

North-South PRSP Programme for Zambia

Civil Society Mapping Exercise Draft Report

**Research Commissioned by
CSPR and MS-Zambia**

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Acronyms

CCJP	Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace
CHIN	Children in Need
CBO	Community Based Organisations
CSO	Central Statistical Office
CSPR	Civil Society for Poverty Reduction
CSUZ	Civil Servants Union of Zambia
EU	European Union
FAO	Food Agriculture Organisation
GRZ	Government Republic of Zambia
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JCTR	Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection
MoFNP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MUZ	Mine Workers Union of Zambia
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
NGOCC	Non-Governmental Co-ordinating Committee
PAM	Programme Against Malnutrition
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
UNZA	University of Zambia
ZACCI	Zambia Chambers of Commerce and Industry
ZCTU	Zambia Congress of Trade Unions
ZCSD	Zambia Council for Social Development

Executive Summary

This is a report of the mapping exercise of civil society working on poverty reduction in Zambia. Conducted in two phases, the exercise aimed to find out who is doing what on poverty reduction and PRSP. In addition, the exercise involved evaluating the capacity of civil society to monitor and influence the government PRSP process.

Specifically, the first phase involved a documentation analysis of secondary data (mainly NGO directories) and visiting key government and civil society organisations. Based on civil society provincial distribution and provincial poverty profiles analysis, Eastern, Luapula, Southern and Western provinces were selected as the focus for phase two of the exercise. The aim of provincial visitations during phase two was to find out how organised and well developed civil society is to engage effectively in the PRSP process.

Findings

Key findings from the study can be summarised in the following sub-headings:

Organisation Identification: The study revealed that there is a concentration of civil society organisations in Lusaka (and the along the line of rail) with a fairly good representation in most provincial capitals. The majority of organisations (especially the Lusaka based ones) are involved in advocacy as opposed to actual service delivery. In provinces outside Lusaka, the majority of NGOs are involved in actual service delivery with very few engaged in advocacy as well. With regard to advocacy, the NGOs involved in this activity are concentrated on political and economic governance issues with most NGOs paying attention to the HIV/AIDS pandemic as well.

Monitoring the PRSP: The study shows that among civil society, there is no systematic monitoring of the PRSP process. The PRSP budgets are not followed closely. Actual disbursements are not measured against allocation and the implemented PRSP programmes at the provincial level are not clear. All this process is compounded further by lack of adequate information availability from government.

Information on PRSP: The study found that there is a lack of information on PRSP in the information on the PRSP process. A number of civil society organisations that participated in the PRSP formulation workshops that participated in the PRSP formulation workshops lamented the lack feedback on the final documentation from government. Therefore, knowledge on the PRSP in the visited places is very limited. Surprising enough, even certain government officers expressed ignorance about Zambia's PRSP document.

How Networked is Civil Society? Recognising the fact that civil society is much broader than NGOs, the study tried to find out the extent to which civil society is organised around the PRSP process. In this regard, the study revealed that the only place where civil society is well networked is Lusaka through the Civil Society for Poverty Reduction (CSPR) network. Through the CSPR various civil society organisations are working

together to influence the national PRSP process. On the contrary, in all the four provinces visited there is no single network that represents civil society in its broad sense. However, in Monze and Chipata it was found that NGOs have come together to form a forum where the members regularly share information about their activities. In all the four provinces the PRSP has not been discussed on any of these forums.

Other Issues: The study revealed that the government structure is not very clear (at least to civil society) on how priorities and the PRSP are made and how various programmes are implemented on the provincial and district level. The other issue that civil society in the provinces needs advocacy training in order to enhance their skills of lobby.

Recommendations

Based on the findings it is recommended that:

- At the beginning of each year CCSR must choose what PRSP programmes it intends to monitor (i.e., selective monitoring of programmes according to strength of members of the network). This implies that after the national budget is presented, government must give a budgetary breakdown (by sector, province and district). This then becomes the main reference point for civil society engagement in the PRSP process.
- With regard to tracking PRSP expenditures, CCSR should start by looking at the source of funding in the budget. Since poverty is priority number one, civil society through CCSR must lobby government to fund the PRSP programmes from local resources. This will ensure predictability of availability of resources.
- In order to allow meaning exchange of ideas government should establish a permanent forum where issues on the PRSP can be discussed on a regular basis. In addition, government should have PRSP focal persons in the ministries that would interact with other non-government stakeholders.
- For CCSR, there is need to establish a regular liaison system with government. One way of doing this is to have, in each key sector identified, one CCSR member liaise with a particular government ministry on a regular basis. The liaison CCSR member should then present a report to the CCSR thematic groups. It is the thematic group to suggest what action CCSR must undertake.
- With regard to mobilising civil society in the provinces for effective participation in the PRSP, it is recommended that:
 - CCSR sensitises the provincial group on the PRSP processes. This could be done through meetings or by asking the provincial steering committees to start distributing materials and also mobilising more groups to join in. In this whole process the benefits of engaging in the PRSP process must be clearly outlined. Strong groups such as the church groups, trade unions and some NGOs must be targeted as primary members of the provincial initiative.
 - Where there is an NGO forum, the local CCSR focal group must draw up guidelines on how it will relate to the wider NGO forum. This will avoid the likely duplication of roles.
 - The CCSR provincial focal group must be equipped with advocacy skills tailored towards monitoring and targeting government programmes. To avoid the risk of personal vendetta, all advocacy work must only be done

through the wider focal group and not by individuals. This will reduce individual risk.

- Members of provincial focal groups must also be equipped with monitoring skills and it should become the responsibility of the trained members to train others- the latecomers.
- As long as government departments are not well informed on the PRSP, it will continue to be a problem for civil society members to relate to these offices. In this regard, the CSPR at the national level should urge government to start a PRSP information dissemination process that would ensure that all government offices at the province and district offices have access to the PRSP.
- The CSPR focal groups can then compliment government efforts by disseminating PRSP information to civil society and government departments. As regard information dissemination for popular mobilisation, the CSPR should use structures such as the church and trade unions so that they can reach all areas.
- All the CSPR groups in the provinces should have representation on the DDCC and PDCC. This will enhance the ability of the local civil society to have access to vital information.
- These groups must be funded adequately so that they can carry out their activities efficiently and effectively.

1 Introduction

This is a report of phase I and II of the mapping of civil society organisations working around PRSP (and poverty reduction) in Zambia. The study was commissioned by the North-South PRSP Group based in Denmark, in close collaboration with the Civil Society for Poverty Reduction (CSPR) network. The whole exercise (i.e., phases I & II) aimed to provide valuable information on the PRSP activities among civil society in Zambia, and will become the basis for the North-South PRSP Programme.

