

**United Nations Development Assistance
Framework for the Republic of Zambia 2007-2010**



DRAFT

UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM in ZAMBIA

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Table of Contents

Acronyms and Abbreviations	3
Executive Summary	4
1. Introductory section	4
<i>Zambia's development challenges</i>	4
<i>UN response</i>	7
2. Results section	8
<i>Overall introduction</i>	8
<i>Areas of cooperation</i>	9
3. Estimated Resource Requirements	16
4. Implementation	17
5. M&E section	18
Appendices	19
A. Results matrices	19
B. M&E framework	31
C. Program cycle calendar	40
D. Division of labour tables	41

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ART	Anti-retroviral therapy
AWP	Annual workplan
CCA	Common country assessment
CPD	Country program document
CSO	Central Statistical Office
EMIS	Education management information sSurvey
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FNDP	Fifth national development plan
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
HFS	Health facility survey
HIV / AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus / Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ILO	International Labour Organization
LCMSZ	Living conditions monitoring survey in Zambia
MACO	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
MOFNP	Ministry of Finance and National Planning
MOLSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Services
MTENR	Ministry Tourism Environment and Natural Resources
MEWD	Ministry of Energy and Water Development
NAC	National AIDS Council
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
OVC	Orphans and vulnerable children
SMME	Small, micro and medium enterprises
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PMTCT	Preventing mother-to-child transmission
PRSP	Poverty reduction strategy paper
RCO	Office of the resident coordinator
RDT	Regional director's team
UCC	UNAIDS country coordinator
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations programme on HIV and Aids
UNCT	United Nations country team
UNDAF	United Nations development assistance framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNSSC	United Nations System Staff College
IBRD/WB	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/World Bank
VCT	Voluntary counseling and testing
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
ZI	Zambia Initiative
ZDHS	Zambia demographic and health surveys
ZSBS	Zambia sexual behaviour survey

Executive Summary

The *United Nations development assistance framework (UNDAF)* is the common strategic framework for the operational activities of the UN system at country level. It is expected to provide a collective, coherent and integrated United Nations response to national priorities and needs, the Millennium Development Goals and the Millennium Declaration. UNDAF should be rights-based and results-driven.

The proposed UNDAF is the result of an ongoing consultative process, both within the United Nations system and with the Government of the Republic of Zambia and other development partners.

Guided by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as well as national priorities outlined in Zambia's draft fifth national development plan, the UNDAF translates key objectives of development assistance into a common operational framework. The UNDAF will therefore

serve as a basis upon which individual United Nations agencies, funds and programs will formulate their actions for the period 2007- 2010 in Zambia. **The UNDAF will also serve as the United Nations' contribution to the joint assistance strategy for Zambia (JASZ)** through which, Zambia's development partners have agreed in principle to work jointly in supporting the GRZ in the realization of its development objectives.

The UNDAF focuses on four inter-related areas of cooperation where the United Nations system can utilize its accumulated experience, technical expertise and financial resources towards achievement of the MDGs: (i) HIV and AIDS; (ii) Basic social services (iii) Governance and (iv) Food security. Promoting gender equality and environmental sustainability will cut across support provided by the United Nations country team.

Section 1: Introduction

1.1 Zambia's development challenges

Zambia's development partners intensify harmonization and alignment efforts as a means of radically boosting the effectiveness of their developmental assistance

The United Nations system in Zambia is undergoing an important transformation in the way it does business in line with the principles articulated in the Paris declaration. To this end, the United Nations system is in the process of re-positioning itself, so as to engage with GRZ, alongside Zambia's other major development partners under the JASZ, as a means of radically boosting aid effectiveness. Hence, in the new aid environment, the UNDAF will provide a key strategic advocacy tool through which, under the JASZ framework, the United Nations should be better able to marshal both attention and resources in support of its strategic development priorities.

Moving the economy onto a new growth path is a pre-requisite for Zambia to come within 'striking distance' of halving extreme poverty by 2015

Zambia similarly stands at an important crossroads in its quest to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. In the spirit of harmonization, the UNDAF and JASZ programming cycles are set to coincide with the launching of Zambia's overarching national strategy document, the fifth national development plan¹. The FNDP seeks to

¹ The FNDP will run from 2006 to 2010

consolidate the important gains achieved by Zambians under the recently concluded Poverty Reduction Strategy. Furthermore it lays down a set of guiding principles and strategies based on sustainable development that are required to move onto a new growth path, a pre-requisite for Zambia to come within ‘striking distance’ of halving extreme poverty by 2015.

Overall, the period covered by the PRSP saw a significant improvement in Zambia’s economic performance in comparison with the 1990s, with GDP growth averaging at four per cent. Growth in this period, however, was concentrated in capital-intensive sectors² and therefore did not translate into a significant lowering of the proportion of Zambians living under the extreme poverty line.³ Growth simulations suggests that, at current growth rates⁴, Zambia will not be in a position to halve extreme poverty before at least 15 to 25 years after the MDG target date of 2015 (World Bank, 2004; GRZ, 2005). During the same period, environment and natural resources were not effectively managed. This was due partly to high levels of poverty. As communities become more impoverished, they tend to resort to using less sustainable practices of production and harvesting from the degrading natural biomass thereby contributing to its further degradation. The 2005 MDG report indicated that at the same levels of poverty, it will be unlikely for Zambia to achieve the MDG 7 target⁵ by 2015. More recently, economic growth spurred on by productive sectors, for example mining, have served to illustrate how the resource-rich can also responsible for environmental degradation. Considerations for environmental sustainability must therefore be factored into policy and practice that attend to both the poor and non-poor alike.

Zambia’s national development plans success hinges upon its ability to engineer a revolution in labour productivity in the agricultural sector

The FNDP succinctly addresses this challenge in its overarching strategic focus of promoting sustainable development , in which it aims to generate “pro-poor growth through rural development, job creation and technological advancement” (GRZ, 2005). In focusing upon the promotion of labour intensive sectors, the GRZ commits itself over the next five year to help boost the labour productivity of the majority of Zambians living below the poverty line. Furthermore, the FNDP clearly acknowledges the urgent need to strengthen national institutions, in order to enable them to fulfill their roles as lynchpins in the fulfillment of Zambia’s productive potential.

The AIDS pandemic remains Zambia’s single most important roadblock to human development

The devastating human and developmental impacts of the AIDS pandemic remain one of the most formidable sets of challenges impeding the realization of Zambia’s development aspirations. In terms of the human face of the crisis, it is estimated that one in six Zambians aged between 15 and 49 are infected with HIV, while four times more girls aged 15-24 are infected than their male counterparts, pointing to the

² Primarily mining and construction

³ Which as of 2003 stood at 46 per cent (LCMS 2002-2003, CSO)

⁴ McCulloch, Baulch and Cherel-Robson (2000) estimate this at being between 7-9 per cent, World Bank (2004)

⁵ Land area protected to maintain biological diversity

feminization of the pandemic⁶. The Zambian chapter of the Secretary General's Global Task Force on Women, Girls & HIV and AIDS in Southern Africa noting: "the mounting frustration with the seeming inability of the country to address gender inequality, its influence on HIV transmission and the impact of the epidemic on worsening the socio-economic status of women and girls" (United Nations, 2003).

As the quote above suggests, HIV and AIDS has exacerbated and deepened poverty and visa-versa⁷, viciously undermining the already meagre livelihoods of Zambia's most vulnerable population groups. It has been estimated that at a national level HIV and AIDS has shaved off approximately one per cent of Zambia's GDP per annum (World Bank, 2004).

In so far as poverty is multi-dimensional, the AIDS pandemic has fuelled and to a large extent helped shape Zambia's contemporary development challenges. Over the longer term, the pandemic threatens to swiftly reverse many of Zambia's developmental gains through its contribution to:

- *Income /consumption poverty*, where people are unable to access sufficient quantities of food, or the income required to purchase this, needed for a balanced diet;
- *Service poverty*, where people are unable to access or are not provided with services such as health or education and;
- *Resource poverty*, though people may have sufficient incomes they are unable to access resources because they are poor in terms of their rights, representation or governance

HIV and AIDS continues to weaken the productive capacities of the most vulnerable households

HIV and AIDS in the Zambian context typically affects the consumption patterns of the poorest households as a result of having to care for AIDS orphans⁸ and as a result of the costs related to the morbidity and mortality of economically active household members. HIV and AIDS further exacerbates household consumption patterns over the longer term, as HIV and AIDS related costs typically lead to 'expenditure switching' in poor households between investments such as agricultural inputs and consumption such as medication or funerals. Women and youth represent c.70 per cent of Zambia's agricultural labour force and the bulk of the poor. Furthermore, female-headed households will often find it more difficult to recover from adverse HIV and AIDS related consumption shocks, as a result of, on average having less access to productive assets *and* more orphans under their care^{9 10}.

