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Country programme document for Zambia (2023–2027)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Zambia is a stable democracy and landlocked lower middle-income country that experienced a deterioration in the economy with real gross domestic product (GDP) growth declining from an average annual rate of 5.4 per cent between 2010 and 2015 to 1.4 per cent between 2016 and 2019.¹ The decline was compounded by the reduction of fiscal space, COVID-19 pandemic, and humanitarian crises related to one of its worst droughts in decades.^{2,3} Foreign direct investment, as a percentage of GDP, declined from 2.4 per cent in 2019 to -1.0 per cent in 2020 while public debt in the social sectors was more than 100 per cent of GDP.^{4,5} The impact of the pandemic and climate change have posed a grave threat to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Socioeconomic impact assessments of COVID-19 show that nearly six in ten households had their incomes reduced while 93 per cent of households reported an increase in food prices due to the pandemic.⁶

2. Zambia has the third highest level of income inequality in the world.⁷ While Human Development Index (HDI) value increased by 38.7 per cent from 0.421 to 0.584 between 1990 and 2019, the HDI discounted for inequality losses of 31.3 per cent, thereby hampering social and economic progress.⁸ Furthermore, Zambia ranked 137 out of 162 countries on the Gender Inequality Index with a value of 0.584 in 2019. In 2020, Labour Force Survey reported income inequality by gender where the monthly earnings of women are 14 per cent lower than that of men with the gap rising to 81 per cent in the informal sector where most of the labour force is concentrated.⁹ Youth represent two thirds of the population and have limited livelihoods opportunities with 52.8 per cent unemployed in 2020 or not receiving education or training.¹⁰

3. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is higher in provinces furthest from the railway line, which are mostly rural (Western, Northern, Luapula and Eastern). The MPI is above 0.321 compared to 0.085 for Lusaka and 0.124 for the Copperbelt.¹¹ Multidimensional poverty will worsen as adverse effects of climate change impact the productive sectors of the economy like agriculture and mining, threatening the livelihoods of the poor (56.7 per cent women).¹² Adverse economic impacts linked to climate change are anticipated to cause a real GDP loss of \$5.44 billion US dollars over the next few decades given Zambia's dependency on hydropower, which accounts for 85 per cent of renewable and clean energy in the country and given the limited access to other renewables.¹³ Natural resources such as timber, water and minerals are depleting due to high consumption and production patterns that do not address food waste or promotion of a circular economy.

4. Zambia successfully conducted its ninth general elections in August 2021, which ushered in a new president from the opposition party with an unprecedented 70.6 per cent voter turnout and record-breaking youth participation—this despite COVID-19 challenges and amidst political polarization and rising social tensions.^{14,15} Women's political representation and social and economic inclusion continue to be dominant causal factors shaping sustainable

¹ World Bank, World Development Indicators, retrieved 17 March 2022.

² Ministry of Finance, Annual Economic Report, https://www.mof.gov.zm/?wpfb_dl=358, retrieved 28 April 2022.

³ See <https://www.caritas.org/2020/02/zambia-droughts/>, retrieved 29 March 2022.

⁴ World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI), retrieved 22 April 2022.

⁵ UN Common Country Analysis, 2021, Zambia.

⁶ Zambia Statistics Agency, 2021, Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 on households in Zambia.

⁷ United Nations Development Programme, 2020, Human Development Report 2020, New York Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, United Nations Development Programme, 2020, Independent Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE) of Zambia Country Programme.

⁸ United Nations Development Programme, 2020, Human Development Report 2020, New York Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative.

⁹ Zambia Statistics Agency and Ministry of Labour and Social Services, 2020, Labour Force Report.

¹⁰ Zambia Statistics Agency, 2020, Labour Force Survey.

¹¹ Zambia Institute for Policy Analysis and Research and UNDP, 2020, National Multidimensional Poverty Index.

¹² Embassy of Sweden in Zambia, 2018, see <https://cdn.sida.se/app/uploads/2021/08/24151354/Multidimensional-Poverty-Analysis-Zambia-2018.pdf>, retrieved 17 April 2022.

¹³ UN Common Country Analysis, 2021, Zambia.

¹⁴ See <https://restlessdevelopment.org/2021/08/zambia-election-a-young-peoples-vote/>, retrieved 18 March 2022.

