

# **HIPC NORTHERN PROVINCE REPORT**

## **1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The third tracking and monitoring visit to Northern Province started in June 2003 after the second visit to Lusaka Province of November 2002.

A total of 80 projects were inspected and evaluated. This is more than 75% of the total number of projects funded from 2001, the beginning of HIPC disbursements for poverty reduction programmes.

The Team flagged off the tracking and monitoring by first calling upon the Provincial Permanent Secretary's Office and through that office requested for meetings with first the Provincial Heads of Government Departments to get an overview of the management of the HIPC funds and indeed the implementation of the projects and programmes.

The Heads of Departments or their representatives shared their experiences with the Team and indeed made observations and recommendations on how best to enhance the management process of ensuring that the intended target population equitably benefited from the poverty reduction programmes financed by the HIPC funds.

The Team also took opportunity of the meetings to once more emphasise on the need to promote transparency and accountability through the strict adherence to the HIPC Guidelines and indeed used the findings from the other provinces as cases for better management.

At district level, the Team also called on the Offices of the District Administrators and had similar meetings with the District Heads of Government Departments like those held at the provincial level. Kaputa district was not visited as it was the Team's view that the district was easier visited when inspecting and evaluating HIPC projects in Luapula Province.

No doubt, the provincial and district meetings provided an insight as to how the HIPC funds and programmes were being managed before the Team could assume field work.

The invitations to the meetings were extended even to those departments which had not received and utilised the HIPC funds so as to provide them with learning experiences.

All the district and provincial departments which had received HIPC funds from 2001 up to 2003 were visited and these included, Education, Roads, Health,

Agriculture and Cooperatives, Judiciary, Energy and Water, Community Development and Social Welfare, Prisons, Land Resettlement, Communication and Transport, Local Government and Housing, Science and Technology and indeed the Office of the President; Provincial Administration.

As usual, this report is divided into two parts:

**1. Technical Evaluation and  
2. Financial Analysis and Evaluation.**

The Technical Evaluation reflects the physical inspections undertaken to projects to ascertain whether value for money is accrued or not to the benefit of the intended target population. Like in the Lusaka Province, the voice of the poor was given a hearing through interviews administered when visiting projects sites.

The Financial Analysis and Evaluation details the audit trails in terms of receipts of debt relief, disbursements and payments for goods and services so procured.

Collaborative qualitative information from the Technical Evaluation part was used by the Team to check the effective and efficient utilisation of the HIPC resources.

The major findings in this report have revealed similarities in the problems faced in the utilisation of the HIPC resources by government departments and spending agencies as also reported in the Central and Lusaka Provinces and these include;

- The non inclusion of the local communities in project identification,
- The over and underestimating costing of projects,
- The lack of focused and dedicated staff with responsibility and authority to monitor the usage of funds and implementation of projects,
- The certification of shoddy works and non involvement of experts in the supervision ,
- The non adherence to HIPC guidelines especially the proper accounting for funds and stores and adherence to tendering rules,
- The lack of communication between the line ministries and other spending agencies and the Ministry of Finance and National Planning on the status of progress in the projects being undertaken, and the social impact there from and indeed the last and,
- The failure to reprimand erring officers who have misapplied or misappropriated the funds.

A list of projects inspected and evaluated has been given in this report to give an indication of the depth of the tracking and monitoring done.

An overall assessment on the impact of the HIPC funds on poverty reduction in Northern Province indicates that the HIPC funds have on the average been properly utilised to the benefit of the intended target population given as follows:

- Health,
- Education,
- Agriculture,
- Judiciary,
- Water and Sanitation

However, the impact of HIPC funds on Community Development, Social Welfare and Roads rehabilitation, was below expectation as there had been severe misapplications and diversions.

## 2.0 SYNOPSIS OF KEY FINDINGS

The hallmark of the terms of references of the HIPC Tracking and Monitoring Team is to promote transparency and accountability in the utilization of the HIPC funds and gauge the impact of the same funds on poverty reduction in the country.

As much as the report has given the details of projects and programmes which on the average have gone a long way in reducing the poverty levels in most communities visited even with less than 50% fund releases given the budgeted amounts for programmes, there have been also some considerable amounts of abuse.

The following are some of the cases which in themselves call for further investigations by Auditor General's Office and other law enforcement agencies of government:

The Team observed the following irregularities in the application of the HIPC funds:

### 2.1 Provincial Administration Office:

DATE	CHEQUE NO.	AMOUNT	PAYEE	PURPOSE
18/09/02	321255	10,350,000	Sikozi Felix	Payment for 300 x 50 kg cement. The project was not mentioned
15/04/02	00450	10,000,000	P/S Salaries	Payment Voucher was missing
07/07/02	000007	14,000,000	Kasama Osman Service Station	Payment for 4,043 litres of diesel for road maintenance in readiness for Ukusefya Pangwena ceremony
05/09/02	000018	10,107,000	Kasama Osman Service Station	Payment for 3,000 litres of diesel for road maintenance in readiness for Ukusefya Pangwena ceremony
22/10/02	000454	40,000,000	Daniel Theo	Independence day celebrations
22/10/02	000455	5,000,000	S G Mwenda	Independence day celebrations – football match
25/10/02	000456	5,000,000	P/S RDC	Being a transfer of funds to the RDC account
31/12/02	000136	650,000,000	P/S RDC	Being a transfer of funds to the RDC account to cover bank overdraft

TOTAL	744,457,000		
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Although the payments to Kasama Osman Service Station facilitated in the grading of feeder roads, it is reasonably clear that the Ukusefya Pangwena ceremony was the covert project. This is another typical example of misapplication/misallocation of HIPC resources.

It is evident from the above that a total of K744, 457,000 of HIPC resources did not reach the intended beneficiaries. This has discernibly frustrated government's efforts in poverty alleviation. The vulnerable in society have been denied government's assistance. The Permanent Secretary's office got a bigger portion of the funds i.e. (89%).

Government should refund the HIPC funds immediately so that the projects that were not undertaken could be done.

Secondly, it was noticed that bank reconciliations were not done. However, the cashbooks and payment vouchers were properly maintained.

## 2.2 Social Welfare –Chinsali

The Social Welfare office in Chinsali received a total of K55, 466,209 in 2001 for the assistance of the vulnerable people in the community. Unfortunately the running of this office left much to be desired. A Mr. Chewe, who is the District Social Officer (found very sick at the time of the visit) revealed that he was under immense political pressure to dish out funds to people who were purported to be in need.

According to him and the records available, there was no system in place of identifying those classified as vulnerable. People were just being brought to him by either area Members of Parliament or the DA and other senior officials for them to collect funds, food or materials. To support his claim, it was found that there were no documents attached to payment voucher that would show the status of the recipients.

The records checked indicated that funds were given to those purported to be stranded or needing repatriation. Maize, mealie meal, beans, kapenta, blankets, clothes, rice, books and pens are some of the things bought and distributed without any laid down procedures.

In addition to the above the center did not keep an up to date cashbook neither were there any bank reconciliation. There was not filing system in place.

The HIPC Monitoring Team strongly suspects that funds at this center were misdirected and misused and therefore further investigations are required.

### **2.3 Social welfare – Mbala**

The District Administrator, Mr. Chongo, informed the HIPC Team that the Controller of Social Welfare funds had absented himself since news of the coming of the HIPC Monitoring Team reached the district. He further stated that according to him the operations of the funds given for social welfare were not traceable and therefore it was not easy ascertain when the funds were received and how much.

The HIPC Monitoring Team recommends that an immediate in-depth investigation must be instituted.

### **2.4 Community Development – Kasama**

The Team was unable to check any records at the Community Development as the custodian was reported to be out of station. However, a Mr. Bornface Banda, the Supervisor at the station reported that only K8.0million was received in 2001 and distributed to three Women's groups mainly for the establishment of animal draft power.

Mr. Banda further said that there was a lot of political interferences in the distribution of funds in that some of the Members of Parliament were the ones collecting cheques for community development and distributing them to women's clubs and sometimes to clubs that never existed. For example, in Mporokoso there is Kambole and Bulangililo and in Isoka there is Kasoka and Hope Foundation clubs which were purported to have received K2.0million each but there are no records to prove their existence.

The HIPC Team recommends that Investigative Audit be done to establish how the funds were give to politicians and not the community and also to verify the actual existence of the Women Groupings.

### **2.5 Nakonde District Health Centre**

The books at Nakonde indicated that only K29, 788,889.00 was received instead of K41, 000,000.00. The difference of K11, 111,111 is a cheque which the Ministry raised for Nakonde but doesn't seem to have reached the district. The missing amount was brought to the attention of the Financial Specialist at the CBoH provincial office Mr. Kennedy Chinyama who had promised to follow it up with the Ministry's head office in Lusaka.

## **2.6 Zambia College of Agriculture (Formerly Mpika College of Agriculture)**

The College purchased 96 herds of cattle from C & J Harvey at a cost of K59,700,000 in September 2002 – transportation inclusive. However, as at 16<sup>th</sup> June 2003 only 51 heads had been delivered. When the HIPC Team inquired from C & J Harvey, it was told that the vehicle being used was small and the shortage of diesel compounded the problem. The HIPC Team was assured that all the animals would be delivered by the end of July 2003 but altogether the Team was not convinced by the explanation for the failure to deliver the balance of animals in time.

There is need to follow up this transaction as payments were made in September 2002 and by July 2003 the balance of animals had not been delivered.

The Rehabilitation of students' dormitories at Zambia College of Agriculture by ZNS at a total contract price of K67,172,160 was fully paid in 2002 and there was no Retention. However when the HIPC Team went round to check the works done it was found that ZNS rehabilitated only **TWO** instead of **THREE** hostels as per contract. The workmanship on the two hostels was not impressive. ZNS have since moved out of the site claiming they had done the work according to their money's worth. This was contrary to the contract contents.

## **2.7 Isoka High School**

Isoka High School received direct funding worth K150m. The funds were received in two lots, ZMK 50 million in September 2002 and ZMK 100 million in January 2003.

The funds were mainly spent on rehabilitation of the administration block and two dormitories. The contracts were awarded to Bestways Farming Enterprises and Construction owned by Mr. Steven Sampa. The school project Committee was responsible for procurement of building materials. However some materials and transport services were provided by the school at Commercial rates.

A review of the payments to the contractor indicated that there was an overrun on the initial contract amount of K18 million by K2.5m yet the contract specifically has a clause excluding variations. Upon enquiry from the Head Teacher the Team was told that there was another contract for K2.5 million to cover works not earlier incorporated in the initial contract i.e. the self-contained toilet. We were not availed a copy of this contract.

The Contractor, Bestways farming Enterprises and Construction was in most cases paid in the owners name and not the contracted company name.

The Team suspects that there could have been collusion between the school and the contractor and therefore further investigations are required to ascertain why the contractor had his contract varied for ZMK2.5 million and indeed why he was being paid in his personal name and not in the name of his contracted firm.

## **2.8 MPOROKOSO HIGH SCHOOL.**

Mporokoso High School was also one of those institutions whose expenditure was controlled from the Provincial Head office.

The school was allocated a total sum of K100, 000,000 in 2002 for the rehabilitation of infrastructures and water reticulation. There was a further K4, 000,000 given for the improvement of sports facilities.

Building materials were bought from the following sources: -

Fratinda	41,067,200
Premier Coating	9,500,000
Town Mouse	<u>20,580,000</u>
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>71,147,200</b>
Transport	5,750,000
Labour	8,846,392
Other Building Materials	<u>14,256,408</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>100,000,000</u></b>

The HIPC Monitoring Team did not find any records to confirm the existence of the Project Committee that was said to compose of teachers and parents. There were no project completion certificates although the Deputy Head Teacher Mr A Mbuzi informed the Team that all window panes were replaced with new ones and that the school buildings were painted.

There were no documents showing how the K4.0 million given for improvement of sport facilities was utilized. A check on sports facilities only indicated a small concrete portion done on the tennis court as there was no agreed design or work plan.

The HIPC Monitoring Team was very disappointed with the poor workmanship at the school. Further the Team observed that school priority requirements were misplaced. The school does not have running water and sanitation is extremely



poor yet the Project Committee thought it wise to first spend the money on painting the school block.

The HIPC Monitoring Team recommends that the Government Auditors be sent to the school to further verify the usage of the material bought out of the K104.0million. We further recommend that as the place is a health hazard Health and Sanitation Official should visit the place and close it to prevent any loss of lives.

## **2.9 DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY & WATER AFFAIRS– NORTHERN PROVINCE**

The Province received K456, 253,000.00. The resources were used to fund various HIPC projects ranging from water pumps, bore-hole drilling to dam construction. The resources were received as below:

<b><u>Date</u></b>	<b><u>Amount (K)</u></b>
<b>03 October 2001</b>	<b>161,253,000</b>
31 December 2001	100,000,000
30 August 2002	150,000,000
26 November 2002	<u>45,000,000</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>456,253,000</u></b>

The bulk of the expenditure (K184.5m 40.4%) was incurred on casual labour constructing the Chitindi Dam in Mbala and the Nakonde dam in Nakonde.

The other major expense item was the cost of diesel (9.0%) used both in monitoring projects and for the boreholes done.

### **Findings:**

There was an unusual expenditure on spare parts of various motor vehicles as these expenses are supposed to be catered for from the Recurrent Departmental Charges.

This type of expense does not in any way help in the alleviation of poverty nor does it help in capacity building of the intended beneficiaries. A sample of the payments referred to is tabulated below:

<b>DATE</b>	<b>CHEQUE No</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>	<b>PAYEE</b>	<b>PURPOSE</b>
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		(K)		
15/11/01	320732	9,782,500	Lewison Auto Trading	Payment for tyres for Hino Truck AAP 8346 & other spares for Vehicle GRZ 429BE
15/11/01	320733	4,051,000	Auto World	Payment for spares for Hilux GRZ 148 BJ
15/11/01	320734	5,543,200	Lewison Auto Trading	Payment for tyres and tubes for Hilux AAN 4415
15/11/01	320738	1,356,120	Toyota Zambia	Payment for spares for Hilux GRZ 148 BJ
31/12/01	000017	31,945,430	CFAO Ltd	Payment for spares for GRZ 957 BH for the Provincial Water Engineer (PWE)
02/10/02	000029	1,560,000	Lewison Auto Trading	Payment for tyres for truck DWA Mbala (No registration number indicated)
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>54,238,250</b>		

\* Payment to CFAO is significant for the of spares for one vehicle and therefore needs further investigations.

The ZMK 184.5 million spent on casual labour also needs to be investigated further to ascertain the validity of the recipients by checking their national identity documents like national registration cards and also the total number employed and the rate used per person.

## 2.10 Mungwi Technical High School.

Like many rural schools, Mungwi Technical High School was built in the 1950s connoting that it has been in existence for almost half a century, which probably accounts for poor state of the infrastructure. The only consolation is that the school has produced a lot of prominent Zambians.

Both the school and the teachers' quarters were in a state of abject disrepair.

The general infrastructure was badly fractured, while the water system was either blocked or hopelessly leaking and the submersible pump had broken down. In addition, window panes were broken almost in entirety.

The school received K325 million worth of HIPC resources directly and another K 50 million was also received and expended on various projects which included:

- ◆ Teachers' houses
  - Sealing of wall fractures
  - Replacement of doors and locks
  - Reroofing
  - Floor repairs
  - Painting
  - Replacement of electric fittings
  - Window panes
  - Replacement and Unblocking of water pipes
  - Rehabilitation of drainage system and paving
  
- ◆ Student facilities
  - Ablution blocks repairs
  - Replacement and Unblocking of water pipes

Visual inspection of the targeted projects clearly portrays the primary focus as that of the teachers' compound.

In the pre-implementation phase of the project a project committee was instituted to facilitate the works. The committee consisted of but not limited to:

- Teachers
- Parents
- The PEO's officer
- The DEO's office and
- Other stakeholders.

### **Works on Teachers' Houses**

The committee advertised for contractors who had to attend a series of interviews at the end of which ten (10) contractors were picked to participate in the various aspects of rehabilitation works. In addition and depending on the expenditure threshold, it was learnt that the supply of materials was preceded by the acquisition of three (3) quotations from suppliers and made recommendations to the PEO who then submitted the documentation to the provincial tender committee which after approval was returned to the school for the supply of materials. Interestingly, payment was only effected after delivery of materials.

As earlier stated houses in the teachers and workers compound were rehabilitated for the second time since the mid-1960s and it was the Team's observation that most of the works were carried out professionally.

### **Students' Facilities**

The major works on students' facilities concentrated on the repair of four (4) ablution blocks and replacement and unblocking of water pipes. The committee identified a contractor who provided poor quality work in the first phase, John Botton Construction, to rehabilitate the ablution blocks with particular emphasis on plumbing works and water circulation.

### **Observations:**

- ◆ The rehabilitation of the houses has certainly boosted the morale of staff and increased the retaining potential of the school. It however remains to be seen how this impacts on the pass rate of the students as the facilities for the students are extremely bad.
- ◆ Two (2) of the companies contracted were from Mungwi while the rest were from Kasama. This ensured that the resources predominantly remained within the area and created a lot of employment opportunities apart from a positive trickle down effect.
- ◆ The company rehabilitated the ablution blocks for students and also some works were done in the dormitories. The water supply system has also been improved. It was clear that there was abundant water supply in almost all the ablution blocks designated for project works but it was also apparent that almost all the taps and wash basins were badly vandalized and water was being wasted through leakages.
- ◆ It is the view of the Team that John Botton Construction did not do an acceptable job to merit the project value expended. The general outlook was pathetic and it was as if no nothing had been done in terms of maintenance works.
- ◆ It is the view of the Team that there was misplacement of priorities inasmuch as the students' facilities are a sorry sight and the level of dilapidation was beyond comprehension. Effectively there is an epidemic in waiting. Cleanliness was visibly absent at the school.
- ◆ Finally, this school needs a lot more financial resources if it is going to regain its original illustrious outlook. Its current ghastly outlook

cannot motivate both the current and potential students as is evidenced by the low intake rates which are as low as 50% of the installed capacity. In fact many students are opting to be day-scholars than boarders because of the pathetic conditions.

## 2.11 Department of Social welfare -Luwingu

This Department helps the vulnerable groups through the distribution of blankets, food, clothing etc. However, no data was available and the social welfare officer, Mr. Chipoya despite attending the initial meeting, was nowhere to be seen at the time planned for the audit as his office remained locked through out the day. This was very unfortunate and the DA shared the Team's sentiments that the social welfare office and allied officials needed to be investigated and appropriate action taken in order to stem out the nation wide wanton abuse of resources directed to these offices.

### Key Decision Points:

Further investigations are required and culprits brought to book in the cases listed in the table below.

No.	Project Description and Contract Amount (CA)	Official Responsible	Problem Area	Target of Investigation
1	Distribution of HIPC resources to through the Social Welfare office to the vulnerable groups	Mr. Chipoya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refused to avail HIPC Tracking and Monitoring officials records on the utilisation of the resources and pinpointing beneficiary communities for verification.</li> </ul>	Records and verification with recipients of the assistance and indictment of Mr. Chipoya for impropriety.

## 2.12 Luena Kapopole Culvert- Luwingu.

There are two culverts near each other on the Mupombwe River constructed at a cost of ZMK 45million. The first culvert was adorned with parapet walls for guiding bridge users but has no apron. It was felt that guide posts could have been sufficient in lieu of the parapet walls which are seemingly superfluous and sheer waste of materials which could have been utilised for construction of aprons. In fact the bridge's longevity is severely challenged in that the lack of aprons has already resulted in the erosion of the base by both the inflow and outflow.

In addition the two culverts are extremely low to the effect that water will be flowing over the culverts during the rain season. The farmer group under whose tutelage the culvert falls was advised to ensure that if the culverts were elevated, and that the drainage should be significantly improved to prevent water from flowing over the culvert.

This again brings into question the role of the DACO as key development agent and value driver. The DACO's supervisory role did not seem to effectuate beneficial results for the rural community groups although the amounts being expended on the projects are by far too much.

## 2.13 Luwingu High School

The school has a lot of needs, which could have been met, to a greater extent, if the money was put to good utility. This opportunity was evidently missed as the teachers' houses have remained **faceless**, dormitories are a squalid mess and the toilets and ablution blocks remain in a state of abject disrepair.

### Decision Point

No.	Project Description and Contract Amount (CA)	Official Responsible	Problem Area	Target of Investigation
1	Utilization of the HIPC resources on rehabilitation of the school	The Headmaster at the time of the project funding (Inquiries can be channelled through Mr. Mwansa who was the D/head during inspection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Misplacement of priorities, lack of accountability in terms of how the total of ZMK 222 million was spent as the projects on the ground are far less than the</li> </ul>	Records, verification of amounts spent, the materials obtained and application of the same and indictment of Headmaster and his project management committee for

		and audit)	amount remitted to the school..	possible impropriety.
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## 2.14 Kanyebele Bridge on Kabale River, Mpika

This was a disaster as the bridge completely collapsed in a very short time from construction. The bridge was completed in June 2002 and collapsed in November the same year. The design of the bridge is highly questionable as the approach was eroded away and the road users interviewed indicated that if the constructors (GM Constructors) had consulted the residents of the outlying villages they could have learnt that the river normally bursts its banks and floods a very large area. A new bridge is needed as a matter of urgency to avert potentially disastrous

### Possible Causes of the Collapse

- Bedding or base was not wide enough to support the abutment
- Abutment and wing walls were not deep enough to withstand river bed erosion
- Abutment and wing walls were not constructed on a firm base (ground)
- Bridge alignment was conflicting the river alignment
- The span of the bridge was too small thereby forcing the water to pass behind the abutment and wing walls resulting in erosion of the approach to the bridge and backfill to the abutment
- Bridge deck could have been too heavy for the masonry constructed abutment and wing walls
- Lack of relief culverts in the embankment to channel the spill over from the flood to the other side of the abutment
- Bridge constructed below the highest flood level as informed by the locals
- Reinforcement not enough.

It was interesting that a wooden bridge constructed earlier than the masonry constructed bridge was able to withstand the flood. It was learnt that had it not been for the wooden bridge a catastrophe could have befallen the community which depended on the markets in Mpika from their sell of vegetables and a lot of other crops. In fact at the time of inspection a lot of these people were harvesting their crops and ferrying them to the markets using the wooden bridge. Effectively this expensive new bridge has not worked or benefited the people and their economic

activities and it would be critically important that it is replaced possibly by the same company at no cost to the authorities.

This is a good example of wasted resources, poor workmanship and possibly lack of supervision by the concerned authorities.



## **3.0 PART I: TECHNICAL EVALUATION AND ANALYSES**

### **3.1 DISTRICT FIELD INSPECTIONS**

#### **3.2.1 KASAMA DISTRICT**

##### **3.2.1.1 Golf course – Mulenga Hill Road**

The Team inspected the 1.8 km heavy grading and spot grading of the road which was done by the Roads Department in 2002 at a cost of ZMK17.21 million inclusive of one culvert built with brick wall head.

The brick wall head was found to be tempered with.

##### **Observations:**

- Road was built on rocky area
- It has poor drainage lines
- Previously road was submerged with water in rainy season but its now better
- There is heavy traffic on it as it leads to Mulenga township as a loop for residents to access the town center
- A closed road from the PEO offices however brings a lot of water into it and some portions have had the gravel swept away and therefore a culvert at this point was required

##### **3.2.1.2 Mulilansolo Bridge.**

The Team inspected the bridge and observed the following:

- A deck was constructed in 2002 by the Roads Dept to make a bridge at a cost of ZMK18.3 million and now pedestrians and vehicles cross the Mulilansolo stream, as it was previously impossible.
- The Bridge was located in Mulilansolo location which was second in population as compared to Central town and was situated at the watershed and the outlet of the stream
- The embankments were stone pitched but there were no barriers on either side
- A total of 100 m on each side of the bridge was also light graded
- The bridge was however found in good conditions except of course for the barriers on each side which were needed to secure pedestrians as they crossed as motor vehicles also passed

### **3.2.1.3 Township Roads.**

The Team observed that various township roads had some spot dumping of gravel done to patch up potholes and works were still in progress and cost ZMKK2.0 million but these were not financed out of the 2001/2002 HIPC funds

However most of the township roads are still in bad condition.

### **3.2.1.4 Kasama- Mutale Feeder Road.**

The Team traveled on this road which is an gravel road on which 4.9km of light grading was done by the Roads Department at a cost of ZMK K 4.48 million.

The road passes through a self drained area with some soils in parts being clay and gravel and the same mixture of soils had caused the road not to be evenly compacted and therefore prone to easy wear.

It accesses the villages where there were some farming activities.

However it was found narrow for a standard feeder road.

### **3.2.1.5 Ngoli – Shimumbo Feeder Road.**

The Team inspected the road which is off Kasama-Mbala road and found that 7.7 Km of heavy grading was done by Supreme Contractor in 2002 at a cost of ZMK24.72 million.

It accesses the local farming community, Shimumbo School and another school which was under construction at the time of the inspection.

At the time of inspection the Team found small scale farmers from the surrounding villages using the road to transport vegetables to Kasama for sale.

The road was found in good condition although it passes through a swampy area.

One culvert was constructed on the road at a point which previously had wooden logs and had proved difficult to pass through with vehicles in the rainy season but now the water was passing through the culvert.

However the road requires further grading to clear the already overgrown vegetation in the drainage lines.

Labour based clearing of vegetation is recommended.

### **3.2.1.6 Mporokoso junction – Misengo Feeder Road**

The Team inspected 5.8 km of light grading of the road and found that the road was very well done by the Roads Department in 2002 with drainages on the sides at a cost of K8.17m.

The road accesses Misengo School and surrounding villages.

### **3.3.1.7 Nkolemfumu – Mulobola Feeder Road.**

Upon inspecting the road, the Team learnt that in 2002, heavy grading and spot gravel patching was done covering 2km with good drainage lines on the sides.

The community initiated the construction by first doing some manual clearing of the vegetation

The Road is currently closed as there is no bridge over Lukulu stream to link it up to Mulobola Catholic mission where there is a clinic and a school and which area has lot of agricultural potential if opened up.

People are forced to travel 105 km going through Kasama to Mulobola.

Three culverts were built on the same road and the same were found in very good conditions.

People are using canoes to cross the stream at Chabu which is 4 Km away from where the road is constructed and some lives have been lost so far.

In 2001, a Catholic priest and a Roads Department driver drowned while trying to cross the river using a canoe.

#### **Recommendation:**

The Team recommends that a pontoon is stationed there as the cost of constructing of a bridge is estimated to be at around ZMK 4 billion and that this amount can not be easily sourced.

### **3.2.1.8 Kasama Girls' Secondary School.**

The Team met the relevant school authorities and confirmed that:

- 50 mattresses, procured through HIPC resources, were received by the school and distributed to the students. These mattresses were

inspected and were still in good condition. The school had also received 200 mattresses from other programmes and well-wishers.

- ZMK 13 million was given to the school to buy various school requisites. It was distributed to the departments including Geography, Mathematics and Science. In the laboratory, HIPC resources were expended on textbooks, chemicals, beakers, test tubes and rehabilitation of stools.
- 78 classroom benches and desks were received and were in very good condition.

The Deputy headmaster underscored the school's gratitude for receiving the various school requisites and materials as part of the HIPC resource allocation and hoped that more could be provided to the school.

### **3.2.1.9 Nkole Middle Basic School**

The school received 28 school desks and these were physically inspected and counted. All were still in good condition and the school wished it could benefit much like other schools in the district. The school made an earnest request for infrastructure rehabilitation funds and teachers houses to enhance the quality of the learning environment.

### **3.2.1.10 Nkolemfumu Basic School-Kasama.**

At Nkolemfumu Basic School a total of approximately ZMK 15 million was received and utilized for the rehabilitation of a 1 x 3 classroom block. Key works involved but not limited to the following:

- Filling the cracks in the walls
- Repairing doors
- Replacing trusses and
- Painting

The community was directly involved in the works at the school. However, there was general dissatisfaction with the handling of the rehabilitation works by the DEO's office. Materials were procured by the DEO on behalf of the school thus depriving the school and the participating community of direct accountability for the resources. This also proved unfavorable for the monitoring Team inasmuch it had to deal with two different sources of information, that is, the procurement data at the DEO's office and the school for verification of receipt of such materials. The only documentation available at the school was delivery notes and the Head Teacher was not in a position to know how much was exactly spent. This system of procurement made collaboration of information very difficult and opened sluices for collusion and misappropriation of resources.

### **3.2.1.11 Ituna High School –Kasama.**

The school received ZMK15 million through the PEO's and procured the following:

- 53 single desks, a combination of the writing table and chair
- 45 stools for the science laboratory

The balance of about ZMK 50,000 from the purchase was utilized on the transportation of desks and stools. The desks have been acclaimed to be very convenient for examinations as they are for individuals as opposed to shared chairs and desks, which encourage copying

The desks and stools were supplied by a local entrepreneur, Mr. Kapila Sichivula, who appears to provide high quality and durable products as evidenced by the many schools he has been able to supply.

It was however noted that this school needs more funding to improve its infrastructure and bring it to the standard required of a high school. A number of facilities need to be constructed including:

- Stands for tubes in the laboratories
- Sinks and wash basins
- Expansion of the Library
- More classrooms
- Recreation hall
- Staff houses
- Etc.

It is hoped that the community and parents will be accorded the opportunity to participate in the mobilization, project consolidation and execution so as to ensure community ownership and avert unmitigated vandalism which has characterized most educational infrastructure nationwide. It is evident that lack of community involvement has served to divorce the people from the educational and other public infrastructure as these are perceived as belonging to the government and not to the community.

### **3.2.1.12 Mungwi Technical High School.**

Like many rural schools, Mungwi Technical High School was built in the 1950s connoting that it has been in existence for almost half a century, which probably accounts for poor state of the infrastructure. The only consolation is that the school has produced a lot of prominent Zambians.

Both the school and the teachers' quarters were in a state of abject disrepair.

The general infrastructure was badly fractured, while the water system was either blocked or hopelessly leaking and the submersible pump had broken down. In addition, window panes were broken almost in entirety.

The school received K325 million worth of HIPC resources directly and another K 50 million was also received and expended on various projects which included:

◆ Teachers' houses

- Sealing of wall fractures
- Replacement of doors and locks
- Reroofing
- Floor repairs
- Painting
- Replacement of electric fittings
- Window panes
- Replacement and Unblocking of water pipes
- Rehabilitation of drainage system and paving

◆ Student facilities

- Ablution blocks repairs
- Replacement and Unblocking of water pipes

Visual inspection of the targeted projects clearly portrays the primary focus as that of the teachers' compound.

