| PILLAR 1: INCLUSIVE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT |
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| NATIONAL VISION 2030 : Social Investment and Human Development  |
| UN AGENCIES | INDICATORS (Baseline, Targets, Means of Verification) | RISKSAND ASSUMPTIONS | PARTNERS AND THEIR ROLES | COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORKIndicative resources ‘000 USD |
|  | **Total** | **Core resources** | **Regular resources** | **To be mobilised** |
| OUTCOME 1.1: BY 2021, GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA AND PARTNERS DELIVER EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE, QUALITY AND INTEGRATED SOCIAL SERVICES  |
| WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, WFP, UNESCO, ILO, IOM, UNHCR | 1. Maternal Mortality Ratio

**Baseline:** 398 (2013/14)**Target:** 162.3**MoV:** ZDHS1. Child Mortality

**Baseline:****Target:****MoV:**1. Proportion of the population with access to safe drinking water. (disaggregated by rural urban, sex and wealth quintiles)

**Baseline: 65%(T),47 %(R); 90 %(U)[ZDHS 2013/14)****Target: 80%****MoV:** JMP, ZDHS,LCMS1. Proportion of Grade 1 entrants with ECE experience (disaggregated by rural and urban)

**Baseline**: 19% (2013)**Target**: 50%  **MoV**: EMIS, LCMS1. HIV incidence rate

**Baseline:** **Females 15-19:** 5.7% (2007)**Males 15-19:** 3.6% (2007) **Target:** <75% reduction  **MoV:** DHIS1. Percent increase of the number of people accessing planned urban and rural settlement

**Baseline:** ??Target:60 %**MoV:** 1. Stunting rate

Baseline : 40 %(Yr)Target:MoV1. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

**Baseline:** **Target:****MoV:** 1. Transition rate from primary to secondary education (by total, male and female)

**Baseline:** **Target:****MoV:**   | **Risks** Zambia does not continue to grow at current growth rates of average 6.5%, therefore reducing fiscal space and in turn monies that can be prioritized into the social sectors. Government does not implement the decentralization policy. **Assumptions**Government capacity and political commitment to deliver equitable, inclusive and quality social servicesThe government continues to support interventions for social development programmes.Government and partners ensure that targeting is done on a transparent and equitable manner. | **Government**Leadership, Policy formulation, service delivery**Civil Society**To advocate for the increased government spending on social services. **Cooperating Partners**To provide technical and financial support to the government to assist in the delivery of basic social |  |  |  |  |
| OUTCOME 1.2: BY 2021, MARGINALISED AND VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN ZAMBIA DEMAND AND UTILISE QUALITY AND INTEGRATED SOCIAL SERVICES |
| UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNESCO, ILO, IOM | 1. Adolescent birth rate

**Baseline: 125.4 (2013)****Target: TBD****MoV : ZDHS**1. Modern contraceptive prevalence rate in women of reproductive age (15-49 years)

**Baseline: 45% (2013)****Target: 58% (2021)****MoV : ZDHS**1. PMTCT coverage

**Baseline:****Target:****MoV: HMIS**1. Drop-out rate

(Disaggregated by urban / rural)Grade 9**Baseline**: 36.5% **(Year)****Target**: 24%Grade 12**Baseline**: 66%**Target:** 50%**MoV:** EMIS1. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (rural, urban)

**Baseline**:27 % (2013/14)**Target** : ??**MoV** : ZDHS, JMP1. Among young women and young men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test

**Baseline**: Males 15-24: 13% (2009) *TBC(ZDHS 2013/14)*Females 15-24: 28% (2009) *TBC(ZDHS 2013/14)***Target:** 80%**MoV:** ZDHS1. Exclusive breast feeding at 6 months

**Baseline:** TBC(ZDHS 2013/14)**Target:** TBD**MoV:** ZDHS1. % of women aged 15-19 who married before the age of 18

**Baseline:** TBD (*ZDHS 2013*)**Target**: diminished by 10% (new ZDHS)**MoV:** ZDHS1. % of children experiencing any form of physical violence

**Baseline: TBD -**H-Well Survey 2014**Target:** ??**MoV: ZDHS**1. % of women who experience physical violence since age 15 years.

