



UNITED NATIONS  
ZAMBIA



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PARTNERSHIP  
FRAMEWORK  
ANNUAL  
REPORT



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## FOREWORD BY THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR



**Dr. Coumba Mar Gadio**  
UN Resident Coordinator

In 2021, the UN Country Team (UNCT) and its partners continued to deliver developmental and humanitarian support particularly through the joint activities targeted at building a stronger and democratic Zambia where all people enjoy their human rights. The UNCT endeavoured to ensure sustainability and invested considerable efforts in developing national capacities to lead reforms, implement

new laws and strategies, and make use of new models, practices, methodologies, and tools. An independent Final Evaluation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF) 2016-2022 was commissioned by the UNCT under the coordination support of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO). The findings indicated that the UNSDPF was aligned with Zambian national needs, development priorities and international commitments.

Through a strong collaboration between the UN and the Government, the Common Country Analysis (CCA) was conducted. The CCA provided a cumulative, logical articulation of the key development challenges and opportunities for Zambia to inform future strategic programming decisions. The CCA will also serve as a key document to bridge into the formulation of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2027).

The Partnership framework recommendations and the CCA set a base for the preparation of the new Cooperation Framework which is a joint commitment by the Government of Zambia and the UN system to work in close partnership to achieve the national priorities framed by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and international human and labour rights commitments. The collective results expected from this Cooperation Framework will help the people of Zambia to live longer, healthier, and more prosperous and secure lives. The Cooperation Framework will be developed to holistically address core UN programming principles, to Leave No One Behind. Sadly, the COVID-19 pandemic continued to affect many countries including Zambia.

Nevertheless, the Government with the financial and technical support from the UN System and other partners developed the COVID-19 Resurgence Plan which re-introduced public health and social measures aimed at controlling transmission and mitigating severe illnesses and deaths, as well as the socio-economic impact. The UN, Government and partners conducted the COVID-19 Recovery Needs Assessment (CRNA) to assess the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic as a basis for ensuring innovative partnerships and financing opportunities to support the implementation of the national development plans including the 8NDP.

The UN supported the Government to access the COVID-19 vaccines from the COVAX facility and scaling up their deployment around the country. There were enough vaccine stocks in comparison to uptake. The Government through the Ministry of Health was supported to conduct an assessment on community perception towards the COVID-19 vaccine, to generate information to design appropriate risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) messages. Over six million people across all 10 provinces of Zambia were reached with key prevention and vaccine messages and deaf people and youth received key COVID-19 prevention information through short videos that also helped counter misinformation around the pandemic. By the end of 2021, more people were willing to be vaccinated.

Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, Zambia went to the general elections and the UN followed the elections closely and was committed to working with the Government to provide both technical and financial support to various institutions of democracy through its Democracy

Strengthening Zambia (DSZ) Project. With financial support from Cooperating Partners and the UN, the iVerify Zambia Initiative was set up to strengthen national capacity to identify and document cases of disinformation, misinformation and hate speech and as a fact checking and response mechanism during elections.

In conclusion, please allow me to express my gratitude to the UNCT, Government, Cooperating Partners and all the stakeholders for achieving all these good results during the year. I look forward to the finalisation and implementation of the new Cooperation Framework which enhances the principles of Leave No One Behind, Human Rights-Based Approach, Gender Equality, Accountability, Resilience and Sustainability. Through the collective aspirations of the UN, we remain committed to supporting the Government and the people of Zambia by responding to national development priorities.

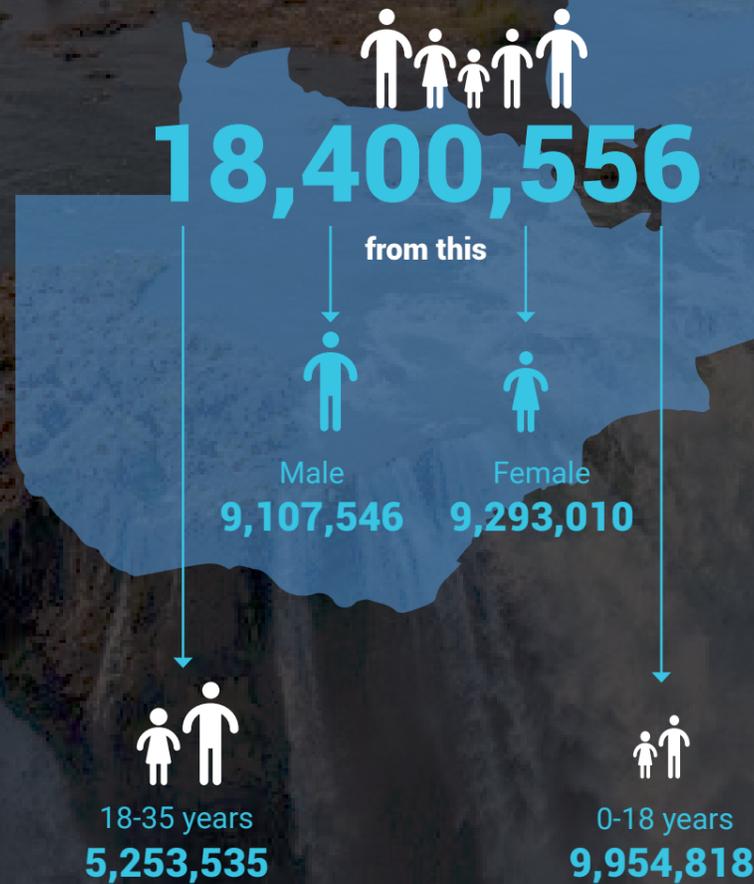
**Dr. Coumba Mar Gadio**  
UN Resident Coordinator

*(April 2019-April 2022)*

## ZAMBIA AT A GLANCE

### TOTAL POPULATION

2021 medium variant population estimates



# 1 COUNTRY CONTEXT AND TRENDS

Zambia's economic development agenda is guided by its long-term plan "Vision 2030" launched by the Government in 2006 and a series of 5-year national development plans (NDPs), which are intended to make Zambia a prosperous middle-income country by 2030. Accompanying the vision and the NDPs is the national strategy on job creation and industrialisation in which the country has a target to create one million new formal sector jobs between 2017 and 2022 in the four potential growth sectors of agriculture, tourism, construction and manufacturing. In addition to job-creation, the current NDP (7NDP, 2017-2021) stresses economic diversification; poverty and vulnerability reduction, reduced developmental inequalities; enhanced human development; and an enhanced governance environment for a diversified and inclusive economy.

Notwithstanding the notable changes in the structure of production since the 1990s, the Zambian economy remains relatively undiversified, with a high dependency on mining, especially copper – which is the backbone of the economy. The Government recently intensified its efforts in diversifying the economic landscape. The 2021 budget had a special emphasis on economic diversification and job creation as pillars in supporting economic recovery. Agriculture, mining, tourism, and industrialisation were identified as lead sectors to drive growth while energy and infrastructure development were identified as key enablers. Economic diversification efforts, aligned to the 7NDP and Vision 2030, underpin the preparation of the 8th National Development Plan currently underway.

The recent global economic slowdown, exacerbated by the onset of COVID-19 pandemic, has sharply slowed economic activities in Zambia. The country's

macroeconomic situation remains precarious. However with serious public debt, reduced fiscal space, unstable exchange rate and rising inflation are poised to undermine growth performance and socioeconomic development efforts. Compounding this situation, implementing the 7NDP has been undermined by declining commodity prices and decreased production due to persistent droughts and power generation deficits experienced by the country in recent years. Domestic revenue as a proportion of GDP has remained stagnant around 18 percent over the last five years, which has constrained the fiscal space largely due to low capacity of Domestic Revenue Mobilisation (DRM), consequently limiting government's capacity to deliver basic services due to inadequate funding in social sectors. Recent assessments show that COVID-19 is expected to negatively affect government expenditure and revenue, thereby widening the fiscal deficit. Timely achievement of macroeconomic stability will largely depend on progress on debt restructuring, fiscal consolidation efforts and the containment of the COVID-19. A prolonged fallout from the pandemic could amplify fiscal and domestic liquidity challenges and lengthen the time for Zambia to embark on key macroeconomic and structural reforms.

Government has identified infrastructure development as a key enabler for the country's economic transformation plan. Several projects are currently underway, and the key is to ensure that alternative cheaper financing is sourced to reduce the fiscal burden. Additionally, Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) remain a viable avenue through which the government can continue to engage with the private sector to deliver on targets set out in the 7NDP.

The Government seeks to create a diversified and resilient economy for sustained growth and socio-economic transformation, driven by agriculture, mining and tourism. Energy is critical to all sectors of the economy, and the Government has continued to work towards improving energy production and distribution. The country has also been improving its transport system as well as infrastructure.



# 2

## UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

### 2.1. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE UNSDPF RESULTS



**PEOPLE**



**Pillar 1: Economic Diversification and Job Creation**



**KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

**Agriculture**

In response to changing climatic conditions which have impacted agricultural production and threatened food security, WFP promoted climate adaptation (CA) to enhance production and productivity.

- In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and other partners, **trained 121,938 smallholder farmers (50 percent women)** in CA practices (crop rotation, inter-cropping, minimum tillage, and soil cover), compared to **63,400 and 18,000 smallholders in 2020 and 2019**, respectively.

- Provided **15,000 rippers to 103,121 smallholder farmers (51 percent women)**, enabling them to prepare farmland using CA techniques. **About 50,000 hectares of land were cultivated under CA relative to 46,600 hectares in 2020.**
- Furthermore, **trained 53,743 smallholder farmers (55 percent women) to produce nutrient-dense and/or drought-tolerant crops** (cassava, cowpeas, orange maize and sorghum) to enhance production and diversify diets.
- To support community-managed early warning systems, **installed 120 rain gauges, bringing the total to 265 rain gauges installed since 2019.**

The systems enhanced agricultural planning by providing timely weather information to smallholder farmers through farmer-based structures.

- Inclusion of **Upto 3500 refugee and immediate Zambian host farmers into farmer in-put support programmes and viable market-oriented value chains** (rice, maize, soya beans, orange fleshed sweet potatoes, honey, livestock production and value addition), improving food security and incomes generation opportunities at household level.

**Access to agricultural finance, increased credit, trade finance insurance and other insurance services**

- Technical assistance to the Government to improve the design and management of the insurance product under the national Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP).
- **Digitization of all the 2,071 agriculture camps** to develop and enhance index insurance products that will complement Government's input support programme. The digitization resulted in the creation of the first geospatial database for agricultural camps and blocks in Zambia.
- **Enabled over 50,000 smallholder farmers to save excess incomes through village savings and loans associations** (exceeding target by 56 percent and were four times higher than amounts recorded in 2020 and 2019 combined).
- Partnerships with financial institutions to diversify smallholder farmers' incomes resulting in the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Zambia Industrial Commercial Bank to offer financing to smallholder farmers by 2022.
- **10,000 smallholders in savings groups** access input credit from financial institutions.



**Agribusiness services provision and small-scale farmers entrepreneurial capacity strengthened**

- Development of a collateral-free product to provide financing of about **USD900**.
- **USD23,000 to aggregators engaged** in purchasing food commodities from smallholder farmers and supplying to WFP under the Global Commodity Management Facility in the next marketing season.
- Supported the Lusaka Securities Exchange to operationalise the Warehouse Receipt System (WRS) to enhance smallholders' access to finance and commodity markets using warehouse receipts value as collateral.
- **11 intermediary aggregators were trained on WRS**, equipping them with knowledge on how to qualify for certification as electronic warehouse receipts agents and become commodity brokers.
- Number of **micro-aggregators** increased to 841 from 550 in 2020.
- **135 Government and cooperating partners' staff trained** on market systems approach to enhance their capacities in market access support to the smallholders.
- Provided **scales, sieves, tarpaulins and plastic hermetic silos to over 150 micro and intermediary aggregators** to provide aggregation services to smallholder farmers.

- 15,966 smallholder farmers (**nearly 50 percent women**) sold **18,928 mt of nutrient-dense and drought tolerant food crops** valued at **USD 4.6 million**, compared to **23,600 mt sold in 2020 at a value of USD 3.3 million**. About 9 percent of the commodities were sold through the **Maano Virtual Farmers Market**, an **e-commerce platform** redeveloped and launched with WFP support in July 2021 with over 7,000 smallholder farmers in 78 districts were using the platform by December 2021.
- Despite threats by the COVID-19 pandemic and climatic changes, **positive food security trends were observed among the people supported by the UN** owing to innovative adaptive approaches.
- **Enhanced financial inclusion for refugees and their immediate Zambian hosts through establishment of up to 20 community-based savings and loans groups (300 members)** in partnership with Financial Sector Deepening Zambia and Agora Micro Finance.

### Trade facilitation

- Supported the Zambian Government to develop, in a fully consultative manner, **a national Strategy on the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)**.
- To promote evidence-based lobbying and advocacy, launched in collaboration with COMESA, a regional study entitled Review of Existing Schemes to Facilitate the **Cross-Border Movement of Traders in the COMESA** to assess the legal and regulatory frameworks underpinning the different types of schemes to **facilitate the mobility of small-scale cross border traders and the different schemes in the COMESA region**, other African regions, and outside the continent to determine best practice for mobility schemes.

- In response to COVID-19, contributed to a favourable **policy environment to facilitate small scale cross border trade**.
- **Commissioned a rapid assessment on the impact of COVID-19** on small scale cross border traders resulting in government considering mainstreaming cross border trade in the COVID-19 national socio-economic response and recovery plan.
- Supported the **governments of Zambia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo** to develop an **electronic border pass** to be piloted at Kasumbalesa border in 2022 with the two parties agreeing on cooperation modalities to underpin the piloting of the project will contribute to efficient processing of traders.