¹⁵ See <https://zambiaelections2021.org.zm/>, retrieved 26 August 2021.

development. Women accounted for 15.2 per cent of the seats in the newly elected parliament.¹⁶ People living with disabilities accounted for 10.9 per cent of the population above 18 who continue to face stigmatization and discrimination when accessing basic social services. While the country experienced an annual reduction (22.1 per cent) in reported cases of gender-based violence (GBV) in 2021, it remains prevalent with 20,540 cases reported where 85 per cent were criminal cases.¹⁷

5. Zambia mainstreamed the SDGs into the national planning framework with 75 per cent alignment of SDG targets in the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP). However, progress on four SDGs cannot be tracked as the Voluntary National Report (VNR) identified a need to strengthen national statistical systems at national and subnational levels to establish integrated monitoring frameworks to measure progress made on achieving national development priorities.¹⁸

6. After extensive consultations, the new administration finalized the Eight National Development Plan (8NDP) on 30 April 2022. The five-year operational strategy outlines the country's path towards the national vision of becoming "a prosperous middle-income nation by 2030."¹⁹ The 8NDP promotes economic transformation through job creation and inclusive development to eradicate poverty and inequality while promoting environmental sustainability. The UNDP country programme, under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for the period 2023-2027, will support this national agenda focused on inclusive and sustainable development.

7. Anchored in the central promises central of agendas 2030 and 2063, the UNSDCF adopts a multidimensional approach in line with the 5P principles of the 2030 Agenda that focuses on: (1) prosperity, where all people, especially the marginalized and vulnerable, benefit from a resilient economy and opportunities for decent jobs and livelihoods; (2) people, where all people, especially women, girls and vulnerable groups, have equal access to universal social services; (3) planet, where sustainable management and use of natural resources and environmental services improves resilience to climate shocks; (4) peace, where all people benefit from inclusive, accountable and transparent governance systems, and (5) partnerships, which is an enabling and cross-cutting contribution across all priorities. As such, the UNSDCF adopted the following statement representing the value proposition of the United Nations development system (UNDS) to address national development challenges: "By 2030, Zambia is a middle-income country that is just, resilient, and where people enjoy equitable, sustainable and shared prosperity."

8. UNDP is uniquely positioned to contribute to the UNSDCF based on its comparative advantages and as evidenced by (1) the Independent Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE) of its current programme where UNDP is a recognized and trusted partner of choice of the government, partners, and United Nations country team (UNCT) to accelerate SDG implementation by connecting and bringing to the table key stakeholders, (2) its ability to leverage established Global Policy Network (GPN), Accelerator Labs, regional hubs and country offices to access highly skilled expertise to develop innovative solutions for economic diversification, structural transformation, and resource mobilization for the SDGs, and (3) strong collaboration with national partners including civil society and the private sector. Collaborative support from a diversified donor base and established joint-programmes help center core areas of the UNDP mandate such as resilience, gender equality, development financing, and SDG monitoring.²⁰

9. In implementing the recommendations from the ICPE, UNDP will strengthen its strategic position in the country by improving responsiveness to deal with critical national development priorities.²¹ This country programme will also establish scalable innovative development solutions to accelerate inclusive economic transformation and improve

¹⁶ See <https://www.parliament.gov.zm/members/gender>, retrieved 26 May 2022.

¹⁷ Zambia Police Services, Annual GBV Statistics for 2021, see <http://www.zambiapolice.gov.zm/index.php/112-news/390-gbv-data-2021>, retrieved 19 April 2022.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ For the first time, consultations for the design of a national development plan included subdistrict structures.

²⁰ United Nations Development Programme, 2021, Independent Country Programme Evaluation: Zambia.

²¹ *Ibid.*

livelihoods while enhancing accountability and transparency through support to the digital transformation of public service delivery. In addition, interventions will build on the UNDP track record as a Technical Lead of the UNDS socioeconomic response to COVID-19, and achievements made by the current country programme on gender equality and GBV to formulate multidimensional strategies that address discrimination and lack of access to justice and basic social services for all, especially women and youth.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

10. Priorities set out in this country programme derive from both UNSDCF and 8NDP with substantial consultations from national and cooperating partners, including civil society and the private sector. The programme also draws on beneficiary feedback in evaluation reports and from monitoring missions, thereby leveraging South-South cooperation opportunities.²²

