

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: National AIDS Policy Office

Series/Staff Member:

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 21063

FolderID:

Folder Title:

Zambia [Folder 2] [2]

Stack:

S

Row:

67

Section:

1

Shelf:

1

Position:

1

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

3

Divider Title: _____

USAID/ZAMBIA
ACTIVITY PORTFOLIO
'FY 98

ACTIVITY NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	DATE OF OBLIGATION	PACD	LOP AMOUNT	ACTIVITY MANAGER	TEAM LEADER
611-0207	Zambia Agricultural Training, Planning & Institutional Development II - ZATPID II	31-Dec-86	30-Dec-99	15,727,000	Soroko	Soroko
611-0214	Zambia Agribusiness & Management Support - ZAMS	23-Aug-88	30-Sep-99	13,000,000	Soroko	Soroko
611-0218	Project Development and Support	25-Jul-95	31-Dec-98	379,988	Mumba/Wolters	Wolters
611-0220	Private Enterprise Support - IESC	12-Aug-91	30-Sep-00	3,800,000	Gale	Soroko
611-0221	HIV/AIDS Prevention Project	28-Sep-92	30-Sep-02	47,000,000	White	Clay
611-0226	Democratic Governance	28-Sep-92	30-Sep-03	15,257,000	Toder	Toder
611-0230	Privatization	28-Sep-92	30-Mar-99	21,698,000	Gale	Soroko
611-0231	Agricultural Sector Liberalization	30-Sep-94	30-Sep-03	23,000,000	Soroko	Soroko
611-0234	Community Family Planning - CAR	08-Sep-94	30-Sep-00	3,920,000	Chibuye	Clay
611-0235	Family Planning Services	29-Sep-93	30-Sep-00	20,000,000	Chibuye	Clay
611-0237	Zambia Child Health	18-Aug-95	30-Sep-02	20,000,000	Zeitz	Clay
611-0238	Basic Education (LSGA)	30-Sep-98	30-Sep-01	744,889	Noel	Noel
690-0251.11	Regional Natural Resources Projec (NRM - Zambia Component)	16-Jan-90	28-Feb-99	4,800,000	Nanchengwa	Soroko
690-0274	Regional Telecom Restructuring	10-May-94	30-Apr-99	1,650,000	Gale	Soroko
698-0463.11	Human Resources Development Assistance Project - HRDA	19-Sep-91	30-Sep-99	5,292,817	Gale	Soroko
698-0475	Africa Training for Leadership and Advanced Skills - ATLAS	30-May-91	30-Sep-02	1,114,000	Thornicroft	Noel

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

4

Divider Title: _____

USAID/ZAMBIA
PROGRAM FUNDS: FISCAL YEARS 1997 - 1999
(\$000)

ACTIVITY/PROGRAM	LOA Cost	START DATE	PACD	CUM. Obligations 9/30/97	Actual FY 98 Obligations	Proposed FY 99 Obligations	Estimated FY 00 Obligations
SO #1 Increased Rural Incomes of Selected Groups							
Private Enterprise Support (IESC) (611-0220) *	3,750	08/12/91	09/30/00	3,200	880	600	200
Privatization (611-0230)	21,700	09/12/92	09/30/99	20,050	1,650	0	0
Private Sector Support (new)	TBD			0	0	1,000	1,000
Microfinance	0	0	0	0	700	800	800
Human Resource Development (698-0463) *	5,293	09/19/91	09/30/99	5,293	0	0	0
Zambia Agribusiness Management (611-0214)	13,000	08/23/88	09/30/99	12,100	550	650	250
Agriculture Sector Liberalization (611-0231)	23,000	09/30/94	09/30/03	8,230	4,125	4,000	6,700
SO #2 More Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education and Learning, Especially for Girls							
Basic Education (LSGA (611-0237)	20,000	10/23/98	09/30/01				
- Program for the Advancement of Girls Education (UNICEF)	0	10/23/98	10/23/98	0	1,000	1,000	800
SO #3 Increased Use of Integrated Child and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Interventions							
Community Family Planning (CARE) (611-0234)	3,920	09/08/94	09/30/00	3,920	1,080	0	0
Family Planning Services (611-0235)	20,000	09/29/93	09/30/02	12,856	1,570	2,550	3,200
HIV/AIDS Prevention (611-0221)	47,000	09/28/92	09/30/02	24,418	3,250	4,250	3,500
Zambia Child Health (611-0237)	20,000	08/18/95	09/30/02	7,332	3,650	4,732	4,400
Sector Program Assistance for Essential Health Care	20,000	03/01/99	03/30/04	0	0	0	0
SO # 4 Expanded Opportunity for Effective Participation in D/G Democratic Governance (611-0226)	15,257	09/28/92	09/30/00	14,100	1,057	1,850	1,300
TOTAL BILATERAL PROGRAM FUNDING LEVEL	<u>212,920</u>			<u>111,499</u>	<u>19,512</u>	<u>21,432</u>	<u>22,150</u>
Actual obligatory figures do not include field support							
Proposed obligatory figures include field support							

Note: () LOP Cost to be amended.
• Incrementally funded activities

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

5

Divider Title: _____

USAID/ZAMBIA

MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

I. Organizational Management

Seven Foreign Service Officers and a complement of another 17 professional staff members form the core of the USAID. The following staff list and accompanying summary position descriptions detail the mix of skills and associated responsibilities for 24 professional staff positions.

The present comprehensive staffing pattern for USAID/Zambia shows the following composition of staff:

- - 8 USDH
- - 2 U.S. Personal Service Contractors;
- - 2 Third Country Nationals;
- - 69 Foreign Service Nationals

II. Operating Expense Budget

USAID's operating expense (OE) budget request for FY 2000 is \$ 3.038 million. This compares with \$ 2.325 million in FY 1999. An OE budget of \$ 2.907 million is planned for FY 2001.

III. USAID Facilities

The USAID office building is located at 351 Independence Avenue. It is a modern facility to which USAID relocated on October 1, 1993. It is owned by the GRZ, with agreement that USAID shall have use of the grounds and buildings for as long as necessary, rent free.

USAID has retained ownership of its former headquarters downtown on Katunjila Road (across the street from Kulima Tower) for the use of project institutional contractors. USAID rents a warehouse in the industrial section of Lusaka.

**USAID/ZAMBIA
SUMMARY POSITION DESCRIPTIONS**

Walter North	1. Mission Director (USDH)	Principal officer responsible for the bilateral economic assistance program to Zambia.
Curt Wolters	2. Program Officer (USDH)	Serves as chief of a combined program and project development office. Responsible for the full range of activities which comprise program analysis, budgeting, design, authorization, implementation, reporting and evaluation. Concerned with achieving progress toward attainment of CPSP sub-goals. Serves as activity officer for PD&S project. Reports to Director.
Robert Clay	3. Health/Population Officer (USDH)	Plans and administers the combined health and population planning program. Responsible for achievement of the mission's strategic objective in health and population. Serves as SO Team Leader for HIV/AIDS Prevention and child survival projects. Supervises portfolio of centrally-funded projects active in health sector.
David Soroko	4. Agricultural Economist (USDH)	Responsible for attainment of the mission's strategic objective in Increasing Rural Incomes. Principal advisor and analyst for rural sector development. Responsible for policy and programmatic direction of the Agriculture Sector Liberalization project. Performs project officer functions for Agriculture Sector Liberalization and SARP/Natural Resources Management Project. Reports to Director.
Mark White	5. Assistant HPN Officer (USDH)	Principal advisor and analyst for HIV/AIDS Prevention. Serves as activity manager for the HIV/AIDS Project. Reports to USDH Health/Population Officer.
Kamau Lizwelicha	6. Controller (USDH)	The Mission Controller is responsible directly to the Director for discharging the financial management aspects of Mission operations. The Mission Controller provides advice and assistance to the Mission Director and other Mission officials with respect to financial practices and procedures applicable to program implementation.
Cynthia Bryant	7. Executive Officer (USDH)	Directs the overall management function of USAID/Zambia, assuring that adequate administrative and logistical support are provided to all USAID/Zambia including Personnel, Procurement, Motorpool, Warehousing and Contractor support. Reports to the Director.
Gale Spence	8. Project Development Officer	Serves as Mission's Project Development Officer. Responsible for activities that include design, program reviews, ensuring Agency compliance results responding, and support to SO Teams. Reports to Chief of Program Office.
Susan Gale	9. Private Sector Manager (PSC)	Principal advisor regarding policies, laws and administrative practices relating to private enterprise development. Performs project officer functions for Privatization, HRDA Regional Activities and Local Currency Projects. Reports to the Rural Incomes SO Team Leader.
Miles Toder	10. Democratic Governance Advisor (PSC/project)	Principal advisor in the field of democratization and governance. Responsible for policy and programmatic direction of the Democratic Governance activity. Reports to the Director.
Kent Noel	11. Education Advisor (PSC/project)	Principal advisor in the field of basic education. Responsible for policy and programmatic direction of the Basic Education SO. Reports to the Director.
Paul Zeitz	12. Child Survival and HIV/AIDS Advisor (PSC/project)	Principal advisor in the field of Health (Child Survival and HIV/AIDS). Responsible for monitoring and technical support to USAID, GRZ, Technical Counterparts of USAID cooperating agencies and other donors. Reports to the USDH Health/Population SO Team Leader.
Bessie Thornicroft	13. Training Specialist (FSN/PSC/OE)	Responsible for planning and administering participant training. Develops and maintains annual training plans and assist the Private Sector Manager in the human resources field and manages ATLAS project. Reports to Education SO Team Leader.
Morse Nachengwa	14. Agriculture Specialist (FSN/PSC/project)	Responsible for the Agricultural Sector Impact Monitoring, Advisory, Consultative, Monitoring System, Management Information gathering and evaluative services. Reports to USDH Agriculture Economist.
Mwansa Shitima	15. Assistant Executive Officer (FSNDH)	Assists in management services and logistics support operations. Reports to the Executive Officer.
Maritoni Enraca	16. Chief Accountant (TCN/PSC/OE)	Assists in Adminstrating the financial management program. Reports to the Controller.
Sidney Watae	17. Democratic Governance Specialist (FSN/PSC)	Manages part of the democracy and governance program. Reports to the Democratic Governance Advisor.
Likando Mukumbuta	18. Program Specialist /Econ. (FSN/PSC)	Provides analytical reviews on economic issues, and assists with preparation of Country Strategy and Results Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting System, Congressional Presentation. Reports to Program Officer.
Cris Muyunda	19. Project Management Specialist (FSN/PSC)	Manages part of the agriculture program to ensure equity and sustainability of agribusinesses as key contributors to rural development in Zambia. Reports to USDH Agriculture Economist.
Giness Mumba	20. Program Specialist (FSN/PSC/OE)	Provides analytical planning and monitoring services on program and budgeting issues and assists with program evaluation activities. Manages PD&S project. Reports to Program Officer.
Christine Chaitezwi	21. Financial Analyst (TCN/PSC/OE)	Advises on fiscal and financial management considerations on projects, and participates in planning and maintaining Mission accounting systems and records. Reports to USDH Controller.
Peggy Chibuye	22. Proj Mgt Specialist (FSN/PSC/PROJ)	Provides analytical and technical advisory services to ZFPF (JSI), JHU, Basics and Central Board of Health. Reports to the USDH Assistant Health/Population Officer.
Pamo Kangwa	23. HPN Program Assistant (FSN/PSC)	Provides consultative, monitoring, information gathering, and related functions to support office activities and reports to the USDH Assistant Health/Population Officer.
Kizito Ng'andu	24. Systems Manager	Maintains USAID Computer net work. Reports to USDH Executive Officer.

SUPPORT STAFF	
1. Front Office Executive Secretary (FSN/PSC/OE)	Personal assistant to Mission Director. Performs work of a confidential nature covering a variety of clerical and administrative duties.
2. Office Secretaries (7 FSN/PSCs/OE)	Perform clerical and administrative duties in support of assigned office.
3. Accountants/Voucher Examiners/Cashier (8 FSNs: 1 DH & 1 TCN; OE)	Maintain accounts and control disbursements. Report to USDH Controller.
4. General Services Assistant/Maintenance and Warehouse Staff (24 FSN/PSC/OE)	Support services.
5. Personnel/Procurement/Shipments/ receptionist/copy clerk/systems manager (6 FSN/PSC/OE)	Administrative support services.
6. Cleaning Crew (4 FSN/PSC/OE)	Office maintenance.
7. Motor Pool (1 FSNDH & 10 FSN/PSC/OE)	Logistical support.

SUMMATION	
USDH	8
FSN	69
US PSC (PROJECT)	2
TCN (OE)	2

USAID/ZAMBIA
MISSION PERSONNEL
(as of February 01, 1999)

<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>EMPLOYMENT DESIGNATION</u>
<u>MISSION DIRECTOR'S OFFICE</u>		
Walter North	Director	USDH
Mambepa Kalwani	Administrative Secretary	
<u>SO 1</u>		
David Soroko	Agriculture Economist Off.	USDH
Susan Gale	Private Sector Off.	TCNPSC
Vacant	Food Policy Analyst	USPSC
Morse Nanchengwa	Agricultural Specialist	
Cris Muyunda	Project Management Specialist	
Lombe Mumba	Secretary	
<u>SO 2</u>		
Kent Noel	Basic Education Advisor	USPSC
<u>SO 3</u>		
Robert Clay	Pop. Health & Nutr. Officer	USDH
Mark White	Asst. Pop. Health & Nutr. Off.	USDH
Paul Zeitz	Sen. Policy & Tech. Advisor PHN	FELLOW
Peggy Chibuye	Project Management Specialist	
Pamo Kangwa	Program Assistant	
Freezel Chilanga	Secretary	
<u>SO 4</u>		
Miles Toder	Democratic Governance Adv.	USPSC
Sidney Watae	Democratic Governance Specialist	
<u>PROGRAM OFFICE (PRM)</u>		
Curt Wolters	Superv. Program Officer	USDH
Gail Spence	Project Development Officer	USDH
Bessie Thornicroft	Training Specialist	
Likando Mukumbuta	Program Specialist	
Giness Mumba	Program Specialist	
Dorothy Mumbuna	Secretary	

<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>EMPLOYMENT TITLE</u>	<u>FUND DESIGNATION</u>
<u>CONTROLLER'S OFFICE (CONT)</u>		
Kamau Lizwelicha	Controller	USDH
Maritoni Enraca	Chief Accountant	TCNPSC
Christine Chaitezwi	Financial Analyst	
Bernard Zulu	Financial Analyst	
Eustace Bobo	Financial Analyst	
Christopher Ng'andu	Project Accountant	
Evaristo Mutale	O.E. Accountant	
Kayani Phiri	Accountant	
Rhoda Marowa	Voucher Examiner	
Johnny Likando	Voucher Examiner	FSNDH
Mwali Chisamba	Payroll Specialist	
Chisala Mibenge	Administrative Assistant	

EXECUTIVE OFFICE (EXO)

Cynthia Bryant	Executive Officer	USDH
Mwansa Mwale-Shitima	Assitant Executive Officer	FSNDH
Kizito Ng'andu	Computer Systems Manager	
Kennedy Mwamba	Asst. Computer Systems Manager	
Christine Muyawala	Personnel Assistant	
Luckness Mwaka	Administrative Assistant	
Henry Kalwani	Procurement Agent	
Charles Chisenga	Procurement Clerk	
Geoffrey Miyanda	Shipment Assistant	
Vacant	Shipment Clerk/Expeditior	
Moffat Selemani	Dispatcher	
Charity Zyambo	Receptionist	
Jenipher Chandika	Secretary	
John Mwanza	Gardener	
Kenneth Munkombwe	Gardener	
Gerald Munkombwe		