In the pre-implementation phase of the project a project committee was instituted to facilitate the works. The committee consisted of but not limited to:

- Teachers
- Parents
- The PEO's officer
- The DEO's office and
- Other stakeholders.

### **Works on Teachers' Houses**

The committee advertised for contractors who had to attend a series of interviews at the end of which ten (10) contractors were picked to participate in the various aspects of rehabilitation works. In addition and depending on the

expenditure threshold, it was learnt that the supply of materials was preceded by the acquisition of three (3) quotations from suppliers and made recommendations to the PEO who then submitted the documentation to the provincial tender committee which after approval was returned to the school for the supply of materials. Interestingly, payment was only effected after delivery of materials.

As earlier stated houses in the teachers and workers compound were rehabilitated for the second time since the mid-1960s and it was the Team's observation that most of the works were carried out professionally.

### **Students' Facilities**

The major works on students' facilities concentrated on the repair of four (4) ablution blocks and replacement and unblocking of water pipes. The committee identified a contractor who provided poor quality work in the first phase, John Botton Construction, to rehabilitate the ablution blocks with particular emphasis on plumbing works and water circulation.

### **Observations:**

- ◆ The rehabilitation of the houses has certainly boosted the morale of staff and increased the retaining potential of the school. It however remains to be seen how this impacts on the pass rate of the students as the facilities for the students are extremely bad.
- ◆ Two (2) of the companies contracted were from Mungwi while the rest were from Kasama. This ensured that the resources predominantly remained within the area and created a lot of employment opportunities apart from a positive trickle down effect.
- ◆ The company rehabilitated the ablution blocks for students and also some works were done in the dormitories. The water supply system has also been improved. It was clear that there was abundant water supply in almost all the ablution blocks designated for project works but it was also apparent that almost all the taps and wash basins were badly vandalized and water was being wasted through leakages.
- ◆ It is the view of the Team that John Botton Construction did not do an acceptable job to merit the project value expended. The general outlook was pathetic and it was as if no nothing had been done in terms of maintenance works.

- ◆ It is the view of the Team that there was misplacement of priorities inasmuch as the students' facilities are a sorry sight and the level of dilapidation was beyond comprehension. Effectively there is an epidemic in waiting. Cleanliness was visibly absent at the school.
- ◆ Finally, this school needs a lot more financial resources if it is going to regain its original illustrious outlook. Its current ghastly outlook cannot motivate both the current and potential students as is evidenced by the low intake rates which are as low as 50% of the installed capacity. In fact many students are opting to be day-scholars than boarders because of the pathetic conditions.

### **3.2.1.13 Kasama Boys High School:**

The Team visited the school and found the new Head Teacher Mr. Mushanga just transferred from Isoka high School.

He informed the Team that in 2001, the school received ZMK12.9 million and purchased books, science chemicals and apparatus, stationery and chalk.

Furthermore, in 2003, ZMK15 m had been received and the school had already sourced 86 double desks against the same funding, although the original plan was to source the single desks so as to have more desks.

The Team was informed that ZMK4.9 million had been set aside for central administrative requisites like stationery.

However the Head Teacher suggested to the Team that PEO should consult the school to gauge their priorities unlike sending the funds with prescriptions on what to use them for.

The Team found that there was no sewer system in the whole school and that the school needed rehabilitation as some parts to the infrastructure was dilapidated.

### **3.2.1.14 Milima Prisons –Kasama.**

Discussions were held with Superintendent Kalonga, the Officer-in-charge at Milima Prison regarding progress on the rehabilitation works being undertaken in the prison kitchen.

The Officer in Charge reported that the project was being executed in conjunction with the Provincial Building Engineer (PBE) and envisages installing



of four (4) oil-jacketed-pots. It was learnt that work had stalled due to omission of some key items from quotations including;

- Three (3) phase distribution box
- Window panes and plank supports.

The completion span or critical path could have been shortened if these materials were procured in time but for the bureaucracy at the Prisons Headquarters in Kabwe where all procurements are being conducted.

Much as the floor has been reconstructed, windows and allied panels have not been fitted. Electrical fittings and general wiring are waiting for the technician and the purchase of the distribution box.

Notwithstanding the fact that prison cells and staff houses are badly fractured and need immediate attention, cement and other perishable materials have overshot their useful shelf life and are in expiry stage.

This was blatant wastage of valuable materials, which cost a lot of money.

It is hoped that the prison authorities will take action to expedite and facilitate the completion of the kitchen at Milima Prison and be considered for other life saving projects such as availability of safe water for domestic consumption. Currently the prison and staff use unchlorinated water from a near by stream. Apart from the above the prison also requires the following;

- Juvenile cells
- Rehabilitation of four (4) dormitories which are currently not in use as they are in a state of abject disrepair.
- Bigger tanks or an underground tank to be boosted to upper tanks to improve pressure

### **Problems and Benefits:**

The installation of the electric oil-jacketed-pots comes in the wake of problems that have besieged the prison by virtue of using firewood for cooking including:

- High price of wood
- Firewood depletes the environment of its flora and fauna and therefore environmentally unfriendly
- Smoke is not only noxious to humans but also impairs the Ozone layer thus exposing earth's inhabitants to the cancerous effects of ultra violet rays.

- The depletion of forests also has detrimental effects on the soil and climatic patterns in the long run.

Albeit, the existence of these problems, it is conceived that the introduction of the electric oil-jacketed-pots will serve to eliminate these problems and introduce clean, environmentally friendly kitchen operations. In addition the electrification of the kitchen operations will also institute efficiency and effectiveness and re-deploy “time resources” to other projects and prison activities in lieu of cutting firewood provided they have the capacity to pay the bills.

### **Recommendations:**

Like in many other cases the prison authorities at Milima prison have been deprived of the opportunity to account for their activities by ensuring that procurement of project requisites is decentralised. Individual prisons should be allowed to procure project materials deemed below the provincial threshold so as to accelerate the execution and implementation of the various local projects in lieu of waiting for the Headquarters to decide when the purchase of such materials has to be effected without regard to the established project critical path. If this was done works at Milima Prison could have been completed and spoilage of cement and other materials averted.

#### **3.2.1.15 Lubushi Catholic Mission High school-Kasama.**

The Team visited the Catholic Mission run boarding school located in Lubushi area.

The school had received 41 mattresses in 2001 procured out of HIPC funds. Upon inspection the Team was satisfied with the record of the receipt and utilization of the mattresses.

However the Team was informed that the school had made project proposals and that the same had been submitted through the Education Secretary, Father Buntungwa at Kasama Diocese for funding from HIPC funds but was still waiting for the response.

#### **3.2.1.15 St. Theresa Girls High School-Kasama.**

The Team visited the girls boarding school and met with Mr. Mwansa the Deputy Head who it was learnt was just transferred from Malole Secondary School.

The school built in 1950 is run by the Catholic Missionaries and had about 450 students .It had received books, chalk and stationery for ZMK4 million from ZEIPU procured using HIPC funds.

The Team upon inspecting the school found that one roof to a 1x2 classroom block almost blown off and the pupils were now crowding in other classrooms.

The Deputy Head Teacher informed the Team that the school had made representation to the Provincial Permanent Secretary about the repairs and rehabilitation works required and estimated cost of rehabilitation of roof and cracked walls was ZM K26 million but that there had been no response.

**Recommendation:**

The Team had observed that most missionary run schools were not being assisted in a greater way especially where it concerned funding rehabilitation works. This state of affairs was not fair as the same schools were enrolling Zambians and not foreigners and therefore they deserved to be also assisted with the HIPC funds.

The Team therefore recommends that the school be considered for the rehabilitation using the HIPC funds.

**3.2.1.16 Munkonge Rural Health Centre –Kasama.**

The Team visited the Rural Health Centre and found the clinical officer Mr. S Chileshe had gone for the measles vaccination campaign.

The Centre had a catchment area of about 4 941 people.

However upon inspection the Team observed that the RHC was painted and that the floor was also broken and redone by Dave Chibuye the contractor.

The works were fairly good in quality.

**3.2.1.17 Department of Community Development-Kasama.**

The Team met Mrs. Kaputula and Mr. Banda at the provincial offices and they gave a brief account of the HIPC funds received and their utilization.

In 2001 the province had received ZMK8 million, the Team was informed that three groups benefited:

- The Kasama Group was given ZMK 4 million and the Kakozya Group ZMK2 million. The funds were meant for the procurement of animal drought power.
- The Mpika-chilonga group was also given K1.5m for the same purposes

The province had also spent ZMK 100 000 for logistics.

In 2002, the Ministry of Community Development Headquarters in Lusaka started dispatching cheques for the grants through the members of parliament without the knowledge of the provincial community offices.

However the Team found that there were records and therefore it was difficult to locate the groups and inspect the projects and the community, which were benefited.

### **3.2.1.18 Department of Social Welfare – Kasama.**

Mr. J. Mwale welcomed the Team at the provincial offices and shared his experience on the management of the HIPC resources.

He explained that the Ministry Headquarters in Lusaka prepared the list of benefiting groups but he was quick to point out that some groups were non-existence like the purported Kambole and Bulangililo and the other two in Isoka; Kasonka and Hope Foundation which are said to have received ZMK2 million each.

He disclosed that Nseluka Women group headed by a councilor who had lost the previous election had their cheque of ZMK 1 million collected by their Member of Parliament from Lusaka and a councilor headed the women group and that the same had lost the previous election

The Malole –Shishikako Women group got ZMK2 million and was a successful story.

He lamented that even though the department had been requested to submit proposals and that there were 200 applications in 2002 there has been no response from Lusaka so far.

Furthermore he stated that the ZMK28 million given to the province for economic empowerment of the communities through income generating activities was not enough as compared to other provinces which he said had been given ZMK200 million.

He concluded by saying that the seed money which so far had gone to the groups was not growing but stunted. Never the less he appealed for increased funding.

### **3.2.1.19 Judiciary Department –Kasama.**

The Team visited the Provincial Judiciary Offices and found that Mr. K.Kalungwana the Provincial Officer had gone out for a workshop and therefore the Team could not carry out any audit as the documents were locked up in a secure point.

However Mr.B.Mwamba the Administrative officer was quick to provide some briefing on the utilization of the HIPC funds.

He said that part of the money received was used to rehabilitate the Provincial offices;

- Paintings,
- Replacement of mortise locks,
- Clearing drainage lines and replacing faulty electric fittings.

The Team inspected the offices and found the offices painted, door locks repaired and new electric fittings fitted.

Furthermore he disclosed that the other local courts which also had utilized the funds for general rehabilitation were;

- Mpika,
- Chibesakunda in Chinsali,
- Luwingu ,and
- Chilubi

The Team was informed that each district was given ZMK75 million.

Explaining the process of sourcing contractors, Mr. Mwamba said the same were selected from districts through the offices of the District Administrators and the Judiciary Headquarters in Lusaka paid the contractors and that the Provincial Judiciary only collected and distributed the cheques to local contractors.

However the Team heard that the Bills of Quantities were prepared by the Buildings Department, although he did not indicate who supervised the rehabilitation works.

The Districts which had not received any funds at the Team's visit were; Isoka and Nakonde

Winding up the meeting the Team requested Mr. Mwamba to ask the Provincial Officer to send to the Team by fax the necessary documents to facilitate an audit. This has not been done since.

### **3.2.1.20 Kasama General Hospital Board.**

The Team was met at the Hospital by Mr. Simwawa, the Human Resource Officer who facilitated the inspection of the rehabilitation works out of the HIPC funds.

#### **Observations:**

The Team found that the front of the main hospital, its corridor and the proposed district hospital very well painted.

All the outside trusses were replaced with new wood as the old was rotten and now the corridors leading to all major units of the hospital like the mortuary, student dining halls, wards, administration blocks, were now secured especially from rains and the hospital community could now walk around easily.

The same corridors had fluorescent lighting fitted and the same was enhancing security especially in the night.

Some portions of the bitumen roofing which was leaking was resealed and there were no longer leakages. However the Team, observed that iron sheet roofing could have been cheaper, better and easier to maintain.

All broken outside windows of the hospital were replaced except for one.

The blocked sewer line from the hospital to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives Provincial offices was unblocked.

However the Team learnt that the Provincial Buildings Department was not involved in the supervision of the works and indeed never certified the works. This was so because they had demanded for allowances to do the same. The Acting Director then certified and made payments.

The Team heard that five contractors were awarded for each major rehabilitation; bitumen roofing, Window fitting, painting, Sewer line unblocking and wooden trusses replacement.

#### **Impact:**

The Team was satisfied with utilization of the HIPC funds given the rehabilitation works carried out.

The rehabilitation works carried out at the hospital had greatly uplifted the outlook of the hospital infrastructure which was said to have been in very deplorable conditions and thus created habitable conditions both for the staff and patients.

### **3.3.1.21 Kasama District Social welfare.**

Interviews with the Provincial and District Social Welfare officers confirmed that Kasama District received HIPC funding on 31 August, 2001 and the money has not been utilised. It was reserved for school going children.

In addition it was learnt that Mungwi district received ZMK 16 million on two releases making a total of ZMK 32.0 million which has not been remitted to them for unknown reasons, but has remained in Kasama District PWAS Account, under suspicious circumstances. District officer Mungwi was not aware of the existence of the money in the Kasama account. It would seem that the Provincial Welfare Officer was not in control of the situation as he had no comment to make as to why the situation was left like that and instead referred all queries to the District Administration.

It was noted that most of the materials/items were not signed for by the beneficiaries and it was also observed that the officers had given themselves some undisclosed amounts of imprest without authority from the appointing committees.

The Provincial Officer jointly spends money meant for the district office and transparency is compromised. Public outcry was recorded that money does not reach them as invisible clients access the funds. There is need for the provincial authorities to make a follow up this state of affairs.

Books of Accounts were not in order as some of the vouchers and bank Statements were missing.

### **Women's clubs**

Within Kasama the Team managed to visit a women's club called Andele. The Club comprised 9 men and 11 women making a total of 20 members. They have a piggery project which started in March, 1998. They have managed to rear 32 pigs and they wish to expand the piggery shelter. The club received ZMK 8 million from HIPC which went towards the same project. In addition ZMK 4.0 million was raised from the community to augment HIPC resources. The club also maintains a Bank Account. The Nseluka A and B Women's clubs received funds and have invested in farming; an interesting incident was reported at the

Chitimukulu Club where funds received had been shared as the club members mistook the allocation for an election grant.

**Benefits:**

It is clear from the foregoing that HIPC resources if effectively and efficiently applied can yield immense benefits to the communities. Women's clubs have demonstrated in no uncertain terms that a potentially high yielding multiplier effect can be harnessed and nurtured for the benefit of the community. The clubs have spawned a lot of community benefits including:

- Involvement in income generating activities which have resulted in improved nutrition, increased school attendance and health as capability to pay school and user fees is increased;
- Creation of synergy as individuals pool household resources to augment HIPC inflows for the generation of more financial resources;
- Clubs provide sanctions and internal controls that help members build responsible characters, empathetic appeal and good business development abilities that prepare them to face challenges in individual capacities;
- Appreciation of group dynamics and team building facilitates development of leadership skills;
- Engaging in agricultural activities directly contributes to economic development through not only feeding the nation but also providing inputs for the various secondary and tertiary industries.

**Recommendation:**

The Team recommends that a maternity wing be built as at the moment the Health Centre had has only one ward and the same was not sufficient for use by the patients with different problems.



### **3.3.2 MPOROKOSO DISTRICT**

#### **3.3.2.1 Mporokoso Junction – Misengo Feeder Road.**

The Team found the Kasama-Mporokoso road in a very bad state and could actually become impassable in the next coming rain season.

Traveling on the road took more than three hours to reach Mporokoso when it could only take one and half hours if in good condition.

5.8 Km of the Mporokoso junction-Misengo road was light graded and was very well done by the Roads Department. The road accesses Misengo School and other villages.

#### **Recommendation:**

For the local communities to get the full benefits of the Mporokoso Junction-Misengo feeder road, the main road –Kasama- Mporokoso road needed urgent attention. The road was found in so bad a condition that it needed a complete overhaul by heavy grading and re-graveling.

#### **3.3.2.2 Mporokoso – Kambobe Feeder Road.**

ZNS had lightly graded the road and the Team found it in fairly good condition with drainages on the sides cut. This was one of the few roads done properly by ZNS in the province.

The road links up the local communities to the Boma and accesses Kambobe school and other villages.

The community expressed happiness at the state of the road saying it had made their communication much better.

#### **3.3.2.3 Mporokoso High School.**

The Team visited the school and found the Head; Mr. M.Lupupa was out of station. However the Deputy Mr.A.Mbuzi was at the station.

The Deputy confirmed that the school had received K4m for sports facilities uplift and ZMK100 million for rehabilitation works.

## **Observations:**

Upon inspection the Team was not convinced that ZMK4 million was spent on the construction of the basket ball court as the works done were far from the purported utilization of the same amount. The ground was incomplete as only a quarter had concrete on it and actually looked abandoned.

On the rehabilitation works carried out on one dormitory for the boys, the Team was not also convinced that the ZMK100 million was utilized to the full. The Deputy claimed that there were replacement of all window panes in the dormitory, paintings and fixing of new doors. Upon inspection, the Team was not satisfied with the quality of works.

However, the Team found 12 teachers' houses painted, 2 VIP toilets for boys constructed, an old outside kitchen renovated and the staff room painted.

Upon interviewing the students, it was found out that there were scabies at the school as the water system was not operational and so was the sewer system

Water was being drawn from shallow wells dug around the school and staff compound.

Attempts of sinking the borehole were made but the site did not produce any water. However the school had a water tank and stand mounted.

The Team felt that the priority should have been to articulate the water and sanitation system.

Officially the health authorities in the district had closed the school on grounds of poor water and sanitation facilities.

Actually the ablution blocks are clogged up and non functional and had most of the hand basins, shower units and toilet bowls broken or missing.

The Deputy Head Teacher further disclosed that their next plan was to replace broken windows in the girls' dormitories as the materials were already in stock and that a local contractor had been sourced but payment was to be done by the PEO.

The school had also received 50 mattresses but the same were not enough and were only given to prefects and at the time it was difficult to verify them.

On the whole the school has a rundown infrastructure and this is a serious threat to the well being of the students.

### **Recommendations:**

The Team is of the opinion that the ZMK 100 million meant for the rehabilitation was not fully used for the intended purpose and therefore recommends that the school management be investigated on the utilization of the same funds.

The water and sanitation systems need urgent attention as the school was already condemned as there was already an outbreak of epidemics like scabies as also confirmed by the medical staff at the hospital who reported to the Team that students were on the daily basis being treated to diseases resulting from the use of unclean water.

#### **3.3.2.4 Mporokoso District Hospital Board.**

The Team visited the hospital which has 126 beds with a new maternity wing and children's day care and play room.

The Team met Mr. Chulu the Administration Manager who confirmed that there were rehabilitation works on toilets, bathtubs, water articulation, plumbing and electric fittings and window panes. The inside and outside walls were also painted.

That the PHO sent instructions on the utilization of the funds, although the Team heard that the funding was sometimes erratic.

After the rehabilitation on the borehole and the laying of new pipes, water was no longer a problem as even the nearby compound and villages sometimes draw water from the hospital and no longer rely on the district council water system. The capacity of the tank was 100,000 litres and now took only 4 hours to fill. The cost of works was ZMK10 million. Previously the borehole was not functioning when connected to the council water system.

On the receipt of drugs, it was learnt that it was impossible to distinguish the drugs bought out of HIPC funds as Medical Store just delivered without indicating any indication as to the source of funding.

However it was disclosed that the boiler needed attention and that the action plan was to construct staff houses and acquire vehicles to ease up transport problems.

However, Dr. Vandel who was acting for the Director, Dr. Stigter said the HIPC guidelines were not clear on how to pay for transport and other logistical support for facilitating execution of the rehabilitation works. Sometimes it was impossible to source locally therefore staff had to travel to either Kasama or even Lusaka.

The hospital identified and paid its contractors and indeed kept a separate account which was monitored by the provincial administration.

On the whole the Team was impressed with the utilization of the HIPC funds and the hospital was said to have improved tremendously in its out look and indeed in the supply of water.

Previously the water shortage created unhygienic conditions that patients bathed from outside the ablution blocks as the same were unhygienic.

#### **3.3.2.5 Kachinda Basic School – Mporokoso.**

The Team was readily met by the Head Teacher Mr. Mutapa who said that the school had received ZMK2 million.

The money went into procurement of goal posts for football, volleyball and netball and also cement, nets and lime for marking the grounds.

The Team went and inspected the grounds found that the football pitch had been extended to bring it to standard.

The Team was informed that the school community contributed labour to stamp out trees.

Some pupils interviewed said they were now enjoying sports activities at the school.

The Team was satisfied with the way in which the HIPC funds were well utilized.

#### **3.3.2.6 Chishamwamba Rural Health Centre –Mporokoso.**

The Team Found Mrs. Bwalya, the Sister In- charge away on measles vaccination campaign but met Mr. Chirwa the Clinical Officer.

Upon inspection, the Team found the Centre had been painted in and the inside and outside still looked better.

However the hand pump was found broken and casings had not been put for hand pumps.

The community in Chishamwamba village is now forced to go along way to fetch water and this was causing some hardships as a considerable amount of time was being spent on traveling to look for water than in engaging in some income generating activities.

### **3.3.2.7 Kawikisha Dam –Mporokoso.**

The Team visited the dam which had been constructed out of HIPC funds and talked to the community at the surrounding villages about how they felt about the constructed dam. The Team was not availed the cost of the dam which was done in 2002.

The Dam was found in a good condition and the canals constructed were taking water to the vegetable gardens the community was cultivating.

The community was found growing various vegetables like tomatoes cabbages and rape at the time of the visit.

Fish was also planted in the dam and the community said they were not allowing any fishing until maturity.

However the Team learnt that the villages on the northern side of dam had protested as the canals were on the southern side of the dam.

No doubt the dam had certainly empowered the members of the community in income generating activities, as they are now able to sell vegetables into Mporokoso town centre and nearby villages.

### **3.3.2.8 Public Welfare Assistance Scheme - Mporokoso.**

PWAS – Received ZMK22, 519, 530. The amount went towards the purchase of assorted materials, office materials, fuel and transporting destitutes to various destinations within the District. The Team did not see the Books of Accounts as the District Social Welfare Officer said the books were kept by the Chairman of the committee. However, the Team managed to check on few records of accounts and found that they were kept badly.

#### **Women's clubs: (Morokoso)**

- **Natweshe Women's club** – The club is in the process of constructing a butchery, which had reached roof level at the time of the Team's visit. The building was found being rented out. The Team heard from the club that the former Deputy Minister Nkole pledged a fridge and a slicing machine for them. However, the pledge was not honoured, and the club was still eagerly waiting for the pledged items.
- No money had been received under HIPC although records show that Mporokoso was a beneficiary. The D A is eagerly waiting for cheques for Mporokoso clubs from the Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare.

### **Observations:**

- (a) Most of the clubs have little or no knowledge of accounting hence their Accounting record systems are very poor.
- (b) Most DSWO misused the HIPC funds.
- (c) Clubs lacked skills on how to run the projects.
- (d) There was a lot of political interference.
- (e) Some of the clubs did not exist.
- (f) DCO and DSWO do not work together.
- (g) Some clubs have no Bank Accounts.
- (h) Transport was another source of concern.

### **Recommendations:**

- (a) Funds should be sent directly to the identified existing clubs through PCDO's and DCDO's
- (b) DCO and DSWO should coordinate their operations with PWAS and other institutions working on empowerment and poverty alleviation programmes for the betterment of the people in the communities.
- (c) Clubs should open bank Accounts where funds will be deposited and this should be a pre-condition for assistance.
- (d) There should be no political interference in running of clubs if professionalism is to be upheld.
- (e) Guidelines on how HIPC funds should be utilised should be simplified and disseminated more broadly to avert misapplication.
- (f) Club members including Provincial District Officers should be trained on basic accounting system to help them in financial management.
- (g) Transport or other modes of logistical support should be put in place to enable sub-centres carry out monitoring and evaluation programmes.

### **3.3.3. LUWINGU DISTRICT**

#### **3.3.3.1 Department of Social welfare -Luwingu**

This department helps the vulnerable groups through the distribution of blankets, food, clothing etc. However, no data was available and the social welfare officer, Mr. Chipoya despite attending the initial meeting, was nowhere to be seen at the time planned for the audit as his office remained locked through out the day. This was very unfortunate and the DA shared the Team's sentiments that the social welfare office and allied officials needed to be investigated and appropriate action taken in order to stem out the nation wide wanton abuse of resources directed to these offices.

### Key Decision Points:

Further investigations are required and culprits brought to book in the cases listed in the table below.

No.	Project Description and Contract Amount (CA)	Official Responsible	Problem Area	Target of Investigation
1	Distribution of HIPC resources to through the Social Welfare office to the vulnerable groups	Mr. Chipoya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Refused to avail HIPC Tracking and Monitoring officials records on the utilisation of the resources and pinpointing beneficiary communities for verification.</li></ul>	Records and verification with recipients of the assistance and indictment of Mr. Chipoya for impropriety.

### 3.3.3.2 Luwingu District Hospital and Rural Health Centres.

Financial resources from the HIPC Initiative were received by the hospital for onward transmission to the respective Rural Health Centres (RHCs) each of which received ZMK 40 million in two disbursements and used for rehabilitation works. Some of the benefiting Rural Health Centres (RHCs) in the district were as follows:

- Nsombo Rural Health Centre
- Shimbi Rural Health Centre
- Ndoki Rural Health Centre
- Katuta Rural Health Centre
- Lufubu Rural Health Centre
- Tungati Rural Health Centre
- Chungu Rural Health Centre

HIPC resources intended for the RHCs were used to rehabilitate buildings to be used as maternity, female and male wards. Most of the infrastructure inspected

was either completed or headed for completion. In addition general RHCs' infrastructures were painted while staff houses were rehabilitated and painted.

The District Hospital HIPC finances went into the construction of the mothers' shelter, ablution facilities for both the male and female wards and painting of the Tuberculosis Ward. In addition plumbing works were undertaken with replacement of cisterns, pipes, wash basins and taps. Staff ablution facilities were condemned and had to be rebuilt using HIPC resources.

#### **Benefits:**

The rural northern parts of Zambia seem to be in baby boom situation with an average five (5) maternity cases per day per RHC and a monthly average of 25 births per RHC. This was excluding the exceedingly larger number of those born at home but later found themselves at RHCs. Each of these RHCs had only one (1) or no delivery couch. This clearly indicates the lack of maternity space in these health centres and thus the emphasis on the expansion and rehabilitation of maternity wings at the RHC.

Other major benefits for the hospital and the outlining RHCs were many and included:

- Sanitation through improved ablution and toilet facilities;
- Staff are no longer endangered through the use of derelict pit latrines which have been replaced with water borne toilets;
- Upgrading of the facilities has also changed the general outlook and cleanliness;
- Improved accommodation structures has enhanced morale in staff and could improve the absorption capacity as many health workers do not like to work in rural areas due to poor housing and social amenities;
- Rehabilitation and/or construction of maternity wings in various RHCs is likely to reduce infant mortality rates which result from home births and use of un sterilised tools;
- The communities were generally elated at the fact their health centres were being given a face lift and the feeling that the rural areas were actually not forgotten havens.

#### **3.3.3.3 The Catholic Church – Luwingu Parish, Relief Food Distribution.**

The Parish Priest who had been in charge had been transferred to Mansa and a Mr. Nkole had taken over the records of the food distribution. He informed the Team that the records had been reassigned to a Ms. Rosemary Kabwe at



Churches Hospital Association of Zambia(CHAZ) House on Ben Bella Road, in Lusaka.The food received was distributed to various centres as follows:

NO.	Beneficially Area	No. of Bags
1	Tungati	100
1	Nsombo	120
3	Mufungwe	70
4	Mapulanga	80
5	Ipusukilo	10
6	Kapila-Ipusukilo Road	30
	Ipusikilo-Kapisha Road	30
	RRC Road	50

Only lists of recipient areas were provided there by opening up potential avenues for collusion and misappropriation, as there is very high likelihood that some potential beneficiaries did not receive the maize supplies. It would have been prudent if lists of individual recipients, their addresses or localities, identity cards and signatures or finger prints were provided for the Team to counter check.

Some maize supplies were used on the programme referred to as Food For Work (FFW) with a view to generating community benefits from the programme in terms of road reconstruction, erection of mitre drains, cleaning surroundings and shrub clearing.

#### **3.3.3.4 Ipusikilo Road and Culvert-Luwingu.**

The road had been gravelled and drainage lines and mitre drains along the road were also done. The road was seemingly in good condition and very compact although it is too narrow to accommodate larger vehicles.

Some two and half kilometres from the Boma a culvert was constructed using HIPC resources. Visual inspection and consultation with a Mr. Chitomombo – a Road Engineer – also confirmed that the culvert was professionally constructed.

However lying at the end of a gradient it was evident that all debris dragged from upland was being lodged at the culvert. Most apparent was sand, which was almost threatening to enter the culvert.

It is important that the culvert and mitre drains are dredged and serviced at all times to prevent sand lodging at culvert. The easiest way to ensure that this was

done is by directing some resources from the Office of the Vice President Disaster Management Unit to the Food For Work programme where people will dredge the sands for payment in kind.

**Importance:**

The road is of very critical importance inasmuch as it provides the major link to most of the areas south of Luwingu Boma including Senior Chief Chungu, Tungati and Nsombo and Luena areas. It is used for the transportation of agricultural produce from the predominantly subsistence farmers of rural Luwingu and fish from Nsombo on the fringes of Lake Bangweulu.

**3.3.3.5 Mikula Weir – Luwingu.**

The Mikula Weir, located in Chief Chipalo's area, was constructed at a cost of ZMK 15.5 million through the Rural Investment Fund (RIF) under the aegis of the HIPC Initiative. The weir was constructed on the perennial Mikula River, which is a tributary of the Lufubu River.

The Team learnt that the weir was constructed with the full participation of the community who facilitated the construction of a weir with a touch of professionalism. It is the view of the Team that community participation is very critical for the internalisation of ownership of the various projects and prevents vandalism. The Team was satisfied that the weir was of acceptable standard and the community chairman was grateful for the monetary resources expended on the project.

**Uses and Trickle-Down Effects:**

Before construction of the weir it was difficult to tap water and the weir now acts as a stopcock making it ease to divert water for irrigation purposes. Aquaculture activities have been enhanced and vegetable gardening had commenced in earnest. Specifically a lot of benefits have accrued to the communities in the vicinity including:

- About 25 member households (that is, over 200 people) are bound to benefit directly while another 300 are likely to benefit indirectly;
- Easy access to water for domestic use;
- Construction and operationalisation of five (5) fish ponds for aquaculture to assure sufficient supply of protein and generation of revenues from sales of some fish;
- Families have embarked on construction of new houses and barns as water is now readily available.

