



# Zambia Consultations on the Post Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Agenda

# REPORT



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## REPORT



**United Nations**  
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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CBOs	Community Based Organization
CSO	Central Statistical Office
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CPG	Cooperating Partners' Group
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DDCC	District Developing Coordinating Committee
FDI	Foreign Direct Investments
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCAP	Global Call to Action Against Poverty
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRZ	Government Republic of Zambia
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection
HLPD	High Level Policy Dialogue
ILO	International Labour Organization
LCMS	Living Conditions Monitoring Survey
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDGR	Millennium Development Goals Report
NCDs	Non Communicable Diseases
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SMEs	Small Medium Enterprises
SMS	Short Message Service
TB	Tuberculosis
TV	Television
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UNV	United Nations Volunteer
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank
ZCCN	Zambia Climate Change Network
ZNBC	Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background for the Post 2015 Dialogues

With a fast-approaching deadline to achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015, the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) launched a global consultation on a Post-2015 Development Agenda in a hundred countries at the end of 2012. The UN Secretary-General formed a high level panel of eminent persons to guide and review these results, to come up with an inspiring global agenda for development in the post 2015 period.

The MDGs focused the world's eyes on some of the most critical development challenges across countries, such as poverty reduction, access to education, improving maternal health, gender equality, reducing child mortality, and tackling AIDS and other diseases. They provided an invaluable political impetus and resource commitment to addressing these lagging targets.

However, the Millennium Declaration which addressed the underlying principles of human rights, governance, peace and security, and equality was given much less attention in follow up. Similarly, large triggers of social and economic impact, such as unprecedented demographic shifts and climate change were not fully captured in the MDGs.



The Post-2015 Campaign begins on UN Day, October 2012  
From Right: Zambia's First Lady, Dr. Christine Kaseba, Minister for Gender and Child Development, Inonge Winna, and the UN Resident Coordinator, Kanni Wignaraja

The Post-2015 consultation aims to stimulate conversations amongst people affected by development challenges and decision-makers that bring together all of these factors, with lessons learnt from the MDGs; but focusing forward on an ambitious development trajectory that also embeds the core principles of human rights, equality, inclusiveness and sustainability to address current fissures in growth outcomes, and to prevent a roll-back of positive gains made in human development.

The objective of the post 2015 "Future We Want" national dialogues are to identify priorities and provide inputs to the global exercise which culminates in the world's leaders formulating and agreeing to a bold and inspiring development framework owned by all stakeholders, that takes us beyond the MDGs. Zambia has been fully engaged in this process.

## 1.2 Organization of the Report

This report is organized in two parts. The present chapter, Part I introduces Zambia's Post-2015 Consultations, presenting its objectives, approach, context, processes, and methodology. Part II summarizes the key development issues that emerged as priorities for inclusion in the Post-2015 development framework. This part defines and presents different development challenges faced by today's Zambia. The discussion on the causes of development challenges faced by today's Zambia and the world at large is expected to assist policy makers at national and global levels address the structural and root causes to overcome these challenges.

## 1.3 The Zambia Context

Zambia is striving to become a prosperous middle income nation by 2030. Zambia is rich in natural resources and is home to 13 million peace loving people – half of whom are young people. In the past few years, Zambia has seen robust economic growth averaging over 6 per cent between 2006 and 2009, and registering 7 per cent GDP growth in 2012. For as long as world copper prices remain robust, this is expected to continue.

The country has also had a relatively stable exchange rate, inflation in single digits and a healthy flow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Gross Domestic Product/debt (GDP/debt) ratio.

While this sustained growth has enabled the country to graduate to lower middle-income status, these development gains have not benefitted all Zambians, as many, especially in rural areas, fall far behind on their human development progress. Zambia has witnessed steady progress on a number of MDG targets<sup>1</sup>. The country has already attained the primary education target with a 94 per cent school enrollment rate and national HIV prevalence rate, below the 15.6 per cent target.

Challenges remain in meeting targets on adult literacy, maternal and child mortality, sanitation and achieving gender parity in higher education. There is a high drop-out rate (two-thirds of those enrolled do not complete grade 12) at the secondary level<sup>2</sup> and HIV incidence rate (three per hour, two of whom are females) is alarming. MDG 1 remains one of the toughest to budge, with 42 per cent of Zambians still living in extreme poverty, and the MDG target of reducing this to 29 per cent is a long way off.

The Gini coefficient is at untenable levels at 0.60 for 2010 and 0.65 for 2012, which demonstrates a growth that has not benefitted those at the bottom of the income ladder, the majority living in rural areas and relying on subsistence agriculture.

Table 1.1 Changes in Measures of Progress

Indicators	2000	2005	2010	2011
Growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (%) <sup>a</sup>	3.50	5.20	7.60	6.50
Poverty headcount ratio (proportion of population below national poverty line (%))		58.40		42.30
Poverty gap ratio (ratio of shortfall in income from national poverty line (%))		53.00	28.00	28.00
Gini coefficient (index of inequality in consumption expenditures) b			0.65	0.65
Prevalence of underweight children (under five years of age) (%)		20.10	13.30	13.30
Net enrollment rate in primary education (%)	71.10	95.60	93.70	93.70
Ratio of girls and boys in primary education		0.96	0.86	0.99
HIV prevalence rate (%)				14.30

a CSO Poverty Trends Report 1996-2006 and LCMS 2010  
b UNDP Human Development Reports  
Other data are from MDG Progress Reports for Zambia, 2011 and 2013

<sup>1</sup> A full update on Zambia's MDG status can be found in the MDGR 2013 for Zambia at [www.undp.zambia.org](http://www.undp.zambia.org)

<sup>2</sup> MDG Progress Report 2013 for Zambia



The Gender Equality Measures for Zambia are also at high levels, measuring a gap in the full participation of women in the economic, political and social spheres of society. Zambia loses approximately 250,000 to 300,000 hectares of forest each year to deforestation<sup>3</sup>.

Zambia falls in the bracket of countries with Low Human Development and has shown minimal gains on the Human Development Index (HDI) value from 0.405 in 1980 to 0.448 in 2012. For 2012, it is ranked 163 of 187 countries. The country has high youth unemployment, with nearly 90 per cent of working Zambians in the informal sector<sup>4</sup>, where they have little or no job security and are often under paid and underemployed. Zambia remains vulnerable to external shocks, with a turbulent international economic environment being a concern for its key mineral exports. Zambia is a copper and maize-driven economy, and diversification of its economic base is essential for creating jobs, reducing poverty, reversing environmental degradation, and improving the health and well-being of its population.

## 1.4 Overview and Scope of Zambia's Consultations on Post-2015 Development Agenda

Development is about people. No matter what happens to the economy or society in aggregate, any progress that is not accompanied by improvement in people's lives and opportunities cannot suffice. Only if the lives of those less heard, vulnerable and marginalized improve can progress be considered to have reached and benefitted all Zambians.

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<sup>3</sup> Integrated Land Use Assessment, 2010

<sup>4</sup> Zambia's Central Statistical Organization (CSO), Zambia Labor Force Survey, 2012 preliminary estimates

This is at the core of Zambia's Vision 2030, which is based on seven key principles: a) sustainable development; b) upholding democratic principles; c) respect for human rights; d) fostering family values; e) a positive attitude to work; f) peaceful coexistence; and g) upholding "good" traditional values. Zambia's commitment to the MDGs is renewed in its Sixth National Development Plan (2011-2015).

The design and scope of the Zambian post-2015 consultations was informed by the principle that the choices people make, and the opportunities they are given, to improve their own lives count most for making human development more impactful and sustainable. The Zambia consultations provided a platform for students, local communities, media, small informal sector entrepreneurs and the formal business community, NGOs and civil society organizations, district development coordinating committees, women's groups, traditional chiefs, Members of Parliament and youth organizations to directly express their ideas and vote for their choices on what will make the world a better place for them and for others.

## 1.5 Process and Partners

The national dialogue on the 'Future We Want' began in Zambia in early January 2013, and has been held across all ten provinces<sup>5</sup>. Community conversations, discussions on national TV and Radio, public town hall meetings and engagement on various social media platforms have seen the dialogue spread beyond its initial scope. Over two thousand Zambians participated in cross country community consultations in 29 districts.

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<sup>5</sup> In Muchinga, UNICEF child-led consultations covered children in 12 schools. Findings also include issues that emerged in meetings with local authorities and stakeholders during the visit of the Resident Coordinator, Kanni Wignaraja, during her visit to the province in April.

Thousands other were reached through five radio discussions and two television discussions. Thousands more were reached via SMS and about a thousand young people participated by viewing the dedicated Facebook page on a weekly basis. Voices of young children were heard in school debates in 10 districts. The aim was to reach as many Zambians as possible, and to hear them.

These consultations were facilitated by the UN Country Team (UNCT) in Zambia, through the UN Communications Group and the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO). The UNCT worked in collaboration with two main CSO partners - the Civil Society MDG Campaign and the Zambia Climate Change Network, to organize the dialogues in districts and provinces. UN Agencies' staff engaged in these dialogues, at local and national levels. The UNCT also partnered with various print and electronic media to extend reach, and this was particularly so through the radio and TV coverage. Popular Zambian artists, student leaders and Zambia's First Lady, an advocate for MDG and Post-2015 dialogue campaign, came on board advocating for people's participation in the dialogue.

