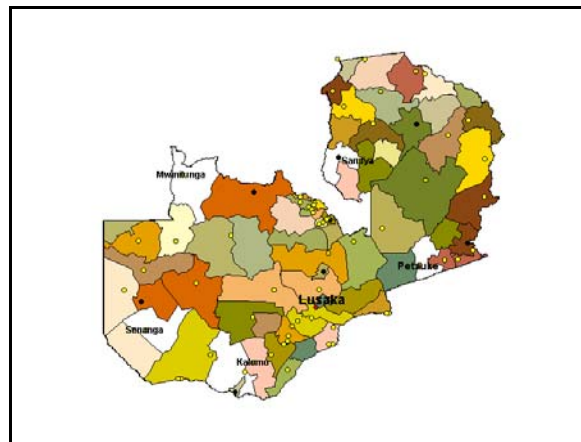

Analysis of the Participatory Provincial Poverty Monitoring

By the
Civil Society for Poverty Reduction

CSPR



For Districts: Kalomo, Samfya, Mwinilunga, Petauke and Senanga

Analysis by Ian S. Membe

July, 2003



Contents

Acronyms.....	ii
1.Introduction.....	1
2.Objectives of the Data Analysis.....	1
3.Source of Data for the Analysis.....	1
4.How the Data was collected.....	1
5.Limitations	2
6.Analysis.....	3
<u>A.Health.....</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>B.Water and Sanitation (WATSAN).....</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>C.Education.....</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>D.Agriculture.....</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>E.Tourism.....</u>	<u>13</u>
<u>F.Mining</u>	<u>15</u>
7.Some Challenges Facing CSPR Monitoring Of The PRSP.....	17
Bibliography.....	18



Acronyms

ARVs	Anti Retro Viral Drugs
BESSIP	Basic Education Sub-Sector Investment Program
CHW	Community Health Worker
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
CSPR	Civil Society for Poverty Reduction
DHMT	District Health Management Team
D-WASHE	District Water, Sanitation and Health Education Committee
EHT	Environmental Health Technician
HH	Household
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
PLA	Participatory Learning and Action
PRA	Participatory Rural/ Rapid Appraisal
PRP	Government Poverty Reduction Programmes
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WASHE	Water, Sanitation Health and Education
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
Zamsif	Zambia Social Investment Fund
ZEN	Zambia Enrolled Nurse



1. Introduction

From the early development of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), the Civil Society for Poverty Reduction (CSPR) has been keen to make sure the voice of the rural people, the primary beneficiaries of this and similar government initiatives, are clearly heard at the decision making levels of government. Now that the government has started implementing aspects of the PRSP, it is important that the CSPR closely follows all these interventions so it may, among other things, give feedback to the government on what is going on at the community level in terms of actual impacts of its poverty reduction strategy.

It is hoped that the Civil Society for Poverty Reduction (CSPR) network will conduct this national poverty reduction monitoring and evaluation survey on an annual basis. These surveys will help establish both the actual poverty situation on the ground as well as the perceived impacts of the PRSP from the local communities' perspectives. The information generated from these surveys will be used to inform wider civil society, Government and other stakeholders on the poverty situation in the country and help make recommendations for future PRSP and other poverty related implementation.

This paper is an analysis of the data and information that has been collected thus far (from baseline, 2002) by the CSPR in its poverty monitoring strategy.

2. Objectives of the Data Analysis

It is hoped that this analysis will achieve the following objectives:

- assess whether the issues promised/ planned in the PRSP are actually being implemented on the ground- as reviewed by the participatory assessments;
- assess the impact of PRSP interventions both at district and at local household level;
- make comparison of issues between target monitoring issues at baseline (2002) and now (2003); and
- make recommendation on data gaps in the participatory assessments for improved monitoring of the PRSP

The analysis should also show us whether key issues that the CSPR is monitoring are being represented in budgeting.

3. Source of Data for the Analysis

The analysis reported here has used data from Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs) that were carried out by the CSPR in five districts in the five sampled provinces in Zambia. These methodologies have a strong emphasis on qualitative data collection. To add value and authenticity to the data being collected, quantitative data was on issues that needed quantification such as hospital staffing rates, e.t.c. was collected.

