

APPENDIX 1: MACROECONOMICS POLICY ACTIONS

Objective	Policy Action	Status as at End June 2004
To promote increased investments	Target and attract credible foreign investors, especially in export activities	In Agriculture, Government held major conference in 2003. Started the process of developing Farming Nasanga and Kalumwange Blocks. In Tourism, developing infrastructure in Katue National Park
	Establish linkages and synergies between local and foreign investment	Private advisory council. In mining facilitating the of large scale investors such at Kansanshi and Lumwana
	Encourage both small-scale and large investors in all economic sectors and establish synergies between them through networks, seminars, etc.	PSDI
	Establish good governance through policy stability to promote investments	Tourism Credit Development Fund was established and disbursements have started. As of June had benefited
	Set performance standards for institutions facilitating investment promotion and establish a system for monitoring with stakeholders	
	Recapitalise DBZ	No public money is being used to recapitalise the DBZ.
	Promote the role of pension funds in capital formation	Little progress drafting of investment guidelines that do not require board approval of specific investments except in exceptional cases, and (3) agreement on training for trustees as well as plan for carrying this out;
To promote exports to lead economic growth	Emphasise export growth in all economic sectors	On-going. Export led growth is being encouraged in agriculture through out grower schemes and agro processing is encouraged in manufacturing. Exports in 2003 increased to ... from ... in 2002.
	Focus on a few areas with greatest export potential	On-going. Focus is on agriculture, mining, tourism and manufacturing.
	Adequately fund export promotion institutions	Funding has improved as these institutions are funded through the PRP's.
	Set performance standards for export promotion institutions and establish a system for monitoring with stakeholders	
	Re-orient the Zambian diplomatic service to play a greater role in identifying and negotiating market preference for Zambia	Tourism attaches are being sent in the diplomatic service. (HOW many have been sent To date)
	Improve capacity in government for handling trade grievances and disputes	On-going. MCTI still soliciting for TAs so that more officers are trained in this field.
	Eliminate barriers to trade and fair competition	There are no Non Tariff Barriers (NTBs) anymore apart from the SPS Regulations, which are principally for health reasons.
	Resist discretionary tariff/duty concessions	The Minister of Finance no longer gives discretionary tax concessions.
	Remove competitive disadvantage suffered by Zambian exporters due to taxes	On-going. With regard to VAT, exports are zero-rated while for customs and excise, there is a Duty Drawback Scheme and the Manufacturers Under Bond (MUB).
To manage national debt affairs	Meet conditionalities required to attain HIPC and other debt relief initiatives	Most of the triggers have been met so far (see Annex). Meetings are also held regularly to monitor the implementation the PRGF, which is a key trigger for reaching the HIPC Completion Point.
	Make the incurring of national debt more transparent and accountable	Preliminary work has begun on developing the debt policy and reviewing of legal and institutional arrangements while the strategy currently on incurring national debt is within the HIPC initiative.
	Continue lobbying for deeper debt relief	The crusade for deeper debt relief is being done through NGOs while Government is following what is in the debt strategy
	Establish a strategy for reducing the huge domestic debt	Not yet done though a draft strategy is in place

	Reduce government arrears to suppliers and pension funds	Funds have been allocated under the macro economic framework. About K76 billion has been allocated for clearance of domestic arrears in 2004. By end-June 2004, actual payments amounted to only K30 billion. Total arrears stand at K480 billion as at end march 2004
To rehabilitate infrastructure and carry out key institutional reforms	Rehabilitate core infrastructure like roads, railways and energy	A lot of progress has been made to improve the country's roads, major bridges Katima Mulilo and Chirundu) were commissioned in 2004 and airports (Livingstone, Lusaka and Mfuwe). And feeder roads and national park roads. See the Chapter on Infrastructure for details
	Encourage economic growth to generate resources capable of rehabilitating infrastructure in future	
	Minimize development of new infrastructure unless it is immediately tied to a major productive venture	
	Institute institutional reform leading to lower prices for energy and telecommunications	A process to review regulatory and legal framework for network utilities with the overriding policy of minimizing the need for direct regulatory determinations is an indispensable precondition for effective private participation and sustained (large-scale) investment in a country with a long history of administrative controls and without facilitating competition. Key elements of the program could include:
		Information Communication Technology Policy is being developed whilst the Telecommunication Act is being reviewed.
		Study on the Private sector participation on the international Gateway was commissioned.
		Unbundling of Zambia Telecommunications Corporation (Zamtel).
		Commercialisation of ZESCO
	Merge government departments to reduce operational costs	Only a few have been merged Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Tourism to form the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Tourism
Re-orient fiscal expenditure to support growth and poverty reduction		The process of reducing operational costs in Government has been going on since 1997 through the Public Sector Reform Programme (PSRP). So far, restructuring of most central government ministries has been completed except for Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, Ministry of information and Broadcasting Services, Ministry of Communications and Transport, Ministry of Home Affairs and the nine provinces.
	Implement an Integrated Financial Management and Information System (IFMIS)	The contract for the supply and installation of the hardware and software needed to implement IFMIS was supposed to be awarded in June 2004. The process of reviewing the evaluation has however been delayed. In this regard, a review of evaluation for award of contract for procurement of hardware and software was completed on 8th July 2004. A no objection to award contract to a preferred bidder was sent to PSCAP for onward transmission to World Bank on July 9, 2004 for No Objection
	Improve public service pay and drop non-performance related allowances	Progress has been made to some extent to decompress basic salaries especially for professional and technical staff through the Medium Term Pay Reforms. A strategy to improve public service pay was adopted by Cabinet in August 2002 through what is known as the "Medium Term Pay Reform". This has facilitated the decompression of basic salaries in 2003 with emphasis given to professional and technical positions, elimination of some allowances and rationalization of others and cleaning up the payroll to identify overstaffing and erroneous pay.
	Extend Activity Based Budgeting (ABB) to more ministries	ABB has been extended to all the line ministries and the 2004 Budget was prepared in the ABB format. However, funding is not yet done by activity as the development of the funding module had not yet been completed. This is expected to be completed in the second half of 2004 and it is expected that in 2005 funding will be by activity.
	Release capital funds timely to enable earlier execution of projects	Funding profiles are now submitted by Ministries, Provinces and Spending Agencies (MPSAs) every quarter to the Treasury

Appendix 2: Agriculture 2003

Objective: To promote a self-sustaining export-led agricultural sector which ensures increased household income and food security

INTERMEDIATE INDICATORS						
Programmes or Field of intervention	Planned GRZ Inputs (K' Million)	Actual GRZ Inputs (K' Million)	Planned Donor Inputs	Actual Donor Inputs	Planned Outputs	Actual Outputs
Promotion of Commercial Agriculture						
Out grower Schemes	9,500,	6,800,			No. of out growers targeted for support	5 out grower schemes
Cotton	2,000	1,500			300,000 farmers	18,043 farmers, 21,169 Ha, expected yield value of K23 b
Tobacco	2,000	800			800 farmers	983 farmers, 891 hectares, expected yield value of K6.2 billion
Coffee	2,000	1,500			500 farmers	163 farmers 126 hectares, expected yield value of K6.9 billion
Vegetables & Paprika	2,000	2,000,			5000 farmers	2,351 farmers 1,070 Ha, expected yield value of K2.3 billion,
Dairy	1,500	1,000			120 farmers to benefit 200 dairy calf heifers to be purchased	
Land and infrastructure development e.g. feeder roads, ware houses etc						
Rehabilitation of agricultural Training institutions	2,870,	855,				
Zambia Institute of Animal Health	500,	500,				Rehabilitation works still going on
Katete Co-operative College	300					
Co-operative College	370,	355,				Rehabilitation works still going on
Popota Tobacco Training Institute	500					
Kasaka Fisheries	500					
Zambia Centre for Horticulture Training	700					
Irrigation development and Dam construction	6,000	2,000			10 Irrigation projects	6 projects implemented 4 dams constructed, 1 dam 90% complete 4 irrigation schemes 40%-50% works completed 1 Borehole, resevoir&pump
Land development programme	15,000	2,650				
Kalumwange farm block	5,000	700			1health centre,100km road 525 farm plots	1Health centre,20km roads

Nasanga farm block	5,000	950	5 bridges,300km road 1214 farms	1 bridge, 16km road 828 farms plots
Luena sugar project	5,000	1,000	advocacy, 200km roads, 1601 farm plots	50km road
Rural Development				23 projects started 10 irrigation schemes and dams 10 boreholes, 3 farm blocks being developed
Rural Investment Fund	1,981.8	693.32		
Soils and crop research	500	55		
Animal drought power	2,000	500	30 rice farming groups,150 households, power tillers, 300 donkeys,300 oxen	60 donkeys, 25 power tillers 80 oxen
Provision of anti retroviral drugs	500	200	Ailing members of staff	Not yet utilised due to lack of implementation guidelines
Community radios	500			
Input support programme	10,000	31,914.6		150,000 farmers benefited 748 mt cereals seed,1038.2 mt legume seeds, 15,470mt fertilizer and lime distributed
Targeted support system for food security				11districts received funds
Seed Multiplication	1,060	464,		

Appendix 3: Agriculture 2004

To promote a self-sustaining export-led agricultural sector which ensures increased household income and food security							
Objective	INTERMEDIATE INDICATORS						
	Programmes or Field of intervention	Planned GRZ Inputs (K' Million)	Actual GRZ Inputs (K' Million)	Planned Donor Inputs	Actual Donor Inputs	Planned Outputs	
Promotion of commercial Agriculture	Out grower Schemes					Number of out-growers targeted for support	
	Cotton	300	300			2000 farmers/1500 Ha	
	Tobacco	300	300			1000 farmers/ 1300 Ha	
	Coffee	350	350			100 farmers/200 H	
	Vegetables/Paprika	850	850			1700 farmers/ 1000 Ha	
	Dairy	500	5.4			Litres of dairy products produced	
	Cashew Nut	100	100			3000 farmers/1500 Ha	
	Land and infrastructure development e.g. feeder roads, ware houses etc	Irrigation development programme					
		Dam construction/Rehabilitation					
		Irrigation development					
Land development programme							
Kalumwange farm block		500				Demarcation/environmental	
Luena Farm Block		500				impact assessment	
Nasanga farm bloc		13,000				60km trunk road, 200 km farm roads, electrification, dams, bridges	
Rural Investment Fund		1,500				Rice Dehaullers, irrigation schemes, boreholes and storage sheds	
Rehabilitation of agricultural Training institutions							
Zambia Institute of Animal Health		400				College Infrastructure and Equipment	
Co-operative College	100				Poultry unit		
Kasaka Fisheries Training Institute	200				Construction of ponds Infrastructure rehabilitation		

	Zambia Centre for Horticulture Training	279				Two 40 H.P. Water pumps Two 40 H.P. Electrical Motors Two switch panels Four 6m*6" aluminium suction pipes
	Farm Institutes and Training centres rehabilitation	100				Maintenance of buildings at Mansa, Kembe & Namukashende FTIs
Technology development and provision of agricultural extension services for food security.	Agriculture Research	1,500				6.2 Ha, 20.75 Ha seed, crop protection, demonstrations
	Farm Advisory services	700				
	Participatory Extension approach	500				Extension manuals
	Conservation farming	100				Farmers and staff
	Food processing and utilization	100.9				Extension staff, farmers, women
	Provision of anti-retroviral drugs	557				
	Research adoption and promotion of small scale equipment	100				Research and trials
	Farmers registrations	50				farmers register
	Community Radios	600				Free play radios
	Animal Disease Control	1,000				Manufacture and Procurement of vaccines
	Livestock Restocking Monitoring	50			0	Monitoring visits
	Fisheries Extension	1,000				
	Fisheries Co-management	500				Awareness campaigns, Training in kapenta net construction
Aquaculture Development	500				Site selection - 4 per province, 900 farmers at 36 sites to be trained, 720 ponds at 36 sites to be constructed 72 fish farms- pond stocking	
Targeted support system for	Co-operative education and training	421.3				
	Input support programme					

food security	Fertiliser support programme	+ 70,000	36,744			32000mt fertilizer, 1600mt seed	15000mt of fertiliser, 1600mt of seed
	Seed Multiplication	128.5					
	Crop Marketing Food Reserve Agency	47,200	20,509.68			62,000 metric tons of maize purchases	13,500 metric tons of maize purchases
	Dairy Out-grower scheme	500				Litres of dairy products produced	

Appendix 4: Tourism 2003

Objective / Programmes or Field of Intervention	To enhance the tourism sectors contribution to economic growth and poverty reduction						Actual output
	Planned GRZ Inputs (K'billion)	Actual GRZ inputs (K'billion)	Planned Donor Inputs (K'billion)	Actual Donor Inputs (K'billion)	Planned Outputs		
Infrastructure in Tourism areas							
• Mosi-o-tunya National Park Access Road Project	0.8	0.65			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access roads upgraded (Klm) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 Km access roads rehabilitated 	
• National Museums/Heritage Sites Rehab Project	1.05	0.30			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure at museums and heritage sites still undergoing rehabilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livingstone Museum and 3 Heritage sites still undergoing rehabilitation 	
• The Livingstone Tourism Development Project	0.5	0.5			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solid waste management system in place Tourist access roads in Livingstone and surrounding areas upgraded. Capacity for the Livingstone City and the South-West Regional Tourism Office built. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project preparatory stage completed Project preparatory stage completed Project preparatory stage completed 	
• The Kafue National Park Development Project	2.03	0.60			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90Km of Access roads rehabilitated in Kafue National Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 58 Km of access roads being rehabilitated in Kafue National Park 	
• The lower Zambezi/Siavonga Development Project	2.3	0.60			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 Km of access roads rehabilitated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13Km of access roads to be re-advertised 	
• Luangwa National Park Development project	2.62	1.50			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access roads rehabilitated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zambia Wildlife Authority has been contracted to rehabilitate 40Km of access roads. 	
Promotion of Investment in the Tourism sector							
• Tourism Credit Facility	5.0	5.0			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of tourism fund (Credit amounts disbursed) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forty three micro, small and medium Enterprises 	
Tourism Marketing and Promotion	1.73	0.35			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 main local and international fairs attended. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 international trade fairs attended. 	
• National Tourism Master Development Plan	1.05	0.10			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism zones done 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project not yet launched. 1000 promotional materials have been done (brochures and CDs for KNP) 	
• Tourism Investment Promotion Project	2.6	0.30			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1000 investment promotional material developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports on Preliminary data/information from other countries collected on the TSA. 	
• Tourism Satellite Accounting-	0.56	0.35			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary data/ information collected 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lusaka Regional Development project 	0.20	0.20	0.20			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory of existing and potential tourism products undertaken for Lusaka, Eastern and Central Provinces No. of game management (GMAs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on the Inventory of existing and potential tourism products undertaken for Lusaka, Eastern and Central Provinces. Not funded
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Participation in Wild life conservation Community Alternative Source of income Private Sector Capacity Building & Human resource development 	0.42	-	-			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 175 people trained per province 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not funded

Appendix 5: Tourism 2004

Objective / Programmes or Field of Intervention	To enhance the tourism sectors contribution to economic growth and poverty reduction						Actual output
	Planned GRZ Inputs (K'billion)	Actual GRZ inputs (K'billion)	Planned Donor Inputs (K'billion)	Actual Donor Inputs (K'billion)	Planned Outputs	Actual output	
Infrastructure in Tourism areas							
• Mosi-o-tunya National Park Access Road Project	0.65	0.634			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access roads upgraded (KM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No budgetary provision for the 2004 period 	
• National Museums/Heritage Sites Rehab Project	1.00	-			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure at museums and Heritage sites rehabilitated. Solid waste management system in place. Tourist access roads in Livingstone and surrounding areas upgraded. Capacity for the Livingstone City and the South-West Regional Tourism Office built. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livingstone Museum and 3 Heritage sites still on-going Project preparatory stage completed Project preparatory stage completed Project preparatory stage completed 	
• The Kafue National Park Project	1.00	0.9			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90Kkm of Access roads rehabilitated in KNP Hold investor promotion forum in Livingstone and KNP. The paths to potential sites cleared. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No budget provision made in the 2004 period Launched the KNP investment promotion programme and the investment forum to be in September 2004 Paths to 10 sites cleared 	
• The lower Zambezi/Siavonga Development Project	0.20	0.20			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50Kkm of access roads rehabilitated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13km of access roads to be rehabilitated 	
• Luangwa National Park Development project	1.00	0.20			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access roads rehabilitated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds not yet released 	
Tourism Credit Facility	5.00	-			Provision of tourism fund (Credit amounts disbursed)		
Tourism Marketing and Promotion	0.57				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 main local and international fairs attended. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One (1) Media sensitization exercise undertaken 	
• National Tourism Master Development Plan	0.25	0.07			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism zones done 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project to be launched by the 4th quarter of 2004 	
• Tourism Investment Promotion Project	-	-			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1000 investment promotional material developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No funds have been released yet. 	
• Tourism Satellite Accounting	0.15	0.15			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary data/ information collected and designing the TSA Framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TSA Secretariat established to drive the process and workshops planned 	
• Lusaka Regional Development project	-	-			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory of existing and potential tourism products undertaken for Lusaka, Eastern and Central Provinces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparations to tour other provinces 	

Appendix 6: Mining - 2003

Objective/Programmes or Field of Intervention	INTERMEDIATE INDICATORS					
	To promote investment in the mining industry and ensure the development of a self –sustaining mineral-based Industry			To promote investment in the mining industry and ensure the development of a self –sustaining mineral-based Industry		
	Planned GRZ Inputs	Actual GRZ Inputs	Planned Donor Inputs	Actual Donor Inputs	Planned Outputs	Actual Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the Gemstone Exchange Centre 	K1 billion	K1.06 billion	Nil	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the Gemstone Exchange Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Board of Directors nominated awaiting appointment by the Hon. Minister of Mines Organizational structure designed Job descriptions prepared Rules and Regulations drafted Identification of Regulatory Body Cabinet Memorandum prepared
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of the Plant Hire Scheme 	K500 million	K500 million	Nil	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 Plant Hire Schemes 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of the Revolving Fund 	K500 million	K500 million	Nil	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Revolving Fund 	

Appendix 7: Mining 2004

Objective/Programmes or Field of Intervention	To promote investment in the mining industry and ensure the development of a self –sustaining mineral-based Industry					
	Planned GRZ Inputs	Actual GRZ Inputs	Planned Donor Inputs	Actual Donor Inputs	Planned Outputs	Actual Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the Gemstone Exchange Centre 	K1 billion	K1 billion	Nil	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the Gemstone Exchange Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-registration of the Zambia Gemstone Exchange Limited Equipment for operation procured Identification of Regulatory Body Terms of employment drawn
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of the Plant Hire Scheme 	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 Plant Hire Schemes 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of the Revolving Fund 	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Revolving Fund 	

Appendix 8: Industry 2003

To promote growth of a competitive and export-led industry in the context of a free market economy, leading to employment creation and poverty reduction						
Programmes or Field of intervention	Planned GRZ Inputs (K'million)	Actual GRZ Inputs (K'million)	Planned Donor Inputs (K'million)	Actual Donor Inputs (K'million)	Planned Outputs	Actual Outputs
Investment promotion,						
Export Processing Zones (EPZs)	1,000	1,100				EPZ licensing regulations and documents prepared;
						ZEPZA organizational structure and conditions of service of staff prepared
						Human Resources guidelines and grievances procedure code prepared;
						Financial rules and regulations developed;
						1 study tour to Namibia undertaken
						Foreign and local promotions undertaken
						Operational equipment purchased;
						Applications for permits and licenses considered.
Small industries Development Board	1,000	-				
SEDB purchase of equipment		21,420,000				4 nut crackers purchased
SEDB training		63				469 beneficiaries
Rehabilitation of training Institutions (MSTVT)	8,283	1,950				16 tertiary training institutions rehabilitated
HIV/AIDS						
Provision of ARVs for Staff	500	100			Number of employees provided with ARVs	Funds yet to be utilised

Appendix 9: Industry 2004

To promote growth of a competitive and export-led industry in the context of a free market economy, leading to employment creation and poverty reduction

Programmes or Field of intervention	Planned GRZ Inputs (K' million)	Actual GRZ Inputs (K' million)	Planned Donor Inputs (K' million)	Actual Donor Inputs (K' million)	Planned Outputs	Actual
Export and Investment Promotion						
Domestic and foreign investment Promotion	1,426	28				
Tax Harmonisation (Level the playing field)						
Private-Public Partnership Institutional capacity building	200	24,				
Local empowerment of Small scale industries	100	39				
Small scale Industries Association of Zambia	100	38			No. of Exhibitions at 2 Agric. shows no. seminar on project mgt.	Exhibited at 2 Agric. shows 1 seminar on project mgt.
Privatisation Promotion						
Nation wide survey of MSEs	700	485			1 Nationwide survey	
Zambia Privatisation agency	850	180				
Small scale Enterprise Promotion						
Promotion of Local products	440	403				
Implementation of trade remedies	255	233			Number of MSME training centres	
SEDB skills training activities						11 training workshops undertaken
Mine monitoring procurement project	235	215				379 beneficiaries supported
Sensitisation of AGOA Canadian Initiative, GSPs	195	178			Change in the volume of exports to USA, Canada etc	
					No of new Zambian firms to enter joint ventures with USA	
Zambia Weights and measures Agency	350	320			9 Provincial workshops	

Appendix 10: Energy 2004

Fields of intervention/ Programmes		Objective: To ensure optimum supply and utilisation of energy					
	GRZ Planned Inputs (K'million)	GRZ Actual Inputs (K'million)	Planned Donor Inputs (K'million)	Actual Donor Inputs (K'million)	Planned Outputs	Actual Outputs	
Electricity access for rural and urban areas	11.03	0.49	8.143	-			
1. Rural Electrification Master Plan	0.25	0.024	0	0	A national Implementation Master plan for rural electrification	An action plan has been drawn up for developing the Rural Electrification Master Plan.	
2. Nansanga farm Block Electrification	0.48	0.46	0	0	Constructed and energized overhead hydro electricity lines in Nansanga farm block	An Inter Ministerial Committee, to oversee the implementation of the project, has been constituted and has been meeting	
3. Rural Electrification	9.00				38 identified rural areas from all provinces electrified		
4. Power Rehabilitation Proj. Gwembe	-	-	8.14	0			
5. Solar Energy Services Project	1.52	0	0	0			
Promotion of the use of alternative energy resources and reduction in dependency on fuelwood	9.39	0.79	-	-			
1. Bio Gas	0.12	0.01	0	0	Surveyed areas with biogas digesters. 4 installed biogas plants.	Evaluation exercise is being done.	
2. Energy Exploration	0.19	0.17	0	0	A compiled report on petroleum explorations. A data base with information on hydrocarbon potentials in the Country	Exploration Strategy paper being worked on	
3. Gel Fuel	0.14	0.12	0	0	No. of HH using Gel Fuel from a pilot project.	An action plan has been drawn up involving the purchase and distribution of approximately 2,000 stoves and the gel fuel.	
4. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	0.31	0.30	0	0	Implementation of 2 promotional pilot projects	An action plan for the dissemination of the LPG Stoves has been drawn up for distribution of about 1,000 stoves to identified households	
5. Improved Cookstoves	0.17	0.17	0	0	Increased access to information on improved cook stove technology. Increased use of the improved cook stove	The action plan on promoting the use of improved cook stoves has been drawn up for distributing 2,500 improved cook stoves in 6 (six) areas in Lusaka province and 3 (three) on the Copper belt by end of year.	
6. Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP)	0.01	0.01	0	0	Implementation of a number of co-ordination activities of GVEP through partnership	A GVEP Working Group has been set up for coordinating energy projects/activities in Zambia. The Group, comprises membership from GRZ, Private Sector, NGOs, individuals, etc.	
Electricity exports	-	-	68.34	-			
<i>Programmes:</i>							

