



Republic of Zambia

FIFTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2006-2010

SUMMARY

*Broad based wealth and job creation through
citizenry participation and technological advancement*



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1. Overview of FNDP Goals and Strategies

1.1 Introduction

The re-emergence of planning following nearly two decades of the pre-occupation with stabilisation and adjustment signals the realisation of several realities that the Government shares with like-minded bilateral and multilateral bodies as well as with civil society. Principal among these is the recognition that in spite of the reasonable level of growth during the years of structural reforms, poverty remains pervasive.

The national long-term planning instrument entitled Vision 2030 sets the long-term vision of Zambia. The vision 2030 reflects the collective understanding, aspirations and determination of the Zambian people to be a 'prosperous middle-income country'. The vision outlines the plausible course of action to be taken towards the achievement of the country's long-term objectives and targets. It broadly reflects what Zambians aspire to be by 2030 and the options they feel will realistically get them there. In putting together this Plan, the Government enlisted the involvement of all the major stakeholders, including civil society, cooperating partners, and the private sector. District and provincial plans were developed through a consultative process. The activities of the provincial/district programmes are not presented in this Plan as they belong to the nine provincial development plans and the 72 districts development plans that would be published separately.

1.2 Review of Economic Developments

The performance of the global economy during the period of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) 2002 to 2004 and the Transitional National Development Plan (TNDP) 2002 to 2005 implementation was generally favourable with commodity prices rising to record levels especially for base metals and crude oil. However, the volatile and high oil prices caused macroeconomic instability in many non-oil developing countries. Global real GDP growth averaged 4.3 percent during the 2002 to 2005 period compared to 3.4 percent in the period 1998 to 2001. The volume of world trade during the period 2002 to 2005 also improved, reflecting the global economic expansion.

The expansion in the global economy translated into higher demand for primary commodities resulting in higher prices. The increase in metal prices impacted positively on Zambia's mining industry and the macroeconomic environment in general. The mining industry, which faced difficulties during the 1998 to 2001 period, received a major boost as a result of the rise in prices since 2003. Higher prices, coupled with the privatisation of the major mines, allowed for enhanced investments in the existing mines on the Copperbelt as well as in the new mining ventures in the North-Western province. However, the impact of higher world oil prices on the Zambian economy was an increase in the import bill and a rise in energy prices.

In the period 2002 to 2005, improvements have been recorded in the budgeting process, expenditure management and financial accountability. In the area of budgeting, the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) was introduced in 2003. The budget was also re-classified to an Activity Based Budgeting (ABB) system in 2004, thereby enhancing transparency. Moreover, the Government launched the Public Expenditure Management and Financial Accountability (PEMFA) reforms in 2005, which aim at improving and strengthening expenditure management to efficiently utilize the scarce public resources.

Overall, inflation and interest rates during the period 2002 to 2005 assumed a declining trend. The exchange rate of the Kwacha against the United States Dollar was relatively stable. In recognition of the many weaknesses and constraints in the financial system and on the need to make the financial sector play a much more effective role in national development, the Government in 2004 formulated and started implementing the first Financial Sector Development Plan (FSDP) for Zambia.

During the 2002 to 2005, Zambia's external position strengthened. The current account deficit (including foreign grants) narrowed to 4.6 percent of GDP in 2005 from 6.5 percent in 2002. The trade balance improved from a deficit of US \$504 million (or 13.3 percent of GDP) in 2002 to a surplus of US \$59 million in 2005. Merchandise export receipts shot up by 129 percent to US \$2,095 million in 2005 from US \$916 million in 2002. Both metal and non-metal exports recorded an increase. Metal exports receipts more than doubled, rising from US \$ 560 million in 2002 to US \$1,577 million in 2005. Merchandise imports also recorded a substantial increase from US \$1,204 million in 2002 to US \$2,068 million in 2005. Although the current account strengthened, the level of gross

international reserves remained quite low. In terms of export diversification, non-traditional exports also performed well.

A major development during 2005 was Zambia reaching the Completion Point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative resulting in debt forgiveness/cancellation. In addition to this, Zambia in 2005 also became eligible for debt relief under the G8 initiative, which proposed to cancel 100 percent of all concessional debts owed to the International Monetary Fund, the African Development Bank and the World Bank. Following the debt relief provided as a result of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative, Zambia's foreign debt came down to US \$4 billion in 2005 from US \$7.1 billion at end 2004. When the G8 commitments are effected through the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI), it is expected that Zambia's debt would come down to around US \$500 million. With regard to external aid, inflows during the period 2002 to 2004 amounted to US \$2,332.3 million. In 2005, inflows increased to US \$652.0 million. Despite external aid inflows being in excess of the PRSP targets, aid management was still weak, thereby adversely affecting its effectiveness. Key weaknesses identified were the unclear procedures regarding how best to mobilise, receive, plan/budget and manage external resources; inappropriate systems of monitoring programme/project implementation; and, consequently, inability to determine the level of impact and weak coordination within the Government system in the area of aid management. It is noteworthy that serious efforts were initiated to make aid more effective: The Aid Policy and Strategy was developed and the operationalization process of the Joint Assistance Strategy for Zambia (JASZ) would be finalised during the Plan period. The Government also started a process of strengthening its capacity for debt management.

1.3 Review of Poverty Trends

According to the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey of 2004, as much as 68 percent of the population fell below the national poverty line, earning less than K111,747. The depth and severity of poverty also remain high despite the slight decline since 1998. Changes in poverty during 1998 to 2004 were evenly distributed across rural and urban areas. The incidence of poverty in the rural areas fell from 83 percent in 1998 to 78 percent in 2004, while poverty in urban areas declined to 53 percent from 56 percent in 1998.

The persistently high-income poverty observed in 2004 is in sharp contrast to the rapid acceleration in economic growth experienced since 1999. This implies that the country's improved economic performance over recent years has not translated into significant declines in poverty. Several important factors may explain this. They include the changing structure of growth, which during the period 1998 to 2004 was largely driven by the improved performance of the mining and construction sectors. Agriculture, upon which the majority of poor people depend, did not perform particularly well over the recent years, with wide fluctuations in production and a relatively low average growth rate. Much of the growth that has taken place in the agriculture sector has been driven by cash crops such as cotton and tobacco, which are concentrated in specific areas of the country. This may explain why poverty incidence is still highest among the rural small-scale farmers.

1.4 The Fifth National Development Plan Theme and Strategic Focus

1.4.1 National Vision

Zambia has articulated its long-term development objectives in the National Vision 2030. The National Vision is "to become a prosperous middle income country by the year 2030." The Vision 2030 identifies a number of development goals, which include: (a) reaching middle-income status; (b) significantly reducing hunger and poverty; and (c) fostering a competitive and outward-oriented economy. Together, these goals call for policies that accelerate and sustain economic growth, and which enable the poor to participate in, and benefit from, the growth process. The FNDP is an important step towards the realisation of the 2030 Vision. The Theme of the FNDP is, therefore: "Broad Based Wealth and Job Creation through Citizenry Participation and Technological Advancement", while the strategic focus is "Economic Infrastructure and human resources development".

1.4.2 Achieving Broad Based Wealth and Job Creation

While mining, construction and energy sectors are expected to continue contributing to overall economic growth, the focus of the FNDP is on pro-poor growth-oriented sectors that create employment and income opportunities of the poor. These include rural development, agriculture and manufacturing, which provide a greater opportunity for creating wealth and jobs, thereby rapidly reducing poverty. The FNDP also emphasises the creation of strong linkages between the capital intensive sectors and the rest of the economy so as to enhance broad-based growth.

1.4.3 Economic Infrastructure and Human Resources Development

At the core of an enabling environment is the need to have a strong and sustainable economic infrastructure, especially roads, bridges, dams and various means of communications. The emphasis will be on maintaining the existing infrastructure. Structural transformation and urban growth are also important for the long-term development process, not least for providing markets for agricultural products. However, such growth largely depends on the private sector and, therefore, requires a supportive environment. Consequently, one of the key targets of the FNDP is to create the enabling environment supportive of private sector growth and ensure that the country has good infrastructure, a supportive macroeconomic environment and skilled human resource.

1.4.4 FNDP Expenditure Priorities

Given Zambia's developmental challenges, especially the high poverty levels, there is a real need for stepping up of efforts aimed at strengthening and broadening the growth process and fostering human development. The Plan has therefore, identified two critical areas where public spending should be focused if growth is to be accelerated and broadened. These are: (a) strengthening the relevant economic and social infrastructure, especially roads, schools and hospitals; and (b) enhancing agriculture and rural development. These will be complemented by the implementation of specific structural reforms across various sectors in order to improve the business and investment climate.

1.5 FNDP Macroeconomic, Social and Structural Policies

1.5.1 Macroeconomic Objectives, Policies and Strategies

During the FNDP, macroeconomic policies will build upon the successes made during the PRSP/TNDP period by sustaining and securing fiscal and financial stability, and deepening structural reforms to achieve economic growth. The broad macroeconomic objectives for the Plan period (2006 to 2010) are (a) to accelerate pro-poor economic growth; (b) to achieve and sustain single digit inflation; (c) to achieve financial and exchange rate stability; (d) to sustain a viable current account position; and (e) to reduce the domestic debt to sustainable levels. The main goal of this Plan is to accelerate pro poor growth. To realize this goal, the main growth objectives in this Plan are therefore, twofold: (a) increase the overall growth rate to an annual average of at least 7 percent; and (b) ensure that growth is broad based and rapid in the sectors where the poor are mostly engaged. The key FNDP growth strategies shall be supporting rural development, especially agriculture; encouraging stronger linkages between the resource-based sectors of mining and agriculture with manufacturing, especially through upstream linkages to agro-related processing; stimulating stronger and beneficial tourism growth; and supporting the expansion of a strong and diversified export base.

Apart from macroeconomic stabilisation, more attention will be devoted to improving the competitiveness of the economy, strengthening the investment climate to accelerate investment and improving economic infrastructure. The investment and business climate shall be enhanced through the implementation of the Private Sector Development (PSD) Programme and the Financial Sector Development Plan (FSDP).

The overall financial accountability system will be enhanced through the implementation of the Public Expenditure Management and Financial Accountability (PEMFA) Programme. The monitoring of public expenditures shall be further improved through routine tracking studies and periodic and detailed Public Expenditure Reviews (PER). In this regard, Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS) will be developed and implemented.