### Efficient border management for improved mobility and trade facilitation

- The advent of COVID-19 significantly challenged and disrupted the normal operations of Boarder Crossing Points (BCPs) with many points of entry having limited infrastructure, equipment, systems, human resource and know how to ensure disease surveillance, risk communication and community engagement, COVID-19 Infection Prevention and Control (IPC), cross border coordination and information exchange and facilitating safe environment for cross border mobility.
- **Awareness raising and provision of public health equipment to Chirundu One Stop Border Post, Mwami–Mchinji and Kasumbalesa Border Crossing Points (BCPs)** to facilitate a safe environment for small scale cross border traders in compliance with COVID-19 public health guidelines and measures.
- Supported national authorities in **enhancing interagency and cross-border coordination on COVID-19 preparedness and response**.
- Supported the development of border level action and contingency plans at Chirundu and Mwami–Mchinji BCPs.

### Policy, legal and regulatory sector support

- Promotion of business-friendly and inclusive national and regional policies, and strengthening productive capabilities and value chains through the Programme to Support Business Friendly and Inclusive National and Regional Policies and Strengthen Productive Capacities and Value Chains.
- **Expected outcomes:** adopting and implementing business-friendly, inclusive and responsible national policies and legal frameworks, and strengthening productive, processing and commercial alliances and capabilities of agriculture value chains and MSMES.

### Value chain in gemstone and industrial minerals strengthened through improved capacity to conduct market analysis and investment promotion

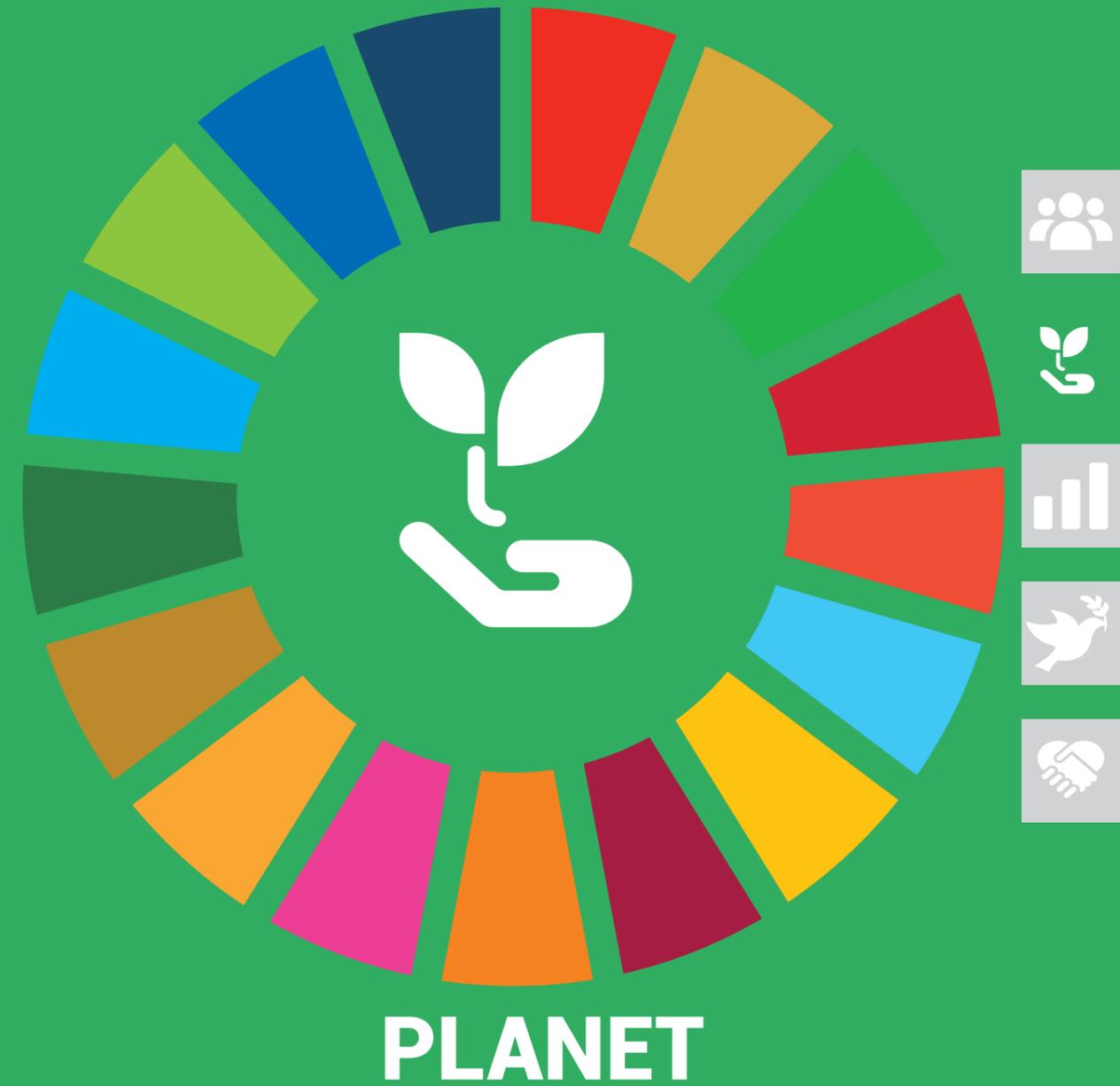
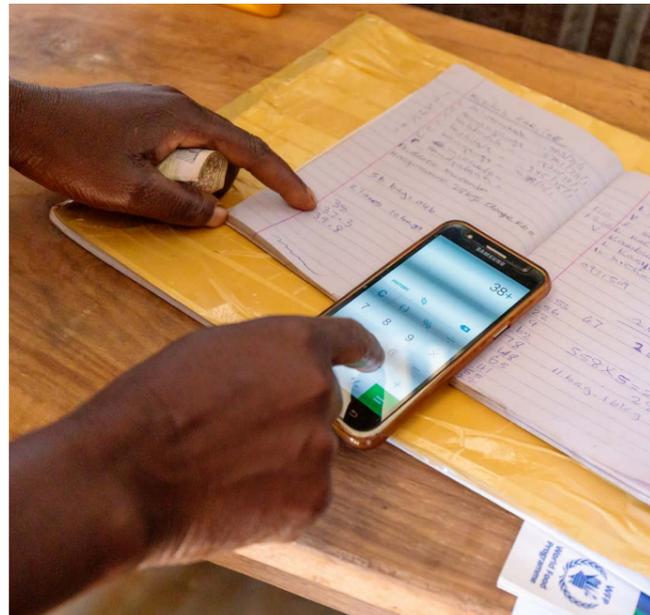
- Implementation of the **Recognition of Prior Learning for youth and women**. Currently, TEVETA is assessing the level of qualification that candidates are being recommended for RPL assessment and certification. So far, **a total of 270 (including 15 former refugees)** candidates have been interviewed within Lusaka. Targeted skills included Design, Cutting and Tailoring (DCT), Metal Fabrication (Welding), Carpentry and Joinery, Bricklaying and Plastering, and Hospitality Skills.
- Support the Zambia Development Agency in **capacity building of small-scale operators/ ASSM**, vocational schools, mining associations to establish and manage business enterprises in a sustainable and inclusive manner, specifically skilling in enterprise development and management, market analysis and investment promotion as well as value-addition.
- **280 refugee and host community youths supported to complete vocational skills training** in accredited national institutions, equipping them with practical skills to help improve their livelihoods



## Investments in renewable and alternative energy increased

- Collaborated with the Kafue Gorge Regional Training Centre (KGRTC) on implementation of the Skills Development for the Renewable Energy Sector (SkiDRES) Pilot Project which targets to train over 1,600 technicians, engineers and energy managers in Renewable Energy (RE), Energy Efficiency (EE) and Regional Energy Integration (REI).
- 25 RE, EE and REI courses developed.
- 6 out of 10 targeted Partnership, Training development and Delivery partnerships achieved in partnership with the private sector resulting in training development, delivery and internships.
- 8 out of the targeted 10 courses developed on Off-Grid Solar System Design and Installation, New Market Structures Renewable Energy Independent Power Producers (IPPs), and Financial Modelling and Bank Financing for RE IPPs in Africa, Industrial Energy Management, Gas Turbines and Green Fuels, Entrepreneurship, Power Quality and Media Training.
- 106 professionals (comprising of 87 males and 19 females) were trained in renewable energy and energy integration. This has resulted in job placement and capacity development to deliver related training within the SADC region in renewable energy technologies.
- Contributed to enhancing KGRTC's brand and standing as the region's Centre of Excellence for Competitive Skills training in RE, EE and REI technologies and implementation of interventions to increase course participants beyond the average of 715 over the previous three years to 2,500 participants.
- Supported the Government to finalize the 2020 skills survey report which provides a comprehensive skills and life-long status on

appropriate skills and innovations to enhance their productivity in the fast-changing economy. Additionally, the report also provides an assessment into the skills by training institutions against those demanded by employers.





PLANET



## Pillar 2: Poverty and Vulnerability Reduction



unicef  
for every child



IOM  
UN MIGRATION



### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

#### Social Protection

- UN Joint Programme on Social Protection (UNJPSP) supported the Social Cash Transfer (SCT) programme which was scaled from 623,000 to 887,000 households and supported the implementation of the cash-plus agenda to achieve cross-sectoral programming in Social Protection service delivery.
- Single Window Service delivery initiative scaled up to 44 Districts by end of 2021
- Support towards integration of three main social protection programme (Social Cash Transfer, Food Security Pack & Fertilizer Support Programme) through collaboration with Scaling Nutrition phase II (SUN) programme
- Through UNJPSP, Zambia Agency for Persons with Disabilities (ZAPD) increased registration of Persons with Disabilities in 8 Districts to 7,000 of the 9,000 targeted.
- The UNJPSP strengthened capacities of relevant Ministries and agencies part of the Poverty and Vulnerability Cluster through trainings on Shock Responsive Social Protection and Leadership and Change Management.
- To enhance social accountability and monitoring capacities, ILO established a partnership with Media Institute for Southern Africa for training on social protection reporting and with Civil Society for Poverty Reduction (CSPR) to conduct social protection budget tracking at national level.
- Supported transformation of Home-Grown School Meals (HGSM) programme into a sustainable safety-net that contributes to children's nutrition and education outcomes while providing a market for smallholder farmers.
- Supported Ministry of Education on (i) decentralised procurement training, (ii) deployment of a web-based accountability Food Tracking system and (iii) establishment of a network of hydroponics gardens to enhance nutrition education and diversification of school diets.
- Trained Government staff in 17 districts on formation of procurement committees, tendering, payment processes and reporting to support programme effectiveness and efficiency.
- Trainings enabled the Ministry of Education procure 1,100 mt of cereals from smallholder farmers (three months of school meals for 377,000

school children) and reduced transport and implementation costs for the Government.

- Supported development of the cloud-based 1,000 days Pilot Nutrition Management Information System as part of the integrated Zambia Social Protection Information System (ZISPIS) to support optimal data management and business processes of the Social Cash Transfer (SCT) programme cash plus initiative. To enhance shock-responsive safety-nets.
- Installed 120 rainfall stations in 14 districts to operate as community-managed early warning systems for smallholder farmers to increase capacity of communities to predict and manage climate risks.
- 1,300 beneficiaries from 231 households of People Living with HIV affected by COVID-19 with a social cash transfer from the profits of an income generation initiative supported for the Network of Zambian People Living with HIV and AIDS (NZP+).
- 105 women with Obstetric Fistula were successfully repaired, thus restoring their health and dignity.
- 11,851 adolescents were reached through life-skills programmes, to build their health, social and economic assets
- The UN supported the delivery of COVID -19 response Emergency Cash Transfer to cover over 204,000 households and strengthened the shock-responsiveness of the Government's social protection system.
- Equipped fourth Four (44) health Service providers from 20 districts in Central and Western provinces with skills, knowledge, and tools for communication with persons with disability, and delivery of rights based and disability inclusive health services. The enhanced capacity of health service providers continues to expand access to sexual and reproductive health services among persons living with disability.
- The provincial action plans on disability inclusion in health services developed continue to guide scale up in Central and Western provinces, and inform GRZ led Mid-Term Expenditure Framework process and plans.
- 6,865 refugees comprising 3,644 females and 3,221 males supported with cash assistance through the digital Cash-based Interventions (CBI) modality, giving them the means to not only get basic food but also meet other household needs.
- An additional 1,123 refugees (mainly women and youth owned businesses) supported through digital/ mobile money (CBI) modality, with business grants to facilitate recovery of their micro and small-scale businesses which were negatively impacted by COVID 19 pandemic.