<p>1. Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya Power Interconnector</p>					<p>Total Load of 200 MW of hydro Power through a 330 kV transmission line covering 600KM on Zambian Side and 100 KM on Tanzanian side.</p>	<p>Phase 1 feasibility study report has been submitted by the consultants.</p> <p>The consultants have also submitted draft solicitation documents which have been reviewed by the three countries (Zambia, Tanzania and Kenya).</p> <p>The no-objection from the World Bank is being awaited for the funding to cover the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Tanzanian Internal Reinforcement and for use to engage consultants for contract negotiations. The study is estimated to cost US\$300,000.</p>
<p>2. Zambia/Namibia Transmission</p>			68.34			
<p>Supply and efficient use of petroleum</p>	-	-	-	-		
<p>Sector Total</p>	11.96	1.27	76.48	-		

Appendix 11 a: Infrastructure

Programme	Objective: Construction of road works and public buildings to enhance revenue collection and fast clearing of trucks.				Planned Outputs		Actual Outputs	
	Planned GRZ Inputs K' million	Actual GRZ Input K' million	Planned Donor Inputs	Actual Donor Inputs	Planned Outputs	Actual Outputs		
Road works/civil works at Chirundu Bridge	2003	2004	2003	2004				
Police station	10,018	13,405	-	-	Roads, parking bays, cycle paths, other civil works	95% of the works have been done		
Construction of Freight Terminal	0	3,632			Police Station	Works completed with only fuel tanks yet to be installed		
Construction of Passenger Control Building	12,025	0			Fright terminal building	Tendering finalised. Works to take 46 weeks.		
Construction of Houses Consultancy	4,527	0			Passenger control building	Tendering finalised. Works to take 52 weeks.		
Sewerage Disposal System	3,309	5,091			50 Staff houses	50 houses completed.		
Water Treatment Plant	1,000	1,819			Consultancy			
Administrative costs	4,300	0			Sewer disposal system	Awaiting GRZ Financing		
New Government Complex	780	922			Water Treatment Plant	98% of works done		
Katimamulilo Infrastructure	800	678			Bilateral/site meeting			
Total	2,082	800	678	330	Communication trucking and ducts, Finishes to the building, provision of lifts, electricity and telephones	The lifts and telephones were installed. (2004) Tender procedures had started for the installation of electricity.		
	200	7,2			Construction of the border post support infrastructure	Project is at Tender stage		
		36,759		25,449				

Appendix 11 b: Infrastructure 2003 – June 2004

Programme	Objective: Renovations of public buildings to enhance good working environment.				Planned Outputs		Actual Outputs	
	Planned GRZ Inputs K' million	Actual GRZ Input K' million	Planned Donor Inputs	Actual Donor Inputs	Planned Outputs	Actual Outputs		
Kitwe Vocational Training Centre Renovations	2003	2004	2003	2004				
Luanshya In-service Trust Renovations	500	75			Renovations to be Completed in 16 weeks	10% of Works done		
Zambia Institute of Business & Industrial Trust renovations	271	54			Renovations to be Completed in 8 weeks	50% of Works done		
Power substation Generator	321	188			Complete works in 16 weeks	95% Works completed		
Auditor General's Office rehabilitation	1,000	0			Power substation	Awaiting funding		
Maxwell House Renovation	1,000	0			Generator	Awaiting funding		
	1,231	1,088			Complete rehabilitation works	Works completed		
	350	233			Complete works in 16 weeks	Works completed		

National Institute for Scientific & Industrial Research Renovations	310	299			Complete works in 8 weeks	Works completed
Communications Authority Office Block	189	163			Complete works in 9 weeks	Works completed
Evelyn Hone Paramedical College Renovations	149	149			Complete works in 8 weeks	Works completed
Subtotal	5,321	2,249				

Appendix 11 c: Infrastructure 2003 – June 2004

Programme	Planned GRZ Inputs K' million		Actual GRZ Input K' million		Planned Donor Inputs	Actual Donor Inputs	Planned Outputs	Actual Outputs K' million
	2003	2004	2003	2004				
Samfya-Lubwe-Luwingu Road Feasibility Study		800					Inception report	Awaiting GRZ Financing
Chiawa Bridge Feasibility Study		800					Inception report	Awaiting GRZ Financing
Zambezi Bridge Feasibility Study		400					Inception report	Awaiting GRZ Financing
Chitrukulu Feasibility Study		600					Inception report	Awaiting GRZ Financing
Itezhi-tezhi Road Feasibility Study		391		370			Inception report	Awaiting GRZ Financing
Luangwa Bridge – Mwami border detailed design		2,579		2,500			Inception report	
Upgrading of Pedicle Road Feasibility Study		1,000					Inception report	Awaiting GRZ Financing
Chembe Bridge Feasibility Study		575		264			Inception Report	Inception Report received
Subtotal		9,149		264				

Appendix 11 d: Infrastructure 2003 – June 2004 -Periodic Maintenance Programmes.

Programme	Planned GRZ Inputs K'million		Actual GRZ Inputs K'million		Planned Donor Inputs K'million		Actual Donor Inputs K'million		Planned Outputs	Actual Outputs
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004		
	Makeni-Kafue Road	1444560000	399998400	14445585600	6798739200	50km road maintained	44km paved (asphalt); 25km shoulder 15km reconstruction;			
Lusaka-Makeni Road Rehabilitation	1624996800	400	16249963200	2640883200	4.1km road maintained	Drainage works, laying of service ducts in progress.				
Lusaka-Kabwe Road	3869985600	0	38699841600	10712726400	57km road maintained	20km of edge repair is complete, 10km overlay completed.				
Subtotal	6939544404	800	69395392404	201523508043						

Appendix 11 e: Infrastructure 2003 – June 2004 Construction and Rehabilitation Programmes

Programme	OBJECTIVE: Rehabilitation and construction of roads and bridges with drains and mitre drains cleared of silt and vegetation control and culvert maintenance.									
	Planned GRZ Inputs K' million		Actual GRZ Inputs K' million		Planned Donor Inputs K' million		Actual Donor Inputs K'million		Planned Outputs	Actual Outputs
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004		
Livingstone-Sesheke Road		32,902		0	135,842			0	202km rehabilitated	202km of rehabilitation works done
Lusaka-Mongu Rd Phase I		2,294		0		22,943		2,294	Phase I 167km rehabilitated	60Km of rehabilitation completed
Katimamulilo Bridge		9,138		250		47,380		0	880m Bridge constructed	880 metres long x 10.0 metre width completed
Mongu-Kalabo Road		9,120		0		92,832	13,246		74km road constructed	25km Cleared; 25km Excavated 1km cut, 69km earthworks, 48Km Lower selected sub grade
Chingola-Kasumbalesa Road		12,720		200		360		0	45 km Road Rehabilitated	Tender documents completed and works commissioned

Appendix 11 f: Infrastructure 2003 – June 2004.

Subtotal	66,174	450	299,358	163,515	15,539	
OBJECTIVE: Maintenance of the road, mitre drains cleared of silt and vegetation control and culvert maintenance.						
Programme	Planned GRZ/Donor Inputs K' million	Actual GRZ Inputs K' million	Planned Donor Inputs K' million	Actual Donor Inputs K'million	Planned Outputs	Actual Outputs
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Nyimba – Petauke – Sinda - Katete Road	19,612	10,895			173km repaired	90 km vegetation control; 80 km of Edge repairs; 80 km of pothole patching. 29 km sealing
Chingola-Solwezi Road	27,239	14,500			132 km completed by end 2004	26km reshaped, Shoulder reconstruction 66.7km Pothole patching 132km done; Levelling course 26km
Subtotal	48,855	27,399				

Appendix 11 g: Infrastructure 2003 – June 2004 Feeder Roads Rehabilitation

CENTRAL PROVINCE Programme	OBJECTIVE: Heavy grading with drains and mitre drains cleared of silt and vegetation control and culvert maintenance				Planned GRZ/Donor Inputs K' million	Actual GRZ Inputs K' million	Planned Donor Inputs K' million	Actual Donor Inputs K' million	Planned Outputs	Actual Outputs
	2003	2004	2003	2004						
Kanona-Kundallia Road		150		59		2004			13k m graded	12.9km of grading and mitre drains completed
Mumbwa-Blue Lagoon Road		250		285					80 k m graded	12km of the road graded with vegetation control and works are ongoing.
Kapopo-Great North Road		250		750					30 k m graded	30km graded with drains and mitre drains cleared.
Musofu Road		250		25					30km graded	30km has been re-gravelled
Kanona-Lusiwasi Road		100		246					82km graded	41km of maintenance of drains has been completed and works are ongoing.
Mumbwa-Itezhezhi Road		549		63					101 km graded	50km of road graded with mitre drains and vegetation cleared
Mumbwa-Kaindu Road		500		743					75km graded	62km graded with drains and mitre drains cleared
Manshya/Serenje Farm Block		1,000		0					Farm roads opened up.	Awaiting financing
Mulekatambo-Mwenewisi-Mpangala Road		500		0					Grading of the road	Awaiting financing
Mumbwa-Kasempa Road		500		0					Grading of 181 km of the road	Awaiting financing
Subtotal		6,053		4,175						
COPPERBELT PROVINCE										
Kalulushi-Lufwanyama Road		100		360			0		Grading of 35 km of the road	
Luanshya-Mpongwe-Luansobe Road		0		300			0		Reconstruction of 107 km of the road	1. Luanshya-Mpongwe completed but last stretch Works suspended
Old Congo Road		900		96			0		Grading 110 km of the road	Awaiting financing
Kalulushi-Sabina Road		250		0			0		Grading of 13.8 km of the road	Awaiting financing
Mpongwe-Machiya Road		900		122			0		Grading of the road	Works are on going
Subtotal		2,150		878			0			
EASTERN PROVINCE										
Chipata-Lundazi Road		9,306		4,633					Maintenance of 100 km of the road	100 km vegetation control; 80 km Edge repairs; pothole patching; Slurry sealing completed
Lundazi-Chitungulu Rd		300		0					Grading of the road	79 km vegetation control, Edge repairs & pothole patching;
Msoror-Katete D 124 Road		624		0					Grading of 50 km of the road	Awaiting financing

Shiwang'andu Road	600	15						Awaiting financing
Chalabesa-Kabinga Road	300	0						Awaiting financing
Subtotal	IC70 Is Not In Table	IE70 Is Not In Table						
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE								
Kasempa-Kabompo turn-off Rd	12,000	7,904,					Reconstruct & tar 234 km road	9.1km cleared, earth works, & drainage sub-base completed
Chavuma – Zambezi Road	100,	0					Grading of 81.9 km of the road	Awaiting GRZ financing
Solwezi-Kipushi Road	300	0					Grading of 104 km of the road	Awaiting GRZ financing
Ntambo-T5 Junction Road	639,	0					Grading of 77.8 km of the road	Awaiting GRZ financing
Kalengwa Mine-Chizera Road	639,	0					Grading of 56.3 km of the road	Awaiting GRZ financing
Kalene Hills Mission-Congo Border Road	489,	0					Grading of 25.4 km of the road	Awaiting GRZ financing
Subtotal	IC78 Is Not In Table	IE78 Is Not In Table						
SOUTHERN PROVINCE								
Choma-Chitongo Road	4,600,	2,638,					Grading of 93.2 km of the road	Payments went towards arrears.
Kalomo-Kabanga Road	409,	40,					Grading of 71.6 km of the road	Works completed
Sinazongwe-Chipepo Road	539	73					Grading of 81.5 km of the road	Works on going
Permba-Mapanza Road	550,	250					Grading of 61.3 km of the road	64 km completed
Chitongo-Monze Road	100	0					Grading of 48 km of the road	Works on going on force account
Dundumwezi D714 Road – Itezhi-tezhi Road	515	0					Feasibility study for grading of 117km of the road	Awaiting financing from NORAD
Subtotal	IC86 Is Not In Table	IE86 Is Not In Table						
WESTERN PROVINCE								
Mulobezi –Simung'omba Road	500	0					Grading of 78 km of the road	Awaiting financing
Senanga-Zambezi Road	500	0					Grading of 75 km of the road	Awaiting financing
Kalabo-Sitoti Road	800	0					Grading of 180 km of the road	Awaiting financing
Namushaba Road	500	0					Grading of 20 km of the road	Awaiting financing
Kalabo-Sikongo Road	611	0					Grading of 50km of the road	Awaiting financing
Watopa-Lukulu Road	500	0					Grading of 72.4 km of the road	Awaiting financing
Namushakende-Naolo Road	1,011	0					Grading of 20km of the road	Awaiting financing
Kaoma-Kalumwange Road	2,019	0					Grading of 100 km of the road	Awaiting financing
Subtotal	IC96 Is Not In Table	IE96 Is Not In Table						
PRP Total	71,304	44,001						

Appendix 11 h: Infrastructure 2003 – June 2004: Communications and Transport 2003-June 2004

Programme	Planned GRZ input k' million	Annual GRZ Input K' million	Planned donor	Actual donor	Planned output	Actual Output
Construction of Chipata-Mchinji	1,478	1,478	0	0	Feasibility study completed by 4 Qtr 2004 Railway line constructed by 2006	Feasibility Study ongoing
Waterways Management	550,	550	0	0	Canals cleared in 4 provinces Annually	Nil
Development of Information and Communication Technology Policy	287	0	US\$ 270,000 (IDA)	0	ICT Policy developed	Draft Document Produced
Rehabilitation of Airports	3,777		0	0	Airports rehabilitated	Chipata Airport rehab completed Southdown Airport civil works under procurement
Traffic Information System	243,	0	0	0	ZAMTIS establishment completed	ZAMTIS establishment still on-going
Road Safety Action Plan	646	0	US\$ 275,000 (IDA)	US\$		
Total	6,188					

Appendix 12a: 2003 Basic and University Education

Jan-Dec 2003	GRZ INPUTS		DONOR INPUTS		OUTPUTS	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
Construction Of Rural Sec Schools	9,000,000,000	0			Construction of rural secondary schools	
Teacher Rural Hardship allowance	2,000,000,000				Five selected rural provinces: Western, N/Western, Luapula, Eastern and Northern	
Teacher Rural Housing	10,000,000,000					
School Requisites	10,000,000,000	3,000,000,000			Supply text books to all schools	3,433,244 bks 15,000scie kits 5,000sciecharts
HIV/ AIDS provision of ARVs to staff	1,500,000,000	500,000,000			Infected members of staff	101 ARV courses
School feeding & de-worming	2,000,000,000	0			Feeding and de-worming in Pilot schools	All pilot schools reached and prog. Extended using donor funding
Construction of Chinsali College	1,500,000,000	500,000,000			Completion of College	Construction work progressing
UNZA rehabilitation	4,000,000,000	500,000,000			Concrete roof resealing, revamping of in-house water supply, replacement of defective sanitary fittings, Painting and carpentry repairs	Water reticulation system and hostels partially rehabilitated
CBU rehabilitation	3,000,000,000	500,000,000			Renhabilitation of water reticulation system and hostels.	Water system and student hostels rehabilitated
Total	43,000,000,000	5,180,000,000				

Appendix 12b: 2004 Basic and University Education

Jan-June 2004	GRZ Inputs		Donor Inputs		Outputs	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
Programmes						
Rural Hardship All.	2,000,000,000	324,569,000	0	0	Five selected rural provinces: Western, N/Western, Luapula, Eastern and Northern	Paid all to teachers in five selected provinces,
CBU Rehabilitation	2,250,000,000	2,250,000,000	0	0	Complete rehabilitation of CBU	
UNZA Rehabilitation	4,882,000,000	4,882,000,000		544,000,000	Concrete roof resealing, revamping of in-house water supply, replacement of defective sanitary fittings, Painting and carpentry repairs	
Community School Support	3,000,000,000	2,486,000,000	0	0	All Community Schools registered with the MoE	
Bursary Provision	3,000,000,000	2,486,854,155			All identified OVCs	713 OVCs benefited
HIV/AIDS awareness at Work Place	1,500,000,000	243,427,078			MoE staff, Teachers and Learners	Attended workshops and trained in HIV/AIDS matters.
Total	16,632,000,000	10,971,712,911				

Appendix 12 c: Education 2003 Tertiary Education

Programmes or Field of intervention	Planned GRZ Inputs (K' Million)	Actual GRZ Inputs (K' Million)	Planned Donor Inputs	Actual Donor Inputs	Planned I Outputs	Actual Outputs
Nkumbi International College rehabilitation	100,000,000	100,000,000			Rehabilitation of five hostels	Five hostels rehabilitated
Luanshya Trades Training institute	200,000,000	200,000,000			Renovate 3 student hostels	Work in progress.
Lukashya Trades Training institute	150,000,000	150,000,000			Rehabilitate 3 student hostels	3 student hostels renovated
Kabwe Trades Training Institute	100,000,000	100,000,000			Rehabilitate hostels	
Lusaka Business and Technical college	100,000,000	100,000,000			Renovate student Kitchen	Drawings ready and work tendered
Livingstone Trades Training Institute	100,000,000	100,000,000			Renovate student hostels	
Kaoma Trades Training Institute	200,000,000	200,000,000				1,000 concrete blocks moulded 2 Boreholes sunk
Mwinilunga Trades Training Institute*	200,000,000	200,000,000			Rehabilitate Student hostels	
Ukwimi Trades Training institute	200,000,000	200,000,000				30,000blocks moulded
Choma Trades Training Institute	100,000,000	100,000,000				One hostel rehabilitated Old kitchen equipment replaced
Solwezi Trades Training Institute	100,000,000	100,000,000				Construction of classroom blocks
Chipata Trades Training Institute	100,000,000	100,000,000			Construction of classrooms and offices	
Northern Technical College	100,000,000	100,000,000			Renovation of 4 hostels	One hostel completed, 3 partially complete
Kasiya Secretariat Rehabilitation	100,000,000	100,000,000			Rehabilitate 3 student hostels	All 3 hostels rehabilitated
Kitwe Vocational Training Institute	100,000,000	100,000,000			Renovate 1 male hostel and build 2 kitchens	1 male hostel, 2 kitchens constructed
Zambia Air Service Centre Rehabilitation	100,000,000	100,000,000			Rehabilitate store room and install new cooker	Installed industrial Cooker and cold Room
Total	6,060,000,000	1,950,000,000				

Appendix 12 d: 2004 (End June) Tertiary Education						
Programmes or Field of intervention	Planned GRZ Inputs (K' Million)	Actual GRZ Inputs (K' Million)	Planned Donor Inputs	Actual Donor Inputs	Planned I Outputs	Actual Outputs
Guidelines on Gender Equity in TEVET	48,050,000					
Guidelines on persons with Disabilities to access TEVET	29,040,000					
Provide equipment to Research and Training Institutions	2,541,600,000	2,541,600,000	0	0	Procurement of equipment for NISIR and MSTVT Institutions	Tender procedures in progress with ZNTB
Rehabilitation of 20 Institutions and Maxwell House (1)*	60,750,000	62,009,702	49,654,290,000	529,876,704.	To rehabilitate 20 GRZ training Institutions and the Ministry HQ	
Develop and implement the S & T Development Programme	3,658,947,429	75,871,326	nil	nil	Capacity building in all sectors of S & T undertaken	
Construct five training Institutions	1,587,240,657	32,912,759	nil	nil	To construct workshops and classroom blocks in Institutions operating from temporary premises	Construction of workshops at Mongu, Kaoma and Chipata TTI commenced, and one classroom block at Solwezi TTI under construction
Provide fortification services to hammer millers	110,789,955	2,297,322				
Research in control of ticks using natural products	176,286,000	3,655,437	172,630,000			
Total	8,135,614,041	373621,429				

*Funds used to pay contractors for projects already in progress or completed

Appendix 12 e: Education

**2004 PRP BUDGET AND RELEASES TO PROVINCES AS AT 20 AUGUST 2004 FOR
EDUCATION**

INSTITUTION	BUDGET	RELEASES
LUSAKA PROVINCE	3,077,000,000	-
COPPERBELT PROVINCE	2,223,000,000	819,666,667
CENTRAL PROVINCE	2,557,000,000	945,000,000
NORTHERN PROVINCE	2,557,000,000	437,972,845
WESTERN PROVINCE	2,557,000,000	1,178,395,651
EASTERN PROVINCE	2,698,057,401	23,000,343
LUAPULA PROVINCE	2,557,000,000	27,238,554
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE	3,257,000,000	520,314,433
SOUTHERN PROVINCE	2,537,000,000	38,731,166
TOTAL	24,020,057,401	3,990,319,659

Appendix 12 f: Education - PRP Budgets and Releases.