4. How the Data was collected

The first data collection exercises by the CSPR were done in 2002 when qualitative surveys using popular participatory methodologies (PRA/ PLA) were carried out in 9 provinces in Zambia. This initial work to establish baseline data on specific poverty and



vulnerability issues (especially on the key sectors that directly affect the very poor and vulnerable) was carried out by the Participatory Assessment Group (PAG) on behalf of the CSPR in conjunction with Zambia Social Investment Fund (ZAMSIF). Collecting data using participatory methodologies (PRA/ PLA) has an advantage in that it helps to capture the poor people's own voices. And that is what this report is about: an attempt to encapsulate from the poor people themselves, their concerns, constraints that affect their own livelihoods and their own perceptions of whether there have been any changes in the last one year in the relevant indicators.

The second round of data collection has just been completed in the five districts in nine provinces that were selected for their characteristics that give some relative level of representation of the other districts in their provinces.

This time around, there was a deliberate attempt to streamline both the sectors and the indicators that CSPR would be following up to check on improvements in livelihoods, processes related to and the implementation of poverty reduction programmes as well as the direct impacts of the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. This logical build up from baseline should help the CSPR follow the changes in relevant indicators in the key policy sectors across the country.

5. Limitations

The author would like to acknowledge that the process of analysing and summarising the data from the different districts was not wrought without limitations.

Firstly, at the data collection level, it is has been difficult to establish what programs are being implemented are strictly from the PRP line of the budget so that impacts can be attributed to them. This is in part due to the lack of decentralization of the PRSP and its programs to the district level. Further, the process of implementation of the PRSP programs does not seem to be clearly understood at the district level. There also seems to be an apparent lag in the pace of implementation of the PRSP programmes for visible impacts to begin emerging clearly. There is, hence, the initial challenge of delineating PRSP programmes and impacts from other regular government programmes but also from other NGO interventions.

Second is generalisation difficulty. Because the study only covered five districts in five provinces, these districts may not be very representative of their provinces in all aspects of population characteristics, landscapes, and closeness to line of rail, socio-economic variables, and so forth. Notwithstanding, the issues discussed even at that district level, for the most part, still represent the general picture and can, therefore, be used to discuss even province wide key issues.

Issues of internal consistency of the 2002 and 2003 data collection instruments may mean that certain indicators that were investigated at baseline may not have been followed through at the most recent surveys. These and related challenges relating to CSPR's work in monitoring the implementation of the PRSP are outlined below under the title: *Some Challenges Facing CSPR Monitoring Of The PRSP*.



Report Organisation

The report has the following standard format that is applied to each sector analysed:

- A matrix containing the following:
 - An outline of the key issues on promised by the PRSP on a particular sector.
 - A listing of the relevant budget items on that particular sector.
 - A table showing the indicators that the CSPR is collecting data on.
 - A before-and-after analysis comparing the baseline findings with the results from the most recent participatory provincial poverty monitoring assessments.

- Highlights of site-specific cases on each sector

Focus

This analysis is focusing on the following PRSP sectors that are being monitored by CSPR:

1. Education
2. Agriculture
3. Tourism
4. Mining
5. Water and Sanitation
6. Health

These districts/ provinces that were covered in the baseline as well as the most recent participatory poverty assessments are covered in this paper:

1. Samfya (Luapula province)
2. Mwinilunga (North-western province)
3. Senanga (Western province)
4. Petauke (Eastern province)
5. Kalomo (Southern province)

6. Analysis

This analysis takes cognisance of the fact that the government has developed a suite of indicators that it is tracking in the implementation of the PRSP. These indicators are monitoring both direct and indirect fiscal disbursements and policy implementation issues. The CSPR has adopted more local level- participatory monitoring approaches that help capture the target people's aspirations, perceptions and conclusions on improvements in their own well-being.

This demands that the indicators that the CSPR will monitor and report on are only those that directly relate to the target populations and their livelihood issues whose data can be collected at that local level using popular participatory methodologies (PRA/ PLA). This helps to focus the CSPR on issues that are relevant to the targeted people. This means that the CSPR monitoring reports will not report on all the other good things that the government is doing in the implementation of the PRSP at this level.