### **Recommendations:**

- The approach to the weir and culvert needs to be compacted as there exists a possibility of erosion on the sides of the embankment. There is need to plant vertiva grass to prevent erosion and reinforce the approach.
- An extra culvert is needed to facilitate movement of the water and people during the rain season. Without this extra culvert the approach will be swept away by currents of water.
- The DACO seems to have monopolised the wisdom of materials procurement a situation which makes accountability very difficult as the communities are not responsible for finances and only receive materials whose values they do not know – communities should be involved in all aspects of project management to ensure sustainability.

#### **3.3.3.6 Chonya Dam –Luwingu.**

The Chonya Dam was constructed on the Mifutu River with a view to alleviating water problems during the dry season when the river either dries up or water level significantly goes down and disadvantages people living down stream.

Furrows were dug to re-channel water to the fields such that vegetable gardening has been encouraged. In addition, it was learnt that people have started cultivating winter maize thus ensuring food security in the area.

Fish farming has not started as fingerlings are being awaited and people are only working on the formation of working groups to emulating the fishing groups in Mpika and Isoka.

#### **3.3.3.7 Sumbukeni Kapoma Bridge (In Chief Chungu’s Area)-Luwingu.**

This was another community-based project financed by HIPC through RIF projects. The materials were secured by the DACO for onward transmission to the community who actively participated in the construction works with the help of technical expertise from the district office. The works on this 2 x 900-mm ring culvert was supervised by the DACO’s office.

The inlet and outlet aprons were not done thereby increasing the possibilities of damage or collapse of the wing walls and the entire culvert. In addition the ZMK 45 million allocated to the project was exhausted before the approach could be completed.

This again bespeaks the dangers of remote control, as the DACO does not seem to have known the exact needs of the project. It was evident that the bridge would be impassable during the rain season as the approach is not compacted

and could become very soggy or waterlogged. This could connote that heavy vehicles will tend to exert pressure on the side of the bridge increasing the possibilities of disintegration.

### **Key Benefits:**

Notwithstanding the structural dysfunction of the bridge it is apparently clear that the communities are benefiting from this project and the general intervention of the HIPC Initiative. Specifically the following benefits were cited:

- ◆ Before the construction of the bridge the area used to be an impassable quagmire for both human and vehicular traffic, which is currently a thing of the past - it has become easy to gain access to other areas across the river.
- ◆ Bustling commercial enterprise has been necessitated by the opening up of the road as a result of the bridge construction.

The community was actively involved in the project and appreciated the HIPC funds. It was this active involvement of the community which prompted the Team to admonish the community to continue with their commitment to the project and ensure that they complete the compaction of the approach and plant some vertiva grass for reinforcement.

### **3.3.3.8 Mulalashi-Chifwesa Culvert –Luwingu.**

A total of ZMK 35 million was expended on the box culvert and gravelling of the marshland embracing the Mulalashi River so as to prevent submersion of the approach. Like many culverts the work on this culvert and accompanying spot gravelling has brought a lot of benefits prominent of which are:

- ◆ The culvert links the rest of Luwingu with Chifwesa village which was isolated by the Mulalashi River and marshland.
- ◆ Many important infrastructure located across the river were cut off including:
  - Mulalashi School
  - Mutondo Health Centre
  - Kasaba Mission Hospital in Sam
- ◆ Agricultural produce from Chifwesa village can now reach the markets of main land Luwingu.

### **3.3.3.9 Lufubu Water Works – Luwingu.**

Two pumps costing ZMK 463 537 5000 had been procured and supplied to Luwingu district through the Ministry of Local Government and Housing in

February 2002. One pump was installed at the pumping house and was operational. The other was mounted at the booster house and at the time of the Team's visit it was not functioning. The defectiveness of the second pump was due to broken bearing. However, both water pump stations were operational as they had two pumps each.

The most interesting spectacle of this very important project was that the mother of decentralisation - Ministry of Local Government and Housing – decided to go against the ideals they so promulgate. Like in many other districts where this ministry has undertaken water projects, the pumps were delivered to the district without the knowledge of the local authorities. This is a blatant denudation of accountability from the local authorities such that the Team's auditors could not undertake their part of the mandate because financial data was in Lusaka. This was unfortunate and begs redress. This could also explain why there was no security at the water works which were literally left bare – any vandal or saboteur could simply walk in and conduct nefarious acts.

### **3.3.3.10 Luena Bridge- Luwingu.**

The original bridge was washed away cutting Luena Mission off and hence the request was forwarded to the district authorities for funding. Recognising the gravity of the problem, and the delays in affirmatively responding to the financial query by the local authorities the Parish Priests in liaison with the local communities raised about ZMK 10 million and commenced re-construction of the bridge. The paltry ZMK 10 million was exhausted before completion of the bridge and more financial had to be sourced. At this stage the HIPC Initiative intervened with bridging financing of ZMK 17 million to complete the project.

The bridge appeared to have consumed a lot of material although it was evident that there was a general lack of expertise in the conduct of construction works. The base of the bridge was not compacted or concretised while the deck has a huge mass of concrete. In addition the metal ring culvert resting on a concrete base was only on a small part of the river thus causing differential pressure which has resulted in fracturing of the bridge. In addition the part without a culvert and solid base has started sinking calling for urgent attention before the mission was cut off again. It was apparent that the relevant government department did not supervise the project.

#### **Recommendations:**

Whenever government is spending money on project of such importance and magnitude it was vitally important that supervision by professionals was done to avert such losses of scarce financial resources.

The relevant department(s) should advise the DACOs on appropriate costing of projects in that it was found those very bridges or culverts were costing more than the bigger bridges, which had consumed more input materials. A case in point was that Sumbukeni - Kapoma Bridge (In Chief Chungu's Area) which gobbled ZMK 45 million was very small and the input materials were very minimal. This raised the question as to what parameters the DACO uses to allocate resources to projects.

### **3.3.3.11 Luena Kapopole Culvert- Luwingu.**

There are two culverts near each other on the Mupombwe River constructed at a cost of ZMK 45million. The first culvert was adorned with parapet walls for guiding bridge users but has no apron. It was felt that guide posts could have been sufficient in lieu of the parapet walls which are seemingly superfluous and sheer waste of materials which could have been utilised for construction of aprons. In fact the bridge's longevity is severely challenged in that the lack of aprons has already resulted in the erosion of the base by both the inflow and outflow.

In addition the two culverts are extremely low to the effect that water will be flowing over the culverts during the rain season. The farmer group under whose tutelage the culvert falls was advised to ensure that if the culverts were elevated, and that the drainage should be significantly improved to prevent water from flowing over the culvert.

This again brings into question the role of the DACO as key development agent and value driver. The DACO's supervisory role did not seem to effectuate beneficial results for the rural community groups although the amounts being expended on the projects are by far too much.

### **3.3.3.12 Luwingu High School.**

The school was built in 1966 and has gone without rehabilitation for over three (3) decades and therefore the HIPC Initiative came quite handy for the needy school which received ZMK 222 million. A committee was appointed to prioritise and spearhead the works on the rehabilitation of the school. However the money did not seem to benefit the school as much as others have. Only one (1) house, which was said to have been on the verge of collapse, was rehabilitated in full, that is;

- Re-roofing
- Replacement of ceiling
- Painting
- Electrical fittings

- Plumbing works and
- Reinforcement of walls

Mbatichi Enterprises, a local contractor, was offered the tender and replaced the ceiling and undertook other rehabilitation works. It was the Team's view that the work was done to specifications and the house was protected from collapse.

Kitchen works were messy, as the eight electric pots were not operational save for two, which had elements in operational state.

Much of rehabilitation works involved the replacement of glass panes, and painting of the Administration Block. It was learnt that the PEO sent people to prepare costings for rehabilitation of classrooms, teachers' houses, dormitories and the electrification of the students' living quarters.

What was shocking is the seemingly irrational scale of priorities by the school such that it had to take the Minister of Education at the time to advise that about ZMK 20 million should be reserved for the rehabilitation of the toilets and ablution blocks and this was not done.

The school prioritised one schoolteacher's house against the health of over 400 students who are made to use sullied and absolutely unhygienic toilets and ablution blocks. On the other hand the school has abundant water which does not reach the intended ablution blocks as the pipes are badly corroded and have massive leakage. The entire pipe network needed to be replaced to preserve the necessary hygiene standards

In addition the school received a lot of desks to the extent that most of them were not being used. It was learnt that some of the desks were delivered to the school inadvertently by the PEO's office and were to be returned. In addition the school received 50 mattresses which were given to the school prefects.

#### **Key highlights from the Visit:**

The school has a lot of needs, which could have been met, to a greater extent, if the money was put to good utility. This opportunity was evidently missed as the teachers' houses have remained **faceless**, dormitories are a squalid mess and the toilets and ablution blocks remain in a state of abject disrepair.

#### **Decision Point**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Project Description and Contract Amount (CA)</b>	<b>Official Responsible</b>	<b>Problem Area</b>	<b>Target of Investigation</b>
1	Utilization of the HIPC resources on rehabilitation	The Headmaster at the time of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Misplacement of priorities, lack of</li> </ul>	Records, verification of amounts spent,

	of the school	the project funding (Inquiries can be channelled through Mr. Mwansa who was the D/head during inspection and audit)	accountability in terms of how the total of ZMK 222 million was spent as the projects on the ground are far less than the amount remitted to the school..	the materials obtained and application of the same and indictment of Headmaster and his project management committee for possible impropriety.
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### 3.2.4 MBALA DISTRICT

#### 3.2.4.4 Mbala High School Board.

The Team visited the school and found the Head Teacher Mr. Simfukwe and his Deputy Mr. Mulenga.

Before carrying out the inspections, the Head Teacher gave an account of the HIPC funds received and other school materials.

He explained to the Team that in 2001 the school received ZMK21 million for furniture; tables and chairs for students. Tazara manufactured the same and that 20 tables and 189 chairs were delivered in 2002.

He informed the Team that there were now four senior classes of an average of 48 students which were using the same chairs and when interviewed, the students expressed happiness at the new chairs.

In 2002 the school received K13 m specifically for the procurement of books and these were sourced from Book world and Nsaka Press but were paid for by the PEO in Kasama.

The school also had received 50 mattresses which were delivered directly by the PEO from Kasama and the same had gone a long way in improving the welfare of students in the dormitories.



### **Observations:**

The Team then undertook an inspection of the tables and chairs and mattresses and toured the ablution blocks and dormitories and found repairs to windows to dormitories being carried out of the schools' own repairs and maintenance programme.

The Head Teacher also disclosed that 161 chairs were repaired from the school's wood works workshop. Furthermore that the school has a sister school in Norway which helped with some funds to repair bunker beds and painting of dormitories.

The school also has its own borehole but sometimes the boys' ablution experienced insufficient flows of water.

Finally the Head appealed to the Team to ensure that the HIPC funds were flowing and that consideration should be made on increasing funding for teaching materials especially for science and technical departments.

The Team was satisfied with the utilization of the HIPC funds.

#### **3.2.4.5 Mbala District Health Management Team.**

The Team met Dr. Peter Chileshe the acting Director at his office who briefly gave the Team a list of the Rural Health Centers: in the District;

- Kawimbe,
- Chisanza,
- Isaka,
- Mwamba,
- Senga,Hill
- Sofu,
- Mpande,
- Tulemane,
- Mwamba and ZAF.

#### **3.2.4.6 Chila View – Kawimbe Feeder Road –Mbala.**

The Team inspected 16 km of light grading done on this feeder road with two culverts constructed.

The road links up villages in Chila with the town centre and passes along the shores of Lake Chila where recreation facilities like golf, picnics and fishing take place.

Ndundu School is also accessed from the same road

However the Team learnt that light grading was done during rain season and observed that some portions had no drainage lines cut but the road was found in a fairly good state. Before grading vehicles could not pass through, the Team learnt:

#### **Recommendations**

- Some portions need culverts and additional light grading would make the road better.
- Furthermore vegetation clearing and proper drainage lines needed to be done.

#### **3.2.4.7 Twazwane Bridge (RIF) Senga Hill Area – Mbala.**

The Team in the company of the DACO Accountant, Mr.Mwaba visited the bridge constructed by HIPC funds through the Rural Investment Fund (RIF) which was located around the Senga Hill area, in the company of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives Accountant Mr. Mwamba.

Upon inspection, the Team found the bridge very well done with a spill way to control water flow and three round inlet concrete culverts .The embankments were stone pitched and generally very good works were carried out.

The ZMK 33 million spent on the bridge was well utilized and the beneficiaries are happy.

Before the construction of the bridge, the road could flood especially in the rain season and the local community and vehicles could not cross.

The Local communities grow vegetables, maize and groundnuts and are now easily accessing the markets for their produce.

**Recommendation:**

However there was another portion up the road which also requires a bridge as there are just wooden logs being used.

**3.2.4.8 Malupenga Poultry Project (RIF) –Mbala.**

The Team Visited the community poultry project which is along Mbala- Kasama road in Senga Hill area and found Mr.Simbao the Chairman of the committee charged with the management.

ZMK 26 million was reported to have been put into building the infrastructure which has three rooms; one for chickens, an office and a store room.

This project was meant to empower the local community as an income generating business venture, through subscribing shares either in cash or kind and thereby developing a revolving fund to support the members in their daily livelihood.

**Observations:**

At the time of the visit there were no chickens and the Team found that the two rooms meant for chickens were being occupied by some people said to be traders renting for the week-end. There were also bags of maize and beans in the rooms.

Mr. Simbao informed the Team that the project was finding it difficult to source feeds as there was only one supplier in Mbala.

However the Team felt that the Chairman and the other eight committee members were the major beneficiaries as they had taken advantage of the infrastructure and the rest of the community were denied participation consequently did not get the intended socio-economic empowerment through income generating out of the poultry project

**Recommendation:**

The Team requested the District Agricultural and Cooperative Office to reprimand the Chairman, Mr. Simbao for using the poultry facility like a personal business venture and to also sensitize the other members on the need to participate and monitor the usage of the facility to avoid abuse.

The project could only be sustainable and viable if the community was fully engaged.

### **3.2.4.9 Mbala Prisons**

In the visit to Mbala prisons, the Team found the envisaged new prison which was under construction since 1995 was up to roof level. The infrastructure has also an ablution block under construction.

In contrast to the new infrastructure, the old prison cells are very dilapidated and are not fit for human habitation.

On site, the Team found building sand, concrete blocks and crushed aggregate stones.

Later Inspector Mukamo joined the Team and explained that the other materials like roofing sheets, razor wire and other items were bought and were being kept at Kasama Regional Office Stores.

The HIPC funds were supplementing the completion of the construction of the new prison.

He lamented that the non absorption of the transport and administrative costs from the HIPC funds was hindering the progress to complete the new prison building.

The Team however wondered why the Provincial Prisons office could not get assistance from other government departments like Roads or Education to transport the building materials from Kasama to Mbala.

On the whole the Team was not impressed with the conditions of the prisoners in the old prison, they deserved better.

### **Recommendation**

The Team strongly recommends that the Prisons Headquarters make deliberate efforts to source for transport from other government Departments to transport the building materials in Kasama to Mbala and complete the construction of the prison which was long overdue as the prisoners were living in squalor conditions in the old cells.

### **3.2.4.10 Mbala District Social Welfare.**

Records kept at the District office, confirmed receipt of HIPC funding on 19 December, 2001 of K32, 069,858, DWAC funding of K2, 437,830.43 on 31 December, 2001. The District Social Welfare Officer reported that money went to

the intended beneficiaries as they used the newly designed method of disbursing social welfare funds under PWAS which touched the community in remote areas.

- Books of Accounts were properly maintained
- The balance of K3, 495,650.04 remained after spending on various items.

This is a shining example of how PWAS should operate if it had to benefit the intended beneficiaries and assist in alleviating poverty especially to the most vulnerable members of the community.

### **Women's Clubs (Mbala)**

Kakozye women's club in Mbala received K1, 000,000. The money was used to buy farming inputs and to purchase oxen. Nasalifya women's club got K2, 000,000. All the funds came from GIDD. No club benefited from HIPC funds sent by the ministry.

## **3.2.5 MPULUNGU DISTRICT**

### **3.2.5.1 Mpulungu District Hospital.**

Upon visiting the District Hospital, the Team found the Accountant, Mr. Kelvin Chifunda at the Hospital and was informed that the Director had just left for her home after coming from supervising the measles vaccination campaign.

Mr. Chifunda was however quick to assist and gave a briefing on the utilization of HIPC funds as follows:

- ZMK4 million was spent on training of malaria prevention programme agents so as to develop their capacity
- Some amounts were spent on the rehabilitation and maintenance of the Hospital building- painting of some selected walls by starting with the inside.
- At the time of the visit the Team found the front of the Hospital painted
- One staff house was constructed at Chitimbwa which is 30 km from Mpulungu
- ZMK1.579 million was spent on the maintenance of the motorbike for Chiwikila Rural Health Centre in Senga Hill constituency
- ZMK3.16 million went into the maintenance of Isoko Rural Health Centre. Repairs of broken items and painting were carried out
- ZMK4 million was spent on maintenance of Vyamba Rural Health Centre

- Altogether there were 6 RHCs in Mpulungu which were scattered in the district.

Due to limited time and the distances between the Rural Health Centres, the Team was unable to physically inspect the same RHC.

### **3.2.5.2 Mpulungu District Community Development.**

The District Community Development Officer confirmed receipt of HIPC funds of K7, 544,167 on 25 October, 2001 and the second funding on 30 November, 2001 amounting to K7, 673,411. The total amount was spent on the purchase of blankets, salad, fish and services such as repatriation, reimbursement of transport charges.

The Team could not get enough information on how the money was used as only verbal statements were provided by the Assistant District Social Welfare Office.

The officer with relevant documentation was reported to be on leave. This seemed to be the trend with most Social Welfare Offices and left the Team with great wonderment as to whether this seemingly convenient absenteeism was some sort of organized resistance to audits by this office or it is simply a pervasive syndrome.

## **3.2.6 MPIKA DISTRICT**

### **3.2.6.1 Chundaponde Rural Health Centre – Mpika.**

The Team Visited the RHC which was opened in 1966 and found the Sister In charge Ms Muwele and her Assistant Ms Annet Mumbi.

Zambia National Service had been contracted to carry out the rehabilitation and had been paid in full.

#### **Observations:**

The Team inspected the painting done-inside and outside, the replacement of the wooden roof terraces which were eaten up by termites, the mending of cracks on the floor of the corridor of the main building, the repairing of broken windows and the re-blasting of the walls of the two female and maternity wards.

On the average the works were satisfactorily done.

However the centre is located on a termite area and all the buildings are infested with termites.

In the mean time another contractor has been hired to dig around the building and then apply the anti-termite chemicals.

**Recommendation:**

The Team strongly recommends that the wooden roof trusses be replaced with the steel ones as even the new replaced wooden terraces are already being eaten up.

**3.2.6.2 Chundaponde Basic School – Mpika.**

The Head Teacher Mr. R.A Mumba welcomed the Team to the school which was built in 1912 and has about 850 pupils with 400 of them sitting on the floor and 3 pupils share a double desk.

The school has two classroom blocks; 1 x 2 and 1 x 3 and 2 offices

The Team heard that the school received text and exercise books, rulers, pencils and rubbers but was not aware that the same were procured using HIPC funds

The school is remotely located and has a bigger catchment area with grade 1 to 9 classes and now has boarding facilities for pupils coming from very far areas.

The Head Teacher disclosed that there were plans to build two classroom blocks; 1 x 2 and 1x 3 as the shortage of classrooms was a very serious problem the school was facing.

Four teachers' houses also are on the plans for rehabilitation as one is already condemned for human habitation and also that there were plans to build two new ones.

The school has also a borehole but was not protected and sometimes caused accidents especially to children.

An ablution block and a new dormitory was also required as the population of the pupils was on the increase.

The Team heard that during the rain season the school is completely cut off from Mpika District as the Chuandaponde road becomes impassable due to its very bad state.

The Team advised the Head Teacher to push the proposal for expanding the school through the DEO and eventually to the PEO so that an attempt should be made to access the HIPC funds given the project proposals.

### **Recommendations:**

The school requires urgent attention in terms of rehabilitation of its infrastructure as the buildings are very old and dilapidated and had not been attended to for some decades now.

Actually, the Team felt that the school was basically neglected by the regional and national education authorities who should be reprimanded for the negligence.

It is strongly recommended that the area Member of Parliament, the local community and the Parents Teachers' Association should urgently convene an urgent meeting with the PEO and DEO to mobilize funds for a major rehabilitation of the school before the infrastructure collapses.

Basically the rehabilitation should include among other things:

- Replacement of broken windows – one classroom had virtually no single window pane on it.
- Replacement of doors – one class room block has no single door.
- Painting –the buildings are very dirt and riddled with termites.
- Sealing of cracks on the walls and floors.
- Replacement of weak trusses which have been partially eaten up by termites.
- Supply of desks, as a 1 x 2 classroom block for lower grades as they had just about 4 desks and nearly all the children were sitting on the floor.
- Construction of another 1 x3 classroom block and VIP toilets as the pupils were congested due to the school being the only one in the vast catchment area it catered for
- Construction of more staff houses to attract more teachers and retain them.
- The protection of the only borehole so as to stop accidents especially to children from the local community who were also drawing water from it.

### **3.2.6.13 Nkanchibiya Resettlement-Mpika.**

The Provincial office of the Office of the Vice –President had received HIPC funds to rehabilitate the road and construction of a school carry for the Nkanchibiya Resettlement where retirees and other vulnerable groups have been



allocated land for the purposes of engaging in agriculture activities so as to socially and economically empower themselves.

**Observations:**

The centre has a borehole and hand pump connected and a cooperative storage shed. The local community had also mobilized itself and burnt mud clay bricks for the construction of a self-help clinic.

The settlement is off Kasama-Mpika road on the gravel road done by ZNS out of HIPC funds.

Light grading was done during the rain season and the quality of works were very poor as some portions have developed depressions already and vegetation had overgrown and there were no drainage lines to take rain water off the road.

Given the next rain season some portions will be impassable and this may cause the problem of accessing the centre and moving of agricultural inputs and outputs.

The Team heard that the road had not been completed at the time of the Team's visit as the grader for ZNS broke down and has since never gone back and that ZNS did not want to be supervised by the beneficiaries and other authorities like the Roads Department.

The other project funded was the construction of a new school classroom block for the community at the cost of ZMK 30 million.

The community was using a mud and glass thatched church as a school and therefore the new school will provide a better teaching-learning environment as the contractor had done a very good job but what was remaining was to plaster the wall, make final finishing on the floor, fit windows and finally do the painting.

The Team also heard from the community that the plots demarcated so far were not enough given the number of applicants.

The local community appealed through the Team to the relevant authorities to look into the problem of provision of cheaper agricultural inputs like fertilizer and seeds.

**Recommendation:**

It is strongly recommended that the road be re-done by ZNS as soon as possible before the next rain season.

### **3.2.6.14 Katibunga –Mukungule Feeder Road -Mpika**

The Team inspected the feeder road which had only 8km of heavy grading done and the remaining part planned to reach the Catholic Mission in Katibunga was waiting for the floating of the tender. This is the shortest route to Katibunga as opposed going through the turn off at the North Luangwa road on the Mpika-Chinsali road.

The road also accesses Katibunga Basic School and passes through a game management area and links up with Chief Mukungule's area.

The villages in Katibunga and Mukungule are subsistence farmers and are likely to benefit very much if the rest of the road is graded as it has not been in use especially by vehicles for a long time.

#### **Observations:**

- The contractor had done a very good job so far and the Team actually found them constructing culverts the last part of the contract.
- Good drainage lines have been cut and the road is elevated on the middle conforming to specifications for feeder roads.
- The contractor had also done bush clearing including cutting of trees on the part of the road which has yet to be tendered for rehabilitation.

#### **Impact:**

The Local community has greatly benefited from the opening up of the road especially that vehicles can now pass through and facilitate the movement of goods, especially agricultural inputs and outputs.

### **3.2.6.15 Mwanswa Bridge on Katibunga –Mukungule Feeder Road – Mpika.**

The Team visited the bridge which is 66km from Mpika after passing through Katibunga –Mukungule road and as it was a shorter link with North Luangwa Game Reserve from Mpika.

**Observations:**

Upon arrival, the Team found the bridge under construction with abutments – pressed concrete structures on each side of the bridge already mounted.

Four wing walls and two inner walls are also constructed.

The Team heard that the bridge was planned to have a concrete deck and at the time of the visit the Team found the three steel rails running across the river fitted to the abutments.

The old bridge collapsed due to the wings which were disjointed when they were constructed and over time, water found weaknesses in the separate joints of the wings and eventually caused the bridge to break and collapse.

The contractor had been paid an upfront total amount of ZMK34 million.

The remaining decking of the bridge is expected to be completed by July 2003.

The next stage of the qualification stage. This is when the bridge will be closed for 30 days to allow for the cement to harden.

**Impact:**

- Since there has been no bridge the local communities were finding it difficult to transport agricultural inputs and outputs to and from Mpika district as Katibunga –Mukungule was a shorter route for the local community to access Mpika but had been cut off due to the collapsed old bridge.
- The new bridge will allow bigger and heavier vehicles to pass through without much ease.
- On the whole the Team was impressed with the quality of the works so far done and that there was value for money and that the community expressed their happiness at the development.

### **3.2.6.16 Chundaponde Feeder Road –Mpika.**

The Team traveled about 120 km on the road which links up with Chunduaponde basic school and the rural health centre.

#### **Observations:**

- The road was found to be in a very bad state with a significant number of portions completely washed away creating near 'craters ' or deep depressions with mud collected in. **The road requires urgent attention and is located in a heavy rainfall area.**
- The Zambia National Service was reported to have carried out 8 kilometers of heavy grading at a cost of ZMK 106 million. This part of the road graded is near to the RHC and the school. The Team was satisfied with the works on this portion as ZNS had also cut the drainage lines.
- The Community interviewed expressed unhappiness on the state of the major portion of the road which was in a very bad state and wondered what the government and indeed the Member of Parliament were doing about it.
- The Team heard from the communities along the road that the road became impassable to vehicles during the rain season. This created a problem of accessing household supplies from Mpika and indeed limited their mobility as some portion of the road passes through a game management area.

#### **Recommendation:**

There was an urgent need to have the Chundaponde road rehabilitated by heavy grading and spot re-graveling as the road would certainly become impassable given the rains in 2003. This will mean that the local community will be cut off from the rest of Chundaponde and finally create hardships for the local people to communicate with rest of the country and access supplies of essential commodities required for their living.

### **3.2.6.17 Kabundi Fish Ponds –(RIF)**

The Team met the Secretary of the Kabundi cooperative group, Mama Frieda Mubanga who confirmed that their group had received ZMKK13 million from

HIPC funds in 2002 through the Rural Investment Fund (RIF) to construct two fish ponds and had opened a bank account in Mpika for the same funds.

Mama Mubanga informed the Team that the money was used to buy wheel burrows, shovels, mattocks, steel bars cement, building wire which tools were used in the construction of the weir up the Kabundi stream and the fish ponds themselves down the stream.

300 species of fish were bought from the same money in February 2003 and will mature in June 2003 and then will be cropped and sold to the community and other buyers from Mpika. This will eventually enrich the protein foods of the local people.

The fish could be grown every six months.

The Cooperative put in its labour as a contribution to the project and also collected, crushed stones and dug furrows.

She availed the Team with some expenditure records she keeps about the fish ponds and explained that the objective of the cooperative was to generate income and be able to buy agricultural inputs like seeds and fertilizer among other things and sell to members

The Team was later taken to the ponds and the weir which have been in their second year of operation.

**Observations:**

Upon inspection, the Team found the ponds with fish which was beyond fingerlings stage of growth. The water was flowing through the ponds and was being diverted to nearby gardens where vegetables were being grown for sale to members.

The Team heard that an American volunteer; Helen from the Peace Corps assisted the cooperative in employing good management methods in keeping fish and the maintenance of the ponds and how and what to feed the fish with.

The fish was found being fed with banana and cassava leaves, cow and goat dung which feeds were readily available from the members as a contribution to the venture.

The inspection took the Team up stream to where the weir is constructed. This was done in November 2002. The weir was found operational with water flowing. The embankments were stone pitched with cement and building sand. However

there were some leakages from the dam wall which the Team implored on the cooperative to take care of by resealing the wall with cement.

Outlining the next plan, the Secretary of the cooperative stated that another pond was to be constructed. However she complained that the big problem hindering the plan was the method of construction which was labour intensive but that the members were determined and that the same was demonstrated through the construction of the road by the members, to link the ponds with Nabwalya feeder road.

### **Benefits:**

The Team was impressed with the utilization of the HIPC funds and the efforts of the members to empower themselves in income generating activities through the sale of fish and vegetables grown. This also led to the improved nutrition levels in the local community.

Furthermore the income generated was to help the farmers group to buy fertilizer in bulk and in turn sell it on credit to the members.

### **Recommendation:**

The leakages at the weir needed to be urgently sealed to avoid the cracks to grow bigger and eventually cause the dam wall to collapse.

#### **3.2.6.18 Mkanda Fish Ponds**

The project started in 2002 and has 12 members who have sunk six (6) ponds out of the targeted eight (8). They have yet to harvest any fish whose maturity period to harvesting is six (6) months.

Water to the ponds is diverted by a weir, which subsequently feeds the ponds. The dimensions for the ponds are normally 10 X 20 metres with spillways at the sloping side of the pond. In most cases Monks are constructed in lieu of spillways for draining ponds.

It was learnt that vegetable material guarded by epees in one corner of the pond covering an area of about 2 X 4 metres is used to provide supplementary nutrition and shade. This was seen as very simple and appropriate technology that is easily accessible. It is hoped that this can be extended to many other protein deficient areas too.

#### **3.1.6.1.9 Lubambala Fish Ponds**

The Kosapo community group had just started construction of the Lubambala ponds and was expected to commence harvesting in August 2003. Fish

harvested by community groups involved in aquaculture is sold at the main market in Mpika.

As it were, the community groups work together as economic or commercial partnerships geared at generating financial resources for the improvement of the quality of life of the members. This is a shining illustration of community involvement in poverty alleviation, which at the same time builds a sense of self-reliance. A model example of this community aqua cultural grouping is headed by a Mr. Mweemba who has been harvesting fish for the past few years and has been imparting fish farming knowledge to the Nkanda Ponds members whose ponds are located some 10 to 15 metres away.