Year	BUDGET		RELEASES		Rel/Budget		BUDGET		RELEASES		Rel/Budget	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	%antage	%antage	2003	2004	2003	2004	%antage	%antage
MOE	16,632,000,000	10,971,713,000	10,971,713,000	4,300,000,000	66	66	4,300,000,000	5,480,000,000	13	13	13	13
MSTVT	8,212,704,041	3,736,121,428	3,736,121,428	6,060,000,000	46	46	6,060,000,000	1,950,000,000	24	24	24	24
MOE: Provinces		3,964,902,909	3,964,902,909	12,000,000,000	13	13	12,000,000,000	1,600,000,000	13	13	13	13
Total	24,844,704,041	18,672,737,337	18,672,737,337	61,060,000,000	42	42	61,060,000,000	9,030,000,000	17	17	17	17

GRANTS (NON - PRPS) BUDGET AND DISBURSEMENTS TO PROVINCES

YEAR	BUDGET		Disbursements		Rel/Budget		BUDGET		Disbursements		Rel/Budget	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	%antage	%antage	2004	2004	2004	2004	%antage	%antage
Min. Educ.HQ												
Lusaka	1,957,107,000		1165684348	756,758,203,279	60	60	756,758,203,279	328,385,110,431	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.4
Copperbelt	1147288000		707087786	3,077,000,000	62	62	3,077,000,000	819,666,667	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central	754084000		464751296	2,223,000,000	62	62	2,223,000,000	945,000,000	36.9	36.9	36.9	36.9
Northern	989,460,000		609816435	2,557,000,000	62	62	2,557,000,000	437,972,845	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0
Western	1267134506		822835332	2,557,000,000	65	65	2,557,000,000	1,178,395,651	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1
Eastern	1885901792		1224642387	2,557,000,000	65	65	2,557,000,000	23,000,343	46.1	46.1	46.1	46.1
Luapula	530443905		328908037	2,698,057,401	62	62	2,698,057,401	27,238,554	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
N/Western	243052323		157,830,156	2,557,000,000	65	65	2,557,000,000	520,314,433	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Southern	1432129096		996644044	3,257,000,000	65	65	3,257,000,000	38,731,166	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
HEAD 21				2,537,000,000	70	70	2,537,000,000	2,574,650,730	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Total	10,206,600,622	6478199821	6478199821	783,790,592,661	63	63	783,790,592,661	334,950,080,820	42.7	42.7	42.7	42.7

GRANTS AND PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS TO PROVINCES (DISTRICT AGGREGATES) AUGUST 2004

Institution	Provincial Education Office		Basic School		Education		High School		Education		Teacher	
	Budget	Release	Budget	Release	Release	Release	Budget	Release	Budget	Release	Budget	Release
Min. Educ.HQ	3,505,406,371	1,980,388,797	36,149,459,120	26,188,636,882			10,887,944,403	8,059,882,224			1,025,859,599	406,912,320
Lusaka	4,873,740,396	2,229,265,950	68,706,132,804	28,827,637,407			27,238,135,090	20,279,153,947			6,072,568,400	3,012,409,575
Copperbelt												

Central	3,536,906,101	1,978,374,021	40,462,901,913	26,541,176,747	6,816,896,120	4,940,947,713	4,140,447,058	2,507,012,546
Northern	4,368,857,019	2,223,536,031	75,019,216,596	44,085,219,203	9,550,766,053	3,838,141,747	1,449,484,166	917,038,253
Western	2,932,658,639	1,660,407,166	36,870,597,341	12,894,883	4,620,046,367	3,283,812,053	1,829,597,585	1,109,356,216
Eastern	3,670,366,580	1,861,818,555	42,575,418,900	18,837,347,612	9,099,814,302	3,601,551,146	1,677,517,523	727,123,811
Luapula	2,947,109,215	1,605,826,681	40,725,957,883	23,179,203,227	5,186,118,924	2,061,524,430	1,569,790,420	951,720,189
NW/estern	2,648,958,152	1,268,512,455	30,978,026,707	16,273,523,893	2,187,906,606	882,668,990	1,682,783,063	1,034,024,201
Southern	4,360,057,662	2,258,776,059	54,970,459,892	19,838,105,045	10,994,395,908	4,371,190,388	3,916,662,314	2,380,947,929
Total	32,844,060,135	17,066,905,715	426,458,171,156	203,783,744,899	77,482,209,471	51,318,872,638	23,364,710,128	13,046,545,040
Release / Budget Percentage		52		48		66		56
Release Ranking		3		4		1		2
Above / Below Nat. Average %		-3.5%		-7.50%		10.5%		0.5%
National Average :		55.5%						

GRANTS AND PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS TO MINISTRY HQs, AUGUST 2004

	Budget	Releases	Rel/bdget %
Ministry of Education Head 21	3,012,331,981	2,574,650,730	85
Ministry of Education HQ	766,758,203,279	423,891,604,716	56
Ministry of Science and Technology (Training)			

Appendix 12 g: Education - 2003 Grants to Districts for Basic Education

PROVINCE	BUDGET	RELEASES	BUDGET/REL%
Lusaka	1,957,107,000	1,165,684,348	60
Copperbelt	1,147,288,000	707,087,786	62
Central	754,084,000	464,751,296	62
Northern	989,460,000	609,816,435	62
Western	1,267,134,506	822,835,332	65
Eastern	1,885,901,792	1,224,642,387	65
Luapula	530,443,905	328,908,037	62
N/Western	243,052,323	157,830,156	65
Southern	1,432,129,096	996,644,044	70
Grand Total	10,206,600,622	6,478,199,821	63

Appendix 12 h: Education GRANTS (NON - PRPS) BUDGET AND DISBURSEMENTS TO PROVINCES -

	BUDGET	Disbursements	Rel/Budget	BUDGET	Disbursements	Rel/Budget
YEAR	2003	2003	%antage	2004	2004	%antage
Min. Educ.HQ				756,758,203,279	328,385,110,431	43.4
Lusaka	1,957,107,000	1165684348	60	3,077,000,000		0.0
Copperbelt	1147288000	707087786	62	2,223,000,000	819,666,667	36.9
Central	754084000	464751296	62	2,557,000,000	945,000,000	37.0
Northern	989,460,000	609816435	62	2,557,000,000	437,972,845	17.1
Western	1267134506	822835332	65	2,557,000,000	1,178,395,651	46.1
Eastern	1885901792	1224642387	65	2,698,057,401	23,000,343	0.9
Luapula	530443905	328908037	62	2,557,000,000	27,238,554	1.1
N/Western	243052323	157,830,156	65	3,257,000,000	520,314,433	16.0
Southern	1432129096	996644044	70	2,537,000,000	38,731,166	1.5
HEAD 21				3,012,331,981	2,574,650,730	85.5
Total	10,206,600,622	6478199821	63	783,790,592,661	334,950,080,820	42.7

Appendix 12 i: Education
S104: Completion Rate by Gender, Basic Schools (Grade 7)

Reporting Level: Selection	District	Province: All Provinces; District: All Districts														
		Year: 2003;	15-Sep-04	Male Students	Male Dropouts	Male Repeats	Male Pop'n	Female Students	Female Dropouts	Female Repeats	Female Pop'n	Total Students	Total Dropouts	Total Repeats	Total Pop'n	Male CR
CHADIZA		627	28	73	916	477	34	63	979	1,104	62	136	1,895	57.42%	38.82%	47.81%
CHAMA		1,085	26	177	788	495	39	60	804	1,580	65	237	1,592	111.93	49.25%	80.28%
CHAVUMA		233	5	15	291	171	6	16	279	404	11	31	570	73.20%	53.41%	63.51%
CHIBOMBO		3,662	168	778	3,192	3,090	180	576	2,898	6,752	348	1,354	6,090	85.09%	80.54%	82.92%
CHIENGE		470	32	73	851	242	42	18	790	712	74	91	1,641	42.89%	23.04%	33.33%
CHILILABOMBWE		1,013	30	86	848	969	41	80	835	1,982	71	166	1,683	105.78	101.56	103.68
CHILUBI		513	32	44	736	220	28	11	728	733	60	55	1,464	59.38%	24.86%	42.21%
CHINGOLA		2,291	61	202	2,189	2,404	74	180	2,396	4,695	135	382	4,585	92.65%	89.73%	91.12%
CHINSALI		2,057	71	395	1,550	1,155	82	199	1,506	3,212	153	594	3,056	102.65	58.03%	80.66%
CHIPATA		3,107	128	379	4,142	2,535	191	262	4,179	5,642	319	641	8,321	62.77%	49.82%	56.27%

Source: Zambia Annual School Census

ED*ASSIST/Zambia

An erroneous report might be due to incomplete data.

S104: Completion Rate by Gender, Basic Schools (Grade 7)

Reporting Level: Selection	District	Year: 2003; Province: All Provinces; District: All Districts														
		Male Students	Male Dropouts	Male Repeat	Male Pop'n	Female Students	Female Dropouts	Female Repeat	Female Pop'n	Total Students	Total Dropouts	Total Repeat	Total Pop'n	Male CR	Female CR	Total CR
CHOMA		3,445	140	735	2,914	3,088	153	583	2,855	6,533	293	1,318	5,769	88.19%	82.38%	85.32%
CHONGWE		1,881	67	225	1,878	1,608	82	182	1,814	3,489	149	407	3,692	84.61%	74.09%	79.44%
GWEMBE		422	30	85	483	297	26	42	456	719	56	127	939	63.56%	50.22%	57.08%
ISOKA		1,840	57	426	1,210	1,125	54	233	1,119	2,965	111	659	2,329	112.15	74.89%	94.25%
ITEZHI TEZHI		411	12	121	581	334	28	83	554	745	40	204	1,135	47.85%	40.25%	44.14%
KABOMPO		840	31	130	838	524	39	55	793	1,364	70	185	1,631	81.03%	54.22%	68.00%
KABWE		1,907	36	214	2,320	1,985	40	185	2,486	3,892	76	399	4,806	71.42%	70.80%	71.10%
KAFUE		2,396	38	242	1,883	2,129	62	223	1,932	4,525	100	465	3,815	112.37	95.45%	103.80
KALABO		1,043	29	149	1,363	839	67	84	1,355	1,882	96	233	2,718	63.46%	50.77%	57.14%
KALOMO		2,571	97	624	2,277	2,137	121	491	2,376	4,708	218	1,115	4,653	81.25%	64.18%	72.53%

Source: Zambia Annual School Census **ED*ASSIST/Zambia** an erroneous report might be due to incomplete data. 2

S104: Completion Rate by Gender, Basic Schools (Grade 7)

Reporting Level: Selection	District	Year: 2003; Province: All Provinces; District: All Districts														
		Male Students	Male Dropouts	Male Repeats	Male Pop'n	Female Students	Female Dropouts	Female Repeats	Female Pop'n	Total Students	Total Dropouts	Total Repeats	Total Pop'n	Male CR	Female CR	Total CR
	KALULUSHI	1,318	5	172	893	1,063	14	160	1,015	2,381	19	332	1,908	127.77	87.59%	106.39
	KAOMA	1,564	63	227	2,045	1,213	62	164	1,934	2,777	125	391	3,979	62.30%	51.03%	56.82%
	KAPIRI MPOSHI	2,595	119	549	2,423	2,032	159	345	2,358	4,627	278	894	4,781	79.53%	64.80%	72.27%
	KAPUTA	658	14	97	909	391	32	33	864	1,049	46	130	1,773	60.18%	37.73%	49.24%
	KASAMA	2,054	65	292	2,084	1,526	56	217	2,076	3,580	121	509	4,160	81.43%	60.36%	70.91%
	KASEMPA	773	46	137	655	529	59	87	645	1,302	105	224	1,300	90.08%	59.38%	74.85%
	KATETE	1,258	34	187	2,179	910	64	104	2,041	2,168	98	291	4,220	47.59%	36.35%	42.16%
	KAWAMBWA	1,351	66	216	1,246	1,040	100	128	1,205	2,391	166	344	2,451	85.79%	67.39%	76.74%
	KAZUNGULA	895	40	187	904	766	58	142	851	1,661	98	329	1,755	73.89%	66.51%	70.31%
	KITWE	4,626	54	272	4,444	4,723	72	255	4,858	9,349	126	527	9,302	96.76%	90.49%	93.49%

Source: Zambia Annual School Census

ED*ASSIST/Zambia

an erroneous report might be due to incomplete data.

S104: Completion Rate by Gender, Basic Schools (Grade 7)

Reporting Level: Selection	District	Year: 2003; Province: All Provinces; District: All Districts														
		Male Students	Male Dropouts	Male Repeats	Male Pop'n	Female Students	Female Dropouts	Female Repeats	Female Pop'n	Total Students	Total Dropouts	Total Repeats	Total Pop'n	Male CR	Female CR	Total CR
	LIVINGSTONE	1,411	28	147	1,284	1,527	17	131	1,380	2,938	45	278	2,664	96.26%	99.93%	98.16%
	LUANGWA	215	5	38	258	206	19	36	242	421	24	74	500	66.67%	62.40%	64.60%
	LUANSHYA	2,062	39	263	1,817	1,970	38	231	2,007	4,032	77	494	3,824	96.86%	84.75%	90.51%
	LUFWANYAMA	719	27	53	722	596	60	41	697	1,315	87	94	1,419	88.50%	71.02%	79.92%
	LUKULU	756	32	149	802	465	46	66	754	1,221	78	215	1,556	71.70%	46.82%	59.64%
	LUNDAZI	2,458	124	408	2,689	1,462	134	159	2,608	3,920	258	567	5,297	71.63%	44.82%	58.43%
	LUSAKA	11,142	321	679	11,682	11,259	390	631	13,241	22,401	711	1,310	24,923	86.82%	77.32%	81.77%
	LUWINGU	1,103	69	186	875	534	80	70	924	1,637	149	256	1,799	96.91%	41.56%	68.48%
	MAMBWE	542	12	71	542	378	14	21	500	920	26	92	1,042	84.69%	68.60%	76.97%
	MANSA	1,883	62	269	2,118	1,363	93	184	2,186	3,246	155	453	4,304	73.28%	49.68%	61.29%

Source: Zambia Annual School Census

ED*ASSIST/Zambia

an erroneous report might be due to incomplete data.

S104: Completion Rate by Gender, Basic Schools (Grade 7)

Reporting Level: Selection	District	Year: 2003; Province: All Provinces; District: All Districts														
		Male Students	Male Dropouts	Male Repeats	Male Pop'n	Female Students	Female Dropouts	Female Repeats	Female Pop'n	Total Students	Total Dropouts	Total Repeats	Total Pop'n	Male CR	Female CR	Total CR
MASAITI		919	17	101	1,127	775	33	111	1,082	1,694	50	212	2,209	71.07%	58.32%	64.83%
MAZABUKA		2,527	108	431	2,554	2,329	129	376	2,581	4,856	237	807	5,135	77.84%	70.67%	74.24%
MBALA		1,488	54	243	1,634	912	64	100	1,748	2,400	118	343	3,382	72.89%	42.79%	57.33%
MILENGE		284	12	35	300	148	7	24	324	432	19	59	624	79.00%	36.11%	56.73%
MKUSHI		1,122	53	218	1,327	731	68	111	1,294	1,853	121	329	2,621	64.13%	42.66%	53.53%
MONGU		1,625	46	166	1,840	1,422	65	105	1,941	3,047	111	271	3,781	76.79%	64.50%	70.48%
MONZE		2,797	92	658	2,205	2,571	157	519	2,201	5,368	249	1,177	4,406	92.83%	86.10%	89.47%
MPIKA		2,034	50	296	1,762	1,540	89	187	1,633	3,574	139	483	3,395	95.80%	77.40%	86.95%
MPONGWE		614	9	87	832	543	18	83	772	1,157	27	170	1,604	62.26%	57.25%	59.85%
MPOROKOSO		1,036	39	162	798	707	41	80	879	1,743	80	242	1,677	104.64	66.67%	84.73%

Source: Zambia Annual School Census

ED*ASSIST/Zambia

An erroneous report might be due to incomplete data.

S104: Completion Rate by Gender, Basic Schools (Grade 7)

Reporting Level: Selection	District	Year: 2003; Province: All Provinces; District: All Districts														
		Male Students	Male Dropouts	Male Repeats	Male Pop'n	Female Students	Female Dropouts	Female Repeats	Female Pop'n	Total Students	Total Dropouts	Total Repeats	Total Pop'n	Male CR	Female CR	Total CR
	MPULUNGU	547	30	97	753	306	36	37	690	853	66	134	1,443	55.78%	33.77%	45.25%
	MUFULIRA	1,800	13	72	1,877	1,833	25	58	2,045	3,633	38	130	3,922	91.37%	85.57%	88.35%
	MUFUMBWE	417	21	52	570	357	41	34	540	774	62	86	1,110	60.35%	52.22%	56.40%
	MUMBWA	2,890	101	558	2,245	2,561	136	371	2,157	5,451	237	929	4,402	99.38%	95.22%	97.34%
	MUNGWI	1,264	45	237	1,277	673	45	97	1,306	1,937	90	334	2,583	76.90%	40.66%	58.58%
	MWENSE	1,201	39	211	1,219	830	74	131	1,188	2,031	113	342	2,407	78.01%	52.61%	65.48%
	MWINILUNGA	1,170	57	187	1,438	671	67	61	1,328	1,841	124	248	2,766	64.39%	40.89%	53.11%
	NAKONDE	1,220	27	263	870	846	27	134	871	2,066	54	397	1,741	106.90	78.65%	92.76%
	NAMWALA	968	71	283	1,168	879	80	225	1,141	1,847	151	508	2,309	52.57%	50.31%	51.45%
	NCHELENGE	962	39	93	1,155	690	72	71	1,074	1,652	111	164	2,229	71.86%	50.93%	61.78%

Source: Zambia Annual School Census

ED*ASSIST/Zambia

An erroneous report might be due to incomplete data.

S104: Completion Rate by Gender, Basic Schools (Grade 7)

Reporting Level: Selection	District	Year: 2003; Province: All Provinces; District: All Districts														
		Male Students	Male Dropouts	Male Repeats	Male Pop'n	Female Students	Female Dropouts	Female Repeats	Female Pop'n	Total Students	Total Dropouts	Total Repeats	Total Pop'n	Male CR	Female CR	Total CR
	NDOLA URBAN	4,737	95	508	4,196	4,825	153	446	4,676	9,562	248	954	8,872	98.52%	90.38%	94.23%
	NYIMBA	616	20	67	918	399	43	825	1,015	60	110	1,743	57.63%	38.30%	48.48%	
	PETAUKE	1,850	113	252	2,771	1,369	141	172	2,661	3,219	254	424	5,432	53.59%	39.68%	46.78%
	SAMFYA	1,576	37	175	1,796	1,022	94	106	1,693	2,598	131	281	3,489	75.95%	48.55%	62.65%
	SEKANGA	854	46	131	1,209	722	70	78	1,248	1,576	116	209	2,457	56.00%	45.99%	50.92%
	SERENJE	1,711	49	429	1,674	1,098	56	208	1,585	2,809	105	637	3,259	73.66%	52.62%	63.42%
	SESHEKE	823	24	115	904	716	37	76	926	1,539	61	191	1,830	75.66%	65.12%	70.33%
	SHANGOMBO	429	12	76	853	322	18	47	853	751	30	123	1,706	39.98%	30.13%	35.05%
	SIAVONGA	709	24	147	733	474	30	71	746	1,183	54	218	1,479	73.40%	50.00%	61.60%
	SINAZONGWE	901	39	168	1,038	727	69	118	1,032	1,628	108	286	2,070	68.86%	52.33%	59.61%

Source: Zambia Annual School Census

ED*ASSIST/Zambia

An erroneous report might be due to incomplete data.

S104: Completion Rate by Gender, Basic Schools (Grade 7)

Reporting Level: District

Selection Year: 2003; Province: All Provinces; District: All Districts

15-Sep-04

	Male Students	Male Dropouts	Male Repeat	Male Pop'n	Female Students	Female Dropouts	Female Repeat	Female Pop'n	Total Students	Total Dropouts	Total Repeat	Total Pop'n	Male CR	Female CR	Total CR
SOLWEZI	2,272	102	314	2,415	1,661	142	217	2,277	3,933	244	531	4,692	76.85%	57.18%	67.31%
ZAMBEZI	598	12	73	643	507	36	48	639	1,105	48	121	1,282	79.78%	66.20%	73.01%
Totals	115,15	3,839	16,677	117,92	94,943	5,116	11,376	119,47	210,10	8,955	28,053	237,39	80.26%	65.66%	72.91%

Source: Zambia Annual School Census ED*ASSIST/Zambia an erroneous report might be due to incomplete data.

Appendix 10

S102: Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) by Gender, Grades 1-9

Reporting Level: District
 Selection Year: 2003; Province: All Provinces; District: All Districts

15-Sep-04

	Male Students	Male Pop'n	Female Students	Female Pop'n	Total Students	Total Pop'n	Male NER	Female NER	Total NER
CHADIZA	5,409	11,414	6,077	10,914	11,486	22,328	47.39%	55.68%	51.44%
CHAMA	8,140	9,238	6,358	8,965	14,498	18,203	88.11%	70.92%	79.65%
CHAVUMA	3,434	3,753	3,043	3,557	6,477	7,310	91.50%	85.55%	88.60%
CHIBOMBO	25,374	33,069	24,878	31,918	50,252	64,987	76.73%	77.94%	77.33%
CHIENGE	6,386	10,164	5,123	9,962	11,509	20,126	62.83%	51.43%	57.18%
CHILLABOMBWE	8,356	9,133	8,477	9,376	16,833	18,509	91.49%	90.41%	90.94%
CHILUBI	5,304	8,535	4,196	8,150	9,500	16,685	62.14%	51.48%	56.94%
CHINGOLA	17,193	22,383	17,691	23,281	34,884	45,664	76.81%	75.99%	76.39%
CHINSALI	14,607	17,485	12,674	16,803	27,281	34,288	83.54%	75.43%	79.56%
CHIPATA	27,602	46,687	27,130	45,800	54,732	92,487	59.12%	59.24%	59.18%
CHOMA	25,132	28,593	25,196	28,883	50,328	57,476	87.90%	87.23%	87.56%
CHONGWE	14,897	19,005	14,640	18,744	29,537	37,749	78.38%	78.10%	78.25%
GWEMBE	3,933	4,779	3,706	4,660	7,639	9,439	82.30%	79.53%	80.93%
ISOKA	12,698	13,204	10,923	12,755	23,621	25,959	96.17%	85.64%	90.99%
ITEZHI TEZHI	3,597	5,624	3,504	5,509	7,101	11,133	63.96%	63.61%	63.78%

Source: Zambia Annual School Census

ED*ASSIST/Zambia

an erroneous report might be due to incomplete data.

S 102: Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) by Gender, Grades 1-9

Reporting Level:	District	Male Students	Female Students	Total Students	Male Pop'n	Female Pop'n	Total Pop'n	Male NER	Female NER	Total NER
Selection	Year: 2003; Province: All Provinces; District: All Districts									
15-Sep-04										
KABOMPO		7,267	6,789	14,056	8,588	8,688	17,276	84.62%	78.14%	81.36%
KABWE		15,222	15,919	31,141	23,296	24,375	47,671	65.34%	65.31%	65.32%
KAFUE		17,545	17,747	35,292	19,393	19,844	39,237	90.47%	89.43%	89.95%
KALABO		11,045	10,148	21,193	14,619	15,130	29,749	75.55%	67.07%	71.24%
KALOMO		19,755	19,576	39,331	23,148	23,672	46,820	85.34%	82.70%	84.00%
KALULUSHI		9,523	9,196	18,719	10,164	10,435	20,599	93.69%	88.13%	90.87%
KAOMA		15,159	14,340	29,499	21,141	21,125	42,266	71.70%	67.88%	69.79%
KAPIRI MPOSHI		19,923	18,963	38,886	26,164	25,390	51,554	76.15%	74.69%	75.43%
KAPUTA		7,175	6,059	13,234	10,759	10,479	21,238	66.69%	57.82%	62.31%
KASAMA		17,540	15,929	33,469	22,917	22,818	45,735	76.54%	69.81%	73.18%
KASEMPA		6,220	5,925	12,145	6,817	6,921	13,738	91.24%	85.61%	88.40%
KATETE		12,588	13,322	25,910	25,178	23,737	48,915	50.00%	56.12%	52.97%
KAWAMBWA		12,492	11,672	24,164	13,609	13,559	27,168	91.79%	86.08%	88.94%
KAZUNGULA		7,094	6,821	13,915	9,232	8,813	18,045	76.84%	77.40%	77.11%
KITWE		35,671	35,881	71,552	47,310	49,417	96,727	75.40%	72.61%	73.97%

Source: Zambia Annual School Census

ED*ASSIST/Zambia

an erroneous report might be due to incomplete data.