#### HIV/AIDS and access to RH services



- Reduction in new HIV infections (47 percent) between 2010 and 2021. New infections among children have declined by 42 percent since 2017.
- High Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) service coverage was maintained.
- 99% of Antenatal Care (ANC) facilities provided ART to pregnant women. ART coverage among pregnant and breastfeeding women is 86 percent. Recent draft HIV estimates show that in 2021, the HIV Mother to Child Transmission (MTCT) rate at six weeks was low at 3 percent, although it increases to about 8 percent at the end of the breastfeeding period (24 months postpartum). This reflects improvements but still falls short of the goal for elimination of MTCT (eMTCT) of less than 5 percent by 2021. The UN with UNICEF as the lead agency for PMTCT was central to these results, supporting the following strategic interventions, among others:
- Provided technical and financial support towards

**pilot of the dual HIV and Syphilis testing** including **training of 180 health workers in five provinces**

- **Development and scale up of the PMTCT dashboard** supporting evidence-based decisions in six provinces,
- Supported implementation of **tailor-made PMTCT interventions for pregnant and breastfeeding adolescent girls and young women (AGYW)** in Kabwe and Chipata districts. **Emerging data shows high HIV testing rates (>95 percent)**, early treatment initiation (an average of two days within an HIV diagnosis), **increase in defaulter tracing and high return to care rates (90 percent)**.
- Supported **training of 5,678 In-service and 2,909 pre-service teachers** in effective delivery at classroom level of **Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE)** that integrate **content on HIV, gender-based violence**, prevention of EUP and child marriage.
- Supported Ministry of Education to **reach 2,221,481 learners in Grade 5 to 12 with life skills- based HIV and sexuality education** that included topics and sessions on HIV, gender, ending child marriages, reducing teenage pregnancies.
- Supported the **Ministry of Labour and the National AIDS Council and the Ministry of Health to develop an Overarching Work place Wellness**, HIV/AIDS and TB policy for Zambia aimed at providing guidance and measures to ensure compliance and hold employers and workers accountable in the provision and utilization of all-inclusive HIV/AIDS/TB and wellness services in the world of work in both public and private sectors.
- Supported **Zambia Federation of Employers and the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions to train workplace HIV-ST Champions to strengthen Private Sector engagement in responding to HIV and AIDS.**
- **Training of 110 workplace champions** and the **distribution of 2,500 HIV-ST kits** in companies.

- **Supported Ministry of Health through capacity building of community volunteers to reach young vulnerable people, migrants, sex workers and general community members with HIV prevention and SRHR messages to help reduce transmission of HIV.**

- **37,678 (21,626 females and 16,052 males)** reached with health education messages.
- **28,407, 988 male and female condoms** were distributed for dual protection from HIV and unplanned pregnancies
- **5,560 (2,410 males and 3,150 females)** reached and referred for various health and non-health services which included HIV prevention.
- **250 Health Care Providers trained** on provision of integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health, HIV/ GBV service provision.
- **70 public health facilities** at secondary and tertiary levels supported in the provision of adolescent-friendly essential package of integrated SRH information and services for adolescents (family planning, STI and HIV prevention, basic and comprehensive EmONC services and clinical management of rape).
- **The ten (10) health facilities in the refugee settlements** provided healthcare services to **117,444 refugees and host community**, while those in urban areas accessed the nearest health facilities in their respective locations.
- **Monthly awareness campaigns**, facilitated by peer educators and community supporters, reached a total of **38 062 people (22 638 females and 15 424 male)** with information on HIV prevention and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services.
- An **estimated 40,000 male and female condoms** were distributed in various refugee settlements to mitigate the spread of HIV.



# PROSPERITY



PROSPERITY



Pillar 3: Reduction of Development Inequalities



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Migration and human trafficking

- Supported the **Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) in capacity building in business development services to 398 beneficiaries (361 women and 37 men)** who are victims of Gender Based Violence (GBV), those at risk and members of communities of the 15 districts.
- The **interventions contributed towards improving entrepreneurship skills, gender causality and managing a sustainable enterprise** as well as supporting and strengthening the formation of Savings and Credit Groups.
- Supported enhancing national capacity to prevent and respond to human trafficking and the roll out of the mixed migration curriculum that was developed for pre and in services Social Workers on Mixed Migration at the Universities of Zambia and Mulungushi.
- Further supported the **institutionalization of the Mixed migration curriculum** at the University of Zambia.

Sustainable resettlement/ Informal settlements

- Supported the **Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development** in the **implementation of the Urban & Regional Planning Act, URP Act, 2015**
- 50 District Integrated Development Plans (IDPs)** formulated of which only **9 have been approved countrywide by the Ministry.**
- 320 informal settlements had been formalized** making them eligible for Government, private sector and other stakeholders to provide basic infrastructure and services such as schools, clinics, water and sanitation.
- A total of 57,983 occupancy licenses** have been issued to improve security of tenure in unplanned settlements reducing forced evictions and displacement especially for women and other vulnerable groups.
- 100 informal settlements had partial upgrading with Kanyama settlement in Lusaka targeted for the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP)** with financial and technical support from European Commission (EC), UNHABITAT and the Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban development.
- Support the **National Land Policy implementation.**
- Supported local NGOs with the **application of innovative digital technology, using the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM)**, a participatory Land information tool based on an open source Q-GIS, in selected informal settlements of Lusaka, Chipata, Ndola, Kabwe and Livingstone to assist councils speed up the issuance of occupancy licenses.
- UNHABITAT also supported Government** efforts to **reduce vulnerability of informal settlements** to impacts of natural and Human Induced Disasters through Capacity Building of Local Authorities in City Resilience.

- Using **CityRAP (City Resilience and Action Planning Tool)**, conducted exercises in Chipata and Kanyama Informal Settlement in Lusaka to develop the capacity of locals to understand and plan actions that progressively build urban resilience and reduce urban risk.
- Lusaka City Council sourced funds** through the Slum Upgrading Programme, **supported by UN-Habitat/PSUP to implement the five to six catalytic actions** that need to be taken to improve resilience and reduce risk.

Gender responsive planning, budgeting and implementation

- Mainstreamed gender in programming, **encouraging the participation of women** in various trainings and other capacity development interventions in the communities and ensure adherence to principles of gender responsive planning, budgeting, and implementation.
- 398 (361 female and 37 male) beneficiaries were trained in business development and entrepreneurship skills** and provided with startup kits (Cash) to start or improve their businesses.
- The beneficiaries formed **29 Savings and Credit Groups.**



## Negative cultural and social norms practices reduced

- **200,000** young people reached through the **Zambia Youth Platform and Phenomenal Youth Association** to reduce negative early child marriage, teenage pregnancy, HIV new infections and for better access to HIV treatment for young people living with HIV.
- Conducted **advocacy meetings with 105 traditional and religious leaders** to address **issues related to gender-based violence, teenage pregnancy and ending child marriage in Central, Southern and Northwestern provinces.**
- The traditional leaders issued a **communiqué which outlined their commitment to support and address negative cultural norms** and committed



to implement activities and programmes in their chiefdoms.

- **303 service delivery points established, and 2,716 children (1,436 boys and 1,280 girls) reached** in Katete and Senanga under the **global programme on ending child marriage.**
- **11,851 (6,108 girls and 5,743 boys)** were reached through a mentorship programme with information on confidence, self-efficacy, and positive masculinity.
- **6,117 boys enrolled** and participated in the **“Coaching Boys into Men”** sessions promoting healthy relationships, positive masculinities, and gender equality masculinities as allies and addressing some of the challenges they face as a result of gender roles expected of them.
- **Over 300 sensitizations sessions** across the three refugee settlements, settlement hosting districts, and in urban areas targeting community members, refugee leaders, traditional leaders, learners (adolescents), men and women, including government officials, were conducted reaching over 30,000 Persons of concern, relevant officials and stakeholders with messages to prevent child marriages, adolescent pregnancy, and domestic violence related to family management of cash assistance, and capacity building. To promote sustainability of prevention and response to GBV at community level, investments were made into strengthening community structures.





PEACE



### Pillar 4: Enhanced Human Development



### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

#### Health response to the COVID-19 pandemic

- Supported the **Government to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation** of the implementation of the **COVID-19 national multisectoral response plans**
- Provided **financial and technical support to the Government through the DMMU** to develop the **COVID-19 Resurgence Plan**, which guided the response to the fourth wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in Zambia.
- Mobilised **USD 52 million** for the **COVID-19 response**.
- Supported the Government to **remain operational during the COVID-19 pandemic by supporting the development of the Business Continuity Plans (BCPs)**, including the **provision of equipment to facilitate telecommuting by Government officers**.

- Provided technical support in **formulating the 8th National Development Plan** and ensuring that **COVID-19 pandemic was adequately addressed in the plan**.
- In collaboration with IFIs (World Bank, AfDB, IMF and EU), the **UN supported the Government to implement the COVID-19 Recovery Needs Assessment (CRNA)**, which assessed the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic as a basis for ensuring innovative partnerships and financing opportunities for national economic recovery efforts. The CRNA was also meant to inform the on-going national development planning process and through these efforts, recommendations from this report were used to inform the formulation of the 8th National Development Plan.
- Supported the Government to **conduct an assessment on community perceptions towards the COVID vaccine** to generate information to

design appropriate **Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)** messages.

- Supported **RCCE coordination structures and associated interventions**, including co-leading of **sub-groups on Public Communication, Dynamic Listening and Coordination**, as well as RCCE messaging through production of social listening reports, printing of IEC materials, running the **MaskUpZambia campaign and community campaigns**.
- Supported the Government to **access the COVID-19 vaccines from the COVAX facility** and supported scaling up their deployment around the country. Through these UN efforts the country had enough vaccine stocks in comparison to uptake.
- To help **increase vaccine uptake**, the **UN supported the Government to intensify COVID-19 vaccine demand generation through core RCCE messages through strategy document, social media, IEC materials and stakeholder orientations**. By the end of 2021, more people were willing to be vaccinated. Interventions were **through collaborative work by RCO, WHO, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNHCR, and UNDP**.
- **Sensitized rural communities on COVID-19 related behaviour change** to ensure preventive community and individual health and hygiene practices, and the importance of sufficient household food reserves in the context of the pandemic.
- Supported **community radio stations to broadcast programmes on the negative impacts of COVID-19 on children, parents** and enhanced community understanding on the pandemic and eradication of fears and misconceptions.
- **In enhancing COVID-19 surveillance and case investigation**, the UN supported the **Ministry of Health to revise the COVID-19 surveillance, contact and testing strategy**. Similarly, the UN supported the Ministry of Health to undertake an assessment in 101 health care facilities in 10 provinces to ascertain **Infection Prevention and**

**Control (IPC)** compliance to inform strategies to protect health workers and prevention of community transmission.

- Supported the **inclusion of orientation session on COVID-19** response with emphasis on IPC and vaccination in all the trainings of new-borns and child health care (**community New-born Care and IMNCI**).
- **Built capacity of frontline border officials in IPC**, which included **procurement of Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs), IPC and WASH materials** as well as **supplies for border officials**, including at border crossing points for use by travellers.
- Supported the Government to **foster inter-country dialogues and engagements which resulted in a harmonised COVID-19 preventive measures and response at border crossing points**.
- Supported the Government to procure RT-PCR test kits.
- Procured and installed **oxygen concentrators for 120 secondary level healthcare facilities** and installed **new Pressure Swing Absorption (PSA) oxygen plant** at Kitwe Teaching Hospital which covered the facility and about **35 nearby health facilities in 14 districts**.
- To ensure continuity of learning especially among the vulnerable in remote settings, the UN **developed and disseminated child and youth friendly COVID-19 booklets, face masks and foot operated hand washing stations for learners in schools** and **provided 11,000 radios and SD cards** to facilitate access to **alternative pathway to education in 20 target districts**.
- Supported the **development of radio learning contents for Early Childhood Education (ECE) and Grade 1-7 in seven local languages**.
- Provided **school grants to 1,500 schools** in **20 districts** to fast track the procurement and purchase of supplies which **protected learners from COVID-19**.

- Through UNFPA support to Ministry of Health, an **estimated 6,000,000 population** was reached with radio and television risk reduction communication messages on COVID-19 and its linkages to sexual and reproductive health. The messages aimed at sustaining demand for services amid the pandemic.
- **UNHCR supported the construction and operationalization of an Isolation facility in**

**Mantapala refugee settlement**, which was handed over and is being run by Ministry of Health. The facility is ideal for managing COVID-19 cases or any other disease which might require isolating patients. Construction works for similar facilities in Maheba and Mayukwayukwa refugee settlements were still ongoing by the end of the year.

## Health of mothers and new-borns

UN intervention helped to reduce maternal mortality by training health workers to enhance the skills in the provision of Emergency Obstetric and New-born Care (EmONC).

- **211 health workers out of targeted 320 were trained** to enhance skills and knowledge in the provision of comprehensive abortion care services, and this translated to 65.9 percent achievement.
- **The Midwifery Association of Zambia built capacity of 20 midwifery schools** to strengthen the skills of midwife lecturers and clinical instructors in the delivery of quality emergency obstetric and new-born education.
- **66 in-service nurses trained in midwifery in North-Western, Luapula and Western provinces** thereby increasing the availability of skilled birth attendants in the provinces.
- **26 health care providers and programme managers were equipped with knowledge and skills for Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR) Trainer of Trainers (ToT) and 55 Health providers equipped with skills for the MPDSR approach.**
- UN supported **development of the national MPDSR guidelines and training materials.**
- Supported the Ministry of Health to **provide leadership in domesticating the national Antenatal Care training materials for health care providers (HCPs)** as well as provide oversight in developing

the **ANC Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).**

- The **Zambia ANC digital adaptation kit (DAK)** was domesticated in collaboration with the Research local technology partner BlueCode Systems Limited.
- Supported the Government through the **Ministry of Health to enhance access to Sexual Reproductive Health services** in the **three refugee settlements** resulting in **3,598 pregnant women being booked for ANC** during the first visit and **6,590 revisits recorded.**
- **1,376 live births** were recorded
- **3,131 pregnant women (87 percent)** were tested for HIV out of which **37 (1 percent) were positive and consequently initiated on ART.**
- **Postnatal care services** were provided to **2,021 mothers and newborn babies.**
- **Family Planning services** were provided to **1,687 first users** and **3,098 continuing users.**
- Continued support to Government to **ensure that refugees and host communities receive primary health care services** within the health facility in settlement areas.
- **Out of 117,444 OPD consultations** made, **35 percent (41,152) were for children under the age of five years.** In providing this support, integrated management of Childhood illnesses approach was used during the screening and treatment of the children. Immunization and periodic deworming were conducted to ensure protection of children from preventable diseases in settlement areas.