### **3.2.6.10 Community Development and Social Welfare –Mpika.**

The Monitoring Team targeted districts which had benefited from HIPC funds, Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS) and women's clubs projects that received HIPC Funds. The main objective of the monitoring was to ascertain the impact of HIPC resources on the communities and ensure that the modalities adopted for distribution were in keeping with the stipulated procedures. Other objectives included the verification and ascertainment of whether:

- The intended beneficiaries received the funds.
- usage of funds complied with the intended purpose
- Accounting records and documents were maintained in accordance with international standards and consequently promote transparency.
- Clubs/projects in respective districts physically existed.
- Advice and strategic direction was necessary.

#### **Women's clubs -Mpika**

The district did not benefit from HIPC funds from the ministry of Community Development and Social Services. However, some ministerial allocations were received as indicated below:

- **Chilonga Women's Clubs** received K1.0 million in 2002 when the former Deputy Minister, Mr.D.Kapapa visited the area. The amount went towards the purchase of an ox-cart which was being utilised for hire by village transporters.
- **Mpumba Women's Club** received ZMK 5 million under HIPC from Gender In Development Divison (GIDD) of Cabinet Office. This money was utilised on the mealie-meal re-selling project. They made a profit of K900, 000 out of the mealie meal sales and currently

maintain a bank Account with Finance Bank. The Club has 15 members that are very active.

- PWAS – The District Social Welfare Officer who is the PWAS desk officer was reported to be on leave. The books of Accounts were also locked in the office and the Team was unable to access them. The Assistant District Welfare Officer was also not available to assist the Team.

### **3.2.6.11 District Welfare Assistance Committee (DWAC) - Mpika.**

DWAC – Received ZMK 14.0 million in December 2002. This amount went towards the purchase of maize, which was distributed to the intended clients (this is the term used in reference to the vulnerable communities or individuals targeted for assistance). The said clients received 2.5 gallons per client.

However, the number of clients is said to have increased due to anticipated increase as a result of HIPC funds – this seems to be a case of supply creating its own demand. Conversely, the claim of increasing client numbers was blotted by a committee member of DWAC who refuted these claims and instead complained that there was no transparency in the disbursement of the funds by the DSWO who acted alone in most cases and this consequently bred mistrust and accusations of misappropriation of funds.

#### **The Socio-economic Impact:**

Aquaculture perse appears simplistic and seems to end at harvesting, consumption and/or selling fish. However, the multiplier effect is far reaching and bespeaks a lot of benefits including the following:

- Fish is a very rich source of protein and is likely to mitigate the incidence of protein deficiency not only in the project participating communities but also the entire Mpika populace.
- The money realised from the sell of harvested fish is used to pay school fees and purchase of other domestic necessities.
- Other financial resources realised from selling of fish are utilised on the acquisition of other agricultural inputs like fertilizers, seeds, and chemicals.
- Fish farming has resulted in development of such other important agricultural activities like;



- Vegetable gardening – fish is also fed on vegetable material the remaining of which is either used domestically or commercially disposed off.
  - Sweet potatoes – stolons are used to feed the fish while the leaves are eaten as vegetables and tubers as a carbohydrate source.
  - Sunflower – the sunflower cake is a rich source of protein for the fish while the oil extract is utilised by the household(s) and some of it sold off.
  - Ducks and pigs are also being introduced as the droppings from these types of livestock prove invaluable food for algae whose vegetative propagation is an objective necessity in the food chain and micro-ecosystem of a pond. Algae are a rich and major food source for fish.
  - Interestingly even apiculture is being developed as the honey comb is highly nutritious for the fish and facilitates rapid growth while the honey and wax has a readily available local and international market.
- A recognizable feature of what aquaculture can do to a community is the “Girl Child’s” education. In the past girls were forced into marriage at a tender age of as little as thirteen or fourteen years of age as there was neither resources nor perceived incentive to send the child to school. This is a story of the past in most project areas.

Generally the quality of life is being improved through such projects conducted under the auspices of the HIPC Initiative. These projects are laudable attempts at poverty alleviation and should be perpetuated more pervasively as this is likely to even alleviate the negative impact of the seasonal fishing ban. As benefits of these projects are circumscribed it is prudent to note that the implementation modus operandi could be perfected in many ways to yield even more sustainable benefits. Critical to the creation of sustainability are the following:

- ◆ Training of all of the project participants in the technical aspects of procuring fingerings, nurturing them, important cultural practices, harvesting and handling/preservation of the harvest en route to the market.
- ◆ Training in basic entrepreneurial skills, the general management of a micro- or small enterprise and bookkeeping and basic record keeping.

- ◆ These community groups should be introduced to the District Business Associations and counselled on the criticality of legitimising their operations through a corporate entity for long term sustainability.
- ◆ The importance of opening a bank account cannot be overemphasized and corporate governance's role cannot be underplayed.

### **3.2.6.13 Chalipilwa Bridge –Mpika.**

The Chalipilwa Bridge effectively consists of two bridges located on the Lubambala Road. The bridge has two sets of evidently durable guide posts. The decks made of rails (steel) are also said to be extremely durable due to the high tensile strength.

#### **Key Observations and Recommendations:**

- ◆ The railed bridge appears like a temporary bridge and will require a concrete slab to consolidate the deck.
- ◆ The embankment linking the two bridges is very narrow and has no support such that it is likely to collapse or would be washed away with the onset of rains. It is recommended that vertiva grass be planted on the sides of the embankment. In addition, the embankment should be broadened to follow the headwall.
- ◆ The Approach is sagging and approaching vehicles tend to exert pressure laterally with the effect that the culvert is being pushed and could easily disintegrate. The Approach should be raised and heavily compacted.
- ◆ The Apron is shorter than the wing walls resulting in the erosion of the base of the apron such that the will walls will be left hanging with ultimate possibility of the bridge collapsing. It is important that the apron be elongated to the same level as the wing walls if the bridge(s) are to be safe guarded.

### **3.2.6.14 Lwitikila Girls Secondary School-Mpika.**

The Head Teacher, Sister Silvia Kagulura, confirmed that the ZMK4 million received was spent on rehabilitating sports facilities and procurement of sports attire. Specifically the money received under the HIPC Initiative was used as follows:

- Resurfacing the basketball court and erecting the posts
- Procurement of Sports shoes for girls
- Purchase of balls
- Purchase of building materials and
- Payment to the contractor.

The sand-cement mixture was very poor such that the Basketball Court is cracking. Apart from this shortcoming everything else was undertaken according to specifications.

**Observations:**

This school stands out as a paragon of excellence in terms of cleanliness, facilities and the general learning ambience. The school is almost spotless clean and should be emulated by other schools. In fact the rehabilitation was in no way a question of misplaced priorities as it was clear that almost everything else was in super perfect condition. Only the swimming pool requires a lot of attention as it is disused and needed the injection of financial resources to reclaim its original status.

The rehabilitation works evoked the saying that “all work and no play made Sara a dull girl” and that an “inactive body is the play ground for Satan”. The girls needed these sports facilities and will certainly need the swimming pool.

**3.2.6.15 Mpika High School.**

Mpika High School is located almost a kilometre from the BOMA or government offices and has a holding capacity of 630 students. It current has 700 students including day scholars. It has a total of eight (8) dormitory blocks to house male students only as all girls are day scholars (the school was until recently a boys only school).

A total of ZMK 222 million was given to the school for rehabilitation purposes.

The Board and PTA members constituted a project management committee which was charged with the identification of priority areas that needed attention.

On the basis of the tender requirements an advertisement was circulated for competitive tendering by all eligible companies and constructors. Two organisations namely Zambia National Service (ZNS) and TAZARA were selected to undertake the works in such areas as:

- the dormitories
- ablution blocks
- Kitchen/dinning hall
- Construction of temporary toilets and water reticulation.

## **Dormitories**

A number of works were done in the dormitories in order to bring them into more habitable condition as follows:

- Replacement of electrical fittings
- Painting inside and outside of the dormitories
- Fixing all the window panes and doors
- Drainages around the dormitories were cleaned.

Generally, the dormitories were very clean and all electrical fittings were still intact and functional at the time of inspection.

## **Matresses**

In order to complete the illustrious outlook of the rehabilitated and painted dormitories the school also received 310 mattresses. These were physically enumerated and confirmed to have been delivered.

## **Ablutions**

Although not all works were completed it was clear that a lot of work had been successfully executed. Main works included:

- Replacement of floors
- Taps and wash basins were changed
- The urinals were also fixed
- Ablution blocks had features improved to include a storeroom
- Constructed an ablution block for girls.

Much as most of the works were well done it was evident that some works left much to be desired. The wash basins (sinks) were not standard and were made from very poor material which had already started rusting. Stainless steel should have been used to ensure longevity of the wash basins. In addition some of the newly fixed taps were loose and susceptible to theft while the conduits or connecting tubes were not durable and could need replacement.

## **Kitchen**

Initially the kitchen was furnished with six (6) electric pots all which broke down. Later on and the replaced elements did not last apart from those on the two (2) pots which were functional at the time of the inspection. These pots were being supplemented by pots which utilised firewood. Works in the hot kitchen included refurbishing the floor and constructing walls. In addition the pot embankments which facilitate the enhancement of heat output were built although the chimney is yet to be reconstructed as it was in a disused state and smoke was billowing in all directions.

The main kitchen was painted in shades of silver to prevent smudging from the various foodstuffs during preparation. The drainages were also unblocked.

### **Water reticulation systems**

The overhead tank was installed under the auspices of the Micro Projects Unit (MPU) of the MoFNP but could not be utilised, as there was no pump. HIPC resources were used to install a booster pump. In addition, the school had an incomplete underground tank supplied with council water. HIPC resources were provided for roofing, cleaning and pumping water to the overhead tank. In order to enhance security of the water reticulation facilities it deemed prudent to provide for burglar proofing to the door to the pump house.

### **Staff toilets**

It was also identified that the badly cracked wall to the staff toilet was on the verge of collapse and HIPC resources had to be utilised to demolish and rebuild the wall and modified the staff toilets. In addition the toilet bowl and cistern had to be replaced.

### **Impact of the HIPC Intervention:**

- An ambient learning environment has been created using HIPC resources. The dormitories and ablution blocks radiate cleanliness and sanity.
- Mattresses have also injected some level of comfort for the students.
- Water is no longer a problem as water reticulation facilities are in working order. In fact it can be safely said that potential epidemics have been averted by the selfless allocation of resources by the school administration.

### **Recommendation:**

It was apparently clear that the school put the students' welfare as top priority as opposed to teachers like in most schools which received these resources. It is important that more resources are allocated for the school to complete the rehabilitation of classrooms, laboratories and teachers' houses.

### **3.1.6.16 Kanyeke Bridge on Kabale River-Mpika**

This was a disaster as the bridge completely collapsed in a very short time from construction. The bridge was completed in June 2002 and collapsed in November the same year. The design of the bridge is highly questionable as the approach was eroded away and the road users interviewed indicated that if the

constructors (GM Constructors) had consulted the residents of the outlying villages they could have learnt that the river normally bursts its banks and floods a very large area. A new bridge is needed as a matter of urgency to avert potentially disastrous.

#### **Possible Causes of the Collapse**

- Bedding or base was not wide enough to support the abutment
- Abutment and wing walls were not deep enough to withstand river bed erosion
- Abutment and wing walls were not constructed on a firm base (ground)
- Bridge alignment was conflicting the river alignment
- The span of the bridge was too small thereby forcing the water to pass behind the abutment and wing walls resulting in erosion of the approach to the bridge and backfill to the abutment
- Bridge deck could have been too heavy for the masonry constructed abutment and wing walls
- Lack of relief culverts in the embankment to channel the spill over from the flood to the other side of the abutment
- Bridge constructed below the highest flood level as informed by the locals
- Reinforcement not enough.

It was interesting that a wooden bridge constructed earlier than the masonry constructed bridge was able to withstand the flood. It was learnt that had it not been for the wooden bridge a catastrophe could have befallen the community which depended on the markets in Mpika from their sell of vegetables and a lot of other crops. In fact at the time of inspection a lot of these people were harvesting their crops and ferrying them to the markets using the wooden bridge. Effectively this expensive new bridge has not worked or benefited the people and their economic activities and it would be critically important that it is replaced possibly by the same company at no cost to the authorities.

This is a good example of wasted resources, poor workmanship and possibly lack of supervision by the concerned authorities.

#### **3.2.6.17 Kabinga Rural Health Centre – MPIKA.**

Kabinga Rural Health Centre seemed to be located right at the end of the earth's surface and far removed from any form of civilisation and separated by huge sea-like expanses of sand. However, their idle surroundings on the fringes of the

Bangweulu swamps make it ideal locations for tourism development save for the distance and bad road.

The Team's mission was to inspect the rehabilitation works undertaken at the RHC. The Team learnt that the clinic was painted including the only staff house at the institution.

In addition, two (2) Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines (VIPs) were constructed by the Zambia National Service (ZNS). Unfortunately the other two (2) VIPs could not be constructed as ZNS abandoned the project after digging one hole for the third VIP without giving reasons. ZNS should be asked to re-do the job.

The Team could not get an educated opinion as the Sister in-Charge was in Mpika. However it was apparent that the health institution needed a lot of facilities and infrastructure as follows:

- There is no maternity ward and only a small room (resembling a pantry) was being used to cater for the over 20 deliveries per month and over 6 maternity cases per day – a maternity ward is an objective necessity.
- Water is drawn from a nearby stream – a water well (not necessary a borehole) is needed given that the water table was very high by virtual of being on the shores of the Bangweulu swamps.
- Workers quarters are needed if the health centre is going to attract qualified personnel. Even the only house at the institution has no toilet and instead shares the same toilet with the clinic, that is, workers share the toilet with the patients. It was ironic to find a health centre without a single nurse but unqualified personnel.
- The health centre building also needs expansion to accommodate the growing number of patients.

#### **3.2.6.18 Chilonga Basic School Teachers' Houses-Mpika.**

The Team visited the school and met with the Head Teacher Mr. Kangwa and his Deputy who confirmed that the school had received ZMK100 million meant for the construction of new 1 x 3 staff houses.

#### **Observations:**

An inspection of the houses was done and the Team found that the three houses were basically finished and were already occupied. The houses are three bed roomed with built in wardrobes, a combined sitting and dining room and separate bathroom and toilet rooms. The Houses have been painted from both inside and outside with outside walls rough casted with cement half way from

the bottom. Electric wiring has been done but electric power was yet to be connected as the school requires its own step down transformer to be put up by ZESCO at a cost.

However all the houses have no ceiling and fetcher boards as the funds have been exhausted the Team was informed.

The school is connected with water from the Chilonga Mission hospital which is nearby.

Some HIPC funds also went into the construction of 3 VIP toilets for the three houses as also standby toilets for the school community.

The remaining iron roof sheets from the housing project were used to construct the students VIP toilets and also the remaining window frames were used in some classroom blocks and one dormitory.

The PEO in Kasama bought the materials in bulk and the school contracted skilled labour.

The Team was informed by the Deputy Head Teacher that the next plan was to build another classroom block and use the PTA funds to rehabilitate a majority of the dilapidated classroom blocks.

#### **Benefits Derived:**

The Team was greatly impressed with the utilization of the HIPC funds and indeed the quality of works on the staff houses and commended the Head Teacher and the school community for a job well done.

The school was now able to provide decent and spacious accommodation to its staff and thereby retain them.

#### **3.2.6.19 Kaombe –Chilonga Feeder Road – Mpika.**

The Team traveled on the feeder road which leads to the Chilonga railway station of Tazara. The road branches off from Mpika – Kasama Road.

ZNS was contracted to carry out grading and did an average good job.

However the road has no miter drains to get water off the road.

At the time of the visit, the road had some vegetation over grown on the sides.



The Team recommends that vegetation clearing be done periodically so as protect the road from narrowing and indeed the miter drains need to be cut to allow for the water to drain off the road.

The road provides access to the surrounding villages and some agricultural fields which are located along it. There are a lot of agriculture activities going on in this area and the road is a boost.

### **3.2.7 CHINSALI DISTRICT**

#### **3.2.7.1 Kenneth Kaunda High School –Chinsali.**

The Team visited the school which has about 815 pupils with 39 teachers and met with the Head Teacher Mr. Misapa and his Deputy Mr. Mwisikanyika.

The school was now a co-education and has a small number of girls in boarding.

The Head Teacher informed the Team that the school had received ZMK100 million in 2002 for the rehabilitation of the water and sanitation system in the school and had bought a submersible pump.

Another ZMK125 million was received for the rehabilitation for staff houses and ZMK15 million for the purchase of 100 benches for the dining hall.

However he was quick to point out that the PEO in Kasama bought the building materials but that the school had a projects committee comprising the local community and the teachers and parents. The committee advertised the works to the district and the province and then awarded the contractors and recommended payments.

The school kept some documents pertaining to purchased materials and the same were made available for scrutiny.

#### **Observations:**

- Upon inspection of the school the Team found the boys' dormitories with a lot of broken window panes and most of the bunker beds had no mattresses even though the school had received 304.
- The Team heard that 146 mattresses were lost after student riots.
- The ablution blocks were in very deplorable conditions and were not in use as there was no water flowing.

- However, the school had constructed 2 x 2 VIP toilets for the members of staff and 4 x 7 student VIP toilets which were in use at the time of visiting and had greatly assisted in enhancing the well being of the school community. The quality of the works was found to be satisfactory.
- The Team found the borehole sunk and the underground water tank constructed but the submersible water pump not yet installed by electricians from the Buildings Department of the PEO and the Water Engineer from the Water Affairs Department. The delay in the mounting of the water pump is causing a lot of anxiety on the school community as the water from the district council was not enough to articulate the sewer and water systems. The works were found to be of good quality.
- The dining hall benches were also found in good conditions and pupils interviewed expressed happiness that they could now comfortably sit and enjoy their meals.
- The 33 teachers and 6 junior staff houses were found painted from inside and outside and had broken windows, outside door, ceiling boards and spoon drains replaced. The houses were looking better.
- The remaining paint was used on painting the dining hall and administration blocks on the authorization of the PEO. The same were now much better as they had not been painted for a long time.
- The classrooms were found not in good conditions as they also required rehabilitation since most of them had broken windows and desks.
- The Team was also informed that the district and provincial education authorities were monitoring the implementation of the rehabilitation works.

### **Recommendations:**

The school should have first rehabilitated the ablution blocks which were found in very deplorable conditions and were actually closed for use at the time of visit.

Furthermore, the dormitories need urgent attention as the students were basically sleeping in the open as most windows were broken.

The water pump needed to be installed urgently by the Water Affairs Department in conjunction with the Electrician from the Buildings Department to

boost the water supply in the school as an epidemic could break out due to insufficient water flow especially to the toilet areas.

### **3.2 7.2 Chinsali Girls High School.**

The Team visited the school which was preparing to celebrate its Silver Jubilee for having been in existence for 25 years.

The Team was informed that the school had received HIPC funds through the PEO's office in Kasama with instructions on the usage of the funds.

The first funds were received in October of 2001 amounting to ZMK 100 million and the same were meant for the rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems.

One ablution block was completely rehabilitated from this funding and a borehole sunk as well.

Another funding of ZMK 120 million was received and used to construct 20 pit latrines and one bathroom complex as the pupil population was on the increase and. The Teacher's compound had also pit latrines constructed as emergency toilets in case of shortage of water.

The Team heard that ZMK 20 million was spent on transport and administrative costs for the rehabilitation works which were carried out and on putting up more water taps around the school to increase access to water for vegetable gardening and flowers and the grass planted around the school.

ZMK 50 million was spent on the rehabilitation of the dining hall and the school kitchen and K21 m was spent on benches and tables for the dining hall.

ZMK 10 million was used to buy books and equipment for Home Economics classes but all the other departments benefited from the books bought. However the supplier was still owed K2m for the books purchased.

ZMK 10 million was spent on chairs for the classrooms.

The Team was informed that there was a school project committee which was put in place to oversee all the rehabilitation works including making payments and keeping records.

Previously, there was a problem of water at the school and the students spent a lot of learning time looking for water as far as the town centre which is about 7 km and also the pupils went into the bush to relieve themselves. But now they

were using the rehabilitated ablution blocks and indeed have extra pit latrines which are located around the school.

The school had also received 379 mattresses but the same are not enough as there are about 784 pupils.

The Head Teacher also disclosed that district; provincial and national officials had been passing through the school to make inspections on the rehabilitation works.

The Team also heard that the school had a maintenance unit which had rehabilitated of 50 chairs.

### **Impact:**

Upon inspection the Team found the rehabilitation works on the ablution block, school kitchen, borehole, chairs and construction of a bathing complex and pit latrines very well done. In fact the Team found the maintenance unit rehabilitating classroom chairs. Further the flow of water was so much that there were mounted water tanks around the school for easy use in vegetable gardens, flower beds and grass lawns

Of all the schools visited by the Team which had received HIPC funds for rehabilitation, in the Northern Province, Chinsali Girls High School and Mpika High school had utilized the funds effectively and efficiently.

The Team was very impressed with the quality of works.

Pupils interviewed said that life at the school was comfortable and that they could now concentrate on studies.

However the Team was informed that if the funding went directly to the school there was no problem in the progress of works as compared to the indirect route of passing through the PEO's office in Kasama.

### **5.2.7.3 Kanakashi –Mulanga Feeder Road- Chinsali.**

The Team inspected the feeder road which was newly opened and was also included on the rehabilitation works under the HIPC initiative.

The contractor; Supreme was contracted in 2002 to carry out heavy grading on the same road covering 8 km at a cost of ZMK 74.98 million.

However the contractor light graded another 10 km of the same road without charging for the works.

**Observations:**

1. The road was found in a fairly good condition except for the vegetation, which had, over grown on the road.
2. One portion of the road needed concrete culverts, as there were only wooden logs used as a bridge.
3. The culvert that was constructed on the first stream crossing point was well done.

**Impact:**

The road which is a loop has provided a direct link between the local communities in the area with the Mpika-Chinsali road at Matumbo and had made it economical for them to transport the agricultural inputs and outputs.

The road also connects with the Chinsali –Chama Road constructed by the National Roads Board through the World Bank funds.

Previously the feeder road was impassible that the local community had to use longer routes to get to Chinsali Boma and this made the area Member of Parliament to lobby for the HIPC funds fro the provincial HIPC funds allocation meant for rehabilitation of feeder roads in the district.

**Recommendation:**

The Team recommends strongly that the overgrown vegetation be cleared as the road is being obscured and the side drainage lines are being used and consequently this has made the road to widen more than the recommended size.

**3.2.7.4 Vitondo-Musanya Feeder Road.**

The Team inspected the road which was contracted to K C Mukosa in 2002 to undertake heavy grading at a total cost of ZMK 74.98 million covering 19.3 km.

The road is the shortest route to Isoka and the local community cycle on it to get to Isoka. It is 100km in total and passes through the forest reserve.

The Team found the road in good condition except for the vegetation which had overgrown on the road and in the side drain lines.

Part of the road was done by the Roads department but funded by the World Bank.

**Recommendation:**

The road requires vegetation clearing urgently so as to keep it in shape.

**3.2.7.5 Chibesakunda Basic School – Chinsali.**

The Team visited the school which has a population of 307 boys and 208 girls with 5 qualified teachers running grades 1 to 7.

The Head Teacher; Mr. Mugala was at hand to receive the Team and informed the Team that the school had received 100 double desks ,an assortment of text books, rulers, pens and rubbers meant for the pupils.

**Observation:**

Upon inspection the Team found the 100 desks and checked the records of the school requisites which were also supplied and was satisfied.

The school had also benefited from the rural electrification programme financed from HIPC funds as the Team found that ZESCO had mounted some generators in the school premises and wiring was being done to staff houses.

**3.2.7.6 Chibesakunda Local Court – Chinsali.**

The Team whilst in the Chief Chibesakunda's area also visited the local court which is near to the palace for the chief.

The local court had received some HIPC funds through the Provincial Local Court Office (PLCO) for rehabilitation of the old court building which had its roof blown off by strong winds.

The PLCO procured all the materials and hired the skilled labour to carry out the works.

**Observations:**

1. The court had the roof re-enforced by the replacement of the trusses but the old iron roof sheets were used
2. Cracks in the court building were sealed with cement
3. The court building was painted –inside and outside
4. New doors were fitted to the court building

5. Wooden window frames were replaced with metal frame and window panes fitted but the latches not fitted
6. The cement rough cast to the outside of the building was not complete as only three quarters was done at the time of the visit.
7. ZESCO power lines had reached the court premises but were awaiting the completion of rehabilitation works to do the wiring in the court building.
8. The Team found two other old court offices collapsed.
9. The court had very old furniture.

### **Benefits Derived:**

The rehabilitation of the court has made it possible for the sittings to resume and speed the delivery of justice as the local community had no court after the roof was blown off.

Court cases were referred to the BOMA which was quite some distance from their area and took long to get disposed off.

### **Recommendation:**

The Team recommends that the remaining rehabilitation works be completed by having more funds released without further delay so as to enable ZESCO to electrify the court building.

#### **3.2.7.7 Matumbo Rural Health Centre – Chinsali.**

The Team visited the centre but found it closed for the day.

However, the Team observed that the centre had been painted, and had no broken windows with doors intact and had electricity connected from the ZESCO lines funded from the HIPC initiative.

The centre serves the Matumbo local community area which is near to the Mpika –Chinsali main road.

#### **3.2.7.8 Chinsali-Matumbo Rural Electrification.**

The Team observed that ZESCO had electrified the Chinsali-Matumbo area with the Chibesakunda Basic school, Court .Rural Health Centre ,Chief Chibesakunda's palace and the shops at Matumbo.

The other ZESCO lines have gone to electrify the Mulanga Catholic Mission which is along the Chinsali-Chama road

### **3.2.7.9 Chinsali District Social Welfare.**

The District Social Welfare Officer confirmed having received the HIPC funding of K13, 503,407 on 25 September, 2001. They also received PWAS funding of K6, 505,981 on 23 July, 2001. This year (2003) PWAS funds amounting to K22, 206,000 was confirmed received and HIPC funding amounting to K14, 124,511 was also confirmed received on 19 November, 2001.

#### **Observations:**

A close examination of the books revealed that:

- Some funds received were used to purchase fuel for administrative costs, and pay lunch allowances for the committee.
- It was observed that records of Accounts were not properly maintained as some expenses were not justified.
- The beneficiaries did not sign for the goods/items they received. They got the materials through the Ward Chairman who was reported to be a committee member. This defies the rules of accountability and transparency.
- The Team also noted that the purchaser was the one who was responsible for distributing the materials. This flouted internal control procedures.
- The officers also gave themselves imprest to repatriate unknown clients to various destinations.

It was clear that government resources were going to waste in this district. In addition no women club has been assisted in Chinsali district.

### **3.2.8. NAKONDE DISTRICT**

#### **3.2.8.1 Mwenzo Rural Health Centre.(Residence Doctor's House)**

The Team visited Mwenzo Rural Health Centre which is located at one of Zambia's oldest missionary settlement. The RHC was originally a mission hospital built in 1936 but now is run by the Zambian Government.

The RHC has a bigger catchment area in the district as compared to Nakonde Hospital and at one time the previous area Member of Parliament was lobbying for it to be turned into a district Hospital.

The RHC had received HIPC funds for the electrical wiring and burglar proofing the newly built Residence Doctor's house.



**Observations:**

1. The Team found that the house had the electrical wiring done in all the rooms.
2. The house had burglar bars and grill doors fitted on all the windows and the outside doors respectively.
3. On the whole the works carried out were of very good standards.

**Impact:**

The completion, securing and electrical wiring of the Doctor's residence will certainly afford the local people an opportunity to have a residence doctor at the RHC which has a bigger catchment area in the district and thereby reduce their hardship of traveling to Nakonde Boma, when referred to see a doctor.

Nakonde is quite some distance from Mwenzo.

On the other hand it will motivate the now visiting Doctor to the Centre to be stationed at the RHC in a secured and fairly big house with basic facilities of water and electricity supply.

**3.2.8.2 Mwenzo Girls High School.**

The Team visited the Mwenzo Mission girls' boarding school which had a population of about 400 students and met with Mr. B. Mwenya the Boarding Master who informed the Team that the school had received 102 mattresses in 2001 and funds for the procurement of 24 dining table and 48 benches.

The Team was informed that the benches and dinning tables were constructed at the school premises by the hired skill labour and that the school just bought the materials.

However the Team was informed that the mattresses were not enough as a majority of students did not benefit and therefore were sharing- two students on a bed with one mattress.

The Team also heard that the cheque payment of ZMK 5.0 million out of the HIPC funds meant for the procurement of school requisites was lying at the PEO's office in Kasama at the time of the Team's visit and that efforts were being made to collect it.

**Observations:**

1. The dining tables and benches were found in the school dining hall
2. The dining hall was small for the 400 students to feed at once
3. The school had electricity
4. The school had one borehole which was not functional at the time of the visit and water supply was a problem even though the school was connected to the Nakonde District council water system.
5. The school environment was well kept

**Recommendations:**

The school needs to repair the non functional borehole as a matter of priority or just sink another borehole to boost the water supply, especially in the ablution blocks and avoid epidemics associated with inadequate water supply

The school should also ensure that the cheque payment lying at the PEO's office meant for the procurement of text books and other school requisites was collected before it expired, to enrich the teaching and learning environment and consequently contribute to the effective and efficient acquiring of skills and knowledge by the students.

**3.2.8.3 Nakonde District Hospital.**

The Team visited the District Hospital and inspected the veranda at the Out-Patients Department (OPD) which was turned into a waiting room for patients.

HIPC funds were used to procure iron roofing sheets which were mounted on the Veranda.

It was observed the patients now had a waiting room which was secured from the sun and also rains during the rain season.

The Team was satisfied with the quality of works.

**3.2.8.4 Nakonde District Hospital staff Houses.**

The Team extended the inspection to the 2 staff houses which had been rehabilitated using HIPC funds.

The Team observed that the houses had general maintenance and repairs done:

- Painting – inside and outside
- Replacement of broken windows

- Replacement of broken or rotten doors

The works carried out were fair in quality and had improved the outlook of the infrastructure which was said to have been dilapidated before the rehabilitation.

The improvement in the habitable conditions in the staff houses has certainly increased the morale of the staff occupying the houses.

### **3.2.8.5 Nakonde High School staff Houses.**

At Nakonde High School, the Team inspected the three staff houses which were under construction at the time of the visit.

These were 2 medium cost and 1 low cost houses of three bedrooms each which were being built on self help basis through the Parent Teachers' Association who had made clay bricks through baking the same in kilns.

Skilled labour was hired and paid to build the houses.