S 102: Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) by Gender, Grades 1-9

Reporting Level:	District	Male Students	Female Students	Male Pop'n	Female Pop'n	Total Students	Total Pop'n	Male NER	Female NER	Total NER
Selection	Year: 2003; Province: All Provinces; District: All Districts									
15-Sep-04										
LIVINGSTONE		10,557	11,185	12,565	13,666	21,742	26,231	84.02%	81.85%	82.89%
LUANGWA		2,244	2,160	2,565	2,527	4,404	5,092	87.49%	85.48%	86.49%
LUANSHYA		15,456	15,466	19,883	20,374	30,922	40,257	77.73%	75.91%	76.81%
LUFWANYAMA		8,812	8,306	7,986	7,822	17,118	15,808	110.34%	106.19%	108.29%
LUKULU		7,285	6,905	8,683	8,668	14,190	17,351	83.90%	79.66%	81.78%
LUNDAZI		18,769	16,492	29,618	28,314	35,261	57,932	63.37%	58.25%	60.87%
LUSAKA		77,659	80,839	124,206	133,690	158,498	257,896	62.52%	60.47%	61.46%
LUWINGU		9,713	8,021	10,740	10,295	17,734	21,035	90.44%	77.91%	84.31%
MAMBWE		4,903	4,429	6,007	5,822	9,332	11,829	81.62%	76.07%	78.89%
MANSA		17,718	16,385	23,887	23,464	34,103	47,351	74.17%	69.83%	72.02%
MASAITI		9,357	8,628	12,484	12,084	17,985	24,568	74.95%	71.40%	73.20%
MAZABUKA		18,541	18,561	26,704	26,965	37,102	53,669	69.43%	68.83%	69.13%
MBALA		14,172	11,998	20,441	19,893	26,170	40,334	69.33%	60.31%	64.88%
MILENGE		2,849	2,557	3,821	3,714	5,406	7,535	74.56%	68.85%	71.75%
MKUSHI		9,833	9,222	13,788	13,985	19,055	27,773	71.32%	65.94%	68.61%

Source: Zambia Annual School Census

ED*ASSIST/Zambia

An erroneous report might be due to incomplete data.

S 102: Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) by Gender, Grades 1-9

Reporting Level:	District	Year: 2003;	Province: All Provinces;	District: All Districts	Male Students	Male Pop'n	Female Students	Female Pop'n	Total Students	Total Pop'n	Male NER	Female NER	Total NER
	MONGU				15,793	20,437	15,145	20,360	30,938	40,797	77.28%	74.39%	75.83%
	MONZE				18,907	22,696	18,434	22,550	37,341	45,246	83.31%	81.75%	82.53%
	MPIKA				16,251	19,859	15,196	19,069	31,447	38,928	81.83%	79.69%	80.78%
	MPONGWE				5,341	8,249	5,175	8,097	10,516	16,346	64.75%	63.91%	64.33%
	MPOROKOSO				8,730	9,991	8,221	9,865	16,951	19,856	87.38%	83.34%	85.37%
	MPULUNGU				6,111	8,765	4,991	8,575	11,102	17,340	69.72%	58.20%	64.03%
	MUFULIRA				15,694	19,676	15,974	20,199	31,668	39,875	79.76%	79.08%	79.42%
	MUFUMBWE				4,612	5,811	4,301	5,736	8,913	11,547	79.37%	74.98%	77.19%
	MUMBWA				20,498	21,952	20,458	21,504	40,956	43,456	93.38%	95.14%	94.25%
	MUNGWI				10,970	14,985	9,079	14,645	20,049	29,630	73.21%	61.99%	67.66%
	MWENSE				10,986	13,960	9,874	13,304	20,860	27,264	78.70%	74.22%	76.51%
	MWINILUNGA				11,015	15,413	9,037	14,663	20,052	30,076	71.47%	61.63%	66.67%
	NAKONDE				8,275	9,843	7,511	9,738	15,786	19,581	84.07%	77.13%	80.62%
	NAMWALA				7,628	11,293	7,779	11,216	15,407	22,509	67.55%	69.36%	68.45%
	NCHELENGE				10,123	13,521	9,061	13,200	19,184	26,721	74.87%	68.64%	71.79%

Source: Zambia Annual School Census

ED*ASSIST/Zambia

An erroneous report might be due to incomplete data.

S 102: Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) by Gender, Grades 1-9

Reporting Level: Selection 15-Sep-04	District Year: 2003; Province: All Provinces; District: All Districts	Male		Female		Total Pop'n	Male NER		Female NER		Total NER
		Students	Pop'n	Students	Pop'n		Students	Pop'n	Students	Pop'n	
NDOLA URBAN		36,626	46,774	37,025	49,183	95,957	73,651	78.30%	75.28%	76.75%	
NYIMBA		5,159	9,166	4,912	8,999	18,165	10,071	56.28%	54.58%	55.44%	
PETAUKE		15,341	31,366	15,694	30,397	61,763	31,035	48.91%	51.63%	50.25%	
SAMFYA		15,552	21,320	13,294	19,959	41,279	28,846	72.95%	66.61%	69.88%	
SENANGA		9,790	14,033	9,874	14,142	28,175	19,664	69.76%	69.82%	69.79%	
SERENJE		13,631	18,149	11,811	17,595	35,744	25,442	75.11%	67.13%	71.18%	
SESHEKE		7,736	10,264	7,376	9,889	20,153	15,112	75.37%	74.59%	74.99%	
SHANGOMBO		4,646	9,548	4,017	9,447	18,995	8,663	48.66%	42.52%	45.61%	
SIAVONGA		5,753	8,118	5,126	8,051	16,169	10,879	70.87%	63.67%	67.28%	
SINAZONGWE		8,234	10,563	7,930	10,985	21,548	16,164	77.95%	72.19%	75.01%	
SOLWEZI		19,825	25,997	18,446	25,801	51,798	38,271	76.26%	71.49%	73.89%	
ZAMBEZI		6,524	8,315	6,285	7,922	16,237	12,809	78.46%	79.34%	78.89%	
Totals		943,900	1,278,843	905,083	1,280,054	2,568,897	1,848,983	73.81%	70.71%	72.26%	

Source: Zambia Annual School Census

ED*ASSIST/Zambia

An erroneous report might be due to incomplete data.

Appendix 13: Health-2003

Objective / Programmes or Field of Intervention	To improve the health status of all people in Zambia, especially the poor.					Actual output
	Budgeted input (GRZ) "K million"	Actual Input (GRZ) 'K million"	Budgeted input (Donor) "K million"	Actual Input Donor 'K million"	Intended output	
Reproductive health	1,177	98			100 percent coverage	72 percent attending antenatal clinic
Child Health /Child Survival	4,709	392			EPI training for provincial providers.	All provincial service providers trained
Roll back malaria	3,767	4081			Scaling up of coartem in 28 districts	28 districts scaled up
Procurement of ARVS	5,886	6,376			Procurement of ARVS for 3000 patients	Tendering being done
Essential drug kits	2825	2235			Procurement of first line drugs	Procurement going on.
Equipment and rehabilitation of training schools	3250	3250			All training schools rehabilitated	Ongoing

Appendix 14 Health -2004

Objective / Programmes or Field of Intervention	To improve the health status of all people in Zambia, especially the poor.					Actual output	Outcome
	Budgeted input (GRZ) "K million"	Actual Input (GRZ) 'K million"	Budgeted input Donor "K million"	Actual Input Donor 'K million"	Intended output		
Rehabilitation of Health facilities.	100,500	4,600			Rehabilitation of all provincial Hospitals.	5 third level and all provincial hospitals rehabilitated.	Measles cases reduced to 0.3 cases from 2.5
Child Health / Child survival	4,000	2,400			All children immunized in the 8 provinces	All children immunized.	Malaria incidence reduced from 94.7 to 91 per 1000
Roll back malaria	5,500	0..5			Reintroduce indoor residual spraying in all Districts	IRS introduced in 5 districts and ITN's pilot project conducted in NW eastern province	Disease burden reduced
Essential drug kits	12000	1,725			Purchase of first line drugs for all public health institutions	First line drugs purchased for all institutions	
HIV/AIDS – provision of ARVs staff	25,800	13,440			Purchase of ARV's for 10,000 patients	Purchased ARV's for 6,600 patients and distributed to 7 provincial Hospitals and 3 rd level hospitals	
Health Workers housing development	10,000	1000			Rehabilitation of staff houses and construction of 4 staff houses	37 staff houses rehabilitated	
Equity of access to health facilities	5,000	900			Construction of health posts	Construction of 4 health posts underway in Isoka, Solwezi, Nchelenge and Mumbwa districts including 3 staff houses per each health post.	
Reproductive health	1,177	98			100 percent coverage	72 percent attending antenatal clinic	
Child Health / Child survival	4,709	392			EPI training for provincial providers.	All provincial service providers trained	
Roll back malaria	3,767	4081			Scaling up of coartem in 28 districts	28 districts scaled up	
Procurement of ARVS	5,886	6,376			Procurement of ARVS for 3000 patients	Tendering being done	
Essential drug kits	2825	2235			Procurement of first line drugs	Procurement going on.	
Equipment and rehabilitation of training schools	3250	3250					

Appendix 15: Water and Sanitation - 2003

Objective	INTERMEDIATE INDICATORS						
	GRZ Budgeted	GRZ Amt Spent	Donor Budgeted	Donor Amt Spent	Planned Output	Actual Output	
Programme or field of intervention							
I. WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT							
Water Resources Action Programme	182,060,646	176,000,000	5,228,590,000	3,745,269,400	Draft Water Resources Management Bill in place	Preliminary Works on the Bill have been done.	
sub total	182,060,646	176,000,000	5,228,590,000	3,745,269,400			
II. DAM CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMME							
Irrigation Schemes	1,576,500,000	1,900,000,000	-	-	100 % completion	81 % completion rate achieved	
Surface Water Information Development	363,000,000	287,000,000	-	-			
Rehabilitation / Construction of earth dams	1,700,000,000	1,800,000,000	-	-	50 earth dams rehabilitations	62 earth dams rehabilitated	
Sub total	3,639,500,000	3,987,000,000	-	-			
III. GROUND WATER EXPLORATION AND MAPPING							
Groundwater Monitoring Wells	80,000,000	80,000,000	-	-	8 Observation wells constructed	8 Observation wells constructed	
strengthening the hydrological Network	350,000,000	350,000,000	-	-	Rehab of 30 hydro stations	Rehab of 30 hydro stations	
Subtotal	430,000,000	430,000,000	-	-			
IV. CAPACITY BUILDING							
Water Sector Reform, EM – GTZ			4,171,000,000	4,171,000,000	New institutions and laws, Kiosks in 2 CU		
Commercialisation, POIS			5,520,000,000	5,520,000,000	Performance indicators improved		
Practices and lessons from peri-urban water points in Lusaka & C/belt	-	-	9,200,000	11,500,000	-		
The Second in-country training course in community Empowerment for WSS Management	-	-	352,360,000,000	273,700,000,000			
Establishment and capacity building of Peri urban Section within CU	-	-	399,900,000	208,765,000	11 kiosks constructed	11 kiosks constructed	
Subtotal	-	-	362,460,100,000	283,611,265,000			
V. COMPLEMENTARY D-WASHE SUPPORT							
Empowering of communities resulting in promotion and improved sanitation	-	-	477,750,000	473,895,500	139 Water points, 1945 latrines	44 Water points, 700 latrines	
Subtotal	-	-	362,937,850,000	284,085,160,500			
VI. RURAL WATERSUPPLY AND SANITATION							
Rural Water Supply Development Project – Eastern			50,869,000,000	50,869,000,000	820 Water Points	199 Water Points	

Rural water boreholes and wells	1,600,000,000	1,506,474,806	-	-	147 Water points constructed
The project for Groundwater Development and Sanitation Improvement in Drought prone Rural Areas Phase 3	320,000,000	500,000,000	17,940,000,000	17,940,000,000	216 Boreholes with hand pumps constructed
SDA Gwembe Development Project	700,000,000	335,373,955	560,000,000	445,364,420	30 Boreholes
Gwembe -Tonga Project			-	-	25 Boreholes
Subtotal	2,620,000,000	2,341,848,761	69,369,000,000	69,254,364,420	
TOTAL	6,871,560,646	6,934,848,761	437,535,440,000	357,084,794,320	

Note: Donor Components have been converted into Kwacha 1 Euro=K4300, \$1=K4600, 1pound =6500

Appendix 16: Water and Sanitation - 2004

To ensure that Zambia's water resources are effectively developed and managed to contribute to poverty reduction through increased access to safe water and sanitation, increased food production, and food security for low income rural and urban Zambians.

Objective		INTERMEDIATE INDICATORS					
Project Name	GRZ Planned input (K)	GRZ release's	Donor Planned Input (K)	Donor Released	Planned Output (2004)	Actual outputs(2004)	
I. WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT							
Water Resources Action Program	182,060,646	182,060,646	5,228,590,000	-	Drafting of Water Resources Act in progress		
Integrate Water resources mgt project (DANIDA)	-	-	639,548,000	-	4 Dams, 43 water points, 523 latrines & 1 dip tank		
Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management Project	43,700,000	-	82,800,000	-	a. Protection of the Lusaka Aquifer b. Baseline water quality for water bodies in Lusaka c. Lusaka surface water quality document written		
Sub total	225,760,646	182,060,646	5,950,938,000	-			
II. DAM CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION							
Rehabilitation /construction of Earth Dams	1,560,267,582	1,509,216,778	-	-	50 dams rehabilitated & 1 new dam constructed	work has just started	
TOTAL	1,560,267,582	1,509,216,778	-	-			
III. GROUND MONITORING AND EXPLORATION							
Groundwater Monitoring and Exploration	101,133,443	52,639,141	-	-	6 monitoring wells drilled and equipped. Data collected	6 monitoring wells drilled	
Ground water mapping Studies	57,983,217	-	-	-	Ground water utility maps		
Strengthening of Hydrological network	303,510,506	100,000,000	-	-	30 hydrometric stations rehabilitated 30 re-established.	17 Hydrological stations rehabilitated	
TOTAL	462,627,166	152,639,141	-	-			
IV. CAPACITY BUILDING							
The Third In - Country Training Course in Community Empowerment for Water Supply & Sanitation Mgt	-	-	276,000,000	-	Develop Skills of Water Supply & Sanitation Mgt through Community Empowerment		
Devolution Trust Fund	-	-	1,290,000,000	-			
TOTAL	-	-	1,566,000,000	-			
V. COMPLEMENTARY D-WASHE SUPPORT PROGRAMME							
WASHE	-	-	825,500,000	-	165 Water Points and 4250 Latrines constructed		
TOTAL	-	-	825,500,000	-			
VI. RURAL WATER SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES							
Rural water boreholes and wells	488,850,288	488,850,288	-	-	45 Boreholes sited, constructed & equipped with hand pumps	45 Boreholes sited, constructed & equipped with hand pumps	
Rural Water Development for Drought Prone Areas	169,401,420	169,401,420	-	-	Project administered, Supervised and monitored	site preparations	

Rural Water (Northern Province)	76,500,000			33,580,000,000		175 boreholes with hand pump complete	
Rural Water (Drought Emergency Recovery Project)	703,231,443			-		160 Boreholes sited, constructed and equipped with hand pumps & 562 boreholes rehabilitated	
Rural Water Development -Eastern Province	178,500,000	105,510,032		50,600,000		300 Water points	220
Rural Water Development -Northern Province	76,500,000	76,500,000		-		178 bore holes	site preparations
Follow-up Study & Rehabilitation of all Japanese related boreholes	-			4,140,000,000		Current status of all Japanese related boreholes are studied	
SDA ground water development	-			186,000,000	186,000,000	50 Borehole	12 boreholes
TOTAL	1,692,983,151	840,261,740		37,956,600,000	186,000,000		
VII. PERI-URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION							
Private Sector Participation in WSS Service Delivery for Urban Poor in Zambia	-			46,000,000	-		
Exploring Privately Managed Public Sanitary Facilities in Peri-Urban Areas for improved Health	-			115,000,000	-	Toilets built in certain peri urban areas	
Water Kiosks - Low Cost Technologies for the Urban Poor	-			230,000,000	-	10 kiosks built (1400 persons)	
Water Sector Reform	-			3,010,000,000	-	New institutions and laws	
.	-			3,010,000,000	-	Kiosk in 2 CU constructed	
Commercialisation	-			3,440,000,000	-	Performance indicators improvements	
POIS	-			1,290,000,000	-	Performance indicators improvements	
Water Supply in Eastern, Southern and North-western Provinces	-			610,600,000,000	-		
Living Environmental Improvement Project for Unplanned Urban Settlement in Lusaka*	-			17,940,000,000	-	Clean & stable water supply system completed Community Centres completed	
Peri Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	-			1,032,430,000	-	46 kiosks & rehab of network , Establishment & capacity building of Peri urban section within CU	
Baseline Study on WSS in Peri urban areas of Zambia	-			2,150,000,000	-	Data in all peri urban areas is collected	
TOTAL	-	-	-	642,863,430,000	-		
Grand total	3,941,638,545	2,684,178,305		689,162,468,000	186,000,000		

Appendix 17: Social Safety Nets- 2003

Food Security Pack Agriculture Programmes		Objective: To promote a self-sustaining export-led agriculture sector which ensures increased household income and food security			
Intermediate indicators					
	Planned GRZ Inputs K' million	Actual GRZ Inputs K' million	Planned Outputs	Actual Outputs	
Food Security Pack Programme	90,000	44,400	200,000 households	150,000 households supported	
Targeted Food Security Pack – Wetland Programme (June 2003 – August 2003)	4,000	1,400	75 Mt seed maize 1 Mt Sorghum seed 0 Mt Rice 30Mt Beans 10 Mt Groundnuts 20 Mt Agr. Lime 140 Mt Compound D 140 Mt Urea	20,000 households supported 75 Mt seed maize 1 Mt Sorghum seed 0 Mt Rice 30 Mt Beans 10 Mt Groundnuts 20 Mt Agr. Lime 140 Mt Compound D 140 Mt Urea	
Targeted Food Security Pack – Rainfed (September 2003 – June 2004)	86,000	43,000	585 Mt Maize seed 10 Mt Sorghum seed 75 Mt Rice 4 Mt Millet 200 Mt Beans 1000 Mt Groundnuts 150 Mt Cowpeas 150 Mt Soya beans 31,200,000 Cassava cuttings 200,000 x50kg vol. S/potato vines 3,500 Mt Agric. Lime 7,500 Mt Compound D 7,500 Mt Urea 8,500 fishing nets 15,000 small livestock	130,000 households supported 585 Mt Maize seed 8 Mt Sorghum seed 75 Mt Rice 4.49 Mt Millet 722 Mt Beans 145 Mt Groundnuts 36 Mt Cowpeas 120 Mt Soya beans 3,500 Mt Agric. Lime 5,580 Mt Compound D 5,580 Mt Urea	

Appendix 18: Social Safety Nets- 2003

Objective/Programme of field intervention	Planned GRZ inputs In K' million	Actual GRZ inputs In K' million	Planned Donor input In K' million	Actual Donor input In K' million	Planned outputs	Actual output
Urban Infrastructure development	796	35	279	194	210 Km of feeder roads Graveling/Construction in peri-urban areas, 5 bridges, ... culverts	210 Km completed Construction & graveling of 3 feeder roads in Luanshya Ndola & Chingola/ Solwezi ... culverts ... Bridge complete
Development of community centers	200 300 454	66.3 56 114	29 44 66	27 23 47	Completion of 4 Community Development Centres a) Soloboni/Zambia compound b) Mackenzie and c) Kapisha compounds in Ndola d) Linda compound- Lusaka	All community Development centres completed.
Reinforcing of Kanyala Bunga Bridge	100	44			Reinforcing of Kanyala Bunga bridge	Kanyala Bunga bridge reinforced.
Capacity building	150	16	139	97	Capacity building for 30 maintenance teams	4 teams trained 23 community members trained from 4 project site

Appendix 19: Social Safety Nets- 2003

of interventions 1.Objective: To assist the most vulnerable in society to fulfil their basic needs, particularly health, education, food and shelter and promote community capacity, to develop local and externally supported initiatives to overcome the problems of extreme poverty and vulnerability

INTERMEDIATE INDICATORS						
	Planned GRZ inputs	Actual GRZ inputs	Planned Donor inputs	Actual Donor inputs	Planned Outputs	Actual Outputs
To facilitate access to health services.	0.5 billion kwacha.	453 million kwacha	nil	Nil	User fees paid and drugs purchased for 25000 clients	User fees paid and drugs purchased for 6333 clients.
To facilitate access to Education services.	1 billion Kwacha	906 million kwacha	nil	Nil	School fees and requisites purchased and fees paid for 2160 pupils	School fees and requisites purchased and fees paid for 4220 pupils.
To facilitate access to social support. (food, shelter, clothing).	4 billion kwacha.	3. billion kwacha.	nil	Nil	Food rations and clothes purchased for 60 450 clients.	Food rations. clothes, blankets purchased and repatriation done for 46180 clients.
Total	5 billion kwacha.	5 billion.	nil	Nil	87 610	56 733 clients

Appendix 20: Social Safety Nets- 2003

Programmes or Field Intervention	Objective: To mitigate and improve the socio-economic and cultural status of all vulnerable groups of people in Zambia and thereby contribute to national development.				
Budgeted input (GRZ) 'K million ''	Budgeted Input (Donor) Kwacha	Actual Input (GRZ) 'K million''	Actual Input Donor 'K million''	Intended output	Actual output
Psychosocial Counselling and Small Business Awareness	345 million	151,000	122 million	119 former ZRL employees to counselled 844 former RAMCOZ employees counselled.	Only 4 former ZRL employees counselled. 556 former RAMCOZ employees counselled.
Agriculture based training	460 million		84.8 million	Provide agriculture based training skills to 27 former ZRL employees from Choma, Mazabuka, Kalomo, Monze and Livingstone. 10 land resettlement seminars for 1,500 beneficiaries 10 boreholes to drilled Feasibility study on 40 Km of Feeder roads in Katikulula and Chitambo Feasibility study on the construction of School and health centre and rehabilitation of teachers' houses in resettlement areas.	27 former ZRL employees actually trained.
Land resettlement	214 million		137 million		10 seminars held 10 Boreholes drilled study completed and civil works yet to start. Study completed and civil works are yet to start.

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Security

Note: Government contribution was in terms of administrative support to the project totalling ZMK 151,000,000 during the period under review.

