resource Development |
| | To ensure the availability of medical equipment in health care facilities | b) Provide medical equipment. | Medical Equipment Provision |
| Water and Sanitation | | | |
| 1 | To provide water for productive use | Provide rural water supply infrastructure (dams, weirs and irrigation schemes). | Rural Water Supply and Sanitation |
| 2 | To provide sustainable access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities to all communities | Develop and rehabilitate water points and sanitation facilities. | |
| Natural Resources | | | |
| 1 | To replant and expand plantations of exotic tree species | Establish nurseries and plantations. | Plantation Expansion and Maintenance |
| 2 | To promote reforestation of depleted indigenous forests | Establish and expand nurseries and replant depleted forests. | Reforestation |
| 3 | To promote environmentally friendly technologies for income generation | a) Provide equipment for beekeeping promotion; and | Enterprise Development |
| | | b) Develop professional expertise in beekeeping. | Human Development |

3.3 Eastern Province

The importance of Eastern Province to the country lies in its high agricultural production as well as its connectivity to the countries on the eastern side of country through the Nacala Corridor. Its comparative advantage is in groundnuts, tobacco and sunflower production. The goal of the Province is to improve agricultural productivity and promote tourism. The main focus for the Province during the SNDP period will be on the provision of relevant infrastructure for agriculture production and its linkages to trade and industry. The following are the objectives, strategies and programmes for Eastern Province during the SNDP period:

Table 33: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Copperbelt Province

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|--|---|--|--|
| Infrastructure | | | |
| 1 | To enhance movement of goods and services | Establish and rehabilitate feeder roads | Infrastructure Development |
| 2 | To provide adequate housing and office accommodation for improved service delivery | Establish and rehabilitate institutional housing units and office blocks | |
| 3 | To increase electrification levels in the Rural Areas | Connect rural areas to electricity power supply | Rural Electrification |
| 4 | To expand the use of renewable and alternative energy | a) Promote the development and use of solar technology systems; and b) Promote the use of bio-gas for cooking, lighting and electricity generation. | Renewable and Alternative Energy Development |
| 5 | To improve standards in all fields of engineering | Develop engineering capacity for relevant fields of engineering | Human Resource Development |
| 6 | To provide sustainable infrastructure and equipment conducive for the delivery of quality meteorological services | Establish and rehabilitate infrastructure | Meteorological Infrastructure Development |
| Agriculture | | | |
| 1 | To increase crop productivity | a) Provide high yielding seed materials for crop diversification; | Crop Production and Productivity |
| | | b) Establish storage facilities; | Irrigation Infrastructure Development |
| | | c) Establish and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure; | |
| | | d) Provide infrastructure for agricultural extension services; and | Agriculture Infrastructure Development |
| e) Provide equipment for agricultural extension services | Agriculture Equipment | | |
| 2 | To promote the strengthening of farmer groups | Provide infrastructure for farmer group enterprises development | Farmer Group Development |
| 3 | To increase livestock production and livestock breeding | Establish, rehabilitate and equip livestock development facilities | Livestock Production and Productivity |
| 4 | To improve crops, fisheries and livestock research | Improve research development | Research Development |
| 5 | To improve human resource skills | Training to support the upgrading of skills of technical and professional staff in research and extension services | Human Resource Development |
| 6 | To develop and identify areas for resettlement | Provide infrastructure and social services | Resettlement Schemes Development |
| Tourism | | | |
| 1 | To develop and rehabilitate tourism support infrastructure | a) Establish and rehabilitate tourism support infrastructure; and | Tourism Infrastructure Development |
| | | b) Develop skills for operators and higher level training in tourism | Human Resource Development |
| Education | | | |
| 1 | To provide equitable access to quality education | Establish, rehabilitate and upgrade education facilities | Infrastructure Development |
| 2 | To improve standard of education service delivery for early childhood and basic education | a) Provide professional development for early childhood and basic education; and b) Provide equipment. | Human Resource Development |
| Health | | | |
| 1 | To provide sustainable infrastructure conducive for the delivery of quality health services | Establish, expand and rehabilitate health infrastructure | Infrastructure Development |
| 2 | To improve the quality of health service delivery | Provide professional development for health personnel | Human resource Development |
| 3 | To ensure the availability of medical equipment in health care facilities | Provide medical equipment. | Medical Equipment Provision |
| Water and Sanitation | | | |
| 1 | To provide water for productive use | Provide productive rural water supply infrastructure (dams, weirs and | Rural Water Supply and |