11. In line with its Strategic Plan 2022-2025, UNDP adopts an integrated people-centred approach that recognizes the interconnection of the prosperity-peace-planet nexus in contributing to the UNSDCF by deploying the following overarching theory of change: **(planet)** IF sustainable natural resources management capacities are strengthened; IF public and private sector solutions promoting energy diversification and universal access are developed and applied at scale; IF integration of international conventions for mitigation and adaptation to climate change and disaster risk reduction are strengthened; **(prosperity)** IF capacities for evidence-based SDG policy, strategy and programme formulation, implementation, and monitoring are strengthened at both national and sub-national levels; IF Solutions to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth benefiting women, youth and vulnerable people are developed; IF national capacities to develop and implement integrated financing framework for sustainable development agenda are strengthened; **(peace)** IF capacities for effective, transparent, and accountable delivery of essential services are enhanced; IF institutional capacities and oversight of electoral processes for peaceful and inclusive democratic systems are strengthened; IF legal frameworks, policies, strategies, mechanisms fostering human rights, non-discrimination, social inclusion and equality are enhanced THEN **people**, including women, youth, people living with disabilities become more resilient and are empowered to escape multidimensional poverty.

Sustainable natural resources management and resilience

12. UNDP will respond to national priorities to enhance the management of natural resources through a strategy that integrates building the resilience of people and planet, gender mainstreaming, the formulation of innovative solutions, and promotion of policy incentives for community led, private and public sector partnerships to address climate change effects and improve livelihoods. These interventions will cut across UNDP Signature Solutions 1 (poverty and inequality), 3 (resilience), 4 (environment), 5 (energy) and 6 (gender equality).

13. Underpinned by a deep commitment to sustainability, inclusion and equity, UNDP will strengthen capacities of institutions and communities at national and subnational levels to develop and implement gender-responsive policies, programmes, strategies and plans that reduce degradation of the environment and ecosystems, promote sustainable management of natural resources, and re-use and recycle waste. Subnational and national entities will be supported through Natural Capital Accounting systems to better manage natural resources for improved livelihood options and poverty reduction.

14. Building on its corporate Climate Promise initiative that enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), UNDP along with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Regional Office and partners such as the European Union, will advocate for more ambitious climate action by supporting the effective domestication and integration of the 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework and other international frameworks into national and local development plans, and policy measures that build resilience of systems and people for accelerated sustainable development.

²² *Ibid.*

15. Most rural people, the majority women and small-scale farmers, depend on agriculture for their livelihoods.²³ However, the sector is vulnerable to the impact of climate change and increasingly frequent extreme weather (droughts, floods, and dry spells) that lead to reduced productivity, food and water insecurity, as well as increased health issues. Building on its programme implemented with World Food Programme (WFP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNDP will support strengthening the climate resilience of smallholders by implementing 'climate-smart agriculture' focused on commercialization and semi-processing of products along with improved access to markets and alternative livelihoods. Additional support will improve farmer access to weather indexed insurance schemes and climate information services for climate risk management.

16. This country programme will support the formulation of gender-sensitive and responsive policies and regulatory frameworks to advance access to renewable energy systems and energy efficient technologies at national and subnational levels, with a focus on rural areas. This includes the design and promotion of incentives to accelerate public and private investments in off-grid renewable energy solutions that improve the provision of education, health, and other social services in rural areas, urban informal settlements, and other disadvantaged areas.

17. UNDP will support the government to ensure natural ecosystems are healthier through a people-centred approach where women, youth, vulnerable and marginalized people contribute to, and benefit from, the sustainable management and use of natural resources and environmental services. This strategy is expected to build the resilience of these groups to effectively respond to climate change and disaster risks, as well as other shocks.

Inclusive economic diversification and growth

18. A three-pronged approach will be applied in line with UNDP Signature Solution 1 (poverty and inequality), 4 (environment) and 6 (gender equality) to set-up innovative solutions that leverage digitalization, strategic innovation involving communities, civil society, and the establishment of public-private sector partnerships.

19. First, UNDP will strengthen capacities at national and decentralized levels for the collection and analysis of gender-sensitive statistical and qualitative data for evidence-based policy formulation and decision-making that promotes inclusive economic growth and diversification. In collaboration with cooperating partners such as Sweden, the United Nations' Children Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and International Financial Institutions (IFIs), UNDP will provide financial and technical support to the Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats) to improve its capacity for data collection and analysis. This includes strengthened collaborations with academia and local think tanks.

