



UNITED NATIONS
ZAMBIA



UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK FOR THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA 2023 - 2027

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DECLARATION OF COMMITMENT

The United Nations (UN) in Zambia is committed to supporting the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) to achieve the country's national vision for sustainable development.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) will guide the work of the UN System in Zambia from 2023 until 2027. This Framework builds on the evaluation report of the UN's SD Partnership Framework that was in place from 2017 to 2022. It represents a joint commitment by the Government of Zambia and the UN System to work in close partnership to achieve national priorities guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and international human and labour rights commitments. The collective results from this Cooperation Framework are expected to the people of Zambia to live longer, healthier, and more prosperous and secure lives.

In signing hereafter, the participating partners endorse this Cooperation Framework and underscore their joint commitment toward achieving its results.

Photo

Photo

For the Government of Zambia

For the United Nations Country Team

Name

W.K. Mutale Nalumango
Vice President
Government of the Republic of Zambia

Beatrice Mutali

United Nations Resident Coordinator
in Zambia

Name

The Minister
Ministry of Finance and National
Planning

SIGNATURES

In witness thereof, the undersigned, being duly authorized, has signed this Government of Zambia and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for 2023-2027 on 15th of June 2022 in Lusaka, underscoring their joint commitment to its priorities and cooperation results.

Suze Percy Filippini FAO: Representative in Zambia	Ambrosio N Barros IFAD: Country Director	George Okutho ILO: Country Director- Zambia/Malawi/Mozambique
Nomagugu Ncube IOM: Chief of Mission in Zambia	Ashish Sha ITC: Director, Division of Country Programmes	Abigail Noko OHCHR: Regional Representative
Tharcisse Barihuta UNAIDS: Country Director	Isaac Holly Ogwal UNCDF: Country Lead	Miguel Siles-Bustos UNCTAD: Programme Coordinator for East and Southern Africa
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Victor Djemba UNIDO: Chief, Regional Coordination Division - Africa	Rainer Frauenfeld UNOPS: Director	Jane Marie Ongolo UNODC: Regional Representative for Southern Africa
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Nathan Bakayaita WHO: Representative in Zambia	Amos Makarau WMO: Regional Office for Africa	

FOREWORD

In line with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 72/279, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), in close collaboration with the Government of Zambia, undertook comprehensive work in developing a new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2023-2027. The UNSDCF serves as the partnership framework between the Government of the Republic of Zambia and the UN System to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the African Union 2063 Agenda, as well as to contribute to Zambia's Vision 2030 and its Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) covering the period 2022-2026. The Cooperation Framework, which succeeds the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF), is key in contributing to the transformation of the national economy and improving the lives of the people of Zambia.

The UNSDCF was developed through an inclusive and participatory process with various stakeholders, including civil society, cooperating partners, academia, and private sector representatives. The process was led by the UN Development System under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, working in close collaboration with the Government. Both Resident and Non-Resident UN agencies participated in elaborating the new Framework, while the UN Development Coordination Office (DCO) provided strategic guidance. The UN Programme Management Team (PMT), with support from the Data Monitoring and Evaluation Group and the Resident Coordinator's Office, provided overall technical support. The Framework serves as a guide and "umbrella" from which all UN agencies derive their respective Country Programme Documents (CPDs) and strategies, thus ensuring alignment of all UN support with the Government's development priorities. In this respect, the development of the Framework considered various UN agencies' strategic plans and other relevant programming instruments.

The Cooperation Framework benefitted from the Common Country Analysis (CCA), the external evaluation of the previous United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework 2016-2022, and the COVID-19 Recovery Needs Assessment (CRNA), which independent experts prepared under the guidance of the UNCT in Zambia. The new Cooperation Framework focuses on four pillars: Peace, People, Prosperity, and Planet, with Partnership, mainstreamed across the pillars. It is aligned to the Government's priorities as outlined in the 8NDP. The Cooperation Framework also considers the country's macroeconomic situation and the critical impact of climate change, which continues to hamper progress toward SDGs attainment.

The Cooperation Framework has been developed to holistically address core UN programming principles that include Leaving No One Behind; a Human Rights-Based Approach; Gender Equality; Resilience, Sustainability and Accountability.

The UNSDCF was developed under challenging conditions with the COVID-19 having reached its peak, which entailed adaptation in terms of alternatives to support the Government in addressing socio-economic challenges, including health, education, and social protection.

Through this Cooperation Framework, the Government of the Republic of Zambia and the United Nations are committed to working together to achieve the SDGs as part of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, contributing to the nation's Vision 2030 of making Zambia a "Prosperous Middle-income Nation by 2030" and improving people's lives, leaving no one behind.

Dr. Coumba Mar Gadio

UN Resident Coordinator, Zambia (April 2019 to April 2022)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations has been undertaking reforms that better position it to serve the Member States in pursuing the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The United Nations Development Cooperation Framework presents the collective offer of the United Nations System to strengthen Zambia's progress toward the SDGs and implementation of its international legal obligations. It is a strategic framework that guides individual United Nations entity programmes and serves as an accountability document between the United Nations System and the Government.

The Zambia UNSDCF 2023-2027, developed in consultation with partners, enables a coherent UN response supporting Zambia to achieve the 2030 Agenda, 2063 Agenda, the National Vision 2030, and the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) over the period 2023 to 2027. An evaluation of the previous cooperation framework and the United Nations Common Country Analysis (CCA) informed the identification of critical challenges and opportunities to enhance Zambia's progress on the SDGs and the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP). Virtual and face-to-face consultations with government partners, development partners and other stakeholders provided opportunities to validate the analysis, identify opportunities, confirm the comparative advantages of the UN, and agree on the strategic priorities for UN partnership.

The CCA identified many areas of progress while highlighting challenges with the pace of progress in several areas, including poverty, unemployment, access to quality services, access to energy, gender-based violence and marginalisation of population segments, and the need to consolidate democratic governance and respect for human rights. Inclusion challenges were evidenced by the limited impact of past strong economic performance on poverty. The effects of the COVID-19 crisis and adverse weather conditions were noted, together with fiscal space constraints on state capacity. The Government of Zambia notes and has, through the 8NDP, identified measures to address a recurrent problem of national development plans falling short on delivery. In the period of the UNSDCF 2023-2027, the country must not only cope with the challenges it has carried over from the past but also embark on fundamental transformations that will assist in reducing the effects of climate change on the population.

The collective aspiration of the UN Country Team is that:

'By 2030, Zambia is a peaceful, inclusive, resilient country with a diversified and industrialised green economy, where all its people enjoy their fundamental rights and have access to quality services and opportunities, guided by principles of equality, equity, sustainability, and shared prosperity'.

The UNSDCF places renewed emphasis on enhancing the spirit of partnerships to drive transformative change. It reinforces the commitment to focus on those left behind and further emphasises renewing the social contract and closing the gaps between the people and the institutions that serve them, as outlined in the Secretary General's report "Our Common Agenda." The UNSDCF brings the principles of Leave No One Behind, a Human Rights-Based Approach, Gender Equality, Accountability, Resilience and Sustainability to bear on the identified priorities, strategies, outcomes and outputs for achieving the results.

The UN System in Zambia has identified four strategic priority areas, guided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and aligned to the 8NDP. Programme interventions will target all people in Zambia, particularly women, youth, and children including the internally displaced and stateless, refugees, former refugees, asylum seekers and migrants, among others. Particular attention will be given to the marginalized and vulnerable groups including people with

disabilities, people living with HIV people living in remote and hard-to-reach areas as well as others at high risk of being left behind.”

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: PROSPERITY

The UN's focus under the Prosperity Pillar is on inclusive economic transformation, improved productivity and incomes, ensuring social protection for all and balancing economic, social, and environmental goals for sustainability. The UN will support this pillar, enabling all people in Zambia, particularly women, youth children, the displaced, refugees, stateless as well the marginalised and vulnerable groups, to be active economic actors.

Outcome 1: By 2027, all people in Zambia, including the marginalised and vulnerable, will benefit from an inclusive, resilient, and sustainable economy that provides equitable, diverse, and sustainable opportunities for decent jobs, livelihoods, and businesses.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: PEOPLE

The focus under the People Pillar will see the UN working to improve the well-being of Zambians by addressing and integrating services provision for health, education, and skills with a focus on both the present and the future. In addition to strengthening systems and human capabilities, the UN will support critical transformations that will foster the resilience of people and systems to the effects of climate change and other crises.

Outcome 2: By 2027, all people in Zambia, including the marginalised and vulnerable groups, have equitable access to and utilisation of quality, inclusive, and gender and shock-responsive universal social services.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: PEACE

The focus under the Peace Pillar will enhance national efforts on human rights, inclusive governance, foster inclusion, safety, gender equality, access to justice, and sustaining peace.

Outcome 3: By 2027, all people, including the marginalised and vulnerable, participate in and benefit from sustained peace, democracy, human rights, the rule of law, justice, non-discrimination, equality, and inclusive and transformative governance.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4: PLANET

The Planet Pillar is concerned with enabling more sustainable management of Zambia's natural resources, mitigating climate change, and reducing and managing disaster risks.

Outcome 4: By 2027, ecosystems are healthier, and all people, including the marginalised and vulnerable, are more resilient, contribute to and benefit from the sustainable management and use of natural resources and environmental services, and more effective responses to climate change, shocks, and stresses.

The four strategic priorities and the outcomes are considered inter-related and mutually reinforcing. Across the pillars, the UN will use functional areas to strengthen multisectoral linkages. Cutting across all the pillars will be emphasised (i) the design of policies and programmes, (ii) enhancing capacities for implementation, (iii) strengthening rights-holders' capacities and participation and the State's ability to deliver, (iv) fostering robust accountability systems, and (v) transformations to enhance resilience to future crises and shocks.

The UNSDCF utilises SDG17 (Partnership) to identify 'Enablers' integrated within the four priorities. These 'Enablers' are: (i) mobilisation and resource allocation for SDG financing; (ii) promoting and leveraging technology and innovation; (iii) capacity-building support; (iv)

promoting rules-based, open, and non-discriminatory participation in governance and policy and institutional coherence; (v) promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships; and (vi) data, monitoring, and accountability.

The UN commits to establishing an adaptive and flexible programming approach that will be responsive to contextual changes and use tools such as the CCA to inform timely programme adjustments.

The delivery of a coherent and collective response is based on a United Nations Country Team (UNCT) configuration that offers a wide range of UN Secretariat, agency, funds and programs capacities and resources tailored to the country's needs. In response to the priorities and results outlined in the UNSDCF, the UN system in Zambia has been configured to ensure that technical and financial resources are available and will be mobilised to implement the planned results.

The UNSDCF outlines the composition and contribution of the UNCT, the inter-agency mechanism for ensuring a coherent and coordinated response to national priorities and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Twenty-one Secretariat entities, agencies, funds, and programmes will work together with the government, development partners, stakeholders, and communities to ensure that no one is left behind as Zambia strives to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 8NDP.

1.1 COUNTRY CONTEXT

Zambia is a landlocked democracy and lower-middle-income country in southern Africa. It shares borders with eight countries¹. In 2021, the country gained eligibility to graduate from Least Developed Country status (a final decision to confirm Zambia's graduation is being considered in 2024²).

The CCA highlights the critical challenges of improving access and quality of services, coping with rapid urbanisation. The country's population of 17.8 million is growing by 2.8% per annum and rapidly urbanising. A Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.584 places Zambia 146th out of 189 countries. The economy is heavily dependent on copper mining and rain-fed agriculture. The informal sector dominates employment and accounts for almost 90% of the labour force. The youth unemployment rate is close to 52%, with a mismatch between job skills and training and employment opportunities being a significant factor³. Past growth helped achieve middle-income status but had a limited impact on poverty. Zambia continues to have a high disease burden comprising of malaria, HIV and AIDS, pneumonia, tuberculosis, and non-communicable diseases. A significant proportion of the population suffer preventable deaths. Services provision has not kept pace with needs. The primary school completion rate is 97.3%, but only 69.1% of learners continue secondary school. Of these, only 36% complete the 12th grade. Successive waves of COVID-19 coupled with the slow-onset impacts of climate change, threaten to erase decades of progress.

In the challenges that the country faces, some groups are at greater risk than others. These include women, youth, people of concern (refugees, asylum-seekers, and others), People Living with HIV and Key Populations (sex workers, persons with disabilities, people who inject drugs, prisoners, and LGBTQI+), and rural populations. Limited integration of population dynamics into development planning and lack of data has hampered the country's ability to effectively plan, monitor and evaluate development programs.

1.2 NATIONAL VISION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Zambia is State party to eight of the nine core international human rights treaties. In 2016, Zambia amended its Constitution to enshrine sustainable development among the national values and principles. The implementation of the SDG in Zambia is anchored on the National Long-Term Vision 2030 (Vision 2030) developed in 2005. The vision of the Zambian people is to become a prosperous, middle-income nation by 2030⁴. Zambia has identified priorities in three clusters and put forward seven principles to achieve this vision (Figure 1).

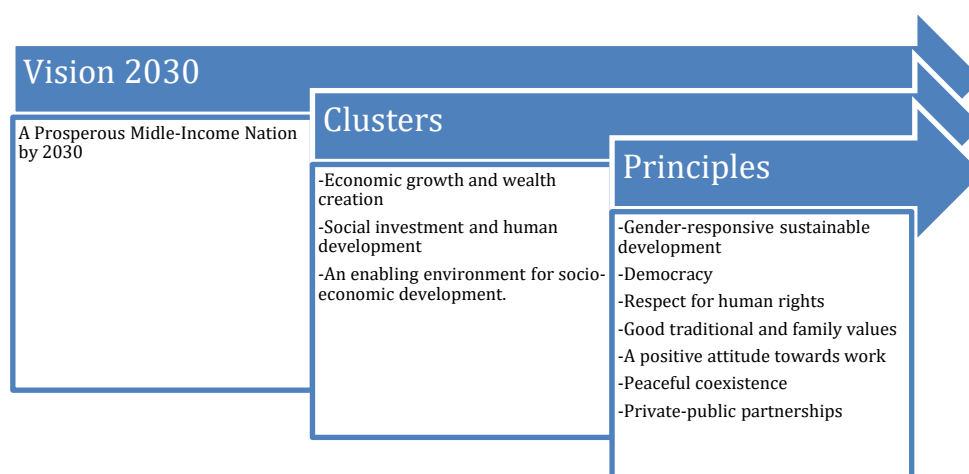
¹ Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania & Zimbabwe

² The Least Developed Countries Report 2021

³ ZamStats. 2020. Labour Force Survey

⁴ GRZ, (2006). "Vision 2030: A Prosperous Middle-Income Nation by 2030", Cabinet Office

Figure 1: National Vision, Pillars, and Principles



The five-year National Development Plans (NDPs) are the means of implementing the 2030 Vision. Since 2006, Zambia has implemented three NDPs (5NDP, 6NDP and 7DP). The fourth - 8NDP - covers the period 2022-2026.

The 8NDP outlines the country's development priorities and implementation strategies for 2022 to 2026. It has four pillars: (1) Economic Transformation and Job Creation; (2) Human and Social Development; (3) Environmental Sustainability; and (4) Good Governance⁵.

The thrust of the 8NDP is to address the key obstacles responsible for the poor performance of the previous NDPs, notably the growing concern among policymakers and stakeholders that progress towards improving socio-economic conditions and people's livelihoods, as promised in Vision 2030, is slow or absent.

1.3 PROGRESS TOWARDS THE SDGS

The 2021 SDG Index and Dashboards Report, gives Zambia a score of 53.4 and ranks it at number 141 among 165 countries. The country is on track to achieving SDG 13 (Figure 2). Progress has been moderate on SDGs 3, 7, 8. The country has stagnated on eight SDGs (2, 5, 6, 9, 11, 15, 16 and 17). There is no trend data for four SDGs (4, 10, 12 and 14), and it faces significant challenges in achieving SDG 1.

The SDGs Indicator Baseline Report shows that only a third (34%) of the indicators contained the required data, 51% had no data, and 15% had no metadata. A statistical capacity assessment identified inadequacies in:

- data management mechanisms/systems,
- SDGs data sharing mechanisms,
- coordination/collaboration within and between institutions,
- weaknesses in the sector's information management systems,
- disaggregation of data, and
- alignment between monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and data availability.

⁵ Eighth National Development Plan

Figure 2: Overview of Zambia's Progress on the SDGs

SDGs Progress							
Assessment on Goals				Data	Coherence	LNOB	Funding
On Track	Moderate	Lagging	No data	Limited	Limited	Significant risk	Constrained
13	3, 7 & 8	2, 5, 6, 9, 11, 15, 16, 17	1, 4, 10, 12, 13 & 14				

Zambia's progress towards the SDGs has been affected by several constraints that include the adverse effects of climate change and the recent Covid-19 pandemic, and financing constraints.

Although the social sector budget has been increasing in nominal terms, it has been declining as a share of the total budget. The decline in the share of social sector funding arises from the ever-decreasing fiscal space caused by increased debt servicing. Zambia has, since 2015, experienced declines in both Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Overseas Development Assistance (ODA). ODA inflows have been much lower and more unstable than their previous peak before Zambia attained Middle Income Status in 2011. FDI inflows have reduced by nearly 50%, reflecting an unfavourable business environment marked by subdued economic growth and energy shortages. While the impact of remittances on GDP is currently marginal, there is potential for growth over time.