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|--------------------------|---|--|------------------------|
| | | irrigation schemes) | Sanitation |
| 2 | To provide sustainable access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities to all communities | Develop and rehabilitate water points and sanitation facilities | |
| Natural Resources | | | |
| 1 | To promote reforestation of depleted indigenous forests | Establish and expand nurseries and replant depleted indigenous forests | Reforestation |
| 2 | To promote environmentally friendly technologies for income generation | a) Provide equipment for beekeeping promotion; and | Enterprise Development |
| | | b) Develop professional expertise in beekeeping. | Human Development |

3.4 Luapula Province

Luapula Province has a comparative advantage in fish, rubber, palm oil and tea production. It has abundant water resources, arable land, favourable rain for agriculture production and mineral deposits. The goal of the Province is to increase agricultural productivity and expand energy output. The main focus for the Province during the SNDP period will be on the provision of relevant infrastructure for production of high value crops. The following are the objectives, strategies and programmes for Luapula Province during the SNDP period:

Table 34: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Luapula Province

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----------------------|--|---|--|
| Infrastructure | | | |
| 1 | To enhance movement of goods and services | Establish and rehabilitate feeder roads. | Infrastructure Development |
| 2 | To provide adequate housing and office accommodation for improved service delivery | Establish and rehabilitate institutional housing units and office blocks. | |
| 3 | To improve access to electricity | a) Expand Musonda power station; and b) Construct new hydro power stations at Kalungwishi, Mombututa and Mambilima. | Energy Infrastructure Development |
| 4 | To increase electrification levels in the Rural Areas | Connect rural areas to electricity power supply. | Rural Electrification Programme |
| 5 | To expand the use of renewable and alternative energy | a) Promote the development and use of solar technology systems; and b) Promote the use of biogas for cooking, lighting and electricity generation. | Renewable and Alternative Energy Development |
| 6 | To improve standards in all fields of engineering | Develop engineering capacity for relevant fields of engineering. | Human Resource Development |
| Agriculture | | | |
| 1 | To increase crop productivity | a) Provide high yielding seed materials for crop diversification; | Crop Production and Productivity |
| | | b) Establish storage facilities; | Irrigation Infrastructure Development |
| | | c) Establish and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure; | |
| | | d) Provide infrastructure for agricultural extension services; and | Agriculture Infrastructure Development |
| | | e) Provide equipment for agricultural extension services. | Agriculture Equipment |
| 2 | To promote the strengthening of farmer groups | Provide infrastructure for farmer group enterprises development. | Farmer Group Development |
| 3 | To increase fish production | Develop fisheries infrastructure. | Fisheries Infrastructure Development |
| 4 | To improve crops, fisheries and livestock research | Improve research development. | Research Development |
| 5 | To improve human resource skills | Training to support the upgrading of Skills of technical and professional staff in research and extension services. | Human Resource Development |