The Government will also strengthen the revenue base. To achieve this goal, certain aspects of the current tax system shall be reviewed and reformed. Monetary policy will focus on achieving and maintaining single-digit inflation during the FNDP period. Monetary policy management shall also be enhanced by reinforcing the operational autonomy of the Bank of Zambia (BoZ). A further area to be strengthened is the coordination between BoZ and the MFNP with regard to cash management.

Through the FSDP, the reform of the publicly owned non-bank institutions, namely, the Zambia National Building Society (ZNBS), Development Bank of Zambia (DBZ), and the National Savings and Credit Bank (NSCB) will be completed. With respect to rural and micro financing, there has been a gap in the provision of financial services in the rural areas. This followed the collapse of most of the subsidized and publicly funded rural finance institutions in the mid-1990s. In the light of the focus on rural-led development in this Plan, developing a well functioning micro and rural financing system is one of the priorities of the FSDP. The first step shall be the preparation of a comprehensive rural financing policy and strategy, which has been absent. Apart from developing and

implementing a rural financing policy and strategy, the National Savings and Credit Bank (NSCB) will be jointly re-capitalized.

With respect to the external sector, the objectives are to: (a) sustain a viable current account balance; (b) improve the external competitiveness of the economy; and (c) maintain a sustainable external debt position. To sustain a viable current account balance, the main strategy remains that of promoting export growth and maintaining a competitive exchange rate. While trade policy has largely been supportive of export development, the non-traditional export sector still needs support particularly with respect to: (a) the establishment of an accessible and affordable export financing facility; (b) strengthening and decentralizing the administration of testing and certification of sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards; (c) strengthening export-oriented investment promotion and export promotion functions; (d) streamlining operating procedures for the duty drawback scheme; and (e) improving the management of bonded warehouses. The competitiveness of the economy also needs to be quickly improved. In this regard, particular attention shall be paid to addressing the high cost of doing business and improving the general business climate.

With respect to external debt and aid and following the easing of Zambia's debt burden through the Enhanced HIPC and G8 initiatives, the prime goal in the medium to long term is to avoid a return to the indebtedness of the last three decades by keeping debt to manageable and sustainable levels. The Aid Policy and Strategy shall be approved during the plan period.

1.5.2 Social Objectives, Policies and Strategies

The re-orientation of expenditures towards pro-poor programmes shall constitute the most important approach towards the realisation of the FNDP theme. While maintaining fiscal sustainability is important in attaining macroeconomic stability, the Government recognises that wealth creation, though important, cannot be an end in itself. Wealth creation shall be seen as a means towards the realisation of the strategic social objective of poverty reduction through job creation and the application of technology-cum-knowledge towards the realisation of social welfare improvement. This overall goal is considered by the Government to be at the centre of the FNDP in the light of the high poverty levels the country is facing.

In the light of the above, the fiscal policy direction during the FNDP shall give greater attention to ensuring that the composition of public spending is not only growth-oriented but also *pro-poor*. In this context and in line with consultations undertaken during the preparation of this Plan, the FNDP public spending priorities shall be as follows:

- a) Social sector spending, particularly on education and health;
- b) Adequately financing agricultural development;
- c) Carefully identified and well-targeted poverty reducing and poverty alleviation interventions, particularly employment creation through, *inter alia*, facilitation of opportunities for small- and medium-scale enterprises;
- d) Provision of well maintained strategic economic and social infrastructure, particularly feeder roads, irrigation and communications infrastructure, targeting primarily rural areas;
- e) Fighting the HIV and AIDS pandemic;
- f) Tackling health concerns such as malaria and tuberculosis, which are the major causes of mortality and morbidity in Zambia; and
- g) Bridging the gender gap.

The goal of the *decentralization component* of the PSRP is to empower local government structures to effectively participate in the formulation and implementation of development programmes. The Government has developed the Decentralisation Implementation Plan (DIP) that provides a roadmap that will guide the efforts of all stakeholders through the articulation of their roles in the implementation of the Decentralization Policy. With regard to fiscal decentralisation, the Government will also accelerate the process with the view to increasing the level of direct resource disbursements to the districts for the implementation of development programmes at the local level. A fiscal decentralisation framework shall be developed to address local government finance and fiscal issues.

2.1 Agriculture

The overall objective for the sector is to facilitate and support the development of a sustainable and competitive agricultural sector in order to ensure food security and income generation at household and national levels and maximize the sector's contribution to GDP. The vision for the agriculture sector is "an efficient, competitive and sustainable agricultural sector that assures food security and increased income". The goal is to promote increased and sustainable agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness in order to ensure food security; income generation; creation of employment opportunities; and reduction in poverty levels. The FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Irrigation Development and Support	To promote a well-regulated and profitable irrigation sub-sector that is attractive to both the public and private sectors
2	Agricultural Infrastructure and Land Development	To promote the improvement of agricultural infrastructure and land for sustainable production and productivity
3	Livestock Development Programme	To improve the productive efficiency of the livestock sector in a sustainable manner and support the marketing of both livestock and livestock products and contribute to food security and increased income
4	Agricultural Services and Technology Development	To provide appropriate, efficient and effective technology development and transfer services in order to assist farmers increase agricultural production and productivity.
5	Fisheries Development	To increase fish production and promote sustainable utilization of fisheries resources thereby contributing to the economy through the generation of employment, income and improved availability of fish
6	Policy Coordination and Management	To formulate and implement appropriate, gender sensitive strategies through multi-sectoral and coordinated interventions with a focus on increased food security and economic growth
7	Agricultural Marketing, Trade and Agribusiness Development	To promote the development of a competitive, efficient and transparent public and private sector driven marketing system for agricultural commodities and inputs
8	Cooperatives Development	To create an enabling environment for the development cooperatives and other farmer organizations that will contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction
9	Human Resource Development	To provide skilled human resource for the agricultural sector through capacity building, and addressing issues of HIV and AIDS and Gender, in order to increase the sector's production and productivity

2.2 Lands

Streamlining the land delivery system to facilitate economic activities is one of the goals of the Government. The Government shall also review the structure of the Ministry of Lands with a view to bringing all land dealing institutions under one roof. The vision for Lands is "a Zambia in which there is secure, fair and equitable access and control of land for sustainable socio economic development of the people by 2030". The goal is to have an efficient and effective land administration system that promotes security of tenure, equitable access and control of land for the sustainable socio-economic development of the people of Zambia. The FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Land administration and management	To promote efficiency and effectiveness in land alienation, administration and management
2	Empowerment of citizens in both customary and state land	To promote effective citizenry access to, and control of land
3	Strengthening of institutional framework	To decentralize land administration and management.
4	Demarcation of the International and Local Chiefdom Boundaries	a) To maintain international boundaries to prevent potential conflicts with neighbouring countries. b) To provide detailed information on boundaries of chiefdoms.
5	Human Resource Development	To develop and retain qualified and motivated personnel.

	Programmes	Objectives
6	Land Development Fund	a) To promote the opening up of new areas for development. b) To increase the collection of revenue and contribute to the Treasury and the Land Development Fund.
7	National Mapping and surveying	To provide spatial geographic information for national infrastructure development
8	Registration of Properties	To improve and promote decentralised registration of properties in order to guarantee security of ownership
9	Coordination of Land Use and physical Planning	To promote efficient, coordinated and well regulated land use and physical planning patterns.

2.3 Mining

The strategic focus for the mining sector during FNDP will be to promote both large and small-scale mining by strengthening the institutional frame work support and improving the policy and regulatory framework. The Plan recognizes large-scale mining as having an important role to play in the national economy. Small-scale mining is recognised as having a greater potential in employment creation and poverty reduction than large-scale mining. Efforts to integrate the copper mining sector into the Zambian economy by encouraging value addition will be pursued. Renewed initiatives to unblock the potential of gemstone mining by improving production, marketing and value addition will also be pursued. The vision of the mining sector is “a vibrant, well-organised private sector-led mineral sector for sustainable wealth creation”. The goal is to create a conducive, stable, predictable and competitive policy, legal and regulatory framework that will attract and retain investment for the development of the sector. The FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Development of Large-scale Mines	a) To attract corporate-responsible investment for the development of the mining sector; b) To increase long term benefits of the mining sector by integrating the mining sector with the rest of the economy through backward and forward linkages. c) To promote research and development (R&D) in the mining sector; d) To ensure environmental sustainability by the sector.
2	Development of Small-scale Mining	To revitalize and ensure realization of the potential of the small-scale mining sub-sector to contribute to economic development and poverty reduction
3	Geological Mapping, Mineral Exploration and Resource Surveys	To attract corporate-responsible investment for the development of the mining sector
4	Strengthen institutional capacity of the Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development	a) To attract corporate-responsible investment for the development of the mining sector; b) To increase long term benefits of the mining sector by integrating the mining sector with the rest of the economy through backward and forward linkages.
5	HIV and AIDS	To encourage positive behavioural change and promote institutional practices that inhibit the spread of HIV and AIDS in the sector;
6	Gender in the Mining Sector	To mainstream gender in the mining sector

2.4 Communications and Meteorology

Since 1991, it has been the general policy of the Government to provide an enabling environment for private sector participation in the provision of goods and services. The Government shall implement programmes that will target telecommunications infrastructure, focusing primarily on the development of the telecommunications infrastructure backbone. In the ICT services field, the private sector shall be facilitated to take up the provision of a number of primary services either in their individual capacities or through smart Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) arrangements. The vision of the sector is “a developed and well-maintained meteorology and Information and Communications Technology infrastructure and services for sustainable national development by 2030”. The goal is to attain developed meteorological and information and communications technology systems in order to enhance the contribution of the two sub-sectors to sustainable national economic growth and improved quality of life. The FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Policy, Legal and Institutional	To develop and monitor the implementation of appropriate policies, legal and institutional frameworks to foster the development of sustainable meteorology and information and communications sub-sectors

	Programmes	Objectives
	Reforms	
2	Infrastructure Development	To promote public and private sector participation in the construction, installation and maintenance of infrastructure and provision of services in the meteorological, information and communications sub-sectors in order to stimulate economic growth in rural and urban areas
3	E-Government and ICT Application	To establish and maintain an integrated and effective information and communications technology system for effective decision-making and dissemination of information
4	Human Resource Development	To effectively develop human resources for efficient delivery of services in the sector
5	Meteorological Information and Services Development	To ensure safety and an environmentally friendly meteorology and information and communication technology system through education, engineering, and enforcement
6	ICT Enterprise Development	To promote a stable, fair and competitive investment climate that facilitates the development of Zambia as the hub for meteorology, information and communications technology in the region