⁶ Research on the gender dimension of the pandemic suggesting that that the greater the gender imbalance in a society, the higher the HIV prevalence rate (United Nations, 2003)

⁷ The relationship between rural poverty, food insecurity, gender and HIV and AIDS being well documented, see for example Barnett and Whiteside (2002)

⁸ Estimated to have numbered c.800, 000 in 2004, and to reach 1,200,000 by 2010, by 2001, 60 per cent of these are thought to be AIDS orphans (GRZ, 2005b)

⁹ c.77 per cent of all people in female-headed households are classifiable as poor compared to c.72 per cent in male-headed households [CSO Living Conditions Survey (1998)]

¹⁰ 61 per cent of female-headed households facing food shortages compared to 52 per cent male, female headed households also reporting longer episodes of shortage (Op. cit)

HIV AND AIDS is a major source of strain on Zambia's capacity to deliver social services

HIV AND AIDS continues to be a major contributor to the decline in the GRZ's capacity to provide basic public goods and services to Zambians (UNAIDS, 2005a). While the institutional consequences of HIV and AIDS have been widespread in terms of the effects of mortality and increased absenteeism, service delivery in the areas of health and education appears to have been particularly hard hit. In the case of the health sector for example, HIV and AIDS has become one of the leading contributors to increases in the disease burden, evidence suggesting that patients with HIV and AIDS related illnesses occupy more than 50 per cent of hospital beds in major hospitals (UNAIDS, 2005b).

In the education sector on the other hand, HIV and AIDS continues to impact the probability that a child will be able to access primary school, arising in many cases from the need for child labour in labour poor households. This may help in explaining why, despite Zambia's net enrolment ratio having increased from 71.1 to 85.1 per cent¹¹ between 2000 and 2004, largely as result of the introduction of free education;¹² almost 300,000 children between the ages of seven and 13 are unable to access basic education¹³. Furthermore, HIV and AIDS impacts the probability that the child, once enrolled, will be able to access quality education, due to heightened rates of mortality, morbidity and absenteeism on the part of educators and school administrators.

At a sectoral level, improving the quality of primary school education remains one of the main challenges faced by Zambia's education sector planners, with an average of only 1 in 20 pupils attaining the defined desirable level of performance between 2001 and 2003 (GRZ, 2005 b).¹⁴ This challenge is compounded by well-founded expectations that the population growth rate of pupils will continue to outpace that of trained educators¹⁵ well into the foreseeable future. At an institutional level, GRZ's ability to both protect and consolidate Zambia's educational achievements over the next five years, will be pivotal in determining the extent to which it is able to assist Zambians to fully realize their productive potential.

The fulfillment of basic rights by the most vulnerable groups is curtailed by the weakness of institutional safeguards

Prior to the onset of the AIDS pandemic, norms, cultural practices and unequal power relations¹⁶, impeded the ability of many women to fulfill their fundamental rights (GRZ, 2005c). Similarly, other vulnerable groups face a number of challenges that prevent them from fully taking part in both the life of their communities and collective decision-making. Evidence suggests that HIV and AIDS intensifies the degree

¹¹ For Grades 1-7, completion rates also increasing in this period reaching 74 per cent (GRZ, 2005b)

¹² Introduced in 2002 alongside the abolition of uniform and examination fees

¹³ GRZ, 2005b

¹⁴ This figure reaching 5.4 per cent in 2001 to 5.9 per cent in 2003

¹⁵ Estimates suggesting that half of all educator deaths will be due AIDS related illnesses and that death rates will continue to rise as HIV infections occurring since the 1990's turn to AIDS (GRZ, 2005b)

¹⁶ Manifestations of which include female submission, widow/er 'cleansing', and inheritance laws

of discrimination and exclusion faced by Zambia's most vulnerable population groups, including female-headed households and orphans (FAO, 2003). This arises largely from the social stigma attached to HIV and AIDS, which undermines the ability of many Zambians to enjoy their basic rights and requires the continued strengthening of the legal and administrative frameworks tasked with safeguarding these rights.

1.2 The UN response to Zambia's development challenges

The UNDAF for 2007-2010 represents the UN response to the national goals set out by the GRZ in its FNDP within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals. The UNDAF draws upon analyses of the development challenges facing Zambia that were made by GRZ, in conjunction with its development partners, in the preparatory process leading up to drafting of the FNDP¹⁷.

The UN system initiated the preparation of a CCA in January 2005 with the setting up of a CCA Coordination Committee (CCA-CC). In consultation with the GRZ, bilateral donors and CSOs, the CCA-CC undertook several activities including the preliminary identification of strategic focus areas (HIV AND AIDS & poverty) and data gathering. The preparatory process leading up to the CCA was initiated prior to the GRZ's launch of the preparatory process that would lead to the FNDP. Following GRZ's launch, discussions within the UNCT and between the UNCT, GRZ and the Regional Directors Group, resulted in the decision to discontinue the CCA¹⁸ and consolidate the UNCT's support to the GRZ in development of the FNDP.

As a preliminary step, data that had already been collected for the CCA was made available to the GRZ, in addition to which the GRZ's inventory of statistical information was expanded following the United Nations' support to the GRZ in the form of the Zambia INFO database.¹⁹ Following the cessation of the CCA process the UN system was actively involved in the FNDP preparatory process. The United Nations enjoyed representation on the 13 SAGs that covered the thematic areas corresponding to the mandates of the various United Nations agencies resident in Zambia. In addition to directly participating in the process, the CCA Coordination Committee was recast as the NDP Support Coordination Committee (NDP-SCC), and was tasked with monitoring and reporting on the progress of the work being undertaken by the SAG's. The NDP-SCC was also given the subsidiary roles of supporting the mainstreaming of AIDS and gender into the NDP and ensuring methodological consistency, between the analyses being carried out by the SAG's and the rights-based approach.

On the basis of work on the identification of Zambia's development challenges²⁰, *mitigating the developmental impact of the AIDS pandemic* was identified by the UNCT as a key challenge facing Zambians. Furthermore, it was felt that this was an area in which, as a result of already having a joint program firmly underway, the

¹⁷ Each draft chapter of the FNDP being prepared under the guidance of Sectoral Advisory Groups (SAG), convened by the relevant GRZ line ministry

¹⁸ This decision was reached at a UNCT's retreat organized to discuss the reposition the UN in Zambia, held on the 28th of April, 2005

¹⁹ A development statistics database now resident within Zambia's National Central Statistics Office

²⁰ Carried out by the CCA-CC and NDP-SCC

United Nations system in Zambia enjoyed a comparative advantage in relation to other development partners²¹.

Following the preparation of the bulk of the draft chapters of the FNDP, the UNCT organized an UNDAF prioritization retreat that took place between the 12th and the 14th of October 2005, under the guidance of a three person facilitation team from UNSSC. The retreat brought together a range of high-level participants including representatives from the GRZ, RDT, civil society organizations, bi-lateral agencies and various United Nations agencies operating both within and outside Zambia. The prioritization retreat signaled the launch of the UNDAF preparation process and resulted in a consensus over the four major areas of cooperation. The retreat also agreed on the creation of four working groups, to be composed of designated United Nations agency program staff. Each group was tasked with developing results matrices and monitoring and evaluation plans for one area of cooperation, following the principles of the Rights-based approach and results-based management. Gender and environment would be regarded as cross cutting issues.

Completed results matrices covering each of the four areas of cooperation were subsequently discussed in a plenary meeting held on the 7th of November, chaired by the resident coordinator and comprising representatives from each working group. Following the incorporation of the revisions and amendments suggested in the plenary meeting, a full draft of the UNDAF document was subsequently submitted for review on the 18th of November...*[description of process to be continued as it unfolds!]*

Section 2: Results

2.1 Overall introduction

The identification of Zambia's main development challenges made by the United Nations system and the GRZ and in the course of the UNDAF prioritisation retreat²², culminated in the selection of an overarching strategic focus for the UNDAF and four areas of cooperation. The overarching strategic focus of the UNDAF for Zambia is to **support the GRZ in mitigating the developmental impact of the AIDS pandemic**. The four areas of cooperation selected include:

- HIV and AIDS
- Basic Social Services
- Governance
- Food Security

Promoting gender equality and environmental sustainability will cut across each of the above areas of concentration.

Figures 1 and 2 below sketch the broad linkages connecting the overarching strategic focus of the UNDAF, some of the main development challenges outlined in the FNDP and elaborated upon in section 1.1 above and the selected areas of cooperation.

²¹ The UN system in Zambia is also a key player in the Joint Assistance Strategy for Zambia (JASZ) through which, Zambia's development partners have agreed in principle to work jointly in supporting the GRZ in the realization of its development objectives

²² Both inspired by the analysis presented in the draft chapters of the FNDP

FIGURES 1 AND 2 SOMEWHERE AROUND HERE - SEE ATTACHMENT 'PART 2 OF 3'

The UN system then selected four UNDAF outcomes²³, listed below, as a means of focussing its contributions to Zambia's development between 2007 and 2010^{24 25}. The rest of this section goes on to describe: the GRZ's national development priorities in each of the areas of cooperation; *why* each UNDAF outcome was selected; *how* the UNDAF outcome is to be achieved, by *whom* and with whose support.

