



**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Programme and of the
United Nations Population Fund**

Distr.: General
12 July 2010

Original: English

Second regular session 2010

30 August to 3 September 2010, New York

Item 3 of the provisional agenda

Country programmes and related matters

**Draft country programme document for Zambia
(2011-2015)**

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Situation analysis.	2
II. Past cooperation and lessons learned.	3
III. Proposed programme.	5
IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation.	8
Annex	
Results and resources framework for Zambia, 2011-2015	10



I. Situation analysis

1. The country programme document for Zambia (2011-2015) has been developed in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2011-2015. It will contribute towards Zambia's goals of reducing poverty, eradicating hunger, becoming a middle-income country by 2030, and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. These goals are specified in the Vision 2030, the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework 2010-2012) and the Sixth National Development Plan 2011-2015.¹ UNDP support towards development results in Zambia is in the spirit of the Rome and Paris Declarations on aid effectiveness.

2. The development of the programme draws on mid-term reviews of the Fifth National Development Plan, the UNDAF 2007-2010, the Country Programme Action Plan 2007-2010, the 2009 UNDP Assessment of Development Results (ADR), as well as consultations with the Government, other development partners and civil society. The theme for the country programme is Wealth Creation and Equity.

3. The country has made significant progress in economic development, resulting in its per capita gross national income (GNI) increasing from \$680 in 2006 to \$950 in 2008.² However, poverty and inequality are still high with 59.3 per cent of the population being poor, which is more pronounced in rural areas (76.8 per cent) (Central Statistical Office, 2006). Zambia has a human development index of 0.481 and is ranked 164 out of 183 countries in 2007 (UNDP Human Development Report 2009).

4. Despite expansion of basic education and other infrastructure for more formal administrative and technical jobs, the curriculum has remained static, inhibiting the country from addressing emerging challenges, including development of skilled human resources, leadership skills, accountability structures and systems to address corruption, appropriate legal frameworks and adaptation of technologies. This has been further exacerbated by Zambia being at the epicentre of the HIV-epidemic with a 52-year life expectancy in 2009 (Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 2007). The key underlying drivers of the epidemic include multiple concurrent partnerships, low condom use, low uptake of voluntary counselling and testing (VCT), low risk perception, low rates of male circumcision and harmful social norms.³ Women and girls are more vulnerable to HIV (16 per cent of women are HIV positive compared to 12 per cent of men), which stems from unequal power relations and inadequate policy and legal frameworks to protect women's rights. All these elements have adversely impacted the attainment of sustainable economic growth and diversification of the economy from mining.

5. Zambia's 2008 MDG Progress Report suggests that substantial progress is likely to be made in all but the environmental sustainability goal. This is most likely to have a negative impact on the agricultural sector, which is mainly rain-fed and is vulnerable to climatic variations. The sector provides livelihoods to 60 per cent of

¹ At the time of writing the Sixth National Development Plan was under development.

² Discussion paper by the Ministry of Financing and National Planning on the Sixth National Development Plan macroeconomic objectives.

³ "Zambia HIV Prevention Response and Modes of Transmission Analysis", NAC, World Bank and UNAIDS, Lusaka, June 2009.

Zambians⁴ but is dominated by small-scale farmers, 84 per cent of whom are estimated to live in poverty.⁵ Further, livelihoods, in particular those of women, are often affected by unfavourable agricultural policies and practices, limited access to information, services and ownership of land. Zambia comprises 84 per cent natural vegetation, including 50 million hectares of forest with a deforestation rate of approximately 250,000-300,000 hectares per year.⁶ The challenge for Zambia is to develop capacities, policies and legal frameworks for adaptation, mitigation and response to the effects of climate change.