2.5 Infrastructure

The Ministry of Works and Supply will continue with the review and development of an appropriate policy and legal framework in order to promote public-private partnerships in the construction and maintenance of public infrastructure. The vision of the Infrastructure sector is “developed and well maintained quality socio-economic infrastructure for sustainable national development by 2030”. The goal is to enhance delivery of public infrastructure and achieve increased adherence to set standards and regulations on construction and maintenance in order to contribute effectively to national development. The FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

No	Programmes	Objectives
1	Development and Implementation of Public Private Partnership Policy	To develop and implement an appropriate policy framework in order to facilitate effective private sector participation in the construction and maintenance of public infrastructure
2	Public Infrastructure Management	To effectively manage public infrastructure in order to ensure accountability, serviceability and prolonged life span
3	Infrastructure Development (Buildings)	To provide and maintain sports complexes, museums and heritage sites, and office and residential accommodation in order to facilitate operations of Government and other stakeholders
4	Road Infrastructure Development	To facilitate the construction of road infrastructure, set standards and contribute to national development
5	Airport Infrastructure Development	To facilitate the construction of airport infrastructure, set standards and contribute to national development
6	Rail Infrastructure Development	To facilitate the construction of rail infrastructure, set standards and contribute to national development
7	Water Transport Infrastructure Development	To facilitate the construction of water infrastructure, set standards and contribute to national development
8	Infrastructure Planning and Monitoring	To coordinate infrastructure planning and the monitoring of programmes and projects in order to ensure their effective implementation
9	Information Management System	To establish and maintain a comprehensive Information Management System (IMS) on the operations of the infrastructure sector in order to enhance decision-making and information provision to end users

2.6 Natural Resources

The Government shall review and harmonise all sectoral natural resource policies and legislation. Focus shall be on the finalisation of the National Environmental Policy (NEP) since this is an important step in addressing inconsistencies. There are more than 30 institutions and agencies involved in environment and natural resource

management. The existence of numerous institutions has made coordination of activities difficult. In this regard, natural resources consultative forum (NRCF) shall be formed. The Government shall also implement the National Environmental Policy and will develop an Environmental Investment Strategic Plan (EISP). The Vision of the Natural Resources sector is “well-conserved natural resources for sustainable development by 2030”. The Goal is to ensure sustainable use of natural resources for the benefit of all Zambians. The FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Management of Protected Areas	To maintain a representation of eco-systems for the benefit of current and future generations
2	Legislation and Policy Review	To develop a conducive policy and legislative framework for enhanced contribution of the sector to the national economy
3	Environmental Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building	To strengthen management systems for sustainable utilization of natural resources To mainstream Gender and HIV and AIDS in sector activities
4	Sustainable Management of Wildlife Resources	To effectively conserve and manage wildlife and habitats
5	Institutional Reform	To effectively manage the process of institutional change and reform of the forestry sub-sector
6	Sustainable Indigenous Forest Resource Management	To manage and conserve indigenous forests in a sustainable way
7	Sustainable Wood Fuel Management	To promote efficient use of wood energy and alternative sources
8	Industrial and Plantation Forestry Programme	To enhance the economic and social contributions of industrial and plantation forestry
9	Private and Public Sector Capacity Building	To develop an efficient private sector driven wood processing and marketing system
10	Strengthening Community Based Forest Management	To build up local forest governance through decentralisation and community based forest management
11	Agro-Forestry and Afforestation Programme	To strengthen the capacity of extension and research officers to actively promote agro-forestry and afforestation activities among farmers and every one in agro forestry and afforestation activities
12	Strengthening Forestry Education and Training	To support Zambia Forestry College and in-service staff training
13	Supporting Forest Business Enterprises	To improve investment in the forestry sub-sector and provide support to rural and urban livelihoods through sustainable forest based enterprises
14	Strengthening Forestry Research and Information Management System	To generate and maintain up-to-date forest data and information
15	Management of Wetlands	To promote conservation and sustainable utilization of wetland resources
16	Sustainable Management of Heritage Resources	To conserve and manage national heritage

2.7 Tourism

Some major reforms that have already taken place since 2000 include the restructuring of the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources in 2003 and the enactment of the Zambia Tourism Board Act. The restructuring of the Ministry’s statutory bodies will be completed to support the Plan. The general policy of the Government during the FNDP is for the private sector to drive tourism development. The vision of the Tourism sector is “Zambia as a major tourism destination of choice with unique features, which contributes to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction by 2030”. The goal is to enhance the contribution of the tourism sector to economic growth and poverty reduction. The FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Development of Planning and Implementation Frameworks	To develop the National Tourism Development Master Plan for the country
2 (a)	Kafue National Park and Surrounding Game	a) To improve accessibility to key tourist destination areas

	Programmes	Objectives
	Management Areas	b) To promote cultural tourism
2 (b)	Northern Circuit Development	
2 (c)	Lower Zambezi National Park and Surrounding Areas	
2 (d)	Lusaka Region and Surrounding Areas	
2 (e)	North and South Luangwa National Parks and Surrounding Areas	
2 (f)	Livingstone Regional Development (Museums and Heritage Sites)	
3	Standards Improvement	To promote quality development and efficient service delivery in the tourism sector
4	Tourism Investment and Enterprise Promotion	To promote investment in the tourism sector
5	Tourism Marketing and Promotion	To diversify tourism products beyond being wildlife-based only
6	Public and Private Sector Capacity Building and Human Resource Development	To develop institutional and human resource capacity in the tourism sector and strengthen public-private sector linkages
7	Community Tourism Development	To promote local community participation and ownership in tourism
8	Sioma Ngwezi and West Lunga National Parks	To restock depleted species and develop infrastructure

2.8 Manufacturing

In order to enhance the growth of the manufacturing sector, the Government will create an enabling environment to aid the growth of the manufacturing sector. Since the private sector will be the engine of economic growth during the FNDP period, the Government's policies and reforms are primarily designed to improve the business climate in the country by removing impediments to private sector investment, particularly in manufacturing. During the FNDP, the Government shall operationalise the Zambia Development Agency (ZDA) and set up a tariff commission. The vision of the Manufacturing sector is "a competitive export-led manufacturing sector that contributes 20 percent to GDP by 2030". The goal is to develop a sustainable, diversified, and competitive export-led value-adding manufacturing sector and to increase the share of manufacturing in total GDP from the current 11 percent to 15 percent by 2010. The FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Investment Promotion	a) To lay the foundation for Private Sector Development; b) To increase domestic and foreign investment in the manufacturing sector; c) To increase and diversify the range of value added products for both the domestic and export markets.
2	Capital Market Development	To develop and diversify the capital market.
3	Technology and Industrial Skills Development	a) To improve industrial skills and craftsmanship; b) To invest and generate adaptive science, technology, and applied research and development; c) To promote links between research and technology institutions with the manufacturing sector.
4	MSME Development and Citizens' Economic Empowerment Initiative	To promote growth in micro, small and medium-scale manufacturing enterprises (MSMEs).
5	Rural Industrialisation	To develop rural-based industrial enterprises
6	Product Quality Improvement	To improve the quality of domestic products
7	Cross-Cutting Issues of HIV and AIDS, Gender, governance and Environment	a) To reduce HIV and AIDS prevalence and improve the health status of employees in the manufacturing sector; b) To promote the participation of women and youths in commercial and manufacturing activities; c) To ensure that enterprises adopt environmentally- friendly production systems.

2.9 Commerce and Trade

During the Plan period, the Government shall continue with the identification of appropriate trade expansion measures in the context of the PSD Programme. Moreover, the Government shall remain engaged in multilateral trade negotiations at the WTO in order to secure preferential trading arrangements that provide access to foreign markets. During the FNDP, a tariff commission will also be established. The vision of the Commerce and Trade sector is to become an export-driven, competitive and viable commerce sector by 2030. The goal is to improve the quality of locally produced goods and services and increase Zambia's share in world exports. The FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Promotion of Standards, Quality Assurance, Metrology and Accreditation	To strengthen and decentralize the administration of testing and certification
2	Export Promotion	Increase volume of Zambian exports, particularly in non-traditional sectors
3	Enhancement of domestic trade and competition	Formalize and monitor domestic trade activities and stimulate a vibrant domestic trading sector
4	Trade Promotion (Multilateral, Bilateral and Regional)	To secure improved market access for Zambian goods and services
5	Establishment of Tariff Commission	To facilitate the effective implementations of trade remedies and oversee tariff classification, rationalization and implementation.
6	Promotion of commercial Services	Increase trade in services
7	Elimination of trade-related supply constraints	Reduce trade related supply constraints

2.10 Energy

The FNDP aims to ensure that Zambia has reliable, affordable and environmentally sound energy for sustained social and economic development. The Government is developing modalities for setting up strategic reserves of petroleum products and facilitating private sector participation in the procurement of petroleum feedstock for refining. 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”. The goal is to ensure availability and accessibility to adequate and reliable supply of energy from various sources at the lowest total economic, social and environmental cost consistent with national development goals of sustained growth, employment generation and poverty reduction. The FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Energy Sector Reform	To strengthen the institutional, legal and policy framework in order to ensure effective development, management and provision of quality energy services
2	Electricity Generation and Transmission Line Development	To increase generation capacity, accessibility (through transmission lines) and trade of electricity
3	Strategic Petroleum Reserves	To ensure security of supply of petroleum products in the country
4	Rural Electrification	To increase electrification levels in order to increase access for social economic development in rural communities
5	Bio-Fuel Development	To facilitate the development of biofuel industry
6	Management of Petroleum Sub-sector and Rehabilitation of Infrastructure	To enhance an enabling environment for stable and increased supply and security of supply of petroleum
7	Hydrocarbon Exploration	To explore for hydrocarbon resources in order to increase security of supply
8	Energy Efficiency and Conservation	To promote energy efficiency and conservation
9	Renewable and Alternative Energy Development and Promotion	To provide and disseminate up to date information on renewable and alternative energy resources for effective planning and awareness, development, management and utilisation
10	Creation of Energy Development Fund	To create opportunities for different types of energy projects
11	Promotion of Improved Charcoal Production Technology	To promote the efficient production of charcoal in order to create an opportunity for improved charcoal production technology
12	Gender and HIV and AIDS Mainstreaming	To ensure that gender and HIV and AIDS are mainstreamed in all the energy programmes or project preparation and implementation
13	General Administration and Organization	To effectively manage and develop human resources for efficient performance of the sector To undertake and coordinate the planning, monitoring and evaluation of energy sector programmes and projects in order to ensure their effective implementation