A. Health

Sector Goal: To improve the health status of all people in Zambia especially the poor

Health: Relationships Between The PRSP Promises, Budget Plans And CSPR Indicators, Baseline and 2003 Findings

What the PRSP promises for Health	Related PRP budget plan (2002/ 2003)	CSPR Indicator	Health Constraints At Baseline (2002)	Perceived Changes (2003)
Increase drug and human resource availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essential health drug kits Hardship allowance for rural medical staff Rural housing for medical staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Availability of staff at health centres</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low staffing levels at health centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current levels inadequate even though one district, Petauke, showed 17.5% increase in staffing levels from 2002.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Availability of drugs at health centres</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erratic drug supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change; even for drugs for PRP target diseases
Infrastructure development and improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of health posts in all sites Rehabilitation of district hospitals in all provinces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Improvement in Infrastructure/ equipment</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate/ poor health infrastructure and equipment Poor communication between health centres/ DHMT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except for Petauke which reported some improvement in physical infrastructure, the rest of the communities reported poor & inadequate infrastructure with some having patients sharing bed spaces or sleeping on the floor. No change: There is poor communication between health centres making it difficult to make referrals to other centres/ hospital
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Increased HH access to health services</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficult physical access to health centres (position/ lack of transport to ferry patients) Limiting health user fees (range: K500 to K1,500) which are unaffordable for the very poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change in infrastructure development except for Petauke there have been some improvements/ rehabilitation of infrastructure Sequence ranking exercises also showed that health centres are sought after stores or home remedies even for common disease like malaria. The very poor still find health user fees unaffordable



What the PRSP promises for Health	Related PRP budget plan (2002/ 2003)	CSPR Indicator	Health Constraints At Baseline (2002)	Perceived Changes (2003)
Development of programs for the five priority areas (Malaria, HIV/ AIDS, Reproductive health, child health, epidemic control).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of epidemics Roll back malaria program Support for home-based care for HIV/ AIDS HIV/ AIDS secretariat Provision of HIV/ AIDS ARVs to hospitals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of programs for the FIVE priority areas: Malaria, HIV/ AIDS, Reproductive health, child health, epidemic control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/ AIDS Low knowledge levels on disease prevention and protection Reduction of health staff Increase in orphans (OVC) Increased household resource investment in HIV/ AIDS care Lack of VCT services <p>High disease incidence (esp. malaria, respiratory, STD, HIV/AIDS & diarrhoea)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Even with increased knowledge, youths were still said to be living dangerously by not practicing safe sex. Disease prevalence still high with high mortality rates from malaria, anaemia, TB, pneumonia.

Comment (s):

- Due to the combination of lack of trained staff and long distances to health centres, there seems to be arising a strong community driven health care system. The local Neighbourhood Health Committees (NHCs) which are being run by Community Health Workers and Traditional Birth Attendants seem to be filling in the health service provision gap.

Site Specific Issues:

Issue	District	Notes
Health staffing levels	Mwinilunga	Staffing: only 9% (2/23) of the health centres have clinical officers- the highest rank of medical officers present; 40% with ZEN; 17% with EHT; and at least one health centre run by a dresser (daily employee).
		The presence of primary health care- CHW & / TBA driven- deemed to be filling-in the health constraints gap at the local community level.
		In all the sites this has come out as a strong institutional revolution in the health delivery structures.
Shortage of drugs	Petauke	The high ranking problem of drug shortages was blamed on both inadequate supply and alleged pilfering by staff
Transport	Petauke	The area has an ambulance which is mainly used for hospital administrative purposes rather than for ferrying patients.
	Samfya	Has the unique situation where some of the people who live on the islands find it difficult to access the main clinic at Lubwe.



Important: All quoted figures and direct quotes in this document are taken from the PRA reports- see area report for quote source.



B. Water and Sanitation (WATSAN)

Sector Goal: To contribute to poverty reduction through increased access to safe water and sanitation, increased food production and food security.

