

APPENDICES

Appendix 1.1: Projects which benefited from RIF

Type of project	Target No. of Projects	Actual # of Projects	Amount Spent (K. m)	status/progress
Dams/weirs	12	11	1,186	11 completed & 1 is on going
Irrigation furrow/canal	10	10	481	all 10 have been Completed.
Boreholes/wells	65	61	1,702	4 still on going in milenge & Samfya Luapula
Market storage sheds	8	6	255	6 completed 2 near
Completion				
Roads/Bridges	21	18	801	work on 3 is in progress.
Poultry/Piggery	20	20	415	
completed				
Fish Ponds	27	25	541	2 in Mumbwa not complete.
Land demarcation	4	4	100	completed.
Dip tanks	1	1	15	completed
Mushroom growing	2		6.3	beneficiary training is still on going
Total	170	156	5,503 ²	

Source: Ministry of agriculture and Cooperative

Please note that the expenditure on RIF goes beyond the funds released of K5 billion in 2002. The surplus funds were a carry over from the previous year.

Appendix 1.2: Disbursement of funds and status of rehabilitation at Mpika College.

Activities	Amount Spent K m	Progress/status
Fixing 3new electrical pots, 1 cold room, geysers, sinks and purchase of 200 chairs & 50 chairs.	169	Rehabilitation near completion
Rehabilitation of 3 male & female Hostels & purchasing of 200	67	Rehabilitation completed 200 mattresses delivered.
Painting & fixing windows, ceiling boards & electrical fittings of classrooms, library & laboratories	18.7	work completed
Purchase of motor, 2 pumps & 350 pressure Pipes	142.5	purchased & installed
Restocking of poultry layers 100 x 50kgs feed & Vet chemical	23.5 12.6	1000 layers bought purchased & delivered
Restocking of 96 breeding livestock	59.7	2 bulls & 96 heifer were delivered
Repairing of college transport	18.2	improvement in transport

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Source : Ministry of agriculture and Cooperatives

Appendix1.3: NRDC Performance of rehabilitation programme and disbursements

Name of /Scheme/project	Activities	Disbursed amount K m	Status
College farm	Infrastructure rehabilitation	2.9	Works on going
Production Unit	Restocking the farm	209.2	Procured assorted veterinary drugs & crop inputs, 5 in-Pig Git, 15 in-calf cows and 5000 broilers
Water System	Electrical fencing	55.99	7.6Kilometre electrical fence completed representing 60 percent of the target
	Water reticulation	181.9	motor rewound and fixed, 2 boreholes drilled, laid pipes of up to 2.4Kilometre, overhead reservoir repaired
		449.99	

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

Appendix 1.4: Monze College of Agriculture performance of rehabilitation programme and disbursement

Name of Scheme/project	Activities	Disbursed amount K'm	Status
Classrooms	Infrastructure rehabilitation	65	10 classrooms rehabilitated, visual aids equipment repaired, 12 fire extinguishers procured resource centre roofed
Water System	Water reticulation	363	procured 1 hand, 2 booster and 3 submersible pumps, pump house rehabilitated, irrigation equipment installed
Handling yard Unit	Rehabilitation	15	rehabilitation, construction of pen gates and repair of scale and weighbridge was completed
Equipment and Furniture	Procurement of portable Cold room and mattresses	56.7	mattresses procured, cold room fixes and in operational
TOTAL		499.7	

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

Appendix 1.5: Land Demarcation status and disbursements

Station	Purpose	Amount Spent K'm	Status
PACO Kabwe TSB-LH	Conduct sensitization meetings Demographic survey, land utilization assessments at Nasanga/Munte farm block in Serenje	10.0	Demographic survey done with the chiefs, council and Agriculture
PACO Research Kabwe	To carry out soil survey at semi-detail for planning the Nasanga./Munte farms block in Serenje	16.7	20,000Ha soil surveyed at semi details level
DACO Serenje TSB	Construction of bridge on Munte rive (at Mutale school) connection the two farm blocks at Nasanga farm block	25.0	Construction material acquired
DACO Mufulira	Construction of a bridge into farm 4288 (on musakashi river), Mufulira.	20.0	Construction material acquired
DACO Kaoma LH	TSB Demographic, Land capability surveys, land utilization survey/assessment, planning Katumwange Farm block in Kaoma.	20.0	Demographic survey done
TOTAL		91.7	

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

Appendix 1.6: Irrigation and Earth Dam Development.

