



SINAZONGWE CHIEFDOM

PRIORITIES

WARD	NEEDS	AREA	ST	LIT
1. KANDABE	WATER	RSTM - SIKHABULU	✓	✓
	Domestic USE	MWAZUMA V.	✓	✓
		SINAKUMBA V.	✓	✓
		MARJANWA V.	✓	✓
HEALTH POST	AGRIC	QINAKA PULO	✓	✓
	AGRIC	VJAVVA Irrigation	✓	✓
2. NANJOMBE	WATER	LUSIWA V.	✓	✓
	Domestic	SINZWEA V.	✓	✓
		SINZWEA B.	✓	✓
		KASANSE V.	✓	✓
HEALTH POST	AGRIC	MUNTU WAMA - SIKO	✓	✓
	AGRIC	LUTUNYA V.	✓	✓
3. MALIMA	WATER	MUEBIKE V.	✓	✓
	POLICE POST	CHILELE V.	✓	✓
		AGRIC	NATANDA (SOWWE V.)	✓
		LUTUNYA V.	✓	✓

- 1) Hold multi-stakeholder meetings in 5 wards.
- 2) FACILITATE A DESIGN AND REVIEW PROCESS TO DEVELOP A CSER PLAN TO MONITOR INVESTMENT COMPLIANCE.
- 3) Consultative meetings with community and traditional leaders to discuss CSER planned by community.
- 4) Annual Community Symposium in Sinazongwe (focus on impact and benefits of mining on local communities).
- 5) Develop and use mobile and computer applications platform to monitor and report CSER challenges and achievements.
- 6) Integrate social accountability for capturing and monitoring compliance throughout CSER plan.
- 7) Mobilise and train community auditors in CSER auditing and investment compliance.
- 8) Hold annual Environmental Protection Protocols Dialogue (EPPD) for other force, conflict resolution, amnesty others.
- 9) Capacity Building workshops for traditional and community leaders including women in rights, natural resource protection, environmental issues training.
- 10) CSER parliamentarianism from relevant communities including mining.
- 11) Capacity building workshop for traditional and community leaders including women in rights, natural resource protection, environmental issues training.
- 12) CSER parliamentarianism from relevant communities including mining.
- 13) Project



Sinazongwe Community Development Strategy (SCDS)

Community Prioritised CSER Plans 2021-2025

Supported by the Bread for the World and Centre for Environment Justice

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Executive Summary

The purpose of the Sinazongwe Community Development Strategy (SCDS) is to guide the preparation of the Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility Plans by the Business Community Operating in Sinazongwe District. The Sinazongwe Community Development Strategy (SCDS) which has been prepared by the Centre for Environment Justice (CEJ) was supported by the Bread for the World Germany (BftW) under the Three Year project Mining Community Voices and Alternative Livelihoods Prepared. The project is facilitating the amplification of voices of people living in and around the mining areas using the true and tested Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSER) model, promoting sustainable alternative livelihoods practices in order to guarantee food sufficiency at household level and contribute to economic development of the district.

The SCDS, through a consultation process with the sinazongwe heads of government department, local authority, traditional leaders, community members, civil society organisation, youth & women organisations, church leaders, business entities and the sinazongwe district platform on environment and extractives (SiDPE) has identified strategic actions and interventions that will support, enhance and improve the lives and well-being of people living in the district. The SCDS focuses on empowering and increasing people's participation and access to opportunities and initiating activities aimed at (i) supporting and influencing the processes and outcomes of local social and economic development and (ii) creating an enabling environment for long-term growth and sustainability in the area through corporate social and environmental responsibility budgets by the business entities in sinazongwe district.

The key objective of the Sinazongwe Community Development Strategy (SCDS) is to contribute to enhancing and catalyzing socio-economic development in the district through key program interventions as prioritised by the mult-stakeholders during the consultation process and highlighted in this strategy. The SCDS aims to ensure that actions and Intervations are carried out in a way that is participatory, socially and gender sensitive and inclusive. This process also aims to empower socio-economically vulnerable segments of society, including women, ensuring these groups are provided with opportunities for making decisions and choices affecting their lives.

During the mult-stakeholder consultation process, nine (9) needs of intervention were prioritised to support the fourteen wards in the district. The priorities and needs includes; water access, health facility, agriculture support, security, recreation facilities, education services, road network and environmental protection.