6. Zambia is signatory to the international covenants on human rights. The challenge has been slow domestication and weak legal frameworks to support implementation and dissemination. While reporting is current, the recommendations of treaty bodies' committees have not been systematically implemented, resulting in development policies and programmes not fully reflecting the human rights, as well as service delivery particularly at decentralized levels. As part of the implementation of decentralized governance and enhancing gender equity, the Government has approved the Decentralization Implementation Plan and the National Gender Policy. However, the implementation of the Plan will be challenged by inadequate capacities at the subnational level, and inadequacies in the legal instruments for the protection of human rights. Furthermore, Zambia has two legal systems: customary and statutory. The former provides fewer rights to women and is based on patriarchy. Negative stereotyping, social and cultural practices, and increasing levels of gender-based violence continue to disadvantage women in the private and public arena. The country holds regular elections at presidential, parliamentary and local government levels under the management of an independent Electoral Commission. The challenge, however, is to increase confidence in the electoral process, as well as increasing participation of women as candidates. Currently, women hold only 14 per cent of the seats in Parliament.

II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

7. UNDP cooperation in Zambia, through the country programme for 2007-2010, contributed to: (a) the strengthening of the multisectoral response to HIV/AIDS at the community, district, provincial and national levels, in particular developing of district plans in all 72 districts to respond to the epidemic; strengthening the national HIV/AIDS monitoring and evaluation system; identification of gaps on legislation that protects the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) through a 10 country case study; (b) scaled-up promotion of the human development paradigm, including a National HDR on HIV/AIDS and a human development course at the University of Zambia; (c) strengthened capacity in pro-poor policy formulation in the Ministry of Finance and National Planning, awareness creation on the MDGs, and a pilot microfinance scheme which benefited 13,000 low-income families in Lusaka Province; (d) a 20 per cent increase in wildlife due to effective

⁴ Adverse Impacts of Climate Change and Development Challenges: Integrating Adaptation in Policy and Development in Zambia. A Least Developed Countries for Adaptation to Climate Change project.

⁵ Jorgensen, S.L. and Loudjeva, Z., "A Poverty and Social Impact Analysis of Three Reforms in Zambia: Land Fertilizer, and Infrastructure", World Bank Social Analysis Papers, Paper No. 49 (World Bank, Washington, D.C., January 2005).

⁶ Integrated Land Use Assessment, Zambia 2005-2008 (FAO, 2008).

management of protected areas and community management of natural resources in three game management areas; (e) a 95 per cent phase-out of ozone depleting substances and scaled-up climate change awareness, resulting in policy revisions in forestry, wildlife, and the introduction of low carbon fuel and a carbon tax; (f) capacity development of the Electoral Commission of Zambia to undertake 2006 and 2008 elections; (g) increased transparency of government institutions through production of handbooks and manuals for the Public Service (code of ethics and office instructions); (h) reporting by the Human Rights Commission to the Universal Periodic Report session, whose findings highlighted shortage of funds, weaknesses in capacity and the legal framework as obstacles to increased access to human rights; dissemination of these findings through community radio stations and production of annual state of human rights reports; (i) capacity development for managing the constitutional review process resulting in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, children's rights, education, health, environment, and civil and political rights becoming part of the penal code; (j) the development of a Bill on gender-based violence to include a broad definition of gender-based violence and agreement that the Penal Code be reviewed to incorporate offences such as marital rape and a Strategy for Engendering the Public Service. Key lessons learned from the country programme for 2007-2010 contained in the ADR and the mid-term review of the Country Programme Action Plan are described below.

Focusing the programme for greater impact and response to emerging challenges

8. Programme focus will be enhanced through implementation of interventions that develop national capacities fostering equitable and sustainable growth based on principles of democratic governances, gender equality, sound policies and legal frameworks for the promotion of environmental sustainability, rights-based HIV/AIDS responses, and fostering equitable and sustainable growth based on principles of democratic governance and environmental sustainability.

Placing greater emphasis on gender equality and women's empowerment

9. The ADR and the Country Programme Action Plan mid-term review highlight ineffective attention to gender equality. To address this, all annual work plans/budgets will contain gender equality and women's empowerment as components, coupled with tracking expenditure on gender equality by using the Gender Marker. UNDP and staff of implementing agencies will undergo further skills training; and advocacy will be stepped up in the national and decentralized spheres, including working with traditional leaders, civil society and the media.