EXO/C/FORCE

Jason Phiri	Char
Reuben Kasongo	Char
Edward Mulenga	Char

<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>EMPLOYMENT TITLE</u>	<u>FUND DESIGNATION</u>
<u>EXO/MTR. POOL</u>		
Shaibu Chibwana	Chauffeur	FSNDH
Benedicto Kamkamba	Driver	
Jackson Kalumba	Driver	
Bonard Matipa	Driver	
Snake Diamond	Driver	
Mekamu Siwale	Driver	
Christopher Bimbe	Driver	
<u>EXO/GSO/MAINTENANCE</u>		
Vacant	General Services Officer	
Stanislaus Chibiliti	Maintenance Supervisor	
Gabriel Lupiya	Electrician	
Henry Watkins	Electrician	
Fredrick Nyirenda	Electrician	
Masauso Banda	Refrigeration Specialist	
Duncan Namwemba	Welder	
George Phiri	Carpenter	
Jonah Mwanvwa	Painter	
Thomson Phiri	Bricklayer	
Francisco Sakala	Plumber	
Nexon Mwale	Plumber	
<u>EXO/GSO/WAREHOUSE</u>		
Nelson Banda	Supply Clerk	
Mecha Mbewe	Stock Control Clerk	
Felix Mulenga	Helper	
Ignatius Zulu	Helper	
Fred Nyeleti	Warehouse Helper	
Edward Kananje	Warehouse Helper	

NOTE: No designation means Zambian Personal Services Contractor Employee.
(FSNPSC)

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

6

Divider Title: _____

Promises to Keep

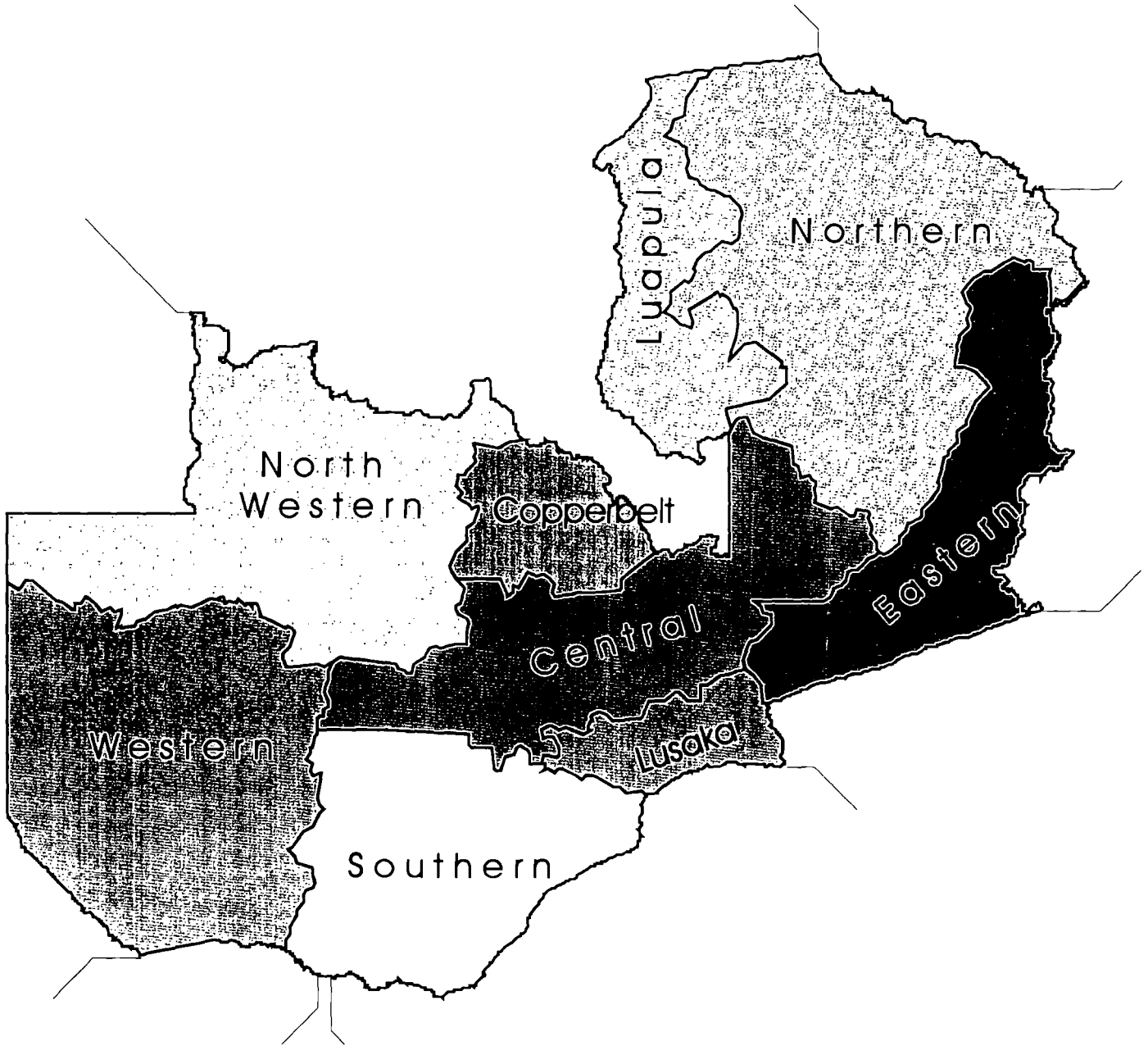
From Reforms to Benefits for Zambians

USAID/Zambia



**Country Strategic Plan
1998-2002**

ZAMBIA



*"..... I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep."*

Robert Frost

Table of Contents

I.	Zambia's Development Environment	1
	Keeping The Promise	1
	The Lost Opportunity	1
	The New Promise	2
II.	Prospects and Constraints	3
III.	The Development Challenge	5
	Strategic Criteria	5
	US Foreign Policy Concerns	6
IV.	Strategic Plan	6
	The Strategy Development Process	6
	Donor Partners	7
	Strategy Components	8
	SO-1 Economic Growth	10
	SO-2 Basic Education	12
	SO-3 Integrated Health	13
	SO-4 Democracy and Governance	15
	Relationship to Agency Strategy	17
V.	Resources and Management	17
	Financial Resources	18
	Staff Resources	18
	Management	19
	Crisis Modifier	20
	Monitoring and Evaluation	20

Annexes

Annex 1	Results Framework Graphics
Annex 2	Results Indicators
Annex 3	Crisis Modifier

Volume II

Annex 4	Strategic Objective 1 - Economic Growth
Annex 5	Strategic Objective 2 - Basic Education
Annex 6	Strategic Objective 3 - Integrated Health
Annex 7	Strategic Objective 4 - Democracy and Governance
Annex 8	The Development Setting
Annex 9	Economic Analysis
Annex 10	Donor Partners
Annex 11	Key Statistics on the Zambian Economy
Annex 12	Environmental Considerations
Annex 13	Bibliography

I. Zambia's Development Environment

Keeping The Promise

Promises are not solutions. Getting policies right and saying the right things doesn't make for immediate peace, prosperity and stability. It takes time. And time is precious.

Talk of the promised land is not edible, bankable or credible in the absence of tangible evidence that real people are benefitting from change. Since 1991, Zambia has embraced change but the positively changing times have not yet touched enough Zambians.

It took nearly two decades for Zambia to tumble precipitously from the good prospects it enjoyed at the time of its independence. In 1964 Zambia was relatively prosperous. Today it is poor.

Zambians cannot spend the next two decades sowing the seeds of recovery without beginning to enjoy the sweet harvest of their labors. This strategy envisions a USAID program in Zambia which is a catalyst. A program that can accelerate the benefits of change. A program that helps Zambians realize the better promises for their future. A program that increases incomes; that brings equitable education to girls; that provides quality health care, and that offers greater opportunities for Zambians to participate in the democratic process.

These are the promises this strategy intends to keep.

The Lost Opportunity

Zambia is a land of immense potential for economic growth.

- **Agriculture** - It has vast reaches of fertile yet uncultivated land. It has a tropical climate tempered by altitude. It normally enjoys good rainfall which provides nearly half the total water resources for southern Africa. Despite the threat of drought, it has the potential to be a leading food supplier in the region.
- **Minerals** - It enjoys significant mineral resources and is among the leading copper and cobalt producers in the world. These minerals can generate earnings for investment in Zambia's future.
- **Trade** - Although landlocked, it is on the crossroads between Southern, Eastern, and Central Africa, bordering eight other countries. Its neighbors, Angola and the new Democratic Republic of the Congo, have large mineral deposits themselves and are natural trading partners. This trading position provides great opportunities for the economy.
- **People** - The Zambian people are an immense asset - peaceful, hardworking and yearning for a better life.

At independence, Zambia was tapping its immense potential. It was among the richest nations

in sub-Saharan Africa. Now it is among the poorest. Zambia's shattered dreams resulted from its failure to adapt to changing political and economic realities. Courageous adherence to the principles of the Front Line States embargo of Apartheid and support for the movement against Ian Smith's regime in Southern Rhodesia interrupted routes to the

sea and exacerbated the effects of falling copper prices. More importantly, state dominance of the economy's productive sectors caused a decline in capital investment, as budget resources were diverted to maintaining highly subsidized social and economic services. The state decided to emphasize copper production and maize monoculture, regardless of whether this was economically rational or not. This led to inefficient investment and resource decisions. Extensive international borrowing to support consumption and imports to maintain a facade of normalcy left a huge unserviceable debt overhang. Continued emphasis on state ownership and control at all levels destroyed the system of private enterprise that provided goods and services. Per capita incomes dropped. Social services collapsed. Life expectancy dropped. Infant mortality rose. A one-party political system prevented the growth of any legitimate alternative political structures. More than two decades of this abuse brought the country into sustained decline. It hit bottom in the late 80's.

Zambia fell from being one of the richest countries in Sub-Saharan Africa in the 1960's to one of the poorest in the 1990's.

The New Promise

The first opening of the political structure in 1991 saw the ruling party swept from power - replaced by a new government with a platform based on broader participation in the economic and political systems. The policies of the new government reflected a popular mandate. Despite the inherent risks, Zambia's citizens were ready to discard the control-oriented, dirigiste, repressive systems of the 70's and 80's. The system was dismantled and open, broadly participative, nonstatist policies were put in place. The new reforms promised benefits to all Zambians.

The reforms of the 1990's promise benefits to all Zambians.

Since 1991, Zambia has moved from total government control of prices, markets, and general economic activity to a market determined economic system. A major privatization campaign began, selling government owned enterprises to the private

sector. Agricultural prices were liberalized with input subsidies and fixed output pricing eliminated. Commodity trade was opened, allowing commercial traders to begin handling the majority of products. The private sector was encouraged to take an increasing role in the economy. For the first time in over two decades, market signals began to determine prices and guide decision making by producers and traders.

Multi-party politics became the accepted norm. Restrictions on civic action groups were removed. A public dialogue on the issues facing the country was permitted. Media were opened to private ownership. For the first time since independence, Zambians could become

involved in a participatory, multi-party political process.

Social services were re-oriented toward providing quality services to customers. In the Ministry of Health, decision making and financing began to shift to the local level rather than being an exclusively paternalistic centrist planning process. Decentralization of government service provision and decision making has not been confined to the health sector. Other social services such as education are embarking on a similar path. The government is actively encouraging private sector participation in the provision of services to improve service outreach and moderate the fiscal burden on the public sector. The success of these programs is dependent upon the empowerment of individuals and communities to assume responsibility for their own health, education and welfare. New partnerships and devolution offer promise for arresting and reversing the decline in social indicators.

Despite the effort to redirect Zambia's future, a large gap remains between laying out the right direction and putting the systems in place to reach the objective - delivering benefits to Zambians. The new systems have not yet clicked into place to fully support the policy reforms. Many Zambians are worse off now than before the old systems were dismantled and their lives will not improve until the new systems are in place.

In agriculture, the government has cut back its extension services, dismantled its marketing structure, and freed prices, but the private sector has not yet been able to fill the systemic vacuum, leaving gaps between producers and larger firms. In other productive sectors, production and marketing subsidies have disappeared, protection by the government has evaporated, but companies have not yet adjusted to an open system. In the political field, the numerous political parties have thus far proven unable to foster a sense of the "loyal opposition;" the public dialogue is not always sufficiently responsible; and the new civic action groups are struggling to define a role for themselves. On the social front, the health and education budgets have been constrained and new delivery systems are not yet operational; new planning approaches are being tested in the health programs but have not yet been fully implemented. The old is gone, the new is not yet in place, and Zambians are caught in the gap. For them the promises remain to be fulfilled.

II. Prospects and Constraints

The prospects for Zambia realizing its full potential are excellent - if it stays the course on its reform package and if it builds the systems to overcome constraints and make the reforms effective.

Privatization of the remaining major parastatals will lead to significant new investment, more productive employment, and increased demand for local goods and services. Zambia's open trading regime - domestically, regionally and internationally - presents new opportunities, primarily in agriculture, for traders, consolidators, producers and processors. Large companies and multi-national corporations are ready to take on a major

**New systems are needed to
implement the reforms**

role under the new reforms. However, new and expanded small and medium enterprises must become more significant partners, taking advantage of these new opportunities as well as filling the gap left by the departure of government from input supply and output marketing. With the agriculture sector as the primary growth area, and continual energizing of the economy by the privatized mining sector, the economy appears poised for a modest takeoff. The reforms have made the policies right; now systems are needed that will permit small and medium sized entrepreneurs to benefit from the reforms.

There are constraints to realizing full economic potential. Labor productivity is low; the HIV/AIDS pandemic increases absenteeism and kills many senior managers; the outreach system to farmers is weak; rural markets are fragmented and undeveloped; corruption and weak governance erode public confidence; drought constantly lurks as a possibility in any year; internal transport links are poor, which makes the costs of marketing very high; Zambia is landlocked and thus vulnerable to high transport costs; inflation - while down from the 200 percent of the past - remains around 20 percent; public expenditure controls are weak; the banking sector is weak; and domestic savings are low. These constraints are symptomatic of an economy in transition from the statist era to a free-market regime. Overcoming these constraints is the challenge of the future.

Politically, there is potential to take the recently liberalized political system and nurture it into a sustainable participatory system. The new freedom to create political parties, to enter into a public dialogue, to establish civic action groups, and to have open media, are foundations upon which to build a new political order in Zambia. With popular participation and a fuller understanding of what political freedom means and how to exercise it responsibly, the political structure can work for a national consensus. The reforms established the basis for a new political structure, now the systems must be established to realize the promise inherent in these reforms for better governance, administration and accountability.

Achieving the full political potential faces constraints. The biggest single constraint appears to be a lack of experience with and knowledge of a liberalized political system - neither the populace nor the politicians appear fully comfortable with the system and therefore don't trust it. The executive branch dominates political decisions, dampens competing views, and may circumvent the system of checks and balances. The patronage system has institutionalized corruption.

In social sectors, there is potential for arresting the shocking decline in health and educational status. The high death rate for Zambian babies, the lack of educational opportunities for many Zambian girls, the huge social burden imposed when over 25 percent of urban dwellers in some areas are infected with HIV/AIDS - these all mandate the use of radical changes to halt the slide. New decentralized models for the delivery of services, built from the ground up to be responsive to the needs of the customers, are required. Resource limits from the government budget reinforce the need to re-invent social services. Zambia is ready for a new approach but the transition to the new concepts is a time consuming process.