### 1.6 Methodology

The aim of the consultations was to reach as many Zambians as possible from various backgrounds and different sections of society, asking them for their views and ideas on what has worked with the MDGs, what have we learnt for this ongoing process, and in going forward what is the future they want for Zambia and for the world? The common starting point was that we are both global and local citizens, so that what should we do more or less of to overcome key development challenges for our communities, our country and for the world?



Chikwanda Mwiche, a child ambassador interviews a construction worker Safeli Chisanga in Kasama

Zambia's consultation was intent on capturing the ideas, voices and aspirations of young people and children – who represent 52.5 per cent of the population under 18 years<sup>6</sup> - and those who have been left behind or underrepresented in formal development consultations, to the extent possible.

People's views on development priorities beyond 2015 for themselves, their family, Zambia and the world at large were captured in 42 cross-country community consultations, including focus group discussions and interviews with traditional leaders in their chiefdoms, women, young people and other vulnerable group such as elderly citizens and persons with disabilities.

<sup>6</sup> Zambia 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Opinions of young people in schools and universities, who expressed their views in various art forms, including drama, poetry, skits and paintings, sketches, and letters to the UN Secretary-General, have been captured through the events organized in 37 schools from all of Zambia's 10 provinces. Also included are opinions that emerged through five TV and radio discussions that focused on particular themes and the social media platforms.

The issues that emerged were classified into seventeen future priorities, 16 of which are from the *My World Survey*. "Eradication of poverty" was highlighted as one of the most important future priorities in almost all debates; hence it has been added to the list of 16 issues in the *My World Survey*.

Under the equality theme, addressing all forms of inequalities – gender, income, access and geographic – are included.

A video crew travelled to two provinces to document the dialogues and a 16 minute video documentary has been produced and uploaded on YouTube and other internet platforms for wider viewing. It is important to note that the dialogues will continue beyond the given global deadlines as a part of the on-going MDG Campaign, given the interest and enthusiasm in Zambia for a continued public conversation among children and young people on the future they want.



Community consultation in Western Province, Zambia



## KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES FOR BEYOND 2015

A number of issues have emerged as development challenges for the Post-MDG era – many of which are cause and effect to one another.

For example, lack of quality education was identified as a key obstacle to achieving other development goals such as reducing poverty, protecting the environment, and growing a healthy population. Also quality education alone is not adequate; equally important is to provide young people with life-skills in order to ensure a more empowered and healthy young population.

Poverty and poor health were identified as critical obstacles to growing an educated population. Parents with adequate resources are likely to send their children (boys and girls alike) to schools, which can lead to a reduction in early marriages and teen-age pregnancies. The latter is a key reason for high maternal/child mortality in Zambia. Healthy individuals are likely to learn life-skills quickly and access better job opportunities, and move out of the poverty lock their families have been in. Likewise, rural poverty can be tackled only if there is adequate infrastructure, including road-networks, electricity, schools and health facilities.

And “adequate” has to go beyond the very basic today – a young demographic in Zambia is looking for better living standards, education opportunities, and hope to live longer and healthier lives than the generations past.



Young students writing their aspirations for the Post-2015

*“Lack of education is the root cause of maternal death in Zambia. How will we find a better job and hold the government accountable when we do not have proper education? We must invest in education at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels.”*

*Town Hall meeting in Lusaka*

Development issues prioritized by Zambians who engaged in this Post 2015 dialogues are presented in the following tables: priorities as highlighted in district level debates (Table 2.1); and priorities as per categories of stakeholders (Table 2.2). Seven key issues of the seventeen broader themes, appear as distinct priorities for the Post-2015 development framework.

Quality education and better health care were high on the agenda across regions and across stakeholders. Addressing different forms of inequalities and eradication of poverty featured prominently in almost all provinces. A more responsive government was highlighted as a priority in 11 districts. Clean water and sanitation as well as protection of natural resources and environment were considered most important in consultations in 10 districts.

Security, especially in the context of elimination of Gender Based Violence (GBV) was underlined as key in discussions in Lusaka. While availability of nutritious food as well as food security and development of infrastructure, especially road networks, schools and health facilities were considered an important agenda for overall progress, access to technology and opportunities for innovation was underlined as critical during the discussion with youth in Lusaka.



Final Dialogue and Validation Meeting, 10 May, 2018, Lusaka  
Inset: Paul Lupunga, Chief Economist, Ministry of Finance (left) and Gilles Hervio, Ambassador European Union (right) with Kanni Wignaraja, UN Resident Coordinator.

**Table 2.1 – Zambia’s priorities as highlighted in district level debate**

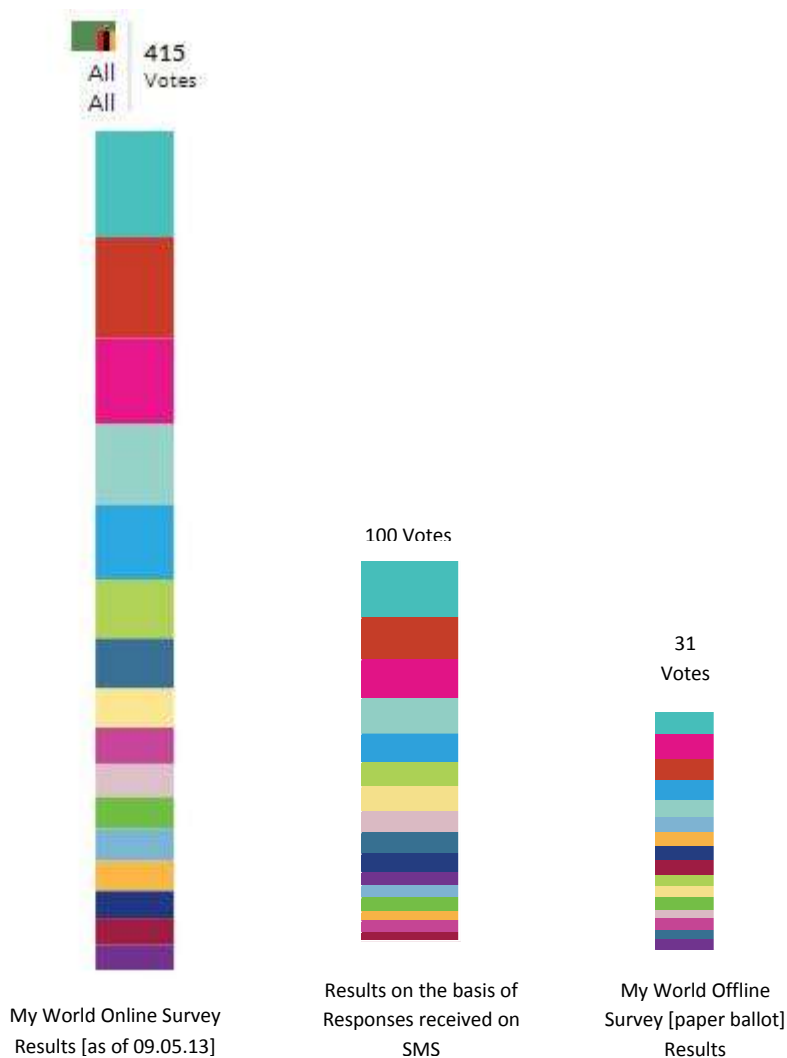
S/N	Issues highlighted as priorities ↓	Stakeholders									
		Women	Communities at district level	Senior citizens [Elders]	Business Community, including small scale entrepreneurs	Civil Society Organisations	School Children	University students & Youth	Media personnel	Persons in health sector and persons with disabilities	Community leaders and Members of Parliaments
1	Quality education with life skills	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
2	Better health care	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
3	Equality (Income, gender, geographic and access)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
4	Better Job opportunities and Enabling Bussiness Environment (agriculture diversification, entrepreneurship, employment, financial schemes for youth, women etc)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
5	Eradication of poverty	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
6	An honest and responsive government (strengthen decentralised government bodies)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
7	Access to clean water and sanitation	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
8	Protecting natural resources/environment	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
9	Affordable and nutritious food/food security	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
10	Better infrastructure including transport and roads, schools and hospitals, accomodation	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
11	Freedom from discrimination and persecution	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
12	Support for people who can't work (social protection schemes)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
13	Protection against crime and violence	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
14	Political freedoms	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
15	Phone and internet access (access to information, including freedom of speech)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
16	Action taken on climate change	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
17	Reliable energy at home	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