Program planning and activities will be driven by community needs, priorities and concerns and a bottom up approach will be used to develop the implementation plan.

This will create the basis for the scope of support, training and entrepreneurship opportunities offered to the communities. Capacity building will be another significant method employed to empower the community with knowledge, information and skills under the SCDS. Community members will be exposed to capacity building programs to enhance their skills and understanding of community development issues and opportunities and ways to further improve participation.

Lastly, CEJ calls upon all local business entities in Sinzongwe and other funding agencies to support the CSER Prioritised Community Development Plans.



**Executive Director
Maggie M. Mwape (Ms)
Centre for Environment Justice (CEJ)**

2. Sinazongwe District

Sinazongwe District is one of the three Gwembe rural valley districts located in Southern Province of Zambia. It lies in the South-Eastern border of Zambia along Lake Kariba in the Zambezi valley on latitude 26 43` E to 27 45` E and longitude 16 50` S to 18 00` S. The district lies between 300m and 900m above sea level and cover a total area 4,964 square Kilometre. It shares boundaries with four districts;imba and Kalomo in the South West, Choma and Pemba in the West and Gwembe in the North-East and Zimbabwe in the south-east.

Sinazongwe lies in Zambia's agro-ecological Region I and its climate is generally hot and dry with daily mean temperature varying between 20- 25 degrees Celsius although temperatures can rise up to 40 degrees Celsius during the summer. Rainfall patterns follow an uneven distribution, with more than 70% probability of drought which exposes the district to extreme and adverse effects of climate change compared to others in Zambia.

Traditionally, Sinazongwe is divided into two Chiefdoms, Sinazongwe and Mweemba. The prominent ethnic group are the Valley Tonga's. The population distribution follows the physical characteristics of the District.

Records from the 2010 census shows the district has a total population of 121,405 disaggregated as 51.6% female and 48.4% male. The population density is at 26 persons per Kilometre squared. Annual growth rate was estimated at 2.4%. Total number of district households was 19,721 and total number of farming households was 15,800 (CSO 2010).

Politically, the district is a politico-administrative unit that is headed by the District Commissioner who is appointed by the Republican President. After the 2016 General Elections, civic affairs are headed by the Council Chairperson who is directly elected by the electorates while the civil affairs remain in the hands of the District Commissioner. The district is made up of one Parliamentary Constituency and 14 ward¹.

The local authority provides a three-tier administration system in accordance with the Local Government Act (CAP 281 of the Laws of Zambia). The Local authority is pivotal in spearheading, planning and implementing civic affairs and developmental projects/programmes in an integrated approach.

¹ Sinazongwe Chiefdom: Nkandabwe, Mweezya, Sinenge, Sinazongwe & Malima; Mweemba Chiefdom: Maamba, Mweenda, Mweemba, Muuka, Tekelo, Muchekwa, Mabinga& Namazambwe

There are two main forms of land tenure in the District. These are Trust (or state land) and Traditional Land tenure systems. The Traditional Land tenure is the dominant system in the district with Chiefs allocating occupancy and user rights.

Agriculture and fisheries are the main livelihood activities and basis of the economy. However, following the displacement of communities from the fertile land along the Zambezi River to pave way to the Kariba dam, they now live and cultivate on marginal and less fertile land on the edges of the valley. The district has agriculture potential for economic development.

Sinazongwe is endowed with mineral resources and official coal mining started in the year 2000 and currently with active coal mining activities by Maamba Collieries Limited (MCL) in Mamba and Collum Coal Mine (CCM) in Sinazeze. The district has potential for more mining investment due to its rich resources.

2.1. Total National Coal extract

Although Zambia is currently the smallest coal producer in the region, the coal output is estimated to grow from 281,000 tons in 2014 to more than 2 million tons by 2017 and 3.5 million tonnes by 2018².

2.2. Challenges of the District

The most critical challenges being faced are;

- (1) Harsh Climatic conditions and resultant poverty levels due to low food production levels;
- (2) Social-economic pressures on families leading to risk taking behavior; and
- (3) Excessive and unsustainable mining activities which have exacerbated displacements of people, loss of traditional livelihoods and environmental degradation.

These challenges are not only a threat to peace but are also endangering the safety of local communities.