The key constraints to achieving this potential are: unmotivated government staff bound to an old way of doing business by tradition and custom; limited financing for new directions;

reluctance to take increased personal financial responsibility for social services; and a population growth rate of over 3 percent, which places an increasing burden on the social services.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic is a special constraint that cuts across all sectors. Zambia is the most highly urbanized country in sub-Saharan Africa and is among the countries hardest hit, with one of the highest HIV sero-positive rates in the world. An estimated 20 percent of Zambians over the age of 15, and as many as one third of adults in many urban areas are HIV infected. As the epidemic continues to mature, an increasing number of adults are dying from AIDS and projections show that numbers will continue to escalate over the next 5 to 10 years. The worsening impact of the pandemic reduces economic productivity, overburdens family and community social networks, and dramatically increases the number of children left orphaned to an estimated 600,000 AIDS orphans in the year 2000. Expanding prevention and mitigation efforts through a comprehensive multi-sectoral response is an important aspect of this strategy.

III. The Development Challenge

Promises to Keep

USAID/Zambia's development vision is that... "we have promises to keep, and miles to go before we sleep." Many promises of broad benefits were made in the reform process. However, many Zambians have not

yet seen the benefits. There is a long way to go up the road to delivering tangible benefits to all Zambians. This is our joint challenge: to avoid distraction and stay the course on implementing reform, delivering benefits to all Zambians.

The most far-reaching and dramatic reform measures to liberalize Zambia's economic and political systems were taken between 1991 and 1995. However, the systems permitting the majority of the population to benefit from the economic reforms are delayed and preserving new political freedom requires vigilance. This delay period is when the reforms are most at risk - and Zambia is in this difficult period. We believe it is on the cusp of seeing positive results, if the appropriate systems can be put in place to fully implement the reforms. This is the joint Zambian - USAID vision of what is required.

The challenge is to sustain the Zambian Government's and people's commitment through a difficult transition until the implementation of reforms accelerates. Zambia is nearly five years into its transition. The euphoria that greeted the reforms has worn off. We have to show results if we are to be able to move forward to keep the promises.

Strategic Criteria

USAID is unable to overcome all the constraints or take advantage of all the opportunities for Zambia's development. The strategic process is one of making the correct choices. USAID utilized the following criteria to make its choices regarding which activities are most appropriate to make the development vision a reality:

- Do the proposed interventions **address systemic obstacles** to implementing the policy reforms of the past five years? Incremental improvements in the systems to implement reforms are at the core of the strategy.
- Is there adequate **government commitment** to seeing the reform process through? Since the interventions are reform based, it was deemed important to weigh the level of Government commitment to the reform program.
- What is USAID/Zambia's **experience** in the sector? USAID has been active in Zambia since before independence. Since 1991, the USAID program has been intimately engaged with the reform process. This provides an excellent in-country knowledge base by which to judge proposed interventions. In combination with the world-wide experience base of USAID, reasonable judgements could be made on each proposal.
- What **results** can be expected from the interventions? This was a heavily weighted criterion in the era of management for results. The essential questions were: are the results measurable, significant and sustainable?
- Are the interventions **manageable**? With limited staff resources, each intervention and each Strategic Objective had to pass a filter of manageability to determine if the Mission's resources were sufficient to implement it.

These were the key filters applied to each objective, each intervention, and among the objectives. Each strategy element, individually and collectively, had to meet these criteria in order to be included in the proposed strategy.

US Foreign Policy Concerns

The overriding US interest in Zambia is political and regional stability. Development is key to achieving and maintaining stability. Zambia should remain a friendly democratic state, firmly on the path to sustainable development. Zambia is a buttress against the potential chaos of the new Democratic Republic of the Congo and Angola. Zambia has played a facilitative regional role in African conflict resolution, including peace-keeping, and it is in the US interest for this to continue. It is in the US interest to maintain stability in the region and the country. The privatization reforms have created opportunities for US trade and investment as well as for more participation in Southern Africa. Implementing the reform process is strongly in the US interest.

IV. Strategic Plan

The Strategy Development Process

The strategy presented below evolved from the previous strategy. USAID/Zambia began its analysis more than a year ago with the collaborative design of its integrated health sector intervention. This was followed by a series of assessments in each sector of likely interest to

USAID. These assessments examined constraints and potentials for agriculture, private enterprise, urban development, democracy and governance, and basic education. Interviews and group meetings with partners, stakeholders and ultimate customers were a key part of the assessment process. They surfaced the recurrent theme that the benefits promised by reforms in the early 1990's are not reaching enough of the population.

With the assessments as a point of departure, each strategic objective team developed a strategic plan for its objective, emphasizing delivering the promised benefits from reforms to the people of Zambia. The plans were examined through the lens of the criteria discussed above and strategic choices were made in consultation with other sections of the Mission as well as stakeholders and partners. The results of these deliberations were incorporated in strategic objective narratives which are annexed as annexes 4, 5, 6, and 7 and summarized later in this section.

Donor Partners

Based on the UNDP's latest annual report on "Development Co-ordination - Zambia", the major donors to Zambia are the World Bank, European Union, Japan, United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and Denmark. The Bank accounted for 40 percent of total development assistance to Zambia in 1995 while the EU had a share of 24 percent. Japan made a contribution to Zambia's development assistance of 7.6 percent in 1995.

In accordance with Zambia's principal development issue of achieving macro-economic stability; major donors target aid to economic management, which includes macro-economic policy and planning, balance of payments support, and employment policy. Ninety percent of the Bank's development assistance to Zambia is allocated to economic management. Germany and the Netherlands are major players in economic management. (Since 1995 many donors have suspended or ended balance of payments support and overall donor support has probably declined by US\$ 100-200 million per year.) Other areas of donor interest include: transport (Norway and Denmark); agriculture, forestry and fisheries (Japan); health (US) and human resources development (Sweden).

Other donors include non-governmental organizations which accounted for one percent of total development assistance to Zambia in 1995. These organizations are most active in agriculture, human resources development, industry and health.

Table 1: Major Donors (\$000), Zambia, 1995

DONORS	TOTAL EXPENDITURES
IDA	281,377
European Union	165,967
Japan	53,730
United Kingdom	41,000
Germany	38,307
Netherlands	34,786
Norway	23,251
Denmark	21,181
United States	13,777
Sweden	11,780
Others	67,923
Total	704,160

Source: UNDP/GRZ, Development Co-operation Report: Zambia 1995 (as adjusted by USAID/Zambia)

Note: Amounts do not include Balance of Payments Support for the UK and Sweden.

During 1995, the US ranked as the seventh largest bilateral donor to Zambia and accounted for two percent of total development assistance to Zambia. Since the start-up of its program in Zambia, USAID has delivered more than \$800 million in economic development project and non-project grants, loans and food commodity assistance to the Republic of Zambia in agriculture, health, privatization and democracy and governance.

The formal channel for donor coordination is the annual Consultative Group Meeting (CG) chaired by the World Bank. At the July 1997 CG meeting held in Paris, donors generally commended the Zambian Government's economic reforms but were less sanguine on issues related to democracy and governance, including civil service reform.

Between CG meetings, co-ordination takes place periodically between the Zambian government and donors. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning is the focal point for donor activity in Zambia.

Strategy Components

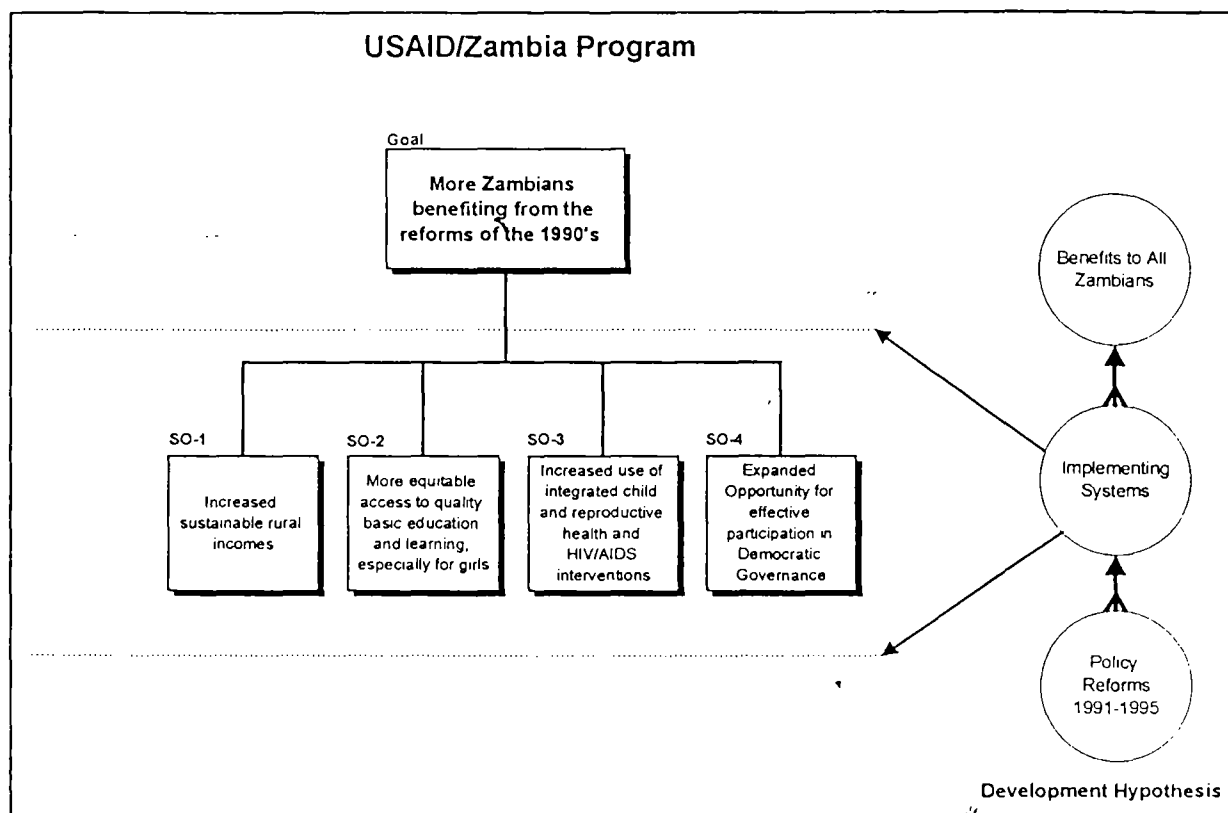
The USAID strategy is aimed at fulfilling the promise of the major reforms put in place in the first part of this decade. When customers were consulted in the preparation of the strategy, their perceptions of the results of the reform process were as follows:

- Everything is more expensive;
- Agricultural inputs are either not available or too expensive;
- With the government gone from marketing, there is no one to sell to;
- Lack of competition permits unfair dealing;
- School costs have risen while schools are more crowded;
- The quality of education has dropped;
- HIV/AIDS remains a major killer;
- Babies and children often die; and
- Health care is more expensive and there are no drugs.

Zambia has taken dramatic steps to reform economic, social, and political policies to make this one of the most liberalized countries in Africa. But clearly, the promise of benefits for all Zambians must be kept if the valuable reforms are to be sustainable. Zambia now needs to methodically and steadily implement activities to fill the gaps and overcome constraints to the broad distribution of the benefits of these reforms to the people of Zambia. USAID believes that it can assist in this process and help fulfill the promise of the reforms.

USAID determined its programmatic choices using the criteria discussed above. The sectors of involvement are as follows:

1. **Economic Growth** - USAID has two decades of experience in Zambia working in the agricultural and private sectors and had exceptional success supporting liberalization reforms and implementing privatization. The challenge now is to nurture the implementing private sector systems for the reforms.
2. **Basic Education** - While this is a new sector for USAID in Zambia, the Agency has extensive global experience, especially with the decentralization of education and bringing decision making to the local community.
3. **Health, Population, and HIV/AIDS** - In addition to extensive experience in Zambia, USAID is a world leader in implementing innovative systems and integrated health services approaches.
4. **Democracy and Governance** - USAID has developed considerable experience and expertise in Zambia over the past four years. Participatory democracy is a new concept in Zambian politics and democracy must always be a work in progress. The US, in its role as a leader of the democratic world, should take a role in supporting the appropriate Zambian model of democracy.
5. Cross-cutting themes are **gender equity, urbanization, decentralization** and **working with PVOs**, which have been woven into our sectoral approaches.



USAID sees its strategy as an integrated whole where all the activities in each of the sectors are crucial steps in furthering the reform agenda. The sectors above are key sectors which are within the Mission's manageable interest. They complement other donor programs in these sectors and others, such as macro-economic reforms, transport, and industry. In combination, they will be sufficient to move Zambia along the road to policy implementation and renewed growth. The figure above presents the broad lines of the USAID strategy. Detailed graphics of results frameworks for each strategic objective are included as annex 1 of this document.

SO-1 Economic Growth

Result: Increased sustainable rural incomes

This objective will address the need to stimulate growth in the rural sector. It combines elements of the agriculture and private sector objectives of the prior USAID strategy and redirects the efforts toward achieving broadbased and sustainable increases in rural income.

Assessments of the agricultural and private sectors indicate that the government has largely fulfilled its stated commitment to disengage from its prominent role in national markets. The private sector must now accept the lead for economic growth. Much of the gap left by the withdrawal of government has gone unfilled. Distribution systems for agricultural inputs remain incomplete, agricultural extension services are fragmentary, and marketing systems fail to reach all rural dwellers. Non-farm rural entrepreneurs, who are the logical candidates

for the interface between markets and the rural households, are constrained by lack of managerial and market knowledge, lack of experience, lack of access to financing, and lack of business skills. Entrepreneurs in small manufacturing operations producing for rural markets must relearn how to do business in an unprotected environment. The free trade policies initiated by the government have not yet led to fair trade and Zambians find it hard to compete in regional markets or prevent neighboring countries from dumping their subsidized products in Zambia. In sum, the correct policies have been put in place but implementation leaves broad gaps. This exacerbates high transaction costs which keep the promised benefits from reaching the people.

The strategy for this objective is rural focussed. It is based on the premise that three key sets of interventions can effectively fill the gap left when the government gave up its role in rural markets, thereby lowering transaction costs by increasing the efficiency of the system. USAID believes that the following three-pronged approach can take the benefits to the people.

Production - increasing sustainable agricultural and natural resources production by bringing new technologies to subsistence and small scale producers organized into groups. This will require introducing new natural resource technologies and products, and introducing new sustainable agriculture and natural resources practices;

Marketing - increasing the productivity of rural non-farm enterprises so they can take their proper role, replacing the government as intermediaries in rural markets. This will require increasing rural entrepreneurs' access to finance and regional and local markets, improving their basic business management skills, and improving their support institutions.

Policy Adjustment - reducing key constraints to private sector growth will allow entrepreneurs to compete effectively and take on their proper role. Of particular note are trade policy adjustments to assure that Zambian exports and imports are treated fairly in the regional and world markets; adjustments in commercial contract approaches to establish meaningful contracts with effective dispute resolution mechanisms, such as binding arbitration; continuing to reduce the state's role in the economy by continuing privatization; and development of market-friendly transitory food insecurity plans.

We expect to see significant results from the interventions discussed above. Since the new approach was only developed in this strategic exercise, baselines and targets will have to be defined during the coming year. The kinds of results we expect to measure are, *inter alia*:

- Improved farm productivity;
- Improved sustainable output of NRM-based community groups;
- Increased rural non-farm enterprise access to finance and markets;
- Increased rural non-farm enterprise support institutions;
- Increased non-traditional exports;
- Reduced state involvement in the economy.