Province	Name of Scheme/project	Disbursed amount	Status
Luapula	Mulumbi irrigation	79.20	Material for rehabilitation of irrigation in canal supplied and delivered on site
Lusaka	Tubalange Drip irrigation	150.00	Drip irrigation system installed and operational
	Kapulira Banana Scheme	14.99	Community mobilization & supply of scheme completed
	Mwembeshi Prison irrigation	120.50	
Eastern	Lusome dam irrigation	71.50	Dam rehabilitation and spillway completed
Southern	Bulolo weir	3.20	Survey work completed
Western	Sishamba dam	90.20	Work completed
	Sefula irrigation	13.20	Survey of irrigation scheme completed
TOTAL		542.79	

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperative

Appendix 2: Skills Training and Sensitisation by Region 2002-2003

Region	District Covered	Activity Undertaken	Funds used (In K)	No. of Beneficiaries
Copperbelt	2	4 Various skills training	9,621	56
Lusaka	1	4 Various skills training	200.00	91
Central	2	3 Various skill training	14,977,323.00	53
North Western	2	4 Various sills training	7,889,264.00	9
Western	1	2 Various skill training	5,705,668.00	4
Luapula	2	1 skills training and 3 sensitisation workshops	5,347,640.00	13
Eastern	2	2 Various skills training	4,535,400.00	67
Southern	3	3 Various skills training	14,977,323.00	91
Total	15		31,346,420.00	634

Appendix 3: Progress on Rural Electrification

Project	Province	District	Amount released	
Lukulu Farm Block	Northern	Kasama	200,000,000	75 percent of detailed survey of the line route has been done; All poles needed for completion of the line have been delivered at Kasama; Conductors and Over Head Line accessories need to be delivered to the project site.
Tapo Lukoma	Western		280,000,000	The 22 kilometre line is finished; Lukona secondary school is on supply; Health centre and Basic school are yet to be supplied; Project 90 percent complete.
Chipili Mission	Luapula	Mwense	300,000,000	Survey works in progress; Currently awaiting acquisition and delivery of material to site of work.
Sikongo Mission	Western	Kalabo	300,000,000	The works have not yet commenced.
Hi-Qwalime	Central		700,000,000	Project works completed

Source: MEWD

Appendix 4 Participation in decision making by sex for selected positions: January 2002 – June 2003).

Decision Making Position	Women	Men	Total
Cabinet Ministers	5	16	21
Deputy Ministers	4	37	41
Members of Parliament	19	13	158
Secretary to the Cabinet	0	1	1
Speaker of the National Assembly	0	1	1
Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly	0	1	1
Auditor-General	1	0	1
Clerk of the National Assembly	1	0	1
Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet	0	2	2
Secretary to the Treasury	0	1	1
Permanent Secretaries	9	34	43
Special Assistant to the President	1	3	4
Deputy Permanent Secretaries	0	24	24
Directors	23	7	100
Deputy Directors	13	58	71
Assistant Directors	37	17	17
Assistant Secretaries	11	140	36
District Administrator	11	24	68
Permanent Human Rights Commission		57	
Anti-Corruption Commission	2	0	5
Public Service Commission	1	3	6
Teaching Service Commission	0	5	4
Police and Prisons Commission	1	4	7
Electoral Commission of Zambia	2	6	8
Commission for Investigation	0	2	2
TOTAL	141 (62 percent)	641 (82 percent)	782

Appendix 5. Status on the Implementation of Macroeconomic Policy Actions.