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--|
| 6 | To develop and identify areas for resettlement | Provide infrastructure and social services | Resettlement Schemes Development |
| 7 | To promote crop diversification | Procure and distribute Palm Oil seedlings to the valley districts. | Agricultural Production and Productivity Improvement Programme |
| 8 | To improve the marketing of and investment into agricultural products and inputs | a) Facilitate the establishment of a processing plant for palm oil in the valley; and b) Establish storage facilities. | Agricultural Marketing Development and Investment Promotion |
| Tourism | | | |
| 1 | To promote tourism | a) Develop Northern circuit infrastructure; And b) Develop skills for operators and higher level training in tourism. | Tourism Infrastructure Development Human Resource Development |
| Manufacturing | | | |
| 1 | To develop rural-based industrial enterprises | Promote and facilitate the development of appropriate infrastructure. | Rural Industrialisation |
| 2 | To improve human resource skills | Develop entrepreneurship training at all levels of education and on-farm agro-processing training. | Human Resource Development |
| 1 | To provide equitable access to quality education | Establish, rehabilitate and upgrade education facilities. | Infrastructure Development |
| 2 | To improve standard of education service delivery for early childhood and basic education | a) Provide professional development for early childhood and basic education; and b) Provide equipment. | Human Resource Development |
| 1 | To provide sustainable infrastructure conducive for the delivery of quality health services | Establish, expand and rehabilitate health infrastructure. | Infrastructure Development |
| 2 | To improve the quality of health service delivery | Provide professional development for health personnel. | Human Resource Development |
| 3 | To ensure the availability of medical equipment in health care facilities | Provide medical equipment. | Medical Equipment Provision |
| Water and Sanitation | | | |
| 1 | To increase access to safe water and sanitation | Develop water and sanitation infrastructure. | Water and Sanitation |
| Natural Resources | | | |
| 1 | To replant and expand plantations of exotic tree species | Establish nurseries and plantations. | Plantation Expansion |

3.5 Lusaka Province

The comparative advantage of Lusaka Province is in manufacturing and agro-processing. To this effect it has been earmarked for the development of two Multi-Facility Economic Zones to promote value addition. The goal of the Province is to improve social-economic infrastructure and promote non-traditional exports. The main focus for the Province during the SNDP period will be on developing social and economic infrastructure in order to enhance accessibility to social and economic services. The following are the objectives, strategies and programmes for Lusaka Province during the SNDP period:

Table 35: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Lusaka Province

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----------------------|--|---|--|
| Infrastructure | | | |
| 1 | To enhance movement of goods and services | a) Establish and rehabilitate feeder roads; and b) Rehabilitate railway lines. | Infrastructure Development |
| 2 | To increase electrification levels in the rural areas | Connect rural areas to electricity power supply. | Rural Electrification |
| 3 | To ensure security of supply of petroleum products | Develop storage infrastructure for the reserves. | Strategic Petroleum Reserves |
| 4 | To improve standards in all fields of engineering | Develop engineering capacity for relevant fields of engineering. | Human Resource Development |
| 5 | To ensure safety of civil aviation and reliable weather forecasting meteorological communication | Provide equipment. | Meteorological Equipment |
| Agriculture | | | |
| 1 | To increase crop productivity | a) Provide high yielding seed materials for crop diversification; b) Provide equipment and infrastructure for agricultural extension services; and c) Establish storage facilities. | Crop Production and Productivity |
| 2 | To increase productivity and export of non-traditional export crops | a) Export of horticultural products; and | Horticultural Products Development |
| | | b) Establish and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure. | Irrigation Development |
| 3 | To promote the strengthening of farmer groups | Provide infrastructure for farmer group enterprises development | Farmer Group Development |
| 4 | To increase livestock production and livestock breeding | a) Establish, rehabilitate and equip livestock development facilities; and b) Establish farm power and mechanization infrastructure. | Livestock Development |
| 5 | To increase fish production | Develop fisheries infrastructure. | Fisheries Development |
| 6 | To improve agriculture research | Improve agriculture research infrastructure. | Research Development |
| 7 | To improve human resource skills | Training to support the upgrading of skills of technical and professional staff in research and extension services. | Human Resource Development |
| 8 | To develop and identify areas for resettlement | Provide infrastructure and social services. | Resettlement Schemes Development |
| Tourism | | | |
| 1 | To develop and rehabilitate tourism support infrastructure | a) Establish and rehabilitate tourism support infrastructure; and | Tourism Infrastructure Development |
| | | b) Develop skills for operators and higher level training in tourism. | Human Resource Development |
| Manufacturing | | | |
| 1 | To expand the industrial base and increase value addition | a) Facilitate the development of Multi-Facility Economic Zones; and | Multi-Facility Economic Zone Development |
| | | b) Facilitate the development of Industrial Parks. | Industrial Parks Development |
| 2 | To improve human resource skills | Develop entrepreneurship training at all levels of education and on-farm agro-processing training. | Human Resource Development |
| Education | | | |
| 1 | To provide equitable access to quality education | Establish, rehabilitate and upgrade education facilities. | Infrastructure Development |
| 2 | To improve standard of education service delivery for early childhood and basic education | a) Provide professional development for early childhood and basic education; and b) Provide equipment. | Human Resource Development |
| Health | | | |
| 1 | To provide sustainable infrastructure conducive for the delivery of quality health services | Establish, expand and rehabilitate health infrastructure. | Infrastructure Development |
| 2 | To ensure the availability of medical equipment in health care facilities | Provide medical equipment. | Medical Equipment Provision |
| 3 | To improve the quality of health service | Provide professional development for | Human Resource |