**Baseline:** TBD (*ZDHS 2013*)**Target**: TBD**MoV:** ZDHS1. Unconditional probability of dying between the ages of 30-70 from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases.

**Baseline**: TBD**Target**: A 25% relative reduction in the overall mortalityMoV:  | **Assumptions**The government continues to provide conducive environment for sustained positive behaviour. | **Government** To provide a conducive environment for the citizenry to demand and utilise basic social services. **Civil Society**To help citizenry (through advocacy and education) especially the marginalized demand and utilize basic social services.Reinforcement of positive behaviour and practices.  **Cooperating Partners**Capacity building, technical support, advocacy, financial support**Private sector**Support the delivery of essential public services through structured public-private partnership |  |  |  |  |

| PILLAR 2: ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT |
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| NATIONAL VISION 2030 : Economic Growth and Wealth Creation |
| UN AGENCIES | INDICATORS (Baseline, Targets, Means of Verification) | RISKSAND ASSUMPTIONS | PARTNERS AND THEIR ROLES | COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORKIndicative resources ‘000 USD |
|  | **Total** | **Core resources** | **Regular resources** | **To be mobilised** |
| OUTCOME 2.1: BY 2021, PRODUCTIVE SECTORS[[1]](#footnote-1) EXPAND INCOME EARNING OPPORTUNITIES THAT ARE DECENT AND SUSTAINABLE, ESPECIALLY FOR YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN THE POOREST AREA |
| UNDP, ILO, FAO, WFP, UNHCR, IFAD, UNECA, IOM | 1. Proportion of working poor in the labour force by sex and age

**Baseline:** (2012) 37.5%**Target:** TBD**MoV:** Labour Force Survey1. People employed by formal sector/informal sector and total

**Baseline:**  Formal females 15 and above 244,196; Formal males 603,224; Informal Females 2,553,067; Informal Males 2,099,186 **Target**:  **MoV:** Ministry reports, Labour Force Survey1. Underemployment rate of employed population\*

**Baseline :** 10.2%(2012)**Target (2021):** TBD**MoV:** Labour Force Survey1. Total valued added(%of GDP) by the productive sectors ((agriculture, manufacturing, energy, construction, tourism and mining)

Agriculture (Baseline: 8.9 (2014), Target: )  Manufacturing (Baseline: 7.5(2014); Target:  )Energy (Baseline: 2.0(2014); Target:  )Construction (Baseline: 14(2014); Target:  )Tourism (Baseline: 1.4 (2014); Target:  )Mining (Baseline:6.5(2014); Target:  )**MoV:**National Accounts - Central Statistical Office  | **Assumptions:**Industrial policy is launched in 2015Private sector incentives are harmonizedStable macro/micro economic environment Commitment of communities and private sector to participate in the programmeCapacity of key institutions is strengthened for implementation of innovative management options on e.g. PPP and conservancies and joint community forest management.  **Risks**Financial and economic crises, natural disastersClimate Change variationsGovernment commitment to approve the legal framework for forests and Wildlife. | **Government:**Leadership, Policy formulation, service deliveryMinistries of Finance, Commerce, Agriculture, Mines, Environment, Energy, Tourism, Gender and LabourZEMA**Cooperating Partners: *Financing and Policy***-Embassy of Finland, -DFID, -USAID, EU, -Finland, -Sweden, -AfDB, -World Bank |  |  |  |  |
| OUTCOME 2.2 : BY 2021, WOMEN, YOUTH AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS ARE EMPOWERED TO PARTICIPATE IN ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES THAT ARE DECENT AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS |
| UNDP, ILO, FAO, WFP, UNHCR, IFAD, UNECA, IOM | 1. Youth unemployment rate (15-35years)

**Baseline:** 10 %(T), M(8.5%), F(11.3%)**Target:** **MoV:** , Labour Force Survey1. % of vulnerable households below the poverty datum line

**Baseline (2010):** 60.5**Women headed:** 79.8**Youth headed (15-34 yrs):** 54.1**Target**: TBDWomen headedYouth headed**MoV: LCMS, HDR**1. Proportion of women, men and disabled who own land