**Table 2.2 – Zambia’s priorities as per stakeholders**

Provinces →		Luapula		Central		Southern			Eastern				Lusaka	Western		North Western			Copperbelt		Muchinga *				
S/N	Issues highlighted as priorities ↓	Mansa	Samiya	Serenje	Mkushi	Chibombo	Livingstone	Kazungula	Monze	Mumbwa	Chipata	Nyimba	Katete	Chinyanyu	Lusaka	Sesheke	Mumbwa	Zambezi	Mwinilunga	Solwegi	Kitwe	Mpongwe	Masaiti	Mpika	Shiwangandu
1	Quality education with life skills	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
2	Better health care	•	•	•		•			•		•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
3	Equality (income, gender, geographic and access) Better Job opportunities and Enabling Bussiness	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•	•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
4	Environment (agriculture diversification, entrepreneurship, employment, financial schemes for youth, women etc)	•		•		•		•					•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
5	Eradication of poverty	•	•	•								•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	
6	An honest and responsive government (strengthen decentralised government bodies)	•					•	•		•	•				•				•	•	•	•	•		
7	Access to clean water and sanitation	•	•	•			•				•			•	•		•	•					•		•
8	Protecting natural resources and environment	•	•	•			•		•	•			•		•					•			•	•	
9	Affordable and nutritious food/food security	•							•		•	•	•							•					
10	Better infrastructure including transport and roads, schools and hospitals, accomodation	•	•	•		•				•	•				•		•			•			•		•
11	Freedom from discrimination and persecution											•	•		•	•						•			
12	Support for people who can't work (social protection schemes)							•		•					•		•				•				
13	Protection against crime and violence														•		•		•	•					
14	Political freedoms														•										
15	Phone and internet access (access to information, including freedom of speech)							•							•						•				
16	Action taken on climate change	•													•							•			
17	Reliable energy at home								•						•										

\* Based on child led consultations in schools organised by UNICEF and the meetings of the Resident Coordinator with local authorities and stakeholders in April, 2013

**Table 3.1 – Results of My World [Online, Offline and SMS] Survey:** Zambians voted online (415 votes), participated by filling paper ballot (31 votes) and responded through SMS (100 votes). The respondents could vote at least six priorities from the list.



**My World Survey Results [Total 546 Votes]**

Total Votes	Priorities
418	A good education
388	Better health care
341	Better Job opportunities
293	Access to clean water
276	An honest and responsive government
214	Affordable and nutritious food
177	Protection against crime and violence
152	Better transport and roads
132	Freedom from discrimination and
116	Support for people who can't work
116	Equality between men and women
111	Phone and internet access
111	Protecting forests, rivers and oceans
101	Action taken on climate change
93	Political freedoms
88	Reliable energy at home



## 2.1 Quality Education With Life Skills

Quality education with 'life skills', especially at the secondary and tertiary levels, is the top-most priority for Zambians. This is the first time, in a national dialogue or survey that this has come through as the top priority, as stated so clearly across the country.

Education was articulated as the trigger that will change the opportunities that young people can avail of and a powerful instrument for advancing equity and human development.

It builds people's capacities and expands their freedom of choices. A mother's education is more important to her child's survival than is household income or wealth. In Zambia for example, 144 under-five children die per 1,000 live births if their mothers have no education; the number decreases to 105 deaths per 1,000 live births if their mothers have secondary or higher education. Similarly, the direct correlation between fertility rates and mothers education is striking in Zambia – where women with no years of schooling have fertility rate of 8.2 per cent; with primary education this rate drops to 7.1 per cent, and with secondary or higher education, the rate halves to 4 per cent<sup>7</sup>.

Zambia has made tremendous progress in providing universal access to primary education, but many children fail to complete secondary and tertiary education. Long distances to schools (10-50 km), inability for parents to continue supporting their children's education, child-marriages and teen-age pregnancies contribute to high-dropout rates. As many as two-third of enrolled children do not complete grade 12 and the number of girls dropping out is even higher -- less than 40 per cent pass their final



Radio discussion on Hot FM [From Right: Shaya Asindua, UNICEF Deputy Representative with youth representatives, Modest (Jr.) and Guess Nyirenda

*“Many Zambian children in villages sit on the floor to attain their primary level education. School enrolment is not equal to achieving proper education.”*

*A Zambian student*

exams in secondary school and only 19 per cent of girls do so<sup>8</sup> -- leading to serious challenges in achieving overall development

objectives. For example, a lack of higher level education limits people's ability to find decent jobs, engage in public debate or make demands on government for health care, social security and other entitlements. There has been slow improvement in providing children a quality education with relevant learning opportunities during the MDG period. Many districts have a limited number of primary and secondary schools with inadequate teachers, classrooms and teaching/learning equipment, which have had a direct impact on the quality of learning delivered.

The consultations underlined the urgency of renewing Zambia and the world's drive to invest more in: a) free secondary and tertiary level education with life skills for all; and b) improve the quality of education at all levels. The undue focus on primary schooling alone cannot hold anymore. More attention must be paid to secondary and post-secondary quality education and ensuring more girls enter and complete these levels of schooling as well.

<sup>7</sup> UNDP Human Development Report, 2012

<sup>8</sup> MDG Progress Report for Zambia, 2013

*“To fix this problem of poverty, the priority is the education that changes people’s mind”  
Pompi, a Zambian artist  
in a radio discussion*

In Zambia’s context, retaining well trained teachers in school will be a key to ensure the needed improvements in quality education, as well as more and improved infrastructure to accommodate the young demographic as the numbers entering secondary cannot be accommodated in existing limited facilities. This is particularly acute in rural areas. Teacher training and teacher housing therefore come across as priority investments to be advocated for. The curriculums and textbooks must be on par with the demand in the job market, to prepare young people to actively engage in and contribute to the development.

### **Investment in health infrastructure is crucial to improving maternal and child health**

*On 16 March 2010, Samantha Jiri gave birth to a seven-month-old premature baby in Mansa, one of the poorest districts in Luapula province. The district hospital was poorly equipped to save premature babies.*

*“They had an improvised incubator made up of wood and glass. My baby girl was put in that incubator. On 8 April another baby who was suffering from flu was put in the same incubator with my baby,” said Samantha.*

*On the same day, the other baby died and Samantha’s baby started suffering. “I had to rush to call a doctor because my baby had caught flu in the evening. Her throat was blocked and she wasn’t breathing well. The doctor was thinking that I was not breast feeding properly so they started teaching me how to breastfeed. The next day on 9 April I found my baby dead,” Samantha recalled.*

*Samantha and her sister, Shantel, now are committed to make their community members understand the importance of mother and child health. “Many mothers still die at child birth in Zambia and many babies do not see their first birthday, this should be stopped,” said Shantel.*

[Interview to a Post-2015 documentary team in Mansa]

## **2.2 Better Health Care**

Zambia has a low average life expectancy of just 49 years. HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB and increasingly non-communicable diseases cause a heavy toll on mortality and morbidity rates in the country. Health-related issues are therefore prominent in the development discourse and policy agenda, as it was throughout the Post-2015 consultations. Zambia has made good progress in reducing HIV prevalence to 14.3% but the rate of infection among young people is still alarming (three Zambians of whom two are young women, are infected with HIV every hour), and every day 3 children die of malaria. There is also a rise in Zambians getting ill and dying of non-communicable diseases (NCDs). The average life expectancy of a Zambian has not yet reached 50 years and every month at least 38 women die during pregnancy and child birth and 138 under-fives are dying per 1,000 live births<sup>9</sup>.

There is a need to re-focus and complete unfinished business before wrapping up the current MDGs and also to deal with emerging health priorities. Better health care, encompassing communicable, NCDs (eg asthma, cancers, diabetes, epilepsy, heart attack and stroke), issues of disabilities and mental health, is high on agenda of Zambians for the Post-2015 framework. The right to health extends to the timely provision of quality health care and to addressing the underlying determinants of good health, such as nutrition, clean drinking water and decent sanitation. More public information and education related to improved health and to gender equality and women’s empowerment was prioritized. Efforts that have begun to increase access to health facilities, with well-equipped and skilled health practitioners, and stronger laws prohibiting child marriages and preventing young pregnancies should be strengthened and implemented.

<sup>9</sup> MDG Progress Report for Zambia, 2013

Equally important is to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health as well as access to other NCDs and mental health related information and facilities. Improved road and public transport networks are critical to improving access to health facilities, and hence have a direct bearing on saving lives. Zambians suggested that the Government should increase the health budget to take such into account, and ensure a rights-based approach in planning so that issues such as disabilities are well addressed. Ensuring accountability mechanisms in the Post-2015 framework to hold the Government accountable is also a priority for Zambians.



Discussion on Muvi TV - From right: Mutale, Wakunuma, Platform for Social Protection, Zambia, Beatrice Kiraso, Director, UNECA and Mumbi Kalimba the Muvi TV host.

### 2.3 Equality of Income, Gender, Access and Opportunity

Achieving equality in society – income, access to services, gender and geographic – is at the center of future development priorities for Zambians. As in many other countries, there are considerable and growing inequalities between urban and rural populations as well as between men and women.