- Advocated for and facilitated **Zambia to endorse the Eastern and Southern Africa Ministerial Commitment (ESA Commitment 2022-2030)** which aims at fulfilling the promise to education, health and well-being for adolescents and young people. The country committed to continued **investing in high quality, evidence-based, gender-transformative, age- and culturally appropriate sexuality education for both in and out of school.**
- Continued support to **Government by contributing to delivering a multisectoral package of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions**, adopting coordinated approaches for service delivery to **achieve impact on stunting** by focusing on **households with adolescent girls, pregnant women, breastfeeding women, children under 2 years of age, and women of reproductive age under 1,000 Most Critical Days Programme.**
- Supported the Government through **investments in commodity procurement of approximately 60 percent of the national commodity needs.** This included the **last mile distribution of essential health commodities** to help overcome the persistent challenges of last mile delivery and **investments in capacity building of 246 Community Based Distributors.** This intervention was also **complemented by capacity building of 416 Health Care Workers in provision of the Family Planning (FP) method** mixed with emphasis on Long-acting Reversible Contraceptives (LARC) methods coupled with capacity building of supply chain managers.
- **Increase in the Couple Years of Protection (CYP)** of commodities procured **from 1,700,000 in 2020 to 2,800,000 in 2021.**
- The UN supported the Government to **ensure that women and children had access to and improved consumption of diversified foods through support to interventions and initiatives that increased agricultural production, food productivity and incomes.** The beneficiaries' skills and knowledge were enhanced in forest foods products and under-

utilized foods to improve access to foods and they were offered entrepreneurship opportunities through community groups in income generation.

- Technical **support to the Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock and the Forest Department** at district level in **promoting nutrition sensitive agriculture in the 17 SUN II districts** leading to **establishment of 52 Centres of Excellence** for learning in the **17 districts to demonstrate food production diversity and processing.**
- Developed and launched the **Food Based Dietary Guidelines** to ensure **harmonized messages** regarding what a **healthy diet for Zambians means.**
- The **number of livebirths attended by skilled personnel across the three refugee settlements were 1,678 (86%) out 1,947 live births**, while Under 5 mortality rate stood at 0.5 deaths/1000 children against the standard of 1.5 deaths/1000 population. The improvements are partly explained by the fact that the Mantapala Refugee Health Post was accredited to a Health Center by Ministry of Health and qualified staff were deployed to serve the POCS and host community.

## Adolescents and youth

- **398 health care providers** enhanced **skills and knowledge in the provision of adolescent health service.**
- **419 community volunteers** were **trained as peer educators to enhance their capacity to support service delivery in the adolescent friendly spaces** to strengthened peer to peer education among adolescents. As a result of the enhanced capacity in integrated adolescent friendly services, **71,124 adolescents accessed a comprehensive package of SRHR services in 2021.**
- Out of **360 health care providers, 319 were trained in integrated SRH/HIV/GBV service delivery package** to **enhance the quality of provision of**

**SRH/HIV/GBV services, (89 percent performance).**

- **5,678 in-service and 2,909 pre-service teachers** were **trained in the provision of quality CSE** in schools. The **beneficiaries oriented fellow untrained teachers in CSE through structured cascade down methodology.**
- **Trained teachers reached 2,221,481 learners in Grade 5 to 12 with age appropriate CSE.** This interventions around CSE were through collaborative **efforts by UNPFA, UNESCO, and IOM.**
- Supported the **establishment of bi-directional CSE-SRH referral systems in 28 supported districts.** Accordingly, both teachers and health workers were oriented in the provision of confidential referral and service provision in the target health facilities.
- **26,040 learners accessed SRH/HIV services through the referral systems,** following the strengthening of the linkage between CSE programme in schools and the health facility based SRH programme.
- **64 CSE advocacy engagements implemented** thereby contributing to mobilising community support for CSE and adolescent sexual reproductive health services. The dialogues around community engagements aimed at empowering the opinion leaders and gatekeepers with the right information on CSE to influence and support schools in the delivery of the life skills-based curriculum on CSE.
- **220,000 young people were reached with correct and accurate information through the continued dissemination of the Young, Smart, Free, EUP and Condomize campaigns.**
- **71,124** out of school adolescents and young people were reached with Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) and **accessed various services including peer to peer sensitization sessions, HTC, Condoms, STI screening, PreP, PEP and Pregnancy tests.**
- Supported the Government through the **Ministry of Health to coordinate** as well as facilitate the

implementation of the **National Childhood Cancer 2021 activities** which resulted in the **finalization of the Terms of Reference for the National Childhood Cancer Subcommittee and the formulation of the Childhood Cancer Control chapter for the National Cancer Control Strategic Plan (NCCSP) 2022 – 2026.**

- Development of the **Consolidated Childhood Cancer Management guidelines.** All these efforts were meant to enhance the capacity of the Ministry of Health in management and treatment of cancer in adolescents and young people.
- **Adolescent and youth-friendly corners** within refugee settlements ensured access to HIV and SRH information, and discussion/learning opportunities for in-and out-of-school adolescents and young people while funding for school Anti-AIDS clubs and drama edutainment expanded HIV prevention messages in school settings.

**Food and Nutrition**

- Supported **implementation of recommendations for strengthening Food Systems in Zambia.** Following the national dialogues and the Food Systems Summit held in New York in 2021, the UN in Zambia formulated a position paper that will serve as a framework outlining focus areas for the country on Food Systems transformation.
- The UN supported the Government through **National Food and Nutrition Commission** to

formulate a Draft Position Paper for **Food Systems Transformation** as well as the National Dialogue Country Report.

- The Zambia policy brief on **Food Systems Assessment (FSA)** was published and uploaded on the UN Food systems platforms; a communication plan for Food Systems Transformation was drafted to create awareness on the national report. This support to the Government was through collaborative efforts from WHO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and UNDP.
- Improved access to diversified, nutritious foods such as vegetables, fruits, and short cycle small livestock, poultry, fish, legumes and bio-fortified foods and to enhance the capacity of communities to produce their own food.
- **13,100 beneficiaries** were reached with inputs of the nutrient dense foods. UN support to enhance capacity of communities to produce diversified nutrition dense foods resulted having dietary diversity and the resultant positive nutrition outcomes.
- Supported increase of dietary diversity to alleviate micro-nutrient deficiencies and stunting.
- Promoted homestead gardening and over 200 keyhole gardens constructed.
- Supported homestead production of fruits and vegetables among **60,000 households.**
- To improve the policy environment around dietary requirements, the UN supported the Government to develop and launch the Food Based Dietary Guidelines (FNDG) that ensured harmonized messages regarding what healthy diet for Zambians entails.
- **Promoted poultry and small livestock production through pass on the gift programme** among beneficiaries and helped develop a guide for extension workers and the beneficiaries.
- **Benefits: Meat from livestock, poultry, eggs and milk are important sources of protein and other**

**nutrients; the rapid reproduction of livestock resulted in lot of disposable livestock for sale as source of income; the income from livestock enabled beneficiaries purchase other foods that the household was not able to produce; and, increased amounts of livestock enabled households to pass on the livestock to other beneficiaries.** This intervention was complemented with UN support which enhanced livestock disease control and consequently improved productivity as well as reduced mortality.

- **18,081 beneficiaries who included pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls were reached with nutrition SBCC** while 42 community group were trained in nutrition, and consequently conducted 42 SBCC events. This included education on Solar food dryers to enhance uptake of the food processing, preservation, storage and utilization.
- Implemented the Supplementary Feeding Programme in refugee settlements to enhance the health and nutrition status of children with moderate and severe malnutrition.
- **367** children aged 6-59 months were registered with **Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)** while **948** had **Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).**
- Pregnant and Lactating Women were supported by SUN TA through providing implements for backyard gardening in Mantapala Refugee Settlement while farmer groups in Meheba Refugee Settlement received vitamin A rich-sweet potato vines from Harvest-Plus, for planting.
- Continued to support the food and nutrition needs of **17,000 refugees** from the Democratic Republic of Congo settled at Mantapala.
- Supported the revival and implementation of **Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF)/Baby-friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI)** coordination committee which was placed under the IYCF/SAM committee under the Ministry of Health;
- Supported the Government to domesticate and finalize BFHIF policies and standards for use in

health care settings to promote IYCF/BFHI.

- 937 health care providers' skills enhanced in BFHI across the country.
- To improve data for planning and informed decision making at all levels, the UN in Zambia supported the Government through the Ministry of Health to strengthen the nutrition information system through enhancing data management and monitoring. The nutrition data continue to be hosted by the DHIS2 in more districts and monitors health sector trends of nutrition in the country.
- The Nutrition Information System (NIS) project which commenced with 17 districts in 2020 was further rolled out to 58 districts by end of 2021. This intervention has further improved the storage and use of nutrition data. The aim is to cover 100 percent of the districts in the country. This will be achieved through partnership and collaboration with projects supported by USAID and SIDA.
- UNHCR in collaboration with UNICEF, Ministry of Health, World Food Programme and Ministry of Home Affairs/ Commissioner for Refugees successfully **conducted a Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS)** in the **three refugee settlements** to determine the malnutrition and anemia levels among children 6-59 Months and non-pregnant women between 15-49 years.

## Education

- Supported the Zambia Industrial Training Academy (ZAMITA) in the **development of the automotive and heavy equipment engineering curriculum.**
- Supported the **training of 37 teachers in technical and pedagogical** skills necessary to deliver upgraded and new training curriculum, **including 10 in e-learning skills.** The upgraded and new curriculum was aligned to the skills gap in the Zambia.

- **180 Zambian students were trained for the transport industry** at Zambia Industrial Training Academy (ZAMITA) using the upgraded and new curriculum which enhanced the student's employability.

## Advancing Refugee inclusion in the national education system

- **Allocation of examination centre numbers for Grade 7 and Grade 9** giving the learners greater access to examinations and increasing opportunities for them to transition to higher grades
- **Gazetting of schools in Mantapala**, making them part of the national education system and opening prospects for more sustainable support to the schools
- Opening of **first ever senior secondary school in Mantapala refugee settlement and government's allocation and deployment of six (6) teachers**
- Education support was provided to **1,042 refugee learners** with a further **62 learners provided with tertiary education scholarships under the DAFI Scholarship**
- Enhancing **remote, catch-up and classroom learning opportunities for over 36,000 refugee and host community learners** by procurement and provision of **over 500 educational tablets, 500 special radios, and 3000 self-study kits, 30 computers, and installation of power systems to run the computers**, as well as expansion and upgrading of education infrastructure (Classrooms and desks)



# PARTNERSHIPS



**PARTNERSHIPS**

**Pillar 5: Good Governance and Human rights**



**KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

**Labour policy and legislative framework reformed**

- Implementation of the employment policy provided appropriate and evidence-based response measures to the challenges of unemployment.
- The policy provided measures to progressively formalise the informal sector, enhance national productivity, promote respect for fundamental principles and rights at work, and strengthen the labour administration and labour market information systems.

**National data and information systems enhanced**

Strengthen capacities at:

- the Ministry of National Development and Planning (MNDP) to plan and coordinate policies, strategies and programmes on national development and SDGs, which resulted in the formulation of the draft 8th National Development Plan.

- Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats) and MNDP for evidence-based research and policy formulation to enable the 2021 Socio-economic Impact Assessment Survey of COVID-19 on Households in Zambia (SEIA), Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on the tourism sector and COVID-19 Recovery Needs Assessment (CRNA).
- Supported the National Health Information Management System to generate national HIV and AIDS estimates and meet its annual Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) reporting obligations.
- Establishment of a national data and research repository, and a roadmap for the creation and implementation of the repository to harmonise knowledge generation, administration, and ease access to data and evidence for decision making at the national level.
- Supported ZamStats to conduct the Impact of COVID-19 on households, and preliminary support for the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS).

- Strengthened the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems and processes.
- The Department of National Registration, Passport and Citizenship conducted training on Marriage Registration for 39 participants and 24 Government workers on data analysis and utilization.
- Provided technical support to ZamStats through consultancy services from a Geographic Information Services (GIS) Expert and a Census Technical Advisor (CTA) on the verification of enumeration areas (EAs). ZamStats completed the report on the 2020 pilot census.
- Drafted a roadmap for the conduct of 2022 census which had been postponed in 2021 due to the pandemic.
- Supported the Population Council on SRH advocacy through generation of evidence and the development of three results briefs from the 2020 Zambia Reproductive Health Commodities Survey:
  1. Contraceptive Commodity Availability and Provider Capacity for FP Service Provision in Health Facilities;
  2. Availability of Seven Life Saving Commodities, Incidence of 'No Stock Out' of Contraceptives and Supply Chain Efficiency; and
  3. Client Exit Survey on Quality Indicators.
- Supported the Lusaka City to generate and analyse ward level HIV/AIDS and demographic strategic information and data on the HIV epidemic and response, and to use the data to inform necessary action for fast-tracking the HIV and AIDS response and four other cities have requested to replicate the initiative.
- Supported the construction of medical storage warehouses and capacity building of officers in four provincial centers, leading to improved services delivery and an increase in the number of people on antiretroviral therapy.