2.11 Science and Technology

The Government will facilitate innovations that shall facilitate sustainable and equitable distribution of the benefits. Consequently, the Government shall review the National Science and Technology Policy; enact Bio-safety legislation; formulate Intellectual Property Rights policy; formulate national policy on indigenous knowledge, genetic resources and folklore; and review Science and Technology Act and related Acts. The vision of Science and Technology sector is “a Zambia where science and technology and innovation are the driving forces in national

development by 2030". The goal is to enhance the contribution of science and technology to national productivity and competitiveness. The FNNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Research and Development	To identify and conduct research and development activities in areas of national priority
2	Human Resource Development and Retention	To develop and retain qualified science and technology Personnel
3	Infrastructure Development and Rehabilitation	To develop, rehabilitate and maintain science and technology infrastructure
4	Commercialisation of R&D	To promote and commercialise results of research and Development.
5	Policy, Legislative and Institutional Strengthening	To review and strengthen the policy, legal and institution framework
6	Popularisation of Science and Technology in National Development	To create and promote public awareness on the role of science and technology in national economic development

2.12 Education and Skills Development

The FNNDP will place emphasis on improvement of quality, while still regarding increase in access as a priority. In the area of access to education, the major reforms in the FNNDP will involve provision of education through low cost/high impact interventions for different categories of learners who previously were not sufficiently catered for as children, youth or adults. Moreover, the Government will significantly increase the levels of funding to the education. The vision for the Education and Skills Development sector is "innovative and productive life long education and training accessible to all by 2030". The goals are as follows:

- a) To ensure universal basic education provision to children;
- b) To ensure that opportunities exist for all citizens to have equitable access to ECCDE, basic and high school, tertiary education and/or technical and vocational training;
- c) To improve the quality and relevance of education and skills training;
- d) To promote efficiency and cost-effectiveness;
- e) To enhance institutional coordination in both public and private education and training institutions; and
- f) To ensure that library services are improved to contribute to high standards and quality of education in Zambia.

The FNNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Curriculum Development and Educational Materials	a) To design a comprehensive and diversified curriculum that is interlinked throughout all educational levels b) To provide relevant educational materials
2	Standards and Assessment	a) To develop a comprehensive assessment system reflective of an outcome and demand based curriculum b) To establish the National Qualifications Framework (NQF)
3	Teacher Education	a) To strengthen the systems for continuous professional development, management and support b) To strengthen the systems for initial teacher training, management and support c) To develop a comprehensive national policy and institutional framework for promotion and development of library services in Zambia
4	Infrastructure Development	To provide appropriate and sufficient infrastructure facilities and services including rehabilitation and maintenance in order to improve equitable access to and quality of education
5	Distance Education and Open Learning	a) To expand access and participation in the provision of basic education through alternative modes of delivery using appropriate methodologies and technologies b) Promote private sector participation
6	Equity	a) To develop flexible and inclusive education programmes that provide mechanisms for increasing equitable access to quality basic education for CSEN and OVC b) To provide interventions on HIV and AIDS and SHN
7	Management and Administration	To develop, revise and improve the overall framework for quality educational planning, human resource, financial management and administration of education delivery
8	Research in Education	To strengthen research and innovation capabilities in private and public tertiary institutions
9	Basic Skills Education and TEVET	To develop, revise and improve the overall framework for quality educational planning, human resource, financial management and administration of technical and vocational education delivery

2.13 Health

A policy decision was made by Cabinet in 2004 to restructure the health sector. The main challenge during the FNNDP period is to proceed with the reforms and to ensure that the systems that were developed and served well are

protected and that interruptions to service delivery are minimised. To this effect, the provincial and district level structures shall be retained in their present form. It is government policy to support private-public-partnerships (PPP) in health services delivery and the FNDP period shall strive to enhance this. In early 2006, Government abolished user fees for primary health care services with the aim of allowing those unable to pay to access health services. The process of removing user-fees is being done in phases beginning with rural areas and eventually scaling up to cover the whole country. Lastly, it is the policy of the Government to make available at least one first level hospital in each district, which would operate as a referral hospital to satellite health centres.

The vision of the Health sector is “equitable access to cost effective and quality health care by 2030”. The goal is to improve the health status of the people in Zambia in order to contribute to socio-economic development in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Human Resource Development and Management	To train, recruit and retain adequate and appropriate staff at all levels
2	Basic Health Care Package	To provide efficient and cost-effective quality basic health care services at all levels of the health care delivery system as defined in the Basic Health Care Package
3	Malaria Control and Prevention	To reduce morbidity and mortality due to malaria in the general population
4	HIV/AIDS and STIs	To halt new infections and begin to reverse the spread of HIV and STIs through effective interventions
5	Tuberculosis Control and Prevention	To halt new infections and begin to reverse the spread of TB through effective interventions
6	Integrated Reproductive Health	To reduce the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) by three-quarters
7	Child Health	To reduce the mortality rate among children under the age of five years by two-thirds
8	Nutrition	To contribute to the reduction in morbidity and mortality among the general population through improved provision of nutrition services
9	Environmental Health	To reduce the incidence of water borne and vector borne diseases
10	Mental Health	To improve mental health services at all levels of care
11	Oral Health	To improve the status of oral health service
12	Helminthes and other Parasitic Infestations	To control schistosomiasis and other parasitic infestations
13	Other Non-Communicable Diseases	To alleviate the burden of other Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)
14	Essential Drugs and Medical Supplies	To provide equity of access for all Zambians to good quality, efficacious and safe essential drugs and medical supplies
15	Blood Transfusion Services	To ensure nationwide availability and rational use of safe blood and blood products
16	Laboratory Support Services	To provide appropriate, efficient, cost-effective and affordable laboratory support services at health centre and hospital levels throughout the country
17	Medical Imaging Services	To provide efficient, cost-effective and safe medical imaging and radiation therapy
18	Infrastructure	To provide sustainable infrastructure, conducive for the delivery of quality health services at all levels of the health care system
19	Medical Equipment and Accessories	To ensure the availability of adequate, appropriate and well-maintained medical equipment and accessories in accordance with service delivery needs at all levels
20	Gender Mainstreaming	To provide equal employment and training opportunities to all Zambians
21	HIV and AIDS Work Place Programme	To mitigate the impact of HIV and AIDS on the work force of the health sector
22	Health Management Information System (HMIS)	To ensure availability of relevant, accurate, timely and accessible health care data to support the planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of health care services
23	Integrated Disease Surveillance	To significantly improve public health surveillance and control of epidemics
24	Financial and Administration Management System (FAMS)	To implement a simple, comprehensive, timely, reliable, accountable and transparent financial and administration management system at all levels of the health sector
25	Health Education and Promotion	To facilitate effective and efficient health education and promotion programmes
26	Policy and Planning	To mobilise resources through sustainable means and to ensure efficient use of those resources in order to promote equity of access to

	Programmes	Objectives
		cost-effective and quality health care
27	Procurement Management System	To provide efficient, cost-effective, transparent and accountable procurement services to all service delivery levels of the health sector

2.14 Arts and Culture

In accordance with Article 112 (g) of the Constitution, the Government shall take measures to promote the practice, enjoyment and development by any person of that person's cultural tradition, custom, and language insofar as these are not incongruent with the Constitution. In this respect, support to the National Arts Council of Zambia, the Zambia National Museums Board, and the National Heritage and Conservation Commission shall be enhanced. The vision of the Arts and Culture sector is "a thriving national cultural heritage and cultural sector industry by 2030". The goal is to provide an enabling environment for safeguarding and promoting Zambian tangible and intangible heritage and to ensure the development and promotion of cultural industries. The FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

1	Cultural infrastructure	To promote the development and preservation of Zambia's cultural heritage
2	Intangible heritage	a) To encourage the practice and expression of culture, such as folklores and art among indigenous people in heritage institutions, e.g. museums and NAC; b) To preserve intangible heritage of Zambia's ethnic groups
3	International Cultural Cooperation	To enhance international cooperation in support of the development of Zambian culture
4	Promotion of Cultural Industries	To develop, produce and promote viable cultural works
5	Cultural Research	To generate knowledge on culture
6	Capacity Building	a) To enhance technical and financial capacity in culture; b) To develop human resource to manage cultural heritage in order to derive economic and social benefits from culture

2.15 Water and Sanitation

During the FNDP period, a new water bill shall be presented to Parliament. The proposed new bill will have provisions for implementation of integrated water resource management. The vision for the Water and Sanitation sector 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 goal is to promote sustainable water resources development and sanitation with a view to facilitating an equitable provision of adequate quantity and quality for all users at acceptable costs and ensuring security of supply under varying conditions. The FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Water Resource Development and Infrastructure Development	To assess, develop, and allocate water resources in the four priority pillars of economic development of agriculture, tourism, environment, mining, manufacturing and energy
2	Institutional Capacity Building and Enhancement	To promote legal and institutional framework capacity enhancement
3	Water Resource Management and Information Systems	To develop management information systems for planning, development, allocation and management of water resources at catchment, national and regional level and to provide safe water and improve coverage in Zambia
4	Water Resource Assessment Programme	To assess surface and groundwater resources country-wide in order to determine the quantity and quality of available water
5	International Waters	To manage and develop shared water resources
6	Research and Development	To carry out research and development in selected areas in the country for improved planning, regulation and allocation of Zambia's water resources
7	Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues: HIV/AIDS, Gender and Environment	To implement measures in the sector which enhance mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues
8	Monitoring and Evaluation	To monitor and evaluate the proposed programmes in order to achieve the desired impacts
9	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation	To provide adequate, safe, and cost-effective water supply and sanitation services
10	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	To provide adequate, safe and cost-effective water supply and sanitation services with due regard to environmental issues

2.16 Housing

The National Housing Policy shall continue to guide policy action in the housing sector during the FNDP. It nevertheless, shall, be reviewed to bring it in line with the Government's new initiatives as it targets the increase of housing stock during this period. The Government shall introduce housing bonds that provide cheap long-term finance for local authorities, obtainable on the capital market. The vision for the Housing sector is provision of adequate and affordable housing to the majority of Zambians by 2030. The goal is to provide adequate affordable housing for all income groups in Zambia. The FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

	PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE
1	National Housing Development Programme	To increase the housing stock in districts for both Home Ownership and Rental.
2	Upgrading of unplanned settlements	To improve the living environment of unplanned urban settlements.
3	Promotion of local building materials and technology development	To promote the development and use of cheap local building materials for housing development.
4	National Housing Implementation Programme	To revise and update the National Housing Development Programme.
5	National Housing Bonds Programme	To mobilize cheap long-term finance on the capital market for housing development in Local Authorities.
6	Low Cost Housing Development for the Poorest of the Poor	To provide adequate, affordable Low Cost Housing for the poorest of the poor in the urban areas. To promote Capacity Building in building technology for the poor and enable self-help methods.
7	Structure Plan Development	To prepare Integrated Development (Structure) Plans (IDPs) for 68 districts.