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| | delivery | health personnel | Development |
| Water and Sanitation | | | |
| 1 | To provide water for productive use | Provide rural water supply infrastructure (dams, weirs and irrigation schemes). | Rural Water Supply and Sanitation |
| 2 | To provide sustainable and equitable access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities | a) Provide rural water and sanitation infrastructure; and b) Develop and rehabilitate water points. | |
| Natural Resources | | | |
| 1 | To promote reforestation of depleted indigenous forests | Establish and expand nurseries and replant depleted forests. | Reforestation |
| 2 | To promote environmentally friendly technologies for income generation | a) Provide equipment for beekeeping promotion; and | Enterprise Development |
| | | b) Develop professional expertise in beekeeping. | Human Development |

3.6 Northern Province

Northern Province is the largest in the country and has two busy routes namely, the Great North Road and TAZARA Railway Line. The Province has a comparative advantage in agriculture production of cassava, coffee, paddy rice, mixed beans and millet. Its goal is to achieve increased and equitable access to quality socio-economic services in order to improve the standard of living of the people. It also harbours the Mpulungu Port which is Zambia's main route to the Great Lakes Region. The main focus during the plan period will be on improvement of road and energy infrastructure to facilitate growth in agriculture and tourism. The following are the objectives, strategies and programmes for Northern Province during the SNDP period:

Table 36: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Northern Province

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| Infrastructure | | | |
| 1 | To enhance movement of goods and services | a) Establish and rehabilitate feeder roads; | Infrastructure Development |
| | | b) Rehabilitate railway line; and c) Establish a railway line. | |
| 2 | To ensure safety of civil aviation and reliable weather forecasting meteorological communication | a) Establish and rehabilitate infrastructure; and b) Provide equipment. | |
| 3 | To facilitate the expansion of rural electrification programme for socio-economic development | Establish mini-hydro power plants. | Rural Electrification |
| 4 | To increase the generation capacity of electricity | a) Facilitate the opening of new hydro-power generation plants; and b) Establish bio-mass-based power plant. | Infrastructure Development |
| 5 | To expand the use of renewable and alternative energy | a) Promote the development and use of solar technology systems; and b) Promote the use of bio-gas for cooking, lighting and electricity generation. | Renewable and Alternative Energy Development |
| 6 | To increase electrification levels in the rural areas | Connect rural areas to electricity power supply. | Rural Electrification Programme |
| 7 | To improve standards in all fields of engineering | Develop engineering capacity for relevant fields of engineering. | Human Resource Development |
| Agriculture | | | |
| 1 | To increase crop productivity | a) Provide high yielding seed materials for crop diversification; b) Provide equipment and infrastructure for agricultural extension services; c) Establish farm power and mechanization infrastructure; d) Establish storage facilities; and e) Establish and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure. | Crop Production and Productivity |
| | | | Irrigation Development |