USAID intends to achieve these results. However, achievement depends on certain other actions occurring. These are the critical assumptions for success. Transportation improvements are essential. The deplorable state of the national road system adds huge overheads to the marketing system. Other donors are making significant investments in this area. Relative freedom from disasters is also assumed. These include periodic droughts, inflows of large numbers of refugees from neighboring countries, or any domestic disorders. Finally, the strategy assumes that the program can achieve results relatively quickly to forestall the temptation for the government to reverse its policy progress due to political pressure arising from high social costs.

SO-2 Basic Education

Result: More equitable access to quality basic education and learning, especially for girls

This objective is USAID's initial involvement in the education sector in Zambia. It responds to a unique window of opportunity, as the government of Zambia is searching for new solutions to the problem of how to provide high quality, equitable, basic education at a reasonable cost. The Mission believes that USAID has applicable lessons from other countries which can be applied in Zambia.

The USAID assessment of basic education determined that the Zambian education system has seriously deteriorated and the system is barely sustainable as it is now organized and funded. Resources have shrunk and the numbers of Zambian children enrolled has rapidly increased. Physical infrastructure has declined; furnishings are in short supply; there are few textbooks and almost no learning materials; and very high pupil teacher ratios are compounded by multiple shifts. The system is on the brink of collapse. Girls, who have traditionally been disadvantaged in education, are falling even further behind as the system is stressed. The government realizes the system needs a complete overhaul and is preparing to initiate an integrated sector approach in 1998. USAID can be in on the definition and implementation of this new approach to a troubled sector.

We believe that, if the communities can be empowered to manage their own schools, then the schools can be run more efficiently, can recover more of their costs locally, and people can guide their schools to filling local needs. Local planning should emphasize girls' education. Linking health and education interventions can give synergy to each of them. If the Ministry has the capability to collect, analyze, and utilize data to guide the planning process, then it will be able to reinforce the local communities in their search for excellence in education. None of these capabilities exist today, but it appears to be the most realistic option for the future.

The basic education strategy is based on three complementary components:

Girls access - Improving health and educational performance of primary school age girls. Reinforcing the importance of quality education for girls is the core of this program. The health components links closely to the USAID health program to be discussed below. It will implement very promising micro-nutrient and de-worming

interventions and initiate periodic performance testing of treated groups. USAID will also help extend the existing UNICEF Program to Assist Girls Education to additional provinces.

Private sector/community based programs - Improving capacities at decentralized levels to develop plans and strategies to improve girls' education. This will include: developing strategies to increase the number of girls that stay in school; developing and disseminating materials advocating increased girls' education; and engaging NGOs to work with communities on girls' equity issues."

Policy - Improving policy, planning, implementation and performance monitoring systems at the central ministry. This will strengthen policy analysis capabilities at the ministry and establish education management information systems able to provide feedback and support to the local planning function.

The Mission has just begun to define this objective and has identified some preliminary indicators to measure, but will not be in a position to identify targets and baselines until at least late 1998 or early 1999. The type of results measurements currently being considered include:

- Increased girls gross enrollment rates in primary school;
- Increased pass rate for girls on the standard primary school leaving exam;
- Increased percentage of girls persisting to grade 7;
- Decline in pupil teacher ratio;
- Decline in number of years for a girl graduate from grade 7; and
- Decline in lost days due to illnesses and domestic chores.

Success in achieving these results is predicated on the government's continued commitment to education reforms. USAID will be one among many donors assisting in this sector and is planning to move carefully, testing the GRZ's continued commitment and need as it progresses. USAID has defined a complementary niche for itself that is not adequately filled by other donors. It assumes that other donors will continue their support to teacher training, facilities rehabilitation, and curriculum development.

SG-3 Integrated Health

Result: Increased use of integrated child and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS interventions

This objective supports a dramatic Government of Zambia initiative to integrate and decentralize the provision of health services. Key elements of the strategy were initiated during 1996 and 1997.

At independence, the government promised free health care for all. The rapid growth in health facilities through the 70's was followed by a collapse of the system as government funds were insufficient to maintain the extensive services. Health status worsened; an increasing number of babies and children died from preventable and treatable diseases. The

promise of free health care was replaced with the reality of very little, poor quality health care. Facilities deteriorated, hospitals experienced chronic shortages of drugs, many qualified staff left the country for positions elsewhere, and people's confidence in the health care system eroded. The collapse of the health system coincided with the onset of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The one million HIV infected individuals strained the already overburdened system beyond the breaking point.

In 1991, the new government made reforming the health care system a key plank in its reform agenda. The Zambian objective for health care is to provide equitable access to cost effective, quality health care as close to the family as possible. Integrated services are an effective approach to the key areas of child health, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS. The old centrally dominated, single disease, pipeline approaches cannot reverse the high mortality rates and low quality of service. The Zambian decentralized and integrated approach can.

The well-articulated Zambian strategy offers an exceptional opportunity for USAID partnership. Decentralization, integration of services, accountability, performance, emphasis on the primary level, community involvement, private sector involvement, and donor coordination are among the key concepts in the dramatic new Zambian approach. The deterioration in health services is one of the most serious problems in Zambian development. USAID has long advocated decentralization and integration of services as the key to the most efficient supply of critical services.

The integrated approach consists of five areas:

Demand creation - Reaching the people to increase the demand for health and population services is a central component of the use of health services. People must know the value of integrated child health, reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS interventions. They must understand the causes of diseases affecting them and their children. They need to comprehend the implications of risky health behaviors. They must know what services are available and have enough knowledge to make informed choices. Communications, including group and inter-personal contacts, mass media, traditional media, and community mobilization are the key means of reaching the people.

Community Partnerships - Decentralization can work if the community becomes involved in its own health care decision making. The community health center is the front line of health services. Health centers have to understand the community needs and establish partnerships with the communities. Health centers should serve the needs of their customers. PVOs should be involved in the delivery of services. The Ministry of Health needs solid referral services to permit the community centers to send difficult cases to better equipped facilities. Finally, other sector services such as education and agriculture have synergistic links to health.

Private Sector Partnerships - Serving Zambians who are able to pay for private sector services is essential to permit the public sector to serve the rest of the population. Employer-based programs; private clinics, hospitals, etc.; use of

commercial facilities like pharmacies for basic health information; and increased production of selected health commodities in Zambia are all promising approaches as the enabling environment improves.

Performance - Poor quality service has kept many people from using the health services. It is better to die at home than in a strange hospital that doesn't help you. Improved health worker performance is critical to rebuilding customer confidence, thereby increasing effective demand. Performance and competency will become the watchwords, rather than theoretical knowledge. Supervision systems will be established which reward good performance and quality work. Districts will be empowered to take an increased role in supervision and training.

Support - Within the primary policy direction of decentralized, integrated health services, numerous subsidiary policies must be adjusted and fine tuned. The link between the national level and the districts will be a particular focus. Support systems for health delivery, particularly an integrated logistics system, will be strengthened. Cost recovery and local financing schemes will be tested.

The above interventions, with \$12-16 million per year in USAID financing, are expected to accomplish exceptional results. USAID intends to accomplish, *inter alia*:

- Increased demand for PHN interventions among target groups;
- Increased delivery of PHN interventions at the community level;
- Increased delivery of PHN interventions by the private sector;
- Improved health worker performance in the delivery of PHN interventions;
- Improved policies, planning and support systems for the delivery of PHN interventions.

USAID believes it can achieve an impressive magnitude of results if critical assumptions hold true. The foundation of the entire program is the new Zambian vision of health care and its associated reform agenda. The Mission assumes this commitment will be maintained. The decentralization program is assumed to continue incorporating devolution of authority, responsibility and financing. Finally, the private sector is assumed to continue to take on an increasing role in the provision of services and commodities.

SO-4 Democracy and Governance

Result: Expanded opportunity for effective participation in democratic governance

The multi-party elections in 1991 were a turning point for economic and political reforms in Zambia. The liberalized political environment became the stimulus for economic reforms. A long history of adhering to mistaken dirigiste economic policies, a one party political system, and the resulting steadily declining health and education status, was shattered by the new political liberalization. The dramatic progress must be solidified by continuing to move forward. The promise of a smoothly functioning participatory system must be fulfilled.

The sector assessment process determined that, despite the notable successes in the early part of the decade, Zambia has slowed the pace of progress toward a completely open and participatory democratic system. While far better than the prior regime, the reform agenda and reform movement appear to be faltering. Parliament has become more of a reflexive approval mechanism and less of a forum for public debate. A government-wide decentralization policy remains lacking and sectoral approaches have not yet been fully implemented, while public service reform remains an unsettled issue. Good governance - in the sense of accountability and performance - has not always been effectively pursued. USAID and its donor partners should continue to be prepared to step in and support selected democratic initiatives while emphasizing building effective demand for a more participatory system among Zambians.

USAID's experience shows that a more competitive political process is critical to stimulating demand for popular participation in government. People want to see that they can make a difference in the political arena. Then they will better appreciate the nexus among personal freedoms, personal responsibilities, and government involvement. Finally, they can be empowered to act in ways that benefit themselves as individuals as well as society at large. Zambia is reaching for this ideal and USAID's challenge is to find appropriate interventions to encourage its continued progress.

USAID's strategy for Democracy and Governance is primarily directed toward supporting more opportunities for broad participation. There are three components to the strategy:

Political process - This is the core of the program. Parliamentary processes, mostly based on the British system, will be improved to help Parliament be a more effective balance to executive power through enhanced information flows. USAID will help civil society organizations organize collaboratively, become appropriately self reliant, and effectively use good information in their advocacy. Finally, it will strive to link accessing social services to civic education, to make the theory and practice of democratic governance more relevant to Zambians on a day-to-day basis. Affiliated with these efforts, will be work with the media which encourages more accurate news about the political process. This could include establishing opinion polling, training journalists, and exploring the potential for diversification in media.

Governance - This is a component which the Mission believes is appropriate for a pilot intervention. USAID will reengage the Cabinet Office to define an improved policy review and decision making process. We will complement this with a pilot activity with one of the ministries engaged in achieving other strategic objectives of our country strategy, in applying the principles of good governance, accountability, and performance in the field.

Rule of Law - In conjunction with the economic growth strategic objective, this component will build on a USIS initiative to improve the legal framework for more effective functioning of markets. The focus will be on the enforceability of contracts and the potential for alternative mechanisms for enforcement, such as binding arbitration. In addition, it will address improved administration of justice by: 1)

making legal information more widely available to legal professionals and ordinary citizens through Internet technology; and 2) establishing management systems for court cases with the Supreme and High Courts.

Results in this strategic objective will be measured by tracking the following indicators, *inter alia*:

- Increased number and quality of ways citizens can become involved;
- Changes in citizen awareness and attitudes;
- Increased citizen knowledge of workings of Parliament;
- Increased effectiveness of advocacy;
- Increased satisfaction with operation of judicial system; and
- Degree to which functions are delegated to lower levels of government

The political transition in Zambia remains fragile. Therefore there are critical assumptions to achieve the planned results under this strategic objective. Domestic and regional stability is essential if Zambia is to have a chance to develop the confidence necessary to continue political reforms. The government's commitment to economic reforms as well as to political reforms must remain constant. The multi-party system, and the opportunity to periodically change leaders through a vibrant electoral process, must be maintained to allow for open political competition.

Relationship to Agency Strategy

The USAID/Zambia strategy was developed in the context of USAID's worldwide and regional strategies and is fully consistent with them. The economic growth strategic objective implements the Agency objectives of strengthened markets and expanded access and opportunity for the poor within the Agency goal of achieving broad-based economic growth. The economic growth strategic objective also contains elements directed at the objective of sustainable natural resource management in the Agency goal of environmental management. These efforts are very closely aligned with the RCSA activities in natural resource management and regional economic integration. The basic education strategic objective is directly responsive to the Agency's new objective in building human capacity, with a special focus on basic girls' education. The health objective integrates interventions for all four Agency objectives under the goal of stabilizing the world population and protecting human health. Finally, the democracy and governance objective addresses all four Agency objectives under the goal of building sustainable democracies. This objective complements RCSA supported regional activities.

V. Resources and Management

Three scenarios are presented^d below. They represent anticipated changes in the program under different financial resource levels. The medium level is considered the base, "most likely" scenario.

Resource Scenarios

	High	Medium	Low
Financial Resources	\$25,000,000-28,000,000	\$20,000,000 - 24,000,000	\$12,000,000 - 15,000,000
Objectives	All four objectives with a greater emphasis on policy through additional nonproject or sector assistance in health and new sector assistance in education	Four objectives with small non-project or sector assistance in health only	Only health would continue
Staff Resources	An additional 2 positions for a more active education dialogue	81 positions	Probable reduction of 20 positions including 2 direct hires
Results	Broader national effects through policy interventions of non-project or sector assistance. More project money in the education sector.	Base results as presented in Annex 2	Consolidate current gains in privatization, ag markets, and democracy/governance. No education results. More modest health sector results.

Financial Resources

The following table presents the distribution of funding across objectives under each of the three scenarios.

Financing projections
\$000

	1998			1999			2000			2001			2002		
	high	med	low	high	med	low	high	med	low	high	med	low	high	med	low
Econ Gr	6,750	6,750	2,030	7,500	7,400	0	7,500	5,000	0	6,000	4,500	0	6,000	4,200	0
Basic Ed	500	500	0	1,000	1,000	0	2,000	1,000	0	3,000	1,500	0	4,000	2,500	0
Health	17,000	19,000	11,780	16,000	12,000	11,800	16,000	12,000	12,000	16,500	12,000	12,000	16,000	12,000	12,000
D/G	961	961	961	3,500	3,500	0	2,500	2,000	0	2,500	2,000	0	2,000	2,000	0
Total	25,211	24,211	14,771	28,000	23,900	11,800	28,000	20,000	12,000	28,000	20,000	12,000	28,000	20,700	12,000
Mark	25,000	24,000	15,000	28,000	24,000	12,000	28,000	20,000	12,000	28,000	20,000	12,000	28,000	20,000	12,000

The pipeline at the end of FY 1997 was a modest \$27 million (less than the Agency's recommended 18 months of program). The Mission will reallocate these unexpended funds to the new activities in each objective as appropriate.

Staff Resources

USAID staff resources are close to correct for implementing the new strategy. The Mission adjusted its staffing over the past several years to accommodate Washington mandated cuts in total numbers of employees. Major efforts were devoted to "outsourcing" key services and removing staff from the permanent rolls, particularly administrative and logistical support functions. The result is a very lean staff at present. The following table presents a perspective on current staff and proposed changes over the strategy period.

Staffing projections

Base level

of positions

	1997			1998			1999			2000			2001			2002		
	USDH	Expat	local	USDH	Expat	local	USDH	Expat	local	USDH	Expat	local	USDH	Expat	local	USDH	Expat	local
Director	2	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1
Program	1	0	6	2	0	5	2	0	5	2	0	5	2	0	5	2	0	5
Econ Grow	1	0	3	1	0	4	1	0	4	1	0	5	1	0	5	1	0	5
Basic Ed	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Health	2	1*	3	2	1*	3	3**	1*	3	3**	1*	3	2	1*	3	2	1*	3
Dem/Gov	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Controller	1	0	11	1	0	11	1	0	11	1	0	11	1	0	11	1	0	11
Exec. Off.	1	0	42	1	0	43	1	0	43	1	0	43	1	0	43	1	0	43
Total	8	1	66	8	2	68	9	2	70	9	2	70	9	2	70	9	2	70

* JHU/HCSF FELLOW (Non-Add)

** INCL. 1 IDI (Non-Add)

Places where increases occur are indicated by a shaded cell. One expat position is a fellow's position which does not count against ceilings. A new USDH position in 1999, to a new level of 9, will be allocated after the results of the strategy review. For now that position is shown in the Director's office.