2.17 Disability and Development

Deliberate efforts shall be made during the FNDP to enable persons with disabilities to assume a more complete and meaningful responsibility as other members of society. Enhanced support to person with disabilities shall be done through, inter alia, increased government spending on disability; developing inclusive mainstream policies; review of existing pieces of legislation; and the establishment and/or strengthening of institutions and systems that aim to effectively address the challenges facing people with disabilities. The vision for Disability and Development is "people with disabilities enjoying equal opportunities that are generally available in society and are necessary for the fundamental elements of living and development by 2030". The goal is to attain full participation, equality and empowerment of persons with disabilities during the Plan period. The FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Awareness Raising	To promote a positive image of persons with disabilities in order to change society's negative attitude
2	Medical Care	To ensure persons with disabilities have access to quality medical services in order to enable them contribute to the human and socio-economic development of the nation
3	Rehabilitation	To ensure persons with disabilities have access to quality rehabilitation services in order to attain their full functional capacity and contribute effectively to national development
4	Support Services	To ensure the development and provision of support services for persons with disabilities in order to increase their level of independence in their daily living
5	Social Security	To provide social security and insurance for persons with disabilities in order to improve their living conditions
6	Education and Skills Development	To facilitate the provision of special needs education for early childhood, basic, high school and tertiary levels for persons with disabilities so as to develop their full human potential and sense of dignity and self-worth
7	Employment	To create equal employment opportunities for persons with disabilities in order to ensure their full participation in national development
8	Recreation, Culture and Sports	To provide recreation and sporting facilities for persons with disabilities so as to enable them have the opportunity to develop and utilise their creative, artistic and intellectual potential
9	Political and Public life	To create an environment in which persons with disabilities can effectively and fully participate in political and public life in order to contribute to the decision-making process

	Programmes	Objectives
10	Policy and Legislation	To formulate and implement inclusive policies, programmes and legislation in order to promote the full participation, equality and empowerment of persons with disabilities
11	Capacity Building of DPOs/DSOs	To support and strengthen Disabled Peoples' Organisations (DPOs) in order to enable them effectively represent persons with disabilities at local, national and international levels
12	Resource Mobilisation	To mobilise financial, material, human and technical resources for the implementation of programmes and measures to create equal opportunities for persons with disabilities

2.18 Social Protection

Reforms in the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) during the FNDP will place emphasis on assisting the most vulnerable with basic services that enhance their standard of living. The vision for Social Protection 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 goal is to contribute to the security of all vulnerable Zambians by ensuring that incapacitated and low capacity households have sufficient livelihood security to meet basic needs, and are protected from the worst impacts of risks and shocks. The FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Empowerment of Low Capacity Households	To increase the ability of low capacity households (LCHs) to meet their basic needs
2	Welfare Support to Incapacitated Households	To reduce extreme poverty in incapacitated households through welfare support
3	Support for Vulnerable Children and Youths	To rehabilitate street and other vulnerable children and youth and those with disabilities
4	Enhancement of Access to Health Facilities	To increase access to health services for people from incapacitated and low capacity households
5	Enhancement of Access to Education Facilities	To increase access to education for people from incapacitated and low capacity households
6	Enhancement of Vulnerable People's Justice	To increase the level of awareness and ensure the protection of legal rights for vulnerable groups
7	Capacity Strengthening of Institutions Delivering Social Protection	To enhance capacity of local and national institutions delivering social protection programmes
8	Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	To develop a monitoring and evaluation framework that guides the implementation of social protection programmes
9	Resource Mobilisation for Social Protection	To mobilise adequate resources for social protection programmes

2.19 Youth and Child Development

During the FNDP, the Government shall prioritise national child and youth programmes through comprehensive and multi-sectoral plans for integrating young people as partners in development. The vision for Youth and Child Development is enhanced youth and child survival, development and protection through a well-coordinated and multi-sectoral approach by 2030. The 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, contribute to wealth creation and ensure socially optimal investments and sustainable national development. The FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Child and Youth Empowerment	To equip children and youth with relevant skills that will prepare them to cope with the demands of the dynamic world and support their transition into adulthood
2	Skills Training and Capacity Building	To reduce inter-generational poverty by promoting life long learning, catch-up education, vocational training, multi-skilling and re-skilling programmes
3	Entrepreneurship Development	To enhance and support youth entrepreneurship development in order to reduce poverty and improve living standards

	Programmes	Objectives
4	Young Inventors' Programme	To promote innovations by the youth at community and national levels
5	Child and Youth Protection	To promote the rights of children and youth for their survival, protection and development
		To reduce the vulnerability of children and youths and protect them from all forms of abuse
6	Child and Youth Participation and Leadership	To promote the participation of female and male children including youths in national development
		To promote the virtues of hard work, national pride and good citizenship among children and youth
7	Sport and Recreation	a) To promote sport, recreation and physical education as tools for human and economic development and for mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS and other vices among children and youth; b) To promote the Right to Play
8	Culture and other Expressive Arts	To develop cultural and creative arts infrastructure, strengthen capacity in cultural delivery and use cultural participation and expression as a viable tool for development and to mitigate the impact of HIV and AIDS and other vices among children and youth
9	HIV and AIDS, Gender and Disability	Reduce the HIV and AIDS prevalence rate and scale-up awareness, prevention and treatment programmes to mitigate the impact of HIV and AIDS and other reproductive health concerns among children and youth
		To promote gender equity and eliminate gender disparity in access to resources and participation in development programmes for children and youth
		To promote inclusiveness of children and youth with disabilities in all programmes
10	Human Resource Development and Institutional Capacity Building	To strengthen the human resource capacity and institutions delivering services for children and youth
11	Infrastructure Development	To build and rehabilitate child, youth and sport infrastructure to ensure their availability and accessibility

2.20 Employment and Labour

The Government shall facilitate more frequent random checking of factories with severe penalties imposed on those that break the law. Inspections shall be complemented by educational awareness campaigns with regard to the provisions of the Factories Act and related legislation. Labour legislation will be reviewed to align it to regional and international standards. With regard to the social security reforms, the Government would ensure the harmonisation of social protection schemes in order to improve the coverage. The Vision for Employment and Labour is “an efficient and effective labour market system that promotes job creation in the economy by 2030”. The Goal is to provide the policy and legal framework on employment creation, labour administration and social protection in order to contribute to the enhancement of job creation and productivity in the country. The FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Decent Work Promotion	a) To promote employment
		b) To promote social dialogue
		c) To promote social protection through the creation of a comprehensive social security system
		d) To promote fundamental rights of workers
2	Labour Market Management Information System	To create public awareness on labour and employment matters and enhance decision-making
3	Labour Market Legal and Regulatory Framework Reforms	To strengthen the regulatory and legislative framework for the employment and labour sector
4	Occupational Safety and Health Promotion	To promote and enforce occupational health and safety standards at places of work to ensure a safe and healthy working environment
5	National Labour Productivity Promotion	To promote productivity in the country so as to enhance economic growth
6	Mainstream Special Interest and Vulnerable Groups	To increase employment opportunities for youths, women and persons with disabilities

	Programmes	Objectives
7	HIV and AIDS Interventions at the Work Place	To reduce the spread and impact of HIV and AIDS on workers and employers
8	Prevention of Child Labour	To eradicate the worst forms of child labour
9	Labour Migration	a) To reduce the brain drain in the country b) To effectively utilize skills of migrant workers and skilled refugees
10	Discrimination Prevention	To end discrimination in the labour market
11	Monitoring and Evaluation	To monitor the implementation of programmes and ensure that the intended objectives are achieved

2.21 Central Administration

During FNDP, the Central Administration will continue to spearhead the implementation of Public Sector Reforms through the Public Service Management. The other two pillars are Public Expenditure Management and Financial Accountability Reforms (PEMFA) and Decentralization. The vision of Central Administration is “quality public services for all by 2030. The goal is: To achieve and sustain efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of public services”. The FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	General Administration and Support to Institutions	To effectively provide administrative support services for efficient management of government business
2	Government systems re-organisation and capacity enhancement	To develop and facilitate the implementation of results oriented management systems in order to improve performance and productivity in the Public Service
3	a) Improvement of Human Resources Management and Development b) Management of an Integrated Payroll Management Establishment Control (PMEC) System c) Pay reform d) Service delivery improvement	a) To improve human resource management and development policies and systems in order to enhance delivery of public services; b) To mainstream of Gender in management of policies and procedures; c) To attract and retain essential technical, professional and managerial staff and to reinforce performance within budget ceilings. d) To ensure that all ministries/ institutions are managing performance effectively within agreed frameworks of planned activities and strategies.
4	a) Strengthening of Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation Systems b) Management of Policy Process c) Cabinet and Cabinet Committee meetings secretariat services	To strengthen monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of government policies and programmes in order to establish their effectiveness and impact

2.22 Local Government and Administration

The Government re-affirms its commitment to the decentralisation process by pledging to strengthen the management of local authorities. The vision of the sector is “a country with a fully decentralised and democratically elected system of governance by 2030”. The goal is to enhance democratic governance and delivery of quality service at the local level. The FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

No	Programme	Objectives
1	Local Development Programme Planning and Budgeting	1. To contribute to sustainable service delivery for communities and districts 2. To contribute to enhanced capacity of local authorities to manage own revenue and expenditure 3. To contribute to the development of a framework for sustainable fiscal 4. Decentralisation 5. To support local social and economic development at the district level 6. To develop and implement a new integrated planning and budgeting system that is supportive of the National Decentralization Policy
2	Institutional and Human Resource Capacity Development	To create and strengthen human and institutional capacities to implement, manage, and support decentralized governance, development, and service delivery
3	Implementation of the Decentralisation Policy	To empower councils through the implementation of the decentralisation policy and the enhancement of good governance, community participation in decision-making for effective and efficient generation, and delivery of services to local communities

No	Programme	Objectives
4	Financial Management and Accountability Capacity for councils and Local Authorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To promote accountability and transparency in the management and utilization of resources To establish and operationalise a comprehensive local government financing system; To enhance the capacity of councils to mobilize resources and to widen their economic base
5	Policy, Legal, and Regulatory Framework	To provide a legal and institutional framework in order to promote autonomy in decision-making and service delivery at the local level