More effective positioning within the external environment

10. UNDP will expand its approach to engage beyond traditional donors and also encourage a stronger South-South cooperation approach. A partnership strategy will be implemented to increase collaboration with civil society and the private sector to reinforce areas where UNDP is already lead or co-lead under the Joint Assistance Strategy for Zambia (gender, governance and environment). Within the United Nations country team, UNDP will seek to work towards a Delivering as One approach, drawing on good practices from other Delivering as One countries; United Nations joint programmes are foreseen in the areas of HIV/AIDS, economic empowerment, climate change and gender.

III. Proposed programme

11. Through the lens of wealth creation and equity, the country programme seeks to support the Government to attain its main development goals and the key challenges that the Sixth National Development Plan (2011-2015) aims to address, including non-inclusive GDP growth; stifled employment growth; widening income disparities; gender inequalities; and weakened safety nets/traditional coping mechanisms.

12. The country programme seeks to develop national capacities at the local and central levels for attainment of MDGs through wealth creation and equity. This will be achieved through three interrelated strategic objectives: (a) enhancing government capacities at the central and local levels for fostering accelerated and inclusive economic growth, diversification of the economy and improved governance of HIV/AIDS responses; (b) increased national capacities at the central and local levels for natural resources management, response to climate change, environment protection and disaster risk reduction; and (c) increased national capacities for fulfilment of human rights, gender equity and effective service delivery. Synergies among these objectives are maximized because the diversification of the economy depends largely on sustainable exploitation of the natural resources while climate change responses and fulfilment of human rights contribute to accelerated and inclusive economic growth as well as broad-based participation.

13. The principles of the country programme are: (a) national ownership and government leadership; (b) the use of rights-based approaches; and (c) the Delivering as One approach, working closely with United Nations agencies to reduce potential duplication and scale up interventions. The following sub-programmes, which are also in line with the UNDP Strategic Plan (2008-2011), are based on four of the five UNDAF 2011-2015 outcome areas: (1) HIV/AIDS; (2) Sustainable Economic Development and Food Security; (4); Climate Change, Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction and Response; (5) Governance and Gender Equality.

14. **Sustainable Economic Development, Poverty Reduction and HIV/AIDS Response (UNDP Strategic Plan area: Poverty eradication and MDGs):** To improve governance of HIV/AIDS responses, the programme seeks to develop capacities at the central and local levels, with a view to contributing to the attainment of the Sixth National Development Plan goal of halting/reversing the spread of HIV in line with health-related MDGs through:

(a) Prevention (Outputs 1.1.1/1.1.3): UNDP will strengthen the capacity of District Councils and traditional leaders to engage communities in advocacy, identification of needs and development and implementation of prioritized plans, paying particular attention to women and girls, based on evidence on key drivers of HIV/AIDS;

(b) Treatment and mitigation (Outputs 1.2.2/1.2.3): support, in coordination with other donors, the use of public health-related flexibilities in the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights for Zambia to maintain a sustainable and affordable supply of treatment and support the development of a sustainable AIDS financing mechanism. Within the framework of being the “principal recipient of last resort”, UNDP, in partnership with other

United Nations agencies, will endeavour to ensure that capacity is strengthened for national entities to return to managing Global Fund grants;

(c) Coordination and Aid Effectiveness (Output 1.3.1): supporting Zambia's adherence to the "Three Ones" principle (One National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS, One National Coordination Authority, and One Monitoring and Evaluation Plan), through strengthening the capacity of the National AIDS Council to facilitate the efficiency and effectiveness of the multisectoral response, especially at the subnational level in line with the decentralized multisectoral response. UNDP will also support the capacity of human rights networks and marginalized groups to contribute to country reporting requirements and research, legal review, as well as ensuring a greater focus on gender-related indicators in the monitoring and evaluation framework.