HIPC funds accessed by the school were supplementing the PTA's efforts in the construction of the houses and were used to procure:

- Sand
- Cement
- Window and door frames and
- Slab materials like wire and anti termite polythene plastics

### **Observations:**

Upon inspection the Team observed the following:

1. Only two houses were under construction- 1 medium cost and 1 low cost and the third had yet to be started.
2. The medium cost house was constructed up to the roof level and trusses mounted together with the roof. Door and window frames were fitted except for the ceiling board, conduit pipes for electrical wiring and the roof for the veranda which have yet to be done.
3. The Low cost house had been built up to roof level but with door frames fitted but without window frames, trusses, plastering and conduit pipes had not yet been fitted.

**Observation:**

The Medium cost house needs to be secured by urgently putting doors and windows and burglar proofing them doors to reduce the risk of vandalism and theft.

**3.2.8.6 Musesengoma Middle Basic School Staff House – Nakonde.**

The school was visited by the Team as it had 1 staff house for the Head Teacher rehabilitated using HIPC funds.

The Team inspected the staff house and observed the following:

- 3 new panel doors were fitted.
- The house was painted –inside and outside.
- The house had the cement rough cast done half way the outside wall from the bottom.
- Concrete drainage lines were constructed around the house.
- The roof was strengthened.
- The floor in the house was re-done to seal the cracks.
- Broken window panes were replaced.
- The shower unit in the bath room was repaired.

The Team was impressed with the rehabilitation works undertaken to the house.

The Team was also informed that the school had received 20 double desks and other requisites like various text and exercise books, erasers, pencils, rulers and pens.

**Impact:**

The rehabilitated Head Teacher's house was uplifted in its outlook as the infrastructure was strengthened and broken items repaired making it conducive for living in and thereby boosting the morale of the Head Teacher in his teaching delivery service to the pupils.

The school requisites procured have no doubt enhanced the teaching and learning environment for the teachers and the pupils.

### **3.2.8.7 Nakonde District Social welfare.**

#### **Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS).**

The cash Book for DWAC A/C as at 31 December, 2001 showed that K16, 872,000 was spent on various items from the funding of K16, 902,403.38 leaving a balance of K30, 403.38.

The District Social Welfare could not provide the Team with a clear explanation on how the finances were utilized. It was discovered that contrary to the precepts of internal control and accountability, the officer was the only one who was withdrawing cash from the bank; he was also the buyer and distributor of the materials.

Accounting records were scanty and far from convincing.

In addition, it was observed that he gave himself imprest to repatriate destitutes to unknown destinations. It was reported that the officer's networth was way above his regular income. His acquisition and ownership of two properties and a vehicle was highly questionable. This is a case that requires immediate and detailed investigation so as to send warnings to would be perpetrators of impropriety.

#### **Women's Clubs:**

30 clubs have been identified and had just received application forms for loans. One club has received ZMK 2 million from GIDD which was used on a piggery project. Nsalifya women's club has 12 members and is active. A District Women Association has been formed with 145 clubs involved. They have contributed K40, 000 and they have managed to access external assistance.

The clubs are appealing for Government support in terms of funding from the Ministry of Community Development as they did not benefit from HIPC funding.

#### **Literacy Women's Club:**

Only one women's club received 15 chalk boards which they feel was not enough especially that books are not readily available for teaching adult illiterates. The club wondered the logic of sending chalk boards instead of literacy books.

### **3.2.9. ISOKA DISTRICT**

#### **3.2.9.1 Isoka District Social Welfare.**

It was confirmed that amounts of ZMK 24 million, and ZMKK 10 million were received in 2001 and 2002 from normal GRZ funding by the District Administrator for Isoka.

The brief meeting with the District Social Welfare Officer also reaffirmed receipt of these monies and also promised to provide the Team with records of HIPC funding and distribution to various stakeholders. It was quite unfortunate that the District Social Welfare Officer disappeared at the time he was expected to provide the Team with access to the books of Accounts.

The Team reported the matter to the provincial office where it was learnt that the same happened when the Team from the provincial office visited the district.

It was however observed that much of the money did not reach the intended beneficiaries as there were a lot of reports concerning the District Social Welfare Officer from the community that they were not benefiting from the funds.

The District Administrator in his meeting with the Team, called for an investigation and indeed an overhaul of PWAS Accounting at district level as some money is alleged to have been misappropriated by some officers at the district welfare office.

It is the Team's view that much as the Isoka office needs to be investigated further and appropriate action taken, the entire community Development and Social welfare Department(s) in Northern Province should be placed under microscope for intensive surgery. Authorities should also ensure that all ailing officers are rendered with appropriate remedial action and individuals who are found to have inappropriately benefited from the schemes under these departments are made to reimburse the resources or be handed over to the relevant law enforcement agencies.

#### **Muyombe Women's Clubs.**

The Team confirmed that Community Development and the Social Welfare did not receive any HIPC funding. In fact Tendele Women's club only received K50,000 from a donation when they were visited by the former Deputy Minister in the Province Mr. D.Kapapa. The other two women's clubs received a bale and K50,000, as a donation from the then Deputy Minister Mr. Kapapa. The Clubs were Kampumbu and Muyombe respectively.

# **PART II FINANCIAL EVALUATION**

## 4.0 PART II: FINANCIAL EVALUATIONS

### 4.1 OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT; PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION (FEEDER ROAD REHABILITATION)

The funding from the Ministry of Works and Supply covered feeder roads rehabilitation, the construction of culverts and bridges in most parts of the province.

The initial HIPC funding of Kwacha One billion and Five Hundred Million (K1.5 bn.) was deposited in an existing account called Permanent Secretary Capital Account, 062022000003404 in Zambia National Commercial bank (ZANACO). A separate account for HIPC funding was later opened on 18 September 2001. In June 2002, the account was transferred to Finance Bank.

In general, HIPC resources were expended for the purpose intended. However, there were some exceptions itemised as below:

Payment vouchers for two contractors were not available at the time of audit. They were with other government organs for unknown reasons. The particular payments are tabulated below:

Date	Cheque No.	Amount	Payee	Held By
04/02/02	00409	30,366,559.00	Chabantu Contractors	Anti Corruption Commission
31/02/02	00431	102,365,295.00	Dankay Construction	Auditor General
31/02/02	00432	58,657,010.50	Chabantu Contractors	Anti Corruption Commission
26/02/02	00443	59,527,380.00	Dankay Construction	Auditor General
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>250,916,244.50</b>		

Efforts to get audience with the relevant government wings failed.

#### Observations:

The Team observed the following irregularities in the application of the HIPC funds:



DATE	CHEQUE NO.	AMOUNT	PAYEE	PURPOSE
18/09/01	321255	10,350,000	Sikozi Felix	Payment for 300 x 50 kg cement. The project was not mentioned
15/04/02	00450	10,000,000	P/S Salaries	Payment Voucher was missing
07/07/02	000007	14,000,000	Kasama Osman Service Station	Payment for 4,043 litres of diesel for road maintenance in readiness for Ukusefya Pangwena ceremony
05/09/02	000018	10,107,000	Kasama Osman Service Station	Payment for 3,000 litres of diesel for road maintenance in readiness for Ukusefya Pangwena ceremony
22/10/02	000454	40,000,000	Daniel Theo	Independence day celebrations
22/10/02	000455	5,000,000	S G Mwenda	Independence day celebrations – football match
25/10/02	000456	5,000,000	P/S RDC	Being a transfer of funds to the RDC account
31/12/02	000136	650,000,000	P/S RDC	Being a transfer of funds to the RDC account to cover bank overdraft
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>744,457,000</b>		

Although the payments to Kasama Osman Service Station facilitated in the grading of feeder roads, it is reasonably clear that the Ukusefya Pangwena ceremony was the covert project.

It is evident from the above that a total of K744, 457,000 of HIPC resources did not reach the intended beneficiaries. This has discernibly frustrated government's efforts in poverty alleviation. The vulnerable in society have been denied government's assistance. The Permanent Secretary got a bigger portion of the funds ie (89%).

Secondly, it was noticed that bank reconciliations were not done. However, the cashbooks and payment vouchers were properly maintained.

### **Recommendation**

Borrowings from HIPC resources must not be encouraged. These funds should be refunded to HIPC immediately.

## 4.2 DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY & WATER AFFAIRS– NORTHERN PROVINCE

The province received K456, 253,000.00. The resources were used to fund various HIPC projects ranging from water pumps, bore-hole drilling to dam construction. The resources were received as below:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount (K)</u>
<b>03 October 2001</b>	<b>161,253,000</b>
31 December 2001	100,000,000
30 August 2002	150,000,000
26 November 2002	<u>45,000,000</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>456,253,000</u></b>

The bulk of the expenditure (K184.5m 40.4%) was incurred on casual labour cost constructing the Chitindi Dam in Mbala and the Nakonde dam in Nakonde. The other major expense item was the cost of diesel (9.0%) used both in monitoring projects and for the boreholes done.

### Findings:

There was an unusual expenditure on spare parts on various motor vehicles. This type of expense does not in any way help in the alleviation of poverty nor does it help in capacity building of the intended beneficiaries. A sample of the payments referred to is tabulated below:

<b>DATE</b>	<b>CHEQUE No</b>	<b>AMOUNT (K)</b>	<b>PAYEE</b>	<b>PURPOSE</b>
15/11/01	320732	9,782,500	Lewison Auto Trading	Payment for tyres for Hino Truck AAP 8346 & other spares for Vehicle GRZ 429BE
15/11/01	320733	4,051,000	Auto World	Payment for spares for Hilux GRZ 148 BJ
15/11/01	320734	5,543,200	Lewison Auto Trading	Payment for tyres and tubes for Hilux AAN 4415
15/11/01	320738	1,356,120	Toyota Zambia	Payment for spares for Hilux GRZ 148 BJ

31/12/01	000017	31,945,430	CFAO Ltd	Payment for spares for GRZ 957 BH for the Provincial Water Engineer (PWE)
02/10/02	000029	1,560,000	Lewison Auto Trading	Payment for tyres for truck DWA Mbala (No registration number indicated)
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>54,238,250</b>		

#### **Records:**

A separate cash-book was maintained that showed the usage and application of HIPC funds. The bank reconciliation statements were also properly maintained. However, they were difficult to follow as each time one needed to subtract non-HIPC fund activities.

#### **Recommendations:**

A separate HIPC account must be maintained. The inclusion of other non HIPC funds can create grounds for diverting HIPC funds.

### **4.3 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

#### **Background**

The Provincial Education Officer received funding for infrastructure rehabilitation and purchase of school requisites for various schools in the province. Funding from the line Ministry to the Province was done in two modes. Some funds were remitted to the Provincial Office and spent by the provincial office on behalf of the schools. Other funds were sent directly to the schools.

We commenced our audit from the provincial office and later moved on to

schools which received direct funding i.e. Isoka High School, Luwingu HighSchool and Mpika High School.

#### **4.3.1 PROVINCIAL EDUCATION OFFICE**

##### **Findings:**

###### **(i) Records**

The records were poorly maintained. We could not find supporting documents for most of the payments on the first cash book spanning 27<sup>th</sup> November 2001 to 17<sup>th</sup> October 2002. It is also not clear whether this cash book was the first one or there was another cash book prior to this one. The last entered page on the cash book closed with a balance of K254,369,904. However, there was no cashbook which carried on with this balance. The bunch of backing sheets seemingly retrieved from the archives had very little entries pertaining to the relevant subject and period. There were no bank statements and bank reconciliation statements.

###### **(ii) Application**

The HIPC funds released through Provincial Education office were mostly spent on the following:-

- Procurement of mattresses
- Procurement of building materials, paint and fittings for rehabilitation of school infrastructure and staff houses.
- Procurement of books and other school requisites.

Except in cases where a school received funds directly from the Ministry or a minimal allocation from the Provincial Office, the Provincial office handled all the procurement of materials on behalf of the Districts.

It would appear the provincial office had the authority to impose decisions on the districts rather than the districts prioritising their needs.

###### **(iii) Accountability**

In view of the poor state of the records it was difficult to determine how much was received at the Province and the ultimate distribution of items bought for the Districts.

The Provincial office does not seem to know how much exactly they received under HIPC in each of the years 2001 and 2002.

A schedule availed to us for October 2001 shows receipts of K554, 214, 169 under HIPC but the cheque numbers and amounts making up this total do not tally with any of the cashbooks used to record HIPC transactions. Besides, the initial cashbook availed to us which also covers the month of October starts with a balance of K1, 036,373,235 and has no indication of other funds having been remitted in October 2001.

Working from the schedules from the province cash book we came up with a total amount of ZMK 1 929 704 030 received for both years 2001 and 2002. However an audit at the Ministry of Education Headquarters shows that the province received a total amount of ZMK 5, 150,000,000 for both 2001 and 2002. This gives a discrepancy of ZMK 1, 220, 295,970.

There does not seem to be a pin point database one would refer to, to audit trail the various materials, desks and mattresses bought for the districts. The information is fragmented and scanty. The mode of distribution also has its own flaws. In some cases the items were delivered to the district offices for onward distribution to the schools, whereas in other cases the provincial office dealt directly with the school without the district office being involved. A commendable effort was made by the office of Internal Audit to develop a distribution database of school materials and requisites. However it fell short of one crucial aspect; it never picked the quantities of the respective items bought.

**Amongst the various findings as per provincial office cashbooks was a**

ZMK 121,333, 333 split amongst various schools (see appendix - IV) Isoka High school denied knowledge of the ZMK 9,333, 333 shown as allocated to them per schedule.

#### **(iv) Banking Arrangements**

Despite there being a myriad cash books pertaining to HIPC there was never a separate bank account for HIPC until January 2003.

**Comments:**

- (i) Poor maintenance of accounting records is a breach of HIPC regulations.
- (ii) The fundamental prerequisite in the design of projects in the education sector under the HIPC initiative is that the projects should be community based. This does not seem to have been the case as provincial education office had the prerogative to decide what was best for the Districts.
- (iii) This scenario presented tension and suspicion among provincial office, District office and school authorities. There were sentiments from some quarters that the provincial office preferred jobs over which they could easily get a windfall gain. In most cases painting jobs took precedence over sanitation when reason and hygiene would demand otherwise. Luwingu high school was impressed upon to undertake rehabilitation of classrooms and a staff house yet the ablution blocks, were in a pathetic state which would have warranted closure of the school.
- (iv) The use of dual funding routes by the Ministry of education i.e. direct to the schools and through the Provincial office blurs the audit trail of funds and could lead to duplications and exposure of HIPC funds to fraud.
- (v) The insistence by provincial office to procure supplies on behalf of the Districts has in some cases added on extra costs in terms of transportation as some districts have closer sources of supply than they are distant from Kasama.
- (vi) The Provincial education Office breached the HIPC guidelines by failing to maintain a separate HIPC bank account in the years 2001 and 2002.
- (vii) The K9, 333, 33 presumed to have remitted to Isoka High school but denied by the school, may have been diverted.

**Recommendations:**

- (i) We recommend that Provincial Office immediately start maintaining proper accounting records. At a minimum the following records should be maintained:
  - Cash books
  - Bank statements
  - Bank reconciliation statements
  - Backing sheets
  - Payment vouchers

- Supporting invoices/contracts.

Where cheques have been cancelled they should together with the cheque book counterfoils be retained.

- (ii) We recommend that identification of projects be left to the school authorities and the community. Community participation will create a sense of belonging with flow over effects of logical prioritization and safe custody of allocated resources and works undertaken.
- (iii) We recommend that the Ministry should stick to only one mode of disbursement. From our observations it would appear that in cases where funds are remitted directly to the schools the results have been profound. However the direct mode of disbursement would require copies to be given to the Provincial office, District office and District Administrators office to ensure co-ordinated planning and effective monitoring.

Whilst advocating for the direct mode of disbursement we do appreciate that this may not be the best method for primary schools considering the low levels of administrative capacity and remote dispersion of primary schools. It would therefore be wiser to have funds for Primary schools controlled from district office provided the school authorities are involved in the planning process.

Streamlining of the disbursement mode will ensure there is a clear audit trail over HIPC funds and will also cut down on transportation costs as the District/school will be at liberty to source from the nearest sources.

- (iv) There was evidence of a separate HIPC bank account being opened in January 2003 but we emphasised that it be updated and reconciled at least on a monthly basis.
- (v) The K9, 333,333 remitted to Isoka High School be followed up immediately.

### 4.3.1 ISOKA HIGH SCHOOL

#### Background

Isoka High School received direct funding worth K150m. This was broken down as follows:-

Date	Amount K
30 <sup>th</sup> September 2002	50,000,000
22 <sup>nd</sup> January 2003	100,000,000

In addition the records show that the school received K9, 333,333 through the Provincial office.

As at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2002 the school had only an amount of K12, 881,000 remaining and as at 31<sup>st</sup> may 2003 the school had K6, 604,850 remaining in the bank.

#### Findings:

##### (i) Records

There were specific cashbooks for HIPC and Bank statements were in place for review. Although bank reconciliations were in place, they had not been correctly done, as apparently the person responsible is a typist standing in pending recruitment of a bursar.

##### (ii) Application

The funds were mainly spent on rehabilitation of the administration block and two dormitories. The contracts were awarded to Bestways farming Enterprises and Construction owned by Mr. Steven Sampa. The school project Committee was responsible for procurement of building materials. However some materials and transport services were provided by the school at Commercial rates. **(See appendix -III)**

##### (iii) Accountability

Whilst there were records in place to support expenditure being made we noted some weaknesses in the internal control systems.



- i) The panel of signatories was composed of the Headmaster, the deputy head, the acting bursar and 2 teachers. There was no community (PTA) representative.
- ii) The Contractor, Bestways farming Enterprises and Construction was in most cases paid in the owners name and not the contracted company name (**see appendix II**)
- iii) A review of the payments to the contractor indicated that there was an overrun on the initial contract amount of K18 million by K2.5m yet the contract specifically has a clause excluding variations. Upon enquiry from the Head Teacher the Team was told that there was another contract for K2.5 million to cover works not earlier incorporated in the initial contract i.e. the self-contained toilet. We were not availed a copy of this contract.
- iv) The monies paid to the school for supply and transportation of building materials was being deposited into the school PTA Savings bank accounts. The school maintains 5 savings accounts with finance bank namely:-
  - school fund
  - sports fund
  - Stationery fund
  - Lorry fund
  - Entertainment fund

Whilst we were able to trace the amounts paid to the school to deposit slips, we did not review the savings books as these were reportedly with the bank for updating.

Further, no cashbooks are maintained for the school accounts hence we were unable to review the nature of expenditure items on these accounts.

- i) We noted some differences between the Cashbook balance and the bank reconciliation statement (**see appendix IV**)
- ii) There was no breakdown for un-presented cheques amounting to K2,215,000 on the November 2002 reconciliation.
- iii) The cashbook does not indicate cheque numbers
- iv) The Bank reconciliations statements are not signed off by a senior official.

- v) The K100m though cleared by the bank on 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2003 was only captured in the cashbook end of February 2003 creating a huge disparity between the cashbook and the bank statement. Payments from the K100m only started early March 2003, a delay of about 1 month. The acting bursar's explanation was that the bank took long to clear the cheque, however upon confirmation with the Manager from Finance Bank it was discovered that the bank had promptly done their part and the lapse was on the school's part. The bank charged a commission of K1.0 million (1%) for the clearance of this cheque.

### **Banking Arrangements**

Although there was a specific HIPC bank account the cashbook had no cheque numbers.

### **Comments**

- (i) The misplacement of a typist to act as a bursar brought about the numerous inaccuracies in the maintenance of the cashbook and bank reconciliation statements.
- (ii) Donor supported projects in most cases require a share of input from the community to show commitment and foster the spirit of mutual existence and symbiosis. The school, by turning into a commercial supplier to a project of its own benefit has broken the spirit of symbiosis. This also raises the question of the school not being eligible for handouts as they maybe perceived a commercial entity capable of independent sustainability.
- (iii) The absence of community representatives on the panel of signatories and the lack of an independent check on banking records lays fertile ground for collusion.
- (iv) Payments into the contractors own names and not contracted company names are recipe for legal disputes and fraud as over payments can be easily made with little chance of detection.
- (v) The inability to have readily available contract copies to back payments to contractors may lead to misapplication of HIPC relief funds.
- (vi) The lack of cashbooks for the school fund accounts could be a scheme for siphoning HIPC relief funds for personal purposes.

### **Recommendations:**

- (i) The school should immediately employ a bursar to ensure accurate maintenance of accounting records.
- (ii) The panel of signatories should be reconstituted immediately to include community representatives. This will ensure internal checks and guard against collusion.
- (iii) Payments to contractors should be regularized and made only in the contracted company name to avoid legal disputes and guard against overpayments. All contracted works should be supported by a written contract.
- (iv) The school should desist from turning into a commercial supplier to projects of its own benefit as this defeats the spirit of community upon which the HIPC relief initiative was founded.

### **4.3.3 MPIKA BOYS HIGH SCHOOL**

The school received a total sum of K222, 000,000. 00 on 27 May 2002. The projects undertaken at the school included water reticulation, rehabilitation of ablution blocks, kitchens, dining hall and dormitories. The other funds were used in constructing temporary toilets. The temporary toilets were erected for use during the period the ablution blocks were under renovation.

### **Findings:**

- i) The school's priority works was indeed excellent, for the pupils' welfare was improved.
- ii) The record keeping was good. The following records were found and orderly
  - Cash-book
  - Bank statements
  - Payment vouchers were all available for inspection.
  - However, reconciliation statements were not done and therefore, not available.
- iii) The school had a Project Management Committee comprised of representatives from the PTA, teachers and the district buildings office.
- iv) Generally resource utilization was in order with a few minor exceptions

- v) On 21 August 2002, Town Mouse Enterprise was underpaid by K285, 500.00 on cheque number 0001. Conversely, on the same date, Martken Trading was overpaid by K280, 000.00 on cheque number 0005.
- vi) Funding utilization is summarized below.

<b>Target</b>	<b>Materials (K)</b>	<b>Labour (K)</b>	<b>Total (K)</b>
Water Reticulation	4,441,500	1,434,7500	<b>5,876,250</b>
Ablution Blocks	70,181,500	20,541,525	<b>90,723,025</b>
Kitchen & Dining Hall	44,268,100	9,404,625	<b>53,672,725</b>
Dormitories	44,783,500	7,159,000	<b>51,942,500</b>
Temporary Toilets	535,500	400,000	<b>935,500</b>
Transport Costs	18,850,000	-	<b>18,850,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>183,060,100</b>	<b>38,939,900</b>	<b>222,000,000</b>

### **Recommendations:**

- i) The Bursar of Mpika Boys was mandated to get a refund from Martken Trading. The net effect of the two opposite transactions gives a compensating net inflow to the high school.
- ii) Monthly bank reconciliations be done and signed by a senior officer

### **4.3.4 MUNGWI HIGH SCHOOL**

The school received a total of K325, 629,428.00 of the HIPC funds for the rehabilitation of the school infrastructures and water reticulation.

### **Findings:**

- i) The school did not have a Bursar instead the accounting records were being maintained by an Assistant Registry Clerk.
- ii) The HIPC funds were kept together with funds from ZEPIC although a separate record was maintained for HIPC transactions.
- iii) There are no bank reconciliations done and the custodian a Mr. Kambole Mutekelele doesn't know what they are or how to do them.
- iv) A tender committee was formed for the awarding of contracts. The committee was made of the following:

- Parents' representatives
- Teachers' representatives
- District Education Officer (DEO); and
- Council representative

This committee selected ten (10) contractors for all the projects.

- v) Completion certificates were not issued despite all the contractors being paid in full.
- vi) The following payments were made without competitive bidding. The Team was told that this was because there were no other suppliers in the district.

Payee	Cheque No.	Amount (K)	Purpose
Abraham Kani	18	1,467,000	Paint
Abraham Kani	19	1,615,000	Paint
Abraham Kani	14	1,855,000	Paint
Abraham Kani	22	860,000	Paint
Ebba M Chitalu	11	1,080,000	Mukwa Panel
Town Mouse	27	800,000	River sand
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7,677,000</b>	

The funds were mainly utilized on: -

- i) Renovation of teachers' houses
- ii) Painting
- iii) Electrical fittings
- iv) Glass panes
- v) Construction of ablution block

**Recommendations:**

- i) The school should employ a bursar.
- ii) Monthly bank reconciliations should be maintained
- iii) Future contract payments should only be made after a competent person has certified the works to be satisfactory.
- iv) A separate account for HIPC resources should be opened. Commingling of HIPC funds creates room for diversion of these resources.
- v) Comparative quotations must be obtained. This brings transparency in the procurement of goods.

#### **4.3.5 MPOROKOSO DISTRICT EDUCATION**

Mporokoso District Education's projects' expenditures were controlled from the Provincial Office.

A check on the records at Mporokoso showed that 96 out of 191 desks had been received and distributed to the following schools:

- i) Nsunge Middle Basic School
- ii) Kalomo Middle Basic School
- iii) Fibwe Middle Basic School
- iv) Mulila Middle Basic School
- v) Nkandabana Middle basic School
- vi) Mutinta Middle Basic School
- vii) Chikwanda Middle Basic School
- viii) Chishamwamba Middle Basic School

A letter to the PEO by the DEO enquiring about the balance of the desks was written on the 28<sup>th</sup> May 2003 to which no reply has been received yet.

The building material received included cement, sand and electrical fittings – all amounting to K18, 000,000. Pupils' requisites amounted to K7, 996,000.

It was observed that such type of expenditure control was time consuming. A lot of time was spent on either looking for quotations or chasing for payments.

#### **Recommendations:**

- Funds for schools rehabilitation and requisites should be under the control of the DEO and not under the Provincial Office. This will reduce the time wasted in chasing for cheques.
- A follow up must be made with the Provincial Office on the balance of the desks not delivered.

#### **4.3.6 MPOROKOSO HIGH SCHOOL.**

Mporokoso High School was also one of those institutions whose expenditure was controlled from the Provincial Head office.

The school was allocated a total sum of K100, 000,000 for the rehabilitation of infrastructures and water reticulation. There was a further K4, 000,000 given for the improvement of sports facilities.

Building materials were bought from the following sources: -

Fratinda	41,067,200
Premier Coating	9,500,000
Town Mouse	<u>20,580,000</u>
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>71,147,200</b>
Transport	5,750,000
Labour	8,846,392
Other Building Materials	<u>14,256,408</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>100,000,000</u></b>

The HIPC Monitoring Team did not find any records to confirm the existence of the Project Committee that was said to compose of teachers and parents. There were no project completion certificates although the Deputy Head Teacher Mr A Mbuli informed us that all window panes were replaced with new ones and that the school buildings were painted.

There were no documents showing how the K4.0 million given for improvement of sport facilities was utilized. A check on sports facilities only indicated a small concrete portion done on the tennis court.

#### **4.3.6.7 CHINSALI GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL**

##### **Findings:**

- i) The school does not have a Bursar/Accountant.
- ii) The school does not maintain a cash-book, only a simple list showing payments and receipts.
- iii) There were no bank reconciliations.
- iv) There were no payment vouchers available for scrutiny. The Team was informed that these documents were normally sent to the Provincial Office in Kasama.

The school received HIPC funding of K100, 000,000.00 for the rehabilitation of its infrastructure. Some of the jobs carried out included:

- i) Construction of 20 VIP latrines
- ii) Improved water reticulation – i.e water tank and piping

- iii) Re-construction of a students' bathroom by removing asbestos wall and erecting concrete walls.
- iv) Electrical fittings and
- v) Renovation of one staff house.

The Team was impressed with the works carried out although the record keeping leaves a lot to be desired.

**Recommendations:**

- i) The school should employ a bursar
- ii) The new bursar should maintain proper books of accounts ie cash-book, bank reconciliation statements, bank statements and payment vouchers
- iii) Copies of any documents sent to the provincial headquarters must be kept for scrutiny by any relevant authority visiting the school.

**4.3.8 KENNETH KAUNDA HIGH SCHOOL – CHINSALI**

The school was allocated a total sum of K225, 000,000.00 for the rehabilitation of staff houses and for improvement of water reticulation and sanitation system. These funds were controlled from the Provincial Office in Kasama. Mr. Misapa, the Head Teacher at the school, however, kept copies of the following contracts:

- i) Construction of a 33,000 litres underground tank and the laying of pipes and installation of a water pump. The agreed contract price was K10, 156,056.00 .These works were being finalized at the time of the Team's visit.
- ii) Construction of 34 VIP toilets total costing K6,000,000.00
- iii) Re-roofing of a 1 X 3 classroom block and a laboratory both costing K2,600,000.00
- iv) Renovating of 33 staff houses all costing K33,000,000.00

Some of the materials bought for the works included the following: -

Source	Amount(K)	Description
Fratinda Hardware	2,437,000	Eletrical fittings
Fratinda Hardware	22,389,000	Defromed Bars, Soft wire nails, gate valves etc
Fratinda Hardware	31,162,000	Timba nails, glass sheets asbestos sheets



		etc
Premium Coatings Ltd	23,927,000	Paint
Drill Africa	19,700,000	Bore hole drilling
G Kaleya	3,870,000	Panel Doors
E Mubanga	3,620,000	Panel Doors
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,105,000</b>	

### Observations:

- i) Most payments that were controlled from the Provincial Office were mainly paid to one supplier. As can be seen from the above close to K56.0million out of the total allocation of K225.0million was paid to Fratinda Hardware. The given explanation was that Fratinda was the only supplier in the province with all the materials and at reasonable prices.
- ii) The releasing of payment cheques from the Provincial Office to the Districts was taking too long. For example a voucher for K3, 000,000 to Duncan C Bwali for the renovation of staff houses prepared on 7<sup>th</sup> May 2003 was not yet ready as at 18<sup>th</sup> June 2003 (the day we visited the school)
- iii) The Monitoring Team further observed that despite the delays in releasing the funds by the Provincial Office a lot of work has been done and that funds are being utilized appropriately.

### Recommendations:

- More investigations should be made to establish why only one supplier is being favoured to supply materials at almost all the centres.
- The school must engage a Bursar who will maintain proper accounting records, such as Cash book, Payment vouchers, Bank reconciliations, Bank statements and Backing sheets.
- Payments are being delayed due to the system of Central control. If the funds were under the District Office, the delays would be minimized.

#### 4.3.9 MBALA DISTRICT EDUCATION OFFICE

The Education Office in Mbala received a total of K37, 000,000.00 for Nondo school's rehabilitation. The books of accounts recording the utilization of the funds were satisfactorily kept.

Items of expenditure included: -

- i) Various building materials costing K26,139,000 (panel doors, cement, sand, blocks, electrical fittings, etc)
- ii) Transportation costing K2,990,000
- iii) Labour costing K3,077,400

There were other funds that were also received for school requisites amounting to K8, 052,974 and tables and desks for Mbala Secondary School amounting to K21, 162,299. These items were checked and were deemed reasonable.