2.3. Climatic Conditions and effects on poverty levels

Sinazongwe lies in Zambia's agro-ecological Region I and its climate is generally hot and dry with daily mean temperature varying between 20- 25 degrees Celsius although temperatures can rise up to 40 degrees Celsius during the summer. Rainfall patterns follow an uneven distribution, with more than 70% probability of drought which exposes the district to extreme and adverse effects of climate change compared to others in Zambia. It is very likely that in an event of continued degradation and abuse of the environment particularly as the coal mining continue to expand, the changes in the

² <https://www.zambiainvest.com/mining>

global and national climate will have negative effects on both fauna and flora in the surrounding communities, if the biodiversity system is not effectively protected and managed. This is further compounded by the lack of security of tenure amongst most of the displaced families which exposes them to loss of traditional land, and may in the long run endanger the quality of natural resources and environmental rights, a situation which negative climatic conditions are likely to escalate.

2.4. Socio-Economic Pressures on Families leading to risk taking behaviour

Both men and women are not spared from the effects of the challenges outlined above, although, women and girls are the most affected when displacements due to mining activities take place. They travel further to fetch water and search for cultivation land. They bear the biggest burden for children upkeep and girls withdraw from schools due to long distance and cultural beliefs that do not prioritise education of girls. Men are under pressure too. They have to carry the burden of providing for their family through new income streams. These include temporary migration to other districts of being absent from home for longer periods of time thereby placing burden of raising children on women in their absence. Furthermore, increased criminal activities by men and boys who do not have much to do and in addition, the community targets the mine as the enemy and therefore, making it difficult to operate and creating a vicious circle for discontent and unresolved conflicts.

2.5. Excessive and Unsustainable Mining Activities

Sinazongwe has experienced numerous changes in the socio-economic that have significantly affected people's lives. Sinazongwe agro-ecological position makes it disadvantaged and worsened climatic conditions has aggravated the poverty levels. The people of Sinazongwe have suffered continuous displacement from the time of the construction of Kariba Dam. The government's desire to create jobs at all cost, sees minerals such as coal as one way of revenue earning and power generation thus pushing the agenda towards increased investment in the sector.

2.6. Business Entities in Sinazongwe

The District has agriculture and mining business entities that contribute to economic development of the district. Currently has two (2) active coal mining companies namely; Maamba Collieries Limited and Collum Coal mine. Then five (5) stable agriculture entities namely, Zambeef, Zongwe Farm, Maza Holdings and Bill Mudders Company.

3. The Sinazongwe Community CSER Development Strategy

The Centre for Environment Justice (CEJ) engaged into a consultative process in identifying the gaps, challenges and priority of needs of the fourteen (14) wards in Sinazongwe district by holding consultation dialogues with Sinazongwe Heads of Government Department, Local Authority, Traditional Leaders, Community Members, Civil Society Organisation, Youth Organisations, Church Leaders, business entities and

the Sinazongwe District Platform on Environment and Extractives (SiDPE). This CSER community development strategy has been developed under the project: Mining Community Voices and livelihoods Preparedness with support from the Bread for the World (BftW) Germany.

3.1. Identified Priority needs of the Sinazongwe Community Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSER)

3.1.1. Sinazongwe Chiefdom

Sinazongwe Chiefdom CSER Community Development Plans & Priorities				
S/N	Ward	Priority Need	Area	Description
1	Nkandabwe	Water Access	Sikalabula Village	Provision of domestic safe clean water for household use.
			Muzuma Village	
			Siankumba Village	
			Sindebuka Village	
			Mazyamuna Village	
1	Nkandabwe	Health Facility	Chamukwapulo	Health post rehabilitation and stocking of medical equipment's and medicines.
		Agriculture	Vwavwa Irrigation	Establishment of youth & women cooperatives to be supported with farming skills, inputs and linkages to offtakers. To be engaged in livestock and farming.
2	Sinenge	Water Access	Siavwemu Village	Provision of domestic safe clean water for household use.
			Simwela Village	
			Chilele Village	
			Sinanjola Village	