Zambia is engaging the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a funded programme to achieve debt restructuring and has invited the IMF to conduct a governance diagnostic⁶. In these engagements, Zambia's obligations to protect, promote, and fulfil human rights in line with its commitments under international human rights law remain critical.

⁶ 2022 Budget Speech, Ministry of Finance and National Planning

2 THE UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

2.1 PURPOSE, APPROACH AND PRINCIPLES

The Cooperation Framework (CF) represents the UN system's collective offer to assist Zambia to implement its international legal obligations and support the country in addressing the key development priorities and challenges to Vision2030, the 2030 Agenda, Agenda 2063, and the 8th National Development Plan. The CF is mutually owned and anchored in national development priorities, the 2030 Agenda, and the UN Charter principles. The CF outlines the UN System's contributions sought by national stakeholders to reach the SDGs in an integrated manner, with a commitment to leave no one behind and to human rights, gender equality, and other international principles, norms, standards, and obligations. It serves as a core accountability tool between the UN Country Team (UNCT) and the Government, and among UNCT members for collectively owned development results and shapes the configuration of UN assets required inside and outside the country. The CF provides the basis for United Nations entity-specific country programmes.

The CF presents an opportunity to mobilise multiple stakeholders to assist Zambia in achieving the SDGs. Its success largely depends on the ability of the UN system to build strategic partnerships in the result areas. A deliberate focus on enhancing partnerships will see the expansion of coherent contributions to SDGs achievement across governmental institutions, civil society, the private sector, development partners and the UN.

The CF aims to achieve synergies and positive impacts between SDGs while managing potential trade-offs. Programme interventions will target all people in Zambia.

2.1.1 Key UN System Developments

The CF comes when there have been three key developments impacting the pursuit of the 2030 Agenda. These are the UNSG's call for a Decade of Action on the 2030 Agenda (2019) and the UNSG's Call to Action for Human Rights (2020). The call for a Decade of Action notes the inadequate pace of progress on the 2030 Agenda and calls on all sectors of society to mobilise for a decade of action on three levels: global action to secure greater leadership, more resources and smarter solutions for the Sustainable Development Goals; local action embedding the needed transitions in the policies, budgets, institutions and regulatory frameworks of governments, cities and local authorities; and people action, including by youth, civil society, the media, the private sector, unions, academia and other stakeholders, to generate an unstoppable movement pushing for the required transformations.

The UN Secretary-General's Call to Action for Human Rights advances seven core actions:

- placing rights at the core of sustainable development,
- rights in times of crisis,
- gender equality and equal rights for women,
- public participation and civic space,
- the rights of future generations, including to a safe, clean, and healthy environment,
- ensuring a safe digital world, and
- collective action — all of us pitching in together.

The 2021 Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021 highlights how the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted efforts to reduce poverty and end hunger, among other goals. It notes that the pandemic has halted, or reversed, years of development progress. Getting back on course calls for building back better.

2.1.2 Programming for Sustainable Development

Taking the national Vision as the starting point, the CF adopts an integrated and multidimensional programming approach that aligns with the “five P’s” of the 2030 Agenda (people, prosperity, planet, peace, and partnerships).

the 5Ps as inter-related components to support progress towards national priorities. Of the 5Ps, four (People, Prosperity, Peace, and Planet) are matched to programme areas, while the fifth (Partnership) is cross-cutting. The CF uses an integrated approach that holistically addresses core programming principles of 1. Leaving No One Behind (LNOB), 2. A Human Rights-Based Approach, 3. Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment. 4. Resilience 5. Sustainability, and 6. Accountability.

2.1.3 Vulnerable Groups

The CF identifies vulnerable groups as consisting of:

- Women, children, adolescents, and young people (girls and boys),
- People with disabilities, including persons with albinism,
- People living with HIV and Key Populations,
- Internally displaced people (IDPs),
- Migrants and trafficked persons,
- Refugees, asylum seekers, former refugees and stateless persons,
- Older persons,
- LGBTQI+ persons,
- Prisoners,
- Rural populations, people living in remote and hard-to-reach areas.

In identifying these groups, the UNS remains conscious of the overlaps in these forms of deprivation.

2.2 THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE OF THE UN

The UN brings several comparative advantages to the partnerships for the 2030 Agenda that will benefit Zambia. Figure 3 provides an overview of the comparative advantages.

Figure 3: Comparative Advantages of the UN

Mandate to Act	Capacity to Act	Positioning to act better than others
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Standards Promotion, Implementation & Reporting • Disadvantaged Groups Advocacy & Support • Peace Brokering • Humanitarian Action • SDGs Data & Capacity for Data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Support • Technical Capacity Building • Procurement • Advocacy • Communication for Development • Evidence Generation and Knowledge Management • Fostering Partnerships and Collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neutrality and Leadership • Convening multiple stakeholders • Cross-country experiences • Innovation/New approaches • International Cooperation • South-South Cooperation • Development & humanitarian Resources Mobilisation

2.3 THEORY OF CHANGE

The design of the UN's collective effort for 2023-2027 is underpinned by the 2030 Agenda, multi-year national planning, the 2016-2021 UN Sustainable Development Partnerships Framework Evaluation, and the UN Common Country Analysis. It is also influenced by a series of internal and external, multi-stakeholder strategic planning and visioning exercises to prepare this Cooperation Framework.

2.3.1 The UN Collective Aspiration Statement for Zambia

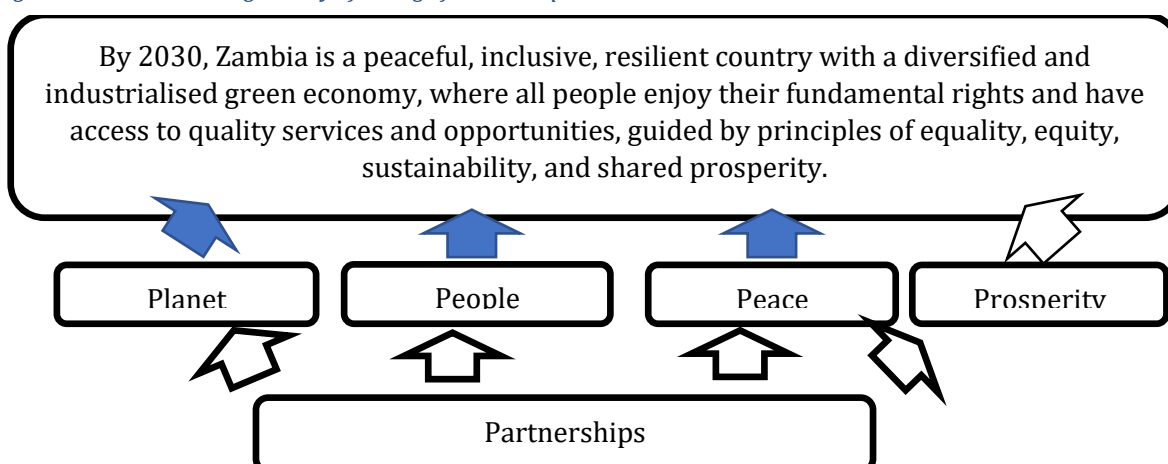
Several considerations informed the development of a coherent and effective strategic framework to support Zambia to achieve its sustainable development aspirations. The references included the country's Vision, commitments, plans, progress, and constraints; the 2030 Agenda, the evaluation of the previous CF; the findings of the Common Country Analysis; and the country's commitments under international humanitarian, human rights, and refugee law. The UN collective aspiration thus complements the Government's and aims to ensure that:

By 2030, Zambia will be a peaceful, inclusive, resilient country with a diversified and industrialised green economy, where all people enjoy their fundamental rights and have access to quality services and opportunities, guided by principles of equality, equity, sustainability, and shared prosperity.

2.3.2 The Overarching Theory of Change

Based on the emerging understanding and engagements in strategic support to the transformation process, a Theory of Change (ToC) was formulated (Figure 4). The ToC outlines a comprehensive description on how change happens to achieve outcomes and the strategic role of the UN in the process. The review of the National Vision considered the seven principles listed and the 20 transformations that further elaborate the aspirations of Zambians. These considerations fit into the 2030 Agenda and the African Union Agenda 2063. The considerations informed the formulation of a UN Collective Aspiration Statement for Zambia that provides an anchor for the TOC for CF. The UN identified the specific measures necessary to enhance progress on the 2030 Agenda through consideration of the issues raised in the CCA, analysis of the NDPs, challenges to progress on the 2030 Agenda and the comparative advantage of the UN. Support is conceptualised based on the other 4 'Ps' (People, Planet, Peace, and Prosperity), which align with the national priorities.

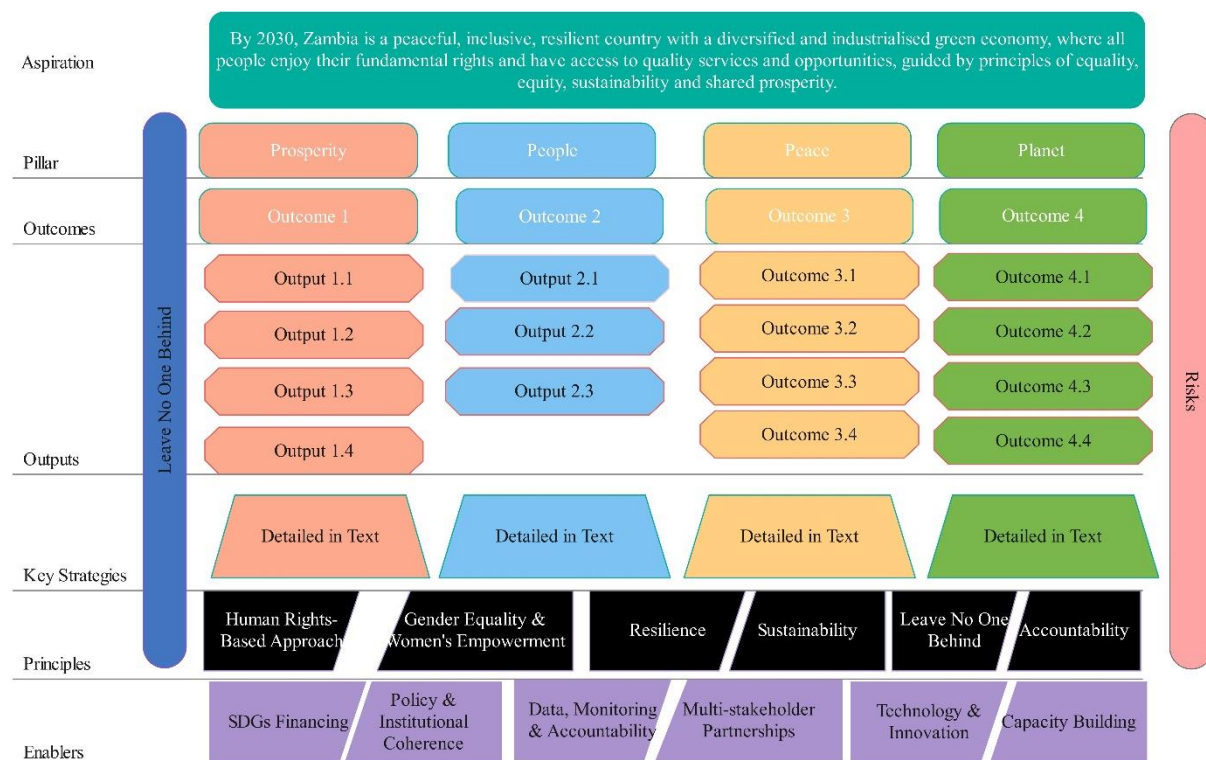
Figure 4: The Overarching Theory of Change for the Cooperation Framework



Theory of Change: IF there are effective partnerships between the government, development partners, international financial institutions, private sector, civil society, academia, communities and others to support Zambia's development aspirations; IF capacities for the sustainable management of the environment, ecosystems and natural resources, and implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation actions, disaster risk reduction and resilience building are strengthened; IF investments are made to improve universal access to quality basic services and the development of human capabilities at individual and community levels; IF institutions and systems for sustaining peace, promoting inclusive and democratic participation, justice and the rule of law, ensuring legal identity at central and decentralised levels are strengthened to accountably and transparently deliver public services; and, IF transformations are made to create an inclusive, growing, and sustainable green economy; THEN Zambia will by 2030 be a peaceful, inclusive, resilient country with a diversified and industrialised green economy, where all people enjoy their fundamental rights and have access to quality services and opportunities, guided by principles of equality, equity, sustainability and shared prosperity.

The ToC is anchored on partnerships supporting national actions towards accelerating progress on the 2030 Agenda and recovery from the COVID-19 crises. Each of the components of the ToC is made up of an outcome, outputs, and key strategies whose pursuit is based on the application of principles, is sensitive to risks and aims to leave no one behind (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Detailed Theory of Change



Each of the Theory of Change components addresses five aspects of implementing HRBA. These are principles, norms and standards, the capacities of duty-bearers to perform their roles, the capabilities of rights-holders to take actions towards the realisation of their rights, accountability mechanisms and processes, and rights in crises (respect, protect and facilitate the realisation of rights in exceptional circumstances). The CF maps the SDGs to pillars for functional clustering of related work without losing sight of the inter-related nature of the Goals. The CF further draws on the SDGs targets to operationalise the inter-relatedness of the SDGs. SDG 17 (Partnerships) is used to identify “enablers” that are applicable to all the pillars and its targets are integrated into

all outcomes to build effective partnerships with a range of national, regional, and international stakeholders to consolidate resources and expertise to help Zambia achieve its national priorities and targets set for 2026 and 2030.

2.4 ALIGNMENT BETWEEN THE CF APPROACH AND THE 8NDP

The Draft Results Matrix of the 8NDP presents result areas align with four of the 5 pillars of the '5Ps' approach - People, Planet, Peace, and Prosperity (Figure 6). Thus, a '5Ps' approach is appropriate and provides a structure that ensures alignment between national priorities and the 2030 Agenda. The products of the internal reflection processes were subject to external scrutiny, refinement, and validation through consultations with diverse stakeholders, including Government, civil society, academia, development partners, and UN staff. The following section reflects the different pillars, their alignment with national priorities, the ToC under each, key outcomes, and the UN contribution to achieving these outcomes. While the pillars are reflected separately, they are inter-linked, and several outcomes and outputs are complementary.

Figure 6: The relationship between National Planning Documents and the Cooperation Framework

Zambia National Planning Documents			UNSDCF 2023-2027
Vision 2030	Vision	A Prosperous Middle-income Nation by 2030	By 2030, Zambia will be a peaceful, inclusive, resilient country with a diversified and industrialised green economy, where all people enjoy their fundamental rights and have access to quality services and opportunities, guided by principles of equality, equity, sustainability, and shared prosperity.
	Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender-responsive sustainable development democracy respect for human rights good traditional and family values positive attitude towards work peaceful coexistence and, private-public partnerships. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leave No One Behind Human rights Gender equality Sustainability Resilience Accountability
8NDP	Strategic Focus Areas	Development Outcomes	Pillar
	Economic Transformation and Job Creation	An industrialised economy	Prosperity
		A diversified economy	
		Enhanced citizenry participation in the economy	
		A competitive private sector	
	Human and Social Development	Improved Human Capital	People
		Improved Social Development	
	Environmental Sustainability	Strengthened Climate Mitigation and Adaptation, Disaster risk reduction and Resilience building	Planet
		Sustainable Environment, Ecosystems and Natural Resources Management	
	Good Governance Environment	Improved policy and governance environment	Peace
		An enabling macroeconomic environment	
		A value-centred and principled citizenry	

2.5 PROSPERITY

Outcome 1: By 2027, all people in Zambia, including the marginalised and vulnerable, will benefit from an inclusive, resilient, and sustainable economy that provides equitable, diverse, and sustainable opportunities for decent jobs, livelihoods, and businesses

2.5.1 National Priorities

The 8NDP area corresponding to the Prosperity Pillar is Economic Transformation and Job Creation. Under this pillar, Zambia intends to industrialise and diversify the economy, enhance citizenry participation in the economy and have a competitive private sector.