2.23 Information Services

The key reform during the Plan shall continue to be the liberalisation of the airwaves, which has facilitated the establishment of a number of community radio stations and private commercial radio and television stations. The FNDP period shall ensure that legislation is enabling enough to guarantee effective performance of the information services sector. Above all, the role of the private sector and communities in providing information services shall be one of the focal points during the FNDP period. The vision for the Information Services is “a well informed citizenry fully utilizing Information and Communication Technology for national development by 2030.” The goal is to increase media access and outreach throughout the country in order to promote free flow of information on development related programmes. The FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Electronic Media Promotion	To facilitate the timely dissemination of relevant information in order to promote public awareness for national development
2	Development of Print Media Infrastructure	To facilitate the timely dissemination of relevant information in order to promote public awareness for national development
3	Computerisation of Sector Operations	To promote utilization of ICTs in information gathering and dissemination for improved decision-making
4	Promotion of Private-Public Partnerships	To promote participation of the private partners in media development
5	Media Policy and Institutional Reforms	To provide a conducive legal and institutional framework for the development of the sector

2.24 Foreign Relations

The focus during FNDP shall include the restructuring of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and strengthen the country’s role in the global community. The attraction of FDI shall also occupy centre stage in the country’s foreign interactions. The vision for the sector is “a prosperous Zambia, which participates competitively in the global economic and political environment and contributes to the promotion of a just economic world order and towards a safe and peaceful world by 2030.” The goal is to ensure sufficient safeguard and active promotion of Zambia’s national interest in order to enhance socio-economic development. The FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

No.	Programmes	Objective
1	Strengthening of Bilateral and Multilateral Relations	To facilitate and promote regional and international cooperation
2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Human and Institutional Capacity building Development of a Career Diplomatic Service 	To increase efficiency in service delivery
3	Promotion of Regional and International Peace and Security	To safeguard Zambia’s sovereignty, territorial integrity, freedom, and national security
4	Implementation of the African Peer Review Mechanism	To foster the adoption of good political and economic governance policies, standards and practices in line with the NEPAD Declaration

2.25 Defence

The vision of the Defence sector is “sustainable peace and stability for national development. The goal is to protect and defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country in order to sustain peace and stability for national development. “The FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Infrastructure Rehabilitation Development, and Procurement	To develop and rehabilitate infrastructure in order to improve operations of the sector
2	Equipment Procurement Rehabilitation, and Maintenance	To procure and rehabilitate equipment in order to improve the operations of the sector
3	Mineral Exploration and Mining	To undertake agricultural and industrial ventures in order to contribute to the socio-economic development of the nation
4	Manufacturing and Agro-Processing Farming Procurement Marketing	To undertake agricultural and industrial ventures in order to contribute to the socio-economic development of the nation
5	Research and Development	To protect and defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country in order to sustain peace and stability for national development.
6	Sustaining peace and stability	
7	Human Resource Development	

2.26 Public Safety and Order

During FNDP, the public safety and order sector will consolidate its policy goals and objectives of maintenance of internal security in order to secure the continuity of a stable government and the enjoyment of personal freedoms. In this regard, the Government will strive to build and maintain effective internal security institutions. The vision of the sector is a “safer and more secure Zambia by the year 2030”. The goal is to preserve and maintain internal peace and security for national development. The FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

No.	Programmes	Objectives
1	Crime Prevention	To develop effective mechanisms for prevention of crime, in order to significantly reduce criminal activities in the country
2	Enhancement of Investigation and Prosecution Methods	To increase efficiency and effectiveness in investigation and prosecution in order to expedite the clearance of cases
3	Infrastructure Development	To acquire and maintain buildings, plant and equipment in order to improve the work environment
4	Human Resource Development	To effectively develop human resources for the efficient performance of the sector

2.27 Governance

During the FNDP period, the Government will undertake a number of policies and reforms in the areas of constitutionalism, human rights, transparency and accountability, administration of justice and democratisation. The vision is “total adherence to principles of good governance by 2030”. The goals are to improve access to justice; to effectively and efficiently manage free and fair elections; to promote and protect human rights equally for women, men, youths and children; to strengthen cooperation and collaboration among governance institutions; to improve effectiveness and efficiency of the National Assembly to enhance its oversight of Government affairs; to enhance constitutionalism and the rule of law; to achieve a significant reduction in corruption in Zambia; and to embed good corporate governance practices in the public and private institutions.

	Programme	Objective
1	Administration of Justice	To improve access to justice for all.
2	Constitutionalism	To develop a new national constitution based on broad participation and national consensus. To conclude the constitutional reform and electoral review exercises, preferably in 2009 To devolve power to local Government To develop national institutions, legal framework and capacities for the implementation of the new constitution
3	Democratisation	To strengthen national capacities to organise and manage free, fair and transparent elections To periodically review and reform legislation To foster legal and policy environment for enhance public participation between electoral events and to exercise choice To enhance Civic awareness of the citizens

4	Human Rights	To promote human rights
5	Accountability and Transparency	To create effective mechanisms for prevention of corruption, abuse of office and misappropriation in public and private bodies
		To create efficiency in audits, investigations and prosecutions.
		To establish and maintain collaborative and consultative mechanisms with stakeholders both local and international in order to share experience and enhance co-operation.
		To increase efficiency and effectiveness in the processing and disposal of complaints received by all governance institutions.
		To facilitate the review and enactment of relevant legislation in order to attain autonomy of the Office of the Auditor General
		Decentralise OAG and develop new services to clients
		To Develop and implement effective legislative, oversight and budgetary roles of the National Assembly.
		To ensure that the Members of Parliament and their Parliamentary Committees are well linked to their Constituents and Civil society organisations.
		To Ensure that all rules and systems and procedures encourage openness and transparency in a multi-party democracy
		To increase efficiency and effectiveness in the performance of the Parliamentary oversight functions by the Executive Wing of Government
6	Management, reporting and Facilitation of Governance initiatives	Efficient and Effective facilitation of activities under the governance SAG.
		High quality reporting and research provided
		Sound management of governance institutions, ensuring efficiency and effectiveness
		Ensure adequate electronic systems, are in place for efficient and effective performance of mandates

2.28 HIV and AIDS

The Government shall facilitate the expansion of ART access during the FNDP period, accompanied by the implementation of a renewed and intensified prevention programme. The Government will also place additional emphasis on reaching the youth of Zambia. The vision for HIV and AIDS is “a nation free from the threat of HIV and AIDS by 2030”: The goal is to halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS. The FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

No.	Programmes	Objectives
1	Promotion of Safer Sex Practices	To intensify prevention of HIV infection
2	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV	
3	Safe Blood, Blood Products and Body Parts and Infection Control	
4	Voluntary Counselling and Testing	To provide appropriate care, support, and treatment to HIV and AIDS infected persons and those affected by HIV
5	ART	
6	Home Based Care	
7	Palliative Care	
8	Orphans and Vulnerable Children	To provide improved care and support services for orphans and vulnerable children and others affected and at risk
9	Decentralised Response	To strengthen the decentralised response and mainstreaming HIV and AIDS
10	Mainstreaming HIV and AIDS in All Developmental Activities	
11	Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms and Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To improve leadership, management and coordination of multi-sectoral capacity at national level (NAC and Secretariat), provinces and districts (decentralised institutions); b) To develop the national HIV and AIDS strategy and refine or adapt tools for the effective mainstreaming or operationalisation of HIV and AIDS into development instruments; c) To strengthen country monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and structures that facilitate oversight by NAC and district stakeholders
12	Coordination of the Multi-sectoral Response	To strengthen advocacy and multi-sectoral response to HIV and AIDS
13	Advocacy of the Multi-Sectoral Response	
14	Resource Mobilisation, Disbursement and Tracking	

2.29 Environment

The National Policy on the Environment (NPE) shall continue to be implemented to secure the promotion of environmental sustainability. The National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) shall remain key to national environmental planning and implementation during the FNDP period. The vision for the sector is “a productive environment and well conserved natural resource for sustainable development by 2030.” The goal is: To reverse environmental damage, maintain essential environmental and biological processes and ensure sustainable use of natural resources for the benefit of the people.” The FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

No.	Programmes	Objectives
1	Environmental Institutional Capacity Building	To improve institutional capacity and coordination for environmental management
2	Sustainable Environmental Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To protect essential environmental processes and functions; b) To promote sustainable development by minimizing irreversible environmental damage, biodiversity loss, waste production and pollution
3	Management of Environmental Information	To establish and support an effective institutional framework able to effectively manage environmental information
4	Public Participation and Awareness	To promote public participation and a sense of responsibility for the environment
5	Gender and HIV and AIDS	To mainstream gender and HIV and AIDS in environmental concerns

2.30 Gender and Development

The national gender policy takes into account the issues and concerns contained in strategic documents such as the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (1979); the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995); the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development (1997); and the Millennium Declaration and Development Goals (2000). The vision is “gender equity and equality in the development process by 2030.” The goal

is to reduce gender imbalances and attain gender equality. FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

No.	Programmes	Objectives
1	Gender Mainstreaming in the National Development Process	To mainstreaming gender in the National Development Process
2	Safe Motherhood	To contribute to providing enabling conditions for reproductive health of men and women; To ensure safe motherhood
3	Capacity Building for Gender Mainstreaming	To build capacity in institutions to deal with gender issues effectively
4	Gender Management Information Systems	To provide information on gender to all stakeholders
5	Review of Legal Framework	To put in place gender responsive legal framework
6	Economic Empowerment of Women	To promote equal participation of females and males in education
		To ensure women's increased control over land and access to agricultural services
		To ensure women's access to factors of production
		To increase participation of girls in science and technology
		To redress gender imbalances in labour, employment and social security at all levels
		To reduce the vulnerability of women and men through equitable implementation of social protection measures
7	Monitoring and Evaluation	To monitor and evaluate the implementation of gender and development programmes in all sectors

2.31 Food and Nutrition

In 2005, the Government adopted the National Food and Nutrition Policy in order to ensure that there is proper coordination and adequate capacity to undertake nutrition programmes by strengthening the NFNC institutional framework. NFNC will be restructured to make it effective to meet the challenges and demands of nutrition issues in the next five years. The vision is “optimal nutritional status for all sections of the Zambian population.” The goal is to achieve sustainable food and nutrition security. FNDP programmes and objectives for the sector are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Policy Implementation	To develop and/or advocate for policy formulation and programmes that will ensure food and nutrition security, food quality, and safety at individual household, community, and national level
2	Advocacy and Sensitisation	
3	Monitoring and Evaluation	To effectively formulate, coordinate, and monitor food and nutrition programmes in order to improve delivery and access to nutrition services
4	Nutrition Information Management	
5	Nutrition Research	To conduct comprehensive surveys and research on food and nutrition in order to provide appropriate interventions
6	Human Resource Development	To develop human resources in the food and nutrition sector in order to improve the delivery of nutrition services
7	Nutrition Education and Promotion	To reduce all forms of malnutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies and establish safe levels of nutrient intake for Zambia
8	Nutritional Technical Support	To provide food and nutrition awareness for positive nutrition behaviour change