2.2 HIV and AIDS

2.2.1 National development priorities

GRZ's vision for HIV AND AIDS is to transform Zambia into a productive, proud and HIV and AIDS free society (GRZ, 2005d). To this effect the GRZ has signed a number of declarations of commitment including the Abidjan (1997), Abuja (2001), UNGASS (2001) and SADC (2003) declarations. The GRZ's priorities and strategy in dealing with the AIDS pandemic are clearly laid out in the 2002-2005 national HIV and AIDS intervention strategic plan. Furthermore, as a signatory to the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs, the GRZ has committed itself to work to working towards halting and reversing the spread of HIV by 2015.

The GRZ's main objective set out in the FNDP is to reduce HIV prevalence from 16 per cent to five per cent so that the country is generally considered as one of the notable countries to have effectively reduced the spread of HIV and the impact of AIDS (GRZ, 2005d). As part of its response, the GRZ has put in place a number of national support structures. These include a high level cabinet committee on HIV and AIDS, which provides overall policy guidance and the Zambia National Aids Council (NAC), tasked with coordinating and supporting the development of a multi-sectoral national response. At an operational level, the GRZ has endorsed the 'Three Ones' principle promoted by UNAIDS, which seeks to strengthen one national institutional framework, one national integrated plan and one national monitoring and evaluation framework (NAC, 2005).

2.2.2 Expected UNDAF outcome and rationale

UNDAF OUTCOME 1: The multi-sectoral response to HIV AND AIDS at national, provincial and district level scaled up by 2010.

As noted above, HIV and AIDS has intensified and re-shaped Zambia's development challenges, in response to which the United Nations system has been working in support of the GRZ in its efforts to mitigate the human and social effects of the pandemic. A strong case was put forward in the course of the preparation of the UNDAF, supporting the intensification of the United Nations presence in the area of

²³ The UNDAF results matrices provide details on the country program outcomes that will contribute to the realization of each UNDAF outcome and the country program outputs (products, services, skills or abilities). The results matrices also broadly outline the division of labour between United Nations agencies and the partners with whom these agencies will cooperate, resource mobilization targets, coordination mechanisms and program modalities.

²⁴ The timeframe for the UNDAF having been synchronized with the FNDP and JASZ processes

²⁵ Furthermore, the UNDAF demarcates the UN Systems scope of activities within the broader context of the JASZ, which aims to rationalize the support being provided by Zambia's major development partners to the GRZ.

HIV and AIDS in general and the scaling-up of the ongoing multi-sectoral response in particular.

The United Nations system in Zambia has been successful in leveraging its technical expertise on HIV AND AIDS prevention and treatment, in support of GRZ initiatives. This is largely as a result of the commitment made by the UN in July 2003, to develop a joint United Nations implementation support plan (ISP), as a means of supporting the GRZ's priorities, laid out in the national AIDS intervention strategic plan²⁶(NAISP) (UNAIDS, 2005). The United Nations'' commitment to the development of a joint ISP subsequently paved the way for the initiation of joint and collaborative programming mechanisms, bringing together all United Nations agencies working in the area of HIV AND AIDS in Zambia²⁷.

Given the need to align the United Nations systems support with the GRZ's priorities, the UNDAF outcome was defined in line with the spirit of the forthcoming 2006-2010 NAISP. Unlike the previous NAISP, the new plan is being developed in a 'bottom-up' manner, so as to include districts and provinces in the development of multi-sectoral AIDS plans.

2.2.3 Achieving the UNDAF outcome: country program outcomes and partnerships

The achievement of the UNDAF outcome is contingent upon inducing the institutional and/or behavioural changes described in the country program outcomes below.

Country program outcomes: HIV and AIDS

- Institutional capacity of NAC strengthened
- Access to a comprehensive package of prevention services increased
- Access for treatment, care and support increased
- Institutional capacity to mitigate the socio-economic impact for people infected and affected by HIV and AIDS strengthened

The United Nations system has designed 'three core strategies to support the NAC, as a means of achieving the institutional change described in the first country programme outcome. These strategies include: supporting the operationalization of the new NAISP; and developing provincial, district and community level capacity to feed into the development of the remaining two 'ones' i.e. strengthening the national institutional and M&E frameworks.

The United Nations system has further designed five core strategies as a means of achieving desired institutional changes in the areas of prevention and treatment, three of which specifically target the promotion of vulnerable groups. These include: the development of national strategies aiming at both the prevention of the spread of HIV

²⁶ The current NAISP coming to an end in 2005, while the next one will cover the period of 2006-2010

²⁷ To this end a UN Theme Group on HIV AND AIDS was established under the auspices of the resident coordinator system, as a means of bringing together the activities and resources of the United Nations organizations resident in Zambia. The group serves as a vehicle for information sharing and joint planning around areas of common interest, decision making and as a focal point, through which the United Nations system in Zambia engages the outside world on HIV AND AIDS related issues.

and the universalization of access to treatment; and the development of specific prevention strategies and mechanisms targeting vulnerable groups.

The intended institutional change described in the last country programme outcome connects the United Nations planned interventions, dealing with the human and the developmental dimensions of the AIDS pandemic. As a result, unlike the first three country programme outcomes, the strategies designed to achieve this country programme outcome receive support from all the strategies and other deliverables feeding into the achievement of the remaining three UNDAF outcomes and visa-versa.

As noted in the 'division of labour table (see appendix D1), all United Nations agencies resident in Zambia will work together to support both GRZ, through NAC and civil society organizations²⁸, as a means of achieving the institutional change described in the first UNDAF outcome.

2.3 Basic Social Services

2.3.1 National development priorities

The UN system decided to focus its support to GRZ in the areas of: education, health and social protection. GRZ's priorities in these areas are laid out in the chapters of the FNDP dealing with each of these areas.

In the case of the health sector, GRZ's overall goal over the next five years is: "to further improve health service delivery in order to significantly contribute to the attainment of the health related Millennium Development Goals and national health priorities" (GRZ, 2005f). Ten national priorities are listed, seven relating to the realization of MDG goals 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8²⁹, and the remaining three relating to capacity development in the areas of: human resources, infrastructure and service delivery.

GRZ's overall goal for the education sector is to provide education and skills training opportunities for sustainable livelihood and development for all. The FNDP lists twenty-one development priorities as feeding into this goal, each of which is consistent with the EFA goals and the MDGs (GRZ, 2005,g). This is also reaffirmed by the national education policy (NEP) and the national employment and labour market policy (NELMP).

The GRZ's goal for social protection is: "to contribute to the security of all vulnerable Zambians by ensuring that incapacitated and low capacity households and people have sufficient livelihood security to meet basic needs, and protection from the worst impacts of risks and shocks" (GRZ, 2005e). This includes the large number of workers lacking any form of social protection, such as those working in the informal economy. Six development priorities are listed, drawn directly from the overall goal. The NELMP also promotes greater inclusiveness and social protection for all. The FNDP and NELMP both stress the need for adequate social protection for HIV and AIDS affected households and persons who have vulnerable children.

²⁸ With a special emphasis upon CSOs dealing with issues affecting PLWA's and other vulnerable groups

²⁹ Reducing maternal mortality ratio, reducing mortality ratio of children under five years of age, combating HIV AND AIDS, malaria and major diseases, improving access to water sanitation (target under MDG 7) and ensuring the availability of essential drugs (target under MDG 8) respectively

2.3.2 Expected UNDAF outcome and rationale

UNDAF OUTCOME 2: By 2010, access of vulnerable groups to quality basic social services increased

As noted earlier, the AIDS pandemic has contributed in various ways to the deterioration of the quality and/or quantity of basic public goods and services available to Zambians. In the case of the health sector, as a result of the combination of severe demand and supply side pressures, while in the case of the education sector, though supply side pressures, that have served to undermine the quality of education provided.

The decrease in access to quality basic services affects Zambians in multiple ways and to different degrees, conditioned largely by individuals and households consumption patterns and access to rights. In view of this, a strong case was made during the UNDAF preparation process, for United Nations support in this area to be concentrated on, assisting GRZ to increase the access of vulnerable groups to quality basic social services. The United Nations will also support the implementation of the FNDP and NELMP as they relate to social protection for vulnerable workers and HIV and AIDS affected households.

Various United Nations agencies resident in Zambia have been actively supporting GRZ in its efforts to improve the quality of services provided in areas including: basic education, reproductive health and social safety nets. In doing so, the United Nations has been able to exploit and develop its comparative advantage over many actors in these areas, based upon its pool of technical expertise and its access to programming experiences from a broad range of countries on these issues. At an institutional level, the United Nations is uniquely positioned in Zambia to champion for increasing the access to basic services of the most vulnerable, in the light of both its convening power and its privileged relationship with GRZ and civil society.

2.3.3 Achieving the UNDAF outcome: country program outcomes and partnerships

As noted above, the achievement of this UNDAF outcome is contingent upon inducing the institutional and/or behavioural changes described in the country program outcomes below.