Key measures planned to achieve economic transformation and job creation are:

- reforms in electricity and petroleum sub-sectors,
- restructuring the operations of state-owned enterprises,
- enacting legislation to compel local content in manufacturing and service sectors for local value,
- creating 44,000 jobs in 2022 alone through the recruitment of teachers, healthcare workers and others⁷,
- introducing a policy and legal framework to re-focus and consolidate all economic empowerment programmes to improve targeting and sustainability and address all implementation challenges,
- bring the social protection system closer to universal coverage of the population to respond to and prevent poverty and reduce inequality,
- finalise outstanding private sector development reforms to improve the business regulatory environment,
- operationalising legal and institutional reforms in the capital markets to promote access to finance by the private sector, and
- implementing a favourable licensing, regulatory, and taxation regime to incentivise private sector investment⁸

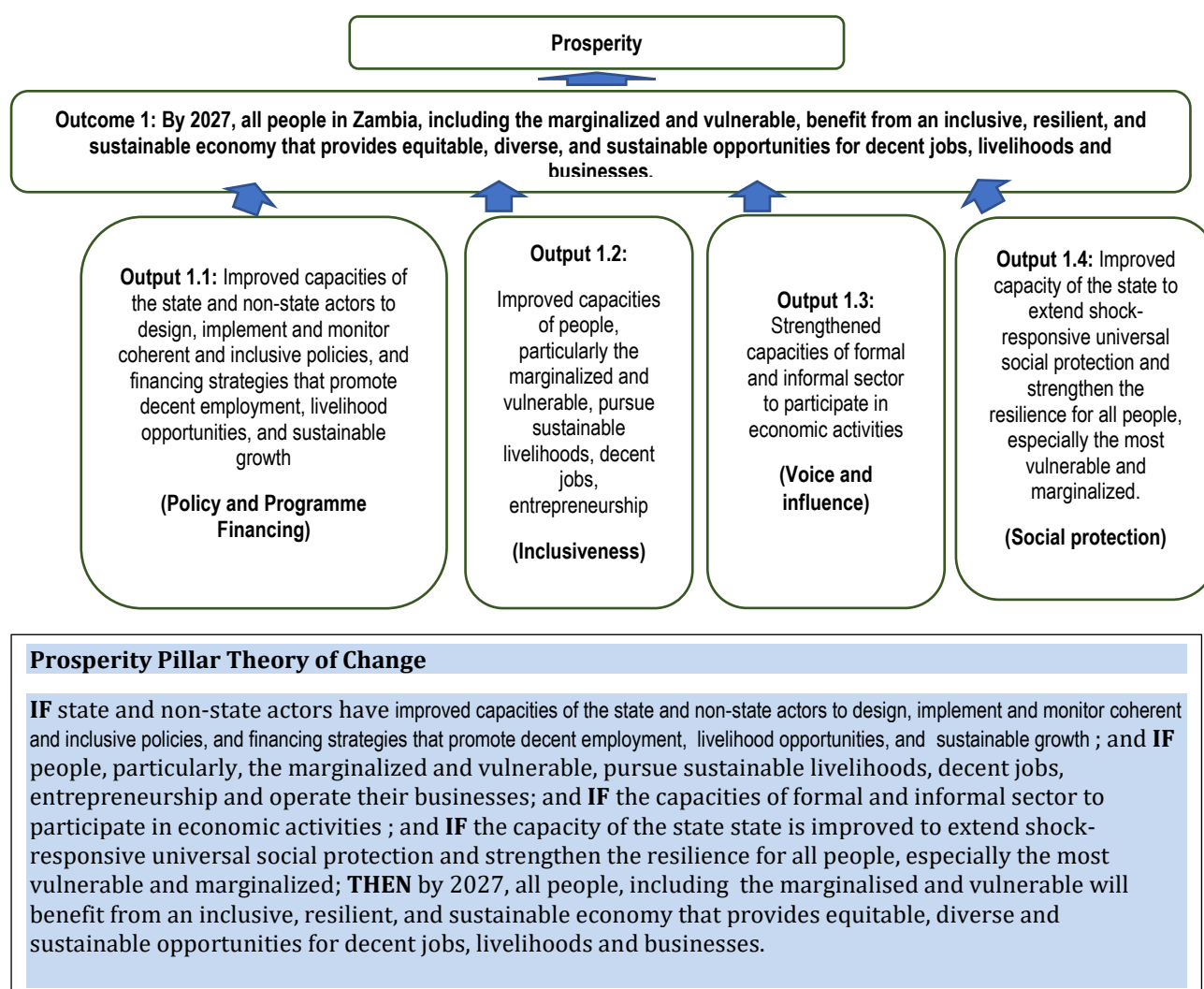
2.5.2 The Prosperity Pillar Theory of Change

The Theory of Change for the Prosperity Pillar is built on four components, namely: strengthening capacities for policymaking and implementation, improving capabilities of people to identify and take up economic opportunities, improving governance of the economy and economic activities, and strengthening social protection and people's resilience (Figure 7).

⁷ 2022 Budget Speech, Ministry of Finance

⁸ Budget concept paper annex on 8NDP

Figure 7: Theory of Change for the Prosperity Pillar



2.5.3 UN Contribution - Prosperity

Sustainable economic development requires attaining economic growth rates that create possibilities for the state to invest and the population to experience improvements in their lives through opportunities and enterprise without diminishing the quality of the environment in the present and the future. The UN will complement Zambia's economic reforms agenda by strengthening the capacities of state and non-state actors to design, implement and monitor coherent and inclusive policies, laws, strategies, and programmes, including to prevent and respond to risks and harms that may result from economic activity in key sectors such as the extractives industry. With its comparative advantage, the UN stands to assist the Government to apply the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, advocate for corporate social responsibility and advance interventions that foster innovative pathways to growth that promote the attainment of a diversified and industrialised economy, competitive private sector, and enhanced citizenry participation in the economy. This will be driven by fostering sustainable decent employment, volunteer opportunities, increased contribution of remittances to GDP, enhanced entrepreneurship opportunities, and promotion of green growth, in line with the government's priorities, leaving no one behind, particularly women, youth, the displaced and stateless as well as the marginalized and vulnerable. Further, the UN will engage with other cooperating partners and the private sector to boost financing for development. This will also

include solutions to address fiscal space constraints and supporting pathways towards an integrated national financing framework for both 8NDP and attainment of the Vision 2030/SDGs.

The support provided will foster a business-friendly environment for formal and informal enterprises, promote affirmative action, and enhance inclusive regional and local economic development capacities, focusing on green jobs and resilient livelihoods. Efforts to strengthen programme management and delivery systems will seek to strengthen accountability, social accountability and rights-based focus of programmes that integrate emergency response and resilience.

Marginalised and disadvantaged groups will be supported to participate in economic activities through various interventions that include viable agricultural enterprises. Promoting agriculture as a business will enhance peoples' incomes and livelihoods and extend social protection. The advancement of digital platforms will also be supported to facilitate citizenry participation in economic activities and improve service delivery to the marginalised (e.g., using mobile money, youth *connekt* hubs, e-commerce). Digital platforms will also enhance monitoring through real-time data collection to track services or functions. The development of inclusive labour market policies will be promoted and complemented with advocacy and support for the marginalised and vulnerable, among others, to enhance their abilities to identify and take up economic opportunities for sustainable livelihoods, decent jobs, and entrepreneurship including capabilities to run their businesses.

Recognising the importance of participatory governance in developing and maintaining favourable business and employment conditions, the UN will support formal and informal sector economy participants to play a more active role in economic governance and managing business relationships. The UN will advocate for removing barriers for formal and informal sector businesses and workers to organise and participate in decisions. Formal and informal sector economic actors will be supported to exercise their rights to mobilise, assemble, share opinions, and participate in decisions that affect them. The CF will promote dialogue between the formal and informal sector actors and the public sector.

Shocks are a significant cause of business and life setbacks, particularly for most people who have low savings and often lack the coping mechanisms that are not detrimental to their livelihoods. Shocks also exacerbate Zambia's already high inequality levels and threaten efforts to transform the economy to be more inclusive. The UN will support Zambia in exploring and adopting measures to extend quality, gender, and universal shock-responsive social protection. This support will further the progressive realisation of the right to social security and strengthen the resilience of all people, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised. The impact of social protection programmes on multiple dimensions of poverty, especially regarding its gender and disability transformative potential, will be enhanced through strengthening integration, linkages, and complementary benefits provision, strengthening programme management and delivery systems and accountability and advocating for increased budgetary allocation for gender and shock-responsive universal social protection programs resilience. Resource mobilisation for social protection will include engagement with development partners and CSOs.

Across the interventions to support Zambia's more inclusive, green and sustainable economy, support will be provided for the rapid collection, analysis, and data utilisation for retrospective and predictive components.

Beyond pursuing the technical aspects relating to inclusive prosperity, the Prosperity Pillar also has a coordination role in the country's development. In support of this role, the UN will help strengthen the coordination role, including enhancing the capacities for policy coherence across

sectors, collecting real-time data that aggregate sector-specific investments of various actors, convening multi-stakeholder forums, and fostering the development and implementation of an SDGs financing strategy.

2.5.4 Partnerships

The principal partners in achieving Prosperity-related SDGs will include Government MDAs, trade unions (workers' organisations), employers' organisations, civil society organisations, volunteer-involving organisations, academia, the private sector, benefitting communities and Cooperation Partners (bilateral and multilateral donors). The UN will leverage its comparative advantage on the ground to deliver integrated traditional and innovative solutions that foster the achievement of prosperity-related SDGs. More importantly, the UN will engage bilateral and multilateral donors and the private sector to mobilise resources to finance economic transformation and job creation. This will include leveraging the UN's role in Cooperating Partners Groups (CPGs) and the National Development Coordinating Committee (NDCC) structures at national and sub-national levels to mobilise resources in support of the 8NDP. To deliver on evidence-based policy formulation, implementation and monitoring, the UN will continue partnering with local think-tanks (e.g., ZIPAR), the academia (e.g., UNZA), the private sector and other partners. Support will be mobilised for the Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStat) to deliver on the Population and Housing Census, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, and Labour Force Survey.

In addition, the UN will also support public and private sector collaboration and partners that facilitate the creation of decent livelihood opportunities such as volunteerism, internships, apprenticeships, and graduate programmes to increase employability, particularly among young women and PwDs.

2.6 PEOPLE

Outcome 2: By 2027, all people in Zambia, including the marginalised and vulnerable groups, have equitable access to and utilisation of quality, inclusive, and gender and shock-responsive universal social services.

2.6.1 National Priorities

The national priorities relating to the People Pillar (Human and Social Development Pillar of the draft 8NDP) aim to deal with critical issues related to early childhood development, general, vocational, and higher education, youth, health and nutrition, water, and sanitation, among others. The two development outcomes are improved human capital and social development. Central to envisaged actions are reforms that will address bottlenecks currently affecting the actualisation of human and social development. Key priorities include:

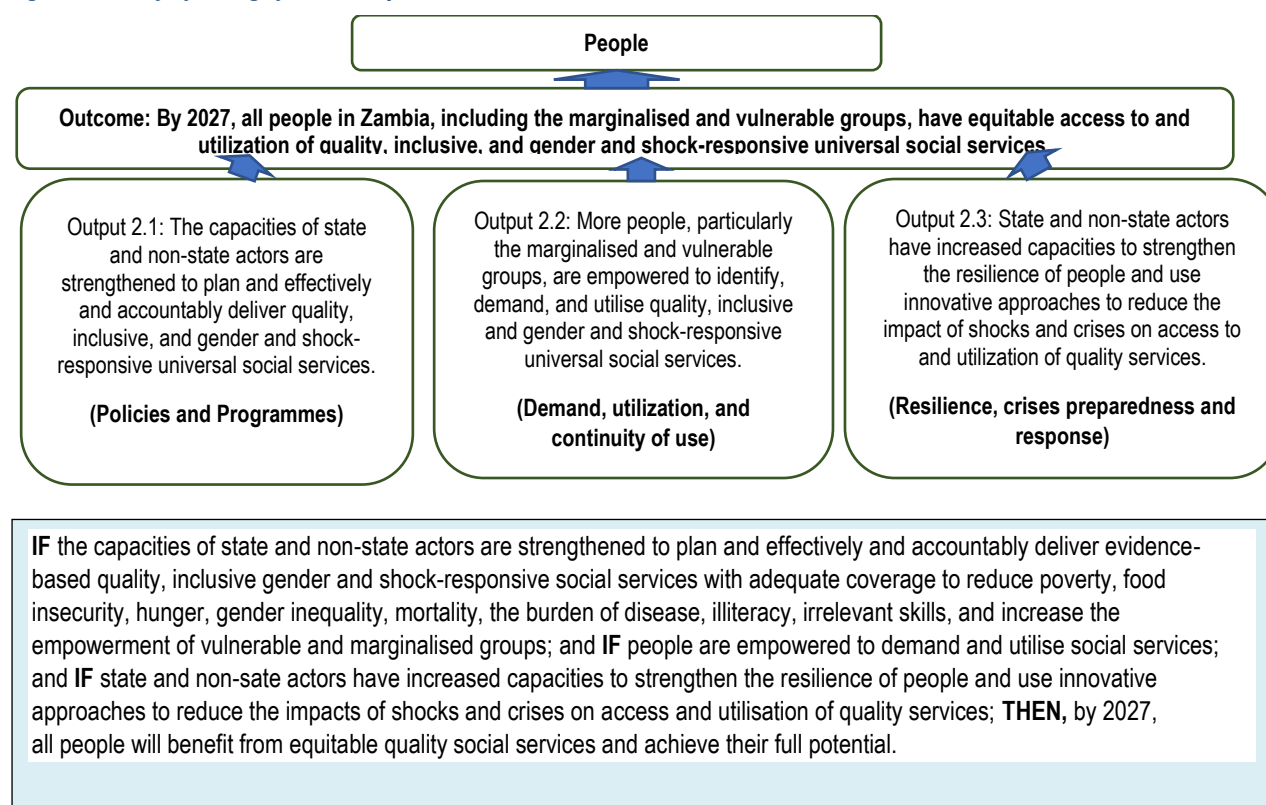
- Strengthening multi-sectoral platforms that enhance early childhood development to promote human and social development
- supporting the decentralised and coordinated delivery of social services, including ECD, nutrition, and social protection, to poor and vulnerable populations and promoting sustainability,
- pension reforms to achieve viability of pension funds and ensure timely payments of pension benefits,
- addressing the persistent harmful social and cultural norms for Zambians to contribute to economic growth effectively,
- reforming the General Education, Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training (TEVET) and Higher Education curricula to respond to market needs,

- promoting entrepreneurial and transversal skills and strengthening practical learning, including through apprenticeship and mentorship,
- strengthening the legislative framework for youth empowerment and their inclusion in development processes,
- reducing Inequalities that drive HIV/AIDS epidemic and prioritise people who are not yet accessing Life saving HIV services; and
- revising and operationalising national policies affecting people (health, education, gender, water, and sanitation etc.).

2.6.2 The People Pillar Theory of Change

Informed by the UN's analysis and the priorities identified by the Government, the Theory of Change for the People Pillar consists of three main components: capacities for better service provision, capacities to utilise services, and strengthening resilience to shocks and continuous use of quality services (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Theory of Change for the People Pillar



2.6.3 UN Contribution – People

Zambia's young population presents the country with the potential to reap a demographic dividend. The country is challenged to invest in education and health for its young population and ensure it can participate in economic and social development.

The UN will work with partners to strengthen the capacities of state and non-state actors responsible for social services to design and effectively and accountably deliver evidence-based quality and inclusive services with adequate coverage to enable people to access services at all levels. Access is broadly defined to include proximity, timeliness, affordability, and an environment that respects the person's dignity. The focus will primarily be on overcoming policy and institutional barriers to access and utilisation and ensuring continuity of use, especially for women, youth, and children, the displaced and stateless and other marginalised and vulnerable

persons. These interventions primarily address the supply-side issues and relate to duty-bearers' capacities to meet their obligations to all rights-holders. Complementary interventions will focus the rights-holders on strengthening their abilities to demand and use social services to meet their well-being and growth needs. These demand-side interventions will bridge the gap between quality service availability, utilisation and accountability, including knowledge and social norms.

The UN will support the social sectors to analyse and plan for the implications of climate hazards for their respective mandates. While the MDAs have programmes responsible for managing disaster risk, these programmes were developed without explicitly incorporating climate change, meaning they may be ill-equipped to handle the impacts associated with increased diversity, frequency, and intensities of extreme events. Support will be provided to draw on lessons (local, regional and global) to inform policies and strategies for greater sectoral resilience and the continuity of services access and utilisation within adverse events.

The UN will enhance innovative approaches, including technology, for data collection, analysis, and utilisation to support planning and accountability. Improved data availability creates an entry point for the mobilisation of partnerships in support of efforts to strengthen access, utilisation, and accountability. The focus of partnerships will draw on SDG 17 to include mobilising partnerships to fund services and partnerships that expand the availability of critical inputs and outputs to expand coverage and improve quality. The People pillar will focus on setting up scalable innovation development solutions to accelerate social change, inclusive economic transformation, and improved livelihoods while enhancing accountability and transparency by supporting the digital transformation of public service delivery. Value for money and sustainability are critical in these efforts to ensure that youth, rural populations, and women are included and benefit.

Specific areas of focus will include:

- Strengthening essential social services by providing inclusive and equitable services to the most vulnerable marginalised sections of the Zambian population,
- Enhancing food security and promoting optimal nutritional practices and access to healthier diets for both rural and urban people,
- Enhancing literacy and completion of basic education, in particular promoting girls' access to education, while supporting nutrition in schools as an investment to maximise future economic and social development potential,
- Optimising guidelines and strengthening traceability of service provision to beneficiaries under national social protection schemes,
- Providing policy advice and technical expertise and support for the provision of equitable access to and utilisation of inclusive and gender- and shock-responsive social services,
- Provide support to address policy and institutional barriers to accessing and using quality services and ensuring their continuity,
- Supporting the enhanced use of innovative approaches, including technology for data collection, analysis, and utilisation,
- Mobilise partnerships to fund services and expand the availability of critical inputs and outputs to expand coverage and improve quality,
- Advocating for the empowerment of marginalised and vulnerable populations to demand and utilise quality, inclusive and gender and shock-responsive universal social services so that no one is left behind,
- Strengthening youth policy frameworks for their meaningful engagement in development processes

- Promoting behavioural change through communication, counselling, and education techniques,
- Supporting rigorous evidence generation to evaluate gender-disaggregated impacts and those on various aspects of women empowerment, and
- Strengthening country preparedness to prevent and control emergencies affecting human health and well-being, including pandemic-sensitive learning strategies.