3. Regional Development

3.1 Central Province

The strategic focus for Central province is “increased investment in agriculture and provision of social infrastructure and related services with emphasis on education and health.” The programmes for the Province during FNDP are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Agriculture Infrastructure, Extension and Marketing and related services	To increase investment and output in agriculture
2	Provision of social infrastructure and related services in Education and skills training	To improve equitable access and quality of basic and skills education
3	Provision of social infrastructure and related services in Health	To improve equitable access and quality of health services
4	Development of public infrastructure and Housing Improvement	To facilitate habitable housing and the conduct of administrative and private sector functions
5	Sustainable natural resource management and Tourism	To promote sustainable use of natural resources
6	Rural and Peri-urban Water Supply	To improve the access to safe and adequate water in rural and peri-urban communities
7	Road and Waterway infrastructure Development	To improve transportation of goods and services
8	Economic Empowerment	To improve livelihoods of disadvantaged groups
9	Policy Coordination and Monitoring	To coordinate multi-sector policies and monitor implementation of programmes and projects in the province

3.2 Copperbelt Province

The strategic focus of the Copperbelt Province over the next five years will be “*Diversify the economic base from mining to agriculture, tourism, forestry and manufacturing.*” In order to kick-start the diversification programme, the province will embark on providing the necessary economic and social infrastructure. The programmes for the Province during FNDP are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Promote development of Agriculture,	To facilitate and support sustainable and competitive agricultural sector
2	Provision of quality Health, Education and Water and Sanitation	To increase access to quality Health, Education and Water and Sanitation facilities and services for all.
3	Forestry development and conservation	To promote sustainable use of forestry resources and the ecosystem
4	Land Resettlement Programme	To improve living conditions of settlers through provision of Infrastructure and Services
5	Develop Energy, Transport and Communications Infrastructure	To improve communication infrastructure
6	Promotion of Tourism Development	To promote and develop Tourism
7	Development of institutional infrastructure	
8	Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	

3.3 Eastern Province

In order to boost socio-economic development, the development of infrastructure in agriculture, education and health will receive the highest priority during the FNDP period. The provincial strategic focus is to ‘increase the linkages between agriculture and related industries with a view to create jobs in order to reduce the high poverty levels in the province. The programmes for the Province during FNDP are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Infrastructure Development	To boost socio-economic Development
2	Education Development	To provide quality education
3	Veterinary, Livestock and Fisheries Development	To improve the production of livestock and fish sector in a sustainable manner
4	Crops and Marketing Development	To provide efficient and effective Crop Extension and Technical and Marketing services
5	Community Tourism Development	To promote local community participation and ownership in tourism
6	Sustainable Tourism Development	To sustain economic and social development
7	Gender and HIV/AIDS	Mainstreaming gender and HIV/AIDS in socio-economic development
8	Health Development	To provide quality health services
9	Sustainable environmental Management	To ensure sustainable utilization and management of forest resources

3.4 Luapula Province

In view of the current socio-economic conditions in the province, the strategic focus during the FNDP period is “to develop agricultural, tourism, mining and social sectors to create wealth.” Programmes shall focus primarily on infrastructure development in agriculture, tourism and mining. The programmes for the Province during FNDP are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Agricultural development	To diversify away from fishing to commercial agriculture and high value crops
2	Tourism development	To promote tourism development in the province
3	Mining development	To promote the development of the Mining industry in the province
4	Natural Resources development and management	To develop the natural resources for the economic benefit of communities and the protection of the natural environment in the province
5	Provision of Health infrastructure	To improve health delivery through improved health infrastructure
6	Provision of Education infrastructure	To improve the quality of education in the province. To improve access to education facilities
7	Provision of Water and Sanitation infrastructure	To provide clean safe drinking water and sanitary facilities.
8	Infrastructure development for public security	To improve security in the province through the provision of infrastructure for public security.
9	Infrastructure support to new districts	To improve service delivery by the new districts and attract key personnel
10	Structure plans development	To update and develop structure plans for all districts in the province.

3.5 Lusaka Province

Lusaka province’s strategic focus is “develop social and economic infrastructure to enhance accessibility to social and economic services.” The programmes for the Province during FNDP are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Development of economic infrastructure	To facilitate enhanced growth in agriculture, agro forestry and agribusiness
2	Provision of social infrastructure in education	Construction and rehabilitation of learning institutions in order to promote literacy levels
3	Provision of social infrastructure in health	To increase availability and accessibility of health services
4	Development Planning & Housing	To facilitate orderly housing, service and infrastructure provision, and development of townships in all Districts
5	Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Projects	To ensure efficient and effective implement of projects and programmes
6	Promotion of tourism	To increase job opportunities and income generation especially for

	Programmes	Objectives
		the youth

3.6 Northern Province

Northern Province's strategic focus is "sustainable socio-economic growth and provision of quality and equitable services". This shall be attained by focusing on the improvement of the socio-economic infrastructure. The programmes for the Province during FNDP are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Development of economic infrastructure	To facilitate enhanced growth and production in the districts
2	Provision of social infrastructure in education	To promote literacy levels
3	Provision of social infrastructure in health	To increase availability and accessibility of health services To provide quality second level referral facilities
4	Regional and Urban Development Planning	To facilitate orderly service and infrastructure provision, and development of townships
5	Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Projects	To ensure efficient and effective implement of projects and programmes
6	Promotion of tourism	To increase job opportunities and income generation especially for the youth
7	Mining Development	To promote mineral exploration

3.7 North-Western Province

The strategic focus of the province will be "the provision of infrastructure to support the economic growth in the area." The programmes for the Province during FNDP are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Infrastructure Development	To increase investment and improve access
2	Provision of social infrastructure and related services in Education	To improve literacy levels among the poor households
3	Provision of social infrastructure and related services in Health	To improve the health and nutritional standards in the poor households
4	Agriculture development	To improve food security and incomes for small-scale farmers
5	Forestry Development	Sustainable management of forests ecosystems and biodiversity application, through indigenous and scientific technical knowledge
6	Tourism Development	To improve tourism infrastructure
7	Coordination and Monitoring	To coordinate multi-sector policies and monitor implementation programme and project implementation

3.8 Southern Province

The strategic focus for Southern province during the FNDP period is "Provision of infrastructure for the promotion of agriculture, education, tourism and health services." The programmes for the Province during FNDP are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Road Infrastructure Development	To improve accessibility to productive agricultural areas in the province.
2	Agriculture, livestock and fisheries development	To enhance growth in crop production, fisheries and animal husbandry
3	Water and sanitation	To provide clean and safe drinking water
4	Resettlement	To establish resettlement schemes
5	Provision of Health infrastructure	To provide quality health services in the province
6	Education infrastructure	To improve the accommodation for teachers
7	Tourism Development	To improve tourism infrastructure
8	Forestry management	To enhance sustainable management of forests, ecosystems and biodiversity application, through indigenous and scientific technical knowledge
9	Meteorological infrastructure development	To provide reliable, accurate, timely and safe Weather and Forecasting information.

3.9 Western Province

The strategic focus for the Province during the FNDP will be “increased investment in infrastructure development, targeting agriculture, health, education and water and sanitation services.” The programmes for the Province during FNDP are as follows:

	Programmes	Objectives
1	Agriculture development	To increase agricultural production
2	Road and communication Infrastructure development	To expand and rehabilitate road net- work in the province
3	Water transport	To improve water transport
4	Health services	To increase access to better quality health services
5	Education and Skills training	To increase access to education facilities and life skills training in the province
6	Water and sanitation	To improve peoples access to clean and safe water
7	Forest protection and management	To conserve forests through environmentally-friendly exploitation of forest resources
8	Industrial development	To revitalize the industrial development

4. Financing, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

4.1 Financing of the FNDP

The FNDP will largely be financed through three sources, namely, domestic revenues; external grants; and, to a limited extent, borrowing (both internally and externally). Additionally, Public Private Partnerships (PPP) for infrastructure programmes shall be encouraged. The total cost of public expenditures over the FNDP period is K62,623 billion with Government expected to finance K48,442.77 billion and cooperating partners K11,198.35 billion, leaving a financing gap of K2,982.06 billion. The total financing requirements excludes spending requirements for large infrastructural projects such as rail construction and construction of hydro-power stations. Of the total financing requirements, K36, 253.83 billion is meant for programmes in the priority sectors. The implication of this is that the financing gap is largely coming from the seven priority sectors which amounts to K2,593.95 billion with agriculture and education having the largest gaps (see Table 4.1 and 4.2). The gaps in these sectors are necessitated by the need to scale up programmes above the baseline scenario in order to accelerate progress towards reducing poverty and meeting the MDGs. In the absence of this scaling up of expenditures, progress towards poverty reduction and meeting the MDGs, will be slowed.