OBJECTIVE	POLICY ACTION	STATUS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target and attract credible foreign investors especially in export activities 	<p>The Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA) has been established and is operational. However, implementation of programmes delayed because the suspension pending a complete assessment of its potential impact on budgetary revenues.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish linkages and synergies between local and foreign investment 	<p>The Zambia Investment Center has commenced the process of identifying investment products at district level.</p> <p>Consultations with stakeholders have commenced. It is expected that the Investment Act will be reviewed.</p>
Promote Increased Investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage both small scale and large investors in all economic sectors. Re-capitalise DBZ Promote the role of pension funds in capital formation 	<p>The Tourism Credit Facility, designed for small scale and large-scale investors in the tourism sector was set up in 2003 and a Total of K5 billion as seed money allocated. However, disbursements to beneficiaries were delayed due to administrative bottlenecks. A number of out grower financing schemes were set in the agricultural sector and funds were disbursed.</p> <p>Government is reviewing the Investment Guidelines (<i>what is the status and timeline</i>).</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasize export growth in all economic sectors, 	<p>Export led growth is being encouraged in agriculture through out grower schemes, agro processing is encouraged in manufacturing. Electricity is considered an important source of foreign exchange through electricity exports.</p>
Promote Exports to Lead Economic Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on few areas with greatest export potential Adequately fund export promotion institutions Resist discretionary tariff/duty concessions 	<p>Focus is being placed in few sectors with export potential such as Agriculture, energy, mining and manufacturing.</p> <p>The funding to Export Promotion Institutions has improved.</p> <p>The Government has resisted offering discretionary tariff/duty concessions to level the playing field.</p>
Manage National Debt Affairs to Facilitate More Growth and Poverty Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet Conditionalities required to attain HIPC and other debt relief initiatives Make the incurring of national debt more transparent and accountable Continue lobbying for more debt relief 	<p>Most HIPC Triggers are on course, except a few related to PRP's expenditures and successful implementation of PRGF. HIPC Completion Point has been pushed to 2004</p> <p>A process to review legal and administrative framework for debt contraction to make it more transparent and accountable has been initiated.</p> <p>The Zambian Government has made efforts to complete Bilateral Agreements with her Paris Club creditors. With regards to Non-Paris Club creditors, Government has reached comparative terms with some of them. Government is actively pursuing to reach the same terms with the remaining ones. Some multilateral creditors have started providing interim debt relief.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a strategy for reducing the huge domestic debt 	<p>The Process of drafting a domestic debt strategy for reducing domestic debt has began</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce government arrears to suppliers and pension funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A commitment Control System was established as a way of organizing and controlling expenditure of all Ministries so as to bring expenditure within the allocated limits. An Arrears Database has also been set up in MoFNP as a strategy to payout the most expensive suppliers first.
Rehabilitate Infrastructure and Carry out Key Institutional Reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitate core infrastructure like roads, railways and energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Major progress in improving the road network had been achieved. 59 percent of paved Road Network was good in 2002 compared to 20 percent in 1995. Power rehabilitation is also being undertaken under the Power Rehabilitation Programme. Some key institutional reforms were undertaken in the road sector. The National Roads. Government is also passed a decision to promote private investment in infrastructure sectors. The Office for Promoting Power in energy/private investment in energy infrastructure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Merge government departments to reduce operational costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No major progress has been made despite some progress on the Public Service Reform Programme. This in part has contributed to the high operational cost of government and spending on priority PRSP programmes.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement an Integrated Financial Management and Information System (IFMIS). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progress is being made and piloting in some ministries is in process.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve public service pay and drop non- performance related allowances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some progress has been made. Efforts are also being made to clean up the payroll and some allowances have been cancelled.
Re-orient Fiscal Expenditure to support Growth and Poverty Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extend activity based budgeting to more ministries ▪ Release capital funds timely to enable earlier execution of projects ▪ Fund provinces and local government directly to execute their programs and be made accountable to their communities as part of decentralization. ▪ Guarantee social spending and Capital Expenditure against expenditure compression ▪ Expunge District Administrators from budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progress has been made and all ministries and spending agencies are expected to now use the activity based budgeting. ▪ Not much has been achieved due to budgetary pressures as a result of among other things external debt payments. These had to be made from domestic resources since Balance of Payment Support has not been forth coming. ▪ Provinces and local government are now funded directly to execute their programs. ▪ Social spending is being guaranteed to at least 30 percent of discretionary expenditures. Capital Expenditures have largely been affected because of budgetary pressure related to other expenditure items ▪ Nothing much has been done. District Administrators are still being paid through the budget.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve tax compliance so that the tax/GDP ratio reaches 20 percent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Generally tax administration has improved with Tax GDP ratio at 18 percent of GDP. However, there is need to widen the tax base to capture the informal sector.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce discretion in the reduction of tax rates and on taxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progress has been made with Government resisting to provide discretionary tax exemptions.
Re-orient Fiscal Revenue to Support Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attack leakages in customs duty collections. ▪ Transform collection & utilization system governing levies 	
Attain stable macroeconomic environment through prudent fiscal and monetary policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that debt relief and pledged donor support will be accessed hence reducing the need to borrow from Bank of Zambia. ▪ Establish monetary control by GRZ refraining from borrowing from BOZ. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progress has been made in meeting most HIPC Triggers. However, delays in finalizing the PRGF in 2003 has pushed the to mid 2004 ▪ Not much progress has been achieved as Central Bank loans to the Government are still increasing to cover increased Government expenditure.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GRZ to borrow from commercial banks or the non-bank public when this is required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Borrowing from Bank of Zambia has reduced while borrowing from the commercial banks has increased.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Make Open Market Operations more transparent, efficient and better understood by commercial banks, and other stakeholders. ▪ Granting BoZ greater legal and operational autonomy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open market operations have been made more transparent and efficient. ▪ BoZ has been granted more legal and operational autonomy.