**Baseline:** M- 35.3; F- 13**Target:** 50/50**MoV:** Ministry of Lands reports1. Proportion of women, youths and disabled with access to finance for productive economic opportunities

**Baseline**: **Target****MoV**; CSO1. Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector as a percentage of the total employment in the non-agricultural sector

**Baseline**: 49.6%**Target:****MoV**;Labour Force Survey | **Risks:**Access to economic opportunities by these populations is limited due to skills and literacy levels **Assumptions:** | **Government:*****Leadership, Policy formulation, service delivery***Ministries of Agriculture, Mines, Environment, Tourism, Labour, Education, Gender and Sport and YouthCooperating Partners: *Financing and Policy*-Embassy of Finland, DFID, USAID, EU, Finland, Sweden, AfDB, |  |  |  |  |

| PILLAR 3 : GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION |
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| NATIONAL VISION 2030 : Creating an enabling Environment for sustainable social economic development |
| UN AGENCIES | INDICATORS (Baseline, Targets, Means of Verification) | RISKSAND ASSUMPTIONS | PARTNERS AND THEIR ROLES | COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORKIndicative resources ‘000 USD |
|  | **Total** | **Core resources** | **Regular resources** | **To be mobilised** |
| OUTCOME 3.1: BY 2021, THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM GENERATES AND DISSEMINATES TIMELY DISAGGREGATED EVIDENCE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS |
| UNFPA, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, ECA, WFP,UNAIDS, WHO | 1. Proportion of planned surveys conducted and results released on schedule

**Baseline:** **Target:****MoV:** CSO1. Number of Government ministries with functional management information systems

**Baseline:4****Target:16****MoV:** Ministry of Finance1. Proportion of studies and evaluations connducted as per national Research and Development Plan

**Baseline****Target:** 100%**MoV:** Annual Progress Reports - MoF1. Percentage of users reporting satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of data provided by the National Statistical System.

**Baseline:0****Target:80%****MoV:** CSO | **Risks**Resources not adequate for collection and dissemination of quality data Unwillingness by data providers (household/institutions) to report or submit data **Assumptions**Data collection methods used increasingly allow disaggregation by age, sex, etc. The country has functional and adequate oversight systems and mechanismsThe Census and Statistics Act is fully implemented.The NSDS is fully implemented | **Government of Zambia (MoF, Central Statistical Office and Line Ministries):** to coordinate, supervise the national statistical system; to provide adequate funding for statistical production; Line ministries to establish and provide budgetary allocations to statistical units.**WB/AfDB/ACBF and bilateral donors**: align their support to the UNSDPF and the NDS, and provide adequate technical and financial support **CSOs**: Participate in national evidence-based policy design, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. |  |  |  |  |
| OUTCOME 3.2: BY 2021 NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS TARGET, MANAGE, COORDINATE AND ACCOUNT FOR RESOURCES FOR EQUITABLE SERVICE DELIVERY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH THAT IS BASED ON RELIABLE DATA |
| UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNESCO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS | 1. Percentage of qualified MPSA[[2]](#footnote-2) audit reports -by the Office of the Auditor General per year

**Baseline** (2014):56%**Target** (2021): **MoV:** Auditor general reports1. % (by value) sub-national government expenditure consistent with central government fiscal reporting (by sector categories)

**Baseline:****Target:** **MoV:**1. Proportion of districts with 75 percent achievement of KPIs in district development plans

**Baseline:****Target:** **MoV:** Annual Progress reports-MoF1. Proportion of districts that fully implement the select functions for devolution

**Baseline:****Target:** **MoV:** | The government continues to provide a conducive environment for sustained positive behaviour. | **Government** To provide a conducive environment for the citizenry to demand and utilise basic social services. **Civil Society**To help citizenry (through advocacy and education) especially the marginalized demand and utilize basic social services.Reinforcement of positive behaviour and practices.  **Cooperating Partners**Capacity building, technical support, advocacy, financial support**Private sector**Support the delivery of essential public services through structured public-private partnership |  |  |  |  |
| OUTCOME 3.3: BY 2021, ALL PEOPLE IN ZAMBIA, INCLUDING WOMEN, YOUTH AND MARGINALISED, HAVE EQUITABLE AND EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL AND LOCAL DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES |
| UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, ILO, FAO, IFAD, UNAIDS | 1. % of women in parliament