20. Second, UNDP will focus on testing and scaling-up solutions that foster green job creation by complementing European Union interventions on climate and environmental investments that promote inclusive green economic growth.²⁴ As a United Nations technical lead on youth issues, UNDP will leverage public-private collaboration and partnerships by providing business development support services to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to create decent livelihood opportunities and promote value chain solutions. This will include the development of initiatives such as volunteerism, internships, graduate programmes, and apprenticeships for young people that enhance their employability, in particular young women and youth with living with disabilities. UNDP will capitalize on existing political will to prioritize youth economic empowerment by developing scalable solutions. This includes the promotion of youth entrepreneurship that seizes opportunities offered by new administrative economic diplomacy that leverages the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) opportunities.^{25, 26}

²³ Strengthening climate resilience of agricultural livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions I and II in Zambia (SCLARA), project document.

²⁴ European Union Multi-Annual Indicative Programme 2021 – 2027 for Republic of Zambia, retrieved 01 May 2022, mip-2021-c2021-9057-zambia-annex_en.pdf (europa.eu).

²⁵ See <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/africa/zambia-malawi-presidents-vow-to-boost-bilateral-cooperation/2441393>, retrieved 05 May 2022.

²⁶ See <https://english.news.cn/africa/20220405/ade0e4a5fc6f451d966e52a62e82c5ae/c.html>, retrieved 05 May 2022.

21. The last prong of the approach is to strengthen national capacities to design and implement an integrated financing framework for sustainable development. In so doing, UNDP will support initiatives for the better alignment of planning, budgeting and financing systems, including the formulation of gender-sensitive policies, strategies and programmes, and the identification of innovative financing models for mobilization of additional resources that promote inclusive economic diversification to reduce poverty and accelerate SDG implementation.

Good governance, inclusive and participatory society

22. Interventions under this area will apply strategies set out in the UNDP Signature Solutions 2 (governance) and 6 (gender equality).

23. UNDP will continue to provide timely technical assistance to democratic processes by promoting the inclusive participation of women, youth, people in lawful custody, people living with disabilities, and other marginalized groups. As a trusted broker in providing past electoral assistance, UNDP will strengthen democratic processes and systems by building the capacities of the judiciary, parliament, and Electoral Commission of Zambia (ECZ). This includes building strong support for civic and voter education, peacebuilding, and advocacy for more women in leadership positions and political representation by supporting legal reforms, policies, strategies, and the design and implementation of women's empowerment interventions.

24. The country programme will contribute to the consolidation of peace by developing or sustaining innovative solutions like early warning systems and building on existing partnerships with key national actors such as the government, civil society, women and youth networks, faith-based organizations, media, and traditional leaders to detect risks of violence to prevent conflict, and advance peacebuilding and social cohesion prior to the next elections slated for 2026.

25. UNDP will promote innovative digital solutions for the enhanced delivery of public services, capitalizing on success stories from Ghana and Rwanda where stakeholders leveraged innovation and technology hubs. South-South cooperation will be used to expand propositions set out in the UNDP Digital Strategy 2022-2025, and the e-Government Division will be assisted in implementing the Electronic Government Act through the formulation of strategies and other reforms that enhance digital ecosystems for better accountability and transparency. This will enable digital solutions to be applied that perform core government functions, enhance systems, procedures and service delivery to citizens and marginalized groups such as people living with disabilities and refugees. Similarly, in collaboration with the United Nations-wide Task Group, the Legal Identity for All Agenda will be implemented in Zambia with the roll out of biometric national identities that will have far-reaching, positive effects, including enhancing the integrity of electoral processes, improving accountability and transparency in business, and social protection.

26. Building on past successes in developing a strong legal and judicial architecture to decrease GBV, including fast-track courts in all ten provinces and the introduction of key legislation, UNDP, in close collaboration with cooperating partners such as the European Union, will support legislative and policy frameworks to address the social and cultural norms that negative practices, foster societal inequality, and negatively affect the empowerment of women and girls.

27. Legal reforms, policy and strategies will promote access to justice, human rights, and non-discrimination that affects marginalized and vulnerable groups such as women, youth, people living with HIV and key populations. This includes identifying links between duty bearers and rights holders to enable the fulfilment of human rights for all in line with regional and international treaties and conventions.

III. Programme and risk management

28. In the past two years, the COVID-19 pandemic had a negative socioeconomic impact on the lives of marginalized and vulnerable people. It will continue to pose a risk to development

gains while disrupting the implementation of any recovery programmes. This country programme will mainstream digitalization for the formulation and implementation of interventions to address challenges related to the continuity of essential public services.

29. Vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change may lead to extreme weather events resulting in humanitarian situations that divert focus and resources from key socioeconomic priorities. UNDP will work closely with national authorities and partners to promote preparedness and readiness to natural hazards and reduce disaster risks along with rapidly roll out the implementation plan related to nationally determined contributions.

30. The Russia-Ukraine war has led to the rapid inflation of prices for fuel and food, putting pressure on an already stretched fiscal space and threatening food security in the country.²⁷ UNDP will develop and implement a response strategy to deal with the inability to mobilize adequate resources to implement the country programme by designing contingency scenarios where activities are scaled-down. UNDP will support national authorities to identify vital sectors that need to be protected from potential budget cuts and submit a substantive revision of interventions set out in this country programme.

31. Identified risks can be mitigated by strengthening the National Local Content Strategy, ramping up exports in key sectors (mining and agriculture) while leveraging AfCFTA opportunities.²⁸

32. UNDP will apply its Social and Environmental Standards and Accountability Mechanism and strictly comply with due diligence policies to manage identified risks and mitigate their impacts on the implementation of this country programme.

33. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned at the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at country, regional and headquarter levels, with respect to country programmes, is prescribed in the organization's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework.

34. The Programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part of the programme to enable response to force majeure. Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), will be used in a coordinated fashion with other UN agencies to manage financial and reputational risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects. UNDP may also use a portfolio approach in responding to development challenges.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

35. UNDP will monitor the country programme along with national counterparts as part of the UNSDCF regular monitoring that is conducted by UNCT Thematic Result Groups. Furthermore, UNDP will conduct annual reviews of this programme in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance and National Planning (MFNP) in preparation of National Development Coordination Committee (NDCC) meetings that oversee the implementation of the 8NDP. This includes regular consultations with national and cooperating partners and beneficiaries based on informed decision-making processes with inputs from evaluation exercises. The assessment of progresses towards achieving agreed outcome and output indicators will be made using national statistics.

36. Recognizing gaps in data availability to track demographic, economic, social and environmental trends with varying levels of coverage and disaggregation will be used to support programme and SDG monitoring efforts. Financial, institutional, and technical support will be provided to ZamStats to increase the demand of data for evidence-based

²⁷ Economist Intelligence Unit, Country Brief Report on Zambia, March 2022 edition, <http://country.eiu.com/article.aspx?articleid=1141968897&Country=Zambia&topic=Summary&subtopic=Briefing+sheet>, retrieved 03 May 2022.

²⁸ Existing National Local Content strategy is expected to expire in 2022, https://www.mcti.gov.zm/?wpfb_dl=21, retrieved 03 May 2022.

planning and policy decisions, thereby enhancing their capacity to produce, analyze, disseminate, and use data.²⁹

37. Efforts towards more data-driven and evidence-based approaches to planning, monitoring and evaluation will be intensified along with innovative approaches using remote monitoring and digital tools such as UN INFO Platform and Quantum+. A balanced selection of outcome and project evaluations will chart progress and lessons learned. Data from ZamStats, Zambia Institute for Policy Analysis and Research (ZIPAR), and government departments will be used to support evidence-based monitoring and evaluation to track UNSDCF and 8NDP contributions. In addition, data gathered through UNDP sponsored-research will be used for planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation purposes.

38. The programme established a monitoring and evaluation plan to undertake evaluations at programme and project levels through a dedicated monitoring budget set at three per cent of the overall programme. UNDP will use the gender marker framework to plan and monitor gender-related investments and results in line with corporate priorities related to gender specific interventions.³⁰ UNDP will invest in building communication capacities as part of the wider strategy to undertake advocacy on key development issues and associated policy responses. An elaborated communication plan and strategy will be launched to improve visibility and reach intended audiences through tailored communication products designed for local radio, social media, and online platforms. To this end, a dedicated communication budget will be included in the programme cost at inception.

²⁹ Horstman and Mutombo, 2020, Africa Demographic Data Mapping Country Report: Zambia, UKAid.