Table 4.1: Summary of Financing Requirements by Sector for the FNDP Period

Sector	FNDP Requirement	Commitments			
		GRZ	Donor/ External	Total	GAP
Macroeconomics and financial management	4,256.68	3,886.93	369.75	4,256.68	-
Agriculture	4,881.39	3,196.28	878.00	4,074.28	(807.11)
Tourism	450.43	198.31	252.12	450.43	-
Lands	124.23	124.23	-	124.23	-
Natural Resources	409.80	96.40	-	96.40	(313.41)
Energy	595.37	304.47	-	304.47	(290.90)
Infrastructure	6,901.29	3,493.80	3,407.49	6,901.29	-
O/w Roads	4,383.60	2,440.02	1,943.58	4,383.60	-
Buildings	972.68	853.90	118.78	972.68	-
Housing	175.90	135.77	40.13	175.90	-
Air Transport	38.10	38.10	-	38.10	-
Rail Transport	1,330.00	25.00	-	25.00	-
Local Govt and Decentralisation	996.75	728.37	268.39	996.75	-
Communication	68.40	68.40	-	68.40	-
Mining	94.21	94.21	-	94.21	-
Manufacturing	301.57	124.56	177.01	301.57	-
Trade	96.38	96.38	-	96.38	-
Science and Technology	88.66	-	5.05	88.66	-

Sector	FNDP	Commitments			
	Requirement	GRZ	Donor/ External	Total	GAP
		83.61			
Water and Sanitation	1,478.22	264.44	1,094.88	1,359.31	(118.90)
O/w Water Resource Management and Dvpt	250.42	165.98	84.45	250.42	-
Water and Sanitation	1,227.79	98.46	1,010.43	1,108.89	(118.90)
Health	7,843.95	4,781.50	2,760.55	7,542.05	(301.90)
Education	11,326.09	9,387.47	1,214.29	10,601.76	(724.34)
Employment and Labour	149.99	84.69	-	84.69	(65.30)
Child and Youth	164.20	164.20	-	164.20	-
Social Protection	358.26	355.76	2.50	358.26	-
TEVET	601.14	250.33		250.33	(350.80)
Art and Culture	26.21	22.71	3.50	26.21	-
Food and Nutrition	31.04	28.20	2.85	31.04	-
Disability and Development	167.89	167.89	-	167.89	-
Central Administration	2,426.06	2,308.10	117.96	2,426.06	-
Governance	2,907.52	2,687.93	219.58	2,907.52	-
Monitoring and Evaluation (budgeted under macroeconomic)	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Relations	872.87	872.87	-	872.87	-
Information Services	157.74	157.74	-	157.74	-
Public Order and Safety	2,626.39	2,610.69	15.70	2,626.39	-
Defence	4,379.33	4,379.33	-	4,379.33	-
HIV/AIDS Cordination	188.32	10.71	177.61	188.32	-
Environment	277.80	37.24	231.14	268.37	(9.43)
Gender	39.27	39.27	-	39.27	-
Sub total	55,287.45	41,107.01	11,198.35	52,305.36	(2,982.09)
Constitutional and Statutory Expenditure	5,193.44	5,193.44	-	5,193.44	-
o/w Domestic Debt Interest	2,577.60	2,577.60	-	2,577.60	-
Foreign Debt Service (Including Amortization)	1,285.30	1,285.30	-	1,285.30	-
Constitutional Posts	136.58	136.58	-	136.58	-
Medium-Term Pay Reform	1,093.78	1,093.78	-	1,093.78	-
Contingency	100.19	100.19	-	100.19	-
Provincial Administration	1,093.39	1,093.39	-	1,093.39	-

Sector	FNDP	Commitments			
	Requirement	GRZ	Donor/ External	Total	GAP
Others n.e.d	1,048.94	1,048.94	-	1,048.94	-
Grand Total	62,623.22	48,442.77	11,198.35	59,641.13	(2,982.09)

Shaded areas indicates the FNDP priority sectors

Table 4.2: Broad FNDP Sectoral Allocations (Kwacha Billions) for Priority Sectors

	Sector	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			Grant Total			
		Cost in K' Billions			Cost in K' Billions			Cost in K' Billions			Cost in K' Billions			Cost in K' Billions			GRZ	Donor	Total	
		GRZ	Donors	Total	GRZ	Donors	Total	GRZ	Donors	Total	GRZ	Donors	Total	GRZ	Donors	Total	GRZ	Donor	Total	
Core FNDP Programs	2	Agriculture	336.41	233.41	569.82	476.37	314.70	791.07	574.05	378.80	952.85	611.38	294.50	905.88	752.69	463.70	1,216.39	2,750.89	1,685.11	4,436.00
	6	Energy	13.16	22.36	35.52	71.00	46.40	117.40	35.60	54.70	90.30	59.80	83.20	143.00	59.40	55.70	115.10	238.96	262.36	501.32
	7	Infrastructure	426.01	833.04	1,259.05	633.20	711.82	1,345.03	659.19	620.53	1,279.72	762.20	690.15	1,452.35	739.81	551.93	1,346.44	3,220.40	3,407.49	6,627.89
		O/w Roads	361.54	538.90	900.43	488.00	410.70	898.70	454.41	328.68	783.09	542.10	402.10	944.20	593.97	263.21	857.18	2,440.02	1,943.58	4,383.60
	14	Water and Sanitation	14.19	268.57	282.75	43.48	268.69	312.17	45.34	242.99	288.33	64.85	214.73	279.58	67.44	215.98	283.43	235.30	1,210.96	1,446.25
		O/w Water Resource Management and Dvpt	11.54	13.49	25.03	18.57	15.90	34.47	28.45	21.81	50.25	47.76	15.34	63.10	49.92	15.09	65.02	156.24	81.62	237.86
		Water and Sanitation	2.65	255.08	257.72	24.91	252.79	277.70	16.89	221.18	238.07	17.09	199.39	216.48	17.52	200.89	218.41	79.06	1,129.33	1,208.39
	15	Health	554.05	566.62	1,120.66	815.70	533.61	1,349.31	968.81	559.09	1,527.91	1,094.27	652.49	1,746.77	1,326.88	699.81	2,026.69	4,759.71	3,011.62	7,771.33
	16	Education	1,206.35	239.74	1,446.09	1,563.25	295.66	1,858.91	1,720.08	331.61	2,051.69	2,037.91	374.47	2,412.39	2,369.10	410.30	2,779.40	8,896.69	1,651.78	10,548.47
	20	TEVET	13.44	38.48	51.92	50.90	39.21	90.11	33.14	46.10	79.25	38.30	59.38	97.68	47.89	85.31	133.20	183.67	268.48	452.16
29	Public Order and Safety	136.86	-	136.86	198.85	-	198.85	241.10	-	241.10	259.80	-	259.80	310.52	-	310.52	1,147.12	-	1,147.12	
	Sub-total	2,700.46	2,202.22	4,902.68	3,852.75	2,210.09	6,062.84	4,277.31	2,233.83	6,511.14	4,928.51	2,368.92	7,297.43	5,673.72	2,482.73	8,211.15	21,432.75	11,497.79	32,930.54	
Non Core FNDP Programs	2	Agriculture	63.74	-	63.74	20.20	-	20.20	98.30	-	98.30	128.30	-	128.30	134.85	-	134.85	445.39	-	445.39
	6	Energy	7.38	0.64	8.02	9.96	5.70	15.66	12.16	6.80	18.96	16.00	7.70	23.70	20.01	7.70	27.71	65.51	28.54	94.05
	7	Infrastructure Summary	67.40	-	67.40	56.40	-	56.40	43.90	-	43.90	51.00	-	51.00	54.70	-	54.70	273.40	-	273.40
		O/w Roads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14	Water and Sanitation	3.06	1.05	4.10	9.37	0.11	9.48	5.00	0.75	5.75	4.91	0.35	5.26	6.80	0.58	7.38	29.14	2.83	31.96
		Water Resource Management and Development	0.90	1.05	1.95	5.97	0.11	6.08	1.09	0.75	1.84	0.90	0.35	1.25	0.87	0.58	1.45	9.73	2.83	12.56
		Water and Sanitation	2.15	-	2.15	3.40	-	3.40	3.91	-	3.91	4.01	-	4.01	5.93	-	5.93	19.40	-	19.40
	15	Health	2.95	5.20	8.15	4.45	7.11	11.56	4.87	11.93	16.80	4.53	13.64	18.18	4.98	12.94	17.93	21.79	50.83	72.61
	16	Education	70.73	39.03	109.75	86.94	52.32	139.27	96.14	57.05	153.18	112.89	66.15	179.04	124.07	72.30	196.38	490.78	286.85	777.62
	20	TEVET	11.00	19.10	30.10	9.16	1.20	10.36	14.50	23.40	37.90	15.00	19.44	34.44	17.00	19.18	36.18	66.66	82.32	148.98
	29	Public Order and Safety	234.89	3.00	237.89	258.36	3.18	261.53	289.34	3.18	292.52	318.06	3.18	321.23	362.93	3.18	366.10	1,463.57	15.70	1,479.27
		Sub-total	461.15	68.02	529.16	454.84	69.61	524.45	564.21	103.10	667.31	650.70	110.45	761.15	725.34	115.88	841.22	2,856.23	467.06	3,323.29
		Grand Total	3,161.61	2,270.23	5,431.84	4,307.59	2,279.71	6,587.29	4,841.52	2,336.93	7,178.45	5,579.20	2,479.38	8,058.58	6,399.07	2,598.61	9,052.37	24,288.98	11,964.85	36,253.83

4.2 Implementation Framework

The Government has decided to return to national development planning as a means of effectively and efficiently allocating and managing scarce national resources. In this regard, National Development Plans shall be developed covering five-year time segments. In order to institutionalise this process, the following actions shall be undertaken:

- a) The Government shall review the existing regulatory and legislative systems for planning and budgeting with a view to secure congruency between the two processes and ensure that the state systems, procedures and structures are in tune with the decision to use planning as an overarching tool to address the challenges of wealth creating and poverty reduction.
- b) The role of Parliament in both the planning and budgeting processes shall be reviewed and clearly spelt out. The Constitution gives Parliament the legal authority necessary to provide oversight of public financial management. To the extent that national development plans shall form the basis of financial resource allocations, and that Parliament is empowered by the Constitution to monitor budget execution by the Executive, the role of this legislative arm of the State at both the planning and budgeting levels shall be explicitly defined and streamlined.
- c) Cabinet Office through the Policy Analysis and Coordination (PAC) unit will work closely with the Ministry of Finance and National Planning in monitoring policy and programme implementation of the FNNDP.
- d) FNNDP is not independent of other public planning instruments and processes such as the National Vision 2030, Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), and the annual national budget. In this respect, the annual budget will be the primary instrument for implementing the plan. While the FNNDP provides the overall framework and specific programmes within the context of the projected resource envelope, it is important that the annual work plans for respective sectors actually guide specific interventions.

The overall coordination of the implementation of the FNNDP will rest with MFNP with the full participation of line ministries, other government institutions, civil society, and cooperating partners. The Planning Division in MFNP will be the focal point for the FNNDP coordination, monitoring, and evaluation. The coordination aspect will also include harmonisation of external financing for the FNNDP programmes and other technical assistance.

The decentralisation of functions to the provincial and district levels shall receive top priority during the implementation of the FNNDP. Ministerial, provincial and district planning units will be linked to the MFNP and it is expected that monitoring of programmes and activities will commence at these units. Implementation of the FNNDP 2006 to 2010 will be viewed in the context of the current decentralisation policy.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework

FNNDP will be a results-based Plan that focuses on agreed targets and results. The Plan incorporates a system to monitor inputs, outputs, outcomes, and impacts so that resources can be strategically managed and progress tracked. The Government shall work towards strengthening the reporting and monitoring systems in a way that would allow it to fully capture the total public expenditure behaviour under the FNNDP. To enable regular and quality reporting, key performance indicators have been identified for each sector.