**Migration laws, policy reforms and diaspora engagement for national development**



- **The Migration Policy and the National Action Plan on Human Trafficking (2022–2024).**
- **Best Interest Determination (BID) panels** supported children on the move cases established/strengthened in 10 districts where the migrations flows are highest. **30 BID panel meetings were held.**
- **214 children were supported to access alternative care** options in the **10 priority districts** while advocacy work led to the release of 306 child migrants in Eastern Province.

**Development of a national Refugee Policy**



- **UNHCR's technical and financial support to the Government (Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security)** in the development of a national refugee policy resulted in a formulation of a draft Refugee Policy.
- **The Policy is expected to be finalized in 2022 and is intended to guide the implementation of the Refugees Act of 2017** and enhance the enjoyment of rights by asylum seekers and refugees.
- **605 Refugee children at risk and UASC** supported with case management and psycho-social support services in the 3 refugee settlements (Meheba, Mantapala, Mayukwayukwa) and urban areas.

## Mechanism in place for legal identity for all and an integrated system of civil registration from birth to death

- Successfully set up the framework/parameters to enable the integration of the Integrated National Registration Information System (INRIS) and the SmartCare plus health system.
- Project support to the Government strengthened the capacities of the 25 target health facilities to register vital events and to create demand for the services in the surrounding communities.
- **Birth registration guidelines developed and 77 health workers, 92 community leaders and 45 volunteers trained in birth registration.**
- **3.2 million (exceeding the target of 2 million) people** in Lusaka and surrounding provinces were **reached with messages on the importance and procedures for birth registration.**
- **1,736 children in the first two months of the campaigns in 19 out of the target 25 health facilities were registered.**
- Support was provided to the Government and the Civil Society Organisation (CSO) partner, the Media Network for Child Rights Development (MNCRD), to **undertake advocacy and communication campaigns in the surrounding communities aimed at increasing demand for birth registration.**
- The Department of National Registration Passport and Citizenship (DNRPC) was **supported in the finalization and operationalization of the birth to death Integrated National Registration and Information System (INRIS).**
- **Biometrics kits for 116 districts were procured** for the national identity registration of people, where 6,829 people were captured under INRIS system.
- **UNHCR supported the development and setting up of self-registration kiosks** thus, among other things, enabling persons of concern to update their registration details on their own.

## Electoral processes and systems strengthened



The UN made significant strides in supporting the Government in ensuring that all Zambians including women, youth and marginalized, have equitable and effective participation in national democratic processes.

- UN advisory support complemented efforts of the Electoral Commission of Zambia (ECZ) and other stakeholders to support the August 2021 elections.
- **7,002, 393** Zambians registered as voters and during 12th August 2021, 70.61 percent participated as voters as the highest turnout since 1990.
- Enhanced public confidence in the election results improving citizen participation, representation, and access to justice through the UN's support to strengthening institutional capacities.
- Facilitated voter education to 19,567 inmates across all Correctional Services facilities, resulting in the prison voter turnout of 90 percent.
- **Trained 286** voter education facilitators of which **260** were fellow inmates recruited and trained with the financial and logistical support of the grants.
- Strengthened monitoring, analysis and early warning recommendations and fed into scenario planning, high-level shuttle diplomacy, mediation and other prevention interventions to ensure a successful electoral outcome.

## Human rights systems and structures strengthened



- With the UN support, the **Human Rights Commission (HRC)** initiated work to develop its **2022-2026 Strategic Plan.**
- Supported dialogue within Government to reformulate its focus on human rights under a joint programme.
- Engaged with the HRC (and MOJ) on advocating for the abolition of the death penalty, to reduce inequalities and advance human rights.
- Engaged with the Government and HRC on extending key protections enshrined in international and national laws to asylum seekers, refugees, marginalised and vulnerable groups.
- Advocated with the Ministers of Finance and Justice:
  1. on protecting economic, social, and cultural rights in macroeconomic and debt review.
  2. ensuring human/environmental safeguards in future economic growth initiatives, including in the mining sector.
  3. on the national budget as one of the most important tools to promote sustainable development and protect human rights and ensuring that support to the social sectors is consistently prioritized.
  4. on incorporating ratified treaties into national law and lending support to constitutional and legislative reform processes, strengthening national capacities, institutions and structures for human rights protection and promotion, including the National Human Rights Commission and National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up.

- Also engaged with various national and international counterparts:
  1. on pending Treaty Body reports and follow-up to Treaty Body and UPR recommendations.
  2. domestication of the treaties, and inclusion of ESC rights in the constitutional framework; SPs visit requests and communications; and the NMRFU.
- MOJ, Cabinet Office and Legal Aid Board participated in an OHCHR convened regional consultation for Africa on implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 42/30 on "Promoting international cooperation to support national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up."
- **Engaging with various stakeholders regarding their written submissions to the TBs and UPR** and how to use international norms, standards, and other outputs to inform national advocacy initiatives and programs.
- Lusaka city has been supported to **map marginalised people living with HIV and most at risk of acquiring HIV (e.g., Sex workers and LGBTIQ)** in all the seven constituencies and are capacitated to claim their health rights and are socially contracted to undertake participatory health and HIV services and establish linkages with health facilities for attainment of the UNAIDS 95-95-95 fast-track targets.
- UNHCR **advocated fair treatment of 30 Persons of Concern constituting part of the key populations.** In addressing individual concerns of the group, UNHCR and partners shared information on legal restrictions and prevailing social attitudes for the group's protection in the country as well as on parameters for assistance and solutions.



### Access to justice enhanced

- **Capacitated the Network of People Living with HIV through the Treatment Advocacy and Literacy Campaign in collaboration with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services** and to influence social protection assessment tools and reduce the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on people living with HIV and key populations.
- Supported the finalization, printing and launch of the national juvenile justice strategy and 101 children were diverted from the formal justice system, through the implementing partner Up Zambia in four pilot districts (Lusaka, Ndola, Kitwe and Kapiri Mposhi).
- Supported the Government to develop a training module for the Zambia Police Service on juvenile justice administration (arrest, diversion, detention, and networking with stakeholders).
- Two (2) toll free lines were opened to facilitate diversion and ensure detention of child migrants and juveniles in conflict with law is used as a matter of last resort.



### Prevention and Protection for victims of trafficking

- Supported the review of the 2007 Anti-Human Trafficking and Smuggling Policy and the development of the National Action Plan on Human Trafficking (2022–2024) to provide for a better policy framework for professionals dealing with migrant children, for their protection and care to be ensured.
- 80 District Social Welfare Officers and 72 police and immigration officers completed capacity building on preventing trafficking and smuggling of children.



### National data and information systems enhanced

- Supported the Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats) to collect data on the impact of COVID-19 on households and will contribute towards the cross-sectional Living Conditions Monitoring Survey under the Integrated Household Survey.

With the national Census delayed due to the COVID-19, this support was critical for the timely generation of needed data to support policy and guide interventions.

# SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA

## PARTNERSHIP FOR THE SDG ACCELERATION



The UN in Zambia continued to strengthen partnerships with the major in country donors to advance the SDGs and to leverage financing for the 2030 Agenda.

The UN in Zambia forged a partnership with the EU and World Bank to support the Government in undertaking the COVID-19 Recovery Needs Assessment (CRNA) to assess the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic as a basis for ensuring innovative partnerships and financing opportunities to support the implementation of the national development plans as well as the new 8NDP. The CRNA has provided a robust analysis and entry points to operationalize the economic recovery programme and the formulation of joint socio-economic recovery interventions to be implemented while ensuring a coordinated, coherent and effective multisectoral response that continue to lay the ground for Post COVID-19 recovery and resilience building. This was meant to contribute to sustain gains

achieved towards SDGs as well as help the country to remain on track in advancing the SDGs.

In 2021, the UN worked in partnerships with EU, Ireland, Germany and Sweden to support the Government through the Democracy Strengthening in Zambia (DSZ) Project to strengthen institutional capacity of key democratic institutions such as the Electoral Commission of Zambia, the Zambia Police, the Judiciary, political parties, media and civil society including faith and community-based organisations, which contributed to transparent, inclusive and peaceful elections in 2021. The initiative contributed to a smooth transition of power in Zambia a necessary foundation for good governance and advancing the achievement of all SDGs. UN Zambia has also engaged in discussions with the Ministry of Justice

with a view to revisiting and relaunching a project to strengthen respect for human rights and the rule of law, including in the areas of administration of justice and access to justice. It continues to engage with the Ministry of Justice on domestication of the international human rights treaties that Zambia has ratified; greater engagement with the international human rights mechanisms, including submission of outstanding reports to the treaty bodies; responses to requests from the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council to visit Zambia; and preparations for Zambia's 4th Cycle Universal Periodic Review due to take place in January 2023. UN Zambia also continues to advocate for continued realization of socio-economic rights, including protection and expansion of fiscal space to respect, protect, promote and fulfill these rights with a view to an eventual nationally agreed social protection floor in line with the SDGs and realization of the right to social security as codified in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to which Zambia is State party. UN Zambia works in partnership with Constitutional Commissions such as the National Human Rights Commission and other stakeholders, including the youth. On Human Rights Day 2021, UN Zambia and the Human Rights Commission engaged youth in Matero District to discuss inequalities, Building Back Better from COVID 19, and how youth themselves can be drivers of and catalyze changes in their communities, drawing on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights for guidance and inspiration as well as national mechanisms, including the ZHRC, for support.

The UN in Zambia partnered with the local authorities under the Ministry of Local Government and Housing through the Zambia Integrated National Financing Framework Joint Programme and supported capacity building of 69 local authorities in Output Based Budgeting (OBB). These 69 local authorities have since transitioned from activity-based budgeting (ABB) to output based budgeting (OBB). This initiative is meant to contribute to the achievement of SDGs which are mainstreamed in district development plans which are aligned to the national development plan. This

partnership was leveraged by the UN for financing SDG achievements. In 2021, the UN in Zambia partnered with the Government through the Ministry of Finance and in collaboration with Zambia Institute for Policy Analysis and Research to support the Development Finance Assessment (DFA) which will inform the formulation of the Integrated National Financing Framework for the 8NDP, which will also contribute to advancing the implementation of SDGs in Zambia. This joint programme is funded by the Joint SDG Fund with a total budget of USD1 million.

The UNCT continued to leverage the partnership with EU, Germany, Ireland, and Sweden to implement the GRZ-UN Joint Social Protection Programme in collaboration with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services. This joint programme had been contributing to advancing the achievement of SDG targets 1.3, 3.8 and 8.b. Similarly, the UN in Zambia continued to leverage the partnership with Sweden and Ireland to implement the GRZ-UN Joint Programme on GBV Phase II in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender which has been contributing to achievement of **SDGs SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 8, SDG 10 and SDG 16.**

	Procurement of health commodities for COVID-19 by UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and UNDP
	Support provided by UNAIDS to leverage GF resources to support COVID-19 response which also freed Government resources

**Domestic, international, private and public financial flows of other stakeholders have been realigned with the above.**

## PARTNERSHIP WITH PRIVATE SECTOR

The UN in Zambia continued to partner with the private sector during humanitarian response such as millers that collaborated with WFP to priorities mealie meal stocks for the food assistance. Similarly, the UN partnered with private mobile phone operators who provided mobile transfers of stipends to vulnerable beneficiaries under Emergency Cash Transfers for the COVID-19 response to mitigate the socioeconomic impact pandemic. This partnership with private sector mobile operators continued to be exploited under the mainstream Social Cash Transfer (SCT) Programme, which improve efficiency in the provision of funds to beneficiaries as well as reduced the risks that were associates with moving physically with money to pay beneficiaries.

The UN in Zambia continued to work in collaboration with the private sector on critical issues of development. In this year under review the UN worked in partnership with the private sector as a key development actor through Zambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry an umbrella agency for private sector in undertaking the CCA, the external evaluation of the Zambia-UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework and the actual formulation of the UNSDCF.

In 2021, the UN in Zambia continued to partner with and support youth, female Small-Scale Cross Border Traders (SSCBTs) and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) through establishment of loan guarantee facilities to enable them cope with adverse impacts of COVID-19. This initiative was through collaborative efforts from UNDP, IOM and UNCDF.

## PARTNERSHIP WITH REGIONAL ENTITIES



The UN in Zambia worked in partnership with Regional DCO in undertaking the CCA and formulating the UNSDCF. The collaboration was also extended to support the external evaluation of the Zambia-UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework, which was successfully completed by the end of 2021. The UN in Zambia also partnered with Regional DCO in convening UNCT retreats, including supporting the RCO on enlightening UNCT members on the changes to the revised MAF to support its implementing. The partnership with the Regional DCO included supporting RCO in building capacity of Result Groups and Theme Groups through orientation training to enhance the roles such as on implementation of UNIFO and reporting.



UNCTAD continued to collaborate with the UN in Zambia on a number of regional initiatives such as the UNCTAD Quadrennial Ministerial Conference (UNCTAD 15) and the eTrade for all, which aimed to improve the ability of developing countries, particularly least developed countries (LDCs), to use and benefit from e-commerce. The UN in Zambia worked in partnership with UNCTAD to support the Government of the Republic of Zambia on the initiation of the LDC graduation process for Zambia. The UNCTAD team shared and discussed with UN in Zambia the preliminary assessment of impacts of graduation on development cooperation for selected countries, including Zambia, undertaken by Committee for Development Policy (CDP) Secretariat as well as the next steps on the engagements with the Government.