Appendix 21: Governance - 2003

Sector Goal: To promote Good Governance in the management of Private and Public Affairs as a mechanism of poverty reduction						
INTERMEDIATE INDICATORS						
Programme /Field of Intervention	Planned GRZ Inputs	Actual GRZ Inputs	Planned Donor inputs	Actual donor input	Planned Outputs	Actual outputs
	9,000	4,800	17,000	-	No. % of women in decision making government positions (Ministers, PSs, MPs), Review the constitution by 2006, Decision making processes decentralized by 2004	CRC has completed and submitted report to government, 17% women in selected decision making positions
Constitutional review		1,000			stakeholder involvement on major national issues	Indaba report produced and endorsed by cabinet
National indaba		3,000	-	-	Executive powers in the Constitution reviewed	Electoral legislation reviewed report submitted to government
Electoral reform		1,300	-	-		439 complaints lodged by June 2003
Decentralisation of Anti corruption commission						

Appendix 22: Governance - 2004

Sector Goal: To promote Good Governance in the management of Private and Public Affairs as a mechanism of poverty reduction						
INTERMEDIATE INDICATORS						
Objective/Programme/Field of Intervention	Planned GRZ Inputs	Actual GRZ Inputs	Planned Donor inputs	Actual donor input	Planned Outputs	Actual outputs
Socio-Political Governance						
Constitutional and Judicial reforms						
Constitutional review	9,000	4,200	17,000	-	.. of women in decision making government positions (Ministers, PSs, MPs), Review the constitution by 2006, Decision making processes decentralized by 2004	CRC has completed and submitted report to government, 17% women in selected decision making positions
Parliamentary Reforms						Live debate coverage on FM radio from 20-50 kilometre radius.
Implementation of the Decentralization Policy						Five (5) year implementation Action Plan developed, Reporting procedures clarified for the Decentralisation Secretariat
Economic Governance						
Public Expenditure Management Reforms						

Medium Term Expenditure Framework Training	4,619	4,664	-	MTEF implementation in 2004, MTEF 200 Consultative Groups trained, 200 Budget Committees trained in all MPSAs,	
Implementation of Activity Based Budgeting	1,459			Activity Based Budgeting / IFMIS implemented / adopted in all government spending agencies	
Implementation of IFMIS	820	169	3,094	844	FMS Retooled 350 accountants trained on CCS Improved Financial Management System, 99% of funding being done according to yellow book. 5 sites elected for piloting, Tender Negotiations going on
Democratic Governance					
Implementation of PSRP					% of qualified persons in civil service
Transparency and Accountability					
National Baseline survey		20	-	97	Baseline Report
Law Enforcement and Human Rights					Baseline Report Completed
Police and Prisons Service	7,692	5,692	-	-	Police Camps rehabilitated, Camp roads graded, Police Cells rehabilitated
International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination					Report done
Human rights Commission capacity Building		800			
Task Force on Anti Corruption		252			
		400			
Judicial Reforms					
Construction and Rehabilitation of courts	1,436	648	760,	800	Backlog of cases awaiting discharge (number, year end)
Procurement of Office furniture and Equipment				1,901	Total number of courtrooms with judges and personnel assigned.
Phase I construction of Magistrate Court Complex				2,176	12 courtrooms complex with administrative cells built.
Refinement of the Strategic Plan	40	6,250		32	Strategic Plan developed and Programmes implemented
Capacity Building	878	674	6	511	24 Professionals, 40 Lay Magistrates, 44 Judges and 20 Magistrates trained
Small Claims Court	60	19			2052 cases have been filed 1059 already been disposed of.
Implementation of Juvenile Justice System		216	216		Child Justice Forums launched in Ndola, Kitwe, Livingstone and Lusaka
Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms					5449 cases have been referred for mediation 1358 have been successfully settled

Computerisation		123,442.00	53,442	Networking Complete, ready for commissioning
Court Circuiting			221,000	5 twin cams, 7 Station Wagons
2003 BUDGET				
	9,000	17,000,	-	No.% of women in decision making government positions (Ministers, PSs, MPs),Review the constitution by 2006,Decision making processes decentralized by 2004
Constitutional review			1,000	stakeholder involvement on major national issues
National indaba				Inclaba report produced and endorsed by cabinet
Electoral reform			3,000	Executive powers in the Constitution reviewed
Decentralisation of Anti corruption commission			1,300	Electoral legislation reviewed report submitted to government
				439 complaints lodged by June 2003

APPENDIX 23 a: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT-Central Province

Objective/ programmes or Field of Intervention	Planned GRZ Inputs	Actual GRZ Inputs	Planned Outputs	Actual Outputs
National Feeder Roads Programme (PRP)	2,000	1,200	Rehabilitation of national feeder roads	
Resettlement Programmes				
Resettlement Schemes	500	500	990 farm plots to be demarcated and allocated 110 Boreholes to be drilled and equipped	▫ 837 Farm plots ▫ 772 Farm plots ▫ 05 boreholes drilled and equipped
			435 Km. of internal access roads to be stumped and formed	▫ 30 km of access road formed ▫ 38 Km of access road stumped
			6 Clinics to be provided	▫ 1 Clinic provided
			6 Agricultural Storage sheds to be provided	▫ Nil
			6 Schools to be provided	▫ 3 Schools provided
			To acquire land for Agricultural Resettlement purposes	▫ Land suitability survey at Kanyesha scheme done. ▫ Socio-economic survey of Kanyesha done. ▫ Mapping of socio-economic features
			1000 Settler Title Deed Offer letters to be secured	
Health				
Rehabilitation of District Hospitals,	600	500	Rehabilitation of District Hospitals, Central Province	On-going
Rehab. Of Kabwe Gen Hospitals	450	200	Rehabilitation of Kabwe General Hospital	On-going
Rural Development				
Animal Draught Power	200	1,000	12000 small-scale farmers in 60 agricultural camps in all the 6 districts in the province are targeted.	▫ Start-up Workshop for 40 Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives Senior staff. ▫ Staff Training for 54 Field staff (Veterinary Assistants and Camp Extension Officers) in Conservation Tillage Technologies and Donkey/Ox Training. ▫ Farmer group identification and awareness meetings for the identified groups
				▫ Procurement of 300 Rippers that have since been distributed to the six districts equally.
				▫ Preparation of Tender Documents and Floatation for purchase of 240 donkeys and 120 harnesses.
				▫ Oriented 40 senior MACO staff to project implementation.
				▫ Trained 54 field staff (Vas/CEOs) in Conservation Tillage Technologies and Donkey/Ox-training.
				▫ Farmer Groups have been identified.
				▫ Conducted awareness meeting.
				▫ Procured 300 rippers.
				▫ The bid document has been prepared and tender floated.
Irrigation Development	1,500	200,	80 households who will increase hectareage under vegetable production and high value crops.	▫ Procurement of GRZ 118 and Truck spare parts and fuel.
Sub total	3,833	1,700		

APPENDIX 23 b: 2003 PRP INDICATOR MONITORING REPORT-Eastern Province

Objective/ programmes or Field of Intervention	Planned GRZ Inputs	Actual GRZ Inputs	Planned Outputs	Actual Outputs
Education				
Provision of School Desks	1,333	300	Provision of 760 School Desks	378 procured
Health				
Rehabilitation of Chipata General Hospital	450	300	Rehabilitation of Chipata General Hospital	
,	600	250	,	,
Rural Development				
Rehabilitation of Local courts	400		Rehabilitation of Local courts	On-going
Development of infrastructure in new districts	300	300		
Youth Development				
Construction of Children Rehabilitation Centre	450	100	Construction of Children Rehabilitation Centre	On-going
Rural Development				
National Feeder Roads Programme(PRP)	2,000	1,100	Rehabilitation of National Feeder Roads	On-going
Rural Development				
Irrigation and Water Harvesting	1,500	600	rehabilitate 11 dams	11 dams rehabilitated
Resettlement Programmes				
Resettlement Schemes(PRP)	500	200	Demarcation of Plots	Yet to be reported
Sub total	9,433	3,150		

APPENDIX 23 c: 2003 PRP INDICATOR MONITORING REPORT-Luapula Province

Objective/ programmes or Field of Intervention	Planned GRZ Inputs	Actual GRZ Inputs	Planned Outputs	Actual Outputs
Education				
Provision of School Desks	1,333	150	Provision of 320 desks, 50 tables and 50 chairs	320 desks, 50 tables and 50 chairs procured Blown up roofs replaced in two schools 1 * 3 classroom blocks, 3 staff houses and VIP toilet 1 * 3 classroom blocks, 3 staff houses and VIP toilet
Rural Development				
National Feeder Roads Programme(PRP)	2,000	1,150		Grading of 50 km Channel clearing 60 km Lines of culverts installed 35 km
Rehabilitation of local courts	500	200	Rehabilitation of 7 local courts	5 local courts rehabilitated
Resettlement Programmes				
001 Resettlement Schemes(PRP)	500	250	Demarcation of 600 plots	179 plots demarcated, 5.8 km road
Health				
Completion of Mansa General Hospital (1)	2,500	1,000	Completion of OPD (1)	OPD (1) Complete
Rehabilitation of District Hospitals, Luapula Province	600	200	Rehabilitation of all District Hospitals	3 district hospitals rehabilitated
Rural Development				
Bee Keeping	600		50,000 kg of honey produced	21,000 kg of honey produced
Feasibility Study Agricultural Lime	100		2 feasibility Studies in Agricultural Lime	2 feasibility studies done
Rehabilitation of dam			1 dam rehabilitated	Dam rehabilitated (1)
Drilling of borehole			Drilling of 10 boreholes	1 dam rehabilitated
Rehabilitation of boreholes			Rehabilitation of 4 boreholes	4 boreholes rehabilitated
Dam survey			One survey	One survey
Development of infrastructure in new districts	300	150	Construction of 2 DCs houses	2 DCs houses constructed
	8,433	3,100		

APPENDIX 23 d: 2003 PRP INDICATOR MONITORING REPORT -Lusaka Province

Objective/ programmes or Field of Intervention	Planned GRZ Inputs	Actual GRZ Inputs	Planned Outputs	Actual Outputs
Resettlement Programmes				
Resettlement Schemes(PRP)	300	300	Demarcation of 600 plots	75% complete
Health				
Rehabilitation of district hospitals	1,200	1,600	Yet to be identified	Not yet
Rural Development				
Development of infrastructure	600	1,200	Purchase 1 office block and rehabilitation of DCs official residence	1 Office block purchased and rehabilitation of DCs official residence on-going
Rehabilitation of local courts	1,000	800	Construction of 2 local courts	At provincial tendering committee stage
Education				
Provision of School Desks	2,666	800	700 two-seater desks for lower primary 700 two-seater desks for High Schools	370 two-seater desks for lower primary 344 two-seater desks for High Schools
Rural Development				
National Feeder Roads Program(PRP)	2,000	700	Rehabilitation 3 feeder roads	At tendering stage
Sub total	4,666,	1,500,		

APPENDIX 23 e: 2003 PRP INDICATOR MONITORING REPORT -North-Western Province

Objective/ programmes or Field of Intervention	Planned GRZ Inputs	Actual GRZ Inputs	Planned Outputs	Actual Outputs
Development of infrastructure in new districts	300	-	Construction of 4 houses	Construction of the 4 houses on-going
Rehabilitation of local courts	500	-	Rehabilitation of 7 local courts	On-going
Infrastructure Development Lumwana and Kansanshi Mines	2,000	1,000	4 houses construction	4 Houses constructed
Education				
Provision of School Desks	1,333	200	Provision of School Desks	To be determined
Health				
Completion of Solwezi General Hospital (1)	2,500	1,300	Completion of Solwezi General Hospital (1)	Solwezi General Hospital Completed (1)
Rehabilitation of District Hospitals, North-Western	600	400	Rehabilitation of 6 District Hospitals	6 District Hospitals rehabilitated
Land Demarcation	910	210	Establishment of 7 resettlement schemes in 7 districts	7 resettlement schemes established in 7 districts
National Feeder Roads Programme (PRP)	2,000	1,450	Rehabilitation of 7 national feeder roads programme	On-going
Industrial Development				
Bee Keeping (PRP)	300	200	3 Bee keeping district projects	On-going
Resettlement Programmes				
Resettlement Schemes (PRP)	500	100	Demarcate 500 Ha, drill 3 boreholes, rehabilitate 3 boreholes	434 Ha demarcated, 3 boreholes drilled, 3 boreholes rehabilitated
	8,143	3,860		

APPENDIX 23 f: 2003 PRP INDICATOR MONITORING REPORT -Northern Province

Objective/ programmes or Field of Intervention	Planned GRZ Inputs	Actual GRZ Inputs	Planned Outputs	Actual Outputs
Health				
Completion of Kasama General Hospital (1)	450,	150	Completion of Kasama General Hospital (1)	Hospital completed (1)
Rehabilitation of District Hospitals, Northern Province	600	200	All district hospitals rehabilitated (11)	All district hospitals rehabilitated (11)
Rural Development				
Mpika Farm training Centre rehabilitation	500,	250	Mpika farm training centre rehabilitation (1)	Mpika Farm training Centre rehabilitation (1)
007 National Feeder Roads Programme (PRP)	2,000	1,500	Construct 6 bridges and 2 culverts	6 bridges, 2 culverts done
Industrial Development				
Sub total	6,983	2,300		

APPENDIX 23 g: 2003 PRP INDICATOR MONITORING REPORT-Southern Province

Objective/ programmes or Field of Intervention	Planned GRZ Inputs	Actual GRZ Inputs	Planned Outputs	Actual Outputs
Education				
Procurement of Basic and High School desks	1,333	300	126 desks per 19 constituencies	2400 desks procured and distributed
Health				
Rehabilitation of Livingstone General Hospital	450	250	1 Male Medical ward completed, work on 3 staff hostels in progress, security fence tendered	1 Male Medical ward completed, work on 3 staff hostels in progress, security fence tendered
Rehabilitation of Hospitals-Southern Province Monze	600	200		
Livingstone			Construction of Intensive Care unit (1) Purchase of emergence generator (1)	Intensive Care Unit constructed (1) 1 generator purchased
Choma			Rehab. Of Mapanza Health centre (1)	Rehab. Of Mapanza Health centre
Kazungula			Construction of 1 health post and 1 staff house	Construction of 1 health post and 1 staff house
Siavonga			Construction of health post (1)	Construction of health post
Kalomo			Construction of 1 health post and 1 staff house	Construction of 1 health post and 1 staff house
Sinazongwe			Construction of 1 staff house	Construction of 1 staff house
Siavonga			Rehabilitation of Health post (1)	Health post rehabilitated
Rural Development				
Rehabilitation of Local Courts	500		Rehabilitation of 7 Local Courts	On-going
Sinking of Boreholes	245	245	Sinking of 242 boreholes	9 boreholes sunk
Restocking of Cattle	2,000	1,000	Procurement of 2112 heads of cattle for 11 districts-192/district by December 2004	
Irrigation Development	2,000	1,000	Establish small-scale irrigation schemes in four districts	One scheme established in Man'gwato Kalomo district
			Rehabilitation of ten dams	Three dams rehabilitated ;
			Construction of two dams	Yet to be constructed
Rural Development				
National Feeder Roads Programme(PRP)	2,000	1,500	Grading of 497km of feeder roads Vegetation control on 467 km of feeder roads	497 km done 467 km done
Resettlement Programmes				
Resettlement Schemes	500	500	Demarcation of 619 farms Drill 10 boreholes in 7 schemes	245 plots demarcated 8 boreholes drilled
Sub total	10,428,	4,995,		

APPENDIX 23 i: 2003 PRP INDICATOR MONITORING REPORT-Western Province

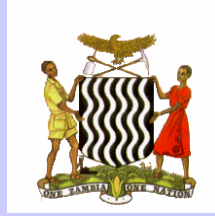
Objective/ programmes or Field of Intervention	Planned GRZ Inputs	Actual GRZ Inputs	Planned Outputs	Actual Outputs
Education				
Provision of School Desks	1,333	200	1400 metal desks and 2800 wooden desks procured	1400 metal desks and 2800 wooden desks procured
Health				
Rehabilitation of district hospitals	2,500	1,000	Rehabilitate sewerage systems in all 5 hospitals	1 hospital rehabilitated
Development of infr	600	400	1 Office block purchased and DCs residence rehabilitated	1 Office block purchased and DCs residence rehabilitated
Rural Development				
Rehabilitation of local courts	500	0	Rehabilitate 5 local courts	5 local courts rehabilitated
001 National Feeder Roads Program(PRP)	300	0	Improve road infrastructure in 7 districts	37 km of roads regravelled
Industrial Development				
001 Bee keeping(PRP)	2,000	1,300	50 tonnes of liquid honey	Not yet done
Resettlement Programmes				
001 Resettlement Schemes(PRP)	300	0	Demarcation of 600 plots	250 plots demarcated
001 Resettlement(PRP)	500	200	Drilling of 26 boreholes	16 boreholes drilled
			Allocate 969 farms	478 farms allocated
Sub total	8,033	3,100		
GRAND TOTAL	64,888,333,333	26,305,000,000		

Appendix 24b Table 8: Proportion of households accessing clean water, 1992 – 2002/2003

	1992	1996	2000/2001	*2002/2003
Percent of Households with access to safe water	48.3	46.8	51.3	52.0

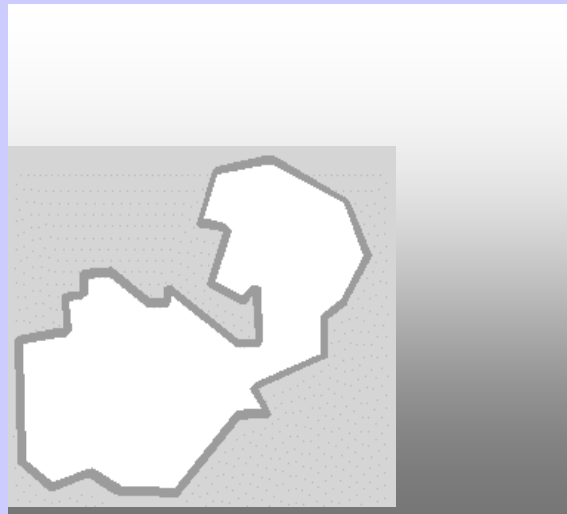
Source: Zambia Demographic and Health Survey Report, 2000/2001

* The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey Report 2002/2003, CSO



Republic of Zambia

**Addendum to the
Second PRSP Implementation Progress Report
2004**



MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND NATIONAL PLANNING

PLANNING AND ECONOMIC
MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
P.O. BOX 50062
LUSAKA

FEBRUARY 2005

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

The addendum to the Second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) Implementation Progress Report reviews status of the PRPs for the period July to December 2004. This additional review was necessitated by the need to comprehensively report on the PRSP implementation for the twelve months ended December 2004. The report notes improvement in funding to priority Poverty Reducing Programmes (PRP's) from K212 billion in 2003 to K532.6 billion in 2004. Major improvements in public finance management were achieved in 2004, mainly due to the introduction of the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and Activity Based Budgeting (ABB). Disbursements to the key social sectors remarkably improved during the year compared to 2003.

Efforts were made to strengthen stakeholder involvement in reviewing the implementation of Poverty Reduction Programmes (PRPs) in the last two quarters of 2004. In this regard, Sector Advisory Groups (SAGs), as part of the monitoring framework, played an important role in the review process. Monthly meetings in respective sectors and two national conferences were held during the year, one in each half. These conferences brought together stakeholders from all over the country to review progress in the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Programmes and to agree on future areas of intervention. The general SAG in the last quarter brought out issues such as the redefinition of PRPs and mechanisms of decongesting and the decentralization of PRPs funding,

In this regard, the PRP are in three categories as follows: Programmes directly contributing towards poverty reduction (PRP1); Programmes indirectly contributing towards poverty reduction, (PRP2); and those remotely contributing towards poverty reduction as PRP3.

Zambia's economic performance in 2004 continued to register positive growth. Real GDP growth was 5.0 percent in 2004 compared to 5.1 percent in 2003 exceeding the PRSP target of 4

percent. The growth was attributed to improved output in the key sectors of agriculture, mining, manufacturing, construction and tourism. The domestic budget deficit was contained at less than 2 percent of GDP in 2004 from 5 percent in 2003. This led to a fall in the level of interest rates. Inflation rate was largely stable in 2004, marginally deteriorating from 17.2 percent in December 2003 to 17.5 percent in December 2004. The exchange rate remained generally stable. The improvements in fiscal performance paved way for reaching an agreement on a new Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) with the IMF in June 2004. The agreement between the IMF and Government restored credibility with the Cooperating Partners, thus allowing for increased external inflows.

A sectoral analysis indicated that in the agriculture sector, a total of K162.3 billion was released against an allocation of K142.3 billion in 2004. The bulk of the allocation was for the Fertilizer Support Programme, crop marketing and Nasanga Farm Block. The **Mining** sector was funded a total of K2.0 billion in 2004 for the implementation of the gemstone exchange, creation of a revolving fund and introduction of the plant hire scheme. With regard to the **Tourism** sector, a total of K 15.3 billion was disbursed for key programmes such as rehabilitation of infrastructure in tourism areas, promotion of investment and tourism marketing.

With respect to the **Manufacturing** sector, a total of K4.8 billion was released and utilised for the privatisation programme, small-scale enterprise development, export and investment promotion and the harmonisation of taxes to 'level the playing field' in the sector. In the Energy sector, one of the key programmes implemented was the rural electrification programmes. A total of K11.9 billion was released for PRPs. A total of K 105 billion was released for **Road** programmes such as the building of bridges and pontoons, rehabilitation of roads and institutional reforms.

With regard to the social sectors of **Health, Education, Water and Sanitation**, total releases, in nominal terms, in 2004 increased to K1, 371.6 billion and were above target by K69.1 billion. As a share of the total national budget, releases to the social sectors in 2004 rose to 25.9 percent compared to 24.3 percent in 2003. In terms of sectoral breakdown, releases to the Education sector, which constitute the bulk of social sector spending, increased to K841.9 billion or 15.9 percent of the total national budget from K686 billion or 14.3 percent of total national budget in 2003. Releases towards the health sector in 2004 amounted to K426.6 billion compared to K419 billion in 2003.

Regional disbursements in 2004 amounted to K8.5 billion against an allocation of K10.4 billion. These funds were disbursed directly to Provincial Administration and not through the sector ministries. The funds were utilised mainly

on infrastructure development, land resettlement and industrial development. In terms of infrastructure development, this involved construction and rehabilitation of health posts, local courts, feeder roads, high schools, airports and aerodromes.

The key findings among others were that the quality of reports from sectors and provinces improved in terms of input, output and outcome during the review period. However, data collection, storage and analysis for planning purposes was still lacking in most sectors apart from the Health and Education sectors. Arising from this realisation, a needs assessment study was undertaken to identify training needs for SAGs and other stakeholders involved in the PRSP monitoring. Government also proposed to reduce the number of times SAG conferences are held to two in order to reduce costs and also allow SAGs time to prepare their reports.

CHAPTER 1

MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND STRUCTURAL REFORMS

1.1 Macroeconomic Performance and PRSP Indicators

The overall macroeconomic goal in the PRSP is to attain a high and sustainable growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), low inflation rate and a sustainable external sector position.

Zambia's economic performance in the review period improved markedly. Real GDP growth

increased from 3.3 percent in 2002 to 5.1 percent and 5.0 percent in 2003 and 2004, respectively, exceeding the PRSP target of 4 percent. The growth was attributed to improved output in the key sectors of agriculture, mining, manufacturing, construction and tourism in 2004.