2.6.4 Partnerships

Under the People pillar, the CF prioritises partnerships as transformative cross-cutting contributions across all priorities, including support provided to national and sub-national institutions to gather and use data for SDG-compliant policy formulation, implementation, and monitoring. The partnerships will strategically focus on harnessing comparative advantages whilst following best practices and lessons learned for effective implementation, scalability, and accountability. The principal partners in interventions to enhance the achievement of People-related SDGs will be Government MDAs, Civil Society Organizations, Academia, Youth, INGOs, Cooperating Partners (Bilateral and multilateral donors) and the Private sector.

2.7 PEACE

Outcome 3: By 2027, all people, including the marginalised and vulnerable, participate in and benefit from sustained peace, democracy, human rights, the rule of law, justice, non-discrimination, equality, and inclusive and transformative governance.

2.7.1 National Priorities

The 8NDP area corresponding with the Peace Pillar is Good Governance. The Government notes that a conducive governance environment is vital for restoring economic growth and safeguarding livelihoods for a prosperous and equitable Zambia. To enhance good governance, the Government has identified three areas for action: public administration, macroeconomic management, and the promotion of a value-centred citizenry.

1. Improved policy and governance environment,
2. enabling macro-environment,
3. the improved rule of law, human rights, and constitutionalism

The planned reforms include:

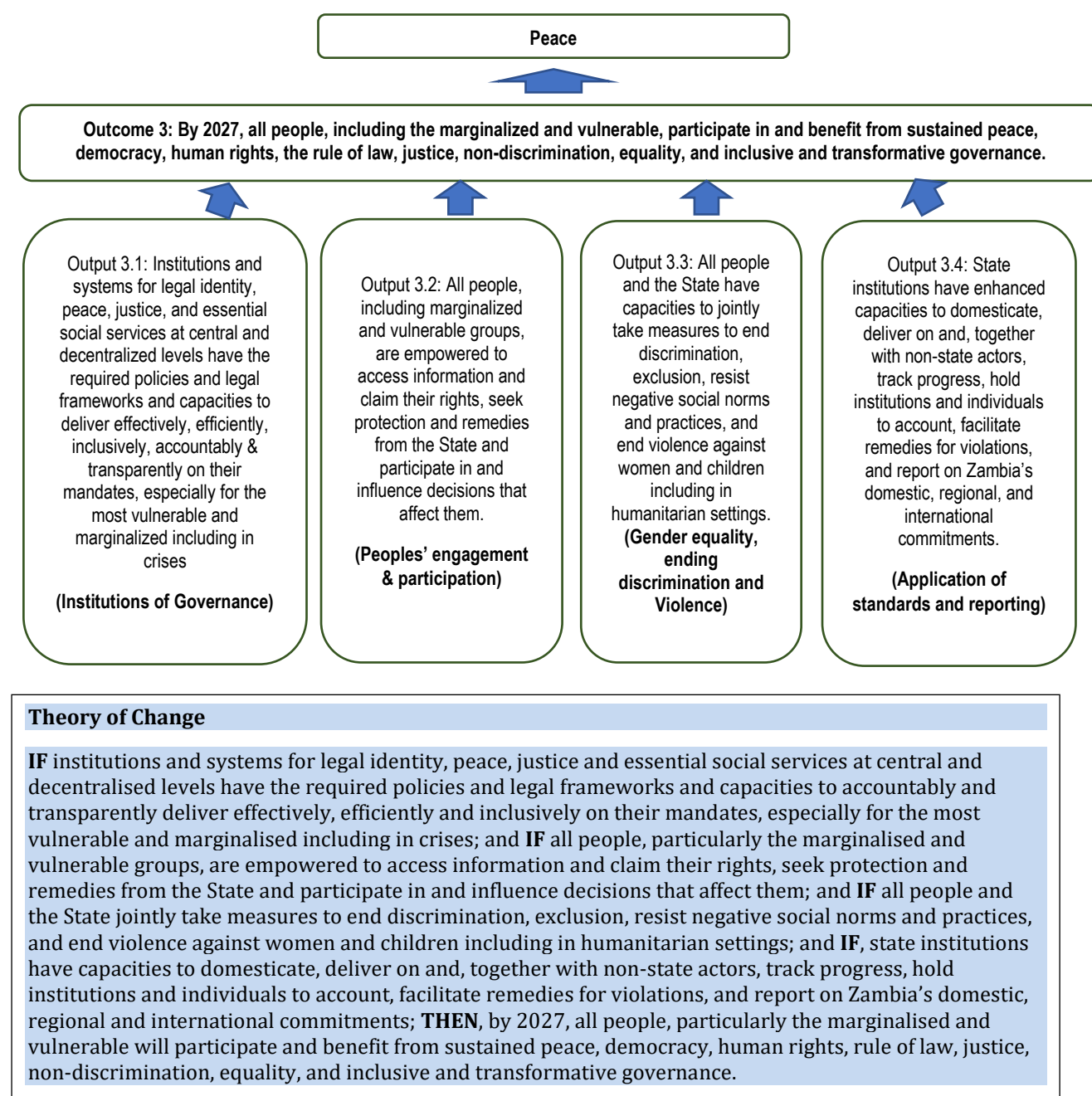
- local government reforms to enhance financial management, revenue generation and, undertake investments for effective delivery of socio-economic development services, and reduce pressure on the national treasury,
- decentralisation to achieve full devolution of functions and resources to sub-national levels and civil and vital registration systems to increase coverage,
- electoral reforms to increase participation of women, youth, and people with disabilities through the introduction of the proportional representation system to the Republican Constitution,
- review and enhancement of the Legal Aid Policy and legislation,
- policy alignment with the SADC Gender-Based Model Law to ensure gender responsiveness, and
- review the Public Order Act to enhance its effectiveness⁹.
- Human rights protection and promotion

⁹ Budget concept paper, annex on 8NDP

2.7.2 The Peace Pillar Theory of Change

The Peace Pillar ToC is built on four core output areas: enhancing policies, laws and institutional capacities, strengthening people's engagement and participation, addressing violence and harmful practices, and promoting the integration and application of international standards and commitments (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

Figure 9: Theory of Change for the Peace Pillar



2.7.3 UN Contribution - Peace

A peaceful and secure environment that allows for the full participation of people in decisions that affect them and the ability to enjoy equal opportunities and rights is an accelerator for human development, prosperity and sound management of the environment and natural resources.

Maintaining peace, participation, and people's abilities to express themselves and live in the present and make plans is closely related to their sense of belonging. National commitments, policies, institutions, rules, processes, and outcomes provide the security that allows individuals and communities to thrive—the reforms planned by the Government of Zambia address some of the country's critical challenges. The implementation of planned reforms will solidify an enabling regulatory environment that sustains democracy, human rights and the rule of law and serves as the bedrock to achieving the outcomes reflected in the people, prosperity, and planet pillars.

Building on the shared analysis of the situation in Zambia, the UN contribution to the Peace Pillar will focus on strengthening the capacities of institutions and systems of peace, legal identity, inclusive and democratic participation, justice, and service delivery at central and decentralised levels to accountably and transparently deliver effectively and efficiently on their mandates, particularly for the most vulnerable and marginalised. The UN will partner with stakeholders to address supply-side constraints and performance barriers to effective and efficient service provision. Technological advances offer opportunities for better service planning, delivery and monitoring, and the collection of performance information critical to strengthening accountability. The UN will engage with state and non-state institutions to support Zambia to improve and track the accessibility and utilisation of the services. As the country reforms its institutions and laws, the UN will provide advice and technical support on incorporating and operationalising the international and regional commitments that Zambia has made.

Cognisant of the challenges facing different groups in society, particularly the most vulnerable and marginalised, in fully participating in various aspects of life, the UN will enter into partnerships that foster improved knowledge on rights, procedures for access, and remedies in situations of grievance.

To foster continuous improvement in the quality and utilisation of services, the UN will promote diagonal accountability by advancing the roles of civil society, the media, and the use of social accountability mechanisms.

The UN will assist Zambia to track and report to other member states, treaty bodies and other stakeholders on progress with the domestication and application of agreed principles, norms, and standards. In this regard, the UN will provide support to improve data collection, strengthen the capacities of state and non-state actors to compile reports, and strengthen capabilities for implementing recommendations to improve the application of standards and respond to issues raised.

The support to the Peace Pillar will:

- Enhance the incorporation and operationalisation of international and regional commitments
- Strengthen the capacities of state and non-state actors to design, implement and monitor coherent and inclusive policies, laws, programmes that promote human rights, the rule of law and justice, and non-discrimination, especially for marginalised and vulnerable groups.
- Improve the tracking of the accessibility and utilisation of the targeted public services, including the provision of these services using technology, e.g., birth notification and identity management services
- Strengthening data collection systems and evidence-based planning and implementation
- Enhance the incorporation and operationalisation of international and regional commitments
- Enhance the efficiency and client orientation of Public Administration

- Strengthen anti-corruption anti-money laundering and illicit financial flows measures and strengthen related institutions
- Build institutional capacities for diversion, mediation, legal aid, and probation
- Promote child-friendly processes and standards for child victims and witnesses
- Support digitalisation of governance tools and court and case management systems
- Introduce crowdsourcing and other public participation mechanisms
- Enhance the implementation of policies, laws, and programmes on GBV, harmful practices and structured male involvement, and enhance access to justice for women affected by violence
- Enhance the implementation of policies, laws, and programmes on migration and human trafficking.
- Promote partnerships that foster improved knowledge on rights, procedures for access, and remedies in grievance situations, and
- Promote diagonal accountability by advancing the roles of civil society, the media, and the use of social accountability mechanisms.

2.7.4 Partnerships

The principal partners in interventions to achieve Peace-related SDGs include Government MDAs, trade unions (workers' organisations), employers' organisations, civil society organisations, academia, cooperating partners (bilateral and multilateral donors) and the private sector. Partnerships will be established with the public and private sector and international and regional stakeholders. More specifically, the Ministry of Finance and National Planning, Ministry of Justice and other line Ministries as stipulated in The Ratification of International Agreements Act, 2016, Office of the Vice President, Zambia Statistics Agency, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Youth, Sports and Arts, Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security, Gender Division, National AIDS Council, Provinces and spending agencies, Public Accounts and Reforms Committees of the National Assembly, Office of the Auditor-General, the Zambia National Human Rights Commission, Parliament, UN, Civil Society Organizations, Academia, Cooperating Partners (Bilateral and multilateral donors), Government and Multilateral coordination/technical working groups, and the Private sector. The UN sits and participates in various coordination and technical working groups, including Sector Advisory Groups aimed at streamlining implementation, reducing duplication of efforts and resource mobilization, e.g. Cluster Advisory Group on Governance and Human Rights, the National CRVS Steering Committee, Cooperation Partners Group on Governance, among others. Membership in this and similar structures will enhance the UN's influence on programming priorities.

2.8 PLANET

Outcome 4: By 2027, ecosystems are healthier, and all people, including the marginalised and vulnerable, are more resilient, contribute to and benefit from the sustainable management and use of natural resources and environmental services, and more effective responses to climate change, shocks, and stresses.

2.8.1 National Priorities

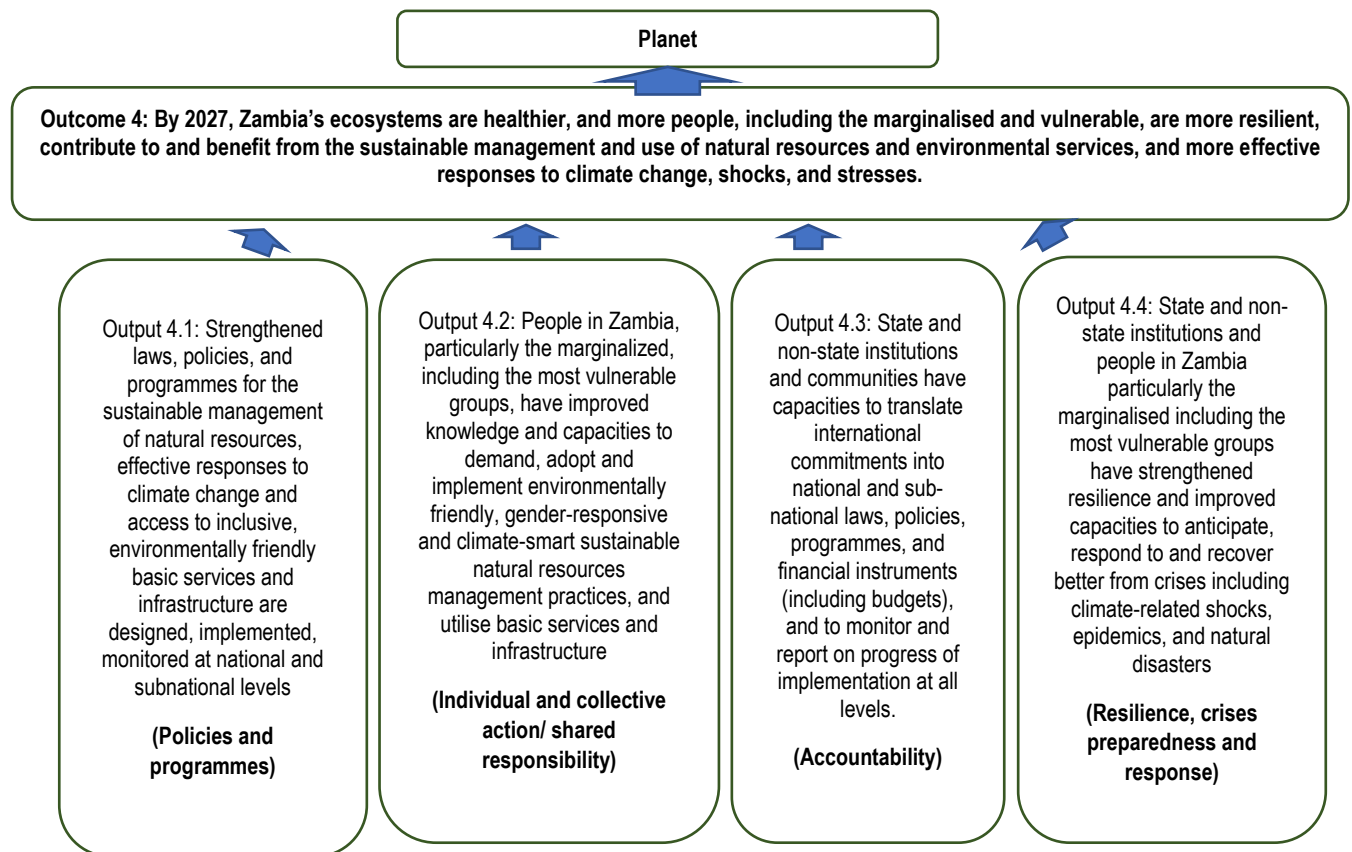
The 8NDP area corresponding with the Planet Pillar is Environmental Sustainability. The Government notes that it is imperative that development pathways in pursuit of the economic transformation agenda are sustainable. In pursuing the sustainable utilisation of natural resources for wealth creation and building resilience to climate change, the national priorities for the Planet Pillar are:

- enacting legislation on climate change,
- developing a green economy strategy,
- strengthening multi-hazard early warning systems and climate information services,
- enhancing climate change mitigation and adaptation,
- strengthening disaster risk reduction and resilience, and
- promoting sustainable management of the environment, ecosystems, and natural resources.

2.8.2 The Planet Pillar Theory of Change

The ToC for the Planet Pillar comprises four mutually reinforcing output areas. These are: capacities for policies and programmes, promoting individual and collective responsibility and action for environmental action, accountability for a healthy environment, ecosystems and natural resources management outcomes, climate action and disaster preparedness and strengthened resilience (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Planet Pillar Theory of Change



Theory of Change

IF strengthened laws, policies, and programmes for the sustainable management of natural resources, effective responses to climate change, and access to inclusive, environmentally-friendly services and infrastructure are designed, implemented, and monitored at national and subnational levels; and **IF** people in Zambia, particularly the marginalised and vulnerable including the most vulnerable and marginalised groups, have improved knowledge and capacities to demand, adopt and implement environmentally-friendly, gender-responsive and climate-smart sustainable natural resources management and utilise basic services and infrastructure; and **IF** state and non-state institutions and communities have capacities to translate international commitments at all levels into national and subnational policies, laws, programmes and financial instruments (including budgets), and to monitor and report progress on implementation at all levels; and **IF** state and non-state institutions and communities in Zambia, particularly the marginalised and vulnerable including the most vulnerable and marginalised groups have strengthened resilience and improved capacities to anticipate, respond to and recover better from climate-related shocks, epidemics and natural disasters, **THEN**, by 2027, Zambia's ecosystems will be healthier, and more people, particularly the marginalised and vulnerable, will be more resilient, contribute to and benefit from the sustainable management and use of natural resources and environmental services, and more effective responses to climate change, shocks and stresses.

2.8.3 UN Contribution - Planet

Accelerated action to address the environment, ecosystems, natural resources, and climate change-related issues call for a mix of policies and measures that leverage synergies across actors and sectors. The UN will support efforts to strengthen environmental, ecosystems and natural resources management and the response to climate change and access to environmentally friendly basic services and infrastructure through a combination of enhanced capacities of state and non-state institutions (including the private sector) to design, implement and monitor laws, policies, and programmes. The Government's planned reforms will call for new capacities. The UN is well-placed to provide technical support to inform the reforms and leverage knowledge and experiences to improve the quality and implementation capacities of the reform measures. Through the technical support of the UN, Zambia will be assisted to develop critical capabilities, shortening the learning period, and managing the costs of reforms.