15. To promote accelerated and inclusive economic growth as well as diversification of the economy, the programme will: (a) support strengthening of national capacities for MDG-based, policy and programme planning (Output 2.1.2): support capacity development for addressing gender inequality and empowerment of women as well as ensuring effective participation of civil society in national planning processes; support analytical research, data analysis (including data disaggregated by sex and other minority groups) and MDG-based and gender-responsive planning, budgeting and tracking across sectors; continue to work and advocate with academia on human development issues as well as provide support to the National HDR and its follow-up; (b) support opportunities for wealth creation and equity (Outputs 2.1.1/2.2.3): by building on past joint UNDP, country programme and civil society organization support activities to increase opportunities for wealth creation through integrated approaches that combine microfinance for poverty reduction (using South-South models), business development services for PLWA and women and implementing pro-poor planning to ensure their equal access to services and engagement in productive activities. There is potential for complementarity from United Nations agencies/country programme-supported poverty reduction interventions to create wealth, employability and job opportunities.

16. Climate Change, Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction and Response (UNDP Strategic Plan area: environment and sustainable development): Recognizing that climate change is both an environmental and a development issue, the programme aims to support Zambia to adapt to, and mitigate, the effects of climate change manifested through increased frequency and intensity of floods and droughts. The interventions will contribute to the Sixth National Development Plan goal to utilize environmental goods and services to promote sustainable development in Zambia by:

(a) Supporting capacity development in planning, preparedness and response to disasters (Output 4.1.1): In collaboration with the other United Nations agencies, UNDP will support the strengthening of the capacity of the Government's national disaster risk reduction and response systems to collect and map disaster-related risks, and to ensure that this links with planning at the national level, and that the requisite legal frameworks are in place. This will ensure that decentralized structures will be better equipped to manage and coordinate their response with other departments;

(b) Supporting adaptation and mitigation to protect land-related sectors against climate change (forests and agriculture) (Outputs 4.2.1/4.2.2/4.2.3/4.2.4): UNDP support will focus on “upstream” activities, namely, to ensure legal frameworks and policies are climate sensitive in the agriculture and forest sectors. At the same time, support will be provided “downstream”, by encouraging small-scale farmers to adopt alternative land management and agricultural practices which are more resilient with regard to the risks of climate change. A specific focus will be placed on vulnerable women and people affected by HIV/AIDS. In addition, UNDP will support the Government to begin to access and generate non-ODA flows of resources, namely, through the carbon market, to benefit women and the most vulnerable and marginalized groups;

(c) Sustainable management of natural resources (Outputs 4.3.1/4.3.2/4.3.3): UNDP support for the implementation of the United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), an international mechanism that will allow developing countries to be compensated for reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, will integrate sustainable economic development, governance and gender, and climate change response. Work will also be undertaken to strengthen the awareness of environmental and natural resource considerations, increasing women’s engagement, particularly at the community level, with a view to changing practices and offering alternatives. In addition, UNDP will support the national implementation of key environmental conventions.

17. Governance and Gender (UNDP Strategic Plan area: Democratic Governance): UNDP support aims to contribute to the Sixth National Development Plan goal of increasing adherence to democratic governance principles and achieving full participation of women and men in development processes including:

(a) Increasing national adaptation and implementation of international commitments (Output 5.1.1): UNDP will support key governance institutions to negotiate and implement nationally international commitments (International Covenant on Economic, Social Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, United Nations Convention against Corruption and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women) and to ensure that they are implemented and reported on in a timely manner as well as incorporation of recommendations of the Universal Periodic Report, other treaty body committees, regional Protocols and the Africa Peer Review Mechanism into national programmes, policies and legal frameworks. To aid the oversight of domestication and implementation of conventions, the conventions database will be updated;

(b) Increased public accountability and participation (Outputs 5.1.2/5.1.3/5.1.4/5.2.1/5.2.2): UNDP support will be targeted at development of capacities of national oversight bodies (e.g., National Assembly, Electoral Commission of Zambia, Human Rights Commission), local authorities, civil society and media to increase accountability, participation, access to human rights and gender equality. UNDP will also support the Government to mobilize resources from other partners and provide technical support to the Electoral Commission of Zambia to strengthen the management of the electoral cycle;