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|----------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|
| 2 | To promote the strengthening of farmer groups | Provide infrastructure for farmer group enterprises development. | Farmer Group Development |
| 3 | To increase livestock production and livestock breeding | Establish, rehabilitate and equip livestock development facilities. | Livestock Development |
| 4 | To increase fish production | Develop fisheries infrastructure. | Fisheries Development |
| 5 | To improve agriculture research | Improve agriculture research infrastructure. | Research Development |
| 6 | To improve human resource skills | Training to support the upgrading of skills of technical and professional staff in research and extension services. | Human Resource Development |
| 7 | To develop and identify areas for resettlement | Provide infrastructure and social services. | Resettlement Schemes Development |
| Tourism | | | |
| 1 | To develop and rehabilitate tourism support infrastructure | Establish and rehabilitate tourism support infrastructure | Tourism Infrastructure Development |
| 2 | To promote investment in quality tourism | Develop the Northern Tourism Circuit. | Tourism Marketing |
| 3 | To improve on the marketing of tourism sites | a) Establish Tourism Information Centres; and | Tourism Marketing |
| | | b) Develop skills for operators and higher level training in tourism. | Human Resource Development |
| Manufacturing | | | |
| 1 | To develop rural-based industrial enterprises | Promote and facilitate the development of appropriate infrastructure. | Rural Industrialisation |
| 2 | To improve human resource skills | Develop entrepreneurship training at all levels of education and on-farm agro-processing training. | Human Resource Development |
| Education | | | |
| 1 | To provide equitable access to quality education | Establish, rehabilitate and upgrade education facilities. | Infrastructure Development |

3.7 North-Western Province

North-Western Province has a comparative advantage in honey, cassava, mixed beans and pineapple production. The Province has been earmarked for the development of one Multi-Facility Economic Zone to promote value addition. The goal is to increase mining and agricultural production and productivity in order to improve the standard of living of the people. The main focus for the Province during the SNDP period will be on the provision of relevant infrastructure and reliable energy sources to support agriculture production and improve competitiveness. The following are the objectives, strategies and programmes for North-Western Province during the SNDP period:

Table 37: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – North-Western Province

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| Infrastructure | | | |
| 1 | To enhance movement of goods and services | a) Establish and rehabilitate feeder roads; | Infrastructure Development |
| | | b) Establish bridges; and | |
| | | c) Establish railway lines. | |
| 2 | To provide adequate housing and office accommodation for improved service delivery | Establish and rehabilitate institutional housing units and office blocks. | |
| 3 | To increase electrification levels in the rural areas | Connect rural areas to electricity power supply. | Rural Electrification |
| 4 | To increase electricity generation capacity and build appropriate transmission lines | Expand and improve infrastructure for electricity generation, transmission and distribution. | Electricity Generation and Transmission Line Development |