Progress on environmental and ecosystems management goals calls for broad-based actions by informed and capable private, corporate, and civic entities and individuals acting in compliance with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, laws, and regulations and out of recognition, acceptance, and a shared sense of responsibility for environmental management and protection. The UN will support building mass awareness and consciousness on the environment, ecosystems, natural resources, and climate change concerns. Strategies and options, and alternatives, particularly for the most vulnerable and marginalised whose daily livelihoods are closely linked to the quality of the environment, ecosystems, and the natural resource base, will be promoted and enhanced.

Global and national commitments on climate, environmental and natural resources management provide a basis for the collective framing of action plans and accountability frameworks between and within countries. The UN will support Zambia to prevent and manage risks and harms, including disabilities linked to the harmful side effects of the extractives industry, protect people and realise the potential of environmental, natural resources and climate change agreements by translating commitments into local laws, policies, and guides for practical action at various local levels (central and decentralised). Support will be extended to developing and transforming accountability relationships, including establishing new institutional reforms, improved data availability and utilisation, and regular and timely reporting. The UN will also support technology development and transfer to strengthen the Government's capacities in implementing the

programmes related to natural resource management, climate change and sustainable development, for example, in strengthening the weather forecasting. The UN will further provide support to enhance innovative solutions and the digitalisation transformation agenda through partnerships with the private sector, academia, CSOs and community-based organisations and development partners.

Crises and disasters have devastating effects on people, livelihoods, institutions, and the environment. Disaster prevention, management and impact mitigation play essential roles in maintaining positive development trajectories. The UN will work with state and non-state institutions to enhance resilience to climate-related shocks, epidemics, and natural disasters. Strategic support will be provided to develop robust systems for multi-hazard early warning systems and climate information services, disaster risk reduction, vulnerability assessments, and effective response mechanisms that improve recovery capabilities for building back better. The UN will support Zambia in making better use of technology and innovation to take timely preventive, mitigation, response, and recovery measures.

Specific areas of focus under the Planet Pillar to complement the Government's efforts in environmental sustainability will include:

- Support a just transition to a low carbon and climate-resilient economy through the integration of low emission measures into development policies and strategies
- Strengthening policy, regulatory frameworks, and practices for sustainable natural resource management, including mobilising relief and protection to populations in need and preventing and responding to harm
- Promote the integration of biological diversity concerns into sectoral policy, planning and programmes
- Promote nature-based solutions to livelihoods and response to climate and disaster risks
- Promote innovative financing instruments for investment in low carbon solutions
- Promote the integration of green economy principles into sector development plans
- Promote pollution and contamination protection and control and enhance waste management
- Build national capacities for improved management of biodiversity and ecosystems and awareness creation on biodiversity
- Support the establishment of environmental tracking, monitoring, and reporting system
- Build mass awareness and consciousness on the environment and climate change concerns and management response strategies and measures,
- Deploy alternative green energy sources and efficiency measures
- Support in-depth vulnerability assessments, early warning systems and climate information services
- Support the mainstreaming of Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction in national and sectoral policies, practices, and development plans
- Support the strengthening of national systems in emergency preparedness and response, including support for the establishment of multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting system
- Engage in advocacy, education, and awareness-raising for pro-resilient behavioural changes, including engaging children and young advocates.
- Translating commitments into local laws, policies, and guides for practical action at various local levels
- Advocate for increased budgetary allocation and mobilise resources from partners to support strengthened resilience, respond to and recover better from crises for marginalised and vulnerable populations, and

- Better use of technology to take timely measures on prevention, management, and recovery from shocks
- Support technology transfer and innovations for sustainable management of natural resources, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and resilience building

2.8.4 Partnerships

To enhance the achievement of the Planet-related SDGs, a variety of partners will be engaged, and existing partnerships leveraged to deliver the UN support to the Government. These include the collaboration between UNDP, FAO and WFP from the UN and the Ministry of Agriculture and WARMA to Strengthening Climate Resilience of Agricultural Livelihoods in Agro-ecological Regions I & II in Zambia (SCRALA) covering 16 districts. This partnership will be scaled up to support work related to early warning systems, climate information services and climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resilience. The NDC-Support partnership with the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment and Ministry of Finance and National Planning, which includes UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNEP, and COMESA, will support the update of the NDC, resource mobilization, NDC implementation, monitoring, and reporting. Together, the partnerships will play an important role in supporting the Government in implementing its transition to a green economy and the enhanced climate action ambition.

The UN also has a long-term relationship with the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) under the Officer of the Vice President and will contribute to the strengthening of national and subnational capacities in vulnerability assessment, contingency planning, resilience building, disaster risk reduction, post-disaster assessments, and recovery action plans. The UN will also aim to partner with the Zambian Environmental Management Agency, World Bank, private enterprises and other partners to prevent and respond to harms to people and the environment linked to the extractives industry.

The UN will also build upon some emerging partnerships with the private sector and financial institutions on green bonds and carbon markets and continue engagement with the GEF and GCF for improved access to finance.

The UN will also cooperate with Civil Society Organizations, Academia, and Cooperating Partners (Bilateral and multilateral donors) to complement the Government's efforts in promoting environmental sustainability.

3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

3.1 COOPERATION FRAMEWORK GOVERNANCE AND STRUCTURE

The governance of the Cooperation Framework is owned nationally. A Zambia/UN Joint Steering Committee (JSC) co-chaired by the most senior representative of the central government counterpart ministry (the Permanent Secretary) and the UN Resident Coordinator, will be constituted. The JSC will be the highest governing body of the CF. Membership will include key partners identified in the CF for joint contributions to national priorities and the 2030 Agenda. The JSC will ensure strategic direction and oversight of the CF; alignment with national, regional, and international development processes, mechanisms, goals, and commitments; and links with other processes such as the Voluntary National Reviews.

The National SDG Council will act as a platform for CF implementation, aligning CF activities with the Government of Zambia's ongoing reform plan and engaging in regular monitoring of SDG implementation in the frame of the CF and long-term sectoral policies, strategies, and programmes. Under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, the UNCT will provide the overall strategic oversight and guidance for the entire CF cycle and is responsible for approving all the deliverables. The UNCT has established the Programme Management Team (PMT) to operationalise the process.

The PMT, composed of UN resident agencies' deputies and Non-Resident Agency (NRA) focal points, will provide oversight for CCA and CF. It will provide quality assurance through reviews, analytical, support, and recommendation on the draft products. The CF Management team will ensure that all milestones along the CF roadmap are met on time and secure the effective engagement and participation of in-house UN advisers and experts, Results Groups members and other relevant stakeholders throughout the CF development and implementation process. The CF Management Team will be responsible for coordination across the RGs, to ensure clear linkages between the SDG targets, the sectoral strategies, their targets and indicators, and the overall collaboration across the three dimensions of sustainable development.

The existing Results Groups (RGs) will be reconstituted to fit the pillars of the CF. The existing Theme Groups (TGs) on the Reduction of Development Inequalities, Gender, LNOB, Human Rights, HIV&AIDS, Humanitarian and Development Nexus, and Data, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning will be retained. The Theme Groups will assume the role of the results group for the design, implementation, and monitoring of standalone and integrated interventions for their respective thematic areas.

The RGs and TGs will provide coordination, and accountability for implementing the interventions designed to achieve the set outputs and outcomes. The groups are constituted by UN staff at the technical level and chaired by a member of the UNCT (i.e., a UN entity's representative). Results Group and Theme Group membership includes UN entities not physically located in the country and will consist of relevant government and non-government representatives. Meetings of the Results Groups take place periodically, at least bimonthly, during the implementation of this framework. Critical tasks of RGs and TGs include, but are not limited to: periodic updates of the Common Country Analysis; design, monitoring, and reporting on progress towards CF strategic priority outcomes and outputs; annual updates of the UN joint work plan; funding frameworks to develop Joint Annual/Biannual Workplans; monitoring and coordinating interventions; reports against the monitoring framework at output level; and to review results achieved (and the related theory of change) at the end of each year. The RGs and TGs will regularly report to the UNCT and to the Joint Steering Committee annually. Any

recommended adjustment in the results framework and underpinning theory of change will be discussed and decided on by the JSC.

The Data, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Theme Group will provide technical assistance in developing the CCA and the CF. They will ensure that the UN prioritisation is based on a robust analysis of the UN comparative advantage and the CF theory of change. The results framework is logical and measurable. The group will also support the development of the CF's costed multi-year joint monitoring and evaluation plan, ensuring that individual M&E plans are coordinated and reflected in the CF MEL plan.

3.2 RESOURCING THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

The implementation of the CF is contingent upon the availability of funding and other resources to be mobilised. Following the signing of the CF, the UNCT will develop a Funding Framework to serve as a financial planning and management tool. It will consolidate the agreed, costed results of the UN CF - including operations and communications - for the entire duration of the programme cycle. The UNCT and the government will launch the CF Funding Framework (CFFF) as a platform for resource mobilisation. As per the guidance on the CF Funding and Financing, the Funding Framework will have two levels: (1) a multi-year Funding Framework covering the entire duration of the CF, and (2) annualised Funding Frameworks continuously monitored and updated as part of the Joint Workplans. The financial landscape analysis - part of the Development Finance Assessment (DFA) exercise, will complement the CFFF by providing data and analytical information on both quantitative and qualitative aspects of development resources in Zambia.

The CFFF, combined with the financial landscape analysis, will develop a resource mobilisation strategy for the CF and the periodic UN-Government funding dialogues with other stakeholders. Based on funding gaps for the CF and its Joint Work Plans (JWPs), and under the leadership of the RC and the respective government counterparts, these dialogues will aim to attract funding and thus encourage joint programming. The UNCT will also leverage available joint funds, as it has already successfully mobilised funds from the COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund and Joint SDG Fund. Leveraging these funds will promote SDG integration and sustainable investing in the context of the Decade of Action. In collaboration with the Development Partners in the country, the UNCT will advocate for the establishment of a country-based pooled fund to support the sustainable and continuous funding of the CF with innovative and catalytic financing. Under the CF, the UN will also assist the government in developing and implementing an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF). The INFF, based on analysing current financing frameworks, flows, and gaps, will define broader financing mechanisms to reach the SDGs in Zambia. Launched in 2020, INFF is expected to improve development financing to ensure that the SDGs are actualised at the national and sub-national levels. The INFF will broaden constituencies for reform, generating a national dialogue around financing priorities beyond a narrow set of finance experts and decision-makers. These dialogues will include non-state actors, such as investors, banks, and large companies, to enhance inclusivity and align private financing with SDGs. It will also aim to strengthen the private sector's contributions to the achievement of the SDGs and support innovative financing mechanisms adapted to the local Zambian context.

Humanitarian responses will be mainstreamed in the overall programme delivery and will be overseen and supported at all the levels of the CF governance. Within the overall CF governance structure, the humanitarian coordination architecture established will ensure effective and efficient delivery of the UN humanitarian response to all affected people in all locations.

3.3 BUSINESS OPERATIONS STRATEGY IN SUPPORT OF THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

The UN will implement the UN's Global Business Operations Strategy (BOS), which will help further drive the cost-efficiency and quality of the UN's operational support and create synergies, efficiencies, and productivity gains in the working processes. The UN's Operations Management Team (OMT) will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of the BOS, providing recommendations to the UNCT on common business operations, and identifying opportunities for innovative business models and collaboration to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the United Nations' programmatic work under the CF.

3.4 DERIVATION OF UN AGENCY COUNTRY PROGRAMMING INSTRUMENTS AND JOINT WORK PLANS

UN agencies and entities providing support to Zambia will align their programmes with the CF and its coordination, management, and reporting arrangements. Agency programmes will have sub-outputs that contribute to specific outputs and indicators of the CF.

The CF will be implemented through the country programme instruments of the UN entities derived from the CF. The country programme instruments of the UN entities will come together in a Joint Work Plan (JWP) presenting the planned programmatic sub-outputs and resource contributions of each UN entity to the CF outputs. The JWP, prepared with all UNCT members irrespective of physical presence, will reduce fragmentation, avoid duplication, and ensure the coherence and synergy of the UN entities' collective programming. The Joint Workplans will be discussed within and across Results Groups to ensure that gaps, overlaps, and potentials for synergy and joint programmes are identified and responded to as appropriate. The Joint Workplans will capture the CF outcomes, outputs, funding framework, resources, SDG targets and indicators, gender equality, human rights, disability inclusivity, and any other system-wide markers, with each UN entity's contributions (sub-outputs and resources) to the CF outputs aligned to the CF theory of change.

Additionally, in the formulation of the Joint Workplans, mainstreaming of the principles of LNOB, gender equality, human rights, disaster risk reduction, and other cross-cutting themes will be ensured, both in terms of programmes and resource allocation and partnerships. The Joint Workplans will be endorsed by the UNCT and the Joint National UN Steering Committee. The approved Joint Work Plan will be the basis for the Annual Performance Review to ensure that it responds to the evolving country context and feeds directly into the preparation of the Annual UN country results report to the government

3.5 IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

The United Nations system agencies will develop and implement activities within the Cooperation Framework, which may include advisory and technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Additional support may include access to United Nations organization-managed global information systems, the network of country offices and specialised information systems, including rosters of consultants and development services providers, and access to the support provided by United Nations specialised agencies, funds, and programmes. The United Nations system agencies shall appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, advisory and evaluation activities. Subject to annual reviews and progress in the programme's implementation, the United Nations system agencies' funds are distributed by calendar year following the Cooperation Framework. These budgets will be reviewed and detailed in the work plans and project documents. By mutual consent between the Government and the United Nations development system entities, funds not earmarked for

specific activities may be re-allocated to other programmatically worthwhile activities. Implementing partners agree to cooperate with the United Nations system agencies to monitor all activities supported by cash transfers and facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for administering cash provided by the system agencies. To that effect, implementing partners agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate and described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/ contracts with the system agencies.
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the agencies' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring.
3. Special or scheduled audits. Each United Nations organisation, in collaboration with other system agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry), will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of implementing partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening. Zambia's supreme audit institution may undertake the audits of Government implementing partners. If the supreme audit institution chooses not to undertake the audits of specific implementing partners to the frequency and scope required, the system agencies will commission the audits to be conducted by private sector audit service providers.

3.6 UNCT CONFIGURATION

The CF's priorities, outcomes, and outputs are ambitious and span many interlinked development issues. To effectively deliver on its commitments under this CF, a review of the UNCT configuration was conducted following the "needs-based, tailored country presence" principle, called for in the UN development system repositioning resolution.

The configuration exercise was carried out among all UN entities that plan to deliver on the CF commitments, physically present in the country, contributing remotely, and with mandates beyond the purely developmental ones. The overall assessment is that the UNCT, in its current form, will continue to employ its technical, functional, and operational expertise and maintain their current business models, except for one Agency which intends to change its business model to become a resident representation. In addition, in order to enhance its capacity to deliver on the commitments made in the CF, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, other UN Agencies were contacted and invited to join the UNCT in Zambia. As a result of this exercise, three new agencies will formally join the UNCT (the International Trade Centre, the United Nations Environment Programme, and the World Meteorological Organization). The reconfigured UNCT will continue its important role in development coordination, leveraging innovative SDGs financing (public, private and blended), and supporting the engagement of the other actors to contribute to the country's sustainable development.

3.7 COMMUNICATION FOR THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK¹⁰

The UN Communications Group will prepare and implement a communications strategy for the CF to help the UN development system convey very simply and concretely what the UN development system is doing to help the country achieve the SDGs. Dissemination of this

¹⁰ This will be done by the Consultants in close collaboration with the communication team. This is also contained in the ToRs for the CF

information should be in an accessible language and format and consider issues such as disability, language, literacy levels, and cultural background.

4 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.1 MONITORING, REPORTING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

Monitoring the CF is an ongoing process designed to learn about the efficiency and effectiveness of UN interventions as programmes are being implemented. To support this function, the UNCT in Zambia will utilise UN INFO to digitise the CF and related Joint Workplans. This online platform will track monitoring indicators set at the output and outcome levels. The UNCT will ensure gender equality and human rights markers and 'beneficiary' tags in UN INFO to help track which activities are aimed at groups identified as those at risk of being left behind. All UN entities will report on their agency's contributions to the CF by regularly (quarterly) recording their progress directly in UN INFO against the planned sub-outputs and resources.

The UNCT will develop costed multi-year monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) plan. UN entity-specific monitoring plans will be derived from and support the MEL Plan of the CF. In conjunction with RGs and TGs, the UN Inter-agency Data and Monitoring and Evaluation Theme Group will execute the CF MEL Plan. They will track progress towards planned results, monitor risks and assumptions, identify challenges and opportunities, and reflect learning to inform decisions and course correction in the evolving country context.

The progress of the CF will be monitored through JSC reviews held at least once a year. The JSC reviews will serve as an opportunity to amend the CF, if necessary, and ensure the continued relevance of the framework in the face of evolving national circumstances. Respective changes will be documented in the review report, reflected in the related Joint Workplans and UN INFO. Essential linkages will be established with government monitoring activities (surveys, census, voluntary national reviews, poverty studies) that are indispensable sources of data and evidence for the UN's contribution to development changes. The UNCT will also support the strengthening of national data and information systems through a Data Taskforce.

4.2 RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

At the time of the preparation of the CF, several risks stand out as threatening the realisation of the CF outcomes.