Country program outcomes: basic social services

- Access of vulnerable groups to quality health services increased
- Access to quality basic education of vulnerable school-age children increased
- Social safety nets for vulnerable groups strengthened

The United Nations system has identified four areas in which to support the development of national capacity, as a means of achieving the institutional changes described in the first and second country programme outcomes. These areas include both: health and nutrition services; and integrated reproductive health services³⁰ in the case of country programme outcome 1 and early childhood care; and basic

³⁰ With a special emphasis upon children under five and obstetric emergencies respectively

education³¹ in the case of country programme outcome 2. In addition, in order to enhance the prospects of decent employment, attention will also be given to supporting the provision of technical, vocational and entrepreneurial training to assist young women and men to find gainful employment after school.

The United Nations system has identified a further two areas in which to contribute to national and sub-national capacity development efforts, as a means of achieving the institutional change described in country programme outcome 3. These areas include: the community- level structures tasked with providing care and protection to the most vulnerable groups; and the responsiveness of basic service providers to gender based inequalities. Further a clean environment plays a catalytic role in the provision of education and health services. In this regard the United Nations system will contribute to the strengthening of national institutions for mainstreaming of in environmental in provision of basic social services.

The United Nations system³² will support both GRZ, through the MOH, MOE and other relevant line ministries, and civil society and faith-based organizations, and through supporting the implementation of policies such as the NELMP as a means of achieving the institutional change described in the second UNDAF outcome.

2.4 Governance

2.4.1 National development priorities

GRZ embraces the need to promote the observance of the principles underlying good governance, demonstrated by its having signed numerous conventions and agreements to this effect, including NEPAD and the Millennium Declaration. The need to operationalize the good governance agenda has also been explicitly recognized in the FNDP, where it has been addressed both within a dedicated chapter and as a crosscutting theme within most of the sectors covered.

2.4.2 Expected UNDAF outcome and rationale

UNDAF OUTCOME 3: *By 2010, institutions, systems and processes in support of National development priorities strengthened*

There is no one accepted definition of governance in the academic literature, however most of the definitions that have succeeded in gaining currency have sought to emphasize the distinction between ‘governance’ and ‘government’. The United Nations system considered two such definitions relating, on one hand, to institutions and on the other to systems and processes.

The first definition relating to the institutional dimension of governance focuses upon the *nature of organization*. Governance is defined here as the involvement of a wide range of institutions and actors in the production of policy³³. Here governance is seen

³¹ Targeting the performance in learning achievements, enrolment and completion, with a special emphasis on the girl child.

³² With leadership in the various areas being provided by UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, WB, UNHCR, WHO, ILO and UNESCO.

³³ Including civil society and non-governmental organizations, the private sector, as well as state institutions traditionally regarded as part of the government

as being a broader category than government, with government being one component of governance amongst many.

The second definition relating to systems and processes focuses upon *the nature of the relationships between organizations*. Here governance is defined as a particular form of coordination, involving the use of networks and partnerships, with a range of actors described below. This is contrasted with the ‘top-down’ hierarchical relationships associated with traditional concepts of ‘government’. *Good* governance under the first definition therefore relates to the degree of inclusiveness in policy-making, while in the second is said to arise from a shift in the nature of coordination from ‘government’ to ‘governance’³⁴.

Hence, supporting GRZ’s efforts aimed at promoting good governance, as described above, is one of the key entry-points through which the United Nations system in Zambia has been able to champion its overarching normative agenda. In concentrating its resources into this area over the next four years, the United Nations will position itself to exploit important strategic advocacy opportunities, in support of the protection and advancement of the rights of the most vulnerable. In this respect, the United Nations system enjoys a strong comparative advantage in this area, given its privileged relationship with GRZ and civil society, buttressed by the widespread recognition of the United Nations as being an ‘honest development broker.’ In relation to improved governance in the economic arena, the mechanism of social dialogue between GRZ and representatives of workers’ and employers’ organizations will be promoted. Further, good governance is bedrock for protection of environment and effective management of natural resources. In domesticating the international agreements and conventions, the United Nations system would extend its assistance in this area to include environmental conventions that could contribute and impact on biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

The AIDS pandemic continues to impede the execution of GRZ’s good governance agenda, by weakening its institutional capacity to protect the rights of all, while deepening the exclusion of the most vulnerable from decision-making at all levels. Hence, an additional case was made for channelling the resources of the United Nations system into this area, as means of supporting GRZ’s efforts, aimed at protecting Zambia’s achievements in the area of good governance against the effects of the pandemic.

2.4.3 Achieving the UNDAF outcome: country program outcomes and partnerships

As noted above, the achievement of this UNDAF outcome is contingent upon inducing the institutional and/or behavioural changes described in the country program outcomes below.

Country Program Outcomes: Governance

- *Institutions in support of national development priorities strengthened*
- *Systems & Processes in support of the realization of rights and democratic governance strengthened*

³⁴ That is, moving from a reliance on ‘top-down’ hierarchical relationships to coordination involving the use of networks and partnerships.

The United Nations system has identified four areas through which it will support the development of GRZ's capacity to execute its good governance agenda, as a means of achieving the institutional changes described in the first country programme outcome. In the first and second areas, the United Nations plans to support both GRZ's and CSOs capacity to collaboratively fulfill obligations laid out in regional and international conventions and partnerships, including NEPAD. In the third area, the United Nations plans to support the capacity of GRZ and civil society to monitor and evaluate the implementation and impact of the FNDP. While in the fourth area, the United Nations plans to support the capacity of GRZ, CSOs and local communities to promote activities aimed at strengthening self-reliance among vulnerable groups.

The United Nations system has identified a further four areas through which it will contribute to the development of GRZ's capacity, as a means of achieving the institutional change described in country programme outcome 2. In the first and second areas, the United Nations plans to support the development of GRZ's and CSOs advocacy and technical capacities, as a means of ensuring that national laws and policies incorporate safeguards protecting the rights of the most vulnerable. While in the third and fourth areas, the United Nations plans to support the development of GRZ's, CSOs and private sector capacity to work collaboratively through the mechanism of social dialogue in strengthening the processes supporting economic, democratic and corporate governance.

As noted above, the United Nations system will support both GRZ, through the relevant line ministries, civil society, the private sector, trade unions, and other key stakeholders, as a means of achieving the institutional change described in the third UNDAF outcome.

2.5 Food security

2.5.1 National development priorities

The overall goal for the agricultural sector as set out in both the national agricultural policy (NAP) and the FNDP is: "to promote the development of an efficient, competitive and sustainable agricultural sector, which ensures food security and increased income" (GRZ, 2005f). Within the NAP, GRZ lays out its priorities regarding food security, the main thrust of which is the achievement of national and household food security.

2.5.2 Expected UNDAF outcome and rationale

UNDAF OUTCOME 4: *By 2010, the proportion of food secure households increased from X to XX per cent*

As noted earlier, the overarching strategic focus of the FNDP over the next five years is on rural development. This must be understood as a means of addressing upstream concerns relating to food security³⁵, given 46 per cent of Zambians live below the food poverty line^{36 37}(LCMS, 2003). Hence, given that improving food security stands out as

³⁵ Food security is achieved when all people, at all times, have both physical and economic access to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs for a healthy and productive life (World Bank, 1986).

³⁶ Zambia's Central Statistical Office setting the minimum daily calorific and protein requirements as 2,094 calories and 55.8 grams respectively

one of GRZ's foundational development challenges, directly impeding Zambia's realization of the MDGs, the United Nations system has decided to continue channelling its support into this area.

The achievement of food security at household level depends upon: the availability and access to food and knowledge relating to the constituent elements of a nutritious and balanced diet. As agriculture in Zambia is largely rain fed, the issues of climate change mitigation and adaptation are critical to ensuring food security. In this regard, the United Nations system will support the government in mainstreaming environment in activities of food security.

Food insecurity on the other hand, is seen as stemming from the lack of access to an adequate diet³⁸ due to: the unavailability of food, income or asset poverty, ineffective distribution mechanisms, or inadequate utilization of food at the household level. Furthermore, HIV and AIDS contributes to food insecurity in many affected households, by reducing food availability and access³⁹ and by disrupting the stability and quality of food supplies⁴⁰.

Whether a household achieves food security or not is determined by a wide set of complex and inter-related challenges, as a result of which interventions in this area must address both supply-side and demand-side variables. Hence, while the United Nations system acknowledged the existence of a comprehensive food security component in the recently developed NAP, a strong case was made for the United Nation to support a more multi-sectoral approach to food security. To this effect, various United Nations agencies have been supporting GRZ in its promotion of agricultural sector development in general and in the achievement of food security in particular. As a result of this support, the United Nations has been able to exploit and grow its comparative advantage in this area by leveraging: its technical expertise, its logistical capabilities and its privileged relationship with GRZ and CSOs.

2.5.3 Achieving the UNDAF outcome: country program outcomes and partnerships

The achievement of this UNDAF outcome is contingent upon inducing the institutional and/or behavioural changes described in the country program outcomes below.