1.1 The Civil Society and PRSP in Zambia

1.1.1 Civil Society in General

Different people understand the term civil society differently. It is, therefore, important to adopt a definition that will be used in this report. Civil society relates to the citizens sector as opposed to the government or business sectors. Richard Holloway defines civil society organisations as “a variety of organisations by which citizens associate with each other.”¹

According to Holloway, such organisations could be divided into two:

- A. Mutual Benefit Organisations that are composed of citizens who are members and whose purpose is to help uplift the lives of members.
- B. Public Benefit Organisations that are organisations of citizens whose purpose is to help improve the lives of other people who are not necessarily members.

In case of Zambia, the main civil society organisations fall in one of the two groups. But there may also be private benefit organisations whose sole purpose is to enrich themselves as organisations. For example prior to the 2001 general elections, a number of NGOs sprang up not to serve the interest of the citizens but to campaign for a third term for the then incumbent president. This was contrary to what the citizens wanted and what went on was to the benefit of individuals running those NGOs. Organisations such as trade unions, cooperatives, associations and community-based organisations fall under category A, and NGOs that uplift the living conditions of people fall in category B.

Whether an organisation falls in category A or B is of little importance in this paper. What is key is the fact that the key role of civil society is to ensure that government (including foreign governments) and business are accountable to the citizens. Civil society in its diversity also works to improve the lives of people.

1.1.2 Civil Society in Zambia

Civil society in Zambia has grown particularly with the introduction of multiparty politics, in the last decade. A large part of civil society comprises non-governmental organisations working in various sectors of the economy such as health, education, environment, agriculture, governance and human rights, HIV/AIDS and so on. These NGOs operate as either implementing NGOs by carrying out grass roots activities or Advocacy NGOs whose main work is trying to change public policy in respect of work that the NGO works

¹ See a report by Richard Holloway entitled “A Civil Society in Zambia- a Basis for OXFAM’s Engagement with it, Lusaka, Zambia.

in. Recently, most implementing NGOs have realised the need to be involved in advocacy as well. As a result it is not uncommon to find implementing civil society organisations also actively involved in advocacy. But there are still civil society organisations whose work is focused mainly advocacy. Such organisations engage in research in order to back their advocacy with good analysis.

Some NGOs operate as umbrella NGOs. These include NGOCC which is a membership based NGO for all NGOs and CBOs that focus on gender issues; the Zambia Councils for Social Development (ZCSD) is another membership umbrella NGO whose focus is to bring together all organisations that focus on improving the social status of Zambian people. Other organisations that are networks of various organisations include PAM that coordinates all NGOs in famine relief, CSPR that coordinates organisations whose interest is to participate fully in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of the PRSP, CHIN whose interest is to network all organisations that focus on the plight of vulnerable or orphaned children and so on.

Regarding the diversity of civil society in Zambia, there are Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs), trade unions, associations, church groups, student groups, youth movements and so on. Most of these organisations have and are still participating in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) process through the CSPR network.

1.1.3 Civil Society and the PRSP Process

The question of interest is: has PRSP become the guiding policy of most civil society organisations, in their activities? The answer to this question is both yes and no. No, since most organisations, especially those in Lusaka, which even participated in the formulation of the PRSP, do not have programmes centred on the PRSP. But by coincidence, some organisations find that their work demands that they relate to PRSP in some way. In particular, the economic Justice Unit of the CCJP prior to PRSP used to monitor the impact of Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP) on the people. But now, EJP monitors the impact of PRSP on the people. This is done mainly through monitoring national budget allocations and disbursements. Another example is the Programme Against Malnutrition (PAM). PAM has always been focused on food security at the household level. Since food security is a key component of the PRSP, PAM is in a position to implement part of the PRSP programmes. Yes, since most civil society organisations that are members of CSPR do activities focused on the PRSP through the work of the CSPR. The only drawback is that most of these organisations are Lusaka-based. This limits civil society participation in the PRSP to Lusaka and a few provincial centres where CSPR has focal groups. All this implies that further away from Lusaka civil society's focus on PRSP grows weaker and weaker.

The only activity, which a few organisations such as NGOCC, ZCTU, and CCJP have been to undertake a sensitisation of PRSP, programmes to their members and target groups.

Regarding the engagement of civil society in the PRSP process, at the formulation phase civil society through a parallel process came up its own document as what it perceives

could reduce poverty. This document was developed through the CSPR network with the involvement of various organisations including grass roots ones. The civil society document was later passed on to government. The government incorporated about 89 percent of the civil society views in the final PRSP document. Also, during the formulation phase civil society was represented at each of the 8 government-working groups except in tourism (see appendix A).

Since the final PRSP document was launched in July 2002, the focus of civil society has shifted to monitoring the implementation of the poverty reduction strategies. This work is taking root through the CSPR network. Currently the network is working out modalities of monitoring so that the whole process can begin. However the capacity to monitor PRSP within civil society is not there. CSPR is doing some training for this but outside of Lusaka it is doubtful if organisations would develop that capacity especially that most of them have not yet heard about the PRSP process.

1.2 Implementation of the PRSP

In terms of implementation, the PRSP in Zambia started being implemented in 2002, in which year the PRSP document was launched. Since the PRSP is mainly about programmes that need to be funded, government implementation tool is the national budget, which comes out once every year in January.

In 2002, government allocated K450 billion towards the PRSP but far much less was actually disbursed. Key donors included the EU and the World Bank. Other financiers include DFID and NORAD. The governments of UK, Netherlands and Norway also help a basket funding in the Ministry of Education. The EU offers budget support, which gives much flexibility to use the money where it is needed most. This is only effective when there is an effective resource distribution mechanism that assures minimal leakages. In case of Zambia this is highly doubtful. Less than allocated disbursements in 2002 were attributed to the unforeseen drought situation, which meant money, earmarked for PRSP was diverted towards food relief. But partly, it was because of government's failure to meet conditionalities.

Like in 2002, the national budget for 2003 indicates K450 billion as the allocation towards poverty reduction strategies. This allocation is certainly lower than that in the previous year due to inflationary pressures.

1.2.1 Implementing Stakeholders of the PRSP

According to the Director of Planning at the Ministry of Finance and National Planning, government has invited various stakeholders to engage in the implementation of the PRSP. So far, the ministry is satisfied with the response especially from the private sector. Below are the ministries under which some stakeholders other than government have implemented the PRSP:

Ministry of Agriculture

- Under this ministry there has been financial support given to out grower initiatives in the coffee, cotton, tobacco and paprika sectors. The fisheries sector has also benefited.

Ministry of Community Development and Social Services

- Community based organisations dealing with vulnerable groups such as street kids and orphans have accessed funding through the social welfare department. However, the MCDSS was not interviewed thus making it difficult to deduce which organisations actually benefited.

Ministry of Health

- A few NGOs dealing with HIV/AIDS were supported.

1.3 Poverty Profile in Zambia

This section is aimed to give provincial poverty profiles and also gives an indication of the national incidence and severity of poverty. In addition, the section gives a comparison of which provinces have the highest number of people living in poverty. All this information is used later when selecting which provinces must be included in the sample for phase II.