Appendix 6. Status on implementation of agriculture policy actions

SECTOR GOALS/OBJECTIVES	POLICY ACTIONS	STATUS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an Agriculture Development Fund (ADF) for market and export-oriented investment • Improve access to credit and insurance services and training in credit recovery and engendering credit • Increase volume of credit at affordable rates • Increase private sector investment in financial systems • Establish financial infrastructure for rural credit, especially for out-grower schemes • Enact and enforce legislation and regulations for the sustainable management of financial systems • Identify and promote products with comparative advantage and negotiate preferential markets • Establish infrastructure support for export zones • Identify and develop export-oriented livestock disease-free zones • Orient extension staff and public support services in market-based agriculture • Develop entrepreneurship skills and capacity among extension workers, especially women • Maintain sustainable non-market distorting strategic food reserves • Promote production of a diversity of high value crops • Improve agro-processing and in-situ value-adding activities • Strengthen rural business groups and out-grower schemes to build competitiveness in world markets • Strengthen efficient private sector input supply and output marketing agencies • Strengthen public-private sector partnerships • Strengthen market information systems • Promote quality control and standards • Establish industrial development support • Improve the enactment and enforcement of legislation and regulations 	<p>Not done</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>Not done</p> <p>-</p> <p>On-going</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>On-going</p> <p>Done</p> <p>On-going</p> <p>On-going</p> <p>On-going</p> <p>On-going</p> <p>On-going</p> <p>On-going</p> <p>On-going</p> <p>On-going</p> <p>On-going</p> <p>-</p>
<p>Promotion of commercial Agriculture (To enhance the sector's contribution to the national balance of payments (marketing, trade, and agricultural-business climate improved)</p>		

<p>To contribute to production and productivity through land and infrastructure development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish functioning stakeholder task forces • Identify and demarcate suitable land by stakeholder task forces • Identify and develop settlements and farm blocks • Construct trunk and feeder roads in high potential areas • Rehabilitate and maintain new trunk and feeder roads in high potential areas • Develop telecommunications in high potential areas • Provide electricity in high potential areas • Construct and rehabilitate rural dams and irrigation facilities • Establish an incentive and monitoring system to encourage utilisation of land 	<p>Done Done Identification done – works on going on-going on-going</p>
<p>To ensure national and household food security through dependable annual production of adequate supplies of basic foodstuffs at competitive prices through technology development and dissemination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a Technology Development and Transfer Fund • Package and disseminate improved technology and research in potential export crops and livestock, including involvement of women • Introduce sustainable measures to control outbreaks of major diseases, especially in South-Central Zambia • Establish animal production credit schemes • Improve livestock research and development • Improve the enactment and enforcement of legislation and regulations • Promote production of non-traditional crops among smallholder farmers • Disseminate messages on improved irrigation technology • Promote labour-saving techniques in farming and other rural livelihoods • Promote animal draft power and extension services • Promote on-farm storage and build structures • Promote soil and water conservation messages and incentives for adoption of these technologies • Promote women's knowledge in environmental management and extension • Improve technical skills for farmers, farmer groups, extension staff, and NGOs 	<p>on-going on-going on-going on-going on-going on-going on -going on-going</p>
<p>To ensure that the existing agricultural resource base is maintained and improved upon, through a targeted support system for food security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote use of low-input and conservation farming technologies • Select target farmers who meet criteria • Improve distribution of agriculture inputs • Provide extension messages to support enterprises 	<p>On-going Done Done</p>

Appendix 7. Mining Policy Actions

SECTOR GOALS/OBJECTIVES	POLICY ACTIONS/ACTION PLANS	Status of Programme
<p>To revitalise and ensure realisation of the potential of the small-scale mining sub-sector</p>	<p>Diversify the mining sector Set up financing mechanisms Establish Enterprise Development Fund Establish Trade and Enterprise Support Facility Create revolving fund Promote partnerships/joint ventures Set up plant hire scheme Reintroduce of Gemstone Exchange Scheme</p>	<p>Diversification Taskforce in place and has launched Diversification Master Plan. To possibly be included in 2004 Budget.</p> <p>To be included in 2004 Budget Being carried out by the MSDP as studies and investment awareness campaigns are being undertaken The MSDP Credit Facility is making an attempt. Government will include funding in 2004 Budget the Gemstone Exchange steering Committee have been set up to over see establishment of exchange. Expected to be operational by late 2004</p>