(c) Supporting an enabling environment to promote gender equity and women’s empowerment (Outputs 5.2.1/5.2.2): UNDP will provide support for the

review, development and implementation of legal, institutional and budgetary frameworks to promote gender equity and women's empowerment. Support will include capacity for the judiciary and other traditional adjudicators, taking into account ethnic variation, in addressing gender equity issues, especially gender-based violence. UNDP will support the Government, civil society organizations, academia, media and traditional leaders, to increase communication for the empowerment of women (including PLWHA), girls and marginalized groups and address negative social norms;

(d) Capacity development in human resource development and management at the national and decentralized levels (Output 5.1.3): To support the capacity development for effective service delivery at the local level through the recently adopted Decentralization Implementation Plan in Zambia, UNDP will support capacity strengthening of management systems, human resources development and management to improve local access to resources. Emphasis will be placed on capacity development within district councils and national institutions of learning, to enable them to design homegrown systems, strategies/processes or identifying capacities to address national priorities and reverse the pervasive brain drain, including attrition due to HIV/AIDS. Specific interventions will include: mindset change; leadership skills development, redefining basic planning, consultation, management and monitoring systems, processes and tools; legal/institutional reforms; mapping of national skills and those in the diaspora; assessments/studies on capacity development for achieving MDGs and national goals.

18. UNDP support will also seek to enable the Government to design policy instruments to respond quickly to emerging national, regional or global challenges that arise throughout the cycle. This will enhance knowledge management and sharing as well as provide alternative sources of information to Government, civil society and media.

IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

19. The country programme will be nationally executed within the framework of the 1983 Standard Basic Assistance Agreement signed by the Government, to enhance national ownership and leadership, increase sustainability and strengthen capabilities of institutions. UNDP will also favour national implementation of the programme's projects and workplans but if needs arise, and based on dialogue with government, other implementation modalities can be adopted if they increase the likelihood of achieving country programme outcomes. Government and UNDP will coordinate the financial/procurement capacity assessments through the Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT). UNDP will provide capacity support to implementing partners with constraints.

20. Monitoring and evaluation will be guided by the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation framework to determine whether results are on track at outcome and output levels. It will be oriented towards mutual accountability on resources and results. UNDP will also ensure that monitoring and evaluation arrangements for the country programme are based on national monitoring and evaluation arrangements in the Sixth National Development Plan and sector plans, except where such systems are lacking.

21. Evaluation will be based on independent country programme/country programme action plan evaluations, which will be the main instrument for assessment of the UNDP contribution to national development results and its contribution to aid effectiveness under the Joint Assistance Strategy for Zambia, based on the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action. The country programme groups under the Joint Assistance Strategy for Zambia will be consulted in reviews of the programme. Annual progress reports will be prepared for all projects and programmes under the country programme and they will be reviewed at the Annual Programme Review meetings co-chaired by the Ministry of Finance and National Planning and UNDP. Missions will be conducted to monitor progress in programme implementation by the Government and UNDP, which will also involve relevant non-government implementing agencies. UNDP will seek to strengthen results-based management systems within UNDP and implementing partners. UNDP will continue to build partnerships with bilateral and multilateral donors, and expand cooperation with non-traditional donors, to increase aid effectiveness strategies.

Results and resources framework for Zambia (2011-2015)

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Country Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Country Programme outputs</i>	<i>Output indicators, baselines and targets</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources (thousands of \$)</i>
National priority: Attain significant reductions in maternal and child mortality rates and halt/reverse the spread of HIV in line with health-related Millennium Development Goals. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases					
Intended UNDAF outcome #1: UNDAF Outcome 1: New HIV infections are reduced by 50 per cent by 2015, while scaling up treatment, care and support					
Responding to HIV and AIDS	1.1 Government and partners scale up prevention services targeted at key drivers of sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS by 2015 Indicator: % of 15-24 year olds who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission Baseline: 41%, Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey 2009; Target: 80%	1.1.1 Government develop and implement policies and strategies based on the key drivers of sexual transmission of HIV, with a focus on key populations at higher risk and vulnerable groups ^a	Indicator: Existence of a National HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework (NASF) 2011-2015 and Operational Plan with a focus on women and girls Baseline: Un engendered NASF 2006-2010	Government: develops policy and legislation, coordinates and oversees responses; Civil society organizations (CSOs): participate in policy dialogue, national planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and review of programmes; Cooperating partners: Support the joint financing arrangement and technical support; GFATM, private sector: participate in formulation and implementation of workplace policies and programmes as well as advocacy among workforce. Local authorities, district councils and Chiefs: advocacy/leadership on HIV/AIDS	Regular resources 7,072 Other resources 1,000
		1.1.2. Government's staff capacity increased to integrate gender and HIV in prevention services	Indicator: % of men and women trained in human rights for PLWHA and gender based violence in the public sector Baseline: None; Target: 50%		
	1.2 Government scales up integrated, comprehensive, coordinated antiretroviral treatment/therapy (ART) and support services for adults and children especially in underserved rural and peri-urban areas by 2015	1.2.2 Adults and children have increased access to ART and essential drugs	Indicator: % of persons with advanced HIV infection receiving most efficacious ART Baseline: 60%, 2009; Target: 80%, 2015		