Unfortunately the fruits of economic growth have not lifted all Zambians out of poverty. In contrary, with a Gini co-efficient of 0.65 and Gender Inequality Index value of 0.683<sup>10</sup>, Zambia is one of the countries with the highest income and gender inequalities. The top 10 per cent of Zambians share more than half of the total national income. The bottom 60 per cent share less than 14 per cent.<sup>11</sup>

*“If a rich person eats four to six meals a day, it is important a poor person gets to eat at least two meals a day; but currently in Zambia, a poor person may not get to eat even one proper meal. This should end in Post-2015 period.”*

*A university student in Lusaka*

Extreme poverty is strongly linked with inequalities in literacy and access to economic opportunities. Reduction of poverty has not reached rural households and is also concentrated in urban pockets as Zambia has a high urbanization rate. Current statistics indicate that overall poverty has remained high at 60.5 per cent, whilst rural poverty is even higher at around 80 per cent.<sup>12</sup> Extreme poverty stands at 60.4 per cent in female headed households

compared to 57.1 per cent in male headed households.<sup>13</sup>

This notion of relative difference between rich and poor, men and women may also hold for other non-

economic domains of life including human development, with some geographic regions positioned far ahead and many others far behind.

<sup>10</sup> UNDP Global Human Development Report, 2013

<sup>11</sup> Living Condition Minimum Survey 2010

<sup>12</sup> Statement delivered by Finance Minister. Hon Alexander Chikwanda at the High Level Policy Dialogue between the Republic of the Government of Zambia and Cooperating Partners’ Group, November 2012.

<sup>13</sup> Living Condition Minimum Survey 2010

For example, Western Province has a much lower human development index value (0.321) than Copperbelt (0.480)<sup>14</sup>. HIV prevalence in adult women is higher at 16 per cent compared to men at 12 per cent<sup>15</sup>. Zambia has signed the African Union and South African Development Community (SADC) protocols that call for a more equal participation of women in the formal economy and in political representation. Women made up 52 per cent of the voting block in the 2011 elections, and yet women's representation in Zambia's parliament at 11 per cent is one of the lowest in the region.

Women make up a large share of the informal sector workforce and many are in unpaid or underpaid jobs, receiving as little as two-fifths of what men receive.<sup>16</sup> Girls and women face GBV and problems in accessing credit facilities, as they often do not own land or asset for mortgage. Disability is another common and widely ignored source of inequality.

*“Achieving more sustainable human development will be possible only if women are at the center of our efforts”*

*Paul Lupunga, Chief Economist,  
Ministry of Finance, during Final Dialogue  
and Validation Meeting*

<sup>14</sup> UNDP Zambia Human Development Report, 2011

<sup>15</sup> CSO, Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 2007

<sup>16</sup> CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2008

Many children with disabilities do not attend school. Many other children from remote areas do not access educational facilities for a number of reasons, such as long distance to schools and lack of transport. High

inequalities are linked to less social mobility, and to people being trapped in poverty and other social problems across generations.

Deliberate actions should be taken to address inequalities that are faced by those in the bottom quintile. Some “special measures” can and must be taken to level the playing field.

In Zambia, the gender gap will not close through goodwill and promise alone. It needs minimum thresholds whether in education, in political representation or in holding on to the benefits accrued from businesses or land. Providing subsidies that allows making choices can lift small farmers, reducing the cost of credit for small businesses and providing incentives to register, be counted and pay taxes can promote small and medium entrepreneurs; and making right policy interventions can help those with special needs.

## 2.4 Better Job Opportunities and an Enabling Business Environment

With 52.5 per cent of the populations below 18 years and 45.4 per cent below 15 years, Zambia has a young population. They aspire to be educated, to have a better job, or to become an entrepreneur and create jobs for others.

*“The distribution of wealth or management of resources is not really spread. I have been to Copperbelt, Solwezi and Mongu, they are very far from what Lusaka is. The point is - it is not about Lusaka, it is about the distribution across... The vision of this country should be bigger than the current government; (therefore) passing of the baton properly is important. Transparency is another issue, if we youth, do not understand how the borrowed money is being managed, make us understand.”*

*Pompi, a Zambian singer in a radio discussion*



These young men and women consider better job opportunities and an enabling business environment as one of the highest priorities for the Post-2015 development framework. Jobs and livelihood opportunities are central to reducing poverty. There can be no real solution to poverty without secure, meaningful and adequately paid jobs, whether they are in the private or public sectors.<sup>17</sup>



UNDP Deputy Country Director (Programme), Georgina Fekete with school children in a consultation with school children in Lusaka

In Zambia, both the unemployment and youth unemployment rates are higher in urban areas and among males. The unemployment rate was estimated at 7.9 per cent in 2008.<sup>18</sup> Both youth and urban unemployment rates were found to remain at 14 per cent and 18 per cent respectively. On the other hand 1 in 10 of working Zambians are in the informal sector, where they have little job security and are often underpaid and underemployed. Job creation is not only a pressing issue in the current weak and volatile economic environment globally, but also a high future priority for Zambian youth as well as the Government of Zambia

An inclusive and sustainable development will be possible only if people are provided with opportunities to earn a decent wage, and have the skills to do so. Wealth can be created and economic growth can be sustained if foreign direct investment is linked to the domestic economy.

The growing role of the private sector to create new jobs particularly in industry and manufacturing, as a complement to government facilitated job creation, is essential to drive a more widespread growth in Zambia.

An enabling business environment to support small and middle-enterprises and young entrepreneurs (for example offering financial schemes; improving related policy and laws; and decentralizing small business registration processes) is an

important priority of Zambian youth. Zambia has one million medium, small and micro enterprises employing about 4

million workers. The majority are either sole proprietors (35 per cent) or family businesses run by the owner with unpaid family members (32 per cent).<sup>19</sup>

*“It is not only about creating jobs, but it is about creating a better quality of jobs. It is not only about investments, but it is about ensuring investments that benefit local communities”*

*At Final Dialogue and Validation Meeting*

<sup>17</sup> ILO, Jobs and Livelihoods at the heart of Post-2015 Development Agenda, ILO

<sup>18</sup> CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2008

<sup>19</sup> WB, Zambia Business Survey, 2010 [World Bank and others]

Hence, together with more job opportunities, other priorities of Zambians for Post-2015 for creating a business friendly environment are: agricultural diversification and value chain and capacity development of smaller and developing countries, particularly on trade negotiation.

*“Efficiency in public service delivery has been affected by centralized system of government administration; therefore, the process of decentralization should be expedited and fully implemented to enhance development at local level.”*  
*District Consultation in Masaiti*

## 2.6 An Honest and Responsive Government

Different stakeholders are required to collaborate in order to overcome accountability challenges. For example, empowering citizens is crucial as this will enable people to demand

and hold those who are responsible for delivering services accountable. Likewise, the role of political parties and Government as enablers is critical to increase transparency and accountability.

Political leadership both at global and local levels should be responsible to uphold internationally agreed goals such as MDGs and fundamental human rights through legal and institutional reforms. It is strongly viewed that civic participation and access to information increases transparency and accountability, and the space for this should be enhanced through supportive policies and laws as well as support to civil society institutions.

The MDGs provided a strong focus on poverty reduction and some economic and social rights, but lack focus on governance as a means of achieving results. Transparent and accountable governance is a prerequisite to achieve all other development goals. Also important is an

application of the Human Rights Based Approach in governance to address issues of minority groups (eg. people with disabilities).

*“The leadership should be more transparent, whether it is about spending or budgeting or planning,”*  
*Lukonga Lindunda, Bongohive, in a radio discussion.*

## 2.5 Eradication of Poverty

The MDGs have provided a special emphasis to the most fundamental causes and manifestations of extreme poverty and the target of halving extreme poverty has been met globally. The progress in Zambia however, is minimal. The proportion of Zambians living in extreme poverty has declined in the past decade, but the proportion of rural Zambians in extreme poverty has increased. Today, nearly half (42.3 per cent in 2010) of Zambians live below the national poverty line. Extreme poverty in Zambia has reduced by only 0.5 percent from 2006 to 2010.<sup>20</sup> The pace of poverty reduction has been slow, which leaves a tremendous challenge to achieve the target of reducing poverty to 29 per cent.

The Post-2015 debate underlined that no individual should live in extreme poverty. “Eradication of poverty” and other goals contributing to making a world free of poverty are of high priority for Zambians. Providing basic social protection to vulnerable populations and creating jobs for youth, empowering people and creating space for them to claim their rights, as well as enhancing infrastructure are other priority areas for investment in the Post-2015 to reduce extreme poverty.

<sup>20</sup> MDG Progress Reports

Zambia has been increasingly able to attract investments from both the North and new development partners from the South. The country has been able to successfully access new financing instruments, including its first sovereign euro bond of USD 750 million. Investors are confident about Zambia's economic climate and its policy and legal framework is well positioned to engage more in "public private partnerships."

With this success, Zambians are asking for civil service productivity; a disciplined and accountable work culture; decentralization of service delivery; and a stronger collaboration between public and private sectors as well as participation of civil society, youth and other stakeholders ensuring 'good governance'. During the consultations, Zambians underlined governance, together with an honest and more responsive government, as one of their highest priorities for the Post-2015 agenda.