In 2021, the UN in Zambia initiated partnership with UNECA Regional Office to undertake scoping to give a perspective on the typologies, challenges, opportunities, and risk mitigation for PPPs in infrastructure projects. This scoping mission was also meant to cover policy and institutional mechanisms that support PPPs such as the regulations, PPP frameworks and guidelines, legal and institutional arrangements, and conducive business PPP environment. This important task was work in progress and the end result will be detailed PPP country diagnostic and action plan to enhance and strengthen PPPs in infrastructure projects. The UN in Zambia in partnership with the UNECA Sub-regional office collaborated on integrated national financing framework development efforts through the UNECA led "Towards integrated national financing framework" initiative and the UNCT led Zambia Integrated Finance Framework Joint Programme. These initiatives were meant to bring together existing capacity and policy support for SDG financing an integrated manner in Zambia to support the Government in implementing an integrated National Financing Framework.



During this year under review, the UN in Zambia partnered with AU and UN Women Regional Office to initiate the formal Launch of the Zambia Chapter of the African Women Leaders Network (AWLN Zambia) and Unveiling of Friends of AWLN in Zambia. This will mark a significant milestone for Zambia to foster a conducive environment for women in leadership. In addition, the AWLN will enhance the leadership of Zambian women in accordance with African Union's Agenda 2063, the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and Zambia's vision for national development. By the end of December 2021 all the pioneers were identified and all preparations where in place in readiness for the launch in first quarter of 2022.



The UN in Zambia worked in partnership with the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation and the SADC Member States on Preventive Diplomacy and Conflict Resolution to support the presidential elections in Zambia which were held in August 2021. The UN, SADC and other key stakeholders contributed towards a peaceful election and a success smooth transition of power.



*Dr Godfrey Malebeka, the Executive Director of Prison Care and Counselling Association poses with a dummy cheque indicating the grant amount received for voter education for prisoners*

## UN supports the successful August 2021 general elections

On Tuesday 24 August 2021, the world witnessed yet another peaceful transfer of power in Zambia. On this occasion, outgoing president Edgar Lungu handed over power to the new president, His Excellency Hakainde Hichilema, Zambia's seventh president since independence in 1964. This is the third time that state power has peacefully changed hands from one party to another. Despite incidents of political violence and the loss of three lives, shrinking democratic space, selective application of the Public Order Act (POA), COVID-19 protocols, and the public media's partial coverage of parties and candidates, the election was hailed by both local and international observers as technically successful.

An unprecedented 70.6% voter turnout and the high levels of participation of women and youth – as voters, is a testament to the resilience and spirit of the people of Zambia to remain peaceful and a beacon of democracy in the sub-region.

As a traditional ally of the people of Zambia, the UN contributed to the achievement of this historic milestone. Through its inclusive, system-wide approach support to and partnership with, among others, the ministries of Justice and Home Affairs, the Zambia Police Service, the National Assembly of Zambia, the Electoral Commission of Zambia (ECZ), the Human Rights Commission (HRC), traditional

leaders, media, the Judiciary and the Zambia Law Development Commission (ZLDC) as well as media, civil society and faith-based organisations.

Following the Constitutional Court's decision enfranchising imprisoned persons – making Zambia one of only seven African countries where prisoners have the right to vote - the UN partnered with the Ministry of Justice and the ZLDC to develop the legal framework for the exercise of this important right. In support of citizen-driven voter education targeting women, youth, persons in lawful custody and people with disabilities, 18 civil society organisations were awarded grants with a combined value of US\$783,386. Through this support, two UN-supported CSOs - Prison Care and Counselling Association and Prisoners Future Foundation - conducted voter education and electoral process awareness activities in 39 Correctional Services facilities. This together with the ECZ's UN-supported multi-media 'Make Your Vote Count' voter education campaign, led to the unprecedented high voter turnout countrywide.

To combat misinformation, disinformation, and hate speech across all news and information platforms, a UN partnership with the EU-UNDP Joint Task Force on Electoral Assistance (JTF) led to the establishment of the iVerify Zambia fact-checking platform. The platform, which is hosted by Panos Zimbabwe in partnership with MISA, ECZ, and BBC Media Action was particularly effective in challenging misinformation and hate speech before, during and after the elections.

Building on lessons from the 2016 elections, and with a view to mitigating the impact of election-related violence, the UN partnered with the JTF to design and deploy an election-related Early Warning and Early Response System (EWERS) under the auspices of the HRC. The EWERS, which was deployed on 1 July 2021 was supported by a network of CSO monitors in all the 116 districts of the country, feeding into a national situation room through a digital platform, SMS gateway or toll-free number (8181). Working closely with the ECZ and the ZPS, the EWERS was instrumental in risk and incident analysis, and verification to de-escalate tensions and resolve incidents. Pursuant to its constitutional mandate, the HRC used verified information from the EWERS to draw the attention of various duty-bearers to potential threats to a peaceful electoral environment.

The UN is grateful to cooperating partners – the European Union, France, Germany, Ireland, Sweden, the UKaid, and USAID – through whose financial support to the UNDP's Democracy Strengthening in Zambia project, the UN was able to deliver the much-needed support to the 2021 Zambia electoral process.



*Moses Chubili shares some reading materials at the UN stand during the IDPD commemoration held in Ndola, Zambia, in December 2021.*

## Deaf UN Zambia Staffer Reaffirms UN Commitment to Leaving No One Behind

The United Nations promotes the principle of leaving no one behind in its development agenda. The recognition of the need for Persons with Disabilities to be at the frontline of action towards the 2030 agenda has led to their employment as UN staff. Moses Chubili, 31, is one such member of the UN Zambia team. Despite having a hearing impairment, Chubili enjoys a thriving development career as UNV Partnerships and Coordination Officer for Disability Inclusion under the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO).

Chubili, whose resume includes the position of Secretary General of the Zambia Deaf Society as well as the position of secondary school special teacher for learners with Disabilities, holds Bachelor's degree in Special Education and Civic Education from the University of Zambia. When speaking on his career history with the UN, he says,

"I had taken interest in the position when it was advertised because its description was on disability inclusion, a very good area I specialize in and that I am passionate about."

Despite the apparent ease with which Chubili conducts his duties, he expresses the reservations he earlier held over his capabilities in conducting the job adequately. "Naturally, I had some doubts, some fears as to whether I could actually cope. However, I expected to blend in well and it's good that I have blended well with my colleagues. I am learning a lot as well as contributing towards Disability Inclusion

throughout the UN operations and programming."

Chubili's bustling schedule is evidence of his fulfilling job description. His position entails finding ways of ensuring inclusive development particularly with Persons of Disabilities and monitoring and evaluating those mechanisms to ensure that the intended results are achieved. In further explaining his job, he reveals "My work involves both administrative and outreach functions. Some of my key tasks are supporting overall coordination work in the RCO, in relation to reporting, communication and partnerships building." He further adds "I support the development and implementation of strategies towards disability mainstreaming as well as build partnerships in working towards Disability Inclusion and identify opportunities for funding and programmatic synergies."

The Luapula Disability Project is one example of projects Chubili is directly involved in. He is responsible for dialoguing with key national and international partners in Lusaka to raise awareness, coordinate, plan and evaluate Disability Inclusion activities. Chubili is excited to, among other feats, play a role in the COVID-19 awareness and response through his participation in the development of awareness and sensitization materials such as videos tailored towards heightened awareness on COVID-19 among persons with Disabilities. "A typical day in the office is actually very fascinating because I learn a lot while working, especially on how the UN system operates," he said.

To ensure an equitable work experience for Moses, the UN meets his special needs.

"In the RCO where I work, they provide me with a sign language interpreter during in-person meetings. During larger conferences, we also use Microsoft Teams which has closed captions, so literally, I am not left out," said Chubili who is also tasked with conducting accessibility audits of UN field offices in Zambia to ensure that the workplace is conducive for all UN staff with disabilities.

He adds that as part of its dedication to Disability Inclusion in the workplace, the UN has adopted a non-Discrimination employment statement which explicitly refers to Persons with Disabilities, the Development of the UNCT Disability Inclusion strategy, as well as conducted the first-ever UNCT and OPDs consultative meeting. "These are among other great achievements we have done and are still doing more," Chubili added.

Chubili commends the UN for its work in Disability Inclusion. "There have been strides towards the recognition, promotion, and protection of Disability inclusion throughout the UN system, the UNCT has also maintained Disability Inclusion as a standing agenda item during their meetings. In addition, all UN agencies have disability focal points. I believe these are great milestones towards leaving No one behind."

## RESULTS OF THE UN WORKING MORE AND BETTER TOGETHER: UN COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY

### WORKING TOGETHER THROUGH JOINT PROGRAMMES

#### Strengthening climate resilience of agricultural livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions I and II in Zambia (SCRALA)

**Participating agencies:** UNDP, FAO, WFP

The programme has promoted joint planning, coordinated implementation, collaboration and effective utilization of available expertise across the implementing agencies.

#### Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) for Sustainable Development in Zambia Joint Programme UN Sustainable Development Goals Fund

**Participating agencies:** UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, UNCDF, UNFPA, ECA

The UN Joint Programme on SDG Fund has brought together the different UN agencies to support the Government to integrate financing frameworks. This has been done through supporting evidence generation, aligning local and central Government budgeting processes and providing support to national planning, including the 8th National Development Plan and Economic Recovery Programme (ERP).

#### United Nations Joint Programme on Gender Based Violence Phase II (UNJPGVB II).

**Participating agencies:** UNDP, IOM, ILO, UNICEF and UNFPA

The UN supported interventions to respond to child survivors of gender-based violence (GBV). This included support to case management interventions on the ground, both through community-based structures and through Government structures reaching a total of 4,753 cases of GBV and Violence Against Children. The programme also supported the Childline and

Lifeline tollfree to provide Psychosocial Support (PSS) to callers, which reached a total of 130,507 children (80,103 females, 50,404 male) and 264,296 adults (182,115 females, 82,181 male). Childline also provided face-to-face counselling in the refugee settlements and reached a total of 80 children and adolescents (52 girls; 28 boys) with PSS services and a total of 351 children (260 girls, 91 boys) reached with gender sensitive GBV services through referrals. The UN through collaborative efforts from UNICEF, UNDP, IOM, UNFPA, and ILO, supported the Government to prevent and address GBV towards women and girls. This included UN support to the National Prosecutions Authority (NPA) to finalize and launch the Prosecutor's Handbook on Sexual Violence, which has been piloted in four districts and applied in 922 cases of GBV.

#### UN Legal Identity Taskforce

**Participating entities:** UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, WHO, ECA, UNFPA

Through the UNLIA, duplication of efforts and resources has been reduced in the support for civil registration and national identity system. The UN Agencies, under the overall coordination of the RCO and co-chaired by UNICEF and UNDP, are working together in supporting Government put in place a sustainable birth to death integrated civil registration and identity management system which has since been launched in 10 provincial capitals.

#### Fast-Track Cities Initiative

**Participating Agencies:** UNAIDS, IOM, USAID as financier

IOM has appreciated working with local Government in border towns for enhanced integration of migrants.

#### UN Joint Programme on Social Protection (Phase II) UNJPSP II

**Participating Agencies:** UNICEF, ILO, WFP, UNDP

Agencies are cooperating together in the implementation of system strengthening measures, avoiding overlaps and inefficiencies. Knowledge-sharing is guaranteed through frequent interaction and by pulling personnel and resources together towards the same objectives, the four agencies have been able to achieve more with less. Dialogue with national counterparts is also simplified by one agency speaking on others' behalf. Further the Joint Programme contributed to developing and strengthening robust and better integrated systems to support accountable and consistent payments to social cash transfer beneficiaries.

The programme provided the framework to support the Government Emergency Cash Transfer programme to respond to COVID-19, which reached over 1million people in 204,000 households.

#### The 2gether4SRHR

**Participating Agencies:** UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO

This is a regional joint United Nations Programme that combines the strengths and contributions of the four agencies to Deliver as one UN quality integrated SRHR/HIV and SGBV services, that meet the needs of those furthest left behind.

#### EU Global promotion of best practices for children in migration

**Participating agencies:** UNICEF & UNHCR

Collaboration between UNICEF and UNHCR with funding from the EU enabled to implement activities on protecting and safeguarding the rights of children on the move.

## OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT TEAM

Zambia BOS 2.0 was officially launched in March 2021 and currently in implementation, and five main common services were identified for collaboration by the respective Technical Working Groups (TWGs) in the areas of, Administration, Finance, Human Resources, Information and Communications Technology and Procurement.

**Cost savings of USD68,039** has been realized up to the end of the 2021 from two (2) service lines, Internet Connectivity and VSAT Services and Hygiene Services and Supplies.

**Two service lines were completed in 2021**, HR Support to COVID-19 Response and Unified Approach to Tax refunds and Exemption. Of the 33 service lines, 13 are either high impact or will have a positive impact on the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals.

Greater **savings of US\$270,984 is projected** from these two (2) services lines with the scaling up of the activities to include other agencies. In addition, service lines were streamlined for greater effectiveness and impact. This resulted in the discontinuation of some service lines and the addition of one new service line. The cost structure was also revised to ensure realistic labour cost estimates across agencies utilizing UNDP's Universal Price Listing. Additionally, projected discount rate of 10% was applied to the CBA services lines, with the exception of Internet Connectivity and VSAT Services with an estimated 20% discount. Overall, considerable focus was put not only on reviewing and assessing the services, but also developing a more detailed implementation plan with more specific timelines and identification of responsible persons and agencies.