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Country Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Country Programme outputs</i>	<i>Output indicators, baselines and targets</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources (thousands of \$)</i>
	<p>Indicator: % of patients on ART still alive after 12 months of enrolment Baseline: 85%, 2009; Target: 98%</p>	<p>1.2.3 Local authorities develop and implement social protection policies and strategies to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS among vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Indicator: % of districts with multisectoral HIV/AIDS programmes with sub-district mitigation service provision Baseline: 28% (20/72) Local authorities, 2009 Target: 56% (40/72) Local authorities</p>		
	<p>1.4 Government and partners coordinates a harmonized and sustainable multisectoral HIV response by 2015</p> <p>Indicator: Number of integrated meetings among national coordination mechanisms Baseline: Country Coordination Mechanism (CCM), Sector Advisory Group (SAG) and Joint Financing Arrangement (JFA) only conducted separate quarterly meetings Target: At least one integrated meeting for CCM, SAG and JFA held annually</p>	<p>1.4.1 National Aids Council (NAC) forms partnerships to implement a coordinated multisectoral response to HIV/AIDS according to the “three ones” principle at all levels</p> <p>1.4.2 NAC develops a sustainable financing mechanism for a national multisectoral response to HIV/AIDS</p> <p>1.4.3 Networks of PLWHA, NGOs and other marginalized groups with skilled staff advance human rights during the implementation of the National AIDS Strategic Framework (NASF)</p>	<p>Indicator: NAC effectively coordinate the 2011-2015 NASF within a partnership framework Baseline: Institutional arrangements exist with working groups for coordination</p> <p>Indicator/Target: National AIDS Trust Fund functional Baseline: No National AIDS Trust Fund exists</p> <p>Indicator: Number of staff from networks of PLWHA, NGOs and other marginalized groups affected by HIV/AIDS trained on human rights for PLWHA Baseline: None</p>		

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Country Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Country Programme outputs</i>	<i>Output indicators, baselines and targets</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources (thousands of \$)</i>
National priority: To protect and promote the rights of all vulnerable Zambians by development of a sustainable agricultural sector, promoting employability for youths and vulnerable populations, and ensuring that incapacitated and low capacity households have sufficient knowledge and capacity to demand and utilize basic services, are protected from the impacts of risks, shocks and shifting vulnerabilities. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					
Intended UNDAF outcome #2: Targeted populations in rural and urban areas attain sustainable livelihood by 2015					
Poverty and MDGs	2.1. Vulnerable groups are food secure by the end of 2015 Indicator: % of households with adequate food consumption score Baseline: None; Target: 70%	2.1.1 Increased access to financial services and agricultural inputs to Small and medium-scale farmers and other vulnerable groups.	Indicator: Number of households receiving microfinance loans Baseline: 13,095 households (2007-2010)	Government: institutional framework for evidence-based planning, research, programming, policy development, legislation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, partnership and enforcement, CSOs: policy dialogue, advocacy, and research. Private sector: research, employment and wealth-creation programmes	Regular resources 7,984 Other resources 4,000
	2.2 Targeted groups have increased access to gainful and decent employment by 2015 Indicator: % of the national population aged 12 years and above employed Baseline: 16% Labour Force Survey (male 14%, female 16%)	2.2.3 Government with skilled staff effectively designing, implementing and evaluating pro-poor and gender-responsive employment and labour policies and programmes in accordance with global, regional agreements/protocols/frameworks	Indicator: % of government ministries that have adopted MDG-based planning Baseline: Zero Target: 30% of government line ministries including Ministry of Finance and National Planning		