- **The COVID-19 Pandemic:** The outbreak of different variants of COVID-19 has prolonged the crisis, thereby threatening to widen and deepen its impact. Hard-won past gains are under threat as recovery efforts are stretched beyond the initial planning period and available resources. If the crisis continues through the life of the CF, the diversion of resources and the use of implementation modalities that carry higher risks of exclusion of some population groups may limit the achievement of inclusiveness and see marginalised groups left behind or recovering at a slower pace than the rest of the population.
- **Slow and narrow recovery:** The Zambian economy was already experiencing slow growth before the onset of COVID-19. A slow and narrow recovery will constrain the state's capacity to finance development while worsening poverty and inequality. Such developments will spread available resources thinly and affect the achievement of CF targets.
- **Threats to the natural environment:** Against a backdrop of resource challenges and household and state levels, Zambia faces a risk of limited adoption of sound environmental management practices and expanded resort to the exploitation of natural resources. Such developments carry risks of harmful side effects, including pollution and contamination of air, water, soil and vegetation as well as risks to people and

communities. Without the capacity to assist all sectors and people in need, the state may find it difficult to make choices that carry a high cost in the short term while only delivering in the long term. Mobilising international finance will be particularly critical for choices to favour the global collective good.

- Lack of funding for development: The COVID-19 pandemic has increased the global demand for emergency financing. Consequently, Zambia, already disadvantaged by its Middle-Income Country status, may find it more difficult to mobilise external support. In turn, the implementation of the CF may be affected. To manage this potential risk, the CF will explore opportunities for efficiency gains in the use of resources and extend the Government technical support to identify potential areas of efficiency gains.
- Climate change-related weather extremes: Climate change has increased the frequency of extreme weather events that threaten life and infrastructure. While the CF includes aspects focused on strengthening resilience and takes a long-term perspective, the focus on the long term requires a period of stability. Should extreme weather events occur, some reprioritisation may need to be made.
- Potential instability: Ongoing instability in neighbouring countries is likely to affect border areas and create a continuing need to cater to refugees and asylum seekers. Nationally, divisions between the opposition and ruling party may derail progress unless the parties are all able to pull in the same direction for the benefit of Zambia and its people. Lack of visible and timely results in transforming campaign pledges and promises into lived realities may create political and security risks, necessitating some adaption of the CF.
- Knock-on effect of war: The outbreak of the Russia-Ukraine demonstrates the impact of distant events on the domestic economy through increased fuel, fertiliser and food prices and threats to the country's exports. While the mining sector may experience some gains, the population at large faces increased pressure from higher commodity prices that will affect social outcomes and impact the success of the CF.
- Integrity in domestic resources management: A fundamental assumption is that the state will deliver on the social contract and seek to achieve the best possible results with the available resources. To achieve the best possible developmental results, issues of openness to cooperation and change, tackling and maintaining a high level of accountability will need attention. While the UN's Macro-Assessment of 2021 was positive, the developments in these areas that affect partnerships will need to be closely monitored and managed.
- Technology is key in offering the potential to improve programming. However, the realisation of this potential will primarily rely on the ability of the state and private sector to invest in infrastructure and the scaling up of effective strategies and interventions. These aspects are beyond the control of the UN. In developing its communication strategy, the UN will take this reality into account and ensure that development partners, the state and the private sector are aware of opportunities to enhance progress towards the SDGs. Where feasible, the UN will promote knowledge and technology transfer between countries.

The development of risks will be monitored throughout the CF. Adaptive programming approaches will be implemented based on an agreed prioritisation with the Government and following the established procedures. As new situations emerge during the implementation of the CF, joint reviews to elaborate on these adjustments and any other adaptive measures that may become necessary. The CF ToC and Joint Workplans will be reviewed to adapt programmes and intervention strategies. The UNCT will tap into the regional and global tier of the UN system as the need arises.

4.3 COOPERATION FRAMEWORK ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND COUNTRY RESULTS REPORTING

Under the overall leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, each RG will conduct an Annual Performance Review with its stakeholders to discuss achievements, challenges, opportunities, and lessons learnt in the last quarter of each year of CF implementation. The reviews will draw on UN INFO reports. Based on this review and the evolving country context, the RPs will propose amendments to the CF and the following year's JWP to the UNCT to ensure the continued relevance and effectiveness of the UN support to the country.

The UN INFO reports, Annual Performance Reviews and CCA updates will feed into the UN Country Results Report. The CCA will be updated through periodic annual reviews and, in case of significant changes in national circumstances. Where relevant, CCA updates will also be informed by other strategic assessments to maximise capacity and availability of information. Updates of the CCA will integrate an analysis of the populations at risk of being left behind. The updates will draw on reviewing the latest data and evidence and consultations with the concerned populations. The interagency UN Expert Team, composed of critical programme and policy staff, will lead the CCA process, ensuring that the CCA is updated periodically and serves as a relevant source of information on the evolving context.

The UN Country Results Report will capture the entire footprint of the UN entities in supporting the government to advance progress towards the 2030 Agenda. The UN Country Results Report will inform the Joint National UN Steering Committee Annual Performance Reviews focusing on how the country context evolved in the past year, the UNCT's achievements, challenges, opportunities, learning, and adaptations in implementing the Cooperation Framework.

4.4 EVALUATION PLAN

A mid-term review will be undertaken in the second half of 2024 and a final independent evaluation of the CF in 2026 (the CF's penultimate year). The evaluation will be undertaken by an independent consultant or a team of consultants (to be defined) and commissioned by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office. The evaluation Terms of Reference will ensure an inclusive and participatory approach involving all stakeholders and the independence and impartiality of the evaluation team, in line with the UNEG norms and standards. Multiple data collection methods will be suggested to ensure inclusivity, comprising focus group discussions, online surveys, facilitated participatory workshops, and in-depth interviews. The CF final evaluation will be informed by in-depth LNOB analysis to ascertain how CF programming addresses drivers and manifestations of entrenched deprivations and what programmatic adjustments may be required. The UNCT will plan the independent evaluation to coordinate timing and focus and ensure cross-fertilisation with country programme evaluations of individual agencies and reduce transaction costs for the stakeholders involved.

5 COMMITMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Government will support the United Nations efforts to raise funds required to meet the needs of this UNSDCF and will cooperate with the system in various ways, including: encouraging potential donor Governments to make available to the system agencies the funds needed to implement unfunded components of the programme; endorsing the United Nations system efforts to raise funds for the programme from other sources, including the private sector both internationally and in Zambia; and permitting tax exemptions for programme-related contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in Zambia to the maximum extent permissible under applicable law. Cash assistance for travel, stipends, honoraria, and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, but not higher than those applicable to the United Nations system.

The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in the Legal Annex. Without prejudice to these agreements, the Government shall apply the respective provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (the “General Convention”) or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (the “Specialized Agencies Convention”), to the agencies’ property, funds, and assets and to their officials and experts on mission. The Government shall also accord to the agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the agencies, the privileges, immunities, and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the agencies and the Government. In addition, it is understood that all United Nations volunteers shall be assimilated to officials of the agencies, entitled to the privileges and immunities accorded to such officials under the General Convention or the Specialized Agencies Convention.

The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the agencies and their officials, experts on mission or other persons performing services on their behalf and shall not hold them liable in respect of any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements. No exception will be made to any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, unless mutually agreed by Government and a particular agency that such claims and liabilities arose from gross negligence or misconduct of that agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Government shall insure or indemnify the agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the agencies but under the control of or use by the Government.

(a) Nothing in this agreement shall imply a waiver by the United Nations or any of its agencies or organisations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising from this agreement.

(b) Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including the World Food Programme, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13th February 1946 or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21st November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this document or any institutional contract or any undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.

A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the work plan), will be used by implementing partners to request the release of

funds, or to secure the agreement that the funds will be reimbursed or paid directly, for planned expenditure. The implementing partners will use the FACE to report on the utilisation of cash received. The implementing partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorised to provide the account details, request, and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the implementing partner. Cash transfers to implementing partners should be spent for the purpose of activities and within the timeframe as agreed in the work plans only.

Cash received by the Government and national NGO implementing partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies, and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (and ensuring that reports on the utilisation of all received cash are submitted within six months after receipt of the funds. The Government of the Republic of Zambia will be committed to addressing the Comments from the supervisory bodies which are published in the annual reports of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) and the Conference Committees on the Application of Standards (CAS). This will be achieved through joint work plans including outcomes, outputs, or interventions of the UNSDCF that address a specific issue raised in a comment from the supervisory bodies. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the United Nations system agency financial and other related rules and system agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply. In the case of international NGO/CSO and IGO implementing partners, cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans and ensuring that reports on the full utilisation of all received cash are submitted within six months of receipt of the funds. To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each implementing partner receiving cash will provide the United Nations system agency or its representative with timely access to:

- All financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by United Nations agencies, together with relevant documentation.
- All relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the implementing partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have transited.
- The findings of each audit will be reported to the implementing partner and United Nations organisation. Each implementing partner will furthermore:
- Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.
- Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the United Nations organisation that provided cash and to the SAI, where a SAI has been identified to conduct the audits to enable inclusion of these statements in their final audit report before submitting to the United Nations organisation.
- Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.
- Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the United Nations system agencies and to the SAI, where the SAI has been identified to conduct the audits, on a quarterly basis or as mutually agreed.

6 ANNEXES

6.1 RESULTS MATRIX – PROSPERITY

National Development Priorities for Pillar 1 - Economic Transformation and Job Creation		Regional Frameworks		Sustainable Development Goals and Targets		
Developmental Outcomes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An industrialized economy 2. A diversified economy 3. Enhanced citizenry participation in the economy 4. A competitive private sector 		Africa Agenda 2063 Goal 1. A Prosperous Africa based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development. Goal 5. Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production. Goal 20. Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development goals		SDG 1: No Poverty SDG 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth: Targets 8.1, 8.2, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8. SDG 9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure: Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5. SDG 17. Partnerships for the Goals: Targets 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19		
Results	Performance Indicators	Baseline	5Yr Targets	Data Source/ MoV	Key Partners	Reporting UN Agencies
Outcome 1: By 2027, all people in Zambia, including the marginalized and vulnerable, benefit from an inclusive, resilient, and sustainable economy that provides equitable, diverse and sustainable	1.1. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age (SDG 1.2.1)	54% (2015, LCMS)	TBD ¹¹	ZamStats (LCMS Report)	Ministry of Finance and National Planning (MoFNP), Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats), World Bank (WB)	UNDP, UNICEF, ECA, UNCDF, ILO, UNODC, UNFPA, UNIDO, UNHCR, UNESCO, ITC
	1.2 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (SDG 8.1.1)	-2.8 (2020, 8NDP IP Indicators)	4.5%	MoFNP, 8NDP Annual Progress Reports	MoFNP, Zamstats, WB, IMF	UNDP, UNICEF, ECA, UNCDF, ITC

¹¹ Data on the indicator will be collected through the LCMS by July 2022

opportunities for decent jobs, livelihoods and businesses.	1.3. Share of manufacturing in GDP (SDG 9.2.1)	7.7%% (2020, 8NDP IP Indicators)	15%	MoFNP	MoCTI IFIs: AfDB,	UNIDO, ECA, UNDP, UNCDF, ITC
	1.4. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (SDG 8.5.2).	13.8% (2020, Labour Force Survey) 11.9 (Male - 2020) 16.4 (Female-2020) Youth (19.9%)	<10% (National) <12% (Youth)	ZamStats, MMoLSS - Labour Force Survey Report	Ministry of Technology and Science Ministry of Labour & Social Security Private Sector (Trade Unions, ZFE) ZamStats, Ministry of SMEs, Ministry of Commerce Trade, and Industry	ILO, IOM, UNCDF, UNIDO, UNDP, UNHCR, FAO, UNESCO
	1.5. Women employment rate	39.2 (2020, 8NDP IP Indicators)	>45	ZamStats, MoLSS Labour Force Survey Report	ZamStats, MLSS	ILO, IOM, UNCDF, UNIDO, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO
1.1: Improved capacities of the state and non-state actors to design, implement and monitor coherent and inclusive policies, and financing strategies that promote decent employment, livelihood opportunities, and sustainable growth	1.1.1. Number of established youth resource centers and virtual platforms that foster women and youth employment and entrepreneurship	23 (2022, MYSA)	33 (centres) 1 (virtual)	MYSA Annual Reports	Ministry of Youth Sports and Arts (MYSA), Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs),	UNDP, UNCDF, UNIDO, UNHCR, FAO, IFAD, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNV
	1.1.2. Number of surveys, census, studies, and assessments on SDGs conducted and disseminated by national institutions	Surveys (4) Census (3) Studies (10) (2021, Zamstats, MoFNP)	Surveys (14) ¹² Census (4) Studies (25)	Surveys, census, and studies reports	Zamstats, MoFNP, Zambia Institute for Policy Analysis and Research (ZIPAR), MLSS, MCTI, BoZ, MYSA	UNDP, IOM, UNCDF, UNIDO, UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO, IFAD, UNESCO, UNODC, UNFPA,
	1.1.3. Number of development finance assessments and investor maps	Baseline (2022): 1 (DFA)	Target (2026): 4	Ministry Finance and National	Zamstats, MoFNP, Zambia Institute for Policy Analysis and	UNDP, UNCDF, UNIDO, UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO,

¹² Cumulative from baseline

	undertaken to support integrated national financing framework for SDGs.			<i>Planning, ZIPAR, UNDP and UNECA</i>	Research (ZIPAR), MLSS, MCTI, BoZ, MYSA	IFAD, UNESCO, UNODC, UNFPA, UNV
	1.1.4. Number of youth volunteers/interns/apprentices/fellows on placement to support SDG by sex	6923 Female 3392, Male 3531 (2021, MYSA)	11,923 Female (7,154) Male (4,679) PwD (250)	MYSA, 8NDP Annual Reports	MYSA, MLGRD, MLSS, MSME	UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, UNCDF, UNFPA, UNESCO, ILO, UNAIDS, FAO, UNV
	1.1.5. No of gender-sensitive policies, and financing strategies that promote decent employment, livelihood opportunities, and sustainable growth	4 (2021, 7NDP Annual Report)	10	8NDP Annual Reports, MoFNP, UNDP	MoFNP, BoZ, ZIPAR, MLSS, MCTI	UNDP, UNIDO, IOM, ECA, UNPFA, UNCTAD, UNCDF, UNDESA, UNV
	1.1.6. Private and public investment in SDGs (US\$)	TBD ¹³	US\$200m	MoFNP, UNDP Reports	UNDP Report MoFNP	UNDP, ECA, UNCTAD
Output 1.2: Improved capacities of people, particularly the marginalized and vulnerable, to pursue sustainable livelihoods, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.	1.2.1. Employment in main sectors agriculture, industry, services as % of total employment (modeled ILO estimate), by sex (% of population)	Agriculture: 22.5% (24.1%M, 20.1%F) Industry: 16.4% (22.3%M, 7.6%F) Services: 61.1% (53.6%M, 72.3%F)	Agric 25% Industry 15% Services	Zamstats -Labour Force Survey	Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS) Ministry of Agriculture MoFL, MTS, MCTI	ILO, FAO, UNCDF, IFAD, ECA, UNIDO, UNDP

¹³ Data to be available in 2023

		(2020, Labour Force Survey)	65% ¹⁴			
	1.2.2. Proportion of youth not in education, employment, or training (SDG 8.6.1) .	45.1% (2020, Labour Force Survey)	40%	Labour Force Survey	Ministry of Education MLSS, MTS	ILO, UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM, UNDP, UNCDF, UNFPA, UNESCO
	1.2.3 Proportion of PoCs included in livelihoods and economic inclusion services and development programs provided by government, development actors or private sectors	3% (current situation) Source of data: UNHCR corporate tool	50%	UNHCR progress database/COMPASS	Inter-Ministerial Committee headed by MAHA-IS Office of the Commissioner for Refugees (CoR) ZamStats	UNHCR, WFP, FAO, UNESCO
Output 1.3: Strengthened capacities of formal and informal sector businesses to participate in economic activities	1.3.1. Proportion of MSMEs with access to finance	Small Firms (36.2%) Medium Firms (20.1%) (2019, WB Enterprise Survey)	Small Firms (42%) Medium Firms (25%)	ZamStats, WB Enterprise Survey	Ministry of SMEs, MYSA, MCTI, BoZ, MoFNP	UNCDF, UNHCR, UNIDO, WFP, FAO, UNV, IOM, UNAIDS, IFAD, UNDP
	1.3.3. Number of registered companies accessing financial capital for business investment (disaggregated by sex and age of owner)	1169	5000 (3000F, 2000M - owned) PwD (100)	Reports from Ministry of SMEs, MYSA, MCTI, BoZ Reports, Zambia Information and Communications Technology Authority ,BU, MTS	Ministry of SMEs, MYSA, MCTI, BoZ, MoFNP	UNDP, UNHCR, UNIDO, FAO, UNV, IOM, ECA, UNESCO, UNCDF
	1.3.4 Number of <i>new</i> MSMEs provided with business development support (disaggregated by youth, disability, sex and age ownership)	0	5000 (3000F, 2000M - owned) PwD (100)	Reports from Ministry of SMEs, MYSA, MCTI, BoZ Reports, ZICTA, Copperbelt University, MTS	Ministry of SMEs, MYSA, MCTI, BoZ, MoFNP	UNDP, UNHCR, UNIDO, ILO, ECA, WFP, FAO, UNV, IOM, UNESCO, UNCDF