		Recreation facility	Munyati Village	Establishment of a Youth and Women Craft Centre that should be linked to local & international market.
		Health facility	Sinanjola village	Upgrading of the Health post to be a Health Centre, procure medical equipment's and medicines.
			Sinachilundu Village	Construction of a health post. The village has no nearby health post and this has contributed to mortality rates.
3	Mweezya	Water Access	Luchinze	Provision of domestic safe clean water for household use.
			Sinachikuyu	
			Nambisya	
			Mujunda	
			Kagwamina	
		Health Facility	Dambwa	Construction of a health post. The village has no nearby health post and this has contributed to mortality rates.
Agriculture	Maila Village	Establishment of youth & women cooperatives to be supported with farming skills, inputs and linkages to offtakers. To be engaged in livestock and farming.		
4	Sinazongwe	Water Access	Maiya village	Provision of domestic safe clean water for household use.
			Siangwinda village	

			Kampamu village	
			Siamambo Village	
		Recreation Facilities	Civic Centre Township	Construction of the Community Skills Training Centre.
		Security	Local Court Area	Construction of Holding Cells for the Police Station.
5	Nangombe	Water Access	Lusinga Village	Provision of domestic safe clean water for household use.
			Sinangwali Village	
			Siazwela B Village	
		Agriculture	Kasanse Village	Support with irrigation systems and create farm blocks for both livestock rearing and farming for youth, women and men.
		Health facility	Muntuwamasiku	Construction of a health post. The village has no nearby health post and this has contributed to mortality rates.
6	Malima	Water Access	Lutuwa Village	Provision of domestic safe clean water for household use.
			Mubbike Village	
			Chilele Village	
		Security	Chinkumbe Village	Construction of Police post to provide sanity in the area.
		Agriculture	Sinalilongwe Village	Provide skills training for farming. Establishment of youth & women cooperatives to be supported with

				farming skills, inputs and linkages to offtakers. To be engaged in livestock and farming.
		Education facility	Chitumbi Village	Construction of a high school for it is central place that would benefit more than four villages.
		Health facility	Siankwazi Village	Construction of a health post. The village has no nearby health post and this has contributed to high mortality rates.

3.1.2. Mweemba Chiefdom

Mweemba Chiefdom CSER Community Plans & Priorities				
S/N	Ward	Priority Need	Area	Description
1	Maamba	Water Access	Mweela Village	Provision of domestic safe clean water for household use.
		Agriculture	Masikili Village	Provide skills training for farming. Establishment of youth & women cooperatives to be supported with farming skills, inputs and linkages to offtakers. To be engaged in livestock rearing and farming.
			Mweela Village	
			Chunga Village	
			Siachoono Village	
			Spumina Village	
Health facility	Siankodobo Village	Construction of a health post. The village has no nearby health post and this has contributed to high mortality rates.		
Education	Kabula Village	Construction of school that will provide education for the community.		
2	Mweemba	Water Access	Muchumba Village	Provision of domestic safe clean water for household use.
			Mvulula Village	
			Ndolo Village	
			Matambo Village	
			Nzambale Village	

		Security	Mweemba Village	Construction of Police post to provide sanity in the area.
		Health facility	Ndolo Village	Construction of a health post. The village has no nearby health post and this has contributed to high mortality rates.
			Chigonko Village	
3	Mweenda	Agriculture	Siameja	Provide skills training for farming. Establishment of youth & women cooperatives to be supported with farming skills, inputs and linkages to offtakers. To be engaged in livestock rearing and farming.
			Dengeza Village	
		Health facility	Nyanga Village	
		Education	Simonga community school	
			Mandongda community school	
Chinego community school				
Simukole community school				
Zyamunga community school				
4	Muuka	Water Access	Sinakoba Village	Provision of domestic safe clean water for household use.
			Chikoyo Village	

			Siamusale Village				
			Chikandula Village				
			Muuka Village				
		Agriculture	Maimba Village		Provide skills training for farming. Establishment of youth & women cooperatives to be supported with farming skills, inputs and linkages to offtakers. To be engaged in livestock rearing and farming.		
			Siamuvwele Village				
			Choopele Village				
		Health facility	Kateka Village			Construction of a health post. The village has no nearby health post and this has contributed to high mortality rates.	
			Maiba Village				
		Education	Chikoyo community school				Rehabilitation of the community schools and procure necessary educational materials and furniture for the school going children.
			Mashapi community school				
			Nalubuyi community school				
		5	Tekelo				
Chinakumbi Central							
Chisuku Village							
Sulwegonde Village							
Siapubwe Village	Provision of water for animals						