1.3.1 The concept of Poverty

According to Zambia's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), poverty is defined as the analogue of human development. This implies that since human development is a multi-dimensional concept, poverty also is. The PRSP document defines poverty as to include material deprivations in terms of food and nutrition, health, education and literacy, safe water and sanitation, and clothing and shelter. The definition is much more broad as to include deprivations of security on account of vulnerability to external events such as bad weather, natural disasters, illness, and economic shocks (i.e., sharp declines in terms of trade). All this goes to reinforce material deprivation. To all this, the PRSP document adds the deprivation of human rights through discrimination, disempowerment and exclusion that leads to loss of human dignity².

This definition of poverty simply recognises the fact that poverty is a multi-dimensional phenomenon that requires a multi-pronged approach to redress. From this broad definition of poverty, it is clear that the topic of poverty reduction is a wide one. As long as civil society organisations contribute to improving the welfare of people, such effort is regarded as being poverty reduction efforts. As a result the organisations included in the directory attached include organisations involved in a very broad sense in the area of poverty reduction.

1.3.2 The Evolution of Poverty in Zambia during the 1990s

Looking at the income poverty trends in the 1990s, one concludes that poverty has increased. Table 3.1 below shows the changes in selected measures of money-metric poverty. The statistics are based on poverty datum lines determined by the Central Statistical Office. These were fixed at K32,861 and K47,188 for extreme poverty and

² For more information see the GRZ Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. Also given are the various methods of measuring poverty.

moderate poverty respectively, per adult equivalent unit per month, for assessing poverty based on the data from the 1998 Living Conditions Survey.

Year	Zambia		Rural		Urban	
	Overall Poverty	Extreme Poverty	Overall Poverty	Extreme Poverty	Overall Poverty	Extreme Poverty
1991	69.7	58.2	88.0	80.6	48.6	32.3
1993	73.8	60.6	92.2	83.5	44.9	24.4
1996	69.2	53.2	82.8	68.4	46.0	27.3
1998	73	58	83	71	56	36

Source: CSO Living Conditions in Zambia 1998; The Evolution of Poverty in Zambia 1990-1996, Zambia's PRSP 2002-2004, MFNP.

Table 3.1 shows that:

- Between 1991 and 1998, there has been an increase in overall poverty and very marginal decline in extreme poverty.
- In rural areas, there has been notable decline in both overall and extreme poverty in both overall and extreme poverty, but in the urban areas, there has been a notable increase.
- Although rural-urban disparities persist with both overall and extreme poverty being higher in rural areas, the disparity has narrowed down between 1991 and 1998. This is on account of growth in urban poverty exceeding the reduction in rural poverty.
- There was in fact a positive change in the rural areas and in the country as a whole between 1993 and 1996, but this was compensated by the change that occurred between 1996 and 1998. In particular, there was an increase in overall poverty in urban areas.

1.3.3 Incidence of Poverty by Province

The incidence of poverty by province is given in table 3.2 below.

Province	Overall Poverty	Extreme Poverty	Total Number of Persons
Western	89% (677,290)	78% (593,580)	761,000
Luapula	82% (569,900)	69% (479,550)	695,000
Northern	81% (977,670)	66% (796,620)	1,207,000
Eastern	79% (1,025,420)	66% (856,680)	1,298,000
N/Western	77% (437,360)	64% (363,520)	568,000
Central	77% (780,780)	63% (638,820)	1,014,000
Southern	75% (945,000)	59% (743,400)	1,260,000
Copperbelt	65% (1,194,050)	47% (863,390)	1,837,000
Lusaka	53% (811,430)	35% (535,850)	1,531,000

Source: Central Statistical Office, Living Conditions in Zambia, 1998.

Note: The numbers in brackets correspond to the number of people living in that bracket of poverty

Table 1.2 shows that:

- Western, Luapula, Northern and Eastern provinces have the highest incidence of poverty in that order.
- Copperbelt, Eastern, Northern and Southern provinces have the highest number of people living below the CSO poverty datum line.
- It is not necessarily the province with the highest poverty incidence that has the largest number of people living in poverty. This is because some provinces are sparsely populated while other provinces such as Copperbelt are densely populated though with a lower incidence of poverty.

1.4 Provincial Distribution of Civil Society

Looking at the directory developed in this study to see which organisations are engaged in poverty reduction, there are various trends that come up in terms of the distribution of civil society in provinces. Lusaka has the highest number of civil society organisations engaged in poverty reduction, followed by Southern Province, Copperbelt and Eastern

provinces follow in that order. A province with no local civil society group North Western. This distribution of civil society organisations has to do with those whose head office is based in that province. So this also reflects the presence of local civil society organisations.

On the contrary, almost all the provinces have relatively significant presence of civil society organisations that have branches in those provinces. Copperbelt, Central, Southern and Eastern provinces top the list of provinces with strong branch presence of civil society organisations.

Discussions with NGOCC revealed that Lusaka, Eastern, Southern, Western and Luapula provinces are the provinces with strong presence of local NGOs. As for Copperbelt, there is only a strong presence of branch civil society organisations. Similar discussions with PAM confirmed the strong presence of civil society organisations in Southern, Lusaka, and Eastern provinces. Another discussion with CCJP confirmed almost a similar pattern.

One observation made, however, is that the further away one moves from Lusaka the less the presence of civil society becomes. An even stronger observation is that the further away one moves from the main line of rail (i.e., Southern, Lusaka, Central and Copperbelt) the thinner the presence of civil society becomes.

The CSPR has focal groups in four provinces with the highest incidence of poverty. These include Southern, Eastern, Luapula and Western provinces.

1.5 Scope and Objectives

The study seeks to establish who is doing what on the PRSP in Zambia. However because there are so many other organisations that are not participating in the PRSP but are engaged in poverty reduction, such organisations have been included in the directory component of this report.

Phase I of the study is mainly a documentation analysis of civil society organisations working around poverty reduction and specifically PRSP. During Phase I the terms of reference of the study include:

- To identify organisations and their specific focus around poverty reduction and PRSP activities.
- To make possible recommendations of provinces with strong civil society activities around poverty reduction and PRSP (to take into account the rural-urban and gender dimensions, distribution of poverty, extreme versus mild etc.)
- To find out the extent of civil society capacity to influence policy.
- To make recommendations of gaps (e.g. capacity to implement, monitor, or advocate, other needs etc.) among civil society in PRSP activities.
- To make a presentation of phase I findings to the South steering Committee ten days after commencement of work.

2 Methodology

2.1 Identifying who is doing what- the mapping exercise.

The process of identifying who is doing what in the area of poverty reduction and PRSP, in particular, is not an easy task. Firstly, the time of 10 days given for phase I is not adequate to verify which organisations are doing what. Secondly, the type of directories of civil society available were all quite old, most of them were from 1996 to 1999. Thirdly, the directories were written with particular focus, which was not necessarily PRSP or poverty reduction.