³⁰ Fifteen per cent as measured by the UNDP gender marker, UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2021.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Zambia (2023–2027)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: 8NDP development outcome: Enhanced mitigation and resilience to climate change; Sustainable management of natural resources; Improved environmental management (Related to SDGs 5, 7, and 13).				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1 : By 2027, ecosystems are healthier, and more people, including the marginalized 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. (UNSDCF Outcome 4)				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3 – Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US dollars)
<p>Indicator 1.1.: Greenhouse gas net emission levels reduced. (UNSDCF Indicator 4.1) Baseline (2016): -9,508.5 Gg CO2 eq. Target (2027): -21,654.9 Gg CO2 eq.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.: Proportion of renewable energy in total energy. mix (UNSDCF Indicator 4.2) Baseline (2019): 4.5% Target (2027): 9.0%</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.: Level of resilience to climate change impact attained for both human and biophysical systems, with resilience defined to include: Access to early warning systems Access to climate information services</p>	<p>Data source: Ministry of Green Economy and Environment reports.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Data source: Rural Electrification Authority reports</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Data source: Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) reports</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Output 1.1.: National and community-level capacities strengthened for sustainable natural resources management</p> <p>1.1.1.: Number of districts with integrated gender-responsive sustainable resource management in their development plans</p> <p>Baseline (2022):0 Target (2027):16 Data source: MGEE and MLNR</p> <p>1.1.2.: Natural Capital Accounting Strategy developed and implemented</p> <p>Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 1 Data source: MGEE and MFNP</p> <p>1.1.3.: Number of CBOs trained and applying sustainable natural resources management techniques</p> <p>Baseline (2022):12 Target (2027): 3,220 Data source: Ministries of Tourism (MoT) and MLNR</p>	<p>Government Ministry of Green Economy and Environment (MGEE) MFNP Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR) Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development (MMMD)</p> <p>Civil Society National government organizations (NGOs) Community-based organizations (CBOs)</p> <p>Cooperating and Development Partners Global Environment Facility (GEF) European Union</p>	<p>Regular: \$1,463,550 Other: \$72,378,529</p>

<p>Capacities for preparedness, response, and recovery (UNSDCF Indicator 4.3)</p> <p>Baseline (2019): Medium Target (2027): High</p>	<p>1.1.4.: Number of national institutions with strengthened capacities in environmental protection and management of environmental impacts in key productive sectors.</p> <p>Baseline (2021): 1 Target (2027): 5 Data source: UNDP reports</p>	
	<p>Output 1.2.: Public and private sector led solutions developed and applied at scale to improve access to clean energy.</p> <p>1.2.1.: Number of new scalable solutions promoting renewable energy in key development sectors.</p> <p>Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 5 Data source: MoE</p> <p>1.2.2.: Number of people in rural areas with access to renewable energy solutions.</p> <p>Baseline (2020): 75,741 (not disaggregated) Target (2027): 810,000 (women: 405,000, youth: 243,000 and people living with disabilities: 81,000) Data source: MoE and MoH</p>	<p>Government MLGRD Ministry of Energy MFNP Ministry of Health (MoH) Rural Electrification Authority (REA) Gender Division</p> <p>Private Sector ZESCO Private companies Financial institutions</p> <p>Cooperating and Development Partners African Development Bank (AfDB) World Bank European Union Green Climate Fund (GCF)</p>
	<p>Output 1.3.: Strengthened capacities of institutions and communities at national and subnational levels to integrate and implement international conventions for enhanced mitigation and adaptation to climate change and disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>1.3.1.: Number of districts with strengthened capacities to develop and implement gender-responsive plans, strategies, and programmes for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>Baseline (2022): 16 Target (2027): 48 Data source: District Development Coordinating Committees</p>	<p>Government MLNR MGEE Zambia Environment Management Authority (ZEMA) MLGRD Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation (MWDS) MoA Gender Division</p> <p>Cooperating and Development Partners AfDB GCF</p>