WATSAN: Relationships Between The PRSP Promises, Budget Plans And CSPR Indicators, Baseline and 2003 Findings

What the PRSP promises for WATSAN	Related PRP budget plan (2002/ 2003)	CSPR Indicator	WATSAN Constraints At Baseline (2002)	Perceived Changes (2003)
Support to the WASHE programs and activities in rural areas.	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Families access hygienic sanitation HHs with VIP latrines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow adoption of improved sanitation/ hygiene initiatives (e.g. chlorination) by communities No/Few boreholes Unsafe/ contaminated water wells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor sanitation is evidenced by the increase in water borne diseases such as
Improvement of community-based water management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural water development for drought prone areas (3bn) Rural water- B/holes, wells (K0bn) Rehabilitation/ construction of earth dams (K7bn)-PRP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HHs access safe drinking water Water treatment Distance to water points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A big number of boreholes in the community are not reliable No/ few toilets Long distance to water points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities lack pit latrines and most have not benefited rural water supply and sanitation programme.

Note: The figures under the column of budgetary allocations represent the 2002 authorised allocations (Source: Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, MOFNP, 2003).

Comment (s):

- Generally, there have been very few interventions to improve the rural water sanitation. Support to some rural communities has been done by non-governmental and humanitarian aid organisations such as UNICEF.
- The major drinking water sources for most of the communities remain streams, rivers and wells- most of which are unprotected from contamination.
- D-WASHE committees, promoted by UNICEF, are taking the lead in promoting safe water and sanitation at the district level in collaboration with other district committees and Non-government organizations.

Site Specific Issues:

Issue	District	Notes
Provision of water by Non-governmental organizations	Kalomo	The number of water points in the districts has, over the years, increased mainly due to interventions by UNICEF.



	Samfya	Samfya secondary school received K122, 000, 000 for the water and sanitation rehabilitation project under the HIPC initiative. The project is not yet completed (<i>source: Samfya Secondary school board</i>).
--	--------	---

C. Education

Sector goal: To provide relevant, equitable, efficient, and quality education for all

Education: Relationships Between The PRSP Promises, Budget Plans And CSPR Indicators, Baseline and 2003 Findings

What the PRSP promises for Education	Related PRP budget plan (2002/ 2003)	CSPR Indicator	Education Constraints At Baseline (2002)	Perceived Changes (2003)
Extension of BESSIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (BESSIP is does not necessarily have a budget line under the PRP- it is budgeted under capital expenditures) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most schools have already benefited from BESSIP especially in learning materials
Development/ Improvement of education infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of rural secondary schools in Mufumbwe, Kaputa and Cherubim Island 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Number of schools established</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate/ poor physical infrastructure and furniture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change: Little has been done to improve the infrastructure in the districts.
Increase in staffing levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hardship allowance for rural teachers Health- provision of ARVs to staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Education staff levels</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor conditions of service for teachers No/ few teachers Poor/ no teachers' accommodation HIV/ AIDS affecting teachers and pupils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been no major improvement in teacher levels No improvements reported (some sites-Petauke- reporting decreases in staffing levels)
Increase/ Improvement in educational materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School requisites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Availability of education materials</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inappropriate /few/ no teaching materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The erratic supply of school materials still needs improvement-part of the existing problem has to do with distribution to schools from the receiving centres Programs such as the New Break Through to Literacy (NBTL) have helped, in some cases, with increasing school materials



What the PRSP promises for Education	Related PRP budget plan (2002/ 2003)	CSPR Indicator	Education Constraints At Baseline (2002)	Perceived Changes (2003)
Improved access for the vulnerable groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to community schools – PRP Basic school bursaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Progression/ drop out rates</i> <i>Enrolment rates</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limiting education costs (including transport to distant schools, text & note books e.t.c.) Examination fees are a big hindrance to progression beyond grade 7 Few schools / long distance to schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progression rates are dropping after grade 7
Improvement in health and nutrition for school children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School feeding and de-worming programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unsanitary toilet facilities (<i>surfacing issue</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No improvements reported in health and sanitation at schools
Equity for girl/ boy- child, orphans and other vulnerable children education- with appropriate education for all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Equity in access/ progression</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low perceived value of education Cultural practices Limitations for the girl children (including: early marriage, preference for boys, pregnancy e.g.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues affecting low perception of the value of education include increasing general unemployment rates across the country and persistent teacher strikes Still a challenge for both boys and girls HIV/ AIDS still having its toll on the teachers with some cases reporting high mortality rates (15 teachers dying every year in Petauke).
Improvement in the literacy programs at all levels.	-	-	-	-
Improvements in skills training through TEVETA, which will identify, training needs and skills gaps develop courses and train staff members.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (see increasing staff levels, above) 	-
Support universities and colleges to improve their staffing and management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of primary school colleges 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (see development of school infrastructure, above) 	-