Accommodation services(outsourced)	1,814,684
Internet connectivity and VSAT services	585,053
Hygiene services and supplies	270,220
Cash disbursement and transfers	205,517
Vehicle rental	185,056
Joint procurement services	112,600
HACT audit	93,940
Vendor assessments and contract management services	75,642
Maintenance of ICT equipment	75,551
Network infrastructure services	40,017
Sharing of ICT equipment	35,565



## JOINT COMMUNICATION AND ADVOCACY

Over 600,000 printed information materials were produced by the United Nations Communications Group (UNCG) in support of the collective UN Zambia response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The UNCG provided strong support to the Ministry of Health through coordination and Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) reaching over six million people across all 10 provinces of Zambia with key prevention and vaccine messages as well as the production of IEC materials. Deaf people and youth received key COVID-19 prevention information through short videos that also helped counter misinformation around the pandemic.

Despite challenges on physical meetings due to the COVID-19 pandemic, over 3,000 in-school children and youth received key information about the SDGs and got inspired to act in support of the SDGs through virtual events resulting in an increase in the number of school-based UN clubs from 70 to 100 in 2021. To support better reporting of the SDGs, 12 Zambian major media houses joined the SDG Media Compact following UNCG outreach.

Over five million viewers benefitted from gender equality and peace messages through live national Television and Facebook broadcasts coordinated by the UNCG during major events that included the High-Level Dialogue on Increasing Women's Participation in the Electoral Process and Ending Violence Against Women in Elections and the National Day of Prayer for Zambia's general elections. Further, over 500,000 people in seven provinces received messages on peace and unity before and after Zambia's highly contested general elections in August 2021 through UNCG work as part of the Coalition for Peaceful Elections.

A wide range of stakeholders received key information about UN Zambia support through four quarterly

newsletters produced by the UNCG. Further, UN partners became more aware about Disability Inclusion through a special newsletter dedicated to highlighting UN Zambia work for Persons with Disabilities.

A total of 60 editors and reporters from online, print and electronic private and public media houses received orientation on UN Reform, resulting in better reporting about the UN work and pledges of free space in two major daily newspapers (weekly columns) for the UN to communicate key messages.

Apart from ensuring media coverage of UN events, the UNCG coordinated communications prior to and during the commemoration of UN International Days. Additionally, the UNCG used the UNCT website to communicate UN support through Human Interest stories and serving as a depository for key reports and other publications.

## GENDER THEME GROUP

The score gender card continued to show accountability and transparency on SDG5 – gender equality and gender mainstreaming. The findings presented in the below table indicate the ratings scored by the UNCT for the different Performance Indicators across the different dimensions.

Under the Cooperation Framework indicators measure changes on gender equality, there is evidence of gender equality mainstreaming in the UNSDPF outcomes which consider the analysis of the root and underlying causes of development issues, including cross-cutting issues such as gender equality, and environmental degradation that make people vulnerable.

Joint programmes contributed to reducing gender inequalities through the Global Programme on Ending Child Marriage, the Joint Programme on Social

Protection, and the Joint Programme on GBV which are directly linked to gender equality and empowerment of women and girls.

Communication and advocacy addressed areas of gender inequality where the UNCT, in collaboration with the Government of Zambia, organized a high-level dialogue on "increasing women's participation in political processes and ending violence against women in elections". The event was hosted by the then Vice-President of Zambia, Mrs Inonge Wina and the UN Resident Coordinator, Dr Coumba Mar Gadio. Among the key speakers / panellists of the event include DSG Ms Amina Mohammed, Her Excellency Ms Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, SRSR Ms Hanna Tetteh, the Electoral Commission of Zambia Deputy Chairperson, Dr Emily Sikazwe.

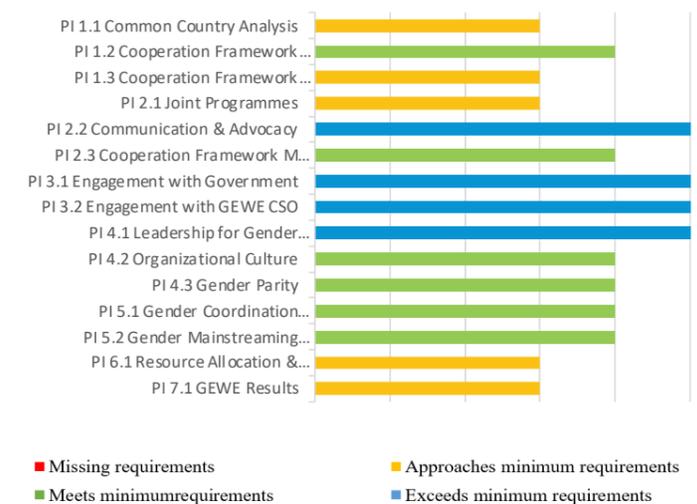
Cooperation Framework monitoring and evaluation measured progress against planned gender equality results, some specific efforts were carried out around prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) where 194 UN staff from all agencies were oriented to better understand how to protect themselves.

Given the UNCT leadership to champion gender equality and women empowerment, the UNCT exceeded minimum requirements through activities like the High level dialogue on "increasing women's participation in political processes and ending violence against women in elections"; the official launch of 16 Days of activism, where the UN affirmed its commitment in the area of gender equality, women empowerment and prevention and response to GBV and during the pre-launch of the African Women Leadership Network Zambia National Chapter.

The UNCT demonstrated positive trends towards achieving parity commitments by having in place a mechanism for monitoring gender parity in staffing that is regularly used to monitor parity levels for general service staff and all professional levels. This mechanism is established within the Human

Resources technical working group under the OMT. The assessment revealed that in total, there are 47.29 percent of women staff and 52.7 percent of men staff. Defining gender parity as within the range 47-53 percent. In average, the parity trends are positive.

Through the GTG members, the UNCT participated in the capacity development related to the gender marker organized by UN WOMEN. Following the capacity building session, the participants coordinated the production of the UNCT SWAP Gender equality Score card.



Going forward, in the new CF, the UNCT in Zambia will ensure that the outcomes take an empowerment approach aiming at empowering vulnerable and marginalized population from social and economic progress by stimulating their demand for and access to services.



## LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND AND DISABILITY INCLUSION

Through the LNOB, the UNCT convened its annual consultative meeting with Organizations for Persons with Disabilities on the SDGs and the formulation of the UNSDCF. In addition, the UNCT adopted a disability inclusion strategy to drive the UNCT agenda towards disability inclusion throughout its operations and programming.

In other activities, UNCT played a key role in the 8th National Development Plan (8NDP) formulation which has been instrumental in ensuring disability inclusion mainstreaming, as is the case, Disability inclusion is also mainstreamed in all UNSDF five pillars.

The UN partnered with Zambia Agency for Persons with Disabilities (ZAPD) and supported Cheshire Homes to carry out a disability study to assess the gaps in the Sexual Reproduction and Health needs for learners living with disabilities.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development (MIHUD), the UN held a dialogue session with the Engineering Institution of Zambia (EIZ) on the need to streamline accessibility of PWDs to public buildings, infrastructure and basic services at all levels including design and construction.

The UN supported Ministry of Health to develop and disseminate the Disability module for nurses and midwives to ensure provision of SRH/HIV/GBV to people with disabilities especially adolescent girls and women.

Within the UN Joint Programme on Social Protection, a dedicated social assistance programme was in place which targets persons with severe disabilities among other target groups. The Decent Work Country Programme for Zambia (2020-2022) targets persons with disabilities through monitoring indicators. The UN developed the national OPDs data base which comprises of OPDs from all provinces and districts in the country. The data base has acted as a reference for OPDs engagement. Further, OPDS were engaged in the enrolment and validation exercise for the C-ECT horizontal expansion in all the ECT districts.

Other activities supported by the UN were awareness raising programmes on disability prior to and on the international day for persons with disabilities through radio, TV and social media platforms and developed disability inclusive response to the impact of COVID 19.

## HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT NEXUS

Humanitarian relief, sustainable development and peace nexus are increasingly becoming more complex, inter-linked, simultaneous imperatives for Zambia. Recently, climate-related shocks, pest infestations, and animal diseases have become more intense and frequent in Zambia.

Similarly, in the fiscal year 2021, the country experienced a prolonged dry spell, late on-set of rains and some pest invasion from armyworms and African Migratory Locusts (AML), including the livestock diseases outbreaks, such as foot-and-mouth disease. The combination of these risks and hazards may result in humanitarian needs that could have a far-reaching socio-economic impact in most communities in year 2022. The UN continued to support the Government in collaboration with Cooperating Partners and other key stakeholders which contributed to enhanced preparedness and strides towards strengthening the nexus between development and humanitarian to better reposition the country to respond to these imminent humanitarian crises.

The vulnerability assessments conducted by the Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee with support from the UN continue to reveal that gains made towards attainment of self-reliance by communities have generally been reversed by the floods, droughts and COVID-19, thus enhancing their vulnerability further and requiring life-saving support, early recovery assistance and long-term investments in building resilience

From 2021 onwards, the UN in Zambia supported the Government of the Republic of Zambia on different fronts to implement the humanitarian, development and peace nexus approach that enabled the country to have peaceful political elections and initiated an economic

turnaround through a UN supported national economic recovery programme. The UN in Zambia through collaborative efforts from UNICEF, ILO, WFP, and UNDP continued to support the Government to implement an effective social protection program (e.g. SCT, ECT etc.) for people in need. To achieve the nexus targets, the UN in Zambia continued to work on synergies with Cooperating Partners that called for meeting immediate needs of the poor, while at the same time continued to mobilise longer-term investments, supported in addressing the systemic causes of poverty and vulnerability. This approach contributed to reducing and mitigating the impact of cyclical or recurrent shocks.

Lesson from COVID-19 is that development-humanitarian-peace programming should be designed to enhance people's absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacities to manage, navigate and sustain change in complex systems. From this perspective, the UN ensured that interventions continued to be preceded by holistic, integrated contextual analyses that safeguarded that there was space for stand-alone, needs-based humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding assessments. The Economic Recovery Programme (2020-2023) came in handy in this regard as it shapes the next trajectory of Vision 2030 in the short term. In line with the economic recovery programme, the UN also focused on supporting national efforts to restore growth and safeguarding livelihoods through macroeconomic stability, economic diversification, and debt sustainability as well as on supporting Government's efforts on building the private sector as the key driver of economic growth through collaborative efforts of UNECA, UNDP, UNCTAD and UNIDO.

The UN in Zambia also initiated dialogue on different fronts including with the Office of the Vice President and Disaster Management Consultative Forum on the need for investments to transform to climate proof infrastructure such as bridges, schools, health facilities and shelter. In 2021 the UN in Zambia continued to support interventions adaption through climate proofing

of livelihoods, production, and assets. To combat COVID-19, the UN in Zambia continued to support and invest in preventative measures whose adherence had remained relatively poor as well as continued to strengthen the health systems. In 2021, the UN continued to advocate and support the Government in mainstreaming humanitarian development nexus in all affected and key sectors of the economy, including in its planning and budgeting processes.

The UN through UNFPA support the government to build capacity of community volunteer as community based distributors of certain family planning methods in Mantapala refugee settlement and surrounding host communities that was aimed at increasing uptake of family planning at community level. Further, UNFPA supported the government to monitor provision of SRHR related interventions in Mantapala refugee settlement.

## JOINT HIV/AIDS GROUP

The UN in Zambia through the UN Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS under the technical lead of UNAIDS supported the development of the new national HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Council ACT and the new National HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Policy which contributed to strengthening the policy and legal environment for increasing access to quality integrated SRHR/HIV and SGBV services. The UN supported the Government through the Country Coordination Mechanism (CCM) by providing technical assistance in selecting and capacity building of CHAZ sub-recipients for the Global fund grant which increased availability of international sources to sustain provision of integrated quality SRHR/HIV and SGBV services. The UN also supported the National AIDS Spending Assessment (NASA) which was used as an advocacy tool to achieve sustainable financing and domestic investments for SRHR/HIV and SGBV services. Through similar efforts, the UN in Zambia supported capacity building of District AIDS Coordination Advisors and Provincial AIDS Coordination

Advisors from five provinces namely Central, Eastern, Lusaka, Southern and Western, which enhanced their planning and budgeting capacities for integrated SRHR/HIV/Gender issues. In light of LNOB, the UN through the Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS supported training to build capacity of hearing service providers in Basic Communication skills and Deaf Culture which contributed to mobilising increased access to SRHR/HIV services among deaf people.

The UN in Zambia supported high level policy dialogue with key minister and high level officials in the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Justice, and Ministry of Religious Affairs and National Guidance on pertinent issues related to prisoners, PWIDs, LGBTQ etc. The UN in Zambia also supported the Government through National AIDS Council in undertaking a population size estimation and mapping of harm reduction services for PWIDs in Kabwe, Kitwe, and Solwezi through which 101 hot spots and 846 PWIDs (comprising of 82.8% M, 13.9%F, 3.3% TG) were identified. This undertaken was very important to ensuring that no one was left behind as the country works towards preventing new HIV infections. Similarly, the UN in Zambia supported the development of harm reduction services guidelines as well as training of 42 service providers. This training enhanced the skills and knowledge of these service providers in operationalization and application of these guidelines. The UN also supported the establishment of a harm reduction coordination and technical forum which enhance the partnerships and collaboration in provision of quality services. A core group was led by National AIDS Council (NAC) and the Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC).