Table 1.1: Status of the Key PRSP Macroeconomic Indicators as of December 2004

Indicator	Base year	Base Year status	Target	Year	Status as at end 2003	Status as at end Dec 2004	Remarks
Real GDP Growth	2001	4.9%	4.0%	2004	5.1 %	5.0	Achieved
Real Annual Per Capita GDP growth rate	2001	2.2 %	1.1 %	2004	2.6 %	2.5%*	Achieved
Overall Fiscal Deficit			2%	2004	6.6%	1.7%*	Not Achieved
Annual Rate of Inflation	2001	18.7 %	5 %	2004	17.2 %	17.5%	Not Achieved
Annual growth in exports	2001	7.5 %	7.5 %	2004	15 %	51 %	Achieved
Domestic Arrears reduced to zero (K, billion)	2001		0	2006	K 578.6	K577.4	Not likely to be achieved
HIPC Completion Point Reached				2003	Not Reached		To be assessed in 1 st qtr 2005
Activity Based Budgeting adopted across government (no of ministries)	2001	7	All	2004	Done	Done	Achieved
Funding to all departments reflects yellow book	2001		Over 80 %	2004		88%	Achieved
Overall Expenditure patterns reflect the priorities in the PRSP			Over 80 %	2004	50	99.9%	Achieved
Incidence of Poverty (Headcount %)	1998	73 %	65 %*	2004	67	67	Based on LCMS III
Rural Incidence of Poverty (Headcount %)	1998	83 %	75 %	2004	N/A	72.0	Based on LCMS III
Urban Incidence of Poverty (Headcount %)	1998	56 %	50 %	2004	N/A	28.0	Based on LCMS III
Poverty Gap (incidence and depth)	1998	0.55	0.4	2004	N/A	0.57	Based on LCMS III
Gross Domestic Investment % of GDP	1998	14.9%	20 %	2004	27.1%	28.3%	Achieved
Inflows of FDI	2001	US \$72 m	US\$88m	2004	\$170 m	\$270	Achieved (though mostly concentrated in mining)

Source: Ministry of Finance and National Planning

- Poverty level should be understood in the context of new methodology employed by CSO therefore the 1998 LCMS figure is not Comparable with the 2002 LCMS figure.
- * preliminary figures

The implementation of poverty reduction interventions, such as the input pack and out-grower schemes in agriculture as well as improvements to infrastructure like trunk roads and airports and increased private sector participation contributed to investment and

growth. In the mining sector, growth was largely attributed to the re-capitalisation of large mining companies and new investments which was complemented by increased export earnings arising from high global metal prices. As a result, overall investment as a percentage of GDP rose

to **28.3 percent from 27.1 percent** in 2003, surpassing the PRSP target of 20 percent.

During the period under review, **the average annual inflation in 2004 fell to 18.0 percent from 21.5 percent in 2003.** However, end year inflation marginally rose to 17.5 percent from 17.2 percent in 2003 and was 2.5 percentage points above the end year and PRSP target of 15 percent. This outturn mainly reflected a rise in the prices of non-cereal food products such as meat, which were adversely affected by the outbreak of livestock diseases in many parts of the country. In addition, frequent upward adjustments in fuel prices during the year also affected the overall inflation outturn. The firm fiscal stance undertaken in 2004 contributed to the favourable outturn in inflation in addition to stable cereal prices following a good harvest during the 2003/2004 agricultural season. Government managed to limit the budget deficit to **1.9 percent of GDP** and domestic borrowing was within target of **2 percent of GDP.** Consequently, the overall fiscal deficit fell to ... percent from 6.3 percent in 2003.

In the external sector, export receipts shot up by 51 percent to US \$1,588 million from US \$1,052 million in 2003, which was over and above the PRSP target of 7.5 percent. The increase in export receipts was attributed to expansion in domestic mineral production as well as the high world metal prices and strong growth in non-metal exports. Similarly, imports increased by 32 percent to US \$1,845 million in 2004. However, export growth outstripped import growth thereby improving the trade balance by **US \$ 12 million to US \$697 million from US \$699 million in 2003.** Never the less, high interest payments on external debt in the services account resulted into the current account deficit (after grants) narrowing marginally to **5 percent of GDP** in 2004 from **6 percent** in 2003.

1.2 Progress on Implementation of PRSP Policy Actions and Structural Reforms

The PRSP identified many structural/policy actions required to facilitate growth and poverty reduction. The implementation of the structural/policy actions was generally on track in

2004. The focus of these policy actions were to improve public expenditure management, addressing the problems of the state owned non-bank financial institutions and removing bottlenecks to private sector development.

In 2004, Government approved the Public Expenditure Management and Financial Accountability (PEMFA) Action Plan, which contains a broad and detailed programme of reforms to improve public expenditure management. In this regard, Government developed an Interim Establishment Register, cleaned up the payroll and implemented a new Payroll Management Establishment Control (PMEC) system. The focus of the system is to improve payroll management, provide better data and control mechanisms, accuracy of the payroll and tighter budget control and aligning the size of the civil service with resource availability. In addition, Public Service Commission Regulations were revised, new Terms and Conditions of Service developed and engagement of new staff suspended.

In the financial sector, Government approved the Financial Sector Development Plan (FSDP) in 2004. The vision of the plan is to develop a stable, sound and market based financial system that will support efficient mobilization and allocation of resources necessary for economic diversification, sustainable growth and poverty reduction. A team to spearhead the implementation of the plan was appointed. Government also began restructuring the two state owned non-bank financial institutions.

Government working with the Private Sector and other stakeholders prepared and launched a comprehensive Private Sector Development Initiative (PSDI) Action Plan aimed at improving the environment for private sector growth in June 2004. By the end of 2004, amendments to the investment and export processing zone acts were submitted to the Cabinet committee on legislation and a decision was being awaited. Furthermore, a document to be used as a basis for sourcing donor support to the PSD was finalised.

1.4 Macroeconomic framework and the Medium Term Outlook

The macroeconomic framework in the PRSP/TNDP was revised. The revision in the macroeconomic framework was largely on account of outturns in 2003 and 2004. The revised macroeconomic targets for 2005-2007 are to: achieve GDP growth rates of 5.0 percent in 2005, 2006 and 2007; bring down end-year inflation to 15 percent in 2005, 10 percent in 2006 and 5.0 percent in 2007; reduce domestic borrowing to 1.6 percent of GDP in 2005, 1.3 percent in 2006 and 0.7 percent in 2007; improve the country's external sector's viability by increasing the official Gross International Reserves (GIR) to 1.5 months of import cover in 2005, 1.7 months in 2006 and 1.9 months in 2007 and remain current with foreign debt service payments.

The growth targets are premised on favourable performance in the key sectors of agriculture, mining, manufacturing and tourism. In agriculture, Government's focus will be to improve productivity of the sector through well-targeted interventions such as the Fertilizer Support Programme (FSP). In the mining and quarrying sector, higher growth in 2005 is anticipated largely due to increased production of

copper and cobalt, mainly due to the coming on stream of Kansashi and Lumwana in North-western province. In the tourism sector, impetus for continued growth is expected to come from the benefits of the economic diversification programmes being undertaken by Government. Manufacturing, growth is premised on the higher domestic demand from the mining, tourism and agriculture sectors. In order to further aid manufacturing growth, initiatives in the area of private sector development will continue to be the major focus.

Fiscal policy in the medium term will be key to preserving macroeconomic stability. Domestic revenue is expected to average 18.3 percent of GDP, personnel emoluments will be maintained at 7.9 percent of GDP over the period 2005-2007 while domestic financing is expected to decline to 0.7 percent of GDP by 2007.

In the external sector, the strategy is to restore a sustainable external debt position by reaching the Completion Point under the HIPC initiative and reducing the current account deficit to a sustainable level.

Table 1.2: Key Macroeconomic Targets: 2003-2007

	2003 Actual	2004 Prelim	2005 Proj.	2006 Proj.	2007 Proj.
Real GDP Growth Rate	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Inflation Rate (end period)	17.2	17.5	15.0	10.0	5.0
Nominal GDP (K' billions)	20,481	25,814	31,212	35,812	39,865
Current Account Deficit Incl. grants (% of GDP)	(7.5)	(5.7)	(3.1)	(3.3)	(3.6)
Domestic Borrowing as % of GDP (cash basis)	5.1	0.8	1.6	1.2	0.6
GIR months of Import Cover	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7

CHAPTER 2

Budget Execution and Management

2.1 Overview

Preliminary data indicate that domestic revenue was below target by 2.1 percent, total expenditures were above the ceiling by 0.4 percent and funding to priority Poverty reduction programmes improved in 2004. In addition, inflows on programme grants were above the estimate of K143.1 billion amounting to K234.7 billion.

2.2 Revenue collection

Government collected a total of K4, 678.3 billion in domestic revenues against a budget estimate of K4, 782.7 billion. This was marginally below the target by 2 percent. Of this amount, tax revenue stood at K4, 551.5 billion and was above the target of K4, 536.9 billion by K14.7 billion. The Government also collected K86.1 billion as non-tax revenue, which was 35 percent lower than projected. In addition to domestic revenues, foreign in flows amounted to K234.7 billion against the target of K163.0 billion. This favourable disbursement from Cooperating Partners was in response to the firm fiscal stance undertaken by Government in line with PEMFAR.

2.3 Expenditures

Total expenditures were above the ceiling by 0.4 percent and that funding to priority Poverty reduction programmes also improved in 2004. Out of the total domestic expenditure, a total of 2023.7 billion was spent on wages and salaries and was above the target of K2, 018 .4 billion by K5.3 billion. Funding to PRPs was K532.6 billion. Other expenditures

included recurrent departmental charges (K844.5 billion), transfers and pensions (K422.6 billion)

2.4 Wages and Salaries

Expenditure on wages and salaries as at end December 2004 stood at K2,023.7 billion. This was K5.3 billion or 0.3 percent above the annual ceiling of K2,018.4 billion and represented 7.9 percent of GDP. The increase was mainly attributed to the higher than expected payments on employer's contribution to workers social security schemes. In addition, there was a higher than programmed payment on wages and salaries to Ministries of Health and Education.

2.5 Recurrent Departmental Charges

Recurrent Departmental Charges (RDC's) stood at K844.5 billion. This was K158.9 billion or 23.2 percent above target. The over expenditure was mainly due to higher than programmed expenditure arising from settlement of court cases and clearance of both housing and non housing domestic arrears. The general increase in Government operations, including payments to commercial utilities, operational expenses of the defence wings and Presidential Affairs also contributed to this outturn.

2.6 Transfers and Pensions

A total sum of K422.6 billion was released for transfers and pensions, which was above the end year ceiling by 0.8 percent. Out of the amount released, K27.1 billion

went to the Public Service Pension Fund to reduce on the outstanding debt.

2.7 Debt service

With regard to debt service, Government spent K1, 373.7 billion on external and domestic interest payment compared to a projection of K1, 469.2 billion. External debt payments at K637.2 billion were above projection on account of payments carried over from 2003. Domestic debt interest payments at K734.0 billion were lower than the target of K927.5 billion by 21 percent due to lower interest rates.

2.8 Capital Expenditure

A total of K570.5 billion was released towards capital programmes and this was below the target of K601.4 billion by only 5.1 percent. Of the amount released, K112.3 billion went to the Road Fund as fuel levy collections. The higher collections were on account of higher fuel prices. It remains Government's commitment to release all the fuel levy collections in full. The release of K112.3 billion in 2004 was 49.8 percent above the budget estimate of K75 billion. All of the funds released to the former National Roads Board were for road rehabilitation. In addition, a total of K8.2 billion was released as counterpart funds towards donor financed infrastructure projects.

2.9 Poverty Reduction Programmes (PRPs)

Of the total budget of K532.6 billion for poverty reducing programmes, 100 percent

was released compared to only 24 percent achieved in 2002 and 50 percent in 2003. Of the amount released for poverty reducing programmes, K96.7 billion was for the fertiliser support programme to provide subsidised inputs to farmers. K47.2 billion went to the procurement of maize from small-scale farmers to provide them with incomes. A further K29 billion was funded towards the Food Security Pack programme for vulnerable but viable farmers. All these programmes empowered the rural population by creating wealth and distancing them from poverty.

In addition, other important programmes that received funds included the following: the preparation of agricultural land for farm blocks; promotion of out-grower schemes; control of livestock diseases; livestock re-stocking; basic education; Roll Back Malaria; child survival and health; procurement of kits for essential drugs and supply of clean and safe water.

2.10 Financing of Deficit

The outturn in revenues of K4,678.6 billion and expenditure of K5,298 billion resulted in overall budget deficit of K547 billion or 1.9 percent of GDP. This deficit was financed through Borrowing, however, was within the end year target of 2 percent of GDP and was lower than the 2003 level by K550.7 billion. The deficit was financed from the banking and the non-banking sectors.

Table 2.1: Central Government Operations, 2004

	2004 Budget	Outturn	Variance
	(K' Million)	(K' Million)	(K' Million)
REVENUE AND GRANTS	6,209,395	5,996,884	(212,511)
REVENUE	4,782,735	4,678,639	(104,096)
Tax Revenue	4,536,881	4,551,872	14,991
Income Tax	2,047,881	2,037,888	(9,993)
Company Income Tax	382,600	331,930	(50,670)
Personal Income Tax	1,657,698	1,701,471	43,773
PAYE	1,428,700	1,482,604	53,904
O/w Medical Levy	3,500	5,719	2,219
Withholding Tax	228,998	213,147	(15,851)
Mineral Royalty	4,083	4,487	404
Domestic Goods and Services	1,241,600	1,060,549	(181,051)
Excise duties	627,900	607,164	(20,736)
O/w fuel levy	75,000	121,533	46,533
Domestic VAT	613,700	453,385	(160,315)
Trade Taxes	1,247,400	1,453,436	206,036
Import VAT	755,400	909,011	153,611
Import Tariffs	492,000	544,425	52,425
Non-Tax Revenue	133,000	86,119	(46,881)
Miscellaneous Revenue	36,000	26,198	(9,802)
Exceptional Revenue	76,854	14,449	(62,405)
GRANTS	1,426,660	1,318,245	(108,415)
Program	143,100	234,659	91,559
Project*	1,283,560	1,083,586	199,974
TOTAL EXPENDITURES (excl. Project Financing)	5,276,390	5,298,508	22,118
CURRENT EXPENDITURES	4,674,990	4,728,025	53,035
Wages and Salaries	2,018,400	2,023,746	5,346
Housing allowance	86,400	86,400	
Public Service Retrenchment	33,000	20,058	(12,942)
Recurrent Departmental Charges (RDCs)	685,600	844,515	158,915
Arrears clearance	76,700	84,265	7,565
Housing allowance	26,700	30,364	3,664
Non-housing allowance	50,000	53,901	3,901
Elections & constitutional review	26,000	19,228	(6,772)
Award and Compensations (Court decision)	20,000	35,089	15,089
Presidential Affairs	18,000	22,968	4,968
Other RDCs	544,900	682,965	138,065
Transfers and Pensions	419,400	422,589	3,189
Settlement statutory arrears (pensions)	30,000	27,086	(2,914)
Other	389,400	395,502	6,102
Domestic Interest	927,460	734,312	(193,148)
External Debt Interest	216,300	273,671	57,371
Other current expenditures	395,830	415,973	20,143
Financial restructuring	119,630	109,368	(10,262)
ZRA	118,000	118,000	
Maize Reserve in Rotating Fund (HIPC- PRP)	47,200	47,200	
Input Pack (Food Security) + Fertiliser Price Support	99,000	125,700	26,700
Constitutional posts	12,000	15,705	3,705
Contingency	12,000	13,219	1,219
			-
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (excl. Project Financing)	601,400	570,483	(30,917)
Of which: HIPC-PRPs	366,300	343,724	(22,576)
Counterpart PRPs	40,000	7,972	(32,028)
GRZ Road Projects	80,000	20,040	(59,960)
Fuel levy	75,000	112,337	37,337
Ordinary Capital	61,100	76,719	15,619
REF	9,000	9,013	13
Land Development Fund	6,000	-	(6,000)
Counterpart (Ordinary)	4,000	8,651	4,651
FOREIGN FINANCED*	2,684,600	1,094,769	(1,589,831)
Of which HIPC PRPs	1,494,431	1,799	(1,492,632)

Source: Ministry of Finance and National Planning

Note: Project grants and loans are based on estimated inflows from donors but do not pass through Government accounts

CHAPTER 3

SECTOR IMPLEMENTATION

Economic Sectors

3.1 Agriculture

In the agriculture sector, a total of K142.3 billion was allocated for poverty reduction programmes in 2004. The bulk of the allocation was for the Fertilizer Support Programme (49.2 percent), crop marketing (33.2 percent) and Nasanga Farm Block had 9.1 percent. The remaining 8.5 percent was for other investment programmes. During the first half of 2004, K79.6 billion or 56 percent of the total PRP budget allocation was released of which maize marketing programme and the Input Support programme together received 96 percent of the amount. In the second half a further K82.7 billion was released bringing the total annual release to K162.3 billion or 114 percent of the total PRP allocation to the agricultural sector.

3.1.1 Targeted Support System for Food Security

By end December, 2004 a total sum of K96.7 billion was released against an allocation of K70 billion. The funds were utilised for the purchase of 60,000 mt and 3,000 mt of fertiliser and seed, of fertiliser and 2,400 mt of seed in the previous season. A total of 150,000 households received inputs in 2004 compared to 120,000 households in the previous season.

3.1.2 Purchase and storage of the national food reserves

A total of K47.2 billion (100 percent) was released and utilised for the purchase of 61,320 mt of maize from 38 districts. In Luapula province, cassava was

purchased while in Mongu and Kasama, rice was purchased.

3.1.3 Out-grower Schemes

The PRSP 2002-2004 targeted to support 126,000 small-scale farmers in a period of three years through out-grower schemes. In 2004, a total of K1.9 billion was allocated and 100 percent of the amount was released by the end of the year. The funds were used for input disbursements and extension services on a total hectareage of 5,500 benefiting 7,800 farmers by the end of the year.

3.1.4 Irrigation Development Programme

With regard to the Irrigation Development Programme, a total of K615 million was allocated out of which K510 million was released by the end of the year.

3.1.5 Land Development Programme

Out of the nine farm blocks identified for development, government's focused on the development of Nansanga farm block, Kalumwange farm block and Luena Sugar Plantation in 2004. The total allocation for these farm blocks in 2004 was K14 billion for infrastructure development, electrification and environmental impact surveys. By the end of 2004, K14 billion or 100 percent of the farm block allocation was released towards the commercialisation of the agriculture land in the above mentioned farm block. However, due to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in some parts of the country, K3.8 billion was re allocated to the disease control programme.

3.1.6 Seed Multiplication

A total of K1.5 billion was allocated to the seed multiplication research programme. The full amount was released and utilised in 11 districts

for purchase of chemicals, fertilizer and seed production research in various research stations.

3.1.7 Animal Disease Control

The Animal Disease Control Programme was allocated K1 billion to preserve the current population of livestock which was released. In addition, K3.8 billion was varied from farm block releases and allocated to this programmes to control the foot and mouth disease.

3.1.8 Aquaculture and Fisheries Development

In 2004, an amount of K1.7 billion was allocated for aquaculture and fisheries development. Government undertook the following activities: the opening of 36 sites in all the nine provinces; the construction of 720 fish ponds; and the training of 1,300 farmers in fish seed production. The budget allocation was released in full by end December 2004.

3.2 Tourism

A total of K 15.3 billion was allocated which was released 100 percent for major programmes like infrastructure development in tourism Areas, promotion of investment in the tourism Sector and the tourism marketing and promotion. Other activities undertaken included the following:

- Project preparatory work in Livingstone for the solid waste management system;
- Tourist access roads;
- Capacity building for the Livingstone City;
- Building of the South-West Regional Tourism office;
- officially launch the tourism investors' forum for attracting tourism investors to Livingstone and the Kafue National Park;
- Inventory of existing and potential tourism products;
- The collection of Preliminary data/information from other countries on the Tourism Satellite Accounting (TSA); and

- The preparation of the National Tourism Master Development Plan.

3.3 Mining

In 2004, a total of K2.0 billion was released for the implementation of the gemstone exchange, creation of a revolving fund and introduction of the plant hire scheme as outlined below.

3.3.1 Establishment of the Gemstone Exchange

The Zambia Gemstone Exchange Limited was registered and a Board of Directors recommended by stakeholders. A Cabinet Memorandum was prepared on the same was prepared. In addition, the rules and regulations of the Gem Exchange were drawn up in consultation with the Lusaka Stock Exchange (LuSE) and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

3.3.2 Creation of a Revolving Fund

A total of K500 million was budgeted and released for the consultancy on the creation of the revolving fund.

3.3.3 Introduction of a Plant Hire Scheme

The complete set of mining equipment would require K2.5 billion. For the planned four schemes to operate effectively, Government would require a total of K50 billion. Therefore, the possibility of varying the funds to the Revolving Fund was being considered to increase the capital base. The amount of K500 million released for the introduction of the Plant Hire Scheme was inadequate for a complete set of mining equipment for hire. T

3.3.4 Other Developments

The mining sector continued to show higher levels of activity resulting from increased private sector investment. The number of licences issued continued to indicate increased interest in the mining sector. The following licences were issued during the year under review:

- Twenty seven for small-scale mining,
- Twenty seven for prospecting permits, and

- Fifty eight Gemstone Licences.

The construction of a new power line to service Kansanshi and Lumwana mines in the North-Western Province progressed according to schedule during the year. By December 2004, the construction of the new power line was completed and the substation buildings were commissioned.

3.4 Manufacturing

During 2004, Government allocated a total of K4.8 billion for PRPs in the sector. These funds were released and utilised for the following: privatisation, small-scale enterprise, export and investment promotion and the harmonisation of taxes to 'level the playing field' in the sector.

3.4.1 Investment promotion

During the year, Government exhibited at two Agricultural and commercial shows and undertook two investment promotion trips to South Africa and Germany.

3.4.2 Trade and Export Promotion

During the year under review the major activities undertaken included training and sensitisation workshops, acquisition of equipment, provision of marketing support services, monitoring and networking and a consultancy on dimensions of stone evaluation. In addition Government purchased four nut crackers for women groups in Western province.

3.5 ENERGY

Status of Programme Implementation

During the year under review, the bulk of the projects implemented under Poverty Reduction Programme were rural electrification projects. A total allocation of K11.96 billion for PRPs in the 2004 budget was released for the following major programmes:

3.5.1 Rural Electrification Programme

In 2004 the rural electrification programme was undertaken in farm block development areas as well as other rural areas.

3.5.2 Rural Electrification Master Plan

By the end of the year, the Rural Electrification Master Plan was completed to be implemented by the Rural Electrification Authority.

3.5.3 Nansanga Farm Block Electrification project

The electrification of Nansanga farm block commenced from part of the K9 billion funding.

3.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

3.6.1 Road Sub-sector

In 2004, Government allocated K 105 billion to the road sub-sector. Feasibility studies was allocated K 6 billion, poverty reduction programmes K76.3 billion, Bridges and pontoons K 7.7 billion and rehabilitation of roads K 9.4 billion. Periodic maintenance was allocated K 5.7 billion and institutional transformation into the Roads Development Agency K 1.5 billion. As at end December 2004, a total of K 4.9 billion was released towards feasibility studies, poverty reduction programmes K86.5 billion, rehabilitation and periodic maintenance of roads K 22.2 billion and institutional transformation into the Roads Development Agency received K1.8 billion. Further, a total sum of K115.8 billion was disbursed for periodic maintenance under National Roads Board. The roads covered included the Chingola – Solwezi and Petauke – Katete.