Note: The figures under the column of budgetary allocations represent the 2002 authorised allocations (Source: Estimates of Revenue and

Comment (s):



The government policy for free primary education together with the policy for no compulsive uniforms are already having some positive impacts in increasing both school enrolment and pupil attendance rates.

Kalomo district showed an 11% increase in school enrolment since the introduction of free primary education.

However, fees for examination classes (grade 7) still pose a hindrance for further progression for some of the rural children who cannot afford the fees.

Site Specific Issues:

Issue	District	Notes
Staffing levels	Kalomo	The 2002 poverty studies reported a 1: 212 teacher to pupil ratio in some rural sites visited.
Community participation/ perception of value of education	Petauke	Some communities in this area are not involved in the running of the schools; they have PTAs that do not hold meetings at all.
Cultural practices	Mwinilunga	The cultural practice of taking boys for <i>mukanda</i> takes them away from school for a long time and at the same time makes them believe they are old enough to leave school and marry.
Cost of education requirements	Mwinilunga	Even though there is currently no requirement for uniforms or school fees, other issues including books, transport to and from school, shoes and good clothes are said to be contributing to the 'high cost of education'.
	Samfya	Early marriages and fishing distract children from continuing with school.
	Samfya	So me teachers reportedly spend a lot of their time drinking and not paying attention to their teaching duties.



D. Agriculture

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

Agriculture: Relationships Between The PRSP Promises, Budget Plans And CSPR Indicators, Baseline and 2003 Findings

What the PRSP promises for Agriculture	Related PRP budget plan (2002/ 2003)	CSPR Indicator	Agriculture Constraints At Baseline (2002)	Perceived Changes (2003)
Removal of legal barriers to land access.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy for land demarcation-PRP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Access to land</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some areas visited (Senanga) reported issues of inadequacy of land.
Increased production of food crops. Increased production of export crops.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal draft power (1) Soils and crop research PRP Seed multiplication-PRP Rural Investment Fund-PRP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>HHS increase food production</i> <i>New farm blocks identified by Govt</i> <i>HHS growing export/ value-added crops</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Droughts Lack of animal draft power Hunger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement in rainfall patterns given hope for better yields than previous year. Still a problem that is affecting yields- in some communities (Samfya), use of hand hoes is considered tedious and not meant for large-scale cultivation.
Value adding through local processing of products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural development programmes (various export crops) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Community participation in export crop production and processing</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (none reported) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -
Provision of agricultural inputs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out-grower schemes (Copperbelt, Lusaka & Southern Provinces)-PRP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>HHS' access to agric inputs</i> <i>HHS accessing agro-finance</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inputs: high cost, late delivery, tough loan conditions Poor crop marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most people talked to have said there was remarkable improvement in timely delivery of inputs from 2002 But most areas still experiencing poor crop marketing systems The combination of increased availability of inputs and better rainfall, generally, is hoped to have a positive impact on hunger reduction in 2003.
Provision of knowledge/ information through extension services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of ARVs for staff Rehabilitation of Natural Resources Development College -PRP Rehabilitation of Mpika Agricultural College -PRP Rehabilitation of Monze agricultural college-PRP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Presence of extension staff/ services</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of improvement in extension services provision Illness: (HIV/ AIDS) of extension staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -



What the PRSP promises for Agriculture	Related PRP budget plan (2002/ 2003)	CSPR Indicator	Agriculture Constraints At Baseline (2002)	Perceived Changes (2003)
Provision of appropriate technology in crop and animal production, disease prevention, and conservation farming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal disease control -PRP Livestock production-PRP Irrigation development-PRP Fisheries development-PRP Construction of earth dams-PRP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers receiving agric training Increase in technology use by HHs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (none reported) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -
The construction of 'feeder' roads in agriculture zones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Rural Investment Fund?) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure improvement (road dams, irrigation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor roads Transport (expensive or lacking) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No improvement in the road/ transport reported in any of the areas visited Has led to vacancies in extension – especially reported in offices in eastern province.