The UN through UNODC supported the Government to undertake a Rapid Prison Assessment for the prevalence of HIV, TB, Syphilis and Hepatitis B. This rapid assessment revealed some important finding which will continue to inform programming of HIV/AIDS interventions in prison settings. Through this assessment supported by the UN, the findings revealed

that prevalence for HIV, TB, STI and Hepatitis B in prison settings were at 20.9 percent, 0.57 percent, 8.06 percent and 1.73 percent respectively. It was also found that 52 percent of the respondents perceived their risk of contracting disease within correctional centres as very high although their levels of knowledge rated very low at 72 percent. These revelations were very important for the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS and facilitated in designing appropriate interventions for the prison settings in the new Cooperation Framework.

In 2021, the UN in Zambia supported the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Home Affairs to integrate HIV treatment guidelines for migrants and other mobile populations into MoH National HIV treatment guidelines. The UN also supplemented these efforts of integrating guidelines with the development of patient information sharing framework which included tools for data collection at facility, district and national level. This data collection approach provided information and indication on which HIV services were access by these population groups, which was useful for programme improvement. Similarly, to enhance the utilization of the HIV and Wellness Workplace Policy for the Zambia Correctional Services to maximise its benefits to people working in correctional facilities, the UN supported the formulation of the Implementation Plan for the workplace policy. The Implementation Plan also meant to strengthening the functioning of Prison Health Advisory Committee.

The UN in Zambia through its Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS continued to support interventions around key population issues. In this regard the UN supported NAC in developing a Communication and Advocacy Strategy for Zambia Key Population Consortium 2022-2024 covering LGBTQI, inmates and ex-inmates, sex workers and PWIDs. The strategic communication and advocacy document highlights five thematic advocacy issues that are cross cutting to all Key Population groups.

The UN in Zambia continued to support National Elimination of Mother To Child Transmission (EMTCT) agenda. The UN through collaborative efforts of

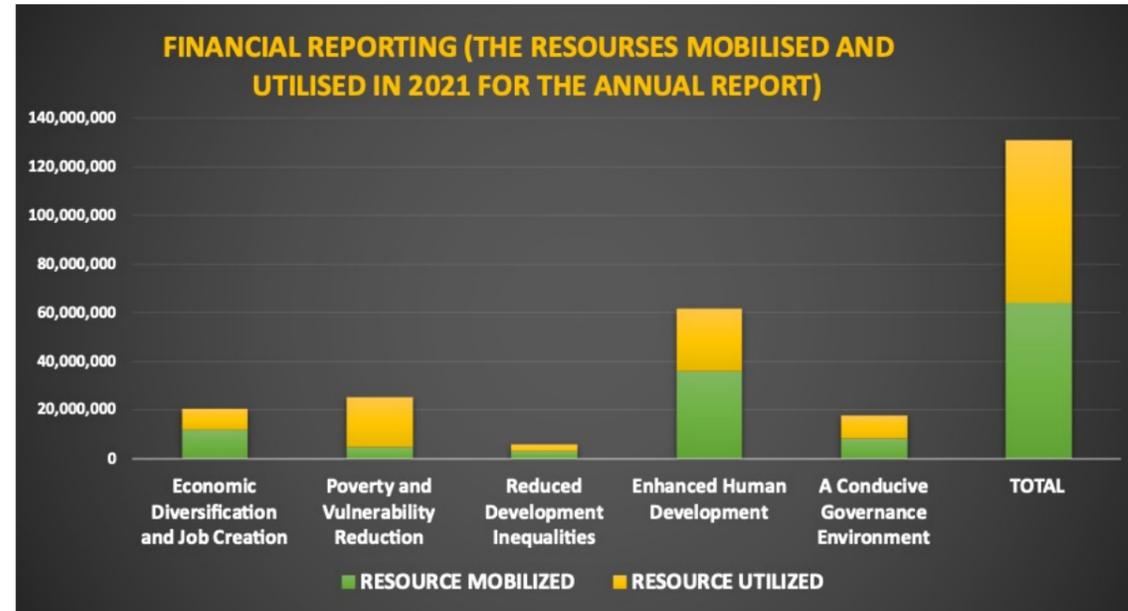
UNAIDS, UNICEF and WHO technically supported the Government through the Ministry of Health to develop the National Elimination of Mother To Child Transmission (EMTCT) score card. The UN continued to provide technical and normative guidance through participation in the prevention of Mother To Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV and syphilis Technical Working Group (TWG).

## UN NETWORK ON MIGRATION

The UN in Zambia through IOM under the SRHR-HIV Knows no Border initiative implemented in three districts of the Eastern Province of Zambia namely Chipata, Katete and Vubwi contributed to accomplishing a number of significant results in complementing Government efforts. Through this initiative, the UN created demand for CSE and other SRH-HIV services among Migrants, Sex Workers and Young and Vulnerable People/ adolescents in migration affected communities which influenced positive change towards safe sexual behavior and freedom of choice for SRHR and HIV among 37,678 (21,626 Females and 16,052 Males) beneficiaries despite the Covid-19 restrictions related. In addition, the UN supported the Ministry of Health and local Community Base Organisations (CBOs) as well as other non-health stakeholders through capacity building which enhanced their capacity in delivering health and non-health services to migration affected communities. This initiative also facilitated referrals to various health and non-health service providers, this contributed in referring 3,217 (1,377 males and 1,840 females) which resulted in 1,769 (715 males and 1,054 females) receiving various integrated package of SRH services and commodities from their various referral destinations. A cumulative 5,560 (2,410 males and 3,150 females) clients were reached. The UN through IOM completed the rehabilitation of and handed over the Village Led One Stop Centre (VLOSC) in Kalumbila which started providing effective community response to Gender Based Violence (GBV) in the community.

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

A total of \$67.01million was available for the implementation of programmes. The tables below show the financial resources funds disbursed through the RGs under the five pillars.



## KEY CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

The UNCT, under the leadership of UN Resident Coordinator's Office, undertook the independent Final Evaluation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF) for Zambia (2016-2022) from September to December 2021. The reviewed UNSDPF report focused on five key areas that were identified jointly by the Government of Zambia and the UNCT, in close collaboration with civil society, private and other relevant key stakeholders. The main objective of the evaluation was to assess the progress made towards the results formulated in order to provide lessons and recommendations for the upcoming UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027.

The findings reveal that the UNSDPF was relevant and strategic to national and international development policy frameworks and strategies leading to Government priorities to be highly supported by the

UN programmes. This facilitated to achievements of the outputs related to the five Pillars of the Partnership Framework. The UNSDPF also led to improved mobilization of resources for the joint programming initiatives, although these resources were not even. Despite improvement in resources mobilization, the story besides the cost-saving measures was different. There was little evidence that the UNSDPF contributed to decrease transaction costs, and this was particularly because resource mobilization was primarily conducted for agency-specific activities.

The importance of UNRCO in coordinating UNCT activities and programmes was highly commended in the evaluation report particularly in facilitating the implementation of programmes, interventions and tracking progress. The UNRCO is well positioned to lead the agencies in identifying priorities, developing consistent robust monitoring and evaluation tools to

better track progress for indicators, outcomes and outputs. For better monitoring and accountability, the UNCT, under the leadership of the RC should aim at developing indicators which are measurable. To enhance efficiency, joint monitoring activities involving National Development Coordinating Committee (NDCC) and UNRCO need to be activated to meet regularly and assess progress on key development issues and programmes.

Going forward, the evaluation report recommended a strong link between the new Cooperation Framework and the developmental priorities of the Government including the agenda 2030 for the SDGs and agenda 2063. The linkage of the five principles of programming should be maintained and mainstreamed in the new Cooperation Framework for effective and inclusive implementation of UN programmes and activities in support of Government priorities. Additionally, there is need to link the recommendations from the evaluation report of the UNSDPF and the new CF to ensure that the incomplete activities are carried forward to the new CF particularly those which were disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

In terms of lessons learnt, it was observed that effective conducting of Joint Partnership Committee between the UNCT and the Ministry of Finance and National Planning was very critical in ensuring that the CF is aligned to Government priorities. The UNSDPF's effectiveness as a platform for the resource mobilization has been uneven. Significant amounts have been raised for large joint programming initiatives, though most agencies still source for fund separately. There is need therefore for the UNCT to bring their efforts together in mobilizing resources in line with CF which will then be used in implementing their programmes as outlined in the Country Program Documents (CPDs).



# 4 UNCT KEY FOCUS FOR 2022

**In 2022, the UNCT will finalize the formulation of the UNSDCF 2023 - 2027 and conduct validation meetings on Cooperation Framework with Government and Key stakeholders. The UNCT will also undertake UNCT Configuration as well as realign its coordination mechanisms with the new Cooperation Framework.**

The UNCT will also develop a resource mobilization and partnership strategy to guide its collective resource mobilization efforts during the duration of the Cooperation Framework. Both the CCA and UNSDCF are guided by key programming principles which seek to advance equality and non-discrimination including on grounds of sex and gender identity and roles, and ensure that No One is Left Behind, especially the most marginalized and vulnerable members of society. These documents also integrate a human rights-based approach, intended to assist Zambia to implement

its international human rights legal obligations and political commitments. The UNSDCF comprehensively covers the planned work of the UN in Zambia under four pillars – People, Peace, Prosperity, and Planet – and will be the overarching framework for action in 2022, measured against its results matrix.

The UNCT will continue to support the Government in strengthening disaster risk reduction and mitigation through the CADRI partnership considering the occupation of repeated hazards from adverse efforts of climate change.

The UNCT in collaboration with AU will finally launch a national chapter of the African Women Leaders Network (AWLN) in Zambia to foster a conducive environment for women in leadership.

The UNCT in Zambia will continue to support the Government to finalise and disseminate the 8NDP. Also, to undertake the Census of Population and Housing as well as to undertake the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey.

The UNCT will also support the Government to undertake the Development Finance Assessment and consequently to formulate the financing framework for the 8NDP.

The UNCT will continue to support the Government to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and other humanitarian situations arising from floods, pests, and pro-longed dry spells – the full scale of the needs will be revealed by the Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee Report to be finalized in April 2022.

The UNCT will also convene an awareness meeting with the Government on UN reforms to enlighten officials on the UN institution arrangement, communication channels and framework for partnership with Government.

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>AFCFTA</b>	African Continental Free Trade Area	<b>OBB</b>	Output-Based Budgeting
<b>AFDB</b>	African Development Bank	<b>POE</b>	Points of Entry
<b>AFS</b>	Adolescent Friendly Spaces	<b>PSEA</b>	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
<b>ARINSA</b>	Assets Recovery Inter-Agency Network for Southern Africa	<b>RHCs</b>	Rural health Clinics
<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organisations	<b>RCO</b>	Resident Coordinator's Office
<b>CBI</b>	Cash-Based Interventions	<b>SAM</b>	Severely Acutely Malnourished
<b>COMESA</b>	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	<b>SAJEI</b>	Southern African Judicial Education Institute
<b>CF</b>	Cooperation Framework	<b>SCRALA</b>	Strengthening Climate Resilience of Agricultural livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions I and II in Zambia
<b>CPD</b>	Country Programme Document	<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>DMMU</b>	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit	<b>SERP</b>	Socio-Economic Response Plan
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction	<b>SIDA</b>	Swedish International Development Agency
<b>ECHO</b>	Humanitarian Aid Operations	<b>SOPs</b>	Standard Operating Procedures
<b>ECM</b>	End Child Marriage	<b>SRH</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health
<b>EMTCT</b>	Elimination of Mother-to-child Transmission	<b>SRHR</b>	Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights
<b>EmONC</b>	Emergency Obstetric and New-born Care	<b>UBRAF</b>	Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework
<b>ERP</b>	Emergency Response Plan	<b>UHC</b>	Universal Health Coverage
<b>EU</b>	European Union	<b>UNAIDS</b>	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agricultural organization	<b>UNCG</b>	United Nations Communications Group
<b>FCDO</b>	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Teams
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence	<b>UNCDF</b>	United Nations Capital Development Fund
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product	<b>UNCTAD</b>	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
<b>GLTN</b>	Global Land Tool Network	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>GRZ</b>	Government of the Republic Of Zambia	<b>UNECA</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
<b>GTG</b>	Gender Theme Group	<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>HCT</b>	HIV Counselling and Testing	<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>IAEA</b>	International Atomic Energy Agency	<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
<b>ICCPR</b>	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>IEC</b>	Information Education and Communication	<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development	<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization	<b>UNOPS</b>	United Nations Office for Project Services
<b>IMAM</b>	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition	<b>UNSDCF</b>	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
<b>IMNCI</b>	Integrated Management Neonatal of Childhood Illnesses	<b>UNTFHS</b>	UN Trust Fund for Human Security
<b>INFF</b>	Integrated National Financing Framework	<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration	<b>VLOSC</b>	Village Led One Stop Centre
<b>ITC</b>	International Training Centre (ITC)	<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>MAM</b>	Moderately Acutely Malnourished	<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>MCDSS</b>	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services	<b>WHO</b>	World Health organization
<b>NASF</b>	National AIDS Strategic Framework	<b>ZANACO</b>	Zambia National Commercial Bank
<b>NELMP</b>	National Employment and Labour Market Policy	<b>ZDHS</b>	Zambia Demographic and Health Survey
<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	<b>ZAPD</b>	Zambia Agency for Persons with Disabilities



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