		Agriculture	Syamusiyi Village Sinankumbi central	Provide skills training for farming. Establishment of youth & women cooperatives to be supported with farming skills, inputs and linkages to offtakers. To be engaged in livestock rearing and farming.
		Health facility	Siapubwe Village	Construction of a health post. The village has no nearby health post and this has contributed to high mortality rates.
6	Muchekwa	Water Access	Simankawa Village	Provision of domestic safe clean water for household use.
			Siavuwa Village	
		Health facility	Sigombela Village	Construction of a health post. The village has no nearby health post and this has contributed to high mortality rates.
			Chikoka Village	
		Agriculture	Sigombela Village	Provide skills training for farming. Establishment of youth & women cooperatives to be supported with farming skills, inputs and linkages to offtakers. To be engaged in livestock rearing and farming.
Security	Muchekwa central	Construction of Police post to provide sanity in the area.		
7	Mabinga	Water	Siampondo Village	Provision of domestic safe clean water for household use.
		Health facility	Kalilambizi Village	Construction of a health post. The

				village has no nearby health post and this has contributed to high mortality rates.
		Security	Siampondo Village	Construction of Police post to provide sanity in the area.
		Agriculture	Kalilambizi Village	Provide skills training for farming. Establishment of youth & women cooperatives to be supported with farming skills, inputs and linkages to offtakers. To be engaged in livestock rearing and farming.
8	Namazambwe	Water	Siakwale Village	Provision of domestic safe clean water for household use.
			Kafwambila Village	
		Road Network	Kabula Village	Construction of the road for the will open opportunities for business entities and investment.
			Kafwambila Village	
		Security	Kafwambila Village	Construction of Police post to provide sanity in the area.
Agriculture	Siakwale Village	Provide skills training for farming. Establishment of youth & women cooperatives to be supported with farming skills, inputs and linkages to offtakers. To be engaged in livestock rearing and farming.		

3.1.3. Sinazongwe District Administration

District CSER Community Development Plans & Priorities			
S/N	Priority Need	Area	Description
1	Education	District	Construction of Sinazongwe Boarding School
2	Recreation facility	District	Community Skills Training Centre
3	Environmental Protection	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Tree Planting- Solid Waste Management
4	Infrastructure Development	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Construction of Sinazongwe road network- Construction of Sinazongwe Prisons- Construction of Housing Units
5	Health	District	Procurement of health equipment's for renal, gynea, x-rays etc

4. CSER Community Development Consultation Process (Pictorial Report)

4.1. Mult-stakeholder dialogue (Sinazongwe Heads of Government Department, Local Authority, Traditional Leaders, Community Members, Civil Society Organisation, Youth Organisations, Church Leaders, business entities and the Sinazongwe District Platform on Environment and Extractives - SiDPE).



4.2. Traditional Leaders and community representatives of Sinazongwe and Mweemba Chiefdom



NEEDS	SPECIFIC AREA	SHORT T.	LONG T.
WATER	- Sinakaba - Chikoyo - Siamutsale - Sulwegonde - muoka	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓
Livelihood Goats	- Maiba - Siamuxwela - choopele	✓ ✓ ✓	
Health Post	- Kateka - maiba	✓	✓
Water	- Siapubwe - Sinankumbi - chisuku	✓ ✓ ✓	
Livelihood Goat Bee Keeping	- Gamela - chisuku	✓ ✓	
Health Post	- Siapubwe	✓	

SINAZONGWE CHIEFDOM

PRIORITIES

WARD	NEEDS	AREA	ST	LT
1. KANDABWE	WATER	RSTM - SIKALABULU	✓	
		MUNZUMA V.	✓	
	DOMESTIC USE	SINANKUMBA V.	✓	✓
		SINDEBUKA V.	✓	
HEALTH POST	CHAMUKA PULO	✓	4*	
	AGRIC	WAWWA Irrigation	✓	
2. NANJOMBE	WATER	LUSINGA V.	✓	
		SIAZWELA B.	✓	✓
	AGRIC	KASANSE V. Irrigation	✓	✓
3. MALIMA	HEALTH POST	MUNJUWAMA - SIKU	✓	
	WATER	LUTOWA V.	✓	✓
		MUBBIKE V. CHILELE V.	✓	✓
POLICE POST	MATANDA (SBUNE V.)	✓	✓	
AGRIC	LUTOWA V.	✓	✓	

4.3. Local Authority Meeting led by Council Chair Person and District Administration Office. The meeting was attended by twelve ward councilors held at Richland lodge.