The total staffing increases slightly from 78 positions at the end of fiscal 1997 (down from 87 in 1996) to 81 in 1999 to 2002. Within existing ceilings, the Mission is requesting a new USPSC position in 1998 for initiating the education sector program. In 1998, the economic growth and democracy and governance teams will be strengthened. The controller's office maintains its level of 11 positions with the caveat that, if the Mission takes responsibility for its own accounting under the new management system, then an increase of five to six positions will be requested. The executive office has stabilized at its current level and is requesting no changes during the strategy period.

Management

The Mission intends to emphasize achieving results under this strategy. Mission staff and contractors will increasingly be held responsible for achieving promised results. Within the Mission, it is organizing itself into results package teams, with representatives from all concerned offices and virtual members from Washington and regional offices. These teams will be responsible for achieving sets of results as defined in this strategy. For each of the objectives, except for economic growth, there will be one results package team responsible for achieving the results promised under that strategic objective. Due to the diversity of interventions in the economic growth objective there will be two results package teams:

Results Package Team 1-A will be responsible for achieving results in the portions of the objective which address the nexus between farmers and the market with the farmers as their ultimate customers. This team will approach the strategic objective from the farmers' point of view.

Results Package Team 1-B will be responsible for the results in portions of the objective which take the rural non-farm businesses as ultimate customers. This team will approach the strategic objective from the business point of view.

While the two results package teams are highly complementary and will work collaboratively toward achieving the same high level results. The Mission believes that separation is warranted to ensure adequate emphasis on all aspects of this crucial intervention.

Crisis Modifier

The Mission examined its program to determine the likely effects of a significant disaster or political instability. Drought is a constant and recurrent threat - almost certain to occur during the period of the strategy. Some neighboring countries are unstable and the specter of regional disturbances and refugees looms large. Africa has developed a pattern of civil disturbances as reforms take hold, which could be possible in Zambia. Zambia's political transition has been fraught with challenges and the threat of domestic instability must be considered. The strategy has to be examined in the context of both short duration and longer duration crises.

The Mission examined the strategy to determine how each objective could be adjusted in the event of various types of crisis:

1. to help forestall the potential crisis, and
2. how the Mission would respond to the crisis in terms of activities, implications for results and staff implications

Current thinking on these critical problems is shown in the table in annex 3. Examination of the events in the matrix will form a part of the ongoing monitoring system in the Mission.

Monitoring and Evaluation

USAID/Zambia is adopting a management information system approach to monitoring progress toward achieving the promised results. Each activity will be required to develop a detailed set of data relating to their accomplishments. This data will be aggregated and most items will be reported to the results package team at USAID. The results package team will combine this data with results of independent customer surveys conducted by USAID and maintain a performance monitoring database. Selected performance data from this base will be combined with financial data on the activities and serve as the basis for Mission reviews of progress. Selected data from Mission reviews will then constitute the reports on results and requests for resources to USAID/Washington. The fundamental concept of this approach is that not all data is necessary at all levels. Each successive level gets a small portion of the overall data available.

In the strategy process, the Mission has developed suggested indicators. They have arranged for external assistance over the next several months to both refine the indicators and fully define the management information system which will generate the data to monitor the

indicators. Some data will be available during 1998 to report on accomplishments while much of the baseline data is being collected. By 1999, the Mission will be prepared to report on the full set of indicators.

ZAMBIAN CRAFT EXHIBITION

Pamodzi Hotel, 29th March 1999

16:00 - 20:00 Hours

(4 p.m - 8 p.m)

A combination of seven NGOs and church groups have been invited to exhibit their crafts and handiwork. These organizations provide skills training in order to empower women and youth to be economically self-reliant. The Pamodzi Hotel has donated space for the exhibition. Zambian crafts will be available for viewing and purchasing. Participating organizations are:

1. **Women's Department of the Christian Council of Zambia.** Women in low- income areas of the city are taught tie-and-dye techniques, batik, sewing and handicrafts. They, also, are taught how to make simple medicinal remedies using local materials to treat sick children and adults.
2. **Women's Skills Training Group of Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia.** This is a tailoring and handicraft course for young women, many of whom are out-of-school youths.
3. **Craft's Department, Hope House.** Hope House is a drop-in and training center for people living with HIV/AIDS. Hope House, also, runs a farm where female youths are trained in tailoring and handicrafts.
4. **Society for Women Against AIDS** is a national network of women throughout Africa empowering women to fight against AIDS. SWAAZ has community-based programs in Lusaka to assist women to be economically empowered and, therefore, empowered to exercise control over their life.
5. **Tasintha** means "we have changed." It is an NGO assisting sex workers to develop alternative ways of earning a living and surviving. Women are given skills and vocational training to assist them to have alternatives in choice of lifestyle and economic activity.
6. **Young Widows Association of St. Ignatius Catholic Church, Regiment Parish.** Many of the widows in the association were married to soldiers. St. Ignatius is situated near Regiment Army Barracks and, hence, the name Regiment Parish. The widows are trained in handiwork and crafts to assist them to become self-reliant.
7. **Young Women Christian Association** has skills training programs for out-of-school youth, entrepreneurial training for young women and men, and skills training for women who are living in a shelter because of domestic violence. Women in Laweni House, the shelter for battered women, are taught entrepreneurial skills that will assist them to be economically empowered.

BRIEFING KIT
FOR
DELEGATION

LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

28TH - 30 TH MARCH 1999

TABLE OF CONTENT

1.	Maps of Zambia	A
a.	District and provincial boundaries	
b.	Rural and urban clusters	
2.	History and Geography	B
3.	Economy	C
4.	Tourism	D
5.	Population, Ethnic Composition and Languages	E
6.	Human Development and Social Well-Being Indicators	F
7.	Children and Youth	G
a.	Local definition of child, youth and juvenile	
b.	Orphans and Vulnerable Children	
c.	Priority Needs of Orphans and Vulnerable Children	
d.	Youth	
8.	Government Ministries Having Responsibility for Child/Youth Health and Welfare	H
9.	Education	I
10.	Religion	J

Bantex
SOUTH AFRICA
Nr. 6083

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I J

K

L

M

N

O

P Q

R

S

T U

V W

X Y Z



6 001830 008765 >

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

A

Divider Title: _____

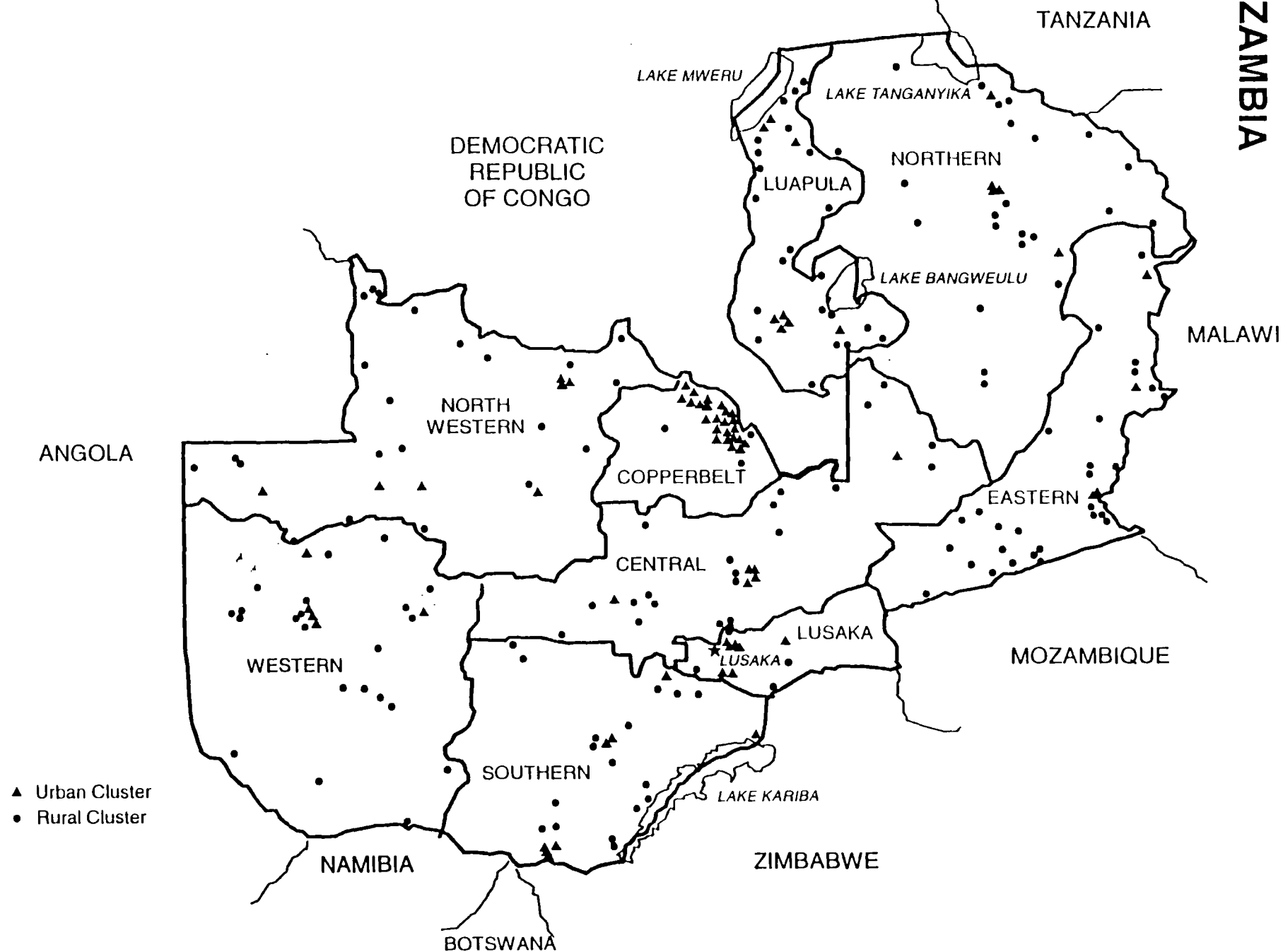
MAPS OF ZAMBIA

THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

District and Provincial Boundaries



ZAMBIA



Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

B

Divider Title: _____

ECONOMY

ECONOMY

- Zambia has a mixed economy consisting of a modern and urban-oriented sector confined to the line of rail, and a rural agricultural sector.
- Copper mining is the country's main economic activity, accounting for 95% of export earnings.
- Agriculture contributes to 15% of the gross domestic product (GDP). (CSO, 1995)
- 70% of the labour force earns a living in the informal sector, inclusive of agriculture. (MSYCD, 1997)
- Government is the largest employer in the formal sector.
- The Country has undergone a prolonged economic crisis, resulting in declining per capita incomes.
- In recent years, inflation has been stabilized at 30% per annum.
- Formal employment levels have been stagnant for over a decade, providing work opportunities for barely 10% of the labor force in 1990 compared to 24% in 1980.
- The severe droughts, 1992 - 1994, reduced agricultural production. Its impact was reflected in GDP per capita, which declined on average by 2.2% per annum between 1989 and 1995. (CSO, 1995)
- More than 60% of households are unable to afford a nutritionally adequate diet.
- Extensive and periodic surveys show poverty remains high. Almost 70% of households in Zambia are poor and 53% are classified as extremely poor. (UNICEF, 1998)
- While an estimated 53% of households are classified as extremely poor, only 2% receive any assistance from the Public Welfare Assistance Scheme, which is under-funded and currently operating at a relative low capacity. (UNICEF, 1998)

Source of Information:

Central Statistical Office *Census of Population, Housing and Agriculture 1990: Zambia*, 1995

Mayaka, W. C. *A Brief Outline of Characteristics of Youth Unemployment in Zambia*, a report for Agriculture and Environment Statistics Unit, Central Statistical Office, 1999.

Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development *Priority One: The National Programme of Action For Youth*, 1997.

UNICEF *Orphans and HIV/AIDS in Zambia* (Draft Report) 1998.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

HISTORY

- By the year 1500 much of modern Zambia was occupied by farming people who were ancestors of the present inhabitants.
- In the 19th century, various parts of what was to become Northern Rhodesia was administered by the British South Africa Company.
- In 1924 the British Colonial Office assumed responsibility for administering the territory, and in 1953, Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) and Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) joined Nyasaland (Malawi) to form the Central African Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
- The Federation was dissolved in 1963.
- In October 1964, Zambia gained political independence and adopted a multiparty system of government.
- In December 1972, Zambia became a one-party state until 1991 when a multi-party system was re-introduced.

GEOGRAPHY

- Zambia is a land-locked country covering an area of 752,612 square kilometres (a little larger than the State of Texas), and comprising about 2.5% of Africa.
- Zambia is situated on the great plateau of Central Africa, with altitudes ranging from 1,000 to 1,300 metres.
- The eastern part of Zambia is part of the Great Rift Valley system that extends from East Africa downwards through Mozambique.
- Other interesting physical features are the depressions found on the edges of the plateaus, some of which form lakes Bangweulu and Mweru in the North, the Luangwa river in the east, and Kafue basin and the alluvial plains of the Zambezi river in the west.
- Lake Kariba on the river Zambezi is one of the biggest artificially created lakes in the world.
- Victoria Falls on the river Zambezi is one of the country's greatest tourist attractions.
- Administratively, the country is divided into 9 provinces and 67 districts.
- Neighbours are the Democratic Republic of Congo and Tanzania in the north, Malawi and Mozambique in the east, Zimbabwe and Botswana in the south, Namibia in the southwest, and Angola in the west.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

C

Divider Title: _____

TOURISM

TOURISM

- Zambia is a huge country, as large as France, Austria and Hungary put together
- Zambia has three distinct seasons: a hot, dry early summer between August and October; a warm and wet high summer from November through to March and the winter months that extend from April to July
- Zambia is the real Africa....a country renowned for its scenic splendour, diversity, traditional culture and friendliness
- Zambia's immense wilderness embraces 19 national parks, teeming with abundant wildlife, 743 bird species, huge lakes, wide rivers, thundering waterfalls, vast wetlands, grassy plains and lush forests
- **Lusaka**, the capital city, is a hive of commercial fervour and free enterprise. Lusaka has many restaurants and among them, restaurants offering traditional foods and cultural evenings, like the ***Zambili Cultural Restaurant***
- **Livingstone** is known as the Adventure Capital of Africa and gateway to the ***Victoria Falls***-arguably the most spectacular of the world's natural wonders
- **Copperbelt Province** is home to the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) a major producer of copper and cobalt. It also produces gold, silver and selenium. The company's metals are sold worldwide and its principle customers are in USA, United Kingdom, Japan, France, Italy, India, Belgium, Saudi Arabia, Thailand and Malaysia
- Two prominent towns on the Copperbelt are **Kitwe** and **Ndola**-the provincial capital
- The soul of Zambia lies in music and dance and is the favoured medium of continuing oral tradition.
- Zambia's rich and diverse tribal and cultural heritage is evident in the fine craft work, basketry, sculpture and the traditional ceremonies held all over the country each year
- Zambia is Africa's last true wilderness. With Africa's wildlife areas rapidly disappearing, Zambia remains the least disturbed and commercialised and is still blessed with lush vegetation

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

D

Divider Title: _____

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

E

Divider Title: _____

POPULATION, ETHNIC COMPOSITION
AND LANGUAGES

POPULATION

- Population size: Estimated to be 10 million. (Mayaka, 1999)
- Annual population growth rate: 3.1% (CSO, 1995)
- 40% of Zambia's population live in towns, most of which are located along the old line of rail. (CSO, 1995)
- Copperbelt Province has the highest percent of urban population, 85.5%. (CSO, 1995)
- The percent of urban population for Lusaka Province is 84.1%. (CSO, 1995)
- Average household size in 1996 was 5.6 persons. Larger households with 9 or more persons are more common in urban rather than rural areas (e.g. 17% compared to 12%). (CSO, 1995)
- 77% of households are headed by men and 23% are headed by women. (CSO, 1995)
- Female-headed households are more common in rural than in urban areas (e.g. 25% compared to 20%).