Country Program Outcomes: Food security

- *Multi-sectoral approach to food security strengthened*
- *Agricultural production and productivity in risk-prone areas increased*
- *Institutional and household level capacity for disaster preparedness and response improved*
- *Good nutrition practices enhanced among food insecure households*

The UN system has identified two areas through which it will support GRZ's policy formulation and implementation capacity in the domain of food security, as a means

³⁷ In addition to which, for children under five years of age, the prevalence rate for stunting and the proportion of underweight children stands at 47 per cent and 34 per cent respectively (MDGSR, 2005)

³⁸ This can be either temporary (transitory food insecurity) or continuous (chronic food insecurity)

³⁹ Largely through its intensification of labour, income and asset poverty at household level

⁴⁰ Resulting from long term shifts to less labour intensive production in households in which the labour supply has been depleted

of achieving the institutional change described in the first country programme outcome. The United Nations system further identified five areas through which it will support GRZ in achieving the desired institutional changes described in the second, third and fourth country programme outcomes. These areas include: the diversification of sustainable agriculture, promoting job creation in off-farm activities with a particular emphasis on women, strategies to mitigate the impact of HIV and AIDS on agriculture, early warning systems, disaster management and the promotion of good nutrition practices.

As noted above, the United Nations system will support both GRZ, through the relevant line ministries, civil society and other key stakeholders, as a means of achieving the institutional change described in the four UNDAF outcome.

Section 3: Estimated resource requirements

Table 1: Funds committed to each UNDAF outcome by UN agency (USD 000s)

Outcome/Agency	UNDAF Outcome 1: HIV AND AIDS	UNDAF Outcome 2: Basic social services	UNDAF Outcome 3: Governance	UNDAF Outcome 4: Food security	Total by agency
UNDP	4,400		12,600	1,400	18,400
UNICEF	7,500	20,390	2,000	2,170	32,060
FAO				6,450	6,450
UNHCR	TBD (incl ZI)	TBD (incl ZI)	TBD (incl ZI)	TBD (incl ZI)	-
ILO	400	In kind	In kind	In kind	400
UNFPA	2,800	922			3,722
WHO	88	770		TBD	858
WB	na	na			-
UNAIDS	200			In kind	200
WFP		15,700		5,500	21,200
UNECA	In kind		In kind	In kind	-
IOM	TBD				-
Total by outcome	15,388	37,782	14,600	15,520	83,290

Table 1 above provides estimates of the funds that each United Nations agency plans to raise and make available in support of each UNDAF outcome⁴¹ in its Country Program or projects.

These figures reflect estimates of funds to be channelled into joint programming by the various agencies and therefore cannot, on their own, be taken as indicative of programmatic priorities, based on the relative amounts allocated to each outcome. Furthermore, these estimates are indicative as the actual resource commitments can only be made in Country Program or project documents.

⁴¹ Cost estimates for the achievement of each UNDAF outcome were not available at the time of writing

Section 4: Implementation

4.1. UNDAF specific coordination and management arrangements

The overall coordination and management of the activities to be undertaken under the first UNDAF outcome will be carried out by the United Nations theme group (UNTG) on HIV AND AIDS (discussed in section 2.2.2). The United Nations theme group receives technical support from the United Nations teams on AIDS, comprised of technical officers from each agency. The United Nations technical working group (UNTWG) brings focal points from these teams together and serves as the operational arm of the theme group, facilitated by the UCC, its primary task being to oversee day-to-day activities⁴². The UNTG and the UNTWG will continue to work closely with NAC, which will be the main implementing partner and other relevant stakeholders.

The UNCT proposes the formation of three UNDAF technical working groups^{43 44}, to oversee the coordination and management of the activities to be undertaken under the remaining three UNDAF outcomes. Their terms of reference will include: developing individual working group workplans with clear goals and objectives⁴⁵, reviewing these workplans, reviewing M&E activities and ensuring information sharing. The UNDAF technical working groups will work closely with their relevant GRZ counterparts and other key stakeholders.

4.2. Harmonization of programmes

The program cycles of the undg executive committee⁴⁶ and specialized agencies will be harmonized as closely as possible with the UNDAF and FNDP cycles⁴⁷, both of which are scheduled to end in 2010. Furthermore, individual country program Documents will specify linkages between proposed programs and UNDAF priorities.

4.3. Development coordination

As noted earlier, the United Nations system in Zambia is a key player in the joint assistance strategy for Zambia (JASZ). Through the JASZ framework, Zambia's development partners have agreed to work jointly in supporting GRZ in the realization of its development objectives. Bringing together the bulk of Zambia's bi-and multi-lateral development partners, the **JASZ is the foremost coordination mechanisms in Zambia. The UNDAF will provide a synthesis of the United Nations' contribution to the JASZ**, in addition to providing a powerful advocacy tool for the United Nations in its engagement with GRZ, key stakeholders and other development partners.

⁴² Their terms of reference include: work-plan preparation, participation in strategic planning and review exercises, and the provision of inputs for joint UNAIDS products such as the inventory of UN activities in the HIV AND AIDS sector. In addition, technical working groups serves as the operational 'hub' for task forces dealing with specific issues, such as the World AIDS Campaign and AIDS in the Workplace.

⁴³ To be based upon the inter-agency UNDAF working groups, supporting the UNDAF preparatory process

⁴⁴ Under the guidance of a designated 'convening' agency, which will be accountable for the deliverables agreed upon

⁴⁵ Which could subsequently be integrated into the resident coordinator's annual report and workplan

⁴⁶ UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP.

⁴⁷ However, because the duration of the program cycles of the specialized agencies varies, efforts will be made to have UNDAF priorities reflected in the Individual country programs

Section 5: Monitoring and Evaluation

An M&E framework⁴⁸, listing a variety of indicators and baselines for each UNDAF and country programme outcome, was developed in support of the M&E plan, which will be drafted in (or before) December 2006. Each UNDAF technical working group/UNTG on HIV and AIDS will be responsible for supporting the UNCT in the performance of the M&E tasks to be agreed upon in the M&E plan. As noted above, the designated convening agency within each UNDAF technical working group/UNTG on HIV and AIDS will be ultimately accountable for the oversight and completion of the M&E tasks.

An UNDAF mid-term and end of cycle review will be conducted. **The UNCT will align the UNDAF's M&E processes with those of the JASZ**, GRZ and individual United Nations agencies. To this effect and as noted earlier, the UNCT is engaged in strengthening national M&E capacities, having identified a number of areas of cooperation, detailed in the various UNDAF results matrices. Furthermore, efforts were made in the development of the M&E framework to use UNDAF country programme outcome indicators drawn from Zambia INFO, as a means of streamlining UNDAF M&E activities with MDG reporting. The M&E program cycle calendar presented in the appendices lists the major national M&E related activities being undertaken over the course of the UNDAF cycle.

A number of broad assumptions were made in the preparation of the UNDAF. In the event that these assumptions do not hold over the period of the UNDAF cycle, there is a possibility that this may have adverse effects upon the achievement of the UNDAF and country program outcomes. The broad assumptions made are as follows:

Table 2: Main assumptions made in preparing Zambia's UNDAF

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Macro economic stability continues▪ Division of labour between the partners within the JASZ framework is agreed upon▪ Other development partners continue to contribute to these outcomes▪ National elections take place peacefully▪ All stakeholders remain committed to working towards the FNDP▪ The response time of partners does not delay the implementation of programmes▪ Natural disasters do not increase in frequency and severity |
|--|

⁴⁸ Presented in the appendices

Table A1. [draft] UNDAF intended outcome 1. HIV and AIDS⁴⁹

<i>MDG. Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases – Target 7: Have Halted by 2015, and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS</i>			
NATIONAL OBJECTIVE: Prevent, halt and begin to reverse the spread and impact of the HIV and AIDS epidemic by 2010			
UNDAF intended outcome 1: The multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS at national, provincial and district level scaled up by 2010			
Intended country programme outcomes	Intended country programme outputs	Role of implementing and cooperating partners <i>(tentative, pending division of labour under JASZ)</i>	Resource mobilization targets <i>(in US\$ 000)</i>
1.1 Capacity for mainstreaming and implementation of multi-sectoral and community responses to HIV/AIDS at sub-national provincial and national levels strengthened	1.1.1 An effective, efficient NAC that is able to achieve its mandate (Convenor: UNDP w/UNAIDS)	NAC – Leading processes for development and monitoring of National AIDS Strategic Framework 2006-2010 Government – All lines ministries (sectoral and district-level planning); GIDD, PDCC/DDCC/CDCC Civil society – NZP+, THAPAZ, CHAZ, ZINGO, ZNAN, ZBCA (policy dialogue, development & monitoring). Bilateral/Multilateral development partners – JFA group of donors ⁵⁰ , USG, JICA for technical and financial support.	UNDP - 2,200 UNAIDS – 600 World Bank - UNICEF - 500 WHO - 22 UNFPA -
	1.1.2 The NAC and sub-national institutional capacity to mainstream HIV and AIDS, including gender and human rights into the development framework, and to coordinate the multi-sectoral response strengthened (Convenor: UNDP , w/UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank, UNECA, ILO)		
	1.1.3 The NAC and sub-national (provincial, district and community levels) institutional capacity for M&E including harmonized resource tracking, database and information systems (disaggregated by Gender, socio-economic status, urban rural etc) in place and linked to the Central Statistical Office (Convenor: UNAIDS , w/all)		
	1.1.4 Institutional capacity of PLHAs coordinating body, to provide effective leadership in all areas of governance, strategic thinking and planning, programme		

⁴⁹ Coordination mechanisms and programme modalities have been developed for HIV and AIDS. The other three outcome areas require further articulation of the UN system's role within the context of the joint assistance strategy for Zambia.