Despite these shortcomings, the study has used extensively directories of NGOs. Specifically directories found useful were those by NORAD, PACT-Zambia, NGOCC, CHIN and PAM. As expected the entries in these directories do not normally show explicitly the focus of an organisation is poverty reduction. To verify which organisations have been active on PRSP, lists from Ministry of Finance and National Planning (MFNP) and CSPR were used.

2.2 Establishing Civil Society's Capacity to Influence Government Policy

This task undertaken briefly in Phase I will be done in more detail in the second phase and a detailed questionnaire will be used for that purpose. In trying to establish the extent to which civil society can and cannot influence government policies with regard to PRSP and poverty reduction, the study used a questionnaire soliciting for views of various key organisations on this particular aspect. Given the time limitation, the respondents were from NGOCC, EJP, NORAD, MS-Zambia, PAM, JCTR and CSPR. To supplement the interviews secondary data was also used.

2.3 Identification of which Provinces should Phase II cover

Analysis of the developed directory was the key criterion used in establishing the provinces with strong presence of civil society. But recognising that some of the information from the directories might not be a correct reflection of what is on the ground, the consultant sought the views from umbrella organisations. This information proved very useful because it gave a clear indication of which provinces could be included in the sample. Secondary data on provincial poverty profiles was used to supplement the view of strong presence of civil society.

2.4 Limitations of the Methods used in the Study

Study limitations included the following:

- Limited time allocated to the work of Phase I, which involves identifying key organisations.
- Most of the directories used were not up to date implying that some of the information contained may not reflect the reality on the ground.
- The main draw back was that the information from the Registrar of Societies contained only addresses, and in most cases physical addresses. So more information could only be obtained by either mailing or visiting physically but there was not enough time for such activities.

- Due to the way government operates, the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) could not avail a list of organisations they work with within the ten days allowed for the first phase.
- The sample of NGOs consulted is too small compared to the whole civil society, especially that all those organisations interviewed are well established NGOs, leaving out the other civil society players such as the trade unions and associations.

3 Findings

3.1 Organisation Identification

The attached directory³ (at the end of report) shows that there are various civil society organisations that are involved in poverty reduction programmes. The majority of these organisations have their headquarters in Lusaka, the national capital. But there are a few organisations that are based locally in other districts of the nation. An example is the various women development associations that are particularly active in the Eastern Province of Zambia.

At the national level, the distribution (by sector) of civil society organisations involved in poverty reduction is rather not very clear because most organisations operate in more than 2 sectors. An example is that most NGOs are to some extent involved in HIV/AIDS and gender because these are crosscutting themes. Due to this difficulty, the categorisation in the directory is based on looking at the core sectors in which an organisation operates.

Looking at whether an organisation is involved in advocacy or actual service delivery to the people reveals that most of the organisations that are based in Lusaka are involved in advocacy rather than service delivery. Advocacy civil society groups are in human rights, governance, gender and HIV/AIDS. As can be seen, these are all crosscutting sectors. In contrast, the NGOs operating in provinces are involved in service delivery to communities.

Unlike civil society organisations based in Lusaka, about 90 percent of the organisations based in districts or provinces are involved in service delivery to the people, especially the poor. Advocacy in any issues at the district/provincial level is very weak.

Most civil society organisations in districts/provinces are involved in activities that relate to the agriculture sector. Most organisations at this level promote income generating activities that are based on agriculture. For example, the Women Development Associations in Eastern province have grinding mills that process agricultural products such as maize, millet and sorghum. Some groups also keep animals such as pigs for sale. Proceeds from such activities are used to empower members and also help the needy in the community. Some organisations are involved in food security through distribution of food relief in drought stricken areas and also distribution of seed to poor households.

At provincial level very few organisations are involved in advocacy work alone. In the provinces visited only three organisations are involved in advocacy alone, these include the Catholic for Justice and Peace (CCJP), the Women's Lobby Group and Jubilee-Zambia provincial groups.

At both the national and provincial level, the distribution of civil society is such that the majority of organisations are NGOs with a small proportion for trade unions, farmer and

³ Sources of Directory include the Norad 1996 NGO Directory, NGOCC 2003 Directory, PAM partners list, CHIN Directory, PACT Zambia 1993 NGO Directory, Individual Organisation Profiles, Scope OVC partners lists.

business associations. As a result the NGO group gives a fair proportion of the civil society sector in Zambia that operates in poverty reduction.

Since the PRSP is a 'new' process and concept, most of the organisations do not indicate that they have a specific programme to deal with PRSP. But in some way, these organisations deal in poverty reduction activities, which by coincidence may be in line with the PRSP.

One key finding is that the only network organisation that focuses on PRSP is the CSPR network. But most CSPR member organisations are either directly or indirectly involved in the work of the PRSP. CSPR now focuses on monitoring the PRSP and most of the member organisations as indicated in appendix D would be active participants in this area.

Another observation is that the only activity on PRSP in some member-based organisations such as trade unions, NGOCC has been sensitisation of members about the PRSP. Beyond sensitisation, no specific programme exists for the organisation.

3.2 Monitoring the PRSP: A Problematic Area

Many people spoken to felt that monitoring the PRSP should involve tracking implementation of the programmes, tracking funding of these programmes and tracking the impact of the programmes. Missing one of these aspects may mean not an effective monitoring process. In all these three aspects of monitoring, full information disclosure by government is very cardinal. At the moment it seems that government is under no obligation to share any information with people outside the government system, especially financial information. Despite this drawback it is and has on several occasions been possible for government to share information when asked to do so. An example is the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) funding which has been made public on a quarterly basis. With clearance from cabinet office, it is possible for civil society to get vital information from government offices at all levels.

3.2.1 Tracking PRSP Programme Implementation

This is the first step in establishing a strong monitoring system of the PRSP. Among civil society even within CSPR there is a lack of clarity on the programmes that government is implementing in the PRSP. This is because there is lack of a systematic approach by civil society to track the programmes. The PRSP programmes are implemented through the national budget but it is not clear who sets the priorities. It is not clear who decides which PRSP programmes must be funded. At present MoFNP prepares the national budget in consultation with major stakeholders, but it is not clear whether MoFNP sets the priorities on the PRSP or is it the line ministries.

Furthermore, PRSP allocations in the national budget lack a specific breakdown on sectors, ministries, and regions that would implement PRSP programmes. The situation is more serious at the district level where the PRSP is little known even within government offices. As a result when money meant for the PRSP is released at the province and if no proper guidelines are given in line to national priorities the district is at liberty to use such money for any project. An example is the Samfya District Council that at the time of this survey was to receive K200 million for PRSP but the district was given

the freedom to spend the money on any poverty reduction programme. This endangers the aspect of implementing PRSP programmes according to pre-set and agreed upon guidelines.