## 2.7 Access to Clean Water and Sanitation

Zambia has made good progress in providing clean drinking water to its population. The proportion of the population without access to an improved water source decreased from 51 percent in 1990 to 36.9 per cent in 2010<sup>21</sup>. With alarming lack of adequate sanitation in both urban

compounds and rural areas, the country faces a tremendous challenge in meeting the MDG sanitation target by 2015.

The proportion of the population without access to improved sanitation facilities worsened from

26 per cent in 1991 to 67.3 per cent in 2010. Clean water and sanitation are essential development priorities, but is one area of unfinished business with regard to achieving the MDGs by 2015. Poor sanitation is one of the key causes of an unhealthy population. It can lead to epidemics and has the potential to push development gains backward by many years. The Post-2015 consultations concluded on the urgency of the Government, local leaders and communities stepping on, and demanding investments on improved basic decent sanitation and clean water for all and hence reverse the current trend.

### Protection of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability Zambia's clear priority for the Post-2015

Zambia is rich in natural resources, but a big concern is the trend of deforestation. Zambia's "green gold" is depleting fast and environmental sustainability is at stake. Today, land covered by forests in Zambia stands at 49.9 per cent, a decrease from 59.8 per cent in 1990. Protecting the natural environment and all the rich resources it holds, whether water, forests, minerals, fish and wild life, keeping the air clean – this is what will help sustain human progress. Commitment of policymakers, traditional chiefs, private sector, communities, the private sector and children and youth can support in this area.

All Zambians have a greater responsibility as global citizens to protect the natural environment; and the rest of the world should support Zambia to protect and plan for the careful use of its natural resources. The diversification of the economy, including tourism promotion, remains high on the agenda of the Zambian people and the Government. This however needs concerted efforts and an integrated development approach. For example, people who depend upon charcoal production must be provided with alternative energy sources and livelihood opportunities to reverse the deforestation trend. While this is an area for an immediate attention, the Post-2015 development framework must promote economic and human practices that protect the environment, and ensure renewable source of energy for years ahead.

*"The Post-2015 Development Agenda must take a more integrated approach to development. Health care alone will not suffice if people do not have access to clean water and decent sanitation, or if they do not have nutritious food or if they lack a better education."*

*Final Dialogue and Validation Meeting*

<sup>21</sup> MDG Progress Report for Zambia 2013

## CONCLUSION

Zambia's Post-2015 dialogues unveiled people's aspirations to create a more equal and just world. The key is about making strategic choices, particularly when it comes to what would both extend and level the playing field for all Zambians. The quality of education, health and governance in the country are seen as the primary areas of transformation to lead a post 2015 agenda. The dialogues underlined the fact that it is imperative to address root causes and not just the symptoms of development challenges. Young Zambians endorse the idea that people's participation is crucial for driving such inclusive human progress and growth. With more access to information, and with more opportunities to engage, higher transparency, discipline and accountability can be ensured; and greater human development progress for more Zambians.

For a country like Zambia, which is growing fast but also facing a number of development challenges the pressure on leadership at all levels to address multiple issues with limited resources is a reality. One of the key areas that Zambian young people highlighted many times during the consultations is access to information and information technology, so that they can participate more actively in development dialogues and in the choices that have to be made and determine their own futures.



Panel discussion on ZNBC, 20 February, 2013 [From right: Frist Lady, Dr. Christine Kaseba, a higher secondary student, Thandiwe Banda, UNRC, Kanni Wignaraja, and ZNBC presenter, Inutu Himanie

*"Examples are there, governments must learn from others on usage of technology. I want to see a world beyond 2015 where technology is used more and more as a means of achieving development goals."*  
**Lukonga Lindunda, Bongohive**

Young people in Zambia believe that the reasons behind the country's slow

progress with regard to meeting MDGs are: lack of information about MDGs; inadequate political commitment; and absence of accountability mechanisms. Had there been more awareness about MDGs, people may have more proactively engaged. To realize the strategic development priorities -- whether it is about providing quality education with life skills or eradicating poverty; ensuring better health care or improving access to clean water and sanitation; creating jobs or addressing issues of inequalities and environmental sustainability – access to information and technology is essential. Also key is to put in place relevant monitoring and accountability mechanisms.



Innovation and technology change people's lives, whether it is a mobile application, internet or mass media outlets like radio, including community radios and televisions. While many Zambian young people became a part of the global dialogue on the Post-2015 development

agenda on social media platforms, many others in rural and remote Zambia are yet to access the internet, partly due to the low levels of access to electricity. Some of them participated in radio platforms and others participated in community forums. The future vision must be to change this situation.

The Post-2015 framework must be bold and inclusive to ensure equality and freedom for all, as enshrined in the UN Charter and Millennium Declaration by responding to the needs of countries at different stages of development. The voices and action of children and youth are key – they represent the future, and should be central in leading the way for the rest of the world. As youth are keen to practice volunteerism as a vehicle to contribute, the world has a huge opportunity to involve the young people in the formulation and visioning of new commitments as well as tracking the progress.

The Post-2015 dialogue in Zambia is the beginning of this conversation and it will continue to stimulate public attention on development issues in the days to come. It is not only the words that count, but the pictures and voices of young people.



More than 150 students gathered for the child-led consultation at Shiwa Ng'andu basic school in Chisamba on 8 March, 2013.

*"The future that I envision is a future that gives education to all boys and girls at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, I want a future that embraces gender equality, I want a future that is set at eradicating poverty, I want food for all children and youth, I also want a future that will give me a responsive government, a government that will be answerable to my needs, and will secure a bright future for all the Zambian children. I am starting now, engaging with young people, community, school, we use community radio to share this information."*

*Josephine, a 19-year-old student*

The campaign must continue on radio, social media platforms, in the forms of drama, songs or arts, encompassing everyone young and old, men and women, rich and poor, those who are more vulnerable and those who make decisions. This is how transformation of the world will be possible and the future that Zambians want will become a reality.

# ANNEX I

Post 2015 Country Consultation

Zambia

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## CONSULTATION RESOURCES

Funding:

Partners:

The UN Country Team and the UN Communications Group worked with a number of partners in organizing Zambia consultations. The following is the list of primary partners only.

### Non-Government Organizations (NGOs):

- Civil Society MDG Campaign - NC (GCAP)
- Zambia Climate Change Network (ZCCN)
- Restless Development
- Planned Parenthood Association of Zambia
- Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society of Zambia

### Government

- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Information and Communications

### Media Houses:

- Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation (ZNBC)
- TV2
- Muvi TV
- The Post Newspaper
- Radio Phoenix
- Hot fm

### Advocates of the MDG Acceleration and Post-2015 Consultations Campaign:

- Zambia's First Lady, Dr. Christine Kaseba
- Zambian singer, Danny Silupwa

### Others:

- Secretariat of the Parliamentary Committees [National Assembly of Zambia]
- Zambian singer, Pompi
- Media 365
- Matero Girls, Lusaka High Schools and other 37 different schools in the districts
- Media Evolution

Timeline:	October 2012 – May 2013				
Synergies with other Processes:	Issues raised at the High Level Policy Dialogue between the Government of Republic of Zambia and Cooperating Partners Group in November, 2012; and during the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Acceleration Campaign and the MDG Progress Report Launch have been taken into consideration while preparing this report.				
<b>CONSULTATION PROCESS</b>					
Stakeholders	Activities	Methodologies			
Women's groups/organizations; local communities in districts; council of elders; Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); university students; representatives of youth organizations; media personnel; people working in health organizations; community leaders; and Members of Parliament	Community discussions	Presentation, plenary and group discussions, town hall meetings and interviews			
	School children	Events in 39 schools in ten districts	Debate, drama, skit, art, painting, letter and poetry writing, and talking walls		
District leaders & government department	Discussion and meeting with District Development Coordination Committee (DDCC)	Round-table discussions and interviews with randomly chosen ministers and Permanent Secretaries.			
Traditional Chiefs and Members of Parliament	Open discussions	Interviews and round-table discussion			
Business community and private sector Viewers of ZNBC, Muvi and TV2 Televisions	Open discussion	Presentation, plenary and group discussions and individual interviews			
	Audience of Radio Phoenix, Hot FM and community radios in provinces	Production and broadcast of 9 TV programmes and interviews, and 6 Live Radio Programmes	Live and recorded panel discussions and interviews on Television and Radio		
National level partners [Government ministries, Members of Parliament, donor partners, CSOs, media personnel, representatives of youth organizations, private sector] Internet users	Three interviews on TV2; One interview and two panel discussions on Muvi TV; and one interview and two panel discussions on ZNBC				
	Final dialogue and validation meeting [May, 10, 2013]	Presentation, screening of the "Zambian Voices: Beyond 2015" and open discussion.			
	Dedicated webpage was established and opinions collected from the social media platform	Facebook page: Zambian Voices: Beyond 2015 and <a href="http://www.worldwewant2015.org/Zambia2015">http://www.worldwewant2015.org/Zambia2015</a>			
<b>CONSULTATION CONTENT</b>					
Stakeholders	<b>WHAT?</b> [Priority Issues highlighted in the consultations]	<b>WHY?</b> [Reasons behind why a particular issue will remain a priority for the Post-2015]	<b>WHO?</b> [Age-group or particular group/s most affected by the	<b>HOW?</b> [Ways to address the issue/s in the Post-2015 framework]	<b>WHEN?</b> [Timeline to address the issue or achieve