Appendix 8: Governance Policy Actions

SECTOR GOALS/OBJECTIVES	POLICY ACTIONS	STATUS (2002-2003)
<p>To ensure democratic decision-making through wider use of the consultative process for citizens</p>	<p>Develop decentralisation policy Implement decentralisation policy Depoliticise decentralisation Expunge the office of District Administrator</p> <p>Enhance women's participation in decision-making through promoting their participation</p> <p>Hold all elections according to statutory requirements Review electoral legislation</p> <p>Ensure equal access to media coverage for all political parties</p>	<p>Decentralization policy developed and approved by Cabinet Policy Implementation has not yet began.</p> <p>Process of professionalizing the office of the District Administrator has started. Government has decided not to expunge the office & instead will professionalise the office</p> <p>5 Women have been appointed to Cabinet positions, in 2002 against 3 in the previous Cabinet.</p> <p>While 136 have been appointed to other high Government positions. Elections have been held according to statutory requirements</p> <p>An Electoral Reform Technical Committee has since been formed and it has begun receiving submissions from the stakeholders in the electoral process</p> <p>Media reforms have begun, with the enactment of the Independent Media Act of 2003.</p> <p>This has bill has empowered various media institutions to operate freely without fear of harassment.</p> <p>Public Expenditure Management and Accountability Review processes have been undertaken in the process of being operationalized</p> <p>MTEF has been developed and would be implemented in 2004.</p> <p>MTEF consultative meetings held in all the nine provinces in Zambia.</p> <p>Integrated Financial Management Information Systems has been piloted and full scale implementation yet to be undertaken.</p> <p>Commitment Control Systems have been introduced and are being implemented in Ministries and other spending agencies, with a result of a decrease in the accumulation of arrears.</p> <p>Presidential Discretionary Fund has been abolished</p> <p>Not yet operationalized</p> <p>IFMIS software has been developed but implementation will begin once computer equipment has been procured.</p> <p>PSRP has been partially implemented</p> <p>Social Safety Nets developed to mitigate impact of poverty on vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Implementation of Parliamentary Reforms has begun and Live radio coverage of parliamentary proceedings initiated. Television coverage was piloted in 2003, but could not be sustained due to financial constraints.</p> <p>Not yet implemented.</p> <p>Constitutional Review process has begun, submissions are being received from the citizens in all provinces.</p>
<p>To ensure efficient, equitable, and transparent management of public resources</p>	<p>Improve budget control systems</p> <p>Develop and implement the MTEF Involve information from other stakeholders in the National Budget</p> <p>Strengthen and implement the public expenditure review process</p> <p>Abolish the Presidential Discretionary Fund Increase GRZ accountability to Parliament by quarterly reporting Implement IFMIS (cost for one year only)</p> <p>Implement PSRP Implement equity programme for the poor</p> <p>Implement parliamentary reforms Provide radio/television coverage of parliamentary proceedings</p> <p>Provide literature at National Assembly and Constituencies Review Constitution to balance powers of the Executive</p>	<p>Public Expenditure Management and Accountability Review processes have been undertaken in the process of being operationalized</p> <p>MTEF has been developed and would be implemented in 2004.</p> <p>MTEF consultative meetings held in all the nine provinces in Zambia.</p> <p>Integrated Financial Management Information Systems has been piloted and full scale implementation yet to be undertaken.</p> <p>Commitment Control Systems have been introduced and are being implemented in Ministries and other spending agencies, with a result of a decrease in the accumulation of arrears.</p> <p>Presidential Discretionary Fund has been abolished</p> <p>Not yet operationalized</p> <p>IFMIS software has been developed but implementation will begin once computer equipment has been procured.</p> <p>PSRP has been partially implemented</p> <p>Social Safety Nets developed to mitigate impact of poverty on vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Implementation of Parliamentary Reforms has begun and Live radio coverage of parliamentary proceedings initiated. Television coverage was piloted in 2003, but could not be sustained due to financial constraints.</p> <p>Not yet implemented.</p> <p>Constitutional Review process has begun, submissions are being received from the citizens in all provinces.</p>