The key issue here is that there is lack of mainstreaming of the PRSP within the government offices, starting with the national to provincial to district level. From the discussions with some government officials at province and district level, one gets the impression that the PRSP is only at national level and specifically at MoFNP. Only when the programmes are known both at district and provincial level, will civil society be able to effectively monitor the PRSP programmes. Perhaps an exception to this is that the provincial planning office is normally given an outline of PRSP projects to be funded by the government in a particular year. Yet, MoFNP has the freedom whether that money would be met or not.

3.2.2 Tracking of Funding

Sources of Funds

In 2002, 90 percent of PRSP allocation in the national budget was supposed to be funded by donors- the World Bank and the European Union. Less than half of that was actually realised because of government failure to meet certain conditionality. This year, over 50 percent of the PRSP is supposed to be funded by the European Union. Yet discussions so far indicate that the money has not yet been realised and because of the huge expected government deficit (worth over K600 billion) there is a high likelihood that the PRSP may not be funded.

The question is: If poverty reduction is priority number one in the national budget, why should PRSP be funded by donor money? Civil society has not questioned this lack of government treating PRSP as priority number one. Donors yes, they can fund the process but the main source of PRSP funding must be government itself. Despite being well organised to engage in advocacy, CSPP has not followed this issue in a systematic and effective manner.

Distribution of PRSP Funds

Channels through which PRSP funds go can best be established if the programmes are clearly outlined (i.e., by ministry, sector, region). As already mentioned this does not seem to be the case. And the understanding among civil society of this process is at best contradictory.

The key channel of disbursing resources from the national, to the province and to the district level should be through the various ministries. Money is released from MoFNP to line ministries that in turn send the money to provinces and down to districts. The question is: how much of that money actually reaches the district? In some cases, some ministries like the Ministry of Works and Supply engage private contractors to do jobs. But how transparent this tendering procedure is raises a lot of questions, especially that HIPC resources earmarked for feeder roads were grossly abused by officials due to lack of transparency.

Knowing the channels of distribution of resources will equip the civil society at all levels with ability to track where PRSP resources have reached and what those resources are meant for. One group that has tried to do this with some limitations is the CCJP. The group has monitored government budgets, especially at the grassroots level by going to for example a school, clinic or police station. The major hindrance has been the lack of transparency on the part of government officials involved.

3.2.3 Monitoring Impact

This process is currently being done by the CSPR through their rapid appraisal exercise, but discussions with some provincial people involved revealed that the process lacks focus in terms of specific government programmes. Because the PRSP programmes in specific areas have not been identified clearly, it is questionable to say that the rapid appraisal tracks the impact of PRSP programmes. It is however true to say that the exercise helps to assess the impact on the people of government programmes in general and also indicate the level of poverty, in a qualitative sense.

3.3 Civil Society and Its Capacity to Influence Government

From the interviews, it emerged that the capacity civil of society to monitor PRSP is very weak. This is because most organisations are not involved in monitoring programmes. It also emerged that CSPR is currently developing a methodology and indicators of monitoring implementation and impact of PRSP. But to civil society organisations that are further away from Lusaka the task of monitoring PRSP is even more far fetched because most such organisations especially those in rural areas have not heard about PRSP despite the wide participation that the formulation phase involved. One umbrella organisation, NGOCC observed that while its members are able to advocate for policy change even at district level, there is no capacity at all to monitor government programmes among its members.

In essence this means that officials in civil society must be sensitised on the PRSP process and there should be training of civil society people in monitoring skills. CSPR is planning to undertake such training but with the limited coverage, there is need to involve other organisations as well.

3.3.1 How Organised is CSO?

With reference to PRSP, the civil society at national level is very well organised. Through the CSPR, the civil society was able to effectively engage government on the formulation of the PRSP. And now, through the same network, civil society is starting to devise mechanisms of monitoring the implementation of the PRSP. As can be seen from the list of civil society organisations that work on poverty reduction, the CSPR still has a long way for it to be an all encompassing civil society forum.

At provincial and district level, the civil society's focus on the PRSP is very weak and in most cases not there at all. This is largely due to lack of an organised forum at this level to deal with the issue of PRSP. Although CSPR has organised some provincial focal

groups in four provinces these groups are not yet effective due to lack of funding. The CSPR provincial focal groups have members ranging from 3 to 20 organisations but it is doubtful if all representatives represent these organisations.

On the wider civil society, there is no forum at provincial or district level which encompasses the whole civil society such as the CSPR at national level. In Chipata district and Monze district, NGOs have formed an NGO forum where they share information about their activities. This is to enable the various organisations to avoid duplication of activities. The only problem is that in each case no resolutions are taken and the representation is narrowly for NGOs alone. For the other districts and provinces there is no umbrella organisation to represent the NGOs though where SCOPE⁴ OVC is there is an attempt to bring together NGOs that aim to help the vulnerable and orphaned children.

Many of those spoken to in the districts felt that the NGO forum could be a better way of letting NGOs having a focus on the PRSP implementation process. While they felt the need for such a forum, they also proposed that there be a smaller group (such as the CSPR focal group) to do the planning of activities and any other key duties as a way of giving guidance to the NGO forum. In addition some felt that each NGO Forum should have an influential spokesperson through whom advocacy could be conducted.

In Luapula, Eastern and Western provinces where CSPR has provincial focal groups, these groups have not managed to get a representation on the DDCC. The DA is the chair of the DDCC and from the impression given it seems that any organisation can be represented on the DDCC.

3.4 Lack of Information: A Major Hindrance to Effective Advocacy

From the four provinces visited, it was clear that very few people know about the PRSP both from civil society and government. Moreover, fewer people have even seen the actual PRSP document. To those people that had an opportunity of attending the government PRSP workshop in 2000, they are now wondering why the government has not gone back to inform them on the final PRSP document.

For the majority of the people the hard reality is that they do not even know about the PRSP. Yet, this is the same document meant to alleviate their suffering. At the time of this survey, it was clear that people even those in NGOs could be mobilised after adequate sensitisation on the PRSP and its importance. Ignorance about the PRSP was not just expressed by civil society people. Some government official at district level expressed the same ignorance. It is important therefore that the PRSP is made known to all people at the district level.

In order for civil society to have effective monitoring of and advocacy on the PRSP, there is need for a second type of information. This is information on the programmes and funding of the same. At the moment civil society has to obtain clearance from cabinet office in order to access such information. This implies that the cabinet has the freedom to deny access to such information. This situation can only be corrected at the national level in order to facilitate the work of civil society working at the grassroots. If

⁴ SCOPE OVC is present in Chipata, Monze, Livingstone and Mongu districts among the districts visited

representation on DDCC and PDCC is obtained, that would make it easy for civil society to access such information.