⁵⁰ The "Joint Financing Arrangement" group includes: DfID, Irish Aid, Netherlands, NORAD, SIDA.

The United Nations Development Framework for Zambia (2007-2010)

Intended country programme Outcomes	Intended country programme Outputs	Role of Implementing and cooperating partners <i>(tentative, pending division of labour under JASZ)</i>	Resource mobilization targets <i>(in US\$000)</i>
<p>1.2 Access to an effective and comprehensive package of prevention services, based on approaches that address the underlying drivers of the epidemic, is increased</p>	<p>1.2.1 A national HIV Prevention Strategy developed based on a sound analysis of underlying drivers of the epidemic (Convenor: UNFPA, w/UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDS, UNHCR, WB).</p> <p>1.2.2 Capacity to provide quality prevention services and commodities in all districts strengthened (Convenor: UNFPA, w/UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UNHCR).</p> <p>1.2.3 Capacity to provide quality PMTCT services in all districts strengthened (Convenor: UNICEF, w/UNFPA, WHO, WFP).</p> <p>1.2.4 Strengthened capacity of government and civil society partners to develop and implement culturally relevant, gender appropriate and age-sensitive behaviour change interventions, with special emphasis on vulnerable groups⁵¹ (Convenor: UNFPA, w/UNICEF, WHO, WFP, ILO, UNHCR, IOM, World Bank, UNAIDS).</p>	<p>NAC – Leading processes for development and monitoring of national prevention strategy.</p> <p>Government – Line Ministries to implement.</p> <p>Civil society – NZP+, AMICALL, SWAAZ, ZBCA, SFH, World Vision, CRS to implement.</p> <p>Bilateral/Multilateral development partners: JFA group of donors, USG, CIDA, ADB, JICA, EU</p>	<p>UNFPA - 700 UNICEF - 3,000 UNAIDS – in kind WHO - 22 WB - UNDP - 2,200 WFP - TBD UNHCR - 180 ILO - 100 IOM - TBD UNECA - In kind</p>

⁵¹ In the Zambian context, vulnerable groups refer to: women and girls, young people in general, refugees, migrants workers, sex workers, prisoners, uniformed services etc.

The United Nations Development Framework for Zambia (2007-2010)

Intended country programme Outcomes	Intended country programme Outputs	Role of Implementing and cooperating partners <i>(tentative, pending division of labour under JASZ)</i>	Resource mobilization targets <i>(in US\$000)</i>
<p>1.3 Access for treatment, care and support is increased</p>	<p>1.3.1 A comprehensive national strategy towards universal access to treatment, care and support for people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS, with clearly defined targets and a roadmap reflecting, in particular, the specific needs of children and women, developed. (Convenor: WHO, w/UNICEF, UNAIDS, all).</p> <p>1.3.2 Capacity for procurement and logistics management with a focus on a comprehensive framework, infrastructure and delivery systems strengthened and TRIPS⁵² reform strengthened by 2008 (Convenor: World Bank w/WHO, UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF).</p> <p>1.3.3 Capacity for rolling out treatment and care services (ART, OI, HBC, STIs, palliative care, etc.), including quality assurance, strengthened (Convenor: WHO w/UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, WFP).</p> <p>1.3.4 Most vulnerable food-insecure PLHAs and households affected by HIV and AIDS provided with food and nutrition supplements, as well as nutrition education. (Convenor: WFP w/UNICEF, FAO).</p>	<p>NAC – Leading processes for development, coordination and monitoring of universal access strategy.</p> <p>Government – MOH, MOE, MCDSS, DMMU to implement.</p> <p>Civil society – NZP+ (advocacy, treatment preparedness); World Vision, Care International, CRS, OXFAM, SNV, Concern International, PCI (food distribution, HBC); CHAZ (HBC); ZINGO, ZNAN, CHEP, CCF, KARA</p> <p>Bilateral/Multilateral development partners – USG, GFATM, JFA group of donors, Canada, EU, ADB for technical and financial support, and food distribution.</p>	<p>UNDP - 2,200 UNAIDS - In kind WFP- TBD UNECA- In kind UNICEF- 1,500 WHO- 22 UNHCR- 180 UNFPA- 700 IOM- TBD ILO- 100</p>

⁵² Trade Related Intellectual Property

The United Nations Development Framework for Zambia (2007-2010)

Intended country programme outcomes	Intended country programme outputs	Role of implementing and cooperating partners <i>(tentative, pending division of labour under JASZ)</i>	Resource mobilization targets <i>(in US\$000)</i>
<p>1.4 The institutional capacity to mitigate the socio-economic impact for people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS is strengthen</p>	<p>1.4.1 A national framework to support capacity development within key institutions addressing the impacts of HIV and AIDS, involving people living with HIV, in place by end of 2007 and operationalised by 2010. (Convenor: World Bank w/UNDP, ILO, IMF)</p> <p>1.4.2 Existing international commitments on HIV including instruments for Human Rights protection enforced (Convenor: UNICEF, UNDP, World Bank)</p> <p>1.4.3 Approaches for economic empowerment at community level developed. (Convenor: World Bank w/UNDP, ILO)</p> <p>1.4.3 Develop macro-economic framework that integrates HIV and AIDS by 2008. (Convenor: World Bank w/ILO, UNDP, IMF)</p>	<p>NAC – Leading processes for highlighting critical micro and macro financial issues related to HIV</p> <p>Government – Cabinet office, Ministry of Finance and National Planning, Bank of Zambia, to develop fiscal and monetary mechanisms. Permanent Human Rights Commission to provide policy guidance.</p> <p>Civil society – NZP+, ZBCA, ZARAN, NGOCC, CHAZ, Private Sector to highlight and provide evidence of constraints and best practices</p> <p>Bilateral/Multilateral development partners – USG, GF, Dfid, JICA, SIDA, NORAD, RNE ADB, Regional Economic Bodies to support policy development</p>	<p>World bank- TBD UNDP- 2,200 UNAIDS- In kind WFP- TBD UNECA- In kind UNICEF- 2,500 WHO- 22 UNHCR- 180 UNFPA- 700 IOM- TBD ILO- 100 FAO- TBD</p>

Coordination mechanisms and programme modalities

The Programme will be implemented within the framework of the Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP) and the Zambian National AIDS Strategic Framework 2006-2010 (NAISP).

Role of implementing UN agencies

SUPPORT TO NAC

UNDP will convene UN support for strengthening the implementation and costing of the 2006-2010 NAISP and Annual Action plans (UNDP on governance, WFP and FAO on food security and sustainable livelihoods, WHO on ART and Human Resources for Health, ILO on Human rights, UNICEF on children, UNHCR on refugees, IOM on migration, UNFPA on gender and prevention, WB, IMF and UNECA on macro-economic management, UNESCO on education, UNAIDS will support the national organisations of people living with HIV and AIDS and other civil society groups to actively participate in the process)

UNDP, UNAIDS, WB, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNECA, and ILO will support HIV/AIDS, Human rights, Governance and Gender mainstreaming, development of leadership and organisational capacity building for NAC and sub-national institutions including civil society organizations.

UNDP will convene the UN support for the development of appropriate policies and guidelines to enhance the HIV/AIDS coordination. Division of labour between agencies to reflect that described in 1.1.1. Civil society groups will be supported to participate.

UNAIDS and all UN agencies will support national and sub-national M&E, strategic Information Systems development and knowledge sharing including civil society organizations

PREVENTION

UNFPA, UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF, WB and will support the development of the national HIV prevention strategy.

UNFPA will convene the UN support. Specifically, WHO will provide the support to review, update and/or development of guidelines, policies and protocols for prevention strategies within healthcare settings, blood safety, counselling and testing, STI diagnosis and treatment

UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, WFP will support scale-up of PMTCT programs

ILO will support the adoption of universal precautions within work place settings

UNHCR and IOM will support the implementation of prevention of HIV among refugees and migrants

UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNESCO will support the development of BCC support advocacy strategies with an emphasis on women and girls

UNESCO and UNFPA will support BCC programming to among out of school and in school youth

UNICEF, WFP and WHO will support development of BCC capacity focused on children and youth

UNHCR and IOM will support BCC programming among refugees and migrant populations

UNDP will provide support BCC programming for the decentralized structure

UNAIDS and the UN system will support the development and implementation of advocacy policies/strategies targeting high risk groups and uniformed services with NAC, the relevant ministries and civil society groups

The United Nations Development Framework for Zambia (2007-2010)

ILO will support the implementation of prevention for uniform services

UNICEF will support juvenile programming

WHO will support the development of protocols and guidelines addressing high risk groups and uniformed services

TREATMENT, CARE AND SUPPORT

WHO will convene the UN system support for the development of a comprehensive national strategy for universal access to treatment, care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS

UNAIDS and UNDP will work with the national association of people living with HIV/AIDS and other civil society groups to ensure their active engagement in the national strategy at the national and sub-national levels

WFP and FAO will ensure the relationship between food security, nutrition and vulnerability is addressed in the strategy

ILO will ensure that workplace treatment, care and support issues are addressed in the nation strategy

UNICEF, WB, UNECA, WHO, WFP, UNFPA framework for social safety net development and implementation strategy developed and in place.