	<p>Provide support services to Parliament and its members Provide transport, recording, editing, and transcribing equipment Establish information centre at National Assembly</p>	<p>All Parliamentarians provided with transport. Transcribing, recording and editing equipment provided by PSCAP Information centre established and this includes a Parliamentary Website that has been established.</p>
<p>To ensure guaranteed justice for all citizens</p>	<p>Mount campaigns to strengthen public opinion against corruption Improve systems for prosecution of corruption Enforce disciplinary measures Stablish Small-Claims court Rehabilitate and build courts Set up alternative dispute resolution mechanisms Strengthen the Legal Aid Department and recognise services provided by paralegals Implement alternatives to incarceration, like community service Develop training programme for prosecutors/establish specialised unit of prosecutors in the police Reduce the ratified conventions and protocols into laws (domestication) Establish human rights information centre Enhance crime prevention, e.g. through community policing</p>	<p>Political will on zero tolerance against corruption, has been demonstrated. A Task Force on Corruption has been appointed and 150 suspects have been investigated and 20 arrests have been made, while 2 persons have been acquitted A Judicial Complaints Committee has been operationalized, members of this committee have been appointed, and their appointment has been ratified by the National Assembly. A committee has been set up to work out a mechanism of operationalizing the Small Claims Court as per the provision of chapter 47 of the Laws of Zambia (Small Claims Court Act.) No new courts have been built but 17 courts have been rehabilitated and some are being constructed This has been done Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms have been established and approximately, 110 professionals in various fields have been trained in Mediation and Arbitration. As a way of strengthening institutional linkages between the Legal Aid Department and other law agencies, there has been enhanced liaison and coordination between the Legal Aid Directorate and the Law Association of Zambia Secretariat and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions Not yet implemented Not yet done Not yet done Not yet done A substantial amount was provided to the police service for the repair of motor vehicles to facilitate community policing.</p>

Appendix 9. Education Policy Action

Sector Objective	Policy Action	STATUS
Increase access and improve quality to Basic Education	Rehabilitate, extend infrastructure, and construct additional teachers' houses Produce, procure and distribute learning/teaching materials Carry out teacher development, deployment and compensation Enhance equity and gender Strengthen school health and nutrition programme Develop curriculum Carry out capacity building and decentralization Conduct HIV /AIDS education	1,987 Classrooms, 1,374 Teachers' houses built; 450 classrooms, 510 teachers houses rehabilitated 864 classrooms, 446 teachers houses above target were constructed. More than 100percent rehabilitation of classrooms and houses
	Rehabilitate existing high schools Construct additional teachers' houses Procure text books	Ongoing
Improve the quality of and access to functional literacy programme	Conduct base line study to review current literacy programme	Baseline study completed
Reduce disparities in the education sector (including gender)	Provide support to community schools Provide support to PAGE programme Implement interactive radio programme Provide bursaries for vulnerable children Provide grants to schools in lieu of user fees	Mentors, writers identified; Bursaries to vulnerable children provided grants to schools provide and
Increase access, quality and relevance of Tertiary education	Rehabilitate and expand UNZA including establishment of campuses Rehabilitate and expand CBU in other geographical locations	Sections of UNZA, CBU renovated Ongoing

Source: Ministry of Education

Appendix 10: Water and Sanitation Policy Actions.

Sector Objectives	Policy Actions/Action Plans	Status
To establish a comprehensive framework for effective development and management of the nation's water resources in an equitable and sustainable manner with strong stakeholder participation, particularly poor rural communities	Implement Water Resources Action Programme	The implementation of WRAP began in 2001 and is still on going. Draft frame work available.
To develop and implement the Kafue Basin Pilot Integrated Water Resources Management project	Implement Integrated Kafue Basin Water Resources Management Programme	The implementation of the project began and is on going
To set up a programme for construction and rehabilitation of dams and weirs for multi-purpose uses	Implement dam construction and rehabilitation programme	Work on the construction and rehabilitation of dams in all the nine provinces began and is on going.
To develop groundwater exploration and mapping programme	Implement ground water exploration and mapping programme	The programme began in 2000 and Government is continuing with the programme. Phase III started and is on going
To establish institutional structures and strengthen capacity for RWSS planning and management at MLGH, provincial, and district levels	Implement capacity building programme	The process was started and is on going.
To provide complementary D-WASHE support programme for ongoing rural WSS projects lacking sanitation and hygiene education	Implement complementary D-WASHE support programme	On going.
To provide water supply and sanitation to populations in rural parts of the country	Implement Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme	Phase I completed, Phase e II (2001-2005) started and is on going.

Sources: MEWD, Department of Water Affairs.