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|----------------------|--|---|--|
| 5 | To expand the use of renewable and alternative energy | a) Promote the development and use of solar technology systems; and b) Promote the use of biogas for cooking, lighting and electricity generation. | Renewable and Alternative Energy Development |
| 6 | To improve standards in all fields of engineering | Develop engineering capacity for relevant fields of engineering. | Human Resource Development |
| Agriculture | | | |
| 1 | To increase crop productivity | a) Provide high yielding seed materials for crop diversification; | Crop Production and Productivity |
| | | b) Provide equipment and infrastructure for agricultural extension services; | |
| | | c) Establish farm power and mechanization infrastructure; | |
| | | d) Establish storage facilities; | Irrigation Development |
| | | e) Establish and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure; and | |
| | | f) Establish farming blocks. | |
| 2 | To promote the strengthening of farmer groups | Provide infrastructure for farmer group enterprises development. | Farmer Group Development |
| 3 | To improve agriculture research | To improve agriculture research infrastructure. | Research Development |
| 4 | To improve human resource skills | Training to support the upgrading of skills of technical and professional staff in research and extension services. | Human Resource Development |
| 5 | To develop and identify areas for resettlement | Provide infrastructure and social services. | Resettlement Schemes Development |
| Tourism | | | |
| 1 | To develop and rehabilitate tourism support infrastructure | a) Establish and rehabilitate tourism support infrastructure; and | Tourism Infrastructure Development |
| | | b) Develop skills for operators and higher level training in tourism. | Human Resource Development |
| Mining | | | |
| 1 | To increase productivity | a) Facilitate access to capital and equipment; and b) Mitigate environmental impact of mining. | Development of Mines |
| 2 | To improve human resource skills | Develop mining safety and environmental impact mitigation training. | Human Resource Development |
| Manufacturing | | | |
| 1 | To expand the industrial base and increase value addition | Facilitate the development of Multi-Facility Economic Zones. | Multi-Facility Economic Zone Development |
| 2 | To develop rural-based industrial enterprises | Promote and facilitate the development of appropriate infrastructure. | Rural Industrialisation |

3.8 Southern Province

The comparative advantage of Southern Province is in cattle rearing, sorghum production, tourism and energy generation. It is endowed with mineral deposits as well as tourist attractions which include the renowned Victoria Falls, museums and cultural villages. The goal of the Province is to diversify the local economy and revive agriculture. The main focus for the Province during the SNDP period will be on the provision of infrastructure for the promotion of energy generation and irrigation, tourism, skills development and livestock disease control. The following are the objectives, strategies and programmes for Southern Province during the SNDP period:

Table 38: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Southern Province

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| Infrastructure | | | |
| 1 | To enhance movement of goods and services | a) Establish and rehabilitate feeder roads; and b) Rehabilitate railway lines. | Infrastructure Development |
| 2 | To provide adequate housing and office accommodation for improved service delivery | Establish and rehabilitate institutional housing units and office blocks. | |
| 3 | To increase electrification levels in the rural areas | Connect rural areas to electricity power supply. | Rural Electrification |
| 4 | To ensure security of supply of petroleum products | Develop storage infrastructure for the reserves | Strategic Petroleum Reserves |
| 5 | To increase electricity generation capacity and build appropriate transmission lines | Expand and improve infrastructure for electricity generation, transmission and distribution. | Electricity Generation and Transmission Line Development |
| 6 | To improve standards in all fields of engineering | Develop engineering capacity for relevant fields of engineering. | Human Resource Development |
| 7 | To ensure safety of civil aviation and reliable weather forecasting meteorological communication | a) Establish and rehabilitate infrastructure; and | Meteorological Infrastructure |
| | | b) Provide equipment. | Meteorological Equipment |
| Agriculture | | | |
| 1 | To increase crop productivity | a) Provide high yielding seed materials for crop diversification; b) Provide equipment and infrastructure for agricultural extension services; c) Establish farm power and mechanization infrastructure; d) Establish storage facilities; and | Crop Production and Productivity |
| | | e) Establish and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure. | Irrigation Development |
| 2 | To promote the strengthening of farmer groups | Provide infrastructure for farmer group enterprises development. | Farmer Group Development |
| 3 | To increase livestock production | a) Establish, rehabilitate and equip livestock development facilities; and b) Livestock restocking. | Livestock Development |
| 4 | To increase fish production | Develop fisheries infrastructure. | Fisheries Development |
| 5 | To improve agriculture research | Improve agriculture research infrastructure. | Research Development |
| 6 | To improve human resource skills | Training to support the upgrading of skills of technical and professional staff in research and extension services. | Human Resource Development |
| 7 | To develop and identify areas for resettlement | Provide infrastructure and social services. | Resettlement Schemes Development |
| Tourism | | | |
| 1 | To develop and rehabilitate tourism support infrastructure | a) Establish and rehabilitate tourism support infrastructure; and | Tourism Infrastructure Development |
| | | b) Develop skills for operators and higher level training in tourism. | Human Resource Development |
| Manufacturing | | | |
| 1 | To improve human resource skills | Develop entrepreneurship training at all levels of education and on-farm agro-processing training. | Human Resource Development |
| Mining | | | |
| 1 | To increase production and productivity in the mines | a) Facilitate access to capital and equipment; b) Increase extension services to small-scale miners; c) Provide incentives to small-scale miners particularly those in the gemstone sector; d) Enhance skills training of miners in production, value addition and marketing; and | Development of Mines |