Baseline: 13 %Target: 50 %MoV: 1. % of women in decision making positions in Public institutions (at all levels)

**Baseline (2014**): 13%**Target (2021**): 50%MoV: 1. % change in voter Turnout

**Baseline**: 53 % (2011)**Target:** 70 %**MoV**:ECZ1. Mo Ibrahim Index for participation and human rights

**Baseline (2014):** 60.4**Target (2021):**1. Mo Ibrahim Index for safety and rule of law

**Baseline (2012**):65.1**Target (2021):**1. Proportion of population satisfied with their participation in governance processes

**Baseline:****Target:****MoV:**1. Proportion of women elected to the National Assembly

**Baseline:****Target:** **MoV:** | **Risks**Unwillingness of key national Institutions to promote participationResources not adequate to facilitate public participation **Assumptions**Community’s willingness to engageAvailability of statistics on marginalized groups  | **Government of Zambia:** Leadership in spearheading the democratic governance reform; facilitate space and platforms for citizen participation in national processes **Donors:** Technical and financial support. **CSOs**: Support and monitor democratic governance reform and promote citizen participation in national processes such as elections, legislative and policy making. |  |  |  |  |
| OUTCOME 3.4: BY 2021, ALL PEOPLE IN ZAMBIA, INCLUDING THE LARGE NUMBER OF MARGINALISED AND VULNERABLE PEOPLE , HAVE GREATER UNDERSTANDING OF THEIR RIGHTS AND ARE ABLE TO CLAIM THEM, HAVE GREATER HUMAN SECURITY, HAVE ACCESSS TO JUSTICE AND HAVE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY UNDER THE LAW  |
| UNICEF, ILO, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNHCR, IOM | 1. Proportion of relevant[[3]](#footnote-3) domestic laws that are harmonized with ratified international human rights standards and norms

**Baseline:****Target:****MoV: State of Human Rights report**1. Percent of children in contact with the law who are treated in line with international standards on access to justice for children

**Baseline:****Target:****MoV:** 1. Percentage of GBV cases adjudicated

**Baseline:** 9%(2014)**Target**: 30 %**MoV:** 1. Gender Inequality Index

**Baseline:0.617(2014)****Target:****MoV: Human Development Report**1. Proportion of human rights violations, including gender based violence and human trafficking, that result in convictions

**Baseline: TBD****Target: 70%****MoV: Court records**1. Percent of victims of trafficking, vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers refugees who are treated in line with international standards on human rights and access to justice

**Baseline: TBD****Target: 70%****MoV: Case records**1. % reduction of case backlog in the judiciary system

**Baseline**: **Target**:**MoV:** Judicial Annual Reports | **Risks**The legal framework is inadequate to ensure enforcementAbsence of political will to adopt new laws. **Assumptions**Human Rights Commission and the Judiciary enjoy public confidenceAvailability of data disaggregated by sexConstitution with a bill of rights in accordance with international human rights norms and standards will be adopted | **Government of Zambia and CSO (Ministry GCD, MLGH, MCTA, Cabinet Office, MHA MoJ, National Assembly):** technical assistance, oversight, monitoring and reporting on gender mainstreaming in line ministries and other national institutions; collection of gender disaggregated data, analysis and dissemination; advocacy, design, implementation and reporting on frameworks for implementation of CEDAW. **All Line ministries;** coordination, implementation, and reporting on projects and programmes focused on data collection, analysis, management, and dissemination; enforcement of gender laws; adjudicating gender matters; support legislation and oversight on formulation and implementation of CEDAW based policies. |  |  |  |  |

1. Agriculture, manufacturing energy, construction, tourism and mining. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Ministries, Provinces and Spending Agencies [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. List the relevant domestic laws –e.g. witness protection bill etc [↑](#footnote-ref-3)