Appendix 11. Transport and Communication

Sector Goals	Policy Action/Action Plan	Status
To expand, rehabilitate and invest in the road sector so as to improve accessibility and bring a core road network of 37,000 Kilometre up to maintainable condition.	Continue Lobbying for Donor Assistance National Transport Policy Legal and Regulatory Framework	ROADSIP Phase II is expected to be launched by June 2004. However the pledged amount is inadequate to comprehensively implement ROADSIP II. Approved in May 2002. The Roads and Road Traffic Act was revised and approved by Parliament in 2002
To improve road accidents rates by 20 percent by 2004.	Implementation of the Road Safety Action Plan	Plan being operationalise and full implementation awaits establishment of the RTSA
To develop and construct new infrastructure to link neighbouring countries and new economic productive areas.	Concessioning of Zambia Railways Introduction of Private Sector Participation in the operations of TAZARA Chipata / Mchinji Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) Rehabilitation and linking Mulobezi Railway line to Trans-Namib Railway line and Botswana Railway Line. Construction of Kasama – Mpulungu Railway spur Construction of Kafue Railway line through the Lion's Den in Zimbabwe to Beira.	ZRL has been concessioned to spoonet Ongoing. A Cabinet Memorandum has been prepared and is yet to be circulated. Feasibility will be undertaken in 2004 Government is yet to take a position on the way forward for Mulobezi Railway line. A Feasibility study is yet to be undertake. A feasibility study is yet to be undertaken.
To develop safe, efficient and sustainable maritime and inland water transport.	Rehabilitate dredging equipment Amend the Inland Waters Shipping Act. Install safety and navigation aids. Establish Marine Meteorological services on lakes and rivers. Rehabilitate Harbours Establish rescue Coordinating centres Establish Inland Navigation Safety and Radio Communication.	Equipments need to be repaired A consultant is yet to be commissioned Navigation aids to be procured There are no Meteorological services on lakes Harbours need to be rehabilitated There are no search and rescue centres in Zambia Radio communications to be installed on lakes
To rehabilitate, develop and construct new infrastructure to link neighbouring countries and new economic productive areas	(a) Rehabilitation of Canals / Waterways in Luapula Province (b) Rehabilitation of Canals / waterways in Western Province (c) Rehabilitation of Canals / waterways in Northern Province Rehabilitate and improve Livingstone Airport. Provide Navigation Aids and telecommunication equipment for Lusaka International Airport. Upgrade pavements and improve runways and taxiways at some Provincial Airports (Kasama, Chipata, Southdowns and Mbala). Develop Ndola Airport	Rehabilitate canals in Western, Central, Luapula and Northern Provinces On Going
To improve the Meteorological services.	Apply Meteorology to Agriculture	

To improve national teledensity with emphasis to rural areas	Set up telecommunication facilities in tourist attraction areas. Install rural telephones.
To promote Intermediate Means of Transport (IMT)	Disseminate information on IMTs and its advantages. Procure and distribute donkeys, bicycles, oxcarts, etc. Train farmers/recipients on the proper use of IMTs, especially donkeys.
To strengthen technical, institutional and managerial capacity in the management of the communication, meteorology and transport sector	Carryout Policy and Institutional reforms Carryout capacity building
	Ongoing with Cabinet Office. Ongoing. Ongoing.

Appendix 12: Health Policy Actions

SECTOR GOALS/OBJECTIVES	POLICY ACTIONS/ACTION PLANS	STATUS
To increase the life expectancy of the population	Provide the Basic Health Package at district levels	The provision of the Basic Health Care package is ongoing .implementation in all district health centres
	Provide the Basic Health Package at 2 nd and 3 rd levels	On going
	Implement communicable and non-communicable disease prevention programme	Ongoing
	Implement integrated malaria control programme	Implementation has intensified with Insecticide Treated Nets distributed to most Districts.there has been a switch from chloroquine to more effective malaria drugs
	Purchase and distribute first line drugs for treatment	Although drugs have purchased & distributed there is need for more resources to improve on level of supply.
	Increase number of community health workers with drug kits	
	Implement control programme for diarrhoeal diseases (ORS distribution and improve water and sanitation)	The programme is being implemented in all health centre although water &sanitation improvement still remains precarious.
	Carry out routine vaccination programme to control EPIs	The programme is on going
	Cary out micronutrients supplementary feeding programme and expand growth monitoring education	Programme has been undertaken with 88 percent coverage
	Conduct campaigns against measles	The campaign has been expanded covering almost 100 per cent of Children aged 0-15
To encourage lifestyles that support health	Carry out health education programmes	The programme has been intensified
	Increase community awareness through IEC, advocacy, and social mobilisation	This is being spearheaded through Health Advisory and Health Centre committees.
To create environments that support health	Promote cross-sectoral coordination to develop and implement policies to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS	NAC has been put in place to coordinate HIV/AIDS activities
	Conduct community health sensitisation programmes	Sensitisation programme is being undertaken through Village Health Advisory and Health Centre committees.
	Provide proper sanitary facilities	-