#### **4.3.10 CHINSALI DISTRICT EDUCATION OFFICE**

The accounting records at the DEO's office were not checked as the Accountant a Mr. Chanda was still at his home at the time of our visit and could not come to the office despite numerous efforts by the DEO, Mr. Lushiwashi.

Nevertheless Mr. Lushiwashi verbally indicated that the district received K18.0million that was used on rehabilitating Musanya Middle Basic School. He further stated that there were 191 desks received, music textbooks and exercise book. There were no records available to confirm distribution of these items.

#### **Recommendations:**

- The Accountant at the centre must be strongly advised of his needed cooperation especially where HIPC funding and utilisation were concerned.
- Further investigations by the Internal Auditors must be instituted to check on the HIPC records at this centre.

### **4.4 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

#### **4.4.1 LUKASHYA TRADE TRAINING INSTITUTE**

#### **Findings:**

- i) The Institute received a total funding of K90, 000,000.00 for the rehabilitation of infrastructure.
- ii) However, the Principal of the Institute, Mr Mtonga, when asked about the utilization of the funds denied ever receiving HIPC funding. A further scrutiny of the books, it was discovered that the funding documents clearly state "the funds were HIPC and must be utilized as per HIPC requirements."

- iii) There was neither a separate cash book nor a bank account for HIPC funds.
- iv) The accountant, Mr. Thomson Peku, did not even do any bank reconciliations. There is no cashbook being maintained.
- v) Bank statements were not properly filed. The bank statements were found rolled in a drawer.
- vi) A few records we could find showed the following activities/projects paid for:
  - o Construction of pit latrines costing K2,061,000.00
  - o Renovation of the recreation hall at a cost of K2,648,000.00
  - o Refurbishment of chairs costing K27,120,000.00
  - o Purchase of chairs at a total cost of K10,920,000.00
  - o Painting of the dinning hall and classrooms at a total cost of K3,206,000

From the HIPC Monitoring Team's point of view it appears that these funds were not properly utilised.

**Recommendations:**

- i) The situation at the Institute inevitably calls for audit officers either from the line Ministry or Auditor General to immediately visit the college.

## **4.5 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING**

### **4.5.1 ISOKA DISTRICT COUNCIL**

#### **Background**

Isoka District Council was given an amount of K30 million in September 2002

#### **Findings:**

##### **(i) Records**

Although a cashbook was in place and well maintained bank statements were missing for the months of September, October and December 2002 and March to May 2003. There was no bank reconciliation done since inception (September 2002) to May 2003.

The closing cash book balance as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2002 was K2, 746,197 whilst the closing balance as per last bank statement available (28<sup>th</sup> February 2003 ) was K146,197.

**(ii) Application**

The funds were used for construction of an ablution block near the new market. The works were awarded to a contractor in the name of Lo-SABATA & SUNGWE ASSOCIATES. In the course of our review we noted a number of 'borrowings' from the HIPC account in the name of District fund account (see **appendix-VI**) These 'borrowings' were expended on the day to day running expenses of the council and at one point a payment of K6,195,953 was made to bailiffs to avoid seizure of the council truck. There was however evidence of repayments although with some time lag, the extreme being 6 months. (see **appendix-V**)

**(ii) Accountability**

We noted a number of anomalies in the contract copy availed to us.

- i) The contract was not signed
- ii) Whilst the contract shows the name of the contractor as being Lo-Sabata Sungwe & associates, payments were being made in the name of Sadock Simusamba (**See appendix-VI**).
- iii) The contract price stands at K24, 907,036 and this is exactly equal to the value of materials as per bill of quantities. It is not clear how labour costs were provided for in the contract.
- iv) The bill of quantities shows a figure of K752, 755 as 10% contingency. It is not clear which figure was used to arrive at this amount.
- v) The contract does not provide for a payment schedule per stage of completion but rather it seems the contractor was being paid as and when he demanded for payment (**See appendix-Vi**)
- vi) In most construction projects we have come across of this nature, procurement of materials has been the preserve of the "employer" and not the "Contractor". However in the case of Isoka District Council the Privilege of procuring materials was left to the contractor. In most instances the contractor delayed to retire the

invoices for materials purchased and neither were there well laid out summaries to follow through the retirement. Further more there seems to have been no full proof system in place to verify whether the contractor actually bought the quantities of materials being claimed.

- vii) The work done on the ablution block is shoddy and far from completion. The quantum and quality of works done does not correlate well with the amounts of money, expended so far.
- viii) The allocation of funds to the Council was not communicated to the District Administrator;

**Comments:**

- (i) The council has breached HIPC regulations which stipulate that no 'borrowings' shall be made out of HIPC funds
- (ii) The various flaws highlighted in the contract with Lo-Sabata and Associates gives a hint that the contract was not awarded with due care and skill but was done dubiously hence exposing HIPC funds to misapplication. It seems unlikely that the District Buildings Department were involved, if they were their integrity and expertise is highly questionable.
- (iii) Failure to notify the District Administrator (DA) regarding disbursements of funds negates co-ordinated planning and effective monitoring.

**Recommendations:**

- (i) Council officials should acquaint themselves with HIPC regulations to avoid breaching them. Borrowings should be curtailed immediately and any outstanding borrowings should be cleared.
- (ii) The award of the contract to Lo-Sabata and Sungwe Associates should be thoroughly investigated and the culprits brought to book. A company search should be undertaken as this company may possibly be a sham. The company should be recalled to redo the job.
- (iii) The District Administrator is responsible for overall co-ordination of projects in a District hence it is imperative that he gets official notification of all funds disbursed for development projects in the district.

- (iv) Council management should ensure accounting records are well maintained.

## **4.6 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVES**

### **RURAL INVESTMENT FUND (RIF)**

#### **Background**

The rural Investment Fund (RIF) is one of the sub-programmes under the Agriculture sector Investment programme (ASIP) which aims at building the production capacity of poor small scale farmers, who for various socio-economic reasons are unable to participate in economic activities in an effective manner.

Implementation of RIF commenced in 1996 and the principal financiers were the World Bank.

RIF has a wide spread presence in all Districts in the country hence the Ministry of Agriculture thought it wise to take advantage of this synergy to channel a portion of HIPC relief funds through RIF.

RIF under took projects on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture using HIPC resources in 9 districts of the Northern province except 3 i.e Isoka, Muyombe and Mpulungu. The audit and field inspections were done in two (2) groups; Group 1 and group 2. Groups 1 were responsible for Kasama, Luwingu, Nakonde and Mpika. Group 2 were responsible for Mporokoso, Mungwi, Mbala and Chinsali.

#### **4.6. 1 LUWINGU**

##### **Findings:**

The Team was made to understand that the accounting records were being maintained by the respective community groups and the district office merely facilitated the opening of bank accounts.

The Team could not undertake an audit of any of the HIPC/RIF projects as each time we visited a project site we were told the Treasurer was out of the village and that our visitations were unannounced.

#### **4.6.2 KASAMA**

There were four HIPC/RIF projects under Kasama district namely:-

Musa Chileshe Bridge  
Kasokwe fish Ponds  
Andele water well  
Mulanshi Bridge

#### **Findings:**

The Team was unable to undertake an audit of any of the above projects as the Accountant responsible was away in Lusaka preparing for exams and had locked the office and carried the keys. Due to lack of time no physical inspections of the projects were done but we got the following verbal representations of the status of the projects from District Agricultural Co-ordinator (DACO), Mr Humphrey Goma and the District Marketing Co-ordinator (DMCO) Mr Ntachi Sikaona.

##### **4.6.2.1 Musa Chileshe bridge**

The bridge is located some 35km from Kasama on the Kasama Mpika road. The bridge is nearing completion and was awaiting allocation of the final K10 million. Pillars had been done and poles to use on embankments had been bought.

##### **4.6.2.2 Kasokwe Fish Funds**

The ponds are located some 6km on the Airport road. The ponds had been completed but were experiencing a leakage problem due to the nature of the soils on which they were sited. The community has agreed to buy Polythene to remedy the problem.

##### **4.6.2.3 Andele Water well**

The well is situated some 7km and 9km on the Kasama Mpika road and off Kasama Mpika road respectively. The well had been fully completed.

##### **4.6.2.4 Mulanshi Bridge**

The bridge is situated some 12km from Kasama towards Mpika. Although the bridge had been certified complete and fully paid for, the workmanship was poor. The works were done by a contracting company owned by a Mr Kwesa. The base of the bridge was too low and water was hitting against part of the embankment.

**Comments:**

The locking of offices by the Accountant whilst away on study leave does not auger well for a public office. Public offices being what they are should be accessible at all times and should not be paralyzed by the mere absence of the office holder. Besides, protecting entry to a public office could be a cover up for fraudulent activities.

Certification and full payment for shoddy work is waste of HIPC resources.

**Recommendations:**

We recommend that keys to public offices be surrendered whenever the office holder is proceeding on leave to ensure continuity of operations.

We recommend a thorough investigation into how shoddy work was certified and fully paid for with respect to Mulanshi Bridge.

**4.6.8 NAKONDE**

There were four RIF projects undertaken using HIPC resources in Nakonde district. These are as follows:-

- Kasichila Musanyani bridge
- Luchinde bridge
- Sekelanji Poultry
- Kwimba Storage shed.

**Findings:**

We were unable to carry out a financial audit on these projects as the Accountant responsible was away on study leave and had carried the office keys.

**Comments:**

The locking of offices by the Accountant whilst away on study leave does not angur well for a public office. Public offices being what they are should be accessible at all times and should not be paralyzed by the mere absence of the office holder. Besides, protecting entry to a public office could be a cover up for fraudulent activities.



## Recommendations:

We recommend that keys to public offices be surrendered whenever the office holder is proceeding on leave to ensure continuity of operations.

### 4.6.9 MIPKA

There were 8 RIF funded projects through HIPC resources in Mpika District. These were as follows:-

- i) Chalipilwa Bridge
- ii) Fisonge, Munjesa road
- iii) Kabundi weir and fish pond
- iv) Kanyebele bridge
- v) Mwanfushi bridge/culvert
- vi) Nkanda fish pond
- vii) Labambala fish ponds
- viii) Kafweta fish ponds

### Specific Findings:

Chalipilwa farmers group was allocated an amount of K19, 400,000 for bridge construction. Construction of the bridge was contracted to Tazara Construction unit at a cost of K16, 525,000.00 Tazara Construction Unit was paid the final installment of K2 million on 16<sup>th</sup> May 2003. The rest of the money was used for transportation of materials and supervision.

### 4.6.10 Fisonge Munjesa Road.

Fisonge Munya was awarded K24 million for feeder road rehabilitation. The work was undertaken by the community themselves and a larger portion of the funds were spent on wages. The rest of funds were mainly spent on transportation of materials i.e. gravel and sand. The payments for casual wages initially whilst indicating the number of people, rate and number of days did not show the period. This information was specifically provided upon request.

### 4.6.11 Kabundi Weir and Fishpond

The following amounts were drawn out for technical design and supervision.

Date	Payee	Cheque No.	Amount
14/10/02	Anned Mulumbi	253	K1, 000,000
05/12/02	Sam Mwila	267	<u>K1, 600,000</u>
<b>Total</b>			<b><u>K2, 600,000</u></b>

However there is a wing under the department of Agriculture, the Technical Services Branch (TSB) responsible for design and technical supervision.

#### **4.6.12 Kanyebele Bridge**

This project was allocated an amount of K11 million. Construction works were undertaken by Tazara Construction Unit were paid an amount of K19, 595,00 on 16<sup>th</sup> October 2002 on cheque number 203.

#### **4.6.13 Mwanfushi Bridge**

The Project was allocated an amount of K30 million. Construction works were awarded to Tazara construction Unit at a cost of K25, 964,000 and were paid the final contract amount of K5 million on 13<sup>th</sup> May 2003 on cheque number 17.

#### **4.6.14 Nkanda Fish Ponds**

The project was allocated an amount of 11 Million. The work was undertaken by the community and a large portion of funds went to wages, materials and supervision.

#### **4.6.14 Lubambala Fish Ponds**

The project was allocated a total amount of k18 million.

The project was undertaken by the community and a major portion of the funds were expended on wages, materials, transport and supervision.

#### **4.6.15 Kafweta Fish Ponds**

The Project was allocated on amount of K11 million. The project was undertaken by the community and most of the funds were expended on materials and transportation of the same. Unlike other projects the community provided labour free of charge.

### **Records**

The records were well maintained up to January 2003 although in some cases payment vouchers and supporting invoices were missing from the files (**See appendix- X**)

From February 2003 to May 2003 the payment vouchers and supporting documents had not been filed, the cashbook had not been updated and bank

reconciliations had not been done. The Team learnt that during this period the DACO had taken over the accounting responsibilities from the Accountant citing insubordination as the cause. It was claimed that the Accountant abused his authority as a signatory to pass a number of payments for community groups each time the DACO was out of office. However there was no written evidence to show the build up for such action. Moves have since been initiated to have the Accountant transferred to Chinsali.

### **Payments to BP Osman Service Station**

We noted that there were a number of payments to BP Osman Service Station (**See appendix-IX**) the frequency of these payments would indicate that government responsibility to provide fuel for day to day to running of MPIKA MAFF office has been transferred to HIPC. There does not appear to be proper control over utilization of the fuel bought using HIPC resources as evidenced by the absence of readily available fuel utilization schedules and the various motor vehicles benefiting from the fuel.

Some of these vehicles have private registration numbers and could be personal vehicles. Though the few fuel returns available show that fuel is drawn on a daily basis, it is inconceivable that the HIPC projects are monitored on a daily basis.

### **Payments to Treasurer/Secretary**

Each of the community groups have a committee in place headed by a Chairman and deputized by the Treasurer and Secretary. We noted that in a number instances monies are drawn in the names of these officials without supporting documents to vouch for ultimate disposal of these funds (**see appendix-X**)

#### **Comments:**

Poor record keeping, lack of control over fuel utilisation and failure to account for monies drawn through club officials may result in misappropriation of HIPC resources. The transfer of an employee based on verbal insinuations though done in good faith may trigger labour disputes.

#### **Recommendations:**

- i) Where casual workers are engaged on a project there should be time sheets duly signed by the workers to vouch for the period and number of days worked.
- ii) Where an employee is found wanting, there is need to put on record written warnings to avoid labour disputes.

- iii) Strict controls should be instituted over the use of fuel. At all times fuels returns should be maintained rather than requesting for them when need arises. Fuel should only be drawn by vehicles on monitoring visits. An extra column should be introduced on the fuel returns to show purpose and destination. This should be refunded immediately.
- iv) Frequent payments through club officials should be discouraged. As much as possible efforts should be made to pay suppliers directly. Where this is inevitable, invoices should be retained to vouch for ultimate disposal of the funds.

#### **4.6.16 MBALA**

Mbala undertook four projects under RIF namely: -

	<b>K</b>
i) Twazwane Bridge for	33,000,000
ii) Malupenga Poultry for	26,000,000
iii) Kaka Bridge for	37,000,000
iv) Chozi Tazara Bridge	<u>33,000,000</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>129,000,000</u></b>

The accounts records were checked and were satisfied except for the following: -

- i) All the contracts given did not provide for Retention. All the contracts' amounts have been paid in full.
- ii) There are no competitive bids obtained. The explanation to this was that Mbala hasn't got many shops and therefore competition is none existence.

#### **4.6.17 ZAMBIA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE – MPIKA**

##### **Findings:**

- i) The college received a funding of K500, 000,000.00 for the rehabilitation of school infrastructure and purchase of livestock.
- ii) A separate bank account for HIPC funds was maintained
- iii) Monthly reconciliations were done accordingly.

##### **Observations:**

The college managed to do the following with the funds: -

- i) Purchased 96 herds of cattle from C & J Harvey at a cost of K59, 700,000 in September 2002 – transportation inclusive. However, as at 16<sup>th</sup> June 2003 only 51 heads had been delivered. When the HIPC Team inquired from C & J Harvey, it was told that the vehicle being used was a small and the shortage of diesel compounded the problem. The HIPC team was assured that all the animals would be delivered by the end of July 2003.
- ii) Purchased 1,000 point of lay birds at a total cost of K23, 500,000 in October 2002. The birds have since started laying eggs and the project has benefited the school greatly.
- iii) Purchased tyres for a heavy duty vehicle. The quotation used to purchase these tyres from Ichuma Bantu was for K6, 725,000 and was fully paid on 26 September 2002.

Over two months later Ichuma Bantu was paid an additional K1, 473,000 through cheque number 416 dated 01/12/2002 for the same items, claiming that the earlier quotation was undervalued. However, there was no correspondence to justify the same.

- iv) Purchased a crankshaft and engine liners for the heavy duty vehicle at a cost of K11, 000,000 from Delf Investments on 29 November 2002. These spare parts have not been put on the vehicle and are still lying in the stores as at the time of our visit.
- v) Purchased two water pumps and motor and other accessories at a total cost of K36, 307,200 from Afe Limited on 12 August 2002. These items have been fixed and are working properly.
- vi) Purchased pressure pipes for water system rehabilitation from Tap (Z) Limited. The cheque of K63, 573,184.00 dated 15/10/2002 was paid to Tap (Z) Limited. However this payment was overstated by K1, 248,048. The HIPC Team brought this to the attention of the Accountant, Mr. Davies Chabula, who promised to follow it up with Tap (Z) Limited for a claim.
- vii) Rehabilitation of students' dormitories by ZNS at a total contract price of K67, 172,160 was fully paid and there was no Retention. However when the HIPC Team went round to check the works done it was found that ZNS rehabilitated only **TWO** instead of **THREE** hostels. The workmanship on the two hostels was not impressive. ZNS have since moved out of the site claiming they had done the work according to their money's worth. This is contrary to the contract contents.

viii) Rehabilitation of kitchen by Tazama Construction. The contract included among others:

- constructing a wall separating the kitchen and the dining hall
- supplying of dining chairs and tables
- providing a kitchen hood that would be able to suck all the fumes in the kitchen
- Provide three electrical pots; provide cold room unit, three geysers to attend to all the doors and window, and painting.

All this was for a contract price of K168, 985,154. The work done was impressive.

ix) Rehabilitation of three classrooms blocks, theatre, Library and two Laboratories by Damu Engineering at a contract price of K18, 717,398. These works are finished and look presentable.

#### **Recommendations:**

- Measures should be instituted to ensure that the remaining herds of cattle are brought to the college. It's most likely that some of the undelivered cows have calves that will not be counted as part of college herd.
- The second payment for tyres to Ichuma Bantu store amounting to K1, 473,000 should be refunded to the college as there is no acceptable justification for its release.
- The engine overhaul of the truck must be immediately completed without further delays.
- The overpayment to Tap (Z) Ltd should be followed up to its logical conclusion.
- The ZNS contractors must be instructed to go back and finish off the rehabilitation of the remaining hostel as per the contract signed.

## **4.7 MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

### **4.7.1 LUWINGU DISTRICT HEALTH MANAGEMENT BOARD**

The Team examined the records of the District Health Management Board (DHMB). The DHMB received a total of K41, 001,000.00 HIPC funds. The funds were received as follows:

	K
11 November 2001	13,889,889
19 June 2002	16,000,000
19 June 2002	<u>11,111,111</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>41,001,000</u></b>

### Findings:

- i) A specific account for HIPC resources was opened with an opening balance of K250, 000.00. This was sourced from other DHMB's funding.
- ii) A cashbook was properly maintained and all the supporting payment vouchers were available.
- iii) However, some bank statements were missing, specifically for November 2001, December 2001 and for the months March 2002 to May 2002. Luwingu District does not have any commercial bank. This makes it difficult for the accountant to obtain bank statements, as the nearest bank is 170 km away.
- iv) A finance committee is responsible for all the finance decisions made on the running of both the HIPC resources and other DHMB's activities.
- v) A payment voucher No. 07/02, for K1, 563,500.00 did not have supporting documents. The accountant could not provide a plausible explanation for the missing documents.

### Application:

The HIPC funds were mostly utilised in the following areas:

- i) Painting of the district hospital
- ii) Construction of Ventilated Improved Pit latrines (VIPs)
- iii) Rehabilitation of rural health centres
- iv) Rehabilitation of some staff houses based in the rural health centres.

The utilisation or expending of the HIPC funding is summarised in a table below:

DETAILS	AMOUNT (K)
Building Materials	33,693,020
Labour	1,100,000

Transportation	6,200,000
Bank Charges	167,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41,160,520</b>

**Recommendations:**

- i) However difficult it may be to collect bank statements, monthly bank reconciliations should be done. This is good accounting practise and will be complying with HIPC regulations.

**4.7.2 MPIKA DISTRICT HEALTH MANAGEMENT BOARD**

The Team examined the cash book of the District Health Board. The District received in total K40, 800,000.00 of the HIPC funding. The funds were received as below:

	<b>DATE</b>	<b>K</b>
1.	17 October 2001	13,788,889.00
2.	20 March 2002	11,011,111.00
3.	17 June 2002	<u>16,000,000.00</u>
	<b>Total</b>	<b><u>40,800,000.00</u></b>

**Findings:**

- i) A specific account was opened for HIPC resources at Finance Bank, Mpika branch.
- ii) The record keeping was satisfactory. The followings records were kept:
- Cash book
  - Payment vouchers
  - Bank Statements
  - Bank Reconciliation statements

The utilization or expending of the funding is summarized in a table below:

<b>DETAILS</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
Maintenance of Buildings	22,871,420
Construction of Ventilated Improved Pit latrines	3,885,000
Transportation Charges	13,250,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40,006,420</b>



The actual projects on which the funds were spent included the renovations and rehabilitation of staff houses at Chiundapole and Muwele Rural Health Centres (RHC). The funds were also spent on painting of Chilonga rural health centre's Out Patient Department (OPD) wing.

The District Health Management Team constructed new pit latrines in Kabinga and Kopa Rural Health Centres both totaling K3,885,000 (10%).

Transportation charges were 33% of the total payments. Most rural health centres averaged 155 kilometers from the centre hence incurring high costs in transporting building materials to sites.

#### **4.7.3 ISOKA DISTRICT HEALTH MANAGEMENT BOARD**

The Team examined the cash book of the district health Board. The District received in total K40, 800,000.00 of the HIPC funding. The funds were received as below:

<b>DATE</b>	<b>K</b>
19 November 2001	13,788,889
19 March 2002	11,011,111
19 June 2002	<u>16,000,000</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>40,800,000</u></b>

#### **Findings:**

- i) A specific account was opened for HIPC resources.
- ii) The Record keeping was satisfactory. The following records were found:
  - Cash book
  - Bank statements
  - Bank reconciliation statements
  - Payment vouchers

The above documents were all availed to us and were all properly maintained.

Most of the materials are procured from neighboring Tunduma, in Tanzania. This is due to proximity and general low prices obtained in Tanzania compared to Zambia.

## Observations:

- i) A weakness in the procurement system is the lack of cost comparisons i.e. obtaining three quotations from suppliers before purchase is done. This is so because almost all the supplies are imported from Tanzania. The failure in getting comparison quotations creates suspicions on the competitiveness of the procurement process.
- ii) The rate of exchange between the Kwacha and the Tanzanian shilling constantly fluctuates. Secondly the prices of goods are usually not fixed. The cost of each buy is often arrived at after protracted negotiations. This means that the District Health Board shall not know how much the supplies will cost until the purchase is executed.

The above concerns raised, put the integrity of the entire procurement process into questionable repute.

There is also a risk of carrying large sums of money when buying high value or large quantities of goods. The eminent danger of carrying large amounts of cash is obvious.

The system has clearly created fertile grounds for fraud vis-à-vis the procurement officer colluding and conniving with the traders.

One particular incidence relates to cheque No 00303 for K731, 800.00, the rate of exchange on some invoices ranged from K5.20 to K8.10 to a shilling. All the invoices were from the same trader and were obtained on the same day. No proper explanation was given for the differences in the rates used.

There were certain incidents of misapplication of resources such as the ones below:

DATE	CHEQUE No	AMOUNT (K)	PAYEE	PURPOSE
26/12/01	000307	5,600,000	Kondwani Kaonga	Payment for 16 bicycles used in the Community Based Malaria Prevention & Control Programme (CBMPCP)
14/02/02	000310	840,000	A M Chengela	Payment for logistics for the CBMPCP
21/02/02	000320	936,000	Chimba's Restaurant	Payment for the lunch for the delegates attending the CBMPCP

<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7,376,000</b>		
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However, there was a letter from the health Permanent Secretary authorizing the use of HIPC funds for primary health care purposes. One such letter was retrieved by the Team

Another unusual transaction was the payment made to Unity Mweene on cheque 00341 for K1, 000,000.00. This was for the repair of the two-way communication radio phones (Walkie-Talkie). However, the invoice was from the Zambia Flying Doctor Service (ZFDS). A copy of the invoice was retrieved by the Team and the explanation given was not satisfactory.

The HIPC resources were used to fund the following projects:

- 1 Rehabilitation and extension of Kafwimbi RHC
- 2 Rehabilitation of Muyombe RHC and a staff house.
- 3 Rehabilitation of Nachisitu RHC
- 4 Painting of the District Health Board's office block and other accessories such as curtain materials for the windows.
- 5 Purchase of a Solar Panel for Kapumbu RHC
- 6 Rehabilitation of staff houses at the District Hospital

The utilisation of HIPC resources is summarised below:

<b>DETAILS</b>	<b>AMOUNT (K)</b>
<b>Materials</b>	24,926,600
Labour	3,435,000
Transportation	2,500,000
Solar Panel	1,426,225
Radio Repairs	1,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33,287,825</b>

**Recommendation:**

- i) It is imperative that different quotations from different traders are obtained irrespective of whether supplies are obtained from Tanzania. At least one of the quotations should be from a Zambian trader.

#### **4.7.4 KASAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL**

The Kasama General Hospital was funded directly from the Ministry of Health with K150, 000,000.00. This was for the rehabilitation of the Hospital infrastructure.

The funds were kept in a separate bank account as per the HIPC accounting requirement.

#### **Observations:**

- i) The format of the bank reconciliation statements used, does not have a provision for the totals either receipts or payments for the period. It also excludes totals for un-presented cheques or un-credited receipts.
- ii) All payments made had no supporting quotations for comparison purposes. Quotations are indicative of transparency and ensure that goods or services are competitively procured.
- iii) A check on the distribution of items procured revealed that some paint and brushes were used at Dr Chishimba's house. This was not part of the HIPC activity/project.
- iv) A further check on the stores records showed that items were not signed for when being drawn.
- v) All the completion certificates for the jobs undertaken were signed by Dr Sichela, the Hospital Director. The doctor is obviously not a competent person to certify building construction. The certificates should have been done by someone from the Buildings Department.
- vi) The actual works done include the following:
  - (a) Sealing of two roof tops
  - (b) Painting of the frontage
  - (c) Roof rehabilitation from mortuary to the hospital
  - (d) Replacing all the window panes and some window frames
  - (e) Clearing of the sewer line
  - (f) Putting electrical fittings at the hospital
  - (g) Rewinding of two motors

Despite the shortcomings highlighted above the HIPC Monitoring Team was happy with the works done and is of the view that funds were properly utilised.

#### **4.7.5 KASAMA DISTRICT HEALTH MANAGEMENT BOARD**

Kasama District Health Management Board received a total funding of K41.0million. The funds were used to rehabilitate three clinics.

The funds were kept in a separate account as required. However the bank reconciliations follow the same pattern as for the General Hospital. Further, it was observed that accounting documents at this center were not properly filed i.e the documents are filed neither by their numbers nor by the dates. Files are not even labeled.

#### **4.7.6 MPOROKOSO DISTRICT HEALTH CENTRE.**

The District Health Centre received a total sum of K41.0million during the period under review. The funds were maintained in a separate Bank account with its own cashbook entries. The bank reconciliations were done as per the Ministry of Health format.

The works done included: -

- i) Water reticulation at the district health centre
- ii) Rehabilitation of Shibwalya Kapila Rural Health Centre
- iii) Rehabilitaionof Moseni Health post
- iv) Hospital nurses' hostels.

The works at the Districk Health Centre were checked and verified and the Monitoring Team was satisfied that the funds were properly utilised. When the members of the general public were asked about the works carried out they expressed satisfaction and were very happy about the changed environment.

#### **4.7.7 MBALA DISTRICT HEALTH CENTRE**

Mbala Health Centre received a total of K41, 000,000.00 for the rehabilitation of various clinics in the district. The clinics that benefited were as follows: -

<b>Town</b>	<b>Amount K</b>
Kawimbe	4,900,000
Chisanza	5,585,000
Senga	11,599,000
Kaka	461,000
Mwamba	1,577,720
ZAF	2,960,000

Nsokolo	1,779,000
Isofu	2,900,000
Mpande	<u>2,385,000</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>34,146,720</u></b>

The works done included; general rehabilitations, construction of staff latrines, fixing glass sheets, VIP toilets, painting, construction of clinic shelter at Senga and staff house renovations at Mpande. The accounting books at the Health Centre were properly maintained.

The Monitoring Team was impressed with the works done except that the funds were insufficient and not much could have been done with the little funds to greatly improve all the clinics.

#### **4.7.8 MPULUNGU DISTRICT HEALTH CENTRE**

This Health Center also received a total sum of K41.0million. The funds were deposited in a separate HIPC account and Mr. K Chifunda the Accountant maintained a cashbook of its own.

The works done using the funds included: -

- Construction of one by two bed roomed staff house at Chitimbwa health center.
- Renovations of Vyamba, Chitimbwa, Yendwe, Isoko and Chinakila clinics

The amounts spent on the construction and renovations of all the clinics were as follows: -

<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount</b>
	K
Cement	7,930,000
Transport Hire	3,860,000
Staff training	5,331,000
Building material	4,000,000
Fuel	773,760
Thermometers	1,404,000
Clinics Maintenance	<u>14,174,129</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>37,472,889</u></b>

The payment vouchers for the above items could not be scrutinized as they were locked up in an abandoned building whose roof was blown off by wind.

The HIPC Team felt that the hospital management used the funds wisely.

#### **4.7.9 CHINSALI DISTRICT HOSPITAL**

The hospital received a total funding of K41, 000,000.00 for the rehabilitation of the infrastructures.

Mr. B Makumba the Accountant maintained the funds in a separate bank account and the reconciliations were done on a monthly basis.

The funds were used to rehabilitate one of the two hospital wings that were vandalized in the 1990's. The rehabilitated wing now has complete electrical fittings, bath tabs, cisterns, flash doors, glass panes, new coat of paint and many other items.

The HIPC Team felt that the hospital management used the funds wisely.