			issue]		goal/s related to it]
<p><b>Women</b> [Women's groups at the community-level, women rights advocates and women in private sectors]</p> <p>[Stakeholders including from Lusaka and districts]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality education with life skills</li> <li>Economic empowerment</li> <li>Equal representation and participation in politics &amp; governance structures</li> <li>End of Violence against women and Gender Based Violence</li> <li>Equal distribution of resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High drop-out of school due to limited school infrastructure, distance of school, early marriages and poverty, hence leading to lack of or inadequate education</li> <li>Lack of livelihood opportunities, leading to economic dependency</li> <li>Lack of opportunities, education and social support, leading to very low (11%) representation of women in the National Assembly</li> <li>Violence against women and Gender Based Violence occur as a result of lack of education, awareness, age-old social practices, and lack of or inadequate policy implementation measures</li> <li>Women are paid less than men, especially in informal sector, leading to high income inequalities between men and women.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Girls or young women of school going age</li> <li>All women without education and/or skills</li> </ul>	<p>Post-2015 framework should have a <u>goal to reduce inequalities, including gender inequality</u>. To achieve this goal, focus should be provided on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving school infrastructure and investing on education, specially of girl-child</li> <li>Ensuring education with life skills</li> <li>Increasing access of women to financial facilities and markets</li> <li>Reforming political &amp; governance policies, structures and systems for women's participation</li> <li>Intervention to eliminate violence against women and Gender Based Violence</li> </ul>	<p>Immediate interventions required to increasing investment in girls' education and eliminating gender based violence.</p> <p>Special measures to create economic opportunities and to increase women's representation should be a mid-term target, which will help achieving the long-term goal of equality.</p>
<p><b>Youth, including university students</b></p> <p>[Stakeholders including from Lusaka and districts]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic growth and creation of better quality jobs</li> <li>Focus on reducing HIV/AIDS incidence among young people</li> <li>Stronger education system that provides education with skills</li> <li>More responsive and transparent governments</li> <li>Strong governance at global and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited jobs and economic opportunities as a result of lack of matching skills and financial schemes, contributing to high unemployment</li> <li>Youth continue to be most vulnerable to HIV/AIDS [3 Zambians, two of whom are young women, are infected every hour], as a result of lack of education and economic and livelihood opportunities. This alarming rate of HIV infection is adversely affecting human development</li> <li>Low progression and completion rates: Skills development is not part of school/university curriculum and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Majority of the youth and young people</li> </ul>	<p>Post-2015 framework should take an <u>integrated approach</u> to address the unemployment and under employment issue with a <u>goal of creating employment opportunities, together with economic growth</u>. This goal can be achieved with increased investment on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing investment to provide education with life skills to young people, and creating an enabling environment for business/enterprise and entrepreneur development. For example, ensuring effective credit facilities and support services for youth</li> <li>Increasing HIV prevention interventions by making young people productive and self-reliant</li> </ul>	<p>Immediate to mid-term efforts required to increasing investment on education and prevention of HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Creation of jobs and enabling business environment should be mid/long terms targets.</p>

	<p>national levels to track universal goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased access to information and technology</li> </ul>	<p>tertiary institutions have limited capacity and knowledge on technology advancement, hence affecting capacity of youth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of information, centralized governance, and lack of youth engagement is resulting into inappropriate policy direction</li> <li>Information and technology can transform the world by making the public well informed, a prerequisite for ensuring accountability and transparency</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhancing engagement of youth and young people in policy/decision making</li> <li>Strengthening public information mechanisms and decentralizing governance system in order to achieve more responsive and transparent governments</li> <li>Increasing investment to provide more access to information technology</li> </ul>	
<p><b>School Children</b> [Stakeholders including from Lusaka and districts]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Free quality education for all</li> <li>Gender equality</li> <li>Protection of environment and natural resources</li> <li>Clean water and sanitation</li> <li>Alternative energy</li> <li>Better infrastructure, including road network, better health facilities and more schools</li> <li>Nutritious food and poverty eradication</li> </ul>	<p>Children drop out of school for many different reasons, including poverty, teen-age marriage, pregnancy and poor infrastructure [such as poor road and long-distance to schools, poor hostel/school facility, especially for girls]. Providing free education and building better education infrastructure, including road network, will allow children complete secondary education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of, or inadequate nutritious food, clean drinking water and sanitation, combined with environment degradation, resulting in poor health. condition.</li> <li>Charcoal burning is one of the biggest causes of deforestation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Young people</li> </ul>	<p>The future development framework should have renewed focus on <u>free education and better health care</u> for all, address issues to <u>protect environment and natural resources</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Post-2015 framework should have target of ensuring all children complete secondary and higher level education, improving health, education and road infrastructure, and increasing access to alternative energy sources to stop deforestation and protect the environment.</li> </ul>	<p>Immediate, mid-term and longer term interventions needed to increase investment on education, health and environment protection.</p>
<p><b>Senior citizens</b> [Council of Elders] [Stakeholders from districts]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality education and better health care</li> <li>Food security and nutrition</li> <li>Poverty eradication</li> <li>Better</li> </ul>	<p>Lack of education is the root cause of poverty and weak human development. Quality education helps earn livelihoods and improve health condition of young people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Families cannot afford inputs due to poverty</li> <li>Poor road infrastructure creates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children</li> <li>Small scale farmers</li> <li>Homestead farmers</li> <li>Community members</li> </ul>	<p>Post-2015 framework must take bold steps to <u>eradicate poverty</u> and make <u>government more responsive and transparent</u>. The following strategies can help make this a reality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing investment on education, better health care, food security and nutritious food for all.</li> </ul>	<p>With a renewed focus in reducing poverty, goals can be achieved in a longer term.</p>

<p><b><u>Leadership, Policy Makers [District leaders, Traditional Chiefs and Members of Parliament]</u></b></p>	<p>infrastructures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eradicate poverty in both urban and rural areas</li> <li>• Better infrastructure and service delivery</li> <li>• Equality</li> <li>• Right investment</li> </ul>	<p>difficulties for economic activities, education, and contributes to poverty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of storage shades contributes to food insecurity and lack of nutrition</li> <li>• Accountability and transparency help ensure effective use of funds for local development</li> </ul> <p>Macro-level economic growth has not benefitted rural poor. With high rural poverty, rural-urban inequality is growing. Unemployment and poor agriculture production are reasons behind extreme poverty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate resources for local development and centralized public service are causes behind poor infrastructure and service delivery</li> <li>• Foreign investment is not contributing to local development</li> <li>• Lack of accountability mechanism and poor participation of local people to achieve globally agreed goals</li> </ul>	<p>Majority of community members</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing credit facility, infrastructure and markets to promote small farmers and entrepreneurs.</li> </ul> <p><u>Poverty eradication and wealth creation</u> should be placed high in agenda for the Post-2015 period, while it will be critical to ensure new investment and economic growth benefit local people. To achieve this larger sustainable development goal, it will be critical to focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing resources to local/rural development</li> <li>• Establishing national and global governance mechanisms to track goals agreed at national and global levels.</li> <li>• Empowering people and improving their income and self-sufficiency by supporting agricultural and business activities</li> <li>• Ensuring equal policy weight and consideration to three pillars of sustainable development - economic, social and the environment</li> </ul>	<p>Wealth creation and eradication of poverty goal can be achieved through long-term investment.</p>
<p><b><u>Business community and Small Scale Entrepreneurs</u></b></p> <p>[Stakeholders including from Lusaka and districts]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality education with life skills, especially education of girl-child</li> <li>• Regional and global integration and partnership for wealth creation and social development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educated human capital is the only key that will ensure complete transformation; therefore, educating citizens is and will be the foremost priority.</li> <li>• Poverty and unequal distribution of resources is the biggest hurdle in making development sustainable and the world fairer and just.</li> <li>• Regional and global actors have shared responsibilities. Enhancing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All school going children</li> <li>• States/ Governments</li> <li>• Youth and other workers</li> <li>• Small businesses</li> </ul>	<p>Post-2015 framework must have <u>“a goal on universal access to free quality education up till secondary level. The second goal should be on eradicating poverty.”</u></p> <p>To achieve these goals, focus should be on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing investment in areas of education, especially education of girl child to transform the world.</li> </ul>	<p>Immediately increasing investment to accelerate efforts to achieve MDG on halving extreme poverty and to educate children, especially girls. Eradication of poverty, creation of</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active engagement of the Private Sector [Eg: in poverty reduction]</li> <li>• Development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)</li> <li>• Increased access of people to information and technology</li> </ul>	<p>global and regional partnership and integration will contribute to create an enabling business/trade environment, leading to wealth creation as well as human development.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancing global and regional partnership and ensuring a meaningful engagement of the private sector in wealth creation and poverty reduction. [For example: High cost of production &amp; challenges to access market should be addressed; an enabling environment for SMEs should be created; “casualization of labor” should be stopped; foreign investments must benefit local people; labour laws should be reformed at national level; focus should be provided on value-chain in order to ensure farmers at the bottom receive a fair share; and access to technology should be increased].</li> </ul>	<p>wealth and greater use of technology can be longer-term goals/targets.</p>
<p><b>Civil Society Organizations</b> [National level CSOs representatives based in Lusaka]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equality</li> <li>• Peace, including reduction of crime and violence</li> <li>• Social protection</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Increased participation of women and youth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Despite of robust economic growth at national level, existing high social and economic inequalities can be a breeding ground for economic, political and social instability. It is important to turn the turn “the job-less growth into a job-rich growth so that the income can be distributed across.”</li> <li>• Education, information and sensitization of young people are a key to end inequalities of all forms.</li> <li>• Basic social protection floor can help achieve re-distributive equity by reaching sections of the population that are left out of economic growth and that cannot be reached through employment, such as children, the elderly, the differently abled, the chronically ill and other such vulnerable groups.</li> <li>• Addressing inequalities will ensure equal representation/participation of women and other marginalized/minority groups. It will</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children, girls and women, those most vulnerable</li> </ul>	<p>Post-2015 framework must <u>focus on addressing inequalities and promoting peace</u> by addressing root and structural causes of violence and by increasing participation of women, young people and other marginalized and vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Increased investment is required and the goal can be achieved in a longer-term.</p>