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Country Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Country Programme outputs</i>	<i>Output indicators, baselines and targets</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources (thousands of \$)</i>
National priority: Guide the utilization of environmental goods and services to promote sustainable development in Zambia during the Sixth National Development Plan period and beyond while ensuring sustainable use of natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): MDG #1: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; MDG #7: Ensure environmental sustainability					
UNDAF outcome #4: People's vulnerability reduced from the risk of climate change, natural and man-made disasters and environmental degradation by 2015					
Environment and climate change	4.1 Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) has a fully functional national disaster management and early warning system to prevent, alert and respond to disasters by 2015 Indicator: % of disasters with timely responses Baseline: None	4.1.1 A legal framework for coordination of disaster response and management is developed	Indicator: Legal framework for coordination of disaster management and response is place Baseline: DMMU established through an Act of Parliament but legal framework does not exist for DMMU to coordinate disaster response and management Target: Legal framework for coordination of disaster response and management developed by 2015	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU): overall management/coordination and implementation. Meteorological Department: provision of climate-related data. NGOs and CBOs: data provision/advocacy and coordination. Ministry of Justice: approval of legal framework. Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources (MTENR), Ministries of Agriculture, Local Government, Community Development, Energy and Water Development will be responsible for overall coordination; policy setting, programme design and implementation. NGOs: responsible for delivery of services	Regular resources 7,072 Other resources 6,000
	4.2 Government promotes adaptation and provides mitigation measures to protect livelihoods from climate change Indicator: Average yield of maize among small-scale farmers Baseline: 1, 500 kgs per hectare (2008/2009 Post-Harvest Survey) Target: Stabilization or increase of yields among small-scale farmers for maize with climate change	4.2.1 Increased adoption of sustainable land management and agriculture practices to adapt to risks of climate change among small-scale farmers 4.2.2 Revised agricultural, land and forestry policies and legal frameworks reviewed to take into account climate change	Indicator: Number of small-scale farmers adopting sustainable land management Baseline: 120,000 Target: 400,000 Indicator: Policies and legal frameworks in agriculture, forestry and land take into account climate change Baseline: Forest Policy and Act do not take into account climate change Target: Agriculture, land and forestry policies, legal frameworks take into account climate change		

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Country Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Country Programme outputs</i>	<i>Output indicators, baselines and targets</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources (thousands of \$)</i>
		4.2.3 Improved mobilization and management of non-ODA funds from carbon financing and pro-poor ecosystem service markets	<p>Indicator: Number of projects implemented under Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)</p> <p>Baseline: Government and partners sensitized on CDM</p> <p>Target: 2 projects approved under CDM</p>		
	4.3 Government implements policies and legal frameworks for sustainable community based natural resources management by 2015	4.3.1 Functional mechanisms to ratify/ domesticate conventions on biodiversity conservation, combating desertification, climate change, ozone depleting substances, water and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species	<p>Indicator: Number of draft bills and by-laws incorporating environmental conventions' standards developed</p> <p>Baseline: Draft bill on biodiversity exists</p> <p>Target: Drafts bills for 4 other conventions developed</p>		
	<p>Indicator: % reduction in annual average deforestation rate</p> <p>Baseline: 0.91% (444,800 Ha) per year (1990 to 2000)</p> <p>Target: 0.8% (393,846 Ha) per year</p>	4.3.2 Scaled-up gender-sensitive livelihood partnerships by MTENR and Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) to promote community participation in natural resource management	<p>Indicator: Number of partnerships for forest resources management established</p> <p>Baseline: 2 public-private-community partnerships in wildlife sector exist; no partnerships in forestry</p> <p>Target: 2 partnerships functioning in forestry</p>		
		4.3.3 Increased environment awareness at national and local levels	<p>Indicator: Plan of Action for environmental awareness implemented</p> <p>Baseline: Awareness undertaken as one of activities</p> <p>Target: 60% Members of Parliament, 60% House of Chiefs, and 30% law enforcement and judicial officers oriented on plan</p>		