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| | | e) Mitigate environmental impact of mining. | |
| 2 | To improve human resource skills | Develop mining safety and environmental impact mitigation training. | Human Resource Development |
| Education | | | |
| 1 | To provide equitable access to quality education | Establish, rehabilitate and upgrade education facilities. | Infrastructure Development |
| 2 | To improve standard of education service delivery for early childhood and basic education | a) Provide professional development for early childhood and basic education; and b) Provide equipment. | Human Resource Development |
| Health | | | |
| 1 | To provide sustainable infrastructure conducive for the delivery of quality health services | Establish, expand and rehabilitate health infrastructure. | Infrastructure Development |
| 2 | To ensure the availability of medical equipment in health care facilities | Provide medical equipment. | Medical Equipment Provision |
| 3 | To improve the standard of health service delivery | Provide skilled human resource. | Human Resource Development |
| Water and Sanitation | | | |
| 1 | To provide water for productive use | Provide rural water supply infrastructure (dams, weirs and irrigation schemes). | Rural Water Supply and Sanitation |
| 2 | To provide sustainable and equitable access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities | Develop and rehabilitate water points and sanitation facilities. | |
| Natural Resources | | | |
| 1 | To promote reforestation of depleted indigenous forests | Establish and expand nurseries and replant depleted forests. | Reforestation |
| 2 | To promote environmentally friendly technologies for income generation | a) Provide equipment for beekeeping promotion; and | Enterprise Development |
| | | b) Develop professional expertise in beekeeping | Human Development |

3.9 Western Province

Western Province is endowed with arable land and pasture, water resources, mineral deposits, ethno-tourism and forests. Its comparative advantage is in citrus fruits, fish and timber. The goal for the Province during the SNDP period is to revive agricultural production and productivity and improve transport infrastructure. The main focus for the Province during the SNDP period will be on the provision of relevant infrastructure for water management and livestock disease control. The following are the objectives, strategies and programmes for Western Province during the SNDP period:

Table 39: Objectives, Strategies and Programmes – Western Province

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Infrastructure | | | |
| 1 | To enhance movement of goods and services | a) Establish and rehabilitate feeder roads; | Infrastructure Development |
| | | b) Construct railway line; and | |
| | | c) Rehabilitate railway lines. | |
| 2 | To provide adequate housing and office accommodation for improved service delivery | Establish and rehabilitate institutional housing units and office blocks. | |
| 3 | To ensure safety of civil aviation and reliable weather forecasting meteorological communication | a) Establish and rehabilitate infrastructure; and | Meteorological Infrastructure |
| | | b) Provide equipment. | Meteorological Equipment |
| 4 | To ensure security of supply of petroleum products | Develop storage infrastructure for the reserves. | Strategic Petroleum Reserves |
| 5 | To improve standards in all fields of engineering | Develop engineering capacity for relevant fields of engineering. | Human Resource Development |
| 6 | To develop rural-based industrial enterprises | Promote and facilitate the development of appropriate infrastructure. | Rural Industrialisation |
| 7 | To improve access to electricity | Connect districts to the National Grid. | Rural Electrification |