#### **4.7.10 NAKONDE DISTRICT HEALTH CENTRE**

The books at Nakonde indicated that only K29, 788,889.00 was received instead of K41, 000,000.00. The difference of K11, 111,111 is a cheque which the Ministry raised for Nakonde but doesn't seem to have reached the district. The missing amount was brought to the attention of the Financial Specialist at the CboH provincial office Mr. Kennedy Chinyama who had promised to follow it up with the Ministry's head office in Lusaka.

However, the accounting records show that the received funds were maintained in a separate Bank Account and bank reconciliations were done on a monthly basis. All payment vouchers were available for scrutiny and showed that proper payment procedures were followed.

The funds were mainly used to rehabilitate Shem, Ntatumbila and Mwenzo rural health centers. Two staff houses at Shem and another two houses at Customs compound were also rehabilitated.

The HIPC Team was satisfied with the works except that most material purchases are done across the boarder in Tanzania.

#### 4.8 OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT; DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESETTLEMENT

##### FINDINGS

The OVP- Resettlement Kasama received a total funding of K150, 000,000.00 for settlement activities in the Northern Province. The settlement areas included Lukulu, Nkachibiya, Mufubushi and Lupandizi Resettlement Schemes.

##### Observations:

- i) There are no proper Bank Reconciliations being done – only cleared cheques through the Bank are taken as total payments for the month and included in the reconciliations. This entails actual total payments for each month cannot be ascertained from the bank reconciliation statement.
- ii) The expenditure summary of the funding is as follows: -

Description	Amount	% of the Total
Wages	21,651,000	15%
Allowances	21,587,340	15%
Motor Vehicle spares	10,780,000	07%
Stationery	2,128,750	01%
Fuel	24,556,000	17%
Building Materials	53,703,700	37%
Demarcation & pegging	<u>10,158,000</u>	<u>07%</u>
	<b><u>144,564,790</u></b>	<b><u>100%</u></b>

- iii) The building materials were for a 1X2 classroom block built in Kanchibiya. The classroom block has been completed although the labour charge of K30.0million has not been paid for.
- iv) The fuel cost includes the purchase of diesel for the ZNS grader that was hired to grade the Nkachibiya road. This road was not properly done. No drainage provision was made. The grading did not even reach the constructed school block. The situation was made worse on account that the grading was done during the rainy season.
- v) It was observed that 14% of the total funds given were used on allowances. This was in addition to the fuel cost of about K14.0million used both on the projects and general administrative.

##### Recommendations:

- This Provincial Office must maintain proper accounting records.



- There must be strict control on the use of HIPC funds for administrative operations like allowances and fuels.
- ZNS must re-do the Nkanchibiya road.

#### **4.9 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT – KASAMA**

The Audit Team was unable to check any records at the Community Development as the custodian was reported to be out of station. However, a Mr. Bornface Banda, the Supervisor at the station reported that only K8.0million was received and distributed to three Women's groups mainly for the establishment of animal draft power.

Mr. Banda further said that there was a lot of political interferences in the distribution of funds in that the Members of Parliament were the ones collecting cheques for community development and distributing them to women's clubs and sometimes to clubs that never existed. For example, in Mporokoso there is Kambole and Bulangililo and in Isoka there is Kasoka and Hope Foundation clubs which were purported to have received K2.0million each but there are no records to prove their existence.

The HIPC Team recommends that Investigative Audit be done to establish how the funds were given to politicians and not the community and also to verify the actual existence of the Women Groupings.

##### **4.9.1 SOCIAL WELFARE – MBALA**

The District Administrator, Mr. Chongo, informed the HIPC Team that the Controller of Social Welfare funds had absented himself since news of the coming of the HIPC Monitoring Team reached the district. He further stated that according to him the operations of the funds given for social welfare are not traceable.

The HIPC Monitoring Team recommends that an immediate in-depth investigation must be instituted.

##### **4.9.2 SOCIAL WELFARE – MPIKA**

The Acting District Welfare Officer, Miss Norah Chipepo, informed the HIPC Team that they received a total of K29, 710,036 in the year 2001.

Through various committees, they assisted vulnerable groups of people by providing them with blankets, bags of maize and beans, chitenje material, clothes and paying their school fees.

The records checked confirmed these transactions. There was, however, a complaint that funds for such activities are too little and a lot of people are expectant to be assisted.

#### **4.9.3 SOCIAL WELFARE – CHINSALI**

The Social Welfare office in Chinsali received a total of K55, 466,209 for the assistance of the vulnerable people in the community. Unfortunately the running of this office left much to be desired. A Mr. Chewe, who is the District Social Officer (currently very sick) revealed that he was under immense political pressure to dish out funds to people who were purported to be in need. According to him and the records available, there was no system in place of identifying those classified as vulnerable. People were just being brought to him by either the MP or the DA and other senior officials for them to collect funds, food or materials. To support his claim, it was found that there were no documents attached to payment voucher that would show the status of the recipients.

The records checked indicated that funds were given to those purported to be stranded or needing repatriation. Maize, mealie meal, beans, kapenta, blankets, clothes, rice, books and pens are some of the things bought and distributed without any laid down procedures.

In addition to the above the centre did not keep an up to date cashbook neither were there any bank reconciliation. There was not filing system in place.

The HIPC Monitoring Team strongly suspects that funds at this center were misdirected and misused.

#### **4.10 MPIKA DISTRICT ADMINSTRATOR'S OFFICE**

Mr. H M Siambebele, the Acting D A informed us that according to what he was told his office were to receive a total of K100.0million for the rehabilitation of Water Canals. However only K30, 696,180 was disbursed by the Provincial Office and was spent as follows: -

<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount</b>
	K
▪ Purchase of tools and equipment	6, 244,900
▪ Purchase of fuels and lubricants	5, 096,385

▪ Hire of boats	474, 795
▪ Wages	9, 560,000
▪ Administrative costs	<u>9, 320,000</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>30,696,080</u></b>

The Water Canals done were those on Mwikashi river, Muwele – Mwanamunshya, Chikobo Andala Lusa and Mutwamina. These canals are now accessible although there is a danger of crocodiles.

## 5.0 Conclusion

In conclusion the following are the main findings;

- The Provincial Administration Headquarters borrowed K 744.5 Million from HIPC funds to cover the overdraft position, payment of salaries and fuel, traditional and independence celebrations. This diversion of funds affected the other projects like roads, bee keeping and land resettlement
- The greater part of disbursements to the province for social safety net have not reached the intended beneficiaries and the social welfare officers either absented themselves or failed to provide records on recipients
- The purported disbursements to community clubs under community development programmes meant for sustainable income generating activities were greatly abused and significant portions of these clubs do not exist.
- The Zambia College of Agriculture purchased 96 herds of cattle in September 2002 only 51 herds of cattle had been delivered as at June 16, 2003
- The school Head Teacher at Isoka High School built a self contained toilet in his office beyond the scope of the contract and paid an additional sum of ZMK 1.5 million. The contractor rehabilitating the school Bestways Farming Enterprises, was being paid in the name of the director and not the company.
- Mporokoso High School requires to be investigated further as the Team did not appreciate the utilisation of the ZMK 100 million meant for the rehabilitation of the school.
- The cost of labour for the construction of the Chitindi dam in Mbala and Nakonde dam amounting to ZMK 184.5 million out of ZMK 456.5 should be investigated as we felt it was unreasonably high. They further spent K54.1 million on motor vehicle spares belonging to government. The funds should be refunded. For example K31.9 million was spent on spares for GRZ 957 BH, a vehicle used by the Provincial Water Engineer

- Allocation of funds for projects is arbitrarily done without regard to costing as a result project implementation and benefits arising are dissipated and not completed i.e the life span of the projects is not guaranteed and therefore requires repeated funding and that is costly to the tax payers.
- There is no maintenance plan for feeder roads
- The monthly returns submitted by the Provincial Accounting Office to the MoFNP are not done or altogether have incomplete information. This certainly will affect the IFMIS project, as no meaningful information will be obtained.
- The ZNS who have been given the contract to rehabilitate feeder roads in the province have no capacity to execute the works effectively and efficiently. The quality of work has been to some extent compromised and ZNS has refused to be supervised by the Provincial Road Engineer.
- A review of the accounting records for various spending government institutions and agencies revealed that in most cases
  - a. There were poor records (e.g. missing payment vouchers)
  - b. HIPC funds were commingled into one main account
  - c. There were no bank reconciliations
- There is no coordination between the provincial, district and MoFNP. Furthermore there is a lack of understanding of the HIPC guidelines at district level on who should spearhead the development projects.
- There is no decentralization of the project implementation and monitoring by the ministry of local government as evidenced in the province, where the provincial local government officer was not aware of the HIPC financed projects. These projects were contracted and remotely supervised from Lusaka.
- The educational institutions in the province were not consulted by Provincial Education office (PEO) on their priorities as a result the funds may not have been applied prudently. For example the PEO buys all the goods and services in the province without consultation with the recipients.

- Prisons bought centrally jacketed pots and other building materials, However one questions the wisdom used to purchase materials in advance, meant for finishing when there was no rehabilitation taken to the kitchen to accommodate the electric pots.
- Missionary schools have only received school requisite, i.e. Books, except for Chinfunshi mission school which received mattresses. They are not benefiting from major rehabilitation and construction of staff house and classroom blocks.
- Provincial and district administration have no dedicated team to supervise the implementation
- There is political interference in the utilisation of the HIPC funds especially in the feeder road rehabilitation, community development and social welfare projects.

## **Appendix VIII Meetings**

### **1 Provincial Deputy Permanent Secretary.**

The Team arrived in Kasama, the Provincial Administrative Centre and paid a courtesy call on the Provincial Administration Office on the 6<sup>th</sup> June 2003.

The Team met Mr. Chuzu the Deputy Permanent Secretary in his office who welcomed the Team to the Province and further informed the Team that the Permanent Secretary was out of the province and so he was going to facilitate the Team's visit.

The Team told the D/PS that it had principally two basic objectives in calling on his office.

1. Secure authority from the Permanent Secretary to access the information required to track and monitor HIPC funded projects and
2. To request the Permanent Secretary to facilitate a meeting with all Heads of Government Departments that had received and utilized HIPC funds.

The PS further went on to briefly outline the government departments which had received HIPC funds; Roads, Education, Water and Energy, Health, Judiciary, and OVP-Resettlement.

He lamented that the 2001 HIPC funding caught a majority of the Departments in the province unawares as guidelines were not available and even if they were available, they were not fully understood.

However, he stated that the 2002 HIPC funding was going to be prudently managed as project identification and the costing of programmes had been done.

He complained that the allocation for feeder roads was not adequate as the province was the biggest in the country covering 20 % of the country with 12 districts and therefore the uniform allocation of funds to all provinces was not the best way of allocating funds.

He suggested that the allocations should be done on the basis of each province's identified programmes and projects.

He also disclosed that he had discovered that some departments in the province had used HIPC funds for other purposes and that he had written to the concerned departments to pay back the money.

The Deputy Permanent Secretary also disclosed that the province had also constituted a monitoring team comprising government staff and the NGOs, churches and other civil society organization and that 5% of the HIPC funds allocated to the province was being used for that purpose.

Mr. Evans Mumbi an Accounts staff at the Ministry of Finance and National Planning (MoFNP) Headquarters reported in the meeting that there was also a problem of monthly returns reports being outdated and sometimes no information was being reflected in the reports.

Finally, the D/PS informed the Team that he was going to circulate a memorandum to all Heads of Government Departments to attend a meeting scheduled for Saturday, the 7<sup>th</sup> June of 2003 at 09.00hours in the Deputy Minister's conference room.

The meeting was basically for the Team to have an overview of the management of HIPC resources before the audits and inspections of projects could commence and more importantly to capture the preliminary information of the physical location of institutions to be visited in the districts and there after plan the movement to districts.

## **2 Meeting with Provincial Heads of Departments – Kasama.**

The meeting took place at Kasama General Hospital and in attendance were all Heads of Departments or their representatives except for the PACO, Judiciary, Transport and Communications and Community Development and Youth, Sport and Child Development and Social Welfare who were absent.

The Team informed the meeting that the objectives of the meeting was to get an overview from Departments and share their experiences in managing the HIPC funds and programmes, request for access for information from their offices and indeed capture the physical location of institutions which utilized HIPC funds from 2001 to date and thereafter make journey plans of audits and inspections.

The meeting was also meant for the Team to indicate its role in the tracking and monitoring of the HIPC resources.

The format to be used in the meeting was for the Heads of Government Departments or their representatives to make brief presentations highlight problem areas and submit recommendations or make suggestions. Then the Team would seek some clarifications and altogether shed more light on the guidelines in the Management of HIPC funds and projects.



### **3 Provincial Road Engineer (PRE)-Mr.E Mwape.**

The PRE made his presentations and the issues and experiences highlighted were as follows;

- That he had no figures of HIPC expenditure for 2001 as he was not there at the time but however that he had 2002 figures; ZMKK2 billion received on 19<sup>th</sup> June 2002.
- That in 2001 the Permanent Secretary received the HIPC Funds and controlled the same.
- That the Members of Parliament complained that they wanted the funds to be centered in the 21 constituencies as not all districts were allocated some funds from the 2001 funding.
- At the time only K1.996bn was available after the MPs made their submission on how to apportion the funds.
- Political interference characterized the MPs approach to the allocation and utilization of HIPC funds.
- After resolving the above problem, PRE role now was to ask districts to identify the roads to be funded, cost them, help to prepare tender documents and help in awarding contracts.
- However some districts have no technical capacity especially in preparation of bills of quantities and may not have suitable contractors in the districts and therefore PRE helps out.
- That the objective from 2002 was to at least have one road done in each district as four districts did not receive any HIPC funds in 2001.
- That in 2001 ZMK3 billion was released for feeder roads for the province
- That some of the feeder roads done in 2001 were not paid for in full as funds were not adequate and therefore ZMK221 million was outstanding and therefore the same were given 25% more from the 2002 funding.
- That from 2002 on wards, districts were identifying and submitting priority areas and have been allowed to supervise and award contracts.
- That the roads conditions surveys were now being carried out to determine the scope of works before costing them.
- That from the previous experience therefore the biggest problem was the delay due to districts getting involved in the whole process from identification to implementation of projects.
- That the 2002 works started in November and that was the beginning of the rain season in the province and the country as a whole and therefore good works could not be expected.
- The Visit by His Excellency the President, Mr. L.P Mwanawasa in 2002 led to the National Task Force of Feeder Roads to direct that all non-performing contracts be cancelled and be given to ZNS.
- However, lack of supervision on ZNS road works has led to poor works.

- That PRE also did some road works as a contractor.
- That PRE does inspections on works done by private contractors and if done according to specifications in the contract certifies them and payment was made.
- That sometimes 50% down payment was given to reputable contractors
- That previously there were no performance and retention bonds, but that he had now started demanding for them.
- That specifications sometimes were not defined properly in contracts
- That PRE has not really fully appraised himself on guidelines of contracting under HIPC Funds.
- That the Provincial Feeder Road Task force which was in place controlled the process of the implementation of feeder roads.

#### **4. Provincial Planning Officer (PPO) - Mr. D.T Tembo.**

The PPO told the meeting that he was not involved in the planning process for HIPC funded projects and further that he was only one year in office but that he attended the Provincial Development Coordinating Committee (PDCC).

He complained that Provincial Accounting Officer did not share with his office any information on HIPC funded programmes.

#### **5. Department of Forestry (PFO)-Mr. A. Mauta.**

Opening his presentation the Forestry officer informed the meeting that there was no HIPC funding in 2001 to the Department. He further went on to report that the Bee keeping proposal was already done and was just waiting for funding.

The Team heard that ZMK300 million had been allocated in the 2002 national budget but the province had not received any funds at the time of visit to the province by the Team.

He said bee keeping was seasonal and therefore timing of releasing funds for the project was of paramount importance.

The meeting heard that the best time for bee keeping activities was between July and August.

The Team advised the Forestry officer to follow up the non release of the funds.

#### **6. Kasama Teachers Training College (Principal)-Mr.F.J Kapembwa**

The Principal reported that he was not aware of the availability of HIPC funds.

He was advised by the Team to identify projects and then apply for funds.

### **7. Prisons Department- Mr.S.M Liwena.**

The Regional Commander told the meeting that the Prisons Department had accessed the HIPC funds from 2001.

He disclosed that three projects from the HIPC funding were:

- The purchase of electric pots done by the Prisons Headquarters in Kabwe.
- Rehabilitation of the Kasama Milima Prison whose funds came last year and Provincial Buildings Engineer was executing the works and
- The rehabilitation of Isoka prisons and building of a new dormitory

He further said funds had been received early this year for the construction of new Mbala prison, however, the Assistant Director projects from the Ministry of Home Affairs Headquarters had done the assessments and a decision to start the actual works had not yet been made by the Ministry of Home Affairs in Lusaka.

He informed the meeting that the Kasama prison kitchen was also undergoing rehabilitation to be able to accommodate the electric pots procured from HIPC funds

### **8. Provincial Education Officer (PEO)-Mr. C.Mwale.**

The PEO in his opening remarks lamented that the Team should have visited the projects from last year to see the progress on the use of funds.

He stated however, that the Education sector was the biggest recipient of HIPC funds in the province.

He told the meeting that the non accessing of HIPC funds by Kasama Teacher's Training College was due to ignorance on the part of the Principal as compared to the other training colleges like Nkhuruma Teachers Training College which have been funded, the Team was informed that priority at the time was for higher education training institutions.

He disclosed that in 2001, a lot of HIPC funds were released and the same went into the purchases of mattresses, and school prerequisites and that in 2002, there has been a lot of activities from HIPC funds; construction of new teachers'

houses in Nakonde, Muyombe, Chilonga, Chinsali and Kaputa while others were rehabilitated.

However there are some schools which had not benefited out of the HIPC funds so far, as the resources were not adequate to cover all education institutions.

He informed the meeting that the Ministry of education Headquarters assumed two approaches to the management of HIPC funded activities;

1. Directly funding points of project implementation at institutions and that
2. The second approach was to fund the PEO with specific instruction on the use of funds to institutions but further stated that there was need to have one approach.

The PEO recommended that his office handled even the purchase of all education materials.

He however said that recipient institutions have never participated in the identification of goods and services procured by the Ministry of Education Headquarters in Lusaka but that rehabilitation and construction works were qualified by recipient institutions.

That the HIPC funds sent to institutions for projects were monitored and quarterly reports produced.

That, the Ministry of Education Headquarters bought the desks, mattresses and books and then dispatched the same to the PEO who then distributed to institutions.

That the Muyombe teachers' houses construction funded from the HIPC initiative was very well done.

The PEO suggested that when an institution has used the HIPC funds very well, it should even be given more funds as an incentive.

Finally, he informed the meeting that Teacher Training Colleges were now called Skills and Training Centre e. g Kasama Teachers Training College.

## **9. Provincial Local Government officer-(PLGO)-Mr.F C P Ndlovu.**

In his presentation the PLGO informed the meeting that:

- No funds were directly received in the province.
- All contracts whether boreholes or roads were done from Lusaka and that the province was not involved.
- Worse still, he told the meeting that he was not aware of HIPC funds.
- However the PLGO was indirectly benefiting from other provincial HIPC funded projects.
- The Team advised the PLGO to liaise with Ministry Headquarters to clarify their non involvement of the Provincial Local Government's office in the management of HIPC financed projects.

#### **10. Provincial Health Officer (PHO)-DR.A.Shawa.**

Mr. Kennedy Chinyama a Financial Analyst presented on behalf of his Provincial Health Office. (PHO).

He informed the meeting that PHO looks after all the 15 Health Institutions in 12 districts and the 3 big hospitals.

That the health sector was second to education in consumption of HIPC funds in the province.

He said that in 2001, ZMK138.8 million was received and shared equally among 10 districts (ZMK13.8 million each) with guidelines given by the Ministry of Health Headquarters.

That funding was sent directly to the recipient institutions in districts.

Further more that PHO only monitored the implementation of projects through site visits and through the Quarterly Performance Assessment Reporting System designed, however that there were inconsistencies in reporting.

That the benefiting institutions from the districts were requested to put up Action Plans.

He disclosed that according to the Ministry of Health Headquarters, Northern Province PHO scored the best in terms of managing the HIPC resources.

He informed the meeting that in 2002 the funding was twice; with the first being ZMK 138.3 million received and given to all districts by direct transfer to institutions but that some institutions did not receive until only after pushing the Ministry Headquarters.

However he said that previously there were no funds for monitoring but that now the PHO was taking 5% for the same.

That the second funding was in May 2003 and this time the PHO received the funding and all 16 institutions were given ZMK16.0 million but that big hospitals did not have a share as PHO was not advised that hospitals were to benefit as well.

However Kasama General Hospital received K150 m directly from Lusaka for rehabilitation works.

The funds received in 2003 fell short of the action Plans developed, and therefore some projects could not be financed.

It was suggested therefore that the province should be involved in deciding the allocations since there were differences in the sizes of the institutions and the actual requirements for each district and indeed each institution.

Most rehabilitation works were for paintings, repairs, and maintenance.

On drugs which the Ministry procures and are distributed by Medical Stores out of HIPC funds, the meeting was informed that the province could not identify which drugs delivered were from HIPC funds and therefore it was difficult to reconcile the same supplies.

That some Auditors from the Auditor General's Office came to the province and said that ZMK 300 million was released but the province ONLY received ZMK150 million.

A concern on the releases given the budgeted amounts was brought out and a question was paused as to why there were short falls.

## **11. Department Of Land Resettlement- Office of the Vice President Mr. L. Ngulube.**

The Provincial Lands Resettlement Officer reported that in 2001 there was no funding for the department.

However in 2002, funds came late i.e. K150m but ZMK500 m was expected and this led to problems as some projects could not be completed.

In Mpika district funds went to the construction of a 1x 2 classroom block in Nkachibiya Resettlement at the cost of ZMK30 million but the contractor was not been paid in the last three months at the time of the visit by the Team.

He informed the meeting that 80 plots were also subdivided at Mutubushi Resettlement Scheme in Mpika for resettling people.

Further more he informed the meeting that 14.7 Km road in Nkashibiya was also rehabilitated by ZNS and the Department only supplied fuel worth ZMK10 million but the quality of works were not as good as the works were done in the rainy season. At first the contract was to be labour based but later was awarded to ZNS.

In Kasama the Road which leads to the Resettlement Scheme at Limbo junction had also been awarded to ZNS for construction and so far 3 Km have been done and only 5 Km was remaining to be completed. This was a temporal measure and the Roads Department was required to finish it.

In Isoka, he informed the meeting that a new Resettlement Scheme; Lupandazi has had funds to demarcate the 7 Km outer boundary.

In Mpika interviews have been conducted with 270 applicants who were successful but that there only 80 plots and this has caused delays in the implementation of the allocation of land for settlers to start their economic activities. Resources were being thinly spread out.

The Team recommended to the PLRO that payments are made upon completion of each phase of the project.

#### **12. Provincial Agricultural Officer (PAO)-Mr.P.Chisulo.**

The PAO reported in the meeting that there was no funding in 2001 but in 2002 and that ZNK 500 million was received for the Mpika College of Agriculture. and that there was no direct funding to the province.

He also informed the meeting that he was not aware of the HIPC funds which were being channeled through the Rural Investment Fund.

#### **13. Lukashya Trades Training Institute - MR.A.Mtonga.**

The Principal reported in the meeting that he only heard about the HIPC funds one week before the visit to the province by the Team and that the institute had an allocation of ZMK 100 million and that all the monies are meant for the rehabilitation works.

#### **14. Meeting with District Education Officer-Kasama.**

The Team met the Acting District Education Officer, Mr Mwila Mota, who did not have the necessary information on HIPC funds. However, he confirmed that 125 school desks were received and distributed to various schools. The office affirmed having taken part in the distribution of various school requisites, mattresses and desks.

After the meetings with the DEO and other stakeholders the Team consolidated its information and embarked on financial audits, physical inspections and assessment of compliance with HIPC Guidelines and International Accounting standards.

### **15. Meeting with Mungwi District Education officer.**

The District Education Officer, Mrs Kaira, gave the Team a briefing on the utilization of funds and number of desks received and how they were distributed in the project designated area. A total of 191 desks were received from the Provincial Education Office and distributed as follows:

- Kayambi Basic School – 80 desks
- St Johns Basic School – 40 desks
- Kanyanta Basic School – 40 desks
- Mukosa Basic School – 31 desks

K18 million was used at Mumba Basic School for rehabilitating two (2) staff houses. ZMK 325 million went directly to Mungwi High School.

### **16. Meeting with Mporokoso District Education Officers.**

The Team upon arriving at the District Education Office found that the DEO left the station to Basilo-Moseni for a meeting, however Mr. Mugode, the Education Officer received the Team.

Mr. Mugode informed the Team that Mporokoso High School had received ZMK100 million for rehabilitation of dormitories and also K4m for sports facility construction.

That the shared amounts of money went to sporting facilities at:

- Kashinela,
- Shibwalya
- Kapila
- Mwangata
- Vincent Bulaya
- Kashinda Basic schools and
- Mporokoso High School.



The Team was informed that the district had received 96 desks instead of 191 and that PEO distributed the same, with:

- Katutwa receiving 15,
- Chewe 12,
- Fitoba 20, and
- Chalibe 15

That, the District submitted its required materials for procurement to the PEO after being asked to identify the projects.

- However, PEO gave instructions on which areas to spend HIPC funds on and that the district was not involved
- That Mwangata never received the ZMK1 million meant for sports facilities and this needed to be investigated
- Kashinda Basic school received K2m for sports facilities
- At Vincent Bulaya, 1x2 classroom block costing ZMK20 m was constructed but painting not done as funds were not sufficient
- It was observed by the district that inadequate funding led to poor quality of works as the limited funds had to be thinly spread out to finish off major works

### **17. Meeting with Mporokoso District Administrator –Mr.W.Kayemba.**

In attendance were the Education Officer and Council Secretary.

The DA after his welcome remarks lamented that in 2002 the two constituencies; Lunte and Mporokoso Central were funded ZMK74 million each for the rehabilitation of feeder roads and that out of ZMK129 million only ZMK 24 million was received. He further stated that the Kasama-Mporokoso road was very bad.

He complained that the Permanent Secretary for the Province was not releasing money to the district as there were four roads already identified and budgeted for like the Catholic-Moseni road. He also recommended that the township roads be included in the rehabilitation exercise apart from the feeder roads.

He finally also appealed to the Team to assist the district to access more funds to enable it finish off the projects especially the Mukuba bridge and also the rehabilitation of the other two bridges on Lungula-Mulukuma road which presently was weak and posing a danger to travelers.

### **18. Meeting with Luwingu District Administrator.**

A courtesy call at the District Administrator (DA), Mr Crispin Mwenya, and the resultant meeting was quite revealing with regard to the HIPC or PRP projects in the area and management of the process.

### **19. Meeting with Acting District Administrator Of Mbala -Mr. Chongo.**

The Team Found the Acting District Administrator in a planning meeting with all Heads of Departments at the time of arriving in Mbala.

The Acting DA however gave the Team audience in his office and started by disclosing that he was aware of our visit and welcomed the Team to the district.

Giving an outline of the utilization of HIPC funds, he bemoaned that the Social Welfare Department had not featured very well .A substantial amount had not been properly accounted for. Furthermore the Officer Mr. Chinfwembe had been transferred to Kasama and went to Mbala only to disburse funds.

Generally speaking the DA said the HIPC funds were assisting the poor people and especially if the funds went straight to the district but that if the same came through the provincial administration there were sometimes problems . He gave an example of the Roads Department which had only received ZMK44 million for Mbala constituency instead of ZMK74 million.

Worse still; he said Senga Hill constituency never even received anything for its allocated ZMK74 million. He said that the Permanent Secretary for the Province was required to explain the non release of the balances as even some private contractors had not been paid in full.

He recommended that the funds be disbursed directly to districts and that Members of Parliament needed to be appraised on the HIPC guidelines.

On the quality of the feeder road works which were done by the Provincial Roads Department, the DA said that they were poor .He stated that the district had done its own roads conditions survey but that the same was not followed by the PRE. He cited Kalambo road done by ZNS as a sad story and further wondered when ZNS was going to go back into the district to do the remaining eight feeder roads.

Another area of weakness in the management of HIPC Funds he observed was the flow of information which he said was not as good.

On the other hand he said the district had already put in place Work Plans to address the issue of poverty reduction and that the same will be submitted to the Provincial Development Coordinating Committee (PDCC).

In concluding, he commended the efforts of civil society, NGOs and the church in their efforts to partner with government in monitoring developmental projects meant poverty reduction under HIPC.

## **20. Meeting with Mbala District Education Officer-Mr. Ng'ambi.**

The DEO gave an briefing on the HIPC funds received in 2001 and 2002 and other school materials and their utilization.

In 2001 two schools received K18m each. Originally it was to be only Chilesa Basic School but Senka Basic school along Nakonde road was included .One school had two Teachers' houses rehabilitated but one house was not yet completed. Mbala High School was directly funded ZMK 12 million from Ministry of Education Headquarters for the rehabilitation of ablution blocks.

In 2002 the district had received ZMK37 million and put it into the BESSIP account instead of opening an account for HIPC funds. Explaining the commingling, he said there were no HIPC guidelines at their offices or at schools at the time.

The DEO also sought clarification on the problem of sourcing materials and the logistical support required in terms of allowances as staff had to travel to Kasama or even Lusaka. He contrasted with the BESSIP projects were allowances were provided.

He further said 191 desks manufactured by Pyramids of Ndola were received in the District which had about 108 government schools not counting the community open schools.

However he complained that the quality of the desks was not as good.

The Team was told that mattresses were delivered from the PEO in Kasama directly to the schools chosen and that the DEO's office had no records of the same.

The DEO also observed that the tender procedures were cumbersome for remotely located institutions because of the time factor in processing given the flow of information and the movement of staff to the provincial centre.

In his concluding remarks he said the concentration of schools in the district was on the eastern side towards Nakonde district.

## **21. Meeting with Mpika Acting District Administrator, Mr. Siambelele and Heads of Government Departments.**

The acting DA facilitated the meeting held at the council chambers with all the Heads of Departments or their representatives.

Present in the meeting were Roads, Education, Health, Agriculture, Police Prisons, Social Welfare, District Council, ZIS, Office of the President, Judiciary, Community Development and the Member of Parliament of Mpika Central.

The Team leader gave an outline of the purpose of the visit to the district; to track and monitor HIPC resources and share the experiences from the other provinces already visited.

The DA then invited Heads of Departments to make verbal reports of the receipt and utilization of the HIPC funds.

## **22. Department of Social Welfare –Mpika.**

In 2001 the meeting heard, the Department received K29 million in two batches; first ZMK14 million and then ZMK15 million and acknowledged that the funds had gone along way in assisting the vulnerable groups.