ETHNIC COMPOSITION AND LANGUAGES

- 98.7% of the population are of indigenous African origin. (CSO, 1995)
- .28 % are of Asian and European origin.
- Rural populations are more homogeneous with distinct ethnic groups clustered in specific geographical areas.
- Higher proportions of non-African ethnic groups live in urban areas as compared to rural areas of the country.
- 72 tribes are estimated to exist in Zambia, each with a unique language or dialect. (CSO, 1995)
- Sufficient cultural similarities exist to permit clustering into 7 main language groups, e.g. Bemba, Nyanja, Tonga, Lozi, Luvale, Lunda and Kaonde.
- The majority of people are multilingual. Bemba, Tonga and Nyanja are predominant languages spoken by nearly half of the population. (CSO, 1995)
- English is the official language and is used at all government functions; and is the media of instruction in schools.
- English is a compulsory subject at primary and secondary levels of education and each student must pass it to obtain a full school-leaving certificate.

Source of Information:

Central Statistical Office *Census of Population, Housing and Agriculture 1990: Zambia Analytical Report*, Vol. 10, 1995.

Mayaka, W. C. *A Brief Outline of Characteristics of Youth Unemployment in Zambia*, a report for Agriculture and Environment Statistics Unit, Central Statistical Office, 1999.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

F

Divider Title: _____

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING INDICATORS

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING

- **Life expectancy at birth:** 43.4 years males and 41.9 females
- **Adult literacy:** 85.6 % males and 71.3% females
- **Share of earned income:** 60.7% males and 39.3 % females
- **Total fertility rate:** 5.7
- **Contraceptive prevalence:** 26%
- **Child survival indicators:**
 - Infant mortality: 109 deaths per 1,000 births.
 - Under-five mortality: 197 per 1000. Nearly 20% of children will die before their 5th birthday.
 - At 2 years of age, 16% of children have died, 52% are severely or moderately malnourished, and only 32% remain alive and well-nourished.
 - 78% of children age 12 -23 months have full vaccination coverage.
 - Over 42% of children under five are classified as stunted (low height-for-age)
 - Breastfeeding is almost universally practised with a median duration of 20 months.
- **Mother's status:** 9% of mothers of children under age 5 are malnourished and 1% are too short. (Short is the percentage of mother under 1.45 metres.)
- **Access to safe water:** 76% in urban areas and 39% in rural areas
- **Access to sanitation facilities:** 18% of households have flush toilets, 53% traditional pit latrines, and 29% no sanitation facilities at all.
- **Access to electricity:** 17% of households in the country
- **Access to media:** 44% men and 36% women listen to the radio daily; 45% men and 25% women read a newspaper on a weekly basis; 38% men and 29% women watch television at least once a week.

Source of Information:

Central Statistical Office/Ministry of Health *Demographic and Health Survey 1996.*

UNDP *Human Development Report*, 1998

USAID and Macro International Inc. *Nutrition of Infants and Young Children in Zambia, 1996*

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

G

Divider Title: _____

CHILDREN AND YOUTH

DEFINITIONS

For programmatic and legal purposes, there are distinctions between children and youth in Zambia.

- “**Child**” refers to a person who has not attained the age of sixteen years. This definition is commonly used in determining eligibility for education and social welfare services, including custodial care.
- “**Youth**” refers to persons age 12 to 24 years, and “**adolescent**” refers to person 10 to 19 years. These definitions are used in formulating health, community development, sports and recreational activities, and out-of-school training/vocational programs.
- “**Juvenile**” means a person who has not attained the age of 19 years, and includes a child and young person. This term is used primarily by the legal system and in the context of care and protection services.

ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN

- An orphan is a child below age 19 who has lost one or both parents.
- The definition of orphan has become problematic because it includes some young people who are themselves parents or heading a household.
- The number of child-headed households in 1994 was estimated to be 7% of all households in Zambia. (MOE, 1996)
- 66% of Zambian women have given birth to at least one child or are pregnant by age 19. (DHS, 1996)
- Orphan children/youth in school are targeted for care and support services by the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services. (Nkole, 1999)
- The average age for completion of secondary school is between 18 and 20 years.
- An increasingly common definition of children orphaned as a result of AIDS is "A child aged 14 years or less, whose mother and/or father has died. (Durstun, 1996)
- The estimated number of children below age 15 orphaned due to AIDS in Zambia is between 500,000 - 600,000. (MOH/CBOH)
- An estimated 70,000 children are infected with HIV. (MOH/CBOH)
- More than 25,000 children become infected with HIV each year through perinatal transmission. (MOH/CBOH)
- An estimated 90,000 children/youths are considered to be street kids. (UNICEF, 1998).
- Traditionally, the extended family has taken responsibility for children who are unable to stay with their parents, whether it because of death, sickness, financial constraints or some other circumstance.
- A 1996 national survey (McKerrow), on orphans found that---
 - 51% of children have lost one or both parents, and
 - 71.5% of all households care for orphans.
- This is a dramatic increase from 1993 in which a national survey found 33.3% of rural and 41% of urban families caring for orphans.
- No state foster grant exists and the formal fostering of children outside the extended family network is rare.

- Adoption is very rare. Only 18 adoptions were finalized throughout the country in 1995. (McKerrow)
- The Ministry of Community Development and Social Services assists orphans and destitute children through the provision of bursaries (grants) for education, health and sometimes food and shelter. (Nkole, 1999)
- There are 15 officially recognized orphanages in Lusaka but at least 15 other which are ad hoc and unlicensed. (UNICEF, 1998)
- Care is also provided in child care centers or day centers by several NGOs. It is estimated that the capacity in child care centers probably ranges between 3,000 and 5,000. (UNICEF, 1998)
- Government policy is to discourage creation of orphanages and to encourage family and community-based care.
- Some models of orphan/vulnerable children care that have emerged in the country are:]
 - Mobilization of communities and districts into decision-making bodies that can formulate policies and community-based responses to OVC issues and concerns.
 - Church-based programs that are integrated with HIV/AIDS home-based care activities or which operate as stand alone orphans programs.
 - Hospital administered home-based care programs that integrate OVC.
 - Street kids programs that provide drop-in or overnight shelter, meals and education through community schools.
 - Public and private orphanages
 - Private children's homes where several children, who are not siblings, live in a family-like environment.
 - Children's villages

Sources of Information:

Central Statistical Office/Ministry of Health *Demographic and Health Survey 1996*.

Durston, Susan *Increasing Education For All: Community Schools in Zambia*, 1996.

McKerrow, Neil *Implementation Strategies for the Development of Models of Care for Orphaned Children*, UNICEF, Lusaka, 1996.

Ministry of Education *Educating Our Future: National Policy on Education* 1996.

Ministry of Health/Central Board of Health *HIV/AIDS in Zambia Background, Projections, Impacts, Interventions 1997.*

Grace Nkole, Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Community Development and Social Services *Speech to the Lusaka Interfaith Networking Group on HIV/AIDS Open Forum Discussion on Orphans and Vulnerable Children, 10th March 1999.*

Siamwiza, Robie *A Situational Analysis of Policy and Teaching HIV/AIDS Prevention in Educational Institutions in Zambia*, UNESCO/UNAIDS Project On Integrating HIV/AIDS Prevention In School Curricula, Lusaka, 1999.

UNICEF *Orphans and HIV/AIDS in Zambia* (Draft Report) 1998.

PRIORITY NEEDS OF ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN

- **General needs:** The needs of orphans are the needs of households in poverty. (UNICEF, 1998)
 - **Education:**
 - School aged orphans have higher rates of non-enrolment compared to non-orphans.
 - In urban areas, 32% of orphans are not enrolled compared to 25% non-orphans.
 - In rural areas 68% of orphans are not enrolled compared to 48% non-orphans. (Rossi and Reijer, 1995)
 - **Health:**
 - Maternal and double orphans (both parents dead) under 5 are less likely to get immunizations.
 - **Psycho-social needs:**
 - Traditional norms and values put pressure on families, regardless of their socio-economic status to take care of orphans.
 - Many families are stressed by the addition of foster children.
 - **Household coping strategies:**
 - Households rely on the labour of children between 5 - 11 for cleaning, food preparation, child care for siblings, gathering food and firewood, carrying water and farming tasks. (Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 1996)
 - Girls are 2 to 3 time more likely to be required to do household chores than boys, with the exception of farming, gathering and chopping firewood, tending livestock and hunting.
 - 6% of boys and 8% of girls under age 12 attend to the sick in urban areas although rural children are twice as likely to help in this manner (UNICEF, 1996).
 - 3% of children 5 to 11 are involved in income generating activities outside the home. (National Living Conditions Survey, 1996)
- **Needs identified orphans, care-givers and community members in PLAs.**

Participatory learning and action assessments have been conducted in 8 communities in

Livingstone and Kitwe. Community members, including orphans, undertook a problem analysis of their situation, using a variety of verbal and visual tools.

- **Findings of PLAs were similar in both districts. The priority issues were:**
 - **Food insecurity** at household and individual levels
 - **Poor access to education** was an issue in all communities for both orphans and non-orphans. Communities want basic literacy and numeracy, life-skills for out-of-school children and youth; and continuing education opportunities for those in school.
 - **Poor access to health care**, particularly for very young children who require immunizations, growth monitoring, and treatment of childhood ailments. Youths requested access to reproductive health care.
 - **Lack of shelter or uncertainty about accommodation** is a problem for both orphans and their guardians.
 - **Non-availability of psycho-social support** such as nurturing and **protection from various forms of abuse**, including sexual exploitation.
 - **Lack of general economic well-being** resulting from household poverty.

Source of Information:

Central Statistical Office *National Living Conditions Survey, 1996*

Project Concern International/Zambia and Ministry of Community Development and Social Services *Communities Responding to the Problem of Orphans: Situation of Orphan & Community Responses in Eight Township of Zambia, 1998*

Rossi, M. and P. Reijer, *Prevalence of Orphans and Their Education Status in Nkwazi Compound, Ndola*, a paper presented at the Zambian National AIDS Network Conference, Lusaka, 1995.

UNICEF *Orphans and HIV/AIDS in Zambia* (Draft Report) 1998.

YOUTH

- **Population:** 3,236,889 persons in Zambia are youths ages 12 - 24 years
 - 40% of the entire Zambian population are under age 15; 45.9% are males and 44.7 percent are females. (Mayaka, 1999)
 - 40% of youth are urban and 60% are rural
- **Educational status:** Nearly 70% of 16 to 20 year olds are out-of school; more girls are not in school than boys. (MSYCD, 1997)
- **Labour force participation:** 70% to 75% urban youths are unemployed. (Mayaka, 1999)
- **Socio-economic status:** 80% of urban youth live in high density compounds and are poor.
- **Average age of marriage** for females is 17.7 years; and for men 23.5 years. (DHS, 1996)
- **Age of sexual initiation:**
 - By age 19, 75% are sexually active and 25% abstain.
 - By age 15, 39% of males and 22% of females have had sex.
 - By age 14, 71% of males and 34% of females have had sex (UNICEF, 1997)
 - 17% of youths have had sex before age 10. (CARE International, 1997)
 - Average age of first sex is 16.6 for both girls and boys (DHS, 1996)
- **Risk of STDs/Pregnancy**
 - 31% start childbearing by age 15 - 19 years.
 - 59% had first child by age 19 years.
 - 12% male students and 9% female students claim to have made or been pregnant.
 - Of the sexually active youth, 55% males and 40% females report more than one partner in the past three months. (DHS, 1996)
- **Risk of HIV:**
 - Young women are 5 times more likely to have HIV than young men.

- HIV prevalence is twice as high in urban as rural areas
- 17% of youth (ages 15 - 19) in Lusaka are HIV-positive, with trends moving downward. (MOH/CBOH, 1997; MEASURE/MOH, 1997)
- **Use of condoms/contraceptives**
 - 12.2% males and 4.7% females are currently use modern contraceptive method
 - 70% of females (15 - 19) and 49% of males (15 -19) have never used a condom.
 - Among sexually active 10 to 14 year olds, 12% of males and 25% of females report ever using a condom. (DHS, 1996)

Source of Information:

CARE International *Youth Talk About Sexuality*, 1997

Central Statistical Office/Ministry of Health *Demographic and Health Survey 1996*.

Mayaka, W. C. *A Brief Outline of Characteristics of Youth Unemployment in Zambia*, a report for Agriculture and Environment Statistics Unit, Central Statistical Office, 1999.

MEASURE/Ministry of Health *Sexual Behavior Survey*, 1998.

Ministry of Health/Central Board of Health *HIV/AIDS in Zambia Background, Projections, Impacts, Interventions 1997*.

Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development *Priority One: The National Programme of Action For Youth*, 1997.

UNICEF *Adolescence, Sex and Fear*, 1997.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

H

Divider Title: _____

GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES RESPONSIBLE
FOR CHILD/YOUTH HEALTH AND WELFARE

GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES HAVING RESPONSIBILITY FOR CHILD/YOUTH HEALTH AND WELFARE

- **Ministry of Community Development and Social Services** administers much of the policy related to child social welfare and provides specific services such as:
 - Public Welfare Assistance Scheme which provides transfers of resources to the indigent poor - those who cannot help themselves - in the four categories of the aged, the handicapped, unsupported mothers, and unsupported children. Decisions about eligibility for assistance are made at district level.
 - Administration of the Juvenile Act in relation to protection and custody of juveniles; transit centers and voluntary homes; approved schools and reformatories.
 - Provision of youth skills training and recreational activities in rural communities.
- **Ministry of Education (see section on education).**
- **Ministry of Health**
 - Provides immunization for children.
 - Monitors growth and weight of children under-five years of age.
 - Liaises with Ministry of Education for school health program.
 - Administers 4 youth friendly clinics in Lusaka and will expand youth friendly services to Copperbelt and Eastern Provinces.
 - Provide general health services.
- **The Ministry of Local Government and Housing** supervises city and rural district councils. Councils are responsible for:
 - Allocation of land for houses, schools, and other institutions.
 - Provision of water and sanitation services.
 - Provision of urban community development services such as recreational facilities, pre-schools, women and youth clubs, and vocational training programs for out-of-school youth.
 - Environmental health and pest control.
- **Ministry of Sports, Youth and Child Development** has the following functions:

- Supervision of sport activities at community national levels.
- Policy formulation for out-of-school youth programs.
- Administration of 13 youth skills training centers, where students acquire vocational and entrepreneurial skills, and family life education.
- Advocate and lobby on behalf of children and youth.
- Will administer a children's village for orphans. The village is scheduled to open during mid-year.

EDUCATION

EDUCATION

The **Ministry of Education** has main responsibility for formal and informal education of children, early childhood education programs, formal education for youth, and tertiary education programs such as university and teacher training colleges.