To achieve equity in access to health opportunities	Construct more health facilities	14 health post constructed
	Rehabilitate existing health facilities	Provincial and District hospitals have been rehabilitated though other works are ongoing
	Rationalise the distribution of beds and cots, in line with the population	The programme is on going with much focus on District Hospitals.
	Train health practitioners (environmental health, clinical care, and nursing)	Training of the Health specialists is ongoing though the distributions continue to be biased towards urban areas.
	Redistribute staff from 3 rd and 2 nd level to district hospital and health centres, according to the defined packages of care	Data not available
	Increase number of places available for training of medical doctors, nursing staff, paramedics, and clinical officers	-
To provide assured quality health services	Establish Community Health Innovation Fund	
	Promote community-based health care	Ongoing with a lot of support from community leaders.
To provide quality policy and technical guidance to service providers	Develop new policies and revise existing ones	MOH Functions have been abridged to policy formulation, legislation and advocacy.
	Develop new legislation and revise existing ones	HIV/AIDS /STI/TB Bill enacted and the NAC given legal mandate to co-ordinate HIV/AIDS/STI/TB interventions
	Provide technical support to all health boards	Technical being provided
	Develop SWAP arrangements	SWAP arrangements fully developed and operational

Appendix 13: Nutrition Policy Action

SUB-SECTOR GOALS/OBJECTIVES	POLICY ACTIONS/ACTION PLANS	STATUS
To finalise and operationalise the National Nutrition Policy and the Zambia Plan of Action for Nutrition (ZPAN)	Train and upgrade NFNC staff	Policy finalised, draft document sent to cabinet
To promote institutional capacity building of the NFNC and of stakeholders in nutrition	Advocate for qualified nutritionists/dieticians in all health/community programmes and agricultural extension and community development programmes	Strategic Planning in progress
	Facilitate the development of degree programme in nutrition at UNZA for updating nutritionists and dieticians	-
	Purchase equipment and establish a resource centre	-
To prevent malnutrition	Develop nutrition IEC material for awareness, sensitisation, and advocacy campaigns	Nutrition education learning and Teaching materials developed for Grades 2,4 and 6 and piloted in Luapula province. Video production on malnutrition completed.
	Propose and promote nutrition safety nets	-
	Advocate for legislation and enforcement of code of breast milk substitutes	National Regulation on Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes developed. Draft sent to CBOH
	Facilitate the expansion of the baby-friendly hospital initiative	Proposal to review initiative done and sent to CHOH
	Facilitate the expansion of community-based growth monitoring and promotion/community-based nutrition activities	Training manuals have been drafted and Task Force to spearhead process is in place
	Advocate for improved household food	-

<p>security and food diversification through own production</p> <p>Advocate for de-worming in schools/communities</p>	-
<p>Facilitate/advocate for supplementation/fortification of micronutrients (Vitamin A, iron and foliate, salt iodation)</p> <p>Develop, review, and disseminate guidelines on infant feeding</p> <p>Advocate for minimum wage for an adequate household food basket</p> <p>Formulate and disseminate feeding guidelines for various groups</p> <p>Advocate and lobby for the advancement of nutrition issues to all stakeholders</p> <p>Develop and promote incorporation of nutrition subjects in all school curricula at all levels</p> <p>Conduct stakeholder nutrition seminars and workshops</p>	<p>Sugar has been fortified with Vitamin A. Trials for maize meal fortification have been and implemented in 6 Townships</p> <p>Guidelines developed and disseminated Guidelines formulated, training of health workers has been done</p> <p>Guidelines formulated, training of health workers has been done</p> <p>Nutrition education through radio, posters, leaflets, Documentaries. Revised Basic School Curriculum</p> <p>Several workshops have been held on infant and young child feeding Community based nutrition projects Integrated Infant Feeding and HIV/AIDs</p>
<p>To coordinate and provide direction for the incorporation of nutrition activities in relevant sector programmes</p>	<p>Guidelines developed and disseminated going</p>

To monitor the implementation of nutrition programmes	Conduct programmes/activities meant to strengthen nutritional care practices for the poor and nutritionally vulnerable	-
Promote utilisation of iodated salt, Vitamin A fortification, folate and iron supplementation	All salt consumed in the country is iodised	-
To initiate/commission and disseminate research on nutrition	Undertake research on food vehicles for fortification	-
	Improve local diets and under-utilised foodstuffs	-
	Develop a nutrition information system	-
	Develop a food composition data base	-
	Carry out food consumption surveys	-
	Carry out nutrition assessment surveillance surveys	-