But since then, nothing had been forthcoming and that there had been no explanation about the same from Ministry Headquarters in Lusaka.

However there were vulnerable groups in the district of orphans, school going children, the aged women who were in need of assistance and were indeed aware about the HIPC funds.

An appeal to increase the flow of funds was made through the Team to government.

The Team also heard that some groups received HIPC Funds directly from the Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare Headquarters.

In concluding the Team advised the Department to make sure their allocations were reflected in the Yellow Book of the Government National budget.

## **23. Department of Health – Mpika.**

The Team heard that the Dept received HIPC funds for the rehabilitation of the Rural Health Centres in the district amounting to ZMK 40.8 million.

At Kabinga RHC, two VIP Toilets were constructed, in Chundaponde the RHC was painted, wooden roof trusses were replaced, cracks on the floors were sealed and the outside walls rough casted with cement and at Mwelu RHC, the funds were used to purchase new iron roof sheets for two staff houses and some asbestos roofing sheets for the centre and the floor was resealed.

However there were also some problems faced in the management of the HIPC funds which were identified by the district.

The first problem was that of the erratic flow of funds. The schedule of monthly releases was not working and therefore sometimes used other grants to supplement on HIPC projects.

The second problem was that the HIPC funds had no component for allowances for officer to carry out fieldwork, especially supervision.

A question was also asked as to what criteria was being used for the release of the HIPC funds.

The MOFNP staff in the Team's entourage promised to look into the problem through consulting with the Budget office in Lusaka but reiterated that funds are released once every month and that in 2001 the last funds were released on the 27<sup>th</sup> of December and that this proved very difficult to implement projects like roads and building construction as it was rain season.

The meeting was informed by MOFNP staff that the allowances for supervising and monitoring HIPC projects was an issue government was looking into and that sooner or later there would be a Government Circular to that effect.

Furthermore the MOFNP staff explained that in 2002 there were two releases in May and June to give time for planning especially for drugs and cautioned that it was not all projects that were to receive funds anytime and concluded by saying that planning was required in the utilization of HIPC funds.

#### **24. Department of Education –Mpika.**

The Education Officer Mr. Chisanga who gave an account of the HIPC funds received and their utilization represented the DEO Mr. Kasonde.

The Department had undertaken:

- rehabilitation works on schools,
- construction of staff houses,
- procured school materials,

- construction of sports facilities

Sports facilities were put up at Mukungwa, Chilufya, Malashi and Lwitikila schools. The facilities are now getting the students to keep physically health as sports activities and competitions have intensified.

The Team heard that at Katibunga Basic School ZMK17 million was spent on the rehabilitation of 1 x 2 classroom block which is complete and two staff houses yet to be completed.

At Malashi Basic School ZMK 20 million went into the rehabilitation of one workshop which was completed and a 1 x 2 classroom block which was yet to have broken windows replaced.

The meeting heard that at Mwamfushi Basic School ZMK20 million was spent on the rehabilitation of 1 x 3 staff houses and 1x 2 classroom block.

Chibasa Basic School received ZMK31 million for the rehabilitation of 1 x 2 and 1 x 3 class room blocks which were completed.

At Chishala K13 m was spent to rehabilitate 1 x 2 class room and 2 staff houses and the same have been completed.

Chilonga Basic School one of the senior schools in Mpika received ZMK100 million and constructed 3 x 3 bedroom staff houses with three VIP toilets and was completed.

Mpika Boys High School had received ZMK222 million to rehabilitate dormitories, classrooms, kitchen, ablution blocks and procured dining tables and all the works were completed.

Other materials received were rulers, books, pencils and that the details were available.

The DEO bemoaned the lack of funds for frequent monitoring of projects and that in some cases this led to poor quality on some few works.

The other problem cited by the DEO's office was the lack of a bigger vehicle as at the moment as only a 1 toner truck was available and the same could not transport bulk items like desks. This problem meant that respective recipient schools of materials had to make their own arrangements to collect.

The Team also heard that the District had just received desks and tables a few days before the Team arrived!

However the Team took to task the DEO for not taking initiative in securing assistance from other departments in the district in terms of transport to be able to deliver materials to schools as it was important to get the children in schools quickly benefit from the supplies.

In concluding the DEO said that Mpika was one largest district in Zambia and that it had about 90 schools excluding the community open schools and therefore required a lot of resources to uplift the standards of education of its residents and that HIPC funds were supplementing normal government funding.

## **25. Department of Agriculture and Cooperatives –Mpika.**

The DACO Mr. Banda was not present in the meeting and was represented by the Technical Officer Mr. Lupenga.

Mr. Lupenga told the meeting that he did not have detailed information about the HIPC funds received and their utilization but that he had just a list of the Rural Investment Fund projects which accessed the HIPC funds for onward transmission to empowering local communities in their agricultural activities.

He said the DACO could have given a better report.

He told the meeting that Kanyebele and Chalipilwa bridges were constructed out of HIPC funds in Mutamba and Tazara compounds respectively.

He reported to the meeting that in Mwanfushi two culverts were constructed and a road was opened up by rehabilitating an embankment in Mujesa area.

He also reported that some fish ponds had been constructed out of HIPC funds by the organized farming local communities which have formed cooperatives to socially and economically empower themselves and improve their nutrition levels and incomes.

He informed the meeting that the ponds were in Mufubushi, Chipundu, Lubambala and Mpunda

## **26. Judiciary Department –Mpika.**

The Clerk of Court Mr. Sinyangwe reported in the meeting that the department did not receive any HIPC funds but expressed anxiety over the department's wish to access the funds for putting up a Magistrates court.

He told the meeting that the current Magistrates Court was housed in dilapidated building belonging to ZAWA.

However he said that his office had proposed to the Judiciary Headquarters in Lusaka to negotiate with ZAWA so that the same building could be renovated and used as Mpika Magistrates Court. But said there was too much bureaucracy and centralization in the process of getting things done for the district.

Alternatively a new site could be found for building a new court.

The Team heard that Local Court in Tazara Township had received their share from HIPC funds and that some rehabilitation works were going on.

### **27. Community Development- MPIKA.**

As there was no representative from the department the Team heard from the Social Welfare officer that the Community Development Department in the district did not receive any HIPC funds but that the Ministry Headquarters in Lusaka sent the HIPC funds directly to the local groups.

### **28. Zambia College of Agriculture (Formerly Mpika College of Agriculture).**

The Meeting was informed that in 2001 the College had received only K500m out of the Budgeted ZMK 1.5 billion and that in the 2002 National Budget there was no provision for the balance and that the college was wondering as to what will happen to the balance.

The college was advised by the Team to follow through the issue by revisiting it in the next 2004 budgeting process.

### **29. Mpika District Council (Local Government).**

The Council Secretary Mr. B..Mwaba reported in the meeting that the council did not receive any HIPC funds but was aware of the roads which were being rehabilitated using HIPC funds.

### **30. Acting District Administrator's Report on HIPC Projects.**

In his concluding remarks the Acting DA gave his experience of his office regarding the HIPC funds and their utilization and cited some successes and problems faced in the implementation.



- **On Relief food** which was being distributed by the Office of the Vice-President through World Vision, he told the meeting that his office had no information regarding the tonnage of food supplied and the equivalent amounts of money of the same food. But he was happy to report in the meeting that the district received the largest consignment of relief food from the 2001 and 2002 from HIPC funds since 1998 and that all the Chiefdoms had received their share. However the meeting was also told that the district last year received GMO maize but was taken back.
- The problem on food relief distribution was with accessing Nabwalya area whose 20 metric tonnes consignment was delivered to Mpika in December of 2002 but was received in Nabwalya in April 2003 and had to go through Lundazi as the road was impassable from Mpika district and fortunately in 2003 the six wheel drive vehicles from the UN and Red Cross had made it easier to deliver relief food to the area.
- The Team heard that up to the time of the visit to Mpika 200 MT of relief food had not been delivered by the World Vision and World Food Programme and that the distribution of relief food was scheduled to end by June 2003.
- The Team also heard that there was a new programme for distributing relief food and was dubbed 'Food for Asset'. This is where hunger stricken areas are identified and are given identified public infrastructure to rehabilitate or repair especially roads and storage shed which eventually impact positively on the delivery of the food or agriculture productivity and consequently enhancing food security. However the DA was not sure as to whether Mpika was to receive relief food on the new Food for Asset Programme. This food will now include white and yellow maize and dry beans.
- The Team commended the district for taking on such an initiative as it could accelerate the quest for poverty reduction.
- **On canals** the Team heard that the District received ZMK30 million instead of ZMK 55 million and that the office of the Provincial Permanent Secretary in Kasama controlled and disbursed the funds. The money received went to pay hired labour, buy tools and meet administrative costs.
- He lamented that the maintenance of canals was last done in the 1990s and therefore the HIPC funds accessed had boosted the works of clearing the canals.

- On Chundaponde-Lukulu River and Liwele to Kaleya, the target was to reach Mwanamusha and connect into Luapula River.
- That a machine was hired from Lusaka and had cleared half the distance so far.
- In some areas the rivers were literally buried by debris and infested with hippos and crocodiles. In such conditions it took almost eight hours to sail across the river and hence the importance of clearing the canals to provide the people with easy access to their villages.
- However there was a problem with the villagers who complained that canal clearing was going to take the fish out of the river through diverting the water. But this problem was sorted out by working backwards on the river and the Chief gave a go ahead to the clearing of canals.
- The other problem encountered was that of water levels which had risen due to much water at the time and therefore works started late and the funds to pay hired labour were also released late by the Provincial Administration.
- Old guards with skills in the trade of canal clearing were traced in the villages and hired and greatly assisted.
- In Kopa area from Kapasu village along Mwikashi River the target was to reach Chupa and Mutwamina. Chupa is on the boundary with Samfya River. Here the works of clearing the canals was half way done at the time of reporting in the meeting. The river is quite deep and the problem here also was that the people in the area resisted clearing the canals saying their water was going to be diverted and consequently lose even the precious fish which is their main source of income and protein.
- In Mbushi-Mkombo area along Chambeshi River are canals like Bumba-Andele which is quite a big canal and connects with Chilubi and Samfya around Mapoma area. The river here also was infested with crocodiles. Here again the people have resisted to have the canals cleared. But one person volunteered to work in the crocodile infested river and was rewarded more than the others. This area, it was recommended, needed six more canals.

- The problem in this area again was that of late payments to the hired labour as the money was being released from the Provincial Water Engineer in Kasama or Director of Communication in Lusaka.
- The Team heard that a total of 77 people were employed in canal clearing works and that the District had constituted a Canal Task Force to look into the management of the canals and it comprised the DA, Council Secretary, Director of works and the Technical Officer from the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. The employed people from the local communities said that they were happy to have had an opportunity to earn some money which they said had helped them to buy their children some school requisites among other things.

Concluding his report the DA appealed to MoFNP to facilitate the growth of the district economy through considering local contractors for projects being undertaken in the district as opposed to having contractors coming out of the district. He also appealed for the inclusion of the local communities in labour based road works undertaken by the small contractors.

### **31. Meeting with Chinsali District Administrator – Mr. Mubanga.**

The Team paid a courtesy call on the District Administrator upon arriving in Chinsali and in attendance was the District Council Secretary Mr.imba.

The DA welcomed the Team to the District and stated that he actually received communication through the Chinsali District Hospital radio about the Team's visit.

He further disclosed that the Team had arrived at the time when the district was busy preparing for the visit of His Honour the Vice-President of the Republic of Zambia Dr. Nevers Mumba.

The Team then stated the purpose of its visit; that of carrying out audits and physical inspections of the projects funded from the HIPC initiative and further requested the DA to facilitate a meeting with all the heads of government departments.

In concluding the meeting, the DA gave a brief outline of the institutions which had received HIPC funds and the projects/programmes implemented from the same:

- Kenenth Kaunda High School was reported to have received K225m for water and sanitation rehabilitation and that 70% of the works were done. A borehole was sunk and a ground tank constructed. Only a water pump was being awaited for fitting.

- At Chinsali Girls High School, ZMK100 million was received for the rehabilitation of the water and sanitation system, kitchen, dining hall and class room chairs and tables and that the works were 100% complete.
- Chinasli District Hospital had received ZMK49 million for the rehabilitation of only one wing out of the four wings and that the works were completed and the ward was fully operational although had already there has been some vandalism to the rehabilitated wing. The DA added that the hospital needed some more money to rehabilitate the rest of the three wings.
- On the Mundu-Musanya-Vitondo feeder road, he said that out of 63 km of the road 19.3km was rehabilitated by heavy grading at the cost of K74m and that the works were completed by a private contractor based in the district but that there was an outstanding amount of ZMK 1.6m to be paid to the contractor.
- The Kanakashi-Mulanga feeder road in Shiwa Nga'ndu had 18km of heavy grading done at a total cost of ZM K74 million.
- The Chibesakunda local court had the rehabilitation works done through the district receiving materials from the Provincial Judiciary Office in Kasama but the works are not complete due to transportation cost incurred which had reduced the amount available to buy the remaining materials. The total cost of materials used so far was ZMK10 million.
- The DA reported in the meeting that the Social Welfare Department had received some money from the HIPC funds although he had no records about the same. The money was then given to vulnerable groups.
- However he lamented that the Department had failed to make a report to his office on the recipients of the money and further more that they were no guidelines for the department to use in disbursing to the intended beneficiaries.
- On the Department of Agriculture and Co-operatives regarding the HIPC funds, which went through the Rural Investment Fund, the DA did not report anything, as he was not briefed on the same.
- He said the District Council only identified roads and advertised them but was not an executing agency as ZNS had done some feeder roads

in Mubanga area but regretted to say that the works were not of good quality, especially the Mpambalashi-Chinsali feeder road. Further that ZNS never even briefed his office on their presence in the district which made it even more difficult to supervise the works. The local communities who were concerned about the low quality of works had even at one time chased ZNS staff. He recommended that ZNS should discontinue the works and that the roads department or private contractors be given the same contracts.

- He bemoaned the condition of the bad state of the Chinsali – Samfya feeder road as it is the shortest route to Kasama and has heavy traffic.

The briefing ended with the DA expressing his gratitude to the coming of the Team to the district and that he looked forward to learning from the experiences of the Team in the tracking and monitoring activities given the other provinces and districts covered.

### **32. Meeting with Heads of Government Departments of Chinsali District.**

The Team was afforded a chance to meet the Heads of government departments in the Chinsali District Council Chamber

In attendance were the District Administrator Mr. Mubanga and all heads of departments and also the some parastatal heads of Zambia Telecommunication Company and Zambia Postal Corporation and the private sector represented by Finance Bank.

In his opening remarks, the DA one more welcomed the Team to the District and further said he was informed by the Provincial Administration in Kasama that the Team was going to visit the district.

After the Team's presentation, the DA invited the heads of departments to share with the Team their experiences about the HIPC projects which were being implemented and stated that every one in the meeting was free to make comments or observations and recommendation about the management of HIPC projects and more importantly on the disbursements of HIPC funds.

### **32. Judiciary Department –Chinsali.**

The meeting heard that the Department had received HIPC funds and the same were used to rehabilitate Chibesakunda local court. The walls of the old court house had collapsed. The building department in the district supervised the rehabilitation works which also included mending cracks on the walls, putting

new window and door frames and replacing broken window panes. A corridor was provided for after extending the roof with wooden trusses. The court building was said to have been painted inside and outside and the outside wall rough cast with cement half way from the bottom.

The materials; cement, paint, glass panes, door frames, window frames were bought by the Provincial Judiciary Office in Kasama and then delivered to site for the contractor to use.

### **33. Local Government and Housing – Chinsali District Council.**

The Director of Works at Chinsali District Council told the meeting that the council had not received the HIPC funds directly but that the Ministry of Local Government and Housing Headquarters in Lusaka identified all the projects, floated the tenders, selected the contractors, certified and made payments. The Council was just instructed to supervise the works. The Team heard that the works done were:

1. Feeder Road Rehabilitation and
2. Rehabilitation of the District water works

- **Feeder Road Rehabilitation.**

The Director reported that the Rd No. 33 which is a feeder road and is the shiwa loop had 15km of it heavy graded by Jumweshwa was completed and certified by Rankin and paid by the Ministry of Local Government Headquarters in Lusaka.

Roads; R35A, RD 64, RD 65, and U16 were being rehabilitated by heavy grading through JAMB contractor and at the time of visit the works were in progress. These roads are in Mubanga – Nkweto area. The feeder road RD 63, i.e. Vitondo –Musanya road was done by G.Mukosa a local contractor and 18 km was heavily graded and was completed and the contractor paid in full. The PRE in Kasama inspected the road and made full payment. Kanakashi -Chitambo feeder road was rehabilitated by heavy grading through Supreme contractors based in Kasama and the PRE inspected it and paid the contractor.

- **Water Works Rehabilitation.**

The Director reported in the meeting that the rehabilitation works at the water works included the supply and installation of 2X KSB65-250 pump sets by KTM and also the installation of yet another pump set and

control panel by Shakeim and the sealing of the cracks of the underground reservoir tank which was done by Lachiza.

All the works were contracted out and paid for in full by the Ministry of Local Government and Housing Headquarters in Lusaka.

How ever the district council did the supervision and certification of the completed works.

#### **34. Chinsali District Health Management Team.**

The representative of the CDHMT reported in the meeting that the district had received ZMK 40.8 million for the rehabilitation of one wing of the Chinsali District which was vandalized and also the rehabilitation of three Rural Health Centres namely; Chunga, Chilonga and the Location clinic.

The works carried out included; electrical, plumbing, carpentry, painting and bricklaying.

#### **35. Department of Social Welfare –Chinsali.**

The Department was not represented in the meeting as the District Social Welfare was reported sick but the DA informed the meeting that some Auditors had visited the Department to ascertain the utilization of the HIPC funds and had made recommendations which were yet to be made official through the Provincial Permanent Secretary in Kasama.

#### **36. Department of Agriculture and Cooperatives – Chinsali.**

The meeting heard that the district had received some funds but was not aware that the same funds were from the HIPC initiative. This was after the HIPC and Tracking and Monitoring Team Leader appraised the meeting on the HIPC funds released to the district through the Rural Investment Fund.

The Team through the meeting heard that the same HIPC funds were used on the following projects:

- Construction of Chunga Market at a cost of ZMK 39 million
- Construction of a cattle post and training classroom at Akashambala Cattle Post.
- The rehabilitation of 8 km of the Matumbo-Kalikiti feeder road,
- Construction of a culvert on the Matumbo-Kalikiti feeder road.

The DACO also informed the meeting that the department needed some more funds to construct yet another culvert on the same feeder road to provide complete access to the Matumbo-Kalaikiti area.

### **37. Department of Education – Chinsali.**

The Department was not represented as the DEO was out to Lusaka on official duty and the Statistician who was informed about the meeting decided also to go and collect information regarding the school materials procured using HIPC funds from the schools in the district, instead of attending the meeting.

The DA closed the meeting by making an appeal to the Team that it continues with its noble work of providing 'checks and balances' in the utilization of the HIPC resources meant for poverty reduction programmes.

### **38. Meeting with Heads of Government Departments – Nakonde.**

Upon arrival in Nakonde the Team called on the Office of the District Administrator to get his office to facilitate the meeting with the Heads of Departments.

Unfortunately, the DA was reported sick and was not available. However the District Council Secretary arranged the meeting.

The District Administrative Officer who was Acting DA, in his opening remarks welcomed the Team to the District.

He went on to inform the meeting that the DA's Office had information on three Departments which had received the HIPC funds and channeled them to the targeted projects, namely; Education, Health and Roads.

He reported as follows:

### **39. Education:**

- **Mwenzu High School** had received 24 dining tables and 48 desks which cost ZMK 21.0 million.
- **Nakonde High School** had 1 x 1 Medium cost staff house and 1x1 low cost staff was being constructed.
- **Chitamba Basic School** had 1 x 2 classroom block rehabilitated at cost of ZMK 14 million



- **Musesangoma Middle Basic** School had 1x1 staff houses rehabilitated at ZMK 4.0 million

#### **40. Roads Department:**

The District was allocated ZMK 74.98 million for the constituency in 2002 just like the other districts in the province but that the provincial Administration controlled the funds. However the District was allowed to advertise the tender and select the contractors and instead of rehabilitating the feeder roads, the district decided to have a bridge constructed on Popomodzi stream and a also a culvert at Nakawale stream.

The culvert and the bridge were done by the PRE from Kasama at the cost of ZMK 6.06 million and ZMK 15.285 million respectively but that there was still a balance of ZMK 33.636 million to be paid to the PRE's office for the other roads works done and which amount had taken long to be released from the Provincial Permanent Secretary's office.

The District had also earmarked the following feeder roads for rehabilitation but which roads have not been done out of HIPC funds, at the time of the Team's visit:

- Luchinde road
- Tazara-Thidi road
- Namahippo road
- M14 road
- Ibrahim road and
- Nakonde Hospital – Stevenson road

The Team also heard that the above roads were to be tendered for rehabilitation to the private contractors but the directive by the Republican President to use ZNS meant that the same roads were to wait as the ZNS only grader in the province which had broken down in Mpika.

The Acting DA further reported in the meeting that the Provincial Administration in Kasama had not provided a satisfactory explanation on the failure to release the balance (ZMK 51 million) meant for road rehabilitation of other three roads despite having received the funds from the Ministry of Finance and National Planning Headquarters in Lusaka.

#### **41. Health.**

The District had received ZMK 11 million in 2001 and ZMK 10 million in 2002 for the rehabilitation of the Rural Health Centres and Staff houses:

**Nakonde Rural Centre** - 2 staff houses were rehabilitated at a cost of ZMK 6.0 million.

**Mwenzu Hospital** had 1 staff house burglar proofed and electrical wiring done.

**Chaka Rural Health centre** – 2 staff houses were painted at a cost of ZMK 3.6 million.

#### **42. Department of Agriculture and Cooperatives – Nakonde.**

The District Agricultural and Cooperative Officer was out of town at the time of the meeting but her Senior Agricultural Officer reported in the meeting that the HIPC funds in the district were channeled through the RIF projects and that he had no details of the same.

However, he made an appeal that there was need for the district to have information on all the HIPC funding released to all departments so as to enable the DA's office to effectively coordinate the development.

#### **43. Department of Water Affairs –Nakonde.**

The District Water Engineer reported in the meeting that the district had through the Provincial Water engineer's Office received some HIPC funding but that he was not very sure of the total amount as all the records were kept at the provincial Water engineer's office in Kasama.

That the funds were used to rehabilitate the Nakonde Dam and activities involved:

- Procurement of tools and equipment; wheel-burrows, shovels, nylon bags etc.
- Hiring of labour to carry out the removal of mud and clearing of vegetation.

That the PWE from Kasama handled all the procurement of goods and services and the district merely participated through supervision even when it had the capacity to procure.

#### **Problems encountered:**

1. The funding was delayed as the district had planned to have the works carried out in September 2001 when the dam was dry but that works were done in November 2001 in a hurried manner as it was rain season and the quality of works were below standard.
2. The PWE collected all the tools and equipment after the rehabilitation works and took them to Kasama and the district was left with nothing to use for continued maintenance of the dam.
3. That the funds for rehabilitating the access road to the dam were released but wondered why the works were not done as at the time the Team visited the district.
4. That in 2002 the dam had to be rehabilitated again because of the poor works done in 2001 and this time only a few tools and equipment were brought back and not accounted for properly.
5. That the restriction on the HIPC funds in as far as spending on administrative costs like supervision and transport to site also made it difficult for the effective and efficient in implementation of the project.

#### **Recommendations:**

In concluding his presentation the DWE said that Nakonde was a fast growing town and in some instances experienced water shortages and therefore needed another dam up the same stream where the existing one was located to boost the capacity.

Further more he disclosed that the District had already started designing and planning for a new dam which was estimated to cost ZMK 45 million and hoped that more HIPC funds could be made available for the same.

#### **44. Department of Community Development –Nakonde.**

The representative of the Department reported in the meeting that the district had not received any HIPC funds but that it had submitted project proposals to the Provincial Community Development Office in Kasama.

#### **45. Judiciary Department-Nakonde.**

The representative of the Department in the District reported that it had no court building to talk about as there was only a ramshackle of a structure and yet it

had not received any HIPC funds and wondered what the Judiciary Headquarters in Lusaka were doing about it as only empty promises had been made so far.

#### **46. Department of Social Welfare –Nakonde.**

The meeting was informed that the district had received some HIPC funds and that the funds were used to assist vulnerable groups with:

- school and examination fees
- Food at the orphans centre

However, the meeting heard that the district offices were closed by the Auditor General's Office pending investigations into the alleged abuse and misapplication of the HIPC funds and therefore no details and documents could be given to the Team.

#### **47. Zambia Information Service –Nakonde.**

The representative of ZIS informed the Team through the meeting that the Social Welfare Offices in the district were closed for over 6 months and that the various vulnerable groups of people had been hit hard as there was no assistance being rendered to them since then.

He appealed to the Team to take up the matter with relevant government authorities to have the office opened up.

Further more he requested the Team to further investigate the press reports that the Popomodzi Bridge was first contracted to some private company who it was reported by the local people had used a chassis of a vehicle to construct the bridge and was fully paid for the poor works.

#### **48. Local Government (Nakonde District Council).**

The District Council Secretary reported in the meeting that the council had not directly received any HIPC funds and that very little information was filtering through the district about HIPC funded projects.

He appealed to the Team to recommend that the HIPC funds be directly sent to the district and more importantly get the people at local level to be involved in the management process of the HIPC funded projects to enrich transparency and accountability and consequently ensure equitable socio-economic development and alleviate poverty.

Finally he requested the Team to investigate what had happened to the contractor who had been paid in full for the very poor works done on the Popomodzi Bridge before the second re-construction by the PRE in Kasama.

In closing the meeting the Acting District Administrator requested the Team to follow up the issues raised in the meeting to ensure effective and efficient implementation of the HIPC projects in the district.

He reiterated that the Provincial Administration Office in Kasama had not provided a reasonable explanation about the balance on HIPC funds meant for the rehabilitation of feeder roads in 2002.

#### **49. Meeting with Isoka District Administrator.**

The Team had a meeting with the District Administrator and Heads of Departments before conducting site visits and respective audits the following day. The meeting like in other districts was quite revealing as regards beneficiary projects and those that did not benefit.

#### **50. Meeting with Isoka District Education Officer.**

The Team had a meeting with the District Education Officer, Mr R. Mwenya, who relayed that apart from other school requisites the district received a total of 191 desks which were distributed through his office to 5 schools namely:

- Mulungwishi – 48 desks
- Katyetye – 48 desks
- Lualizi – 33 desks
- Kampumba – 32 desks
- Kapililonga – 30 desks

The desks were physically inspected and found to be of very durable quality although the tops were found to be susceptible to water. The top finish usually peeled off if exposed to water. This was pronounced at schools, which had grass thatched roofs and allowed heavy leakages like Lualizi Middle Basic School.

The DEO also intimated that in year 2001, ZMK 18 million was received and shared between 2 schools, Mwenewisi and Mpandwa, for the rehabilitation of one house at each school. An additional ZMK 8 million was received for the purchase of books, chalk, laboratory chemicals and other school requisites.

## **Appendix iX**

### **List of Projects / Programmes Inspected and Evaluated**

#### **KASMA DISTRICT**

1. Kasama General Hospital
2. Kasama district social welfare
3. Andele Womens' Club
4. Golf course – Mulenga Hill Feeder Road
5. Mulilansolo Bridge
6. Kasama- Mutale Feeder Road
7. Ngoli – Shimumbo Feeder Road
8. Mporokoso junction – Misengo Feeder Road
9. Nkolemfumu – Mulobola Feeder Road
10. Kasama Girls' Secondary School
11. Nkole Middle Basic School
12. Nkolemfumu Basic School-
13. Ituna High School
14. Mungwi Technical High School
15. Kasama Boys High School
16. Milima Prisons
17. Lubushi Catholic Mission School
18. St. Theresa Girls Secondary School

#### **MPOROKOSO DISTRICT**

19. Mporokoso junction – Misengo Feeder Road
20. Munkonge Rural Health Centre
21. Mporokoso – Mambobe Feeder Road
22. Mporokoso High School
23. Mporokoso District Hospital Board
24. Kachinda Basic School
25. Shishamwamba Rural Health Centre
26. Kawikisha Dam
27. Natweshe Women's club

#### **LUWINGU DISTRICT**

28. Luwingu District Hospital
29. The Roman Catholic Church – Luwingu Parish
30. Ipusikilo Road and Culvert
31. Mikula Weir

32. Chonya Dam
33. Sumbukeni Kapoma Bridge
34. Mulalashi-Chifwesa Culvert
35. Lufubu Water Works
36. Luena Bridge
37. Luena Kapopole Culvert
38. Luwingu High School

#### **MBALA DISTRICT**

39. Mbala High School Board
- 40 Chila view – Kawimbe Feeder Road -Mbala
- 41 RIF Bridge Senga Hill Area
- 42 Rural Investment Fund Community Poultry Project
44. Mbala prisons
45. Kakozye Women's club in

#### **MPULUNGU DISTRICT**

46. Mpulungu District Hospital

#### **MPIKA DISTRICT**

47. Chundaponde Rural Health Centre
48. chundaponde Basic School
- 49 Nkanchibiya Resettlement
50. Katibunga –Mukungule Feeder Road
51. Mwanswa Bridge on Katibunga –Mukungule Road
- 52 chunduaponde Feeder Road
- 53 Kabundi Fish Ponds
- 54 Mkanda Fish ponds
55. Lubambala Fish ponds
56. Kosapo Community Farmers' Group
- 57 Chalipilwa Bridge
58. Lwitikila Girls Secondary School
- 59 Mpika High School
60. Kanyebele Bridge on Kabale River
- 61 Kabinga Rural Health Centre
62. Chilonga Basic School Teachers' Houses

#### **CHINSALI DISTRICT**

- 63 Kaombe –Chilonga Feeder Road
- 64 Kenneth Kaunda high school

65. Chinsali Girls' High school
- 66 Vitondo-Musanya Feeder Road
67. Chinsali District Water Works
68. Chibesakunda Basic School
69. Chibesakunda Local Court
70. Matumbo Rural Health Centre
71. Chinsali-Matumbo Rural Electrification

### **NAKONDE DISTRICT**

72. Mwenzo Rural Health Centre
73. Mwenzo Girls' High School
74. Nakonde district hospital
75. Nakonde Distrct Hospital Staff Houses
76. Nakonde High School Staff Houses
77. Musesengoma Middle Basic School Staff House

### **ISOKA DISTRICT**

78. Muyombe Basic School staff Houses
79. Muyombe Womens' Clubs
80. Muyombe High School