UNHCR, WFP and IOM ensure that refugee and migrant treatment, care and support issues are addressed in the nation strategy

WFP, WB, UNICEF, FAO, IMF will support livelihood security issues which influence the vulnerability to the spread of HIV

UNESCO, WHO, WFP, UNICEF, ILO, FAO, IMF will support policy implementation on supplementary feeding in health and educational institutions

WFP, WB, UNECA, IOM will support impact assessment studies

WB, WHO, FAO, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, ILO, UNFPA will support the development of capacity for procurement and logistics management, and delivery systems with the Ministries of finance and health.

UNFPA will support the procurement of STI diagnostics and medicines including development of infection prevention strategies

UNFPA will support procurement and sustainable condom supply management systems

WHO, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, WB will support the strengthening of the supply chain management information systems

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT MITIGATION

ILO, WHO, UNECA, WB, will support the development and implementation of work place policies with NAC, MLSS, labour movement, representatives of employers and others

UNDP, WB, UNFPA, FAO, WHO, WFP, UNICEF, UNECA will support the development and implementation of the framework with the PSMD and Line Ministries

UNFPA will support capacity building for mitigating the impacts of HIV/AIDS on women and girls

UNICEF will support capacity building for mitigating the impacts of HIV/AIDS on children

Table A2. [draft] UNDAF intended outcome 2. Basic social services

Area of cooperation No 2: Basic social services			
MDG Goals: 1, 2,3,4, 5, 6,7			
National priority goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To further improve health service delivery in order to significantly contribute to the attainment of the health related Millennium Development Goals and national health priorities. ▪ To realize the aspirations of the people of Zambia and achieve Education For All and Millennium Development Goals. ▪ To contribute to the security of all vulnerable Zambians by ensuring that incapacitated and low capacity households have sufficient livelihood security to meet basic needs, and are protected from the worst impacts of risks and shocks. 		
UNDAF outcome	By 2010, access of vulnerable groups to quality basic social services increased		
Intended country programme outcomes	Intended country programme outputs	Role of implementing and cooperating partners <i>(tentative, pending division of labour under JASZ)</i>	Resource mobilization targets <i>(in US\$000)</i>
1. Access of vulnerable groups to quality health services increased	1.1 Capacity for environmentally-friendly preventive and curative health and nutrition services for children under five years strengthened. (Convenor: UNICEF w/UNFPA and WHO)	Cooperating partners -- Likely to provide technical and financial support to the Ministry of Health and Environmental Council of Zambia for strengthening their capacities for improved service delivery and enforcement of environment standards respectively Church Health Association of Zambia oversees faith based health facilities in the country.	UNFPA- 4,820 UNICEF- 6,350 WFP- 7,000 WHO- 770 UNDP -500 UNHCR- TBD
	1.2 Capacity for quality integrated reproductive health services, particularly in obstetric emergencies strengthened. (Convenor: UNFPA w/UNICEF, WFP, WHO, and UNHCR)		National counterparts -- National Food and Nutrition Commission coordinates the nutrition interventions. National Malaria Control Center leads roll-back malaria programme in Zambia. Society for Family Health is responsible for social marketing for health. Planned Parenthood Association of Zambia participates in service delivery and training of service providers.
	1.3 Health worker capacities (Convenor: UNDP w/UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO)		UNFPA- 280 UNICEF- 9,900 UNESCO - TBD WFP- 5,000 UNHCR- TBD
	2.1 Capacity for quality early		

The United Nations Development Framework for Zambia (2007-2010)

Area of cooperation No 2: Basic social services			
MDG Goals: 1, 2,3,4, 5, 6,7			
National priority goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To further improve health service delivery in order to significantly contribute to the attainment of the health related Millennium Development Goals and national health priorities. ▪ To realize the aspirations of the people of Zambia and achieve Education For All and Millennium Development Goals. ▪ To contribute to the security of all vulnerable Zambians by ensuring that incapacitated and low capacity households have sufficient livelihood security to meet basic needs, and are protected from the worst impacts of risks and shocks. 		
UNDAF outcome	By 2010, access of vulnerable groups to quality basic social services increased		
Intended country programme outcomes	Intended country programme outputs	Role of implementing and cooperating partners <i>(tentative, pending division of labour under JASZ)</i>	Resource mobilization targets <i>(in US\$000)</i>
2. Access to quality basic education of vulnerable school-age children increased.	<p>childhood care and development strengthened. (Convenor: UNICEF w/UNESCO, WFP and World Bank)</p> <p>2.2 Enrolment, completion and learning achievements in basic education based on sustainable development principles, with focus on girls increased. (Convenor: WFP w/UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR and ILO)</p> <p>2.3 Pupil-teacher ratio at basic schools reduced to 40. (Convenor: UNDP w/UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, and ILO)</p> <p>3.1 Community capacity to provide care and protection to</p>	<p>Cooperating partners – Likely to provide technical and financial support to the Ministry of Education, FEWAZA, ZCSS, ZOCS, Education Development Center. Curriculum development Centre of Zambia leads curriculum development & improvement and integrating strategic environment assessments and SRH including HIV and AIDS</p>	<p>ILO - TBD World Bank- TBD</p> <p>UNFPA- 160 UNICEF- 4,140 WFP- 10,000 UNHCR- TBD ILO - TBD</p>

The United Nations Development Framework for Zambia (2007-2010)

Area of cooperation No 2: Basic social services			
MDG Goals: 1, 2,3,4, 5, 6,7			
National priority goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To further improve health service delivery in order to significantly contribute to the attainment of the health related Millennium Development Goals and national health priorities. ▪ To realize the aspirations of the people of Zambia and achieve Education For All and Millennium Development Goals. ▪ To contribute to the security of all vulnerable Zambians by ensuring that incapacitated and low capacity households have sufficient livelihood security to meet basic needs, and are protected from the worst impacts of risks and shocks. 		
UNDAF outcome	By 2010, access of vulnerable groups to quality basic social services increased		
Intended country programme outcomes	Intended country programme outputs	Role of implementing and cooperating partners <i>(tentative, pending division of labour under JASZ)</i>	Resource mobilization targets <i>(in US\$000)</i>
3. Social safety nets for vulnerable groups strengthened.	<p>orphans and vulnerable people strengthened. (Convenor: UNICEF w/UNFPA, UNHCR, ILO and WFP)</p> <p>3.2 Capacity for gender responsiveness of institutions and providers of basic social services and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention interventions strengthened. (Convenor: UNFPA w/UNICEF, ILO and WHO)</p>	<p>Cooperating partners -- GTZ, USAID, JICA, Project Concern International, Scope of OVC, World Vision, Care International provide technical and financial support to the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services</p> <p>Government -- Gender In Development Department coordinates gender mainstreaming and empowerment in the country.</p> <p>Civil society -- NGOCC coordinates all NGOs dealing with gender issues.</p>	

Table A3. [draft] UNDAF intended outcome 3. Governance

Area of cooperation No 3: Governance Millennium Declaration and MDG Goals: 1, 3, 7, 8			
National priority goals	To promote the observance of good governance principles		
UNDAF outcome	By 2010 institutions, systems and processes in support of National development priorities strengthened		
Intended country programme outcomes	Intended country programme outputs	Role of partners <i>(tentative, pending division of labour under JASZ)</i>	Resource mobilization targets <i>(in US\$000)</i>
1. Capacity of institutions strengthened to execute, coordinate and implement national development priorities based on democratic governance	1.1 Capacity built for enhancing Zambia's participation in State Party reporting obligations for international Conventions that contribute to attainment of MDGs 1,3,7 and 8 by 2010. (Convenor: UNDP w/UNICEF)	Government —To provide institutions and institutional framework for reporting Civil society —To be part of data collection and production of parallel state reports, advocacy and trainers in Human Rights Cooperating partners —To possibly provide financial and technical support for capacity building programmes, as per division of labour under JASZ	UNDP 4,000 UNICEF 500 UNHCR 4,000 ILO 400 GEF 200 UNECA in kind
	1.2 Capacity of key national counterparts developed for coordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national development plans and policies UNDP		UNDP 9,600 UNICEF 1,500 UNHCR 2,000 ILO 400 UNECA in kind
	1.3 National and sub-national capacities enhanced for planning implementing and coordinating decentralized governance (Convenor: UNDP w/UNCDF)	Government —To provide National policy guidance and institutional framework Civil society —Will support community participation Cooperating partners —To provide technical and financial support to Government and civil society capacity building, as per	
	2.1 Capacity for strategic forecasting and scenario building established UNDP		

The United Nations Development Framework for Zambia (2007-2010)