The major Government funded projects included the Mutanda-Kasempa road and the Kasama-Luwingu road while Cooperating Partners funded rehabilitation works on the Livingstone-Sesheke and the Lusaka-Mongu road phase 1 among others (see table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Major Road Projects undertaken in 2004.

Project	Distance (Km)	Work description	Status	Financing
Livingstone-Sesheke road	202	Rehabilitation	Project completed	KFW
Lusaka-Mongu road phase 1	167	Rehabilitation	On-going. 60 Km rehabilitated	DANNIDA
Mongu-Kalabo road	74	Rehabilitation	Project ongoing	Kuwait/BADE A/OPEC
Makeni-Kafue road	50	Maintenance	On-going. 44 Km paving, 30 Km crack sealing, 15 Km reconstruction done by third quarter of 2004.	IDA
Lusaka-Kabwe road	57	Maintenance	On-going. 20 Km edge repair and 10 Km overlay repair done by third quarter 2004	IDA
Chingola-Kasumbalesa road	45	Construction	Tender documents completed	IDA
Chipata-Lundazi road	179	Maintenance	On-going. 100 Km's of vegetation control, 80 Km's of edge repairs and pothole patching done	GRZ
Nyimba-Petauke-Sinda-Katate road	173	Maintenance	On-going. 90 km's vegetation control, 80 km's edge repairs and pothole patching and 29 kilometers of sealing was done.	Road Fund
Chingola-Solwezi road.	132	Emergency repair	On-going. 66.7 kilometer shoulder reconstruction, 26 side reshaping and 132 kilometers of pothole patching was undertaken.	Road Fund
Kasama-Luwingu	150	Rehabilitation	60 km's earth works, 30 km's pavement, 45 km's surface dressing	GRZ
Mutanda-Kasempa	147	Rehabilitation	Substantially complete	GRZ

Source: Ministry of Works and Supply

Government continued with the implementation of the 2002 transport policy through the establishment of the Road Development Agency (RDA), Road Transport and Safety Agency (RTSA) and National Road Fund Agency (NRFA). Boards of Directors for the RDA, NRFA and RTSA were appointed.

In order to expand, rehabilitate and maintain paved, unpaved and feeder roads, Government in

collaboration with Cooperating Partners, continued to implement the Road Sector Investment Programme (ROADSIP). The first phase of ROADSIP officially came to an end in 2003 and recorded some achievements as outlined in table 4.5. The second phase of ROADSIP which was renamed the Road Rehabilitation and Maintenance Programme (RRMP) was expected to start after June 2004.

Table 3.2: Status of Implementation for ROADSIP Phase I

	Name Of Project	Financier	Status
1	Lusaka Road Phase II	JICA/GRZ Counterpart	Completed in 2004
2	Livingstone-Sesheke Road	KfW- Germany/GRZ Counterpart	Completed in 2004
3	Katimamulilo Bridge	KfW- Germany/GRZ Counterpart	Complete in 2004
4	Kabwe-Kapirimposhi Road	EU/GRZ Counterpart	Completed in 2004
5	Mporokoso-Bulaya	GRZ	80% complete
6	Periodic maintenance of roads	World Bank/GRZ Counterpart	75 % complete
7	Community roads/capacity building	World Bank	75 % complete
8	Mongu-Kalabo Road	Badea /Kuwait/OPEC Fund/GRZ Counterpart	60% complete
9	Capacity Building & Institutional development	NORAD	60% complete
10	Lusaka-Mongu Road	Danida/GRZ Counterpart	15% complete

Source: National Roads Board 2004

3.6.2 National Road Safety Action Plan

Government continued to implement the National Road Safety Action Plan (NRSAP). In order to reduce the number of accidents, the minimum age requirement for Passenger Service Vehicle (PSV) drivers was increased from 18 to 21 years and a re-training programme was introduced. A total of 10 motorcycles were bought for road patrols and mounting of speed traps was stepped up. Breathalysers were also bought to help in conducting on the spot alcohol tests for drivers.

3.6.3 BUILDINGS

Government disbursed K 28 billion to undertake building programmes in 2004. Construction of support infrastructure at Chirundu was still under way by December 2004. In addition, building

works continued at the New Government Complex.

3.6.4 New Chirundu Bridge Infrastructure

In 2004, a total sum of K20.5 billion was released for infrastructure at the new Chirundu Bridge from a budget provision of K35.9 billion. These included six access roads to the bridge, the platform and the water and sanitation systems. Other projects were security wall fence and guard houses, 50 houses, Police station, passenger control building, freight terminal and street lights.

3.6.5 New Government Complex

In 2004 K1.1 billion was released out of an allocation of 2.8 billion for telephone installations, power sub station and generator at the building complex.

CHAPTER 4

4.0 SOCIAL SECTORS

Total releases in nominal terms to the social sectors increased to K1, 371.6 billion and were above target for the year 2004 by K69.1 billion. As a share of the total national budget, releases to the social sectors in 2004 rose to 25.9 percent compared to 24.3 percent in 2003. In terms of sectoral breakdown, releases to the education sector, which constitute the bulk of social sector spending, increased to K841.9

billion or 15.9 percent of the total national budget from K686 billion or 14.3 percent of total national budget in 2003. Releases towards the health sector in 2004 amounted to K426.6 billion compared to K419 billion in 2003. However, as a share of the national budget, releases to the health sector fell to 8.1 percent from 8.7 percent in 2003. (see table below)

Table 4.1

Allocations and Releases to the Social sectors as % of Total National Budget				
Sector	2003		2004	
	Budget	Releases	Budget	Releases
Education	13.2	14.3	15.5	15.9
Health	9.9	8.7	6.9	8.1
Water and Sanitation	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.4
Other*	0.4	0.9	1.6	1.5
Total	24.1	24.3	24.7	25.9

As % of GDP				
Sector	2003		2004	
	Budget	Releases	Budget	Releases
Education	2.6	3.4	3.2	3.3
Health	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.7
Water and Sanitation	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other*	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	4.7	5.7	5.1	5.3

Total National Budget	3,974.9	4,789.1	5,276.4	5,298.5
GDP	20,305.2	20,305.2	25,578.0	25,704.0

Source: Ministry of Finance and National Planning

Other* comprises social safety net and disaster relief management sectors

4.1 Education

Funding to the education sector improved in 2004 rising to K795 billion from K686 billion while as a percentage of the total domestic budget it increased to 24.5 percent in 2004 from 19.2 percent in 2003 (See Appendix I).

With regard to enrolment in 2004, the figures indicate that more pupils had access to basic education during the period. A total of 2,522,378

were enrolled during the period indicating an increase of 9.3 percent. Out of this number 1,302,167 were boys and 1,220,211 were girls. This increase was partly due to the Free Basic Education Policy which was introduced in 2002. The policy abolished all user fees at basic education level and made school uniforms not compulsory and other programmes introduced by the ministry such as the programme for the

Advancement of Girls Education (PAGE), Bursary schemes and introduction of community schools. Further, the pregnancy re-admission policy enhanced the enrolment rates. In 2003, the number of re-admissions were 926, against 3,509 recorded pregnancies in the previous year. Having identified the gaps in the policy, the Re-entry Policy guidelines have been reviewed for wider dissemination during the period under review.

4.1.1 Gross enrolment ratio

In 2004, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at basic school rose by 5.4 percentage points to 93.1 percent from 87.7 percent in 2003. The increase in the GER was as a result of increased pupil enrolment. At Provincial level, there were disparities in terms of GER, which ranged from 73.44 in Eastern province to 106.2 in Northern Province.

The gross enrolment ratio at high school level increased to 16.5 in 2004 from 13.9 in 2003, showing an increase of 2.6. Gross enrolment ratio for males increased by 3.6 percentage points compared to 1.6 for females between the two years. The increase in GER was due to increased pupil enrolment.

Enrolment at university level increased by 15 percent in 2004 to 11,561, 561 from 10,092 in 2003. At the University of Zambia (UNZA), students enrolment increased to 8,471 compared to 7,558 in 2003 and while at the Copperbelt University (CBU), enrolment increased to 3,090 students from 2,534 in the previous year. The increase in student enrolment was attributed to the rise in self-sponsored students and Government policy to increase access to university education.

4.1.2 Pupil Teacher ratio

The number of basic school teachers increased by 5.2 percent to 40,915 from 38,891 in 2003. This increase was due to the replacement of some retired and deceased teachers. However, the number of teachers fell below the required levels, as more teachers could not be recruited due to budgetary constraints. Despite the non-recruitment of teachers due to budget constraints

in 2004, Government replaced some retired and deceased teachers; this resulted in the marginal increase in the number of teachers. In order to retain teachers especially in rural areas, Government continued to pay rural hardship and housing allowances to deserving teachers serving in the rural areas.

Furthermore, the Netherlands Government offered US \$10 Million to Government to settle the retirement and repatriation allowances. As a result of this payment, more teachers are expected to be recruited in 2005. This move was to pave way for recruitment of new teachers as the retired teachers were to be removed from the payroll.

4.1.3 Bursary Provision

Government continued to support Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) PRP budget amounted to K3 billion. A total of 4,476 children in 41 districts received K500,038 for grades 8 - 12 and K67,000 for grades 1 - 7, each to cover school fees, examination fees (at grade 9 and 12), books, uniforms transport in some cases etc. A total of K3 billion was released and has been disbursed. A further K765 million and K327 million was disbursed to support another 15,300 orphans and vulnerable children from the pool support and CAMFED respectively.

4.1.4 HIV / AIDS Awareness at Work place

A total of K1.5 billion was budgeted for and released to the Education sector for the HIV / AIDS awareness at work place and was disbursed to the Provincial education Offices for the various activities under the programme.

4.2 HEALTH

During the review period, there were notable improvements in the health sector. This was reflected in improvements in key basic health care delivery indicators such as health centre outpatient per capital attendance and by the general decrease in the incidence of the major diseases such as malaria, non-pneumonia respiratory infections and diarrhoea. The drug situation generally improved with 0.79 kits per 1,000 patients opened in 2004 compared to 0.73

kits opened per 1,000 patients in 2003. Further, the percentage coverage of fully immunized children under one year improved from 74 percent in 2003 to 77 percent in 2004. Despite these improvements health care delivery continued to be constrained by lack of sufficient human, material and financial resources.

In 2004, Government financing to the health sector in nominal terms increased to K426 billion from K419 billion in 2003. Funding in 2004 was above the budget allocation. However, as a percent of the total national budget, funding to the health sector declined to 8.1 percent in 2004 from 8.7 percent in 2003. Similarly, as a percentage of the discretionary budget, funding to the health sector dropped to 11.5 percent from 12 percent in 2003.

The following key Programmes were implemented in 2004:-

- i) Roll back malaria
- ii) Child Survival / Child Health
- iii) Essential drugs Kits
- iv) HIV / AIDS
- v) Equity of access to healthy care
- vi) Sexual and Reproductive health
- vii) Rehabilitation of health facilities
- viii) Rehabilitation of training Institutions; and
- (i) Rural Housing for medical staff.

4.2.1 Malaria

In 2004, the scaling up of the action plan for malaria was implemented through the provision of Co-artem to all the 72 districts and the training of frontline health workers in the use of Co-artem in all provinces. In addition, about 1,500,000 Insecticide Treated Nets were distributed throughout the country. Further, in the 2004/2005 transmission season the indoor residual spraying project has been scaled to cover eight districts from the initial five districts (Kitwe, Ndola, Kabwe, Lusaka and Livingstone) including Mufulira, Kalulushi and Kazungula district covering 324,137 people out a total population of 2,783,569. The scaling up programme has steadily increased the number of people living with HIV/AIDS on the ART Programme from 4,000 recorded in 2003 to 15,500 in 2004.

4.2.2 HIV / AIDS

The scaling up programme has steadily increased the number of people living with HIV/AIDS on Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) programme from 4,000 recorded in 2003 to 15,500 in 2004. The programme has been supported with funds received from the PRP component of K6.4 billion, which represent 108 percent of the budgeted K5.9 billion. Other funds came from the Global Fund and cooperating partners and other initiatives such as PEPFAR.

The programme continued to build capacity in human resource to handle and administer ARVs in the new established sites for the provision of ART. In this regard a total of 269 medical personnel, such as doctors, medical licentiates, clinical officers and nurses, were trained in management of opportunistic infections and administration of ART. This led to an increase in the provision of ART to 15,000 patients by October 2004 from 4,000 persons in 2003. In addition levels of awareness of ART also improved with about 500 women receiving counselling each month countrywide. Similarly the number of centres providing ART in 2004 rose from 53 in 2003 to 84 in 2004.

4.2.3 Child Survival / Child Health

In 2004, a total of K4.7 billion was released towards the purchase of vaccines for the routine EPI programmes such as promotion of AFP surveillance, conducting nutrition surveillance, sensitisation on exclusive breast feeding, making follow ups on under weight children on a weekly basis and carry out immunization exercise. The funds were also used to strengthen EPI training in Health institutions. Immunisation coverage in 2004 stood at 79 percent.

4.2.4 Essential drugs Kits

A total of K21.9 billion was spent on the purchase of essential drugs. In addition K2.8 billion was also received from PRP funds which were used to purchase first line drugs for all public health institutions. The situation of stocks of drugs in Health Centres was satisfactory throughout the year.

4.2.5 Sexual and Reproductive Health

In 2004, a total of K1.2 billion was released towards the programme for updating the reproductive health policy, adolescent health and prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV / AIDS.

Under the Safe motherhood programme, equipment and drug supplies for essential obstetric for all districts were procured. Seven ambulances were bought one for each district, radio equipment for all provinces and the training of staff was carried out in four provinces (Copperbelt, Southern, Northern and North Western) while a Tradition Birth Attendants (TBA) curriculum was developed and clean delivery kits were introduced in all districts for home deliveries.

In the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT), 84 sites in 12 districts countrywide were providing ARVs to mothers. Further, it was estimated that 500 women each month were being counselled and tested.

4.3 SOCIAL SAFETY NETS

The main Social Safety Nets programmes supported by Government in 2004 continued to be Food Security Pack Programme, National Trust for the Disabled, Programmes Urban Self Help the Food Programme Management Unit and the Public Welfare Assistant scheme.

4.3.1 Food Security Pack Programme

A total of 150,000 households were supported under the FSP in 2003/2004 farming season at a cost of K91 billion compared to K82 billion spent in 2002/2003 farming season with 125,195 beneficiaries.

In the last four seasons beneficiaries increased maize production from an average of less than five by fifty Kg bags per lima to an average of eighteen by fifty Kg per lima. In 2002/2003 season a total of 132,000 Mt were produced by beneficiaries worth K82 billion and in 2003/2004 season 197 Mt was produced worth K124 billion.

By 2004 more than 30,000 beneficiaries successfully graduated over the past three years and were self sustaining. The programme recorded a 50 percent recovery rates and during the 2004/2005 season a minimum of 10,000 additional beneficiaries received inputs bought through recoveries.

4.3.2 Programmes Urban Self Help

With regards to the Programme Urban Self Help (PUSH) K40 million was disbursed by Government to the programme which catered for 28 communities and reached out to 110,000 direct beneficiaries. Further the implementation of the various programmes resulted into the construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure in 14 districts, construction four Community Development Centres in Kafue, Kapiri Mposhi, Kitwe and Chingola. Through PUSH, the Chifulube Road in Luanshya was graveled connecting 30 food production holdings and storage sheds and markets in Luanshya town. Further, 1.5km of the Mutenda road leading to fishponds off the Chingola- Solwezi was graveled to support local peasants. Two bridges were completed under the programme and these are the in Luanshya and Ndola.

4.3.3 National Trust for the Disabled

During the year under review, the Government continued to provide micro-credit to disabled persons through the National Trust for the Disabled (NTD). In 2004, the National Trust for the Disabled (NTD) worked with new groups in Lusaka, Kafue and Nakonde. A total of K15.5 million was disbursed to twenty beneficiaries, out of which eleven were males and nine were females

4.3.4 Public Welfare Assistance Schemes (PWAS)

For PAWS, Government disbursed a total of K2.9 billion which enabled 105,043 beneficiaries to be reached. Out of the total beneficiaries, 41.3 percent were males while 58.7 percent were females. In 2004, the PWAS had been accessed by 134,092 clients as compared to 105,043 in 2003.

Chapter 5

REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

In 2004, Government disbursed **K8.5 billion** PRPs **out of an** allocation of **K10.4 billion**. The funds reported under this chapter covers funds received through the Provincial Administration and not through the sector ministries. The chapter, therefore, is by no means exhaustive of all PRP implementation in the Provinces. The chapter, therefore, analyses the releases, expenditures and outputs per region.

Government mainly focussed on infrastructure development, land resettlement and industrial development. The regional infrastructure development involved the construction and rehabilitation of health posts, local courts, feeder roads, high schools, airports and aerodromes.

5.1 Central Province

In 2004, Government released K7.4 billion for PRPs to Central province. These funds were used, among others, for drilling boreholes, land resettlement, provision of school desks, procurement of school requisites, rehabilitation of health facilities and roads. A total of K4 billion was used to procure school desks, K2.2 billion for the continued rehabilitation of feeder roads and K609 million was earmarked for mushroom propagation.

A further K4.81 million was used to rehabilitate access roads in the resettlement areas and the sinking and equipping boreholes. Out of the targeted 990 plots, 837 farm plots were allocated to settlers in the schemes. Other amenities provided in the scheme included the construction of one clinic.

In order to increase agricultural production and income among small-holder farmers,

Government disbursed a total of K1 billion. In addition, Government released a further K200 million for irrigation development.

In 2004, Government implemented the Industrial Development programme in the Province. Activities undertaken included the bee-keeping project whose aim was to empower people economically. The expected output of this project was the procurement of raw honey and protective clothing, procurement of honey and bees wax processing machine, rehabilitation of storerooms, mobilization and sensitisation of bee keeping groups and the training of 420 people in bee keeping in seven districts.

5.2 Copperbelt Province

In the Copperbelt Province, Government disbursed a total K7 billion out of a budget allocation of K8 billion. The funds were used to develop water and road infrastructure, income generating activities such as Piggeries, bee keeping, rural development, infrastructure development and resettlement programmes.

Furthermore, a total of K950 million was released for feeder roads but monitoring of these activities were yet take to be undertaken at the time of this report. In the resettlement programmes, activities undertaken included the drilling of 15 boreholes, rehabilitation of 28 old boreholes, rehabilitation of 3 dams and the designing and surveying of 2 additional dams.

Other PRP activities implemented in the Province included the rehabilitation of school infrastructure and procurement of furniture, infrastructure development, rehabilitation of feeder roads and bee keeping. In addition, the

Land resettlement programme received K500 million for the rehabilitation of feeder roads.

5.3 Eastern Province

The total authorised PRP budget for Eastern province in 2004 was K9.9 billion out of which K6.7 billion was released. The main interventions included the rehabilitation and construction of infrastructure and the sinking of boreholes and demarcations of plots in the resettlement schemes. Government earmarked and released K4.7 billion for education programmes. The funds were used for the promotion and preservation of culture and procurement of school requisites including 3, 500 desks.

In the Eastern Province, Government undertook a livestock vaccination programme. A total of 40, 000 dogs, 6,530 calves and 6, 313 chicken were vaccinated. In the feeder road programme, a total of K3.8 billion was released in 2004 part of which was used for feasibility studies. A total of 100 km of road was earmarked for rehabilitation.

Government disbursed K150 million for the electrification of Chimtengo forest. The electrification of Chimtengo forest was completed in 2004 and resulted in the commissioning of saw-mill.

Funds released for the resettlement programmes in the Province were used for the demarcation of plots in the resettlement and the improvement the water and sanitation infrastructure. A total of 6 boreholes were drilled and 60 plots demarcated.

5.4 Luapula Province

In 2004, Government disbursed to Luapula Province a total of K6.9 billion. Interventions during the period under review included provision of management and regulation of

the fish industry, grading of roads, procurement of school desks, rehabilitation of health infrastructure, rehabilitation of feeder roads, bee keeping and rehabilitation of Government infrastructure.

Government also focused on Biodiversity and watershed conservation activities in all districts. The output was the protection to the headwaters of the Luapula river tributaries, ultimately leading to a continuous and even flow of clean water in the streams. Two dams were also constructed in the Province in 2004.

The resettlement Schemes established by Government in the Province made tremendous progress in 2004. This was as a result of early releases of funds. In the National Feeder Roads programme, 60km of road were graded and 8 km were re-gravelled. However, implementation was suspended due to heavy rains.

5.5 North-Western Province

In 2004, Government disbursed to the North Western Province a total of K7.2 billion which was the total allocation for the year. The focus in the Province during the year was on infrastructure development, water and Sanitation, Bee keeping, provision of school requisites and resettlement programmes.

5.6 Lusaka Province

In 2004, Government continued to undertake activities in the tree planting programme in the forestry sub-sector. These activities were aimed at mitigating deforestation effects by establishing five nurseries in all districts. By December 2004, nursery capacities were built in readiness for the tree-planting season. Other activities envisaged to be undertaken in the Province were the holding of an orientation workshop, area identification and site selection in all districts for bee keeping projects.

Government rehabilitated four dams in Chongwe and strengthened nine hydrological stations. The outputs were the employment of labour to start clearing vegetation, procurement of cement and stones, payment of gauge readers, and the rehabilitation of all 9-gauge stations in the Province, the Out-growers Schemes in fish farming, the construction of 34 ponds and stocking them with fingerlings.

In the Health programme, planned outputs included the construction of three and rehabilitation of 12 health posts. In terms of Monitoring and evaluation, two monitoring trips were undertaken and 22 PRP projects evaluated. In the infrastructure programme, a site on which to construct an office block was identified and building plans forwarded to the Ministry of Works and Supply for approval. Other activities of rehabilitating the University Teaching Hospital and construction of local courts were still at tender stage at the time of this report.

In the provisions of school requisites, Government commenced the distribution of 4, 484 school desks. Other activities included the rehabilitation of 256 km of road, the commencement of the tree planting exercise, construction of 18 culverts and 6 splashes.

5.7 Northern Province

In 2004, Government disbursed a total K2.8 billion. These funds were utilised for infrastructure development, provision of school requisites, development of resettlement schemes and bee keeping. In the education programme, a total of 1, 193 desks were distributed while health care was improved through rehabilitation of health facilities. Canals in Northern Province were dredged in order to improve transport. In the resettlement programme, plots were demarcated and one school and a house completed during the period under review. In

order to empower people economically, Government embarked on bee keeping activities aimed at income generating activities. In the Water and Sanitation programme, a total of 49 boreholes were drilled, 7 gauge stations opened and one dam rehabilitated.

In 2004, the province received K44 million for pothole patching. The status of roads in the province remained more or less the same as in 2003. Part of the funds released was spent on the Lukashya trades College for the rehabilitation of hostels, recreation hall and kitchen.