3.5 Lack of Advocacy Training

Like of advocacy skills was highlighted as a major hindrance for civil society to influence government programmes. People interviewed observed they are able to see certain wrong things but they can not do anything because they do not know where to go and who to see. For example, in Chipata, the DWA applied for HIPC money to do a project but its project was not funded instead groups formed overnight were funded. The DWA has not done anything on that. Similar stories on HIPC funds were narrated in the other provinces.

The issue is that groups lack practical skills that would help them identify an issue, isolate the target and choose a mode of communication to the target.

3.6 Capacity to Influence Government Capacity

Assessing the extent of civil society's influence on government is a difficult task because some times it is not clear for civil society to measure its successes. During the PRSP formulation, it can be said that civil society through CSPR was able to put pressure on government on several issues, such as persuading of government to include civil society representatives in all government working groups and also that the final document contained over 80 percent of suggestions from the civil society document.

But there are certain issues were civil society could change government plans. An example is when the government refused civil society's demand to allow civil society representation at the Technical Committee, which was the highest technical body in the PRSP formulation phase.

Due to lack of strategic advocacy, there seems to be lack of civil society influence on government in this implementation phase. A study of the national budget shows that government has been failing to meet in full the amount allocated towards poverty reduction in the last two years. Yet civil society has not taken this as a serious advocacy issue. If they have then it has not made any impact on government at all. The numbers also need to be built in order to enhance the capacity to influence government. This mapping exercise has already identified more than 100 organisations but most of which are not members of CSPR. This reduces the impact of advocacy. From JCTR came a suggestion that for strategic advocacy to be a reality, the CSPR must put in place a group of influential citizens who are regarded as opinion leaders but are not in politics. These should be used to target government on specific PRSP issues.

In addition, the advocacy on PRSP must be broad because the CSPR is broad. A voice at the district level talking about problems at that level normally will carry a lot of weight than leaving the work of advocacy to people at the national level.

3.7 Capacity to Advocate on Economic Issues

Civil society whether at national or provincial level, lacks technical skills to engage in economic advocacy. Some of the people interviewed observed that there is a serious lack of advocacy in areas of trade (e.g. WTO issues), tourism and macroeconomic issues. This is perhaps the reason why there was no effective civil society representation in the tourism government-working group. The question on whether there is need to build the capacity of organisations in these economic areas would best be addressed by looking at whether such issues have a great impact on poverty reduction.

An analysis of the distribution of civil society organisations according to sectors/themes reveals that most of the organisations are focused in sectors such as education, HIV/AIDS, political governance, gender, and vulnerable children. Very few organisations are in trade, macroeconomics, tourism and water and sanitation. But all these are key chapters in Zambia's PRSP.

4 PROVINCIAL FINDINGS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Using the distribution of civil society in the 9 provinces of Zambia and also looking at the provincial distribution, it was agreed between the consultant and members of the North-South steering committee to cover Eastern, Luapula, Southern and Western provinces in the second phase of the process.

4.2 Eastern Province

The survey covered Chipata and Katete district. A total of 15 civil society organisations were visited in both districts. All these are non-governmental organisations that include both local and international ones. Also visited were the Department of Social welfare and the office of the Agricultural Provincial Co-ordinator.

4.2.1 How Organised are civil society organisations?

The majority of the organisations visited have own office accommodation and also have at least full time staff working. Apart from the strong presence of international NGOs such as Care International, World Vision etc, there is a strong presence of local NGOs. These local NGOs are locally based because they are formed by communities.

In both Chipata and Katete the strong locally based NGOs were the different Women Development Associations (DWAs). These women associations are organised from bottom-up. On the bottom are women clubs with a membership of 20-30 members. Then, a number of women associations come together to form an Area Women Associations and a number of these form a District Women Associations. Recently, the DWAs came together to form the Eastern Province Women Development Association. Each one of the 8 districts of Eastern Province has a DWA. EPWA and DWAs are there to strengthen Area Women Associations.

Area Associations are formed to empower women through income generating activities that are mainly agricultural based such as pig rearing, running a grain bank and so on. In addition through the AWAs, the members are trained in various skills.

4.2.2 The NGO Forum

In Katete, there is no NGO forum where NGOs can share information and strategies. Unlike Katete District, in Chipata District NGOs have formed an NGO Forum. At this Forum various NGOs meet to share information on activities. Meeting once every quarter through this forum has helped NGOs to avoid duplication of activities. At the time of the survey, it was found that the Forum has not met in 2003 an indication of the weakening of the forum mainly due to lack of proper leadership.

The Forum has been a good initiative but it has not gone beyond information sharing as a result no resolutions are reached during meetings and also the meeting has been restricted to NGOs leaving out other key civil society stakeholders such as trade unions,

farmer associations and business associations. These are organisations that may have an interest in the PRSP though they may not be interested in NGO activities per se.

4.2.3 PRSP and Civil Society

The PRSP has not been the centre of civil society activities. Most of the NGOs expressed ignorance of the PRSP. Only about 20 percent of the people spoken to had actually been involved in the PRSP formulation process and these wondered why government has not gone back to explain the final PRSP. The people spoken to were willing and eager to participate in the civil society initiative in the PRSP.

The Civil Society for Poverty Reduction has established a provincial focal group based in Chipata. The group has 11 representatives drawn from various NGOs. Also in place, the CSPR focal group had done very little at the time of the visit. The bulk of the information (brochures, pamphlets etc on PRSP) the focal group got from the CSPR in Lusaka has not yet been disbursed.

Interestingly the group has not even introduced to other NGOs in the province, especially in Chipata. The reason given for non active engagement for group was that the group lacks resources in particular money that would assist in transport.

A number of the members have been trained by CSPR in monitoring skills (PRAs) and have been involved in the poverty appraisals that CSPR has undertaken.

4.2.4 Relationship Between NGOs and Government

In Chipata, NGOs have a good working relationship with most government offices like the District Administrators Office and the Council. This relationship is based on individual NGOs. Some NGOs sit on the District Development Co-ordinating Committee (DDCC), yet most of the information from the DDCC is not systematically shared among NGOs.

Unlike in Chipata, in Katete there are very few NGOs, about 6. Apart from the Katete DWA and YWCA, the other NGOs are international ones. Almost all these organisations sit on the DDCC.

4.3 Luapula Province

Mansa and Samya Districts in Luapula province were the two districts visited from 01 to 06 June 2003. A total of 12 civil society organisations were visited in the province. In addition the office of the council secretary and community development was also visited.

4.3.1 How Organised are civil society organisations?

Compared to Eastern province, there is no much civil society organisation in Luapula. Most of the civil society organisations visited had no own offices and had part time staff who are involved in other sectors.

The only international NGOs present in the province is Africare in Mansa and World Vision in Kawambwa. The local NGOs are mainly focused on helping orphaned and vulnerable children (OVCs) and widows. The key NGOs in this area are the Area Women associations some of which are affiliated to SWAAZ and others are affiliated to the Mansa District Women Association. On the contrary in Samya there is not yet a DWA.