		<p>1.3.2.: Number of small-scale farmers supported to implement gender-responsive and climate-resilient agriculture and alternative livelihoods.</p> <p>Baseline (2022): 33,500 (45% female: 15,075, 55% male: 18,425 and no small-scale farmers with disabilities) Target (2027): 630,000 small-scale farmers (60% female: 378,000; 40% male: 252,000 and 12% small-scale farmers with disabilities: 75,600 Source: MoA and UNDP</p> <p>1.3.3.: Proportion of hazardous waste treated.</p> <p>Baseline (2022): 10% Target (2027): 50% Data Source: ZEMA and UNDP</p>	<p>GEF</p> <p>Others Private Sector CSOs Academia</p> <p>United Nations organizations WFP FAO</p>	
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: 8NDP development outcome: An industrialized and diversified economy, enhanced citizenry participation, and competitive private sector.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: 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 opportunities for decent jobs, livelihoods and businesses. (UNSDCF Outcome 1)				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1 - Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions.				
<p>Indicator 2.1.: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age (SDG 1.2.1) (UNSDCF Indicator 1.1). Baseline (2015): 54% Target (2027): to be determined (TBD)³¹</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita. (SDG 8.1.1) (UNSDCF Indicator 1.2) Baseline (2020): -2.8% Target (2027): 4.5%</p>	<p>Data source: ZamStats</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Data source: MFNP (8NDP Annual Progress Reports)</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Data source: ZamStats and MLSS, Labour Force Survey Report</p>	<p>Output 2.1.: Enhanced capacities at national and subnational levels for effective gender-responsive and evidence-based SDG policy formulation and monitoring.</p> <p>2.1.1.: Number of gender-responsive strategies formulated and implemented for SDG acceleration.</p> <p>Baseline (2021):05 Target (2027): 10 Data source: MFNP, ZamStats and UNDP</p> <p>2.1.2.: Percentage alignment between 8NDP and SDGs.</p> <p>Baseline (2021): 86% (7NDP) Target (2023): 95% (8NDP)</p>	<p>Government MNFP ZamStats ZIPAR Bank of Zambia (BoZ) Gender Division</p> <p>Cooperating and Development Partners Sweden</p> <p>Others Private Sector CSOs Academia</p>	<p>Regular: \$5,561,490 Other: \$39,777,236</p>
	Frequency: Annual	Data source: MFNP and UNDP	United Nations organizations	

³¹ Based on results of Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (2022).

<p>Indicator 2.3.: Unemployment rate, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities (SDG 8.5.2). (UNSDCF Indicator 1.3) Baseline (2020): National (13.8%), Male (11.9%), Female (16.4%, Youth (19.9%) Target (2027): National (<10%), Male (<10%), Female (<10%), Youth (<12%)</p> <p>Indicator 2.4: Women employment rate (UNSDCF Indicator 1.5). Baseline (2020): 39.2% Target (2027): 45.0%</p>	<p>Data source: ZamStats and MLSS, Labour Force Survey Report</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>2.1.3.: Number of gender-responsive surveys, census and studies conducted, disseminated by national institutions</p> <p>Baseline (2021): surveys (4), census (2), studies (10) Target (2027): surveys (6), census (3), studies: (15) Data source: MFNP and ZamStats</p>	<p>UNICEF United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) International Labour Organization (ILO)</p>	
		<p>Output 2.2.: Gender-responsive solutions developed and implemented to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth benefitting poor people.</p> <p>2.2.1.: Number of gender-responsive public-private sector mechanisms implemented to promote sustainable livelihood opportunities. Baseline (2022): New Mechanisms (0) Target (2027): New Mechanisms (5) Data source: UNDP</p> <p>2.2.2.: Number of established government-led decentralized and virtual platforms that foster women and youth employment and entrepreneurship. Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2027): 10 Data source: MYSA and MSMED</p> <p>2.2.3.: Number of people benefiting from income-generating activities in the mining, agricultural, tourism and service sectors. Baseline 2021: 0 Target 2027: 10,000 (women: 6,000, men: 4,000, people with disabilities: 1,200) Data source: MYSA and ZDA</p> <p>2.2.4.: Proportion of new MSMEs provided with business development support in the mining, agricultural, tourism and service sectors Baseline (2021): Small (0%), Medium (0%) Target (2027): Small (15%), Medium (15%) Source: UNDP</p>	<p>Government Gender Division Ministry of Youth, Sport and Arts (MYSA) Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS) MoA MMMD Ministry of Tourism and Arts (MTA) Zambia Development Agency (ZDA)</p> <p>Cooperating and Development Partners European Union AfDB World Bank</p> <p>Others Private Sector CSOs Academia</p> <p>United Nations organizations UNICEF UNFPA ILO UNV</p>	