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Country Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Country Programme outputs</i>	<i>Output indicators, baselines and targets</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources (thousands of \$)</i>
National priority: Increased adherence to good governance principles and to achieve full participation of women and men in the development process at all levels in order to ensure sustainable development and attainment of equality and equity between the sexes. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): MDG #3: Promote gender equality					
Intended UNDAF outcome #5: Targeted government institutions provide human rights-based policies, frameworks and services by 2015					
Governance and gender	5.1 Individuals with increased knowledge and ability to claim human rights for effective participation in development and democratic processes by 2015 Indicator: % of voters as a proportion of eligible voters in general elections Baseline: 2006: 50.5% Target: 2011: 70.0%	5.1.1 Targeted government institutions with skilled staff, resources and systems to domesticate, monitor progress and report on regional and international human rights treaties, conventions, and protocols	Indicator: Gender Achievements and Prospect (GAP) reports for domestication of key regional and international human rights treaties, conventions, and protocols available Baseline: GAP report for CEDAW completed Target: GAP report and tool kits for other treaties	Government: provide institutional and legal framework for policies, legislation, and enforcement; research, knowledge generation, planning, coordinating, implementation and monitoring. Professional bodies participate in policy dialogue, research and planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of government programmes to incorporate human rights and gender, local authorities and Chiefs: partner to advocate for and support realization of human rights; participate in policy formulation and revision, legal reforms and planning, implementation, monitoring and reviewing programmes for implementing provisions of CEDAW and human rights conversions and treaties. CSOs and NGOs: participation in policy dialogue; design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes; advocacy; undertaking parallel reporting on human rights and monitoring and evaluation of national development plans and	Regular resources 7,072 Other resources 4,000
		5.1.2 Institutions responsible for democratic governance with skilled staff, resources and systems to increase participation in democratic processes and accountability	Indicator: % of eligible voters registered as voters Baseline: 2006: All 70% (3,900,000/5,517,443) Target: 2015: All 80% (5,120,000/6,400,000)		
		5.1.3 Governance institutions with skills systematically and independently monitor and oversee accountability and participation in development processes	Indicator: % of districts with government ministries and councils posting public budgets, revenue, and actual expenditures on easily accessible public notice boards; Baseline: Zero		
		5.1.4 Civil society organizations and media educate communities, advocate, monitor and report on human rights	Indicator: % of public demonstrating greater knowledge of human rights Baseline: 49.5% (2008); Target: 75% (2015)		

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Country Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Country Programme outputs</i>	<i>Output indicators, baselines and targets</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources (thousands of \$)</i>
	5.2 Reduced legal and cultural barriers to gender equality by 2015 Indicator: % of seats held by women in national parliament Baseline: 14% (2006) Target: 30%	5.2.1 Targeted government institutions with skilled staff, resources, and systems to mainstream gender into legal frameworks, policies, plans and programmes	Indicator: % of government institutions with gender audits and addressing recommendations Baseline: 10% (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, and Ministry of Education have gender audits and no ministry has Gender Audit Action Plan) Target: 33% (10) institutions have gender audits	programmes; creating awareness of human rights	
		5.2.2 Statutory and customary law-makers, enforcement agencies and adjudicators with skills, resources and mechanisms to implement Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women provisions	Indicator: % of customary courts that have adopted provisions of CEDAW Baseline: No customary court judges oriented on provisions of CEDAW		

^a Women and girls, labour migrants and their partners, communities in urban areas, people who engage in casual sex, vulnerable groups; refugees, the aged, persons with disabilities, HIV/AIDS-affected households, people living with HIV/AIDS, female-headed households, child-headed households, disadvantaged women, disadvantaged girls, disadvantaged children, youth and migrant populations, men who have sex with men.