Looking at how organised civil society revealed that there is no NGO forum although some NGOs have a representation at the DDCC. Among the strong NGOs in Mansa is the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace (CCJP) and the Development Education Programme (DEP) of the same office.

4.3.2 PRSP and Civil Society

The CSPR has a provincial focal group which comprise representatives from CCJP, Farmers Union, SWAAZ and the Mansa DWA. This group has been active in getting itself introduced to other members of civil society and government offices. The group has been actively distributing information from CSPR to a wider civil society. However there is no active engagement of unions in this movement.

Some of the group members have received training in poverty monitoring through the CSPR and those trained have been actively involved in the CSPR poverty appraisals. The group wants to be part of the DDCC and also there is a willingness to bring the groups together.

4.3.3 Relationship Between NGOs and Government

In Mansa and also in Kasama, the District council offices are opening up to civil society engagement in activities. The civil society organisations are being invited to attend council meetings as observers. Also the active civil society groups are members of the DDCC but there is no forum where the civil society can meet and share information.

4.4 Southern Province

Three districts of Southern province were covered in the province. Monze and Livingstone were the two key districts were a total of twenty three organisations in civil society visited.

In Monze, a total of 15 NGOs were interviewed. Among those organisations interviewed were both local and international NGOs. The same applied to livingstone. In Choma only Oxfam and Kara counselling trust were visited.

4.4.1 How Organised are civil society organisations?

In Monze, the NGOs well organised, mainly through the an NGO forum called MODISOWECO. Through MODISOWECO, NGOs meet once every quarter to share

information on their respective programmes and activities. No such forum exists in Choma and Livingstone. Beside the main NGO forum in Monze, there is also a sub-forum that is informal where NGOs that work on OVCs meet through SCOPE-OVC which is a care project. SCOPE in Livingstone has a similar initiative.
The NGO Forum

4.4.2 PRSP and Civil Society

In all the province, there has not been focus on the PRSP. This is despite the fact that many organisations were actively involved in the formulation phase either through the government consultative workshops or in the civil society consultations through Jubilee-Zambia in Monze and Livingstone.

The CSPR has not shared information with any of the groups in Southern province and no CSPR focal group is there. Yet there is a keen interest among Jubilee-Monze and Jubilee-Livingstone groups to participate actively in the CSPR work.

In Monze district, the NGO forum is being organised by the Social Welfare department. In all three districts, some selected NGOs are represented on the DDCC. But it is yet to be seen the benefit of such representation among civil society.

4.5 Western Province

Kaoma and Mongu districts were the two districts covered. A total of 15 organisations were visited. Mongu has the majority NGO representation. As a change in Mongu, two private outgrower schemes were visited- the cashew company and the Sefula rice mill project.

4.5.1 How Organised are civil society organisations?

In Kaoma there are very few NGOs: Keeper-Zambia, YWCA and Kaoma Home-Based Care. There is no NGO forum though Keepers-Zambia and Kaoma Home Based Care are well established organisations with established offices.

Like in Kaoma, in Mongu there is no NGO forum. Yet there is a very strong presence of both international and local NGOs. Jubilee Mongu is among the network movement that focuses on debt cancellation advocacy through sensitisation of local communities. In addition CSPR has a provincial focal group with four member. This group has not opened up to other civil society groups in the province. An example is despite that members of Jubilee-Zambia and CSPR meet regularly in various meetings, Jubilee did not know the activities of CSPR.

Like in Livingstone and Monze, SCOPE-OVC has the initiative of bringing various groups that deal with OVCs together. For CSPR there is need to ensure that the focal group for the province includes Jubilee-Zambia members.

4.5.2 PRSP and Civil Society

Like in the other provinces, information on the PRSP is almost not there among organisations and for those organisations that have information there is less initiative to share with other groups. On the overall however the groups had heard about the PRSP either through the media or through the civil society groups.

4.6 Conclusion

In all the four provinces, there is an active presence of civil society groups though Eastern Province (Chipata) and Southern Province (Monze) have the most organised NGOs through NGO Forums. Information on the PRSP is not shared in a systematic manner in all provinces.

Despite some provinces have active presence of CSPR focal groups, there is no pronounced focus on PRSP among civil society groups. NGOs and community based organisations in the provinces are more focused on implementing actual programmes as opposed to conducting advocacy on especially economic issues.

In terms of relationship with government offices, NGOs and some community based organisations have managed to get representations on DDCC but none of the CSPR provincial focal groups has been accepted on any DDCC. It is hoped that soon there will be recognition given to these groups. It also became clear that councils meetings are open for attendance by civil society but this has not been considered that as a strategic source of information be civil society groups.

Lack of information on PRSP is also rampant in among government officials in the provinces. This calls for the need to step up the efforts on sensitising people on the PRSP for the purpose of mobilising them.

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusions

5.1.1 The Distribution of Civil Society in Zambia

The study has shown the distribution of civil society in Zambia with specific reference whether a particular organisation is an implementing or advocacy organisation. Comparing between Lusaka and the four provinces- Eastern, Luapula , Southern and Western , the study concludes that there is a strong presence of civil society organisations in Lusaka than in the other provinces. Most of the civil society organisations in Lusaka are focus on advocacy issues such as governance and gender. In the four provinces, civil society is mainly in form of church and other NGOs. These are mainly focused on service delivery to the communities. CCJP and the trade unions are some of the very active advocacy groups in the provinces.

5.1.2 The Engagement of Civil Society in the PRSP

At the national level, civil society has been very active in participating in the PRSP process. This is because of an established network called the Civil Society for Poverty Reduction (CSPR) which has over 30 organisations. The CSPR network however has been largely confined to Lusaka, though recently attempts are being made to establish provincial networks. At the provincial level, there is no one situation prevailing. In the four provinces covered CSPR has introduced provincial focal groups in all but for Southern Province.

At provincial level, civil society is not yet participating effectively in the PRSP process mainly due to lack of active strategic alliances among civil society. In provinces/areas where there are NGO forums these have a narrow representation and only focus on information sharing without concrete resolutions. In the provinces strong and active advocacy groups such as trade unions are not part of the NGO.

5.1.3 Civil Society and its Influence on Government

With reference to the PRSP implementation, it is concluded that the capacity of civil society in Zambia to influence government policy is weak. This is largely because there is no effective tracking of PRSP programmes, budgets and impacts. Once the national budget is presented, there is no effort to breakdown the budget according to regions that will benefit. Moreover, disbursements are not normally linked to allocations. All this is affected further because there is lack of information by government on progress being made on the PRSP.

5.1.4 The Government and PRSP

The government system contributes to the lack of effective advocacy by civil society in the PRSP implementation. Firstly, government has no mechanism to share information with stakeholders on a consistent basis. At the national level, information on the programmes being funded under PRSP is not availed to the public in a consistent manner and through established channels. PRSP focal persons in ministries are not known to civil society. And budget priorities on what needs to be funded in the PRSP are set by a small group in Lusaka.