| No. | Objectives | Strategies | Programmes |
|-----------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|
| Agriculture | | | |
| 1 | To increase crop productivity | a) Establish Farming Blocks. | Farm Block Development |
| | | b) Provide high yielding seed materials for crop diversification; c) Provide equipment and infrastructure for agricultural extension services; d) Establish farm power and mechanization infrastructure; e) Establish and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure; f) Establish storage facilities; and | Crop Production and Productivity |
| | | g) Establish and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure. | Irrigation Development |
| 2 | To promote the strengthening of farmer groups | Provide infrastructure for farmer group enterprises development. | Farmer Group Development |
| 3 | To increase livestock production and livestock breeding | a) Establish, rehabilitate and equip livestock development facilities; and b) Eradicate livestock diseases. | Livestock Development |
| 4 | To increase fish production | Develop fisheries infrastructure. | Fisheries Development |
| 5 | To improve agriculture research | Improve agriculture research infrastructure. | Research Development |
| 6 | To improve human resource skills | Training to support the upgrading of skills of technical and professional staff in research and extension services. | Human Resource Development |
| 7 | To develop and identify areas for resettlement | Provide infrastructure and social services. | Resettlement Schemes Development |
| Tourism | | | |
| 1 | To develop and rehabilitate tourism support infrastructure | a) Establish and rehabilitate tourism support infrastructure; and | Tourism Infrastructure Development |
| | | b) Develop skills for operators and higher level training in tourism. | Human Resource Development |
| Education | | | |
| 1 | To provide equitable access to quality education | Establish, rehabilitate and upgrade education facilities. | Infrastructure Development |
| 2 | To improve standard of education service delivery for early childhood and basic education | a) Provide professional development for early childhood and basic education; and b) Provide equipment. | Human Resource Development |
| Health | | | |
| 1 | To provide sustainable infrastructure conducive for the delivery of quality health services | Establish, expand and rehabilitate health infrastructure. | Infrastructure Development |
| 2 | To ensure the availability of medical equipment in health care facilities | Provide medical equipment. | Medical Equipment Provision |
| 3 | To improve the standard of health service delivery | Provide skilled human resource. | Human Resource Development |
| Water and Sanitation | | | |
| 1 | To provide water for productive use | Provide productive rural water supply infrastructure (dams, weirs and irrigation schemes). | Rural Water Supply and Sanitation |
| 2 | To provide sustainable and equitable access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities | Develop and rehabilitate water points and sanitation facilities. | |
| Natural Resources | | | |
| 1 | To promote reforestation of depleted indigenous forests | Establish and expand nurseries and replant depleted forests. | Reforestation |
| 2 | To promote environmentally friendly technologies for income generation | a) Provide equipment for beekeeping promotion; and | Enterprise Development |
| | | b) Develop professional expertise in beekeeping. | Human Development |

4. Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Institutional Arrangement

For the Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP), the focus will be on improving coordination of Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) systems at national, provincial and district levels. Cabinet Office will ensure that the Plan M & E Framework is adhered to by the various implementing institutions. There will be need for an appropriate legal framework to support the operationalization of the implementation, monitoring and evaluation institutional arrangement.

In addition to the roles being played by the various developmental and advisory Committees and in order to enhance the monitoring and evaluation of the Plans, all stakeholders will need to take up their roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and reporting. More specifically Parliament, Auditor General's Office, Ministry of Local Government and Housing and District Councils have been incorporated into the Plan M & E Institutional Framework. Non-state actors will also play an important complimentary role in monitoring and evaluation of Government programmes.

During the SNDP period, a Capacity Building Programme will be established to enhance smooth implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes. A cadre of M & E professionals with relevant skills will effectively monitor and evaluate development programmes. The Ministry of Finance and National Planning (MoFNP) will coordinate implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes and ensure that remedial measures by Cabinet are effected on programmes that are not on course.

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