		<p>Output 2.3.: Improved national capacity to develop and implement an integrated, gender-responsive financing framework for sustainable development agenda.</p> <p>2.3.1.: Number of policies and frameworks developed and adopted for public-private SDG financing.</p> <p>Baseline (2022): 1 Target (2027): 4 Data source: MFNP, UNDP and UNECA</p> <p>2.3.2.: Amount (in US dollars) of public and private finance leveraged for the SDGs. Baseline (2022): \$0 Target (2027): \$50,000,000 Data source: UNDP project reports</p>	<p>Government MFNP Bank of Zambia</p> <p>Cooperating and Development Partners European Union AfDB World Bank</p> <p>Others Private Sector CSOs Academia and think tanks</p> <p>United Nations organizations UNICEF United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)</p>	
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: 8NDP development outcome 4: Good governance environment.</p>				
<p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3: By 2027, more people, particularly the marginalized and vulnerable, participate in and benefit from sustained peace, democracy, human rights, rule of law, justice, non-discrimination, equality and inclusive and transformative governance. (UNSDCF Outcome 3)</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1 - Governance, helping countries address emerging complexities by “future proofing” governance systems.</p>				
<p>Indicator 3.1.: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (SDG 16.9.1). (UNSDCF Indicator 3.5) Baseline (2018):14.3% Target (2027): 50%</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament and local governments (SDG 5.5.1). (UNSDCF Indicator 3.4) Baseline (2022):14.1%</p>	<p>Data source: 8NDP Report</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Data source: African Union, Southern African Development Community (SADC) Reports</p> <p>Frequency: Every four years</p>	<p>Output 3.1.: Enhanced capacities of institutions at national and decentralized levels for effective, transparent, and accountable service delivery</p> <p>3.1.1.: Number of strategies and policies developed to enhance digital transformation in public service delivery. Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 5 Data source: e-Government Division</p> <p>3.1.2.: Number of public services delivered to marginalized people including refugees and former refugees. Baseline (2022): 3 Target (2027): 5 Data source: Resettlement Division</p>	<p>Government Resettlement Division Smart Zambia Institute MLGRD Parliament Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) Gender Division</p> <p>Cooperating and Development Partners European Union German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) Government of Japan</p> <p>United Nations organizations</p>	<p>Regular: \$2,731,960 Other: \$57,647,595</p>

<p>Target (2027): 50%</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.: Gender Inequality Index (GII). (UNSDCF Indicator 2.2) Baseline (2019): 0.54 Target (2027): 0.48</p>	<p>Data source: UNDP HDR</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>3.1.3.: Number of new people registered with legal identity. Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 5,130,000 (women: 2,565,000, people living with disabilities: 615,600) Data source: DNRPC</p>	<p>UNICEF United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) UNCDF</p>	
		<p>Output 3.2.: Strengthened institutional capacities and enhanced oversight of electoral processes to ensure inclusion, transparency, accountability and peace.</p> <p>3.2.1.: Number of gender-responsive policies developed and implemented to enhance transparency and accountability in democratic processes. Baseline: 0 Target: 4 Data source: MoJ</p> <p>3.2.2.:. Number of gender-responsive legal reforms, policies and strategies developed and implemented to promote participation of women, youth and people living with disabilities. Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 2 Data source: MoJ</p> <p>3.2.2.: Number of eligible voters registered as voters, disaggregated by sex and status. Baseline (2021): National registered voters: 7,002,499, women: 3,739,971, youth: 3,792,689, people in lawful custody: 14,963, people living with disabilities: 14,262 Target (2027): National registered voters: 7,069,830, women: 3,749,838, youth: 3,888,407, people in lawful custody: 15,059, people living with disabilities: 21,210. Data source: ECZ</p> <p>3.2.3.: Number of gender-responsive systems developed and implemented to prevent violence and consolidate peace.</p>	<p>Government Ministry of Justice (MoJ) MoHA Zambia Police Services (ZPS) Human Rights Commission (HRC) Electoral Commission of Zambia (ECZ) Judiciary Parliament</p> <p>Cooperating and Development Partners European Union Department for International Development (DFID) United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Governments of Ireland and Germany</p> <p>Others CSOs Media</p>	

		<p>Baseline (2021): 3 developed Target 2027): 4 developed and sustained Data source: UNDP</p>		
		<p>Output 3.3.: Enhanced gender and youth-sensitive legal policies and mechanisms that foster human rights, non-discrimination, and equality.</p> <p>3.3.1.: Number of policies and mechanisms developed and implemented to promote gender equality and youth empowerment.</p> <p>Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2027): 6 Source: MoJ, ZPS, and Gender Division</p> <p>3.3.2.: Number of policies developed and implemented to support the fulfilment of human rights and access to justice for women, people living with HIV, key populations, and people living with disabilities.</p> <p>Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2027): 3 Data source: UNDP</p>	<p>Government Gender Division MoJ ZPS Judiciary and parliament</p> <p>Cooperating and Development Partners European Union Government of Netherlands Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)</p> <p>Others CSOs</p> <p>United Nations organizations UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)</p>	