While at the provincial and national level it is clear what government wants to fund, there is no district breakdown for that. Besides most districts are designing their development plans without any reference to the PRSP.

5.2 Recommendations

5.2.1 Monitoring Mechanism

To have an effective monitoring mechanism, it is recommended that at the beginning of each year CSPR must choose what programmes it intends to monitor. This requires that government produces clear breakdowns (by sector, province and region) of what programmes it intends to implement via the budget. This becomes the main reference point for monitoring programmes during the course of the year.

With regard to tracking expenditures, CSPR should start by looking at the source of funding in the budget. This is important because in the last two years PRSP has been designated outside funding which has not been met fully. If poverty is priority CSPR must lobby government to fund it from local resources- at least for those programmes that are not donor funded already.

Expenditure tracking should be based on a sector or thematic basis. Once the budget is out and assuming CSPR re-establishes its working groups, the CSPR through its working groups must get from government specific breakdowns of where the PRSP money is expected to go in terms of sectors and regions this becomes the basis for tracking disbursements during the course of the year.

All this process will be effective if government establishes a forum where progress reports (may be on a six month basis) should be tabled. CSPR should ask for this initiative knowing very well that it will improve its bargaining power through time information availability.

Since tracking of expenditures and programmes can best be done through sector groups, it is recommended that the CSPR re-establishes the consultative groups and at the same time chooses one member in each group to take up the role of liaising with a respective government ministry on a regular basis. Hence each group could be requested to submit progress reports. If consultative groups are not feasible, the CSPR must only focus on establishing the liaison members in each sector.

5.2.2 How Civil Society in Provinces the PRSP

In most places (provinces and districts), civil society groups are not well organised to conduct advocacy and monitoring. This is mainly because civil society focuses too much on implementing programmes, lack of information on the PRSP process and lack of forum where civil society can meet to strategise.

In order to enhance civil society participation in the PRSP at the provincial level, it is recommended that:

- C SPR sensitises the provincial group on the PRSP processes. This could be done through meetings or by asking the provincial steering committees to start distributing materials and also mobilising more groups to join in. In this whole process the benefits of engaging in the PRSP process must be clearly outlined. Strong groups such as the church groups, trade unions and some NGOs must be targeted as primary members of the provincial initiative.
- Where there is an NGO forum, the local C SPR focal group must draw up guidelines on how it will relate to the wider NGO forum. This will avoid the likely duplication of roles.
- The C SPR provincial focal group must be equipped with advocacy skills tailored towards monitoring and targeting government programmes. To avoid the risk of personal vendetta, all advocacy work must only be done through the wider focal group and not by individuals. This will reduce individual risk.
- Members of provincial focal groups must also be equipped with monitoring skills and it should become the responsibility of the trained members to train others- the latecomers.
- As long as government departments are not well informed on the PRSP, it will continue to be a problem for civil society members to relate to these offices. In this regard, the C SPR at the national level should urge government to start a PRSP information dissemination process that would ensure that all government offices at the province and district offices have access to the PRSP.
- The C SPR focal groups can then compliment government efforts by disseminating PRSP information to civil society and government departments. As regard information dissemination for popular mobilisation, the C SPR should use structures such as the church and trade unions so that they can reach all areas.
- All the C SPR groups in the provinces should have representation on the DDCC and PDCC. This will enhance the ability of the local civil society to have access to vital information.
- These groups must be funded adequately so that they can carry out their activities efficiently and effectively.

5.2.3 Other Issues

Some issues need more clarification. The main concern at the district level is that there is lack of clarity on the office of the District administrator and that of the Council. The council comprises elected members and has the legal backing to do so. But the District Administrator is a political appointee. The issue is that the linkage between the two offices is not clear. Moreover, some projects at the district level end up in the D.As ooffice and the council runs other programmes. The end result is that at the district level it is not

known who is doing what. This is potentially a very difficult challenge to CSPR at the district level.

6 Appendices

6.1 Materials Used

Children in Need	Directory of Organisations working with Children in Need
CSO	Living Conditions in Zambia-1998
GRZ	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper for Zambia, 2002-2004. Prepared by the Ministry of finance and National Planning (MFNP)
Mwene Mwinga	Civil Society and the Poverty Reduction Process in Zambia. Report prepared for KEPA-Zambia
NGOCC	Directory of Member Organisations 2002-2003 edition
NORAD	A Directory of Non-Governmental Organisations in Zambia, 1993
Oxfam	Civil Society in Zambia: A basis for Oxfam's engagement with it. A report prepared by Richard Holloway, January 1999
Pact-Zambia	Civil Society Directory, 1996.

6.2 Persons Interviewed

Name	Organisation	Position
Alick Lungu	CCJP	Economist
Lotte Klinte	MS-Zambia	Development Worker
Martin Matabishi	NGOCC	Networking Officer
Hellen Samatebele	PAM	Deputy Director
James Mulungushi	MoFNP (Dept. Planning)	Director
Gregory Chikwanka	CSPR	Assistant Co-ordinator
Jack Jones Zulu	JCTR	Policy Analyst

6.3 Participants in the Government Working Group

Macroeconomics

- Ministry of Finance and Development (MoFED)
- Bank of Zambia
- UNDP
- World Bank
- IMF
- Investment Centre
- Zambia Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ZACCI)
- Oxfam
- Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection (JCTR)
- University of Zambia
- European Union
- Government of Norway
- Government of Sweden
- Government of USA

Agriculture

- MoFED
- Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry
- Ministry of Agriculture Food and Fisheries
- Ministry of Energy and Water Development
- Ministry of Gender in Development
- Ministry of Lands
- FAO
- World Bank
- Zambia National Farmers Union
- Export Board of Zambia
- Agriculture Consultative Forum
- Women for Change
- Programme Against malnutrition
- UNZA
- Government of Germany
- Government of Holland
- Government of Japan

Tourism

- MoFED
- Ministry of Trade Commerce and Industry
- Ministry of Labour and Social Development
- UNIDO
- World Bank

- Zambia National Farmers Union
- Zambia Institute of Marketing
- Small Enterprise Development Board (SEDB)
- Zambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Zambia Congress of Trade Unions
- Small Scale Association of Zambia
- Government of Germany

Industry

- MoFED
- Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry
- Ministry of Labour and Social Development
- UNIDO
- World Bank
- Zambia National Farmers Union
- Zambia Institute of Marketing
- Small Enterprise Development Board (SEDB)
- Zambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Zambia Congress of Trade Unions
- Small Scale Association of Zambia
- Government of Germany
- UNZA

Mining

- MoFED
- Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
- Ministry of Mining and Mineral Development
- World Bank
- Zambia Council for Social Development
- Emeralds and Small Miners
- Women in Mining
- CSUZ
- MUZ
- UNZA
- EU

Health

- MoFED
- Ministry of