**Media/ Journalists**

**[Journalists including from Lusaka and districts]**

	<p>also help reduce Gender Based Violence and violence against women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A peaceful nation and world is a pre-requisite for sustainable development, therefore focus should be on ending crime and violence in society.</li> </ul>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eradication of extreme poverty, equitable access to economic resources, employment, health, food, clean water and sanitation, education should be key elements of the Post-2015 vision.</li> <li>• Environment where people can exercise their rights to expression without fear</li> <li>• Increased access to information and communications technology</li> <li>• Increased political commitment ensuring more responsive and transparent government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current MDGs tried to address the symptoms, not the root causes. The MDGs were not owned by people and many people in villages are still unaware of what MDGs are.</li> <li>• Lack of political commitment from governments and absence of accountability mechanism/s have been key obstacles in achieving the MDGs in a country such as Zambia.</li> <li>• Increased access to new technology and communications is a key to leapfrog development in Post-2015.</li> <li>• Higher level of accountability and transparency and a more responsible government can be ensured only if there is an enabling environment, where media can accomplish its duties without compromising on ethical standards</li> <li>• Sustainable development can be achieved by ensuring promotion of alternative and renewable energy sources and putting in place the strong governance structures and institutions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People of all age group and media personnel</li> </ul>	<p>Future development goals must make <u>governments more responsible and accountable</u> to achieve sustainable development. Focus should be provided on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing number of highly educated youth</li> <li>• Ensuring environment to exercise rights to freedom of expression</li> <li>• Creating environment, which is free of violence and crime and where rule of law prevails and human rights are respected</li> <li>• Increasing access to information and communications technology, quality health care, clean water and nutritious food for all</li> <li>• Creating better job opportunities and business environment for youth</li> <li>• Increasing access to renewable energy, protecting environment and halting deforestation</li> </ul>	<p>Increased investments will help achieve this longer-term goal.</p>
<b>Persons in health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better health care,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MDGs did not cover Non</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People of all age-</li> </ul>	<p>Post-2015 framework should be based on</p>	<p>With increased</p>



<p><u>sector and persons with disabilities</u></p>	<p>including health facilities and infrastructures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ending inequalities</li> <li>Focus on both infectious and Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs)</li> <li>Environment protection and alternative energy sources</li> <li>Mechanism/s to ensure more responsive and accountable governments</li> </ul>	<p>Communicable Diseases (NCDs), mental health and disability issues. Sustainability and youth health issues were not adequately covered by MDGs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insufficient domestic funds, lack of political will, transparency and accountability and limited awareness among individuals have remained key obstacles in achieving MDGs.</li> <li>It is important to make governments more accountable to achieve agreed development framework. Accountability should be at the center while formulating a future development framework. Also important is to address inequalities that affect the most vulnerable population and ensure civic participation.</li> </ul>	<p>groups</p>	<p><u>Human Rights Based Approach to address inequalities.</u> To achieve this goal, the following will be key issues to focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring a strong governance mechanism to track progress of development goals and to make the governments more responsible and accountable.</li> <li>Increasing investment in health, including mental health, youth reproductive health and NCDs</li> <li>Providing focus on most vulnerable population, such as by addressing disability issue as a cross cutting agenda. This will help achieve equality.</li> <li>Increasing access to clean water and a decent sanitation and hygiene</li> <li>Protecting environment and promoting indigenous knowledge</li> <li>Reducing maternal mortality by upgrading health centers and road networks</li> </ul>	<p>resources this long-term goal can be achieved.</p>
<p><u>Other stakeholders representing communities districts [Eg: Community representatives, CBOs, CSOs and NGOs)</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality education and health care</li> <li>Equality</li> <li>Protection of natural resources and environment</li> <li>More responsive and accountable government</li> <li>Eradication of poverty</li> <li>Better jobs, livelihood opportunities and an enabling business environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education is the key to sustainable development. Only educated human capital can address poverty and its various manifestations - social and economic problems</li> <li>The development process in Zambia has been skewed. Development is mainly taking place in urban areas.</li> <li>Gender, cultural and economic factors/problems are major hindrances for women's participation in key governance structures.</li> <li>The poor road network and agriculture infrastructure as well as poor and limited health and education facilities are obstacles of rural development. [Overcrowding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rural population</li> </ul>	<p>In the Post-2015 framework, emphasis should be given to make <u>governments more responsible and accountable</u> in order to achieve <u>social and economic justice</u>. Renewed focus on following key areas will help achieve this goal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Localizing international goals by integrating them in to national policies and laws</li> <li>Reducing urban-rural inequalities by increasing access of rural population to education, health and economic opportunities</li> <li>Improving rural-urban infrastructures for not only reducing inequalities, but for wealth creation.</li> </ul>	<p>This goal can be achieved in a longer term.</p>

	<p>in schools and limited schools are reasons behind poor quality education. The majority of children walk up 10-15 km to the nearest school in many districts. For example, Solwezi district has 120 primary and only 8 secondary schools, with a minimum class size of 60 pupils and maximum being 115.]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mining activities in the districts are degrading the land and polluting environment. Charcoal burning is contributing to deforestation</li> </ul>
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<i>CONSULTATION DOCUMENTATION</i>		
Stakeholders	Documentation (please attach relevant docs, photos, video links etc.)	Validation method
<p>Consultations with wide stakeholders, students, children, women’s organizations, as mentioned above</p>	<p>Zambia Consultations Final Report and Photos</p>	<p>Draft report of the Post-2015 consultations was prepared and presented at the Final Dialogue and Validation Meeting on 10 May. The report was finalized incorporating comments received during the validation meeting.</p>
<p>Zambians representing all walks of life and of different age-groups, who participated consultations and/or were interviewed</p>	<p><a href="#">Zambian Voices: Beyond 2015</a> is a short 15-16 minute documentary, produced by the United Nations in Zambia. It features the ideas and aspirations of Zambians on the future they would like to see in the Post-2015 period. The short video snapshot captures the development path for Zambia being urged by students, young entrepreneurs, government leaders and more. It is hoped that “Zambian Voices: Beyond 2015” further inspires young people across the world to reason and to engage in shaping the opportunities and choices that will determine the development policies and trajectory of their countries’ development.</p>	<p>The draft 20 minute documentary was screened during the Validation Meeting on 10 May, 2013. The documentary was well received. For the view of global audience, the length of the documentary was further reduced to 15 minutes.</p>

Assessment of Feedback from Stakeholders:

Stakeholder: Zambia’s national included stakeholders of all age groups – men and women, children and youth, rural and urban communities, traditional chiefs of Zambia as well as the local and national government representatives, civil society and private sectors, including small farmers and SMEs as well as large business corporates. Be it the key priorities identified or the emerging issues, the trend across stakeholders and across districts is similar, if not same. The following are the two major agenda drawn for the Post-2015 by Zambians:

- **A call for continued implementation of the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals:** Four top priorities include “Quality Education with Life Skills; Better Health Care; Clean Water and Sanitation; and Poverty Eradication.”
- **A call for a more Equal and Just World:** Key issues high on the agenda are: “Equality; an Honest and Responsive Government/s; Better Quality Jobs and an Enabling Environment for

Stakeholder B (group/region/section): Priorities, trends, emerging issues

*CONSULTATION RESULTS*

**Please see the conclusion in the main text above.**

**How can we build on the consultations?**

The objectives of Zambia consultations on the Post-2015 Development Agenda are: a) stimulate national dialogue and advocate for accelerating efforts to achieve MDGs; and b) to contribute to global debate and the UN Secretary General's High Level Panel process, based also on local realities. Over 2 214 Zambians directly participated in the community and thematic discussions, and thousands more participated by watching or listening and contributing to the TV and Radio discussions as well as to the discussions in the online platforms. A number of institutions and individuals at both the national and local levels have contributed as active partners.