- **Early childhood education** is targeted to children between ages 3 to 6 years. Pre-school facilities are very few in the country, and the vast majority are in urban areas. Most pre-schools are privately owned and operated although some are run by district councils, mostly in urban areas.
- **Formal education** has a 7 - 5 - 4 structure, with 7 years of primary education, 5 years of secondary education, and 4 years of university to first degree level. Transition from lower to higher educational levels is determined by national competitive examinations at the end of Grades 7, 9 and 12.
 - In 1994 there were 3,715 government schools with a total enrolment of 1,507,660 pupils in lower and middle basic classes. (MOE, 1996)
 - Overall, the net primary school attendance rate is 69%, and the net secondary school attendance rate is 20%. (UNICEF, 1998)
 - There are 656,000+ children, who are eligible, but, have never gone to school. More than half of these children are girls, and 3/4 the children live in rural areas. (Mayaka, 1999)
 - Parents/guardians pay different kinds of user fees for government schools, e.g. uniforms, project fee, and PTA fund. These fees are not affordable to a large number of parents because of diminishing real income.
 - The number of schools in 1994 was 40,671, giving a national average class size of 37. (MOE, 1996)
 - A school of average size has an enrolment of 400+ pupils. However, in urban areas many schools are 2 to 3 times this size. In rural areas schools tend to be smaller. (MOE, 1996)
 - It is estimated by the year 2000 there will be 895,600 potential primary pupils and 837,180 potential secondary pupils not in school through lack of a place. (MOE, 1996)
 - Minimum age for entry into grade 1 in government schools is 7 years. Private schools accept children as young as 4 years into grade 1.
 - Due to lack of grade 1 places, a large number of children enter grade 1 at age 8 and 9.
 - In 1995 89% of children eligible for school entered grade 1.

- In 1996 33.1% of children eligible for secondary school entered grade 8.
- The number of girls and boys entering grade 1 is nearly equal. However, significant gender differences occur from upper primary school and onward.
- For every 100 girls who begin primary school, only 70 complete the full course, 23 proceed into junior secondary school, 9 into senior secondary, and 7 sit for grade 12 examination. (MOE, 1996)
- Female students account for only 20% of total university enrolment. (MOE, 1996)
- The number of **Community Schools** is rapidly growing as a result of rising cost of education, long distances to school, rising number of children rendered destitute by economic hardship, and the growing number of orphans and vulnerable children.
 - In 1998 there were 204 community schools with more than 20,000 pupils and 325+ teachers. (ZCSS, 1998)
 - Most community school teachers are grade 12 school leavers who lack higher education qualifications.
 - A 1998 survey of 8 community schools in 3 districts, found 76% of the teachers identifying acquisition of advanced teacher training qualification as a major need. (Mwanza, 1998)
 - The sex composition of children in community schools is 61% female and 39% males. (Mwanza, 1998)
 - The orphan population in community schools is estimated to be between 18% and 33%. (UNICEF, 1998)
 - Community schools charge nominal fees, ranging from K500 to K9,000 per term, However, most parents/guardians do not pay. (Durstun, 1996)
 - The largest number of community schools are concentrated in Lusaka, Copperbelt, Eastern and Southern Provinces.
 - Providers of community schools are voluntary organizations, foundations and religious groups that include: CARE International, World Vision International, Red Cross Society, Salvation Army and Zambia Community Schools Secretariat.
 - Some community schools are run as part of church parishes or single schools initiated and run by communities.
 - Other schools are administered by the Ministry of Education as annex schools. However they have tremendous community involvement.

Sources of Information:

Durston, Susan *Increasing Education For All: Community Schools in Zambia*, 1996

Mayaka, W. C. *A Brief Outline of Characteristics of Youth Unemployment in Zambia*, a report for Agriculture and Environment Statistics Unit, Central Statistical Office, 1999.

Ministry of Education *Educating Our Future: National Policy on Education*, 1996.

Mwanza, Dickson *Community Schools: Strengths and Weaknesses, Pupil and Teacher Profiles*, a report commissioned by Zambia Community Schools Secretariat and UNICEF, 1998.

UNICEF *Orphans and HIV/AIDS in Zambia* (Draft Report) 1998.

Van der Eecken, Tineke *Community Schools in Zambia: An Overview*, a report commissioned by Zambia Community Schools Secretariat, 1997.

Zambia Community Schools Secretariat *Zambia Community Schools Secretariat Newsletter*, Vol. 1, No. 2

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

I

Divider Title: _____

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

J

Divider Title: _____

RELIGION

RELIGION

- **History**

- Religious views have been influential in Zambian socio-economic development and political processes.
- Christian churches pioneered formal education and Westernized health services for Africans in Northern Rhodesia.
- The first mission point was the Paris Evangelicals established in Western Province, 1882 - 1884.
- The majority of Zambians are Christians; a minority are Muslims, Hindu, Bahai', Buddhist, Sikh, Jewish, and practitioners of traditional forms of worship.
- Zambia was declared a Christian nation in 1992.
- A Religious Affairs desk exist in the Office of the President to facilitate linkage between affairs of State and religious concerns.

- **Christian Umbrella Organizations**

- **Christian Council of Zambia** is the umbrella organization for protestant churches (African Methodist Episcopal; African Methodist Episcopal Zion; Anglican; Apostolic Faith; Baptist Convention; Bretheren in Christ; Church of God; Kimbanquist ; Northern Baptist Association; Presbyterian; Salvation Army; Pilgrim Wesleyan; United Church of Zambia; Pentecostal Church) and affiliated religious organizations such as YWCA, Churches Medical Association of Zambia, etc.
- **Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia** is the umbrella organization for evangelical and Pentecostal churches (Salvation Army; Assemblies of God, Baptist Church; Church of God and Christ; Pentecostal Church) and affiliated NGOs such as World Vision International, Bible Society, etc.
- **Zambia Episcopal Conference** is the umbrella organization for all Catholic churches and affiliated NGOs such as Catholic Women's Organization, etc.

- **Church-based HIV/AIDS and OVC Activities**

- **Churches Medical Association of Zambia** is an umbrella organization for Christian administered health institutions, and is responsible for 50% of health care in the Country.
 - 86 institutions are affiliated to CMAZ, representing 16 Christian

denominations.

- Of the 86 CMAZ members, 32 are hospitals, 54 rural health centers and 2 mobile clinics.
- In 1996 **Christian Council of Zambia** received USAID funding through Morehouse School of Medicine HIV/AIDS Prevention Program in Zambia to train HIV/AIDS peer educators.
 - Two sensitization workshops were held with church leaders
 - Two peer education training workshop were conducted with a total of 61 people trained.
 - CCZ has a child survival and development program and has initiated an orphans and vulnerable children program.
 - Through USAID and SIDA assistance, hosted national workshops in 1995 and 1996 on HIV/AIDS for heads of churches.
 - With USAID assistance through PCIZ/POLICY Project, conducts AIDS Impact Model presentations to church leaders. (In 1998 held a workshop for 30 pastors and their wives of the largest churches in Lusaka.)
 - Train women in home-based care
 - Anti-AIDS program for youth in church
 - Member of the Lusaka Interfaith Networking Group on HIV/AIDS.
- **The Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia** has recently established an HIV/AIDS Desk.
 - The Coordinator for Women's Programs received USAID funding through PCIZ to attend a training program.
 - All member churches have been encouraged to establish HIV/AIDS and OVC programs in their congregations.
 - Member of the Lusaka Interfaith Networking Group on HIV/AIDS.
- **The Zambia Episcopal Conference** administers the following programs:
 - Has an HIV/AIDS Coordinator in all 9 dioceses.

- Home-based Care programs
 - Orphanages
 - Couple counselling
 - Support behavioral change program for youth, which advocates abstinence.
- **Interfaith Networking Groups on HIV/AIDS.** There are 2 groups, one is in Lusaka and the other Livingstone.
 - Membership consist of the 3 umbrella church organizations and representatives from the Islamic and Bahai communities.
 - The Groups have agreed to put aside doctrinal differences in order to come together to fight HIV/AIDS.
 - Produced a training manual for youths entitled *Treasuring The Gift: How to Handle God's Gift of Sex*
 - 20 youths trained to use book as tool in conducting youth programs. The 20 youths will train other youths.
 - Hosted 2 national workshops for religious leaders to sensitize them on HIV/AIDS and to advocate for prevention, care and support interventions.
 - Hosted an open forum discussion on orphans/vulnerable children. This provided an opportunity for members of various religious faiths to come together and exchange information about their OVC programs. It also provided an opportunity for churches wanting to start a program to obtain information from churches that have on-going programs.
 - Interaction with Religious Affairs Desk, in State House, to have input in policy dialogue about HIV/AIDS and OVC issues.
 - Mobilize churches and other faiths to participate in World AIDS Day.
- **Youth Alive Zambia** is an ecumenical youth organization promoting behavioral change among youth. Through peer education and psycho-social support processes, youths are encouraged to practice abstinence and sexual self-discipline.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

K

Divider Title: _____

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

L

Divider Title: _____

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

M

Divider Title: _____

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

N

Divider Title: _____

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

O

Divider Title: _____

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

P

Divider Title: _____

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

Q

Divider Title: _____

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

R

Divider Title: _____

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

S

Divider Title: _____

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

T

Divider Title: _____

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

U

Divider Title: _____

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

V

Divider Title: _____

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

W

Divider Title: _____

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

X

Divider Title: _____

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

Y

Divider Title: _____

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

Z

Divider Title: _____

LIVING IN A WORLD OF HIV/AIDS AS A CHILD

AIDS AIDS What a great enemy you are?
I was orphaned at the age of two
Daddy is dead and mum is sick
You are the cause, AIDS of course

Life at home is no longer good
Food is scarce and life is hard
Even at school life is hard
"Where is your school fees?
Go back today"
Then I miss for a week or two
You are the cause AIDS of course

Time will come that much I know
Mum will die of AIDS of course
All I have is small brother SAM
What good is he? still too young
You are the cause AIDS of course

Now I appeal to every one here
To help the orphans go to school
For if they don't street kids they will be
To snatch our bags on our way to school
So educate them to become they will good be good citizens

This poem is recited by Muwanguzi Godfrey, a seven years old
with the help of his mum Nambavu Jane

Sol People we have been attached by a disease

Chorus Oh oh we have been attacked by a killer disease AIDS

Sol AIDS is really a killer disease any of us have died because of AIDS

Chorus But where did it come from?

It came silently we didn't know where it came from we just realised when the whole world was affected.

All The scourge that has surrounded us affects like this
For one to get it you must be having unprotected sex with who ever you meet.

Our utensils we use in hospitals that are not sterilised.
To be given blood that is not tested
To share cutting utensils with those who have been infected
A pregnant mother can also transmit it to the new born child

All It does not segregate
The poor, rich, parents and children,
All are affected x 2

All During our old days the young ones used to bury their old but
these days things have changed its now the vice versa.

We don't deny even old ones die, but with the youth its too much
Its a pity to find a parent mourning at the grave of his or her son or daughter because of AIDS.

Sol The trouble that we have

Chorus Trouble, trouble, its terrible

Sol The disease is not curable

Chorus Trouble, trouble, its quite terrible

Sol When affected you have to die

Chorus Trouble, trouble, trouble its quite trouble

Sol Yet the vaccine or cure is not available

Chorus Trouble, trouble, trouble it is quite terrible

Sol The affected are many amongst us

Chorus Trouble, trouble, trouble its quite trouble

Sol But to identify them it is difficult

Chorus Trouble, trouble, trouble its quite terrible

All But what should we do to avoid it?

Sol Avoid having unprotected sex with whoever you meet and unnecessary luxuries
Used syringes in hospitals should be disposed
Avoid sharing cutting utensils with those affected, even blood given to patients should be tested first
Let us care for those affected, love them and those not affected to take care
Always attend seminars which are to educate us about AIDS to avoid ignorance

UNDP's Contribution to HIV/AIDS Programme in Zambia

A.

During the period 1991-1998, UNDP provided support to the following projects:

- 1) Support to Home Based Care, Counselling, Community Development, Income Generating Activities with Technical Support provided by United Nations Volunteers (\$1,195,136).
- 2) Support to NGOs Activities for Prevention/Control of HIV/AIDS (July 1996-September 1998).

This project supported 3 NGOs involved with vulnerable groups susceptible to the spread of HIV/AIDS (\$854,696)

- Tasintha (we have changed) a Reformed Commercial Sex Workers Project providing Life Saving Skills. (Hon. Professor Nkandu Luo, MP, is also the Chairperson and founding member of Tasintha).
- The Network of Zambian People Living with HIV/AIDS *NZP+), carrying out advocacy and networking with provincial groups formed.
- World Vision International implementing High Transmission Areas Truck Drivers project from Nakonde (Zambian Border with Tanzania to Kapiri Mposhi in Central Province).

Funding for this project came to an end on 30 September 1998 although the demand is still there. The Minister of Health expressed concern over the closure of the projects. However, UNDP and UNAIDS are assisting the three NGOs to develop a Strategic Plan and will support a Round Table meeting with other donors to sell the project so that the services being provided can continue.

The projects are coordinated by the National AIDS Programme, Central Board of Health.

- 3) Creation of Employment activities to People Living with HIV/AIDS (\$385,000)

This is a capacity building project through which People Living with HIV/AIDS work as United Nations Volunteers and is carried out in conjunction with UNAIDS and UNV.

10 PLWHA have been recruited on this pilot project which is also implemented in Malawi.

B. UNDP's contribution to HIV/AIDS programme in Zambia during the period 1999 to the year 2000 will be as follows:

- Under the Agriculture, Governance and Environment Programme. Activities will mainly be in the area of sensitization and capacity building (\$230,000).

Originally, when the three programmes were developed, a budget of \$500,000 was indicated for HIV/AIDS, and the same figure for Gender. However, the amounts were reduced by HQ *(due to resource constraints)* to about half the amount for both HIV/AIDS and Gender.

- Under ZAM/98/002 – Community Oriented HIV/AIDS Care, Prevention and Support Project, which is a stand alone project, providing Home Based Care, IEC, Skills Development, and Income Generating Activities among vulnerable members of the communities, including the youth, in both urban and rural areas of five Districts —namely: Mansa, Kasama and Livingstone (old project sites), and Kabwe and Mongu (new sites) (\$516,200). This amount includes UNV allowances and equipment.

Therefore, the total amount from UNDP for the indicated period will be \$746,200.

Total support since 1991 to the year 2000 is \$3,181,032.



Olubanke King-Akerele
Resident Co-ordinator of the UN System



Resident Representative
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

P.O.Box 31966
UN Common Premises Building
Alick Nkhata Road
Lusaka, Zambia

Tel : (260-1) 254417
Fax : (260-1) 251201
E-mail:olubanke.king-akerele@undp.zm
:olubanke.king-akerele@undp.org

UNDP's Contribution to HIV/AIDS Programme in Zambia

A.

During the period 1991-1998, UNDP provided support to the following projects:

- 1) Support to Home Based Care, Counselling, Community Development, Income Generating Activities with Technical Support provided by United Nations Volunteers (\$1,195,136).
- 2) Support to NGOs Activities for Prevention/Control of HIV/AIDS (July 1996-September 1998).

This project supported 3 NGOs involved with vulnerable groups susceptible to the spread of HIV/AIDS (\$854,696)

- Tasintha (we have changed) a Reformed Commercial Sex Workers Project providing Life Saving Skills. (Hon. Professor Nkandu Luo, MP, is also the Chairperson and founding member of Tasintha).
- The Network of Zambian People Living with HIV/AIDS *NZP+), carrying out advocacy and networking with provincial groups formed.
- World Vision International implementing High Transmission Areas Truck Drivers project from Nakonde (Zambian Border with Tanzania to Kapiri Mposhi in Central Province).

Funding for this project came to an end on 30 September 1998 although the demand is still there. The Minister of Health expressed concern over the closure of the projects. However, UNDP and UNAIDS are assisting the three NGOs to develop a Strategic Plan and will support a Round Table meeting with other donors to sell the project so that the services being provided can continue.