Site-specific issues:

Issue	District	Notes
Provision of agricultural inputs	Petauke	Reported improvements in delivery of agriculture inputs in 2003 and agricultural extension.
Crop diversification	Senanga	There has been some crop diversification to done to improve the food situation.
Floods	Senanga	Crops washed away by floods.
Land	Senanga	Shortage of land still and Issue in increasing crop production.



E. Tourism

Sector Goal: To enhance the tourism sector's contribution to economic growth.

Tourism: Relationships Between The PRSP Promises, Budget Plans And CSPR Indicators, Baseline and 2003 Findings

What the PRSP promises for Tourism	Related PRP budget plan (2002/ 2003)	CSPR Indicator	Tourism Constraints At Baseline (2002)*	Perceived Changes (2003)
Development of training opportunities in the necessary skills for people in the local community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector capacity-building and human resource development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of people employed in tourism activities Skills training in tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of employment from tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -
Increased employment of local communities in tourism industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint-venture partnerships with local communities forged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (none reported) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -
Joint venture partnerships between investors and the communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism credit facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism promotion activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (none reported) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -
Conservation of heritage sites, museums and natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mosi-o-tunya National Park access road National master development plan- PRP Livingstone Tourism Development Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism arrivals Income from tourism activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undeveloped tourism potential Lack of tourism infrastructure (hotels, lodges, roads) High levels of illegal wildlife hunting activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased participation of communities in working together with Government authorities has helping to curb illegal hunting activities

Comment (s):

- With the exception of Kalomo, the rest of the sites visited do not seem to have viable tourism industries worth talking about. The few issues identified as potential at baseline are yet to see receive enough attention for tourism to be considered a strong sector of the tourism industry.

Site-specific issues:

Issue	District	Notes
	Samfya	<p>In 2002 Samfya was said to have good tourism potential, but it is yet to be developed (Main tourism places: Mbabala Island, Chifunabuli and Katanshya Peninsulas have good beaches)</p> <p>Local people have benefited from sale of crafts and traditional dancing</p>



	Mwinilunga	<p>Has the following undeveloped tourism potentials: Kabompo river source, the Zambezi rapids, Kabompo Gorge and Chisemwa Chalunda Traditional Ceremony.</p> <p>The majority of tourists to the area are from academic institutions such as the University of Zambia.</p>
	Kalomo	<p>This area has good tourism potential in wildlife related tourism activities and hot spring (Nkandanzovu, Siampondo and Sianzovu)</p> <p>There are many conflict issues that need to be resolved by government that relate primarily to poaching, illegal settling and encroachment, tourism accommodation, wildlife management and protection by ZAWA.</p> <p>With the promised road rehabilitation, the tourism potentials should begin to be realised.</p>



F. Mining

Sector goal: To promote the investment in the mining industry and ensure the development of a self-sustaining mineral-based industry

Mining: Relationships Between The PRSP Promises, Budget Plans And CSPR Indicators, Baseline and 2003 Findings

What the PRSP promises for Tourism	Related PRP budget plan (2002/ 2003)	CSPR Indicator	Tourism Constraints At Baseline (2002)*	Perceived Changes (2003)
Assist small-scale miners to increase production of gemstones and other minerals	• -	• <i>SSMs possess relevant skills (mining, business)</i>	• Unexploited mining potential	• Some areas (Mwinilunga a& Petauke) reporting suspected illegal SSM activity that government is yet to take advantage of.
Curb illegal mining activities	• -	• -	-	-
Build and install proper regulation of small- scale mining	• -	• -	-	-
Re-activate the Gemstone Exchange	• Establishment of Gem Exchange	-	-	-
Support the development of a local community development programme that will ensure increased local community benefits from mining activities in their area.	• -	• <i>Growth in mining employment</i> <i>Value of community benefits from mining activities</i> <i>Local participation in mining activities (e.g. decision making)</i>	• Little/ no perceived community benefits from mining activities Poor/ no local coordination of mining activities	• In areas where this was reported, community still getting little benefits from minerals in their areas. The participation of communities on SSM activities is still very minimal – no supporting policy as is the case with wildlife Increased HIV/ AIDS from mining centres

Comment (s):

- Only two lines appear under the PRP allocations under the Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development: Establishment of Gem Exchange and Provision of ARVs to staff.
- In general, very few sites talked about the mining sector as a productive sector in their communities.
- A few sites reported suspected small-scale mining of precious stones through which both the communities and the government might be losing millions in revenue.