The momentum created through the of participation of a wide range of Zambians a rich national dialogue to accelerate efforts to achieve MDGs by 2015 and to shape the future agenda has been created, which must continue as the world moves ahead to the finish line of the MDGs and the beginning of the Post-2015. This will help influence policy decisions, both at the local, regional and global levels in order to formulate a bold, inspiring and ambitious framework for a more equal and just world.

Items on the National Development agenda:

Zambia's 2030 development vision calls for gender responsive sustainable development, democracy and respect for human rights. The Vision 2030 sets out goals and targets to be achieved in order to realize the country's aspiration to become a "prosperous middle income nation." Zambia subscribes to African Union and SADC protocols, and its commitment to MDGs is renewed in its Sixth National Development Plan (2011-2015).

Despite a robust economic growth and progress in some social indicators, the country faces a number of development challenges, including failure to reduce poverty, inequality and youth unemployment. This needs to be assessed by examining the key factors contributing to poverty, inequality and unemployment, including widespread low labour productivity and the failure of the labour market to create decent employment opportunities for new entrants. These concerns militate against Zambia's competitiveness at regional and global levels as well as its ability to sustain industrial activity and attract direct foreign investment. In all of these areas diversification of the resource base, products and service delivery is seen as vital for the transformation of the economy and society, leading on to more sustainable development for all.<sup>22</sup>

With the recent launch of 2013 MDGs progress report of Zambia, emphasis to realize the MDGs (with equity) has been renewed. The forthcoming national budget process and revision of the Sixth National Development Plan offers an opportunity to accelerate some of the triggers to addressing lagging MDGs.

Emerging cross-border/(sub)regional issues:

The fundamental issues of equality, equity, justice and inclusion must not be left behind in technical solutions addressing the challenges to maintain macro-economic stability and growth. Several countries are demonstrating that the two can go hand-in-hand and be mutually conducive. Many African countries are fast growing economies, and may remain so in near future. By the end of

<sup>22</sup> Government of Republic of Zambia (GRZ) and Cooperating Partners' Group (CPG) High Level Policy Dialogue (HLPD), November 2012

<p>Priorities for the Global Development agenda:</p> <p>Additional Comments, Observations:</p>	<p>2012, half of the 30 fastest growing economies are expected to be in Africa and Africa's GDP is expected to double in the next 5 years. The primary drivers of growth in Africa today are natural resources (oil and gas, and minerals). But also rapid urbanization, demographic dividends, the technology boom and a growing middle class that demands and consumes more are driving factors.<sup>23</sup></p> <p>Participants in Zambia consultations highlighted the importance of regional mechanisms, such as SADC and COMESA, working more responsibly on reducing poverty and inequalities, as they come together to create wealth, trade and achieve high economic growth in the region.</p> <p>In addition to completing unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals, it is critical to provide a focus on the following areas in order to achieve universal development goals and make development sustainable.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Addressing all forms of inequalities to ensure that everyone fully enjoys human rights</li> <li>2. Ensuring equal policy weight to three pillars of sustainable development - economic, social and the environment</li> <li>3. Managing a more balanced and sustainable growth by addressing wealth creation and poverty reduction simultaneously</li> <li>4. Making governments more honest and responsive and strengthening global partnership</li> <li>5. Increasing investments in Technologies that will help the world to 'leapfrog' in various sectors and overcome structural barriers</li> </ol>
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<sup>23</sup> ibid

## ANNEX II

### 1. Number of participants

Participants of the cross-country community consultations on Post-2015 Development Agenda in Zambia	In person (FGDs, Town hall meetings, citizen panels, school and university debates)						M World Votes			Facebook	
	Rural	Urban	Female	Male	under 24	Total	Online	Offline	SMS	Likes	Comments
	1021	1193	1045	1169	1251	2214	415	31	100	172	49

### 2. Name of participants during the validation

Name	Organization	Designation
<b>Civil Society Organizations</b>		
1. Mwenya Kapasa	Zambia Congress of Trade Unions	Deputy Director – Research
2. Obert Simuchimba	Global Call for Action Against Poverty	Consultant
3. Chilufya William	Civil Society Organization-SUN ALLIANCE	National Coordinator
4. Precious Mungambata	Non Governmental Organizations' Coordinating Council	Documentation Officer
5. Tom Cadocan	Restless development	Director
6. Dennis Nyati	Civil Society MDG Campaign – Global Call to Action Against Poverty Zambia	National Coordinator
7. Douglas	Youth Voice	Coordinator
8. Patrick Matakala	World Wide Fund for Nature	Country Director
9. Sophie Baungartner	Planned Parenthood Association of Zambia	Programme Manager
10. Benjamin Mwape	Restless Development	Programme Coordinator
11. Amos Mwale	Youth Vision	
12. Mundia Hakoola	Young African Leaders Initiative	Executive Board Secretary
13. P. Chisanga	Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society of Zambia	Environment Officer
14. Clarence Muzyamba	Youth Volunteers for the Environment	Executive Director
15. Juliet Chibuta	Zambia National Women's Lobby	Executive Director
16. Salome Nakazwe	Women for Change	Programme Coordinator
17. Mumbi Muma	Unite 4 climate Unicef Zambia	Student
<b>Private Sector</b>		
18. Brian Nakaanda	Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission	Research Manager
19. Annie K Chalah	Bankers Association of Zambia	Administrator Officer
20. Mutale Wakunuma	Platform for Social Protection	Country Coordinator
21. Marcel VanDriel	Local Government Association of Zambia	Advisor
22. Maurice Mbolela	Local Government Association of Zambia	Executive Secretary
<b>Government Officials</b>		
23. Eliphaz Chinyongo	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Assistant Director (I.O)
24. Hon. E. Sing'ombe	Parliament	Member of Parliament
25. Hon. Vincent Mwale	Parliament	Member of Parliament
26. Paul Lupunga	Ministry of Finance	Ag Deputy Director
27. Hon. Highvie Hamududu	National Assembly	Member of Parliament

28.	Davies Chikulanga	Ministry of Justice	A to J specialist
29.	Emmanuel Mali	Ministry of Justice	Socio-economic specialist
30.	Dr. Maxmillian Bweupe	Ministry of Health	Deputy Director
<b>Ambassadors/ Diplomats /Head of Corporations</b>			
31.	H.E. Gilles Hervio	European Union	Ambassador
32.	Mauri Starckman	Finland	Head of Cooperation
33.	H.E. Finbar O'Brien	Irish Embassy	Ambassador
34.	Nina Strandberg	Embassy of Sweden	First Secretary
35.	David Llyod – Davies	Department for International Development - British	Programme manager
<b>Media House</b>			
36.	Tom Njovu	Zambia National Broadcasting Network	Cameraman
37.	Munide Nyirenda	Daily Mail Newspaper	Journalist
38.	Justinah Mukuka	Hot Fm Radio	Reporter
39.	Nkhoma Tony	Zambia National Information Service	Reporter
40.	Mickie Mumba	United Nations Information Centre	
41.	Perpetual Sechikwenwe	Times of Zambia	Reporter
42.	Albert Mpenzeni	Radio Q fm	Reporter
43.	Hope Chishala	Hot FM	Deejay
44.	Paschanina Phiri	Zambia Daily Mail	Sunday Mail Editor
45.	Arthur Sikopo	Zambezi Fm Radio	Journalist
46.	Chileshe Mwango	Yatsani Radio	Reporter
47.	Collins Chama	Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation	Journalist
48.	Francis Lungu	Muvi TV	Journalist
49.	Emmanuel Banda	Zambia National Information Service	Editor
50.	Kanchele Kanchele	Flava FM	Reporter
51.	Noah Kayeli	Joy Fm	Reporter
52.	Daniel Mouwenda	Radio Christian Voice	Broadcaster
<b>United Nations</b>			
53.	Mark Maseko	United Nations Children's Fund	Communication Officer
54.	Anjali Patel	International Labor Organisation	Programme Assistant
55.	Andrew Choga	International Organisation for Migration	Chief of Mission
56.	Kiraso BB	United Nations Economic Commission of Africa	Director
57.	Kagulula Solomon	World Health Organization	NPO/MPN
58.	Mwaka Siamutwa	United Nations Population Fund	Programme Associate
59.	George Okech	Food and Agriculture Organisation	Representative
60.	Patrick Slavin	United Nations Children's Fund	Head of the Communications
61.	Charles Banda	United Nations Population Fund	National Programme Specialist
62.	Zandonda Precious	United Nations Population Fund	Gender Officer
63.	Taonga Mshanga	UNRCO/UNV	UNV
64.	Rekha Shrestha	UNRCO	Communications Specialist
65.	Georgina Fekete	UNDP	Deputy Country Director (Programme)
66.	Annelie Rostedt	UNRCO	Coordination Specialist
67.	Noora Nurminen	UNDP	Gender/Governance Intern

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