5.8 Southern Province

In 2004, the Southern Province received a total K8.4 billion for PRPs. The funds were utilised for the procurements of desks and rehabilitation of school infrastructure. The break down of the usage of these funds was as follows:

- Irrigation development – K500,000,000
- Cattle restocking- K2,000,000,000
- Animal disease control- K500,000,000
- Feeder road rehabilitation- K1,612,184,200
- Water development- K487,815,800
- Construction and rehabilitation of Health facilities- K1,013,000,000
- Provision of requisites for High and Basic Schools- K1,342,320,128
- Development of Resettlement Schemes- K926,953,000

In the agriculture programme, Government rehabilitated three dams and surveyed sites for four more dams. Government also established small-scale irrigation schemes. This resulted in seven hectares of land being irrigated at Mang'wato supporting 28 households. At the time of this report, further

work was being undertaken at Bbulolo irrigation scheme. In the cattle restocking programme, Government released a total of K2 billion to carry out cattle restocking programme in the Province. The funds were utilised to procure a total of 2,215 cattle. These measures increased crop production and the general welfare of the beneficiaries.

In the animal disease control programme, a total of 172,900 vaccines were procured, which were used to vaccinate a total of 126,834 cattle in Namwala, Itezhi-tezhi, Mazabuka, Choma, Monze, Kalomo and Kazungula districts.

Government undertook the following activities in the resettlement programme:

- Interviewed and allocated plots to 245 applicants at Masasabi;
- Electrified 1 staff House and office at Masasabi;
- Completed 1x2 classroom block at Masasabi;
- Completed renovation of a house into a school at Kabuyu;
- Graded 3 km road at Siamambo;
- Drilled 6 boreholes at Masasabi resettlement scheme;
- Identified and acquired 2 blocks of land in Mazabuka and Kalomo;
- Sited 3 boreholes at Masasabi (2) and Ngabo (1); and
- Surveyed 128 plots at Harmony scheme in Choma

All these activities resulted in resettling of 245 small scale farmers and this in turn increased food production. In addition, six sources of clean and safe drinking water were provided in the resettlement schemes.

In the infrastructure programme, the following Road rehabilitation and maintenance projects were carried out:

- Graded 30kms of Nyawa road and repaired a washed away culvert in Kalomo;

- Graded 11kms of Choma-Masuku road;
- Graded 65 kms of the targeted 110 kms of the Itezhi-tezhi-Junction of Lusaka Mongu road;
- Graded 17 kms of Sinazongwe-Sinazeze road;
- Graded 5 kms of Chief Mwemba road and 2.5 kms of Chief Sinazongwe road;
- Construction of 5 culverts completed on Sinazongwe- Chipepo Road;
- Gwembe Chipepo Road heavy grading and spot gravelling done;
- Emergency repair of Livingstone – Zimba, Choma- Namwala, Old Lusaka Road, Simatobolo Road, culverts repair of Maamba and Kabanga Roads;
- Culvert construction and embankment restoration done on Mapatizya – Kabanga road;
- Routine maintenance of Zimba - Victoria Falls Road, Mazabuka-T1/T2 junction road and Livingstone/Kazungula road was completed;
- Pot holes patching on Livingstone-Zimba road; and
- Construction of a causeway and embankment in Kazungula on Ngwezi – Kauwe road.

In the Water and Sanitation programme, the boreholes drilled in 2004 included 9 in Itezhi-tezhi and 4 in Namwala. The other 36 boreholes were sited in other districts of the Province.

In the Health programme, Government carried out the following programmes;

- Completed rehabilitation of the male medical ward at Livingstone General Hospital;
- Completed rehabilitation of one staff hostel;

- Construction of security fence at Livingstone General Hospital has reached an advanced stage. Almost 60 percent done;
- Purchase of maternity wing equipment for Itezihitezhi;
- Commencement of the construction of pharmacy extension in Mazabuka; and
- Extension of health center and completion of staff house at Rusangu in Monze.

Under Education programme, Government, procurement and distributed 2,400 desks and this improved the learning environment for 4,800 pupils in the 19 constituencies of the Province.

5.9 Western Province

In 2004, Western province a total of K5.4 billion was released for PRPs. The funds were utilised on rural infrastructure development, land resettlement and the provision of amenities in the resettlement areas.

Government continued with the programme of infrastructure development. One office block was purchased while other Government buildings were rehabilitated. Government procured metal desks and wooden desks for distribution to schools. In the infrastructure development programme, Government rehabilitated roads. In 2004, the Province undertook various programmes and projects to fulfil the values of Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. The Province continued to pursue programmes and projects aimed at poverty reduction in the areas of agriculture, animal health, education, Health water and social safety net through infrastructure development. The projects involved provision of education and health infrastructure, development of resettlement

schemes as well as provision of water and sanitation facilities. The project that was undertaken is as follow:

The province purchased 20 Boran Bulls for distribution to small Scale farmers to improve their herd. The department of Veterinary and Tsetse Control was still processing tender documents at the time of this report as most of the drugs could only be obtained abroad. The department of land resettlement demarcated a total of 105 plots and a total of 10 boreholes were sunk. This resulted into 2,500 persons accessising clean drinking water.

In Education, the procurement of school requisites, desks, rehabilitation of Kaoma and Sioma secondary schools were at tender stage.

In the Health programme, Government completed the construction of a ward block, theatre block, a security fence and improved water and sanitation at Mongu hospital. A total of K312 million was utilised on Installation of the power generator, construction of water tank and water reticulation system and construction of 1,200 meters of security fence. The two projects improved health delivery at the hospital as the hospital no longer ran out of water and electricity. Civil works started as the Ministry of Works was still processing the bills of quantity and pursuing Tender authority. Tender documents were signed and the contractor moved on site while for the district hospital rehabilitation works were complete.

Other programmes undertaken included rural water supply, civil aviation where the department cleared 20 6 hectares of vegetation control and Marine and Inland waters

CHAPTER 6

6.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PRSP IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

During the period under review, the consultative process for monitoring and evaluation was further enhanced through the active participation of the Sector Advisory Groups (SAGs), Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee, Provincial Development Coordinating Committees (PDCCs) and Districts Development Coordinating Committees (DDCCs). These consultative structures continued to carry out their mandates at national, provincial and district levels respectively, according to their terms of reference that included among others, developing planning activities that provided input into the 2005 national budget and monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the poverty reduction programme for the third and fourth quarters.

At national level, the coordinating role of PEMD was carried out through the SAG meetings and conferences that were held during the review period. Several SAG meetings were held at sector level at which reports were produced for the SAG conference that was held in October 2004. The conference was a success in that its objectives to review performance of the PRPs and other capital programmes in the last two quarters of the year, make submissions to the Green Paper and recommendations for programmes to be considered in the 2005 budget were met. The resulting reports were consolidated into a single report that was presented to Cabinet. The report was used by the policy making body to assess the relevance of the policies and programmes adopted and to allow corrective action to be taken within the lifetime of the strategy. The report was also used by the MoFNP as part of inputs into the PRSP progress report that was presented to government, cooperating partners and other stakeholders.

In order to ensure that there is accurate reporting on progress in the implementation of the PRPs, the SAGs used the monitoring system provided by the MOFNP. The reporting mechanism uses the indicator system adopted for PRSP by assessing progress based on inputs, outputs as

well as assessing the achievements of the objectives of the set targets using the outcomes and impact indicators.

With regard to monitoring at provincial and district levels, the inter-ministerial technical committee in collaboration with the planning sub-committees of the DDCCs and the Monitoring and Evaluation secretariat of the PDCCs undertook monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes under implementation during the first half of 2004. These committees facilitated the collection of information on input and output indicators in various sectors. The reports fed into PDCC and DDCC meetings as well as the October 2004 SAG conference. They were also used by Cabinet for decision making.

Notwithstanding the achievements made in terms of reporting by the SAGs, PDCCs and DDCCs, these monitoring structures demonstrated a number of weaknesses during the monitoring of the PRPs. The most notable weaknesses included among others; the weakness and inadequacy of the data collected, weakness in the analysis of the data collected and the inadequacy in understanding the indicator system. Other weaknesses were identified as lack of interest by some chairpersons of the SAGs to chair meetings, meetings not held regularly and in some instances, the SAG reports being submitted late to MOFNP.

As a corrective measure, MOFNP proposed to the last SAG conference a training programme for building capacity among SAG members as a way of enhancing the quality of the PRSP implementation progress reporting. Furthermore, an assessment of the capacity building programme being conducted at provincial and district levels by ZAMSIF and PMTC through the local government structure should be carried out in order to harmonise it with the proposed training programme. To this end, PEMD in conjunction with GTZ prepared a training programme for the SAG members. The Training

Needs Assessment was conducted in November and is due to be tabled in the first quarter of 2005 to stakeholders after which the training exercise will commence.

From the draft report of the Training Needs Assessment, a number of issues to be followed up were identified as follows:

- PRS monitoring needs to be seen in the context of all programmes implemented by Government and other stakeholders that are poverty reducing, regardless of their tag in the national budget. At present, the PRS, and by extension PRS monitoring, is associated solely with the release of funds under the identified PRPs in the national budget.
- There is need to improve the level of discussions at the SAGs to include debate on outcome and impact data. This information can come from a variety of sources, ranging from the CSO to participatory exercises carried out by civil society members of the SAG. The benefit of each of these sources of information needs to be identified and understood by the reporting officers.
- There is a need to strengthen the management information systems of a number of ministries and in a number of sectors. The current weak, and in some cases non-existent, systems has major ramifications for a system of monitoring that is based on regular information.
- Issues of data analysis and data use particularly need to be addressed. Data that is usually presented in institutional reports (monthly, quarterly and annual) is not analysed. This requires attention if they are to be utilised for future policy decisions and comparative analysis.
- The role of the Central Statistical Office (CSO) in the SAGs needs to be reconsidered. It is apparent that CSO are generating information that members of the SAGs are not aware of. If the SAGs are to meet their TORs they need to have access to this information. In this regard the suggestion of the Director CSO, that a representative from the CSO should be included on each Sector Advisory Group needs to be acted on. Further, on-going plans to develop capacity within the National Statistical System need to be viewed as a concomitant activity to any training and capacity development undertaken under the broader heading of PRS monitoring.
- There should be two national SAG meetings per year but the quarterly meetings should continue in the sectors to provide **advice** to the **sector** in the implementation of its activities. These meetings should not limit themselves to the discussion of inputs and outputs under the identified PRPs, but utilise the existing TORs to discuss broader issues of relevance to the sectors, as already suggested by a number of sectors. At provincial and district level this is the same as saying that the PDCC and DDCC sub-committees need to meet more regularly to feed information into the larger committee.
- Address the legal basis for the SAGs, PDCC and DDCC if they are to fulfil their functions and roles. This is particularly relevant with the launch of the decentralisation policy.
- Pro-poor budgets – what they are and where they fit in the “new” way of thinking (away from PRPs).
- Budgeting, particularly on issues of the MTEF and ABB
- The use of Zambia Info as a means of data storage and management.

CHAPTER 7

LESSONS LEARNT, WAY FORWARD AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Government recognised that the definition of PRPs used in the budget up to December 2004 was too narrow and yet “PRPs” are a much broader term. In this regard, the definition of PRPs was broadened and is now being defined as those programmes or interventions that directly contribute towards poverty reduction (PRP1) as well as those programmes indirectly contributing towards poverty reduction (PRP2) and remotely contributing towards poverty reduction (PRP3) see Appendix ...).

7.2 The quality of reports from sectors and provinces improved in terms of input, output and outcome during the review period. However, data collection, storage and analysis for planning purposes is still lacking in

most sectors apart from the health and education sectors. Arising from this realisation, a needs assessment study was undertaken to identify training needs for the SAGs and other stakeholders involved in the PRSP monitoring.

7.3 It was also noted that the frequency of holding SAG conferences should be reduced from four times to two times a year. This is because holding these conferences was time-consuming and costly. In addition, the space of time between the conferences did not allow for SAGs to provide up-to-date information for particular quarter. However, the monthly meetings of individual SAGs will continue to be held and quarterly reports will be submitted to MoFNP.

Appendix I

Education: 2004 Releases

Period	GRZ Inputs (ZMK)		Donor Inputs		Outputs	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
Rural Hardship Allowance	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	0	0	Disburse to the 5 rural provinces	K64.9 million disbursed to the 5 rural provinces
Rural Housing	6,500,000,000	6,500,000,000	0	0	Construction of Teachers houses in Rural areas	Tender for construction of portal frames for rural schools has been approved -Contracts are being signed
CBU Rehabilitation	2,250,000,000	2,250,000,000	2,839,329,000	2,839,329,000	Rehabilitation of CBU	Rehabilitation works ongoing
UNZA Rehabilitation	4,882,000,000	4,882,000,000	1,216,905,000	1,216,905,000	Rehabilitation of UNZA	Rehabilitation works ongoing
Community School Support	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	0	0	To disbursed to Community schools	Disbursed to all community registered community schools
Bursary provision	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	1,092,369,060	1,092,369,060	To be disbursed to OVCs & vulnerable children	Disbursed to 4,476 OVCs in 41 districts
HIV / AIDS Awareness at Workplace	1,500,000,000	1,500,000,000			To be disbursed to the provinces	Disbursed to all PEOs for HIV/AIDS at workplace activities

APPENDIX II:

RECLASSIFICATION OF POVERTY REDUCING ITEMS IN THE 2004 and 2005 BUDGET and 2005-2007 MTEF

In line with the HIPC initiative, Government set aside resources for the implementation of earmarked poverty reducing items in the budget. Subsequently, Government created a specific code in the budget to identify these programmes and projects under code 4. The definitions of these programmes were restricted to capital related items covering economic, cross cutting issues and social sectors, but were limited by the amount of resources labelled PRPs in the fiscal framework. This clearly did not portray the total picture of Zambia's efforts in poverty reduction, as many programmes in the budget were poverty reducing though not directly linked to the HIPC initiative. It was against this background that Government decided to broaden the definition of poverty reducing elements to include all programmes relating to poverty reduction including some Personal Emoluments (PEs) for staff directly involved in the implementation of PRP programmes. It was in this light that proposals for the reclassification of PRPs were made for use in the preparation of the 2005 budget and 2005-2007 MTEF. These proposals have since been implemented in the 2005 budget.

1.1 GENERIC DEFINITIONS

The generic definitions give a general picture of what can be classified as poverty reducing in the budget. This section suggests detailed classification of poverty-reduction relevant budget items and expenditure. This definition tries to be as holistic and accurate as possible when looking at different budget and expenditure items. While distinguishing between directly poverty-reduction relevant items and those that are only indirectly contributing to it, it goes a step further to recognize certain administrative cost as relevant to poverty-reduction.

1.2 CATEGORISATION

The redefinition and the guidelines of poverty reducing programmes were done during the last quarter of 2004. This information was given to the sector ministries to assist them in the budgeting process for 2005. The categorization is as follows:

1. Category 1: Directly poverty-reduction relevant costs

These are programmes, which are pro-poor and increase accessibility of the poor and vulnerable to services such as health, education and water and sanitation.

- Capital expenditure for projects such as schools, health centres/posts and hospitals, local courts, police posts/camps, feeder roads, water supply and sanitation systems, irrigation schemes, cattle dips, establishment of credit/micro-credit schemes, etc;
- Grants to quasi-government bodies operating services directly benefiting the poor;
- Recurrent costs for goods, services and other requisites/equipment for facilities directly serving the (poor) population, including maintenance;
- PEs for government staff directly serving the (poor) population, such as teachers, doctors, nurses, rural health workers, agricultural extension officers (including veterinary officers), community workers, local court justices, rural police officers, including allowances for hardship postings and field work;
- Vehicles and transport costs for PRR outreach activities;
- Cost for PRR campaigns, PRR radio programmes;
- Bursaries for vulnerable children;

- Social safety net grants to poor people;
- Purchase and distribution of drugs, vaccines, ARVs;
- Markets and storage facilities; and
- Electrification and energy supply to poor households.

2. Category 2: Indirectly poverty-reduction relevant cost

These are items, which facilitate and ensure compliance to good governance, transparency and accountability in the implementation of PRPs such as those listed below:

- Planning cost for PRP programmes, including workshop cost;
- Monitoring cost for PRP programmes, including fuel, allowances;
- Databases;
- Research costs;
- Training costs;
- Costs for higher education, including PEs of staff, buildings, furniture and equipment; and
- Voter registration.

3. Category 3: Administration cost for PRP programmes

These are items not directly affecting the poor but are facilitating the implementation of PRPs such as the ones given below. These should be labelled PRPs.

- PEs for administrative personnel, predominantly working for PRR programmes or heads;
- Housing and other costs for administrative personnel predominantly working for PRR programmes or heads;
- Office buildings: construction, maintenance and operation;
- Office equipment and running cost, Stationary;
- Vehicles, Transport cost and fuel for administrative personnel at district, provincial and central level;

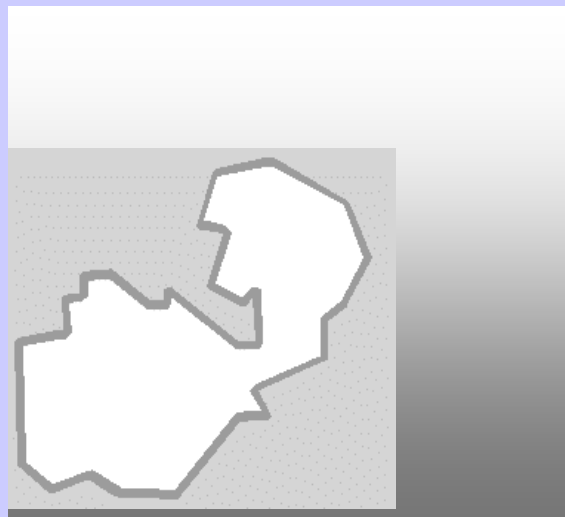
4. Category 0: Non poverty-reduction budget items and costs

These are items neither directly put money into the Poor's pockets nor increase access of the poor to social services. These should not be labelled as PRPs, for example the purchase of movable assets for administrative purposes.



Republic of Zambia

**Second PRSP Implementation Progress Report 2004:
Supplement on Policies and Objectives for 2005**



MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND NATIONAL PLANNING

PLANNING AND ECONOMIC
MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
P.O. BOX 50062
LUSAKA

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Second PRSP Implementation Progress Report 2004: Supplement on Policies and Objectives for 2005

In 2002, the Government of Zambia prepared its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) covering the period 2002-2004. The PRSP formally expired in 2004. However, as we indicated in the second Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the PRSP (APR), “it was agreed between Government and stakeholders that there would not be a second generation of the PRSP. The Government formulated a Transitional National Development Plan (TNDP), which incorporated the PRSP, to run from 2002 to 2005”. The TNDP was a result of a large and intense participatory process similar to the one undertaken for the preparation of the PRSP. In addition to the areas discussed in the PRSP, the TNDP addresses other areas such as the judiciary, law and order, and defense and security. Therefore, the poverty reduction strategy and programs for implementation in 2005 are drawn from the TNDP. These policies broadly follow the guidelines indicated in the PRSP and the strategies, policies, and objectives presented in the 2002 PRSP remain relevant for guiding policies in 2005.

For 2005, As highlighted in the Minister of Finance and National Planning’s speech accompanying the submission to parliament of the 2005 budget, the goal of the Government is to continue with viable economic policies that will promote broad-based growth and consolidate national unity and economic and political stability.

In the macroeconomic area, the main targets are summarized in the Addendum to the APR (Chapter 1). The Addendum

also presents the medium term framework for 2005-2007, the result of a discussion with all stakeholders. Economic growth in 2005 will principally be driven by the sectors of agriculture, tourism, and mining. However, Government’s efforts also aim at achieving strong expansion in other sectors as condition for high and sustainable growth, as a necessary means to sharply reduce poverty levels and reach the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In this context, the Government will work closely with the private sector to improve business and investment climate in Zambia on the basis of the Private Sector Development Plan (PSDP). In particular, the government intends to scale-up the implementation of the reform measures relating to the improvement in the regulatory and licensing framework.

The 2005 budget submitted to Parliament aims to limit domestic financing needs to 1.6 percent of GDP. Aggregate revenues are expected to be 18.5 percent of GDP, or 0.2 percent of GDP higher than in the earlier framework. The combination of these higher revenues and the Government’s decision to cancel a census costing 0.1 percent of GDP, which had been included in initial spending plans for the constitutional review, will offset increases in other spending, including a small increase in the wage bill, which allows us to hire additional and much needed teachers.

In the 2005 budget, the Government has broadened the definition of poverty-

reducing spending to more closely correspond to the priorities set out in Zambia's PRSP. Under the new definition, poverty reduction spending now includes a significant share of recurrent spending, including the wages of teachers in basic schools and health workers. On this definition 22.3 percent of domestically financed outlays, including external debt amortization, or the equivalent of 4.9 percent of GDP, are for poverty reduction.

The monetary policy for 2005 has been tightened to reverse the unanticipated increase in reserve and broad money at the end of 2004. For the year as a whole, the growth in reserve money will be limited to 10.5 percent, with the aim of containing the growth in broad money to 14.8 percent.

As indicated in the Addendum to the APR, sector policies and interventions in 2005 broadly follow the guidelines indicated in the PRSP. Specifically:

- **On public expenditure management**, priority in 2005 is to be given to key steps needed to support the implementation of the Public Expenditure Management and Financial Accountability (PEMFA) program. Thus the government will finalize a framework for monitoring and evaluating the PEMFA program incorporating the benchmarks of public expenditure management that are used under the HIPC assessment and action plans to track poverty-reducing spending. On debt management, the Government will prepare a public debt management reform plan with World Bank assistance;

- **On the financial sector**, implementation of the Financial Sector Development Plan will continue. Priority is given to the execution of the plans for the resolution of three financially weak state-owned nonbank financial institutions;
- **On agriculture**, the Government will continue to focus on food security, crop diversification, the opening up of new agricultural production areas, fight against livestock diseases and livestock restocking, and expansion of cash crops for exports by small and large scale farmers;
- **On mining**, the Government will continue to provide an enabling environment to enhance private investment in the sector;
- **On energy**, the focus of the Government remains on increasing access to electricity services, enhancing the security of supply of petroleum products and promotion of alternative energy, facilitating the provision of energy to areas of high economic potential, and accelerating the rural electrification program;
- **On tourism**, the Government in 2005 will concentrate reform efforts on simplifying and rationalizing the licensing framework, enacting the Tourism and Hospitality Bill, and with a World Bank loan on improving infrastructure in the area of Livingstone;
- **On manufacturing**, the Government proposes to implement a principle to

provide more relief on equipment than on raw material;

- **On education**, the government will continue to implement the education policy agreed with all stakeholders. In support of this policy, the 2005 budget allocated additional resources for hiring teachers to accelerate progress towards the pupil/teacher ratios envisaged under the PRSP and needed to reach the MDGs;
- **On health**, priority in 2005 is given to the restructuring of the primary health programme, in particular by dealing with health problems at community level. As for the education sector, also in the health sector the 2005 budget allocated

additional recourses to increase the number of health workers and provide incentive for their retention.

- Finally, **on decentralization**, the Government will continue the process of reviewing and establishing appropriate institutional structures and arrangements to facilitate decentralization of funds, coordination, monitoring and implementation of development projects conceived by local communities. In addition, the programme for 2005 is to consolidate and strengthen the local capacity to plan by amalgamating all local sector committees to form the nucleus of district planning and development committees.