Output 1.4: Improved capacity of the state to extend shock-responsive universal social protection and strengthen the resilience for all people, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized.	1.4.1 Number of vulnerable households provided with Social Cash Transfers (SCT) and emergency cash transfers.	973,323 (2022, ZIPSIS)	1,493,352	Zambia Integrated Social Protection Information System (ZIPSIS) Database	MCDSS, MLSS, MTS EU	UNICEF, ILO, WFP, UNDP, UNCDF, FAO, OHCHR
	1.4.2. Number of PwD provided with social assistance and assistive technologies	47,468 (2022, 8NDP IP Indicators)	114,988 (M- 45995 F- 68,993)	MCDSS, ZIPSIS Database	MCDSS, MLSS, Ministry of Technology and Science (MTS)	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, UNCDF, UNESCO, ILO, OHCHR
	1.4.3. Proportion of total government spending on social protection as percentage of GDP (SDG 1.a.2).	0.6% (Public Expenditure Review, 2021)	≥ 0.6%	Government Yellow Book	MoFNP; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Health; MLSS, MCDSS	UNICEF, ILO, FAO, UNDP, OHCHR
	1.4.4. Proportion of persons in employment in the informal sector registered with social security schemes (%)	2.8% (8NDP)	10%	Ministry of labour reports	MLSS, MCDSS	ILO, FAO

6.2 RESULTS MATRIX – PEOPLE

National Development Priorities for Pillar 2 – Human and Social Development Developmental Outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement social development Improved human capital 		Regional Frameworks <u>Africa Agenda 2063</u> Goal 1: A high standard of living, quality of life and wellbeing of citizens Goal 2: Well-educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology, and innovation Goal 3: Healthy and well-nourished citizens Goal 17: Full gender equality in all spheres of life Goal 18: Engaged and empowered youth and children		Sustainable Development Goals and Targets SDG 2: Ending Hunger: Target 2.1; 2.2 SDG 3: Good health and Wellbeing: Targets 3.7, 3.8 SDG 4: Quality Education: Target... SDG 5: Gender Equality: Targets 5.1,5.2,5.4,5.5 SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation: Target 6.1 and 6.2		
Results	Performance Indicators	Baseline	5Yr Targets	Data Source/MoV	Key Partners	Reporting UN Agencies
Outcome 2. By 2027, all people in Zambia, including the marginalised and vulnerable groups, have equitable access to and	2.1 Life expectancy at birth	Total = 55.7 Male = 53.3 Female = 58.2	Total =58.1 Male = 55.6 Female = 60.8	Census of Population and Housing Projections Report	Government -Ministry of Health -MoFNP, MCDSS ZamStats -Cooperating Partners and CSOs	UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, UNODC, UNAIDS, UNFP, UNFPA, FAO

utilization of quality, inclusive, and gender and shock-responsive universal social services.		(Census of Population and Housing Projections, 2011 - 2035)				
	2.2 Gender Inequality Index (GII)	0.54 (2019)	0.48	Human Development Report	Government: -Gender Division -Ministry of Education -Ministry of Health -MCDSS -All other line ministries Cooperating Partners and CSOs	All UN Agencies
	2.3 Adolescent fertility rate	135 (ZDHS, 2018)	120	Zambia Demographic and Health Survey	Government -Ministry of Health -ZamStats -Other relevant government institutions Cooperating Partners in health and CSOs	UNFPA, UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNDP, IOM, UNHCR,
	2.4 Maternal Mortality Ratio	Maternal Mortality Ratio = 252 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (ZDHS, 2018)	Maternal Mortality Ratio = 160 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	Zambia Demographic and Health Survey	Government -Ministry of Health - ZamStats -Other relevant government institutions Cooperating Partners in health and CSOs	UNFPA UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF, UNODC, UNAIDS, UNDP, IOM, UNHCR
	2.5 Under five mortality Rate	Under five Mortality Rate = 61 deaths per 1,000 live births (ZDHS, 2018)	25	Zambia Demographic and Health Survey	Government Government Ministry of Health Ministry of Education Nutrition Food and Nutrition Commission Cooperating partners in health and CSOs -Zambia Statistics Agency Cooperating Partners in health	UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR, UNODC
	2.6 Prevalence of stunting among children under the age of 5 years	34.6% (ZDHS, 2018)	25%	Zambia Demographic and Health Survey	Government	UNICEF, WHO, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, OHCHR

					-National Food and Nutrition Commission -Ministry of Health -Ministry of Agriculture -MoLF -MCDSS -Ministry of Education Cooperating Partners and CSOs	
	2.7 Proportion of children and young people (a) at the end of primary; and (b) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex (SDG 4.1.1)	Primary - English (32%) Primary - Mathematics (18%) Baseline year (2020) Lower secondary – English (28.8%) Lower Secondary – Mathematics (26%) Baseline year (2021)	Primary - English (80%) Primary - Mathematics (70%) Baseline year (2020) Lower secondary – English (82%) Lower Secondary – Mathematics (78%)	National Assessment Survey (2016) (2021) EGRA, EGMA National Grade 7, 9 Examination)	Government -Ministry of Education Cooperating Partners in Education Civil Society Organizations World Bank -Academia	UNESCO, UNICEF, UNHCR, OHCHR
Output 2.1: The capacities of state and non-state actors are strengthened to plan and effectively and accountably deliver quality, inclusive, and gender and shock-responsive universal social services.	2.1.1. Proportion of adolescent boys and girls who complete secondary education	Boys: 36.4% Girls: 31.4% Baseline year (2018)	75%	Ministry of Education's Educational Statistical Bulletin (ESB)	Government -Ministry of Education -MYSA, -Gender Division, Office of the Vice President -Ministry of Health Cooperating Partners	UNESCO, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR, OHCHR
	2.1.2. Number of youth organizations supported to participate in Youth Legislative and Development processes		TBA	Ministry of Youth Reports	Ministry, Sports and Arts, Youth Organizations	UNESCO, UNDP, UNPFPA
Output 2.2: More people, particularly the marginalized and vulnerable groups, are empowered to identify, demand, and utilise quality, inclusive and gender and shock-	2.2.1 Percentage of girls who drop out of school as a result of pregnancy	34.2% (2019)	29%	Educational Statistical Bulletin	Government -Ministry of Education -Ministry of Health -MYSA -Gender Division, Office of the Vice President Cooperating Partners	UNESCO, UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNDP, ILO, IOM, UNHCR

responsive universal social services.					-SIDA	
	2.2.2. Incidence rate attributed to NCDs (SDG 3.4.1; 3.4.2)	i. Incidence of All Neoplasms (Cancers)/ 100 000 population – (103.7) ii. Incidence of cardiovascular diseases/ 1000 population – (1.4) iii. Incidence of Hypertension/ 1000 population – (9.3)	i. Cancers (Cervical cancer = 50, Prostate cancer = 39) ii. Cardiovascular (1.0) iii. Hypertension (7.2)	Health management information system (HMIS)	Government -Ministry of Health -Other relevant government institutions Cooperating Partners and CSOs	UNDP, ILO, UNFPA
	2.2.3. Proportion of population using basic drinking water services	65% (ZDHS, 2018)	85%	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for WASH	Government: MoWDS	UNICEF, OHCHR
	2.2.4. Total Couple Years of Protection from pregnancy (SDG 3.7.1).	2,840,349 (2021)	4,000,000 cumulatively	Ministry of Health Annual Reports	Government -Ministry of Health -MoFNP -Other government line ministries Cooperating partners and CSO's	UNFPA, WHO
	2.2.5. Percent of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed.	68% (2020)	95%	Global AIDS Monitoring Report	Government -Ministry of Health -National AIDS Council -Other relevant government institutions Cooperating partners and CSOs	UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, ILO, UNHCR, UNODC
	2.2.6. Household Dietary Diversity	4 (2021)	5	Zambia Vulnerability assessment committee	MoA, MFL, MoH, NFNC	WFP, UNICEF, WHO
	2.2.7. Proportion of urban population living in informal settlements or inadequate housing (SDG 11.1).	Housing deficit (1, 539, 000) Urban pop in informal settlements – 70 % (2020)	Housing deficit (1, 378,000) Urban pop in informal settlements – 65 %	Census of Population and Housing Report; 8 NDP Report	Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources Ministry of Local Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing & Urban Development DMMU Cooperating partners and CSOs	UNHABITAT, FAO, UNDP, ILO
	2.2.8. Rate of HIV Transmission from Mother to Child	98%	2%	Global AIDS Report	Government -Ministry of Health -National AIDS Council	UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO

					-Other relevant government institutions Cooperating partners and CSOs	
	2.2.9. Proportion of refugees, asylum seekers, former refugees, and immediate hosts enrolled in ECE, primary, secondary, and tertiary education (GCR & SDG) by sex	Male 18,553 Female 8,185	40,000	Education Statistical Bulletin	Ministry of Education, CPs	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNESCO
Output 2.3: State and non-state actors have increased capacities to strengthen the resilience of people and use innovative approaches to reduce the impact of shocks and crises on access to and utilization of quality services.	2.2.10. education (GCR & SDG) by sex					
	2.3.1 Number of targeted sectors supported to incorporate resilience into the planning processes	0 of 4 (Education, Health, WASH and Housing)	4 of 4	UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF & WHO Resilience Assessment Survey	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing & Urban Development Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development Ministry of Health Ministry of Education Ministry of Agriculture	UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, IOM, WHO, FAO, UN-HABITAT, UNOPS, WFP
	2.3.2 Number of targeted sectors supported during emergency period to ensure continuity of supply	0 of 4 (Education, Health, WASH and Housing)	4 of 4	UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF & WHO Resilience Assessment Survey, GRZ Contingency and Resilience Plan,	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing & Urban Development Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development Ministry of Health Ministry of Education Ministry of Agriculture	UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, IOM, WHO, FAO, UN-HABITAT, UNPFA

6.3 RESULTS MATRIX – PEACE

National Development Priorities for Pillar 3 – Good Governance and human rights Developmental Outcomes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved legal, policy and governance/institutional environment 2. An enabling macro-economic environment 3. A value-centred, principled, active, engaged and results driven citizenry 		International Frameworks Core treaties ratified by Zambia ICERD, ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW, CRC, CAT, CRPD, CED Standing invitation to the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council UPR recommendations Regional Frameworks <u>Africa Agenda 2063</u> Goal 11. Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched. Goal 12. Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place. Goal 13. Peace, security and stability is preserved. Goal 14. A stable and peaceful Africa. Goal 16. African cultural renaissance is pre-eminent. Goal 19. Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence.		Sustainable Development Goals and Targets SDG 5: Gender Equality: Target 5.1,5.2,5.4,5.5 SDG 10. Reduced Inequalities: Target 10.3 SDG 16. Peace, Justice. and Strong Institutions: Targets 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.11,16b. SDG 17		
Results	Performance Indicators	Baseline	5Yr Targets	Data Source /MoV	Key Partners	Reporting UN Agencies
Outcome 3: By 2027, more people, including the marginalized and vulnerable, participate in and benefit from sustained peace, democracy, human rights, the rule of law, justice, non-discrimination, equality and inclusive and	3.1 Mo Ibrahim dimensions indicator (participation, rights, inclusion; Security and Rule of Law, Public Administration) (SDG 16)	Baseline 2020 (score)- Overall Governance Mo Ibrahim Index: Participation, rights and inclusion: 48.9 Security and Rule of Law: 56.2 Public Administration: 57	Target 5 years: Participation, rights and inclusion: 51 Security and Rule of Law: 63.1 Public Administration: 59.7	Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance– Africa Governance Indicators	MoJ, Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security, Anti-corruption Commission, Office of the Public Protector, Parliament, Judiciary, Drug Enforcement Commission, Financial Intelligence Center, Zambia Police Service,	UNDP, OHCHR, UNODC, IOM, ILO, UNHCR

transformative governance.		Source: Mo Ibrahim			LGRD, Human Rights Commission CSOs, Media.	
	3.2 Percentage of women and men (20-24) married before the age of 18 (SDG 5)	29% (women); 2.8% (men) Source: ZDHS 2018	22% (women); 2% (men)	ZDHS 2018	MCDSS, Gender Division, MLGRD, ZPS, NPA, Judiciary, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education	UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO, ILO
	3.3 Percent of ever-married women aged 15 years and older who have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner	46.8% (2018) Source: ZDHS 2018	42%	ZDHS 2018	MCDSS, Gender Division, Home Affairs, Zambia Police Service, NPA, Judiciary, Ministry of Health	UNFPA, UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, IOM, UNESCO
	3.4 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament and local governments (SDG 5.5.1) 3.4b Proportion of persons with disabilities in parliament and local government (SDG 5, 16)	Women Parliament: 25 (15.1%) Women Local government: 8% Women mayors: 26% Women council chairpersons: 12 % 1 person with disability in parliament (2022) and local government Source: ECZ Reports	AU; SADC 50% 2% (Prevalence of disability estimated at 10.7% 18years and above) Source: Zambia National Disability Survey 2015	Parliament; ECZ, IPU,	ECZ, MoJ, Gender Division, MCDSS	UNDP, OHCHR
	3.5 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (SDG 16.9.1).	14.3% (2018) Rural: 8% Urban: 25%	50% Rural: 40% Urban: 60%	ZDHS/ DNRPC annual reports; (2018 ZDHS)	Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security Department of National Registration,	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNDP, IOM, WHO

		Source: ZDHS (2018)	Source: 8NDP		Passport and Citizenship (DNRPC), ZAMSTATs, Ministry of Health, e-Government Division (Smart Zambia)	
	3.6 Reported cases of denial or limits to the rights to freedom of opinion, expression, assembly, and association that have been acted on and/or remedied	6 (2018) HRC	8	HRC/Special Procedures	MOJ, MOHAIS, MOFA, Zambia Police Service, Human Rights Commission	OHCHR, UNDP, UNESCO
Output 3.1: Institutions and systems for legal identity, peace, justice and essential social services at central and decentralized levels have the required policy/legal frameworks and capacities to accountably & transparently deliver effectively, efficiently and inclusively on their mandates, especially for the most vulnerable and marginalized including in crises.	3.1.1 Proportion of population issued with biometric national registration cards (SDG 16)	2019: 0 Rural: 0 Urban: 0 Source: 8NDP	80% Rural: 40% Urban: 60% Source: 8NDP *Data to be disaggregated by sex, geographical coverage as national identity system is rolled out.	DNRPC INRIS Records	Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security Electoral Commission of Zambia	UNDP, UNICEF, UNHRC
	3.1.2 Number of new digital transformation strategies and policies developed to enhance digital transformation in public service delivery.	1 (INRIS) Source: e-Government Division	5 Source: e-Government Division	e-Government Division Reports	e-Government Division, MoLGRD, MoHAIS	UNDP, UNCDF, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, ILO
	3.1.3 Number of multi-stakeholder systems or mechanisms institutionalised to promote peace and democratic processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coverage ▪ Legal framework ▪ Budget allocation/Resource ▪ Capacity (staff) 	3 (2021) - iVerify, Early Warning and Early Response System Against Political Violence, Coalition for	3 fully institutionalised systems	UN Report, MoJ and Human Rights Commission Reports.	Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security, ECZ, Human Rights Commission, Judiciary, Ministry	UNDP, OHCHR, UNHCR, WHO

		Peaceful and Credible Elections			of Justice, CSOs, FBOs	
	3.1.4 Percentage of health facilities with interoperability between the health sector and civil registration system to facilitate birth registration	0.06% (2021) Source: DNRPC	42.8% (1,500 out of 3,500 Smartcare facilities) Source: DNRPC	DNRPC Annual Reports, Ministry of Health Reports	MoHAIS, Ministry of Health, ZamStats, e-Government Division (Smart Zambia)	UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, WHO, UNFPA
	3.1.5 Number of policies, legal frameworks, strategies supported to enhance accountability and transparency at central and decentralized levels	0 (2021) Source: UNCAC Country Review, Ministry of Justice	4 Source: 8NDP (consolidated)	Government, UNCAC Country Review Report	Government, ACC, Law enforcement agencies, Civil Society Organizations	UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC
	3.1.6 Number of data systems strengthened to enhance integrated data collection and analysis on good governance.	2021 (1) interoperability between health sector and civil registration	(2) Integrated national IMS, Case management system	Government reports	E-Government Division, Ministry of Health, MoHAIS, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Information and Media Relations	UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM, UNESCO, ILO
	3.1.7 Increased efforts by State institutions in implementing the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)	25% implementation of UNCAC recommendation	60% of UNCAC recommendations implemented	UNCAC Country Review Report	Government, ACC, Law enforcement agencies, Civil Society Organizations	UNODC, UNDP;
	3.1.8 Adoption and implementation of constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees on Transnational Organised Crime (16.10.2)	Baseline (0) 2022-2024	Target (2) 2022-2024	Government information	Government, ACC, Law enforcement agencies, Civil Society Organizations	UNODC, UNDP
Output 3.2: More people, including marginalized and vulnerable groups,	3.2.1 Number of citizens participating in democratic processes (composite dimensions)	a) National registered voters: 7,002, 499 (2021)	Target (2026): National registered voters: 7,069,830, Women: 3,60,580	ECZ	ECZ, MoJ, Parliament,	UNDP, UNODC

are empowered to access information and claim their rights, seek protection and remedies from the State and participate in democratic processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of eligible voters registered by province, sex, age, persons with disability Voter turnout in general elections 	<p>Baseline (2021):</p> <p>National registered voters: 7,002,499, Women: 3,739,971, Youth: 3,792, 689, Persons in Lawful Custody: 14,963, Persons with disabilities: 14,262)</p> <p>Voter turnout: 70.6% (2021)</p> <p>Source: Electoral Commission of Zambia</p>	<p>5,614, Youth: 3,888,407, Persons in Lawful Custody: 15,059</p> <p>Persons with disabilities: 21,210</p> <p>Turnout: 72%</p> <p>Source: Electoral Commission of Zambia</p>			
	3.2.2 Number of civil society organisations and youth volunteer associations engaged to promote peace, strengthen citizen participation in democratic processes and human rights	<p>25 (2020)</p> <p>Source: Source: UN Agency Reports</p>	<p>10 per year</p> <p>Source: Source: UN Agency Reports</p>	Electoral Commission of Zambia, Human Rights Commission, Medium Network for Child's Rights	MoJ, Parliament, ECZ, Medium Network for Child's Rights	UNDP, OHCHR, UNICEF,
	3.2.3 Number of legal reforms, policies, mechanisms, and strategies developed to enable people to claim their rights, redress, and remedy	<p>0 (2022)</p> <p>Source: 8NDP</p>	<p>3 (Access to information, POA,</p> <p>Source: 8NDP</p>	Electoral Commission of Zambia; Ministry of Information, Ministry of Justice	ECZ, MoJ, Parliament,	UNDP, UNICEF, OHCHR
	3.2.4 Number of refugees, asylum seekers, former refugees & immediate Zambian hosts included in social protection floors/systems or receive in-kind assistance from Government and partners (SDG 1.3.1)	<p>0</p>	<p>30,000</p>	Social Protection Administrative Data	Ministry of Community Development and social services (MCDSS), Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal	UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP

					Security-Office of the Commissioner for Refugees	
Output 3.3: More people and the State have capacities to jointly take measures to end discrimination, exclusion, resist negative social norms and practices, and end violence against women and children including in humanitarian settings.	3.3.1 Proportion of violence and discrimination against women, children, marginalized and vulnerable populations (16.1.3 modified)	<p>Women: 46%; Men: 26% (2018) Source: ZDHS 2022</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of women and men (15-49) who consider a husband to be justified in hitting or beating his wife in last 12 months 36% of women (2018) Source: ZDHS 2022 Percentage of ever-married women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner in the last 12 months 1,169 (2018) Source: Human Rights Commission State of Human Rights Number of victims of violence reported their victimization or abuse to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanism (16.3.1 modified) Males 60%; Women 40% (2012) Source: HIV Stigma Index Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (SDG 10.3.1) 	<p>Women: 40%, Men: 20%</p> <p>29% (2018)</p> <p>10% reduction</p> <p>Study on stigma to be finalized in Q3 (2022)</p>	<p>ZDHS 2018</p> <p>ZDHS 2018</p> <p>State of Human Rights Report</p> <p>HIV Stigma index</p>	<p>MCDSS, Gender Division, Home Affairs and Internal Security, Zambia Police Service, NPA, Judiciary, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education</p> <p>Human Rights Commission, Zambia Police Service, National Prosecution Authority, Judiciary,</p> <p>NZP+, NAC, Ministry of Health, Zambia Police Service</p>	UNFPA, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNAIDS, ILO, UNDP, IOM, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNAIDS, OHCHR, UNODC
	3.3.2 Number of legal reforms, policies and strategies/guidelines developed to both address negative social norms and harmful practices and promote gender equality, women, and youth empowerment	<p>0 (2021)</p> <p>Source: Ministry of Justice, Zambia Police Services and Gender Division</p>	<p>6</p> <p>Source: Ministry of Justice, Zambia Police Services and Gender Division</p>		<p>Office of the President (Gender Division) MoJ MoHAIS, Zambia Police Service Judiciary Parliament</p>	
	3.3.3 Proportion of targeted refugees, asylum seekers and migrants that are provided with basic assistance and feel safe walking alone around the area they live (SDG 16.1.4).	<p>85% (2020)</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>Annual Reports - Commissioner for Refugees</p>	<p>Commissioner for Refugees, MCDSS, CSOs</p>	

	3.3.4 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age, and form of Exploitation (SDG 16.2.2).)	350 (2021) Source: Annual Trafficking in Persons Report	150 per year	Government data and information; Annual Trafficking in Persons Report	MoHAIS, Cooperating Partners; Civil Society Organizations	IOM, UNODC, UNICEF, UNHCR
	3.3.5 Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian and development personnel, implementing partners and vendors who provide assistance to affected populations	1,427,306 (2021) Source: UN Agency Reports	1,500,000 per year	Annual Reports by All UN Agencies, GRZ	Government: MCDSS; Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education NGO partners	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, IOM, WHO
Output 3.4: State institutions have enhanced capacities to domesticate, deliver on and, together with non-state actors, track progress, hold institutions and individuals to account, facilitate remedies for violations, and report on Zambia's domestic regional and international commitments.	3.4.1 Number of legal frameworks in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination in line with international standards (SDG 5.1.1 modified)	0 (2021)	-8 non-domesticated core international human rights treaties -Constitutional Reform process. -Legal reform (4) POA, CSCCL, NGO Bill and Access to Info	Government data and information UN information NHRC NGO data ZLDC	MOJ, ZLDC, HRC	OHCHR
	3.4.2 Number of national institutions and actions supported to protect, promote, and monitor human rights including for women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized vulnerable populations.	1 (2021) Source: Human Rights Commission, UN Reports	5	Government data and UN information NHRC NGO data	Human Rights Commission, MoJ, Gender Division, CSOs, Zambia Police Service, MoHAIS, Human Rights Commission, Ministry of Education	OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, ILO, UNHCR, UNESCO
	3.4.3 Number of actions to increase engagement with the international human rights mechanisms	-7 treaty body reports, -1 UPR Report	Zero reports outstanding; 1 Special Procedures visit request accepted; 3 communications	MoJ Reports; UN/OHCHR Information and Reports	MoJ, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education	OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, ILO, UNHCR, UNESCO

		-3 Special Procedures visit requests, -3 Special Procedures communications				
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6.4 RESULTS MATRIX – PLANET

National Development Priorities for Pillar 4 - Environmental Sustainability		Regional Frameworks <u>Africa Agenda 2063</u> Goal 4. Transformed economies. Goal 7. Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities.		Sustainable Development Goals and Targets SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy Targets 7.1,7.2 SDG 12. Responsible Consumption and Production: Targets 12.4, 12.5, 12.6, 12.8 SDG 13. Climate Action: Targets 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13B.		
Developmental Outcomes: 1. Enhanced mitigation and resilience to climate change 2. Sustainable management of natural resources 3. Improved environmental management						
Results	Performance Indicators	Baseline	5Yr Targets	Data Source/MoV	Key Partners	Reporting UN Agencies
Outcome 4: By 2027, ecosystems are healthier, and more people, including the marginalised, and vulnerable, are more resilient, contribute to and benefit from the sustainable management and use of natural resources and environmental services, and more effective responses to climate change, shocks, and stresses.	4.1 Greenhouse gas net emission levels	-16,815 Gg CO2 eq. (2010) (8 th NDP Draft)	-25,147.9 Gg CO2 eq.	MoGEE reports	Government Ministry of Green Economy and Environment (MoGEE) Ministry of Energy Zambia Environment Management Agency (ZEMA) Cooperating Partners Civil Society Organisations	UNDP, FAO, UNEP
	4.2. Proportion of renewable energy in total energy mix	4.5% (2019) (VNR)	9%	Rural Electrification Authority Reports	Government MoLNR, MoFNP Ministry of Energy MoGEE Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation (MoWDS), DMMU Zambezi River Authority (ZRA) ZEMA Cooperating Partners USAID, EU, WB Bilateral Donors	UNDP, FAO, UN-HABITAT, UNEP, UNCDF, UNIDO, ILO

					Civil Society Organizations Academia University of Zambia Mulungushi University Copperbelt University	
	4.3. Level of resilience to climate change impact attained for both human and biophysical systems, with resilience defined to include: -Access to early warning system -Access to climate information services -Capacities for preparedness, response, and recovery	Medium (2019) (VNR) -83% of households with early warning information -Percentage of households with access to climate information services (Currently no data exists but this is an area where the UN System can support government to improve monitoring and data collection) -Percentage of districts with capacities for preparedness, response and recovery	High ->80% of households with early warning information ->80% of households with access to climate information services ->80% of districts with capacities for preparedness, response, and recovery	DMMU Reports	Government Ministry of Agriculture MoLNR, MoLGRD DMMU, Ministry of Education, MoTS	UNDP, FAO, UNEP, WFP, IOM, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, WHO
Output 4.1: Strengthened laws, policies, and programmes for the sustainable management of natural resources, effective responses to climate change and access to inclusive environmentally friendly basic services and infrastructure are designed, implemented, monitored at national and subnational levels.	4.1.1. Proportion of population with access to electricity (SDG 7.1.1)	27.9% (2020) Urban: 70.6% Rural: 8.1% (VNR)	Urban: 75% Rural: 11%	Ministry of Energy and REA reports, UN, and other International Agencies Reports	Government MoLNR, MoFNP MoGEE MoLGRD DMMU Ministry of Energy Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing & Urban Development (MoIHUD) ZRA, ZEMA Cooperating Partners Civil Society Organizations Academia UNZA Mulungushi University Copperbelt University	UNDP, FA, UN-HABITAT, UNODC, UNCDF, WHO
	4.1.2. Existence of Climate Change legislation	No (2021) (8 th NDP draft)	Yes	National Assembly documents and Government gazette	Government MoLNR, MoGEE MoLGRD Ministry of Agriculture, MoWDS	UNDP, UNEP, UN-HABITAT, FAO, UNICEF, UNCDF, WHO

					Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MoLF) DMMU ZEMA Cooperating Partners CSOs	
	4.1.3 Proportion of approved district integrated development plans mainstreaming mitigation, adaptation to Climate Change and disaster risk reduction	7.8% (2021) (8 th NDP draft)	50%	District / Approved District Plans	Government MoLNR, MoFNP MoGEE MoLGRD Cooperating Partners CSOs	UNDP, WHO, FAO, WFP, IOM, UN-HABITAT
	4.1.4. Number of community-based organisations for natural resource management established and functional with enhanced capacity	12 (2021) (8 th NDP draft)	32	MoLNR Reports/8 th NDP Annual Report	Government MoLNR, MoGEE Ministry of Tourism Cooperating Partners AfDB CSOs	UNDP, FAO, IFAD, WHO
	4.1.5. Number of oversight state and non-state institutions with strengthened capacities in environmental protection, pollution control monitoring, supervision of environmental management plans for effective restoration, rehabilitation, and sound management of environmental impacts from mining, agriculture, manufacturing, and other industrial activities	1 (2021)	5	ZEMA State of Environment Reports	MoGEE, MoLNR, MoLGRD, MoM, ZEMA	UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, OHCHR, WHO
	4.1.6. Number of programmes for environmental protection, monitoring and reporting at national and sub-national level supported	0 (2021)	5	10 Local Authorities, ZEMA reports	ZEMA, MoGEE, MoLNR, MoLGRD, MoM, Ministry of Education, MoTS	UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, WHO

Output 4.2: People in Zambia, particularly the marginalized, including the most vulnerable groups, have improved knowledge and capacities to demand, adopt and implement environmentally friendly, gender-responsive and climate-smart sustainable natural resources management practices, and utilise basic services and infrastructure	4.2.1 Number of small-scale farmers implementing climate-smart agriculture	154,000 (2021) (Ministry of Agriculture Report)	Male: 378,000 Female: 567,000	MoA Reports	Government MoA, MoFL, ZamStats, ZMD Cooperating Partners CSOs	UNDP, UNCDF, FAO, WFP, IFAD
	4.2.2 Number of programmes supported to raise awareness on sustainable development, natural resources management, climate change and green economy	4 (2021) (8 th NDP draft)	20	MoGEE Reports	Government MoGEE, MoFNP, MoA, Ministry of Education, MoTS Cooperating Partners CSOs	UNDP, UNCDF, FAO, WFP, UN-HABITAT, WHO
Output 4.3: State and non-state institutions and communities have capacities to translate international commitments into national and sub-national laws, policies, programmes, and financial instruments (including budgets), monitor and report on progress of implementation at all levels.	4.3.1 Number of integrated policies/strategies/plans which enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation: -National Climate change Act -Green Growth Strategy -Nationally Determined Contribution implementation and investment plan -National adaptation plan (Adapted from SDG 13.2.1)	0 (2021)	4	VNR, Policy documents issued, 8 th NDP Annual Report	Government MoGEE, MoFNP, Ministry of Education, MoTS Cooperating Partners CSOs	UNDP, FAO, WFP, UN-HABITAT, IFAD, WHO
	4.3.2. The existence of a functional, integrated national environmental tracking and monitoring system	No (2021) (8 th NDP draft)	Yes	MoGEE Reports	Government MoGEE Cooperating Partners CSOs	UNDP, NCDF, WHO
Output 4.4: State and non-state institutions and people in Zambia including the most vulnerable and marginalized groups have strengthened resilience and improved capacities to anticipate, respond to and recover better from crises including climate-related shocks, epidemics, and natural disasters.	4.4.1 Percentage of districts that adopt and implement disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the national strategy	30% (2021) (8 th NDP draft)	50%	DMMU Reports	Government MoLGRD DMMU Cooperating Partners COs	UNDP, FAO, WFP, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, IOM, UNOPS, WHO
	4.4.2. Number of provinces that have a multi hazard monitoring and forecasting system which provides disease surveillance, weather forecast including flood warnings, dry spell, heat wave, etc.	1 (2021) (8 th NDP draft)	10	DMMU Reports	Government MoLGRD, DMMU Cooperating Partners CSOs	UNDP, FAO, WFP, UN-HABITAT, UNFPA, IOM, WHO

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

5NDP	Fifth National Development Plan	ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
6NDP	Sixth National Development Plan	ECD	Early Childhood Development
7NDP	Seventh National Development Plan	ECZ	Electoral Commission of Zambia
8NDP	Eighth National Development Plan	ESB	Educational Statistical Bulletin
ACC	Anti-Corruption Commission	EU	European Union
AfDB	African Development Bank	FACE	Fund Authorisation and Certificate of Expenditures report
BOS	Business Operations Strategy	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
BoZ	Bank of Zambia	FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
CAS	Conference Committees on the Application of Standards	FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
CAT	Committee Against Torture	FIs	Financial Institutions
CCA	Common Country Assessment	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
CEACR	Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations	GII	Gender Inequality Index
CEDAW	The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women	HDI	Human Development Index
CF	Cooperation Framework	HIV&AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
CFFF	CF Funding Framework	HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach to Programming
CMR	Child Mortality Rate	HRC	Human Rights Commission
CO2	Carbon dioxide	ICCPR	The International Covenant on Civil and Political
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019	ICERD	The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
CRPD	UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	ICESCR	The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
DMMU	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
DNRPC	Department of National Registration, Passports and Citizenship	IFI	International Finance Institutions

IGME	UN Interagency Group of Mortality Estimate	MoLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
IGO	Inter-Governmental Organisation	MoLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation	MoLSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
IMF	International Monetary Fund	MoST	Ministry of Science and Technology
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework	MoV	Means of Verifications
INRIS	Integrated Naval Research Information System	MoWDS	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation
IOM	International Organisation for Migration	MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union	NAC	National AIDS Council
JSC	Zambia/UN Joint Steering Committee	NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
JWP	Joint Work Plan	NDP	National Development Plan
KP	Key Populations	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
LGBTQI+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Queer, Intersex, and others	NMR	New-born Mortality Rate
LNOB	Leave no one behind	NPA	National Prosecution Authority
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas	NRA	Non-Resident Agency
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	NZP+	The Network of Zambian People Living with HIV
MCDSS	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services	ODA	Official Development Assistance
MCTI	Ministry of Commerce, Trade, and Industry	OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies	OMT	Operations Management Team
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning	PLHIV	Persons Living With HIV
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate	PMT	Programme Management Team
MoCTI	Ministry of Commerce, Trade, and Industry	POA	Public Order Act
MoGEE	Ministry of Green Economy and Environment	PoCs	Persons of concern
MoIHUD	Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban	PWD	Persons with Disability
MoJ	Ministry of Justice	RG	Results Group
		SADC	Southern African Development Community
		SAI	State Audit institution
		SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals

SERRP	UN Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Plan for COVID-19	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence	UNOHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
TEVET	Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training	UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
TG	Theme Group		
ToC	Theory of Change	UNSG	United Nations Secretary General
UHC	Universal Health Care	UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UN	United Nations	UNZA	University of Zambia
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS	UPR	The Universal Periodic Review
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UNCT	United Nations Country Team	VNR	Voluntary National Review
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	WB	World Bank
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme	WFP	World Food Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	WHO	World Health Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund	ZDHS	Zambia Demographic and Health Survey
UN-Habitat	United Nations UN Human Settlements Program	ZEMA	Zambia Environmental Management Agency
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	ZICTA	Zambia Information and Communications Technology Authority
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund	ZIPAR	Zambia Institute for Policy and Research
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development	ZISPIS	Zambia Integrated Social Protection Information System
		ZPS	Zambia Police Service
		ZRA	Zambezi River Authority

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