The projects are coordinated by the National AIDS Programme, Central Board of Health.

- 3) Creation of Employment activities to People Living with HIV/AIDS (\$385,000)

This is a capacity building project through which People Living with HIV/AIDS work as United Nations Volunteers and is carried out in conjunction with UNAIDS and UNV.

10 PLWHA have been recruited on this pilot project which is also implemented in Malawi.

B. UNDP's contribution to HIV/AIDS programme in Zambia during the period 1999 to the year 2000 will be as follows:

- Under the Agriculture, Governance and Environment Programme. Activities will mainly be in the area of sensitization and capacity building (\$230,000).

Originally, when the three programmes were developed, a budget of \$500,000 was indicated for HIV/AIDS, and the same figure for Gender. However, the amounts were reduced by HQ *due to* resource constraints to about half the amount for both HIV/AIDS and Gender.

- Under ZAM/98/002 – Community Oriented HIV/AIDS Care, Prevention and Support Project, which is a stand alone project, providing Home Based Care, IEC, Skills Development, and Income Generating Activities among vulnerable members of the communities, including the youth, in both urban and rural areas of five Districts --namely: Mansa, Kasama and Livingstone (old project sites), and Kabwe and Mongu (new sites) (\$516,200). This amount includes UNV allowances and equipment.

Therefore, the total amount from UNDP for the indicated period will be \$746,200.

Total support since 1991 to the year 2000 is \$3,181,032.

USAID/Zambia – Overview

Background: In late 1991, Zambia held its first elections since independence in 1964. The new Government promised a democratic, market-oriented economy. Neither the Government nor its citizens understood the roles and responsibilities of a democracy. There were similar difficulties in adjusting to free markets. USAID/Zambia adjusted its program to help Zambia and Zambians achieve the benefits of democracy and a free market system, and currently focus its efforts on four strategic objectives. The planned FY 1999 assistance to Zambia is \$20 million.

Increased Rural Incomes of Selected Groups. This objective was designed to help the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) privatize or close parastatals and eliminate the price controls and monopolies on marketing and distribution. Privatization activities are almost complete and the rules and regulations facing agriculture have essentially been corrected. The sector, especially in agriculture, now needs to learn to operate within the new system.

USAID is helping create a prosperous, smallholder agricultural economy. In this effort, USAID is supporting rural group business development, farmer-initiated marketing enterprises, and rural savings mobilization. Agribusinesses have turned to the small farmer as a raw material supplier and have developed management systems, including outgrower schemes.

More Equitable Access To Quality Basic Education and Learning

This objective was added in January 1998. The GRZ is interested in providing high-quality, equitable, basic education at a reasonable cost. USAID's assessment of basic education shows that the Zambian education system has seriously deteriorated and the system is barely sustainable as it is now organized. USAID will work with other donors to promote local government and parent involvement. Another area is providing basic health care to increase students' capacity to learn.

Increased Use of Integrated Child and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Interventions

Following independence, when the GRZ felt it had unlimited copper resources, the Government provided all medical and education services for free. As Government resources declined, the quality of health and education services declined and were totally unavailable in certain areas. (Government debt also increased.) After the 1991 elections, USAID developed activities to help address the problems of HIV/AIDS, child survival, and family planning. USAID activities focus on integrated health care at the district level. To limit or decrease HIV/AIDS, USAID is involved with education and condom provision; family planning activities, including education and clinics (with participation of husbands), and birth control methods. To address critical child survival issues, USAID is assisting Zambia to become the first country in the world to implement an integrated program which combats primary childhood diseases including diarrhea, acute respiratory infection, measles, and malnutrition. This program also upgrades the capacity of health workers to improve clinical case management.

Expanded Opportunity for Effective Participation in Democratic Governance

This objective increases the participation in, and transparency and accountability of, government institutions. Following the 1991 elections, donors have been disappointed with Zambia's progress in this area. In the 1996 national election, the only viable opposition candidate was prevented from running. As a result, several parties boycotted the elections. The goals of USAID's program in democracy and governance in Zambia are: a) to achieve government accountability; b) to assure that public decisions are accessible and effective; c) to support the role of privately owned media; and c) to encourage the conduct of free and fair elections. To achieve these goals, USAID supports non-governmental organizations, training institutions, and the Government.

**US BILATERAL ASSISTANCE
ZAMBIA**

Millions of US Dollars						
		FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Request
— Economic						
DFA		19.789	17.169	17.600	18.311	19.250
ESF						
PL 480						
Title I (Loan)						
Title II (Grant)		7.800		0.163		
Title III (Grant)						
Section 416						
Special Self Help		0.120	0.080	0.100	0.077	
Refugee Programs						
O.F.D.A.						
Peace Corps		1.132	1.197	2.042	2.127	2.224
Subtotal		28.841	18.446	19.905	20.515	21.474
— Military						
FMF						
CIT						
IMET		0.092	0.125	0.172	0.150	0.150
NEPDC		0.100				
PKO						
Subtotal		0.192	0.125	0.172	0.150	0.150
— Democracy/Human Rights						
116(e) Fund (DHRF)		0.057	0.072	0.076	0.120	
AREAF		0.296	0.281			
Subtotal		0.353	0.353	0.076	0.120	0.000
Total		29.386	18.924	20.153	20.785	21.624

ZAMBIA: HIV-AIDS Situation and USAID/Zambia's Response

HIV infection in Zambia continues to spread rapidly. In 1997, the estimated HIV adult prevalence for the entire country was 19.9%. The rates are about twice as high in urban areas (28%) as in the rural areas (15%), and are among the highest in the world. In Zambia, the largest mode of HIV/AIDS transmission is heterosexual intercourse. The number of AIDS orphans is expected to rise from about 70,000 in 1993 to over 600,000 in the year 2000, meaning that over one in three Zambian children will be orphaned to AIDS. Infant and child mortality rates are expected to increase to 129 and 269 respectively by 2005; life expectancy is expected to fall from 51 in 1990 to 43 in 2002, reversing two decades of progress in child survival and development. The rate of population growth is expected to decline from 3.5 to about 2.6 per cent as a results of AIDS deaths. The epidemic continues to seriously threaten the country's prospects for economic development as it depletes the country's most educated, energetic and productive population.

USAID STRATEGY: USAID supports the Government's multisectoral efforts to reduce HIV transmission rates and to mitigate the impact of the disease. All components of Zambian society--civil society, government, churches, and the military--are engaged in the program.

Multisectoral HIV/AIDS District Initiatives

Project Concern International/Zambia (PCI/Z), is strengthening district-level multisectoral HIV/AIDS programming in 5 districts (Lusaka, Ndola, Kitwe, Livingstone, and Nchelenge). HIV/AIDS Task Forces have active participation of government Ministries, including the military, NGOs and the private sector. While each district identifies and plans their own HIV/AIDS programs, USAID is strengthening their ability to provide health education/IEC, STD syndromic management, access to condoms (male and female), voluntary counseling and testing, community care and support services (home care, counseling, and orphans).

Community-based Support for Orphaned/Vulnerable Children

USAID/Washington's Displaced Children's and Orphan Fund (DCOF) has initiated a new set of activities to protect and improve the prospects of orphaned/vulnerable children in Zambia. The major elements of this program are to address policy issues and expand the community-led response to the emerging crisis of orphans.

Condom Social Marketing

A social marketing program implemented by the Society for Family Health launched MAXIMUM brand condoms in December 1992. Since then, more than 35 million condoms have been sold nationally. Sales now average more than 550,000 per month. In October 1997, SFH, in partnership with the GRZ and the UK Department for International Development, launched the "CARE" brand female condom through an innovative marketing campaign designed to avoid AIDS stigma and appeal to couples.

STD Syndromic Management

The GRZ is strengthening STD syndromic care management through health worker training and supervision and by improving drug supply logistics.

Voluntary Counseling and Testing

Current access to Volunteer Counseling and Testing (VCT) in Zambia is very limited and awareness of VCT services is practically non-existent. In Ndola, USAID is establishing a model of MCH services which responds to the HIV needs of women and children, with a special focus on improving infant feeding practices. During 1999 an expanded network of VCT services will be put in place for couples and at antenatal care sites.

Red Ribbon Campaign Launched

As part of the December 1, 1998 World AIDS Day celebration, organizations in Zambia have come together to launch the red ribbon campaign to combat the intense stigma of HIV/AIDS through visible acts of solidarity with affected communities. This effort has been led by the Family Health Trust, the Youth Activist Organization, CARE, the Trendsetters, and the Central Board of Health.

Youth Initiatives: The Key to the Future

There is a need to accelerate efforts to address adolescents/youth as a key target group. Peer-educator-promoters (PEPS) work in 4 provincial capitals planning and performing short dramas, conducting condom use demonstrations and answering questions on STD/HIV, safe sex, and avoiding unwanted pregnancies. A youth radio call-in show called "Club NTG" (New Teen Generation) airs weekly on three stations to a national audience. NTG clubs have been formed in schools around the country, expanding the forum for young people to participate and to applying the NTG issues to their own lives. *Trendsetters*, a monthly newspaper launched in 1997 and written by and for youth, focuses on reproductive health issues. It won the Global Media Award for Team Reporting in 1997.

Religious Group Mobilization

Church umbrella groups were mobilized at national level to develop church-specific responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic and to develop plans of actions for their churches. To complement this effort, the first district-level Interfaith Network was established in Lusaka district. This network brings together various Christian denominations, Islamic and Bahai communities to create a concerted effort in HIV/AIDS prevention and care.

Policy Environment to Expand the National Response

USAID supported the development and dissemination of an AIDS Impact Model (AIM) for Zambia, which was launched in December 1997. AIM is a projection model designed to develop a set of clear and consistent messages on the status and significance of the epidemic. Through presenting data and recommendations tailored to the specific audience and sector, it will be used to increase leadership support for HIV/AIDS policies and programs; and provide inputs for action-oriented strategic planning at national, regional and district levels.

State-of-the-Art Monitoring and Evaluation of the Epidemic

In cooperation with GRZ and other collaborating partners including UNAIDS and other USAID Missions in the region, USAID/Zambia is supporting the development of consistent and sensitive HIV, AIDS, STI monitoring and evaluation systems to provide reliable data for policy dialogue, program assessment and strategic planning.

ZAMBIA

06/01/00

Socio-Economic Data

Total population (thousands), 1997	8,478	UNPOP
% of population urbanized, 1996	43	UNPOP
Annual population growth rate, 1980-1995	3.3	UNPOP
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 1996	112	UNICEF/UNPOP
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 births), 1990	940	WHO/UNICEF
Life expectancy, 1996	43	UNPOP
Adult literacy rate, 1995	M 86, F 71	UNESCO
Per capita GNP (US\$), 1995	400	World Bank
Human Poverty Index Value (HPI)	35.1	UNDP

Status of the Epidemic

Prevalence – Year	Trend
19.1 – 1998	Stable, some evidence of drop in incidence in urban areas.

National Response

National AIDS Control Programme

- **The National AIDS/STD/TB & Leprosy Programme (NASTLP)** under the Ministry of Health is responsible for coordinating HIV/AIDS activities in the National Strategic Planning process.
- In 1997 the NASTLP embarked on developing a **National Strategic Plan for 1999-2001**. This process involved extensive consultations and consensus building meetings including the public sector, private enterprises, trade unions, non-governmental organizations, professional associations, religious organizations, traditional healers and traditional leaders. The Strategic Plan is now complete and is currently being costed.

Political Commitment

- On several occasions both the President and the vice President have spoken in very strong terms about the seriousness of the epidemic.
- A National HIV/AIDS/STD/TB Council and has been established with its own Secretariat. Fifteen Council members will be selected from NGOs and Government Ministries.

Country Brief

Multisectoral Involvement

- The government adopted the multisectoral approach to HIV/AIDS prevention and control in 1994. The implementation of the multisectoral programme however, was slow in taking off.
- Churches, NGOs, private sector, traditional healers are now heavily involved in the struggle against HIV/AIDS.

UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS

Chair: UNICEF Representative

Members: UNDP, WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO, FAO, UNHCR, Economic Commission for Africa, ILO, WFP and World Bank, USAID, SIDA, CIDA, NORAD, DFID, EU, Netherlands Embassy, JICA

UNAIDS personnel: Country Programme Adviser a.i.: Kenneth Ofosu-Barko, Junior Professional Officer (JPO): Oyvind Thiis.

Support from UN System Agencies for HIV/AIDS activities in 1998-1999

<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Amount US\$</i>
UNICEF	2,043,356
WHO	91,119
UNDP (1998)	310,000
UNFPA	62,728
WFP	1,387,130
ILO	327,500
UNESCO	40,000
UNAIDS	455,345
UNHCR	10,233
FAO	341,000
ECA	
Total	5,068,411

Support from bilateral organisations for HIV/AIDS activities in 1998-1999

<i>Organisations</i>	<i>Amount US\$</i>
SIDA	687,766
DFID	460,000
NORAD	1,300,000
EU	780,000
USAID	9,000,000
DANIDA	36,064
Total	12,263,830

Country Brief

ZIMBABWE

06/01/00

Socio-Economic Data

Total population (thousands), 1997	11,682	UNPOP
% of population urbanized, 1996	33	UNPOP
Annual population growth rate, 1980-1995	3.1	UNPOP
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 1996	49	UNICEF/UNPOP
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 births), 1990	570	WHO/UNICEF
Life expectancy, 1996	49	UNPOP
Adult literacy rate, 1995	M 90, F 80	UNESCO
Per capita GNP (US\$), 1995	540	World Bank
Human Poverty Index Value (HPI)	17.3	UNDP

Status of the Epidemic

Prevalence – Year	Trend
25.8 – 1997	Stable at a high level of prevalence, but little new data since 96.

National Response

- A National HIV/AIDS Policy has been developed. It provides for the establishment of a National AIDS Council and Secretariat. The National AIDS Programme (NAP) is under the Ministry of Health.

National Strategic Planning

- A National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS has now been finalised. The National Strategic Plan provides for District focussed activities for HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

Political Commitment

- In December 1999, the President declared HIV/AIDS a National Disaster. In order to create and promote a supportive environment in the workplace, the government put in place the Labour Relations HIV and AIDS regulations in 1998. The Government introduced a 3% levy on individual and company tax in order to mobilise funds for HIV/AIDS prevention and control to begin in January 2000. The Council will administer the AIDS Levy.

Multisectoral response

- The NAP is promoting a multisectoral approach with activities being implemented by various government sectors including the Ministries of Education, Information and Agriculture, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and churches. For several years, the Ministry of Education has been implementing an HIV/AIDS programme in Primary and

Country Brief

Secondary Schools with assistance from UNICEF.

UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS Steering Committee)

Chair: WHO Representative – Dr Deogratias Barakamfitiye

Members: UNDP, WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNICEF, World Bank, UNIFEM, JICA

UNAIDS Personnel: Country Programme Adviser, Dr George Tembo
Junior Professional Officer, Ludo Bok

Support from UN System Agencies for HIV/AIDS activities in 1996-1997

<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Amount US\$</i>
WHO	50,000
UNFPA	40,000
UNICEF	3,755,200
World Bank	2,120,000
UNESCO	36,190
UNAIDS	964,627
Total	6,966,017

Support from bilateral organisations for HIV/AIDS activities in 1996-1997

<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Amount US\$</i>
CANADA	1,618,000
USAID	5,010,000
AUSAID	1,785,213
DANIDA	2,284,407
EU	30,992
DFID	8,656,000
NORWAY	967,214
NETHERLAND	1,952,000
Others	530,725
Total	22,834,551