Area of cooperation No 3: Governance Millennium Declaration and MDG Goals: 1, 3, 7, 8			
National priority goals	To promote the observance of good governance principles		
UNDAF outcome	By 2010 institutions, systems and processes in support of National development priorities strengthened		
Intended country programme outcomes	Intended country programme outputs	Role of partners <i>(tentative, pending division of labour under JASZ)</i>	Resource mobilization targets <i>(in US\$000)</i>
2. Capacity developed for strategic forecasting and scenario building to protect and promote freedoms and rights	<p>2.2 Capacity built to protect and promote fundamental freedoms, and civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights UNDP</p> <p>2.3 Framework for promoting self-reliance amongst vulnerable groups developed and in place by 2010. UNHCR</p>	<p>division of labour in governance-related issues under JASZ</p> <p>Government—To develop policy and institutional framework Civil society—To offer civic education and community participation and mobilization</p> <p>Cooperating partners—To provide financial support and technical assistance, where feasible and as per division of labour under the JASZ</p> <p>Government -- Policy development, legal and institutional framework</p> <p>CSOs --Civic education and community participation and mobilization</p> <p>National institutions -- Advocacy and training on CSOs, judiciary and enforcement agents</p> <p>Cooperating partners -- Financial support and technical assistance</p>	

Table A4. [draft] UNDAF intended outcome 4. Food security⁵³

Area of cooperation No 4: Food security			
MDG Goals: 1,2,4,5,6, 7			
National priority goals National Agriculture Policy Disaster Management and Mitigation Policy National Nutrition Policy National Environment Policy FNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National and household food security achieved ▪ To promote development of an efficient, competitive and sustainable agricultural sector, which ensures food security increased income and environmental sustainability for all particularly vulnerable groups , including female-headed households. 		
UNDAF outcome	<p>By 2010, the proportion of food secure households increased from 33% to 75% By 2010, the proportion of food secure households among female-headed households increases from X to 60%</p>		
Intended country programme outcomes	Intended country programme outputs	<i>Role of partners</i> (tentative, pending division of labour under JASZ)	Resource mobilization targets <i>(in US\$000)</i>
1. Environmental sustainable Multi-sectoral approach to food security strengthened	1.1 Capacity for development of the National environment sustainable multi sectoral I food security policy framework developed by 2010. (Convenor: UNDP w/FAO, UNECA, WFP)	1.1.1 MACO to lead a process involving multi-sectoral stakeholders to formulate the national food security framework within FNDP. Other partners are NFNC, DMMU, CSO, ACF, ZNFU, NGOs, MCDSS. EU and DFID to fund the process	<p>UNDP 800 WFP- 1,500 FAO- 150 UNECA (in-kind) UNICEF- TBD UNHCR (through Zambia Initiative) ILO- In kind</p>
	1.2 An environmental sustainable multi-sectoral approach to food security functional by 2010. (Convenor: FAO w/WFP)	1.2.1 MACO and other government and non-government partners (NFNC, DMMU, CSO, ACF, ZNFU, NGOs, MCDSS) to implement the food security	

⁵³ Reviewed at Kaingo Lodge on 24-03-06 after QSA comments

The United Nations Development Framework for Zambia (2007-2010)

Area of cooperation No 4: Food security			
MDG Goals: 1,2,4,5,6, 7			
National priority goals National Agriculture Policy Disaster Management and Mitigation Policy National Nutrition Policy National Environment Policy FNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National and household food security achieved ▪ To promote development of an efficient, competitive and sustainable agricultural sector, which ensures food security increased income and environmental sustainability for all particularly vulnerable groups , including female-headed households. 		
UNDAF outcome	<p>By 2010, the proportion of food secure households increased from 33% to 75% By 2010, the proportion of food secure households among female-headed households increases from X to 60%</p>		
Intended country programme outcomes	Intended country programme outputs	<i>Role of partners (tentative, pending division of labour under JASZ)</i>	Resource mobilization targets (in US\$000)
		framework within context of FNDP. EU and DFID to fund the process	
2. Agricultural production and productivity in risk-prone areas increased	2.1 Institutional capacity strengthened for the development of a strategy supporting the diversification of sustainable agriculture at household level by 2008. (Convenor: FAO w/WFP, UNDP, UNHCR)	2.1.1 MACO, MTENR, MWED, and Civil society and the National Farmers Unions will lead the processes to diversify and stabilise agricultural production. WB, IFAD, ADB, JICA, Sweden, RNE, USAID to fund the initiatives through FNDP	UNDP- 500 WFP- 1,800 FAO- 4,300 UNHCR (through Zambia Initiative) UNAIDS (in kind) UNECA (in kind)
		2.1.2 MACO to lead other partners like MCTI, agri-business companies and NGOs in the promotion of cassava and other food crops as complementary staple foods and industrial crops. WB, IFAD, ADB, JICA, Sweden, GTZ, RNE, USAID to fund the initiatives through FNDP	

The United Nations Development Framework for Zambia (2007-2010)

Area of cooperation No 4: Food security			
MDG Goals: 1,2,4,5,6, 7			
National priority goals National Agriculture Policy Disaster Management and Mitigation Policy National Nutrition Policy National Environment Policy FNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National and household food security achieved ▪ To promote development of an efficient, competitive and sustainable agricultural sector, which ensures food security increased income and environmental sustainability for all particularly vulnerable groups , including female-headed households. 		
UNDAF outcome	By 2010, the proportion of food secure households increased from 33% to 75% By 2010, the proportion of food secure households among female-headed households increases from X to 60%		
Intended country programme outcomes	Intended country programme outputs	<i>Role of partners (tentative, pending division of labour under JASZ)</i>	Resource mobilization targets (in US\$000)
	2.2 Strategy for the mitigation of the impact of HIV/AIDS on agriculture developed and in place by 2008. (Convenor: FAO w/WFP, UNAIDS, UNECA)	2.2.1 MACO, Farmers Unions, MCDSS, NAC, Local Government will provide training focussing on strengthening capacity mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in development planning and increasing capacity of PLWA's in agricultural production and productivity through demonstration of appropriate technology. WB, DCI, USAID are likely to fund the initiatives.	
3. Institutional and household level capacity for climate change mitigation and adaptation improved	3.1 National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) and Early warning systems and services implemented and fully functional at national and provincial level by 2010 (Convenor: UNDP w/WFP, FAO,	3.1.1 DMMU will coordinate NAPA and other Government (MACO, MTENR, CSO, MCDSS, MTC) and NGOs processes to strengthen early warning, preparedness, mitigation, adaptation to climate change and	UNDP- 100 WFP- 200 FAO- 500 UNHCR (through Zambia Initiative) UNICEF- 1,390 GEF – 200

The United Nations Development Framework for Zambia (2007-2010)

Area of cooperation No 4: Food security MDG Goals: 1,2,4,5,6, 7			
National priority goals National Agriculture Policy Disaster Management and Mitigation Policy National Nutrition Policy National Environment Policy FNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National and household food security achieved ▪ To promote development of an efficient, competitive and sustainable agricultural sector, which ensures food security increased income and environmental sustainability for all particularly vulnerable groups , including female-headed households. 		
UNDAF outcome	By 2010, the proportion of food secure households increased from 33% to 75% By 2010, the proportion of food secure households among female-headed households increases from X to 60%		
Intended country programme outcomes	Intended country programme outputs	<i>Role of partners</i> (tentative, pending division of labour under JASZ)	Resource mobilization targets <i>(in US\$000)</i>
	UNHCR, UNICEF)	response capacity. USAID, Japan, EU, DFID and Germany to fund the initiative. GEF to fund the NAPA process	
	3.2 The management and response to climate change disasters at the household and community levels strengthened (Convenor: WFP w/FAO)	3.2.1 DMMU and NGOs will strengthen community level capacity for disaster response and mitigation. MACO will strengthen and institutionalise the national early warning and agricultural information systems. USAID, Japan, EU, DFID and Germany to fund the initiative.	
4.Good nutrition practices enhanced among food insecure households	4.1 Strategic plan promoting good nutrition practices among vulnerable groups developed and in place by 2008 (Convenor: UNICEF w/FAO, WHO, WFP, UNHCR)	4.1.1. NFNC, MACO, MCDSS, NGOs, Food manufacturers, will lead the advocacy and IEC efforts in promoting good nutrition practices, food fortification, better utilisation of foods among vulnerable groups. USAID, DFID, CIDA and SIDA	WFP- 200 FAO- 300 UNHCR (through Zambia Initiative) UNICEF- 780 WHO- TBD

The United Nations Development Framework for Zambia (2007-2010)

Area of cooperation No 4: Food security			
MDG Goals: 1,2,4,5,6, 7			
National priority goals National Agriculture Policy Disaster Management and Mitigation Policy National Nutrition Policy National Environment Policy FNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National and household food security achieved ▪ To promote development of an efficient, competitive and sustainable agricultural sector, which ensures food security increased income and environmental sustainability for all particularly vulnerable groups , including female-headed households. 		
UNDAF outcome	<p>By 2010, the proportion of food secure households increased from 33% to 75% By 2010, the proportion of food secure households among female-headed households increases from X to 60%</p>		
Intended country programme outcomes	Intended country programme outputs	<i>Role of partners</i> (tentative, pending division of labour under JASZ)	Resource mobilization targets <i>(in US\$000)</i>
		are likely to provide funding.	