Site-specific issues:

Issue	District	Notes
	Kalomo	<p>By and large, mining activities are said to only benefit the people who are living in the peri-urban compounds in the district. The employees of Mawaya compound are employed by PGM Mining Company which is dealing in amethyst.</p> <p>The local community members who are living in or near Mapatizya, where the Amethyst is dug, have also benefitted from the health centre established by the mine.</p>
	Mwinilunga	<p>There is suspected mining of gold and diamonds being carried out by small-scale 'explorers'.</p>



7. Some Challenges Facing CSPR Monitoring Of The PRSP

- The need to maintain sampling consistency. Where a site is changed, it should be clearly stated that the characteristics of the two sites are comparable.
- We need to be more specific about what indicators we are tracking so that we can specifically follow-up on these.
- On agriculture, we need to broaden the issues of focus to go beyond just crop production but also include animal husbandry.
- Just like the CSPR cannot carry out monitoring activities in all the provinces in Zambia, the monitoring cannot cover all the issues that have been promised in the PRSP. We need to select key indicators to focus on in each sector. The author hopes the suggested suite of indicators above can give us a good start.
- There are cases where an important sector is not even mentioned in a report. For example, the presence or lack of tourism activities is not reported on for western province in the 2002 reports. To add value to our reporting systems, CSPR will need to be more consistent in reporting on the issues so that even if nothing is happening in a particular sector for a given area, this is still reported on.
- Separating general government programs from PRSP (HIPC) funded ones and monitoring these separately. Lobbying for increased access to segregated plans for PRP/ budget implementation.
- Lack of in-depth information on particular issues of concern. => Plan special studies for specific issues.



Bibliography

- Civil Society for Poverty Reduction (2003): *District Poverty Monitoring Report: Kalomo*, Lusaka
- Civil Society for Poverty Reduction (2003): *District Poverty Monitoring Report: Mwinilunga*, Lusaka
- Civil Society for Poverty Reduction (2003): *District Poverty Monitoring Report: Petauke*, Lusaka
- Civil Society for Poverty Reduction (2003): *District Poverty Monitoring Report: Samfya*, Lusaka
- Civil Society for Poverty Reduction (2003): *District Poverty Monitoring Report: Senanga*, Lusaka
- Civil Society for Poverty Reduction (2003): *The Path Away From Poverty: An Easy Look at Zambia's Poverty Reduction Paper 2002- 2004*, Lusaka
- Ministry of Finance and National Planning (2003): *Estimates Of Revenue And Expenditure, For The Year 1 Jan 2003 to 31 Dec 2003*, Lusaka.
- Participatory Assessment Group (2002): *District Participatory Poverty Assessment, Volume 1: Summary Report*, Lusaka
- Participatory Assessment Group (2002): *District Poverty Monitoring Report: Kalomo*, Lusaka
- Participatory Assessment Group (2002): *District Poverty Monitoring Report: Mwinilunga*, Lusaka
- Participatory Assessment Group (2002): *District Poverty Monitoring Report: Petauke*, Lusaka
- Participatory Assessment Group (2002): *District Poverty Monitoring Report: Samfya*, Lusaka
- Participatory Assessment Group (2002): *District Poverty Monitoring Report: Senanga*, Lusaka
- Republic of Zambia (2002a): *Zambia: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper: 2002 – 2004*, Ministry of Finance and National Planning, Lusaka.
- Seshamani, V. (2003): *Poverty Monitoring And Evaluation By Civil Society In Zambia: Rationale, Objectives, Methodology And Design*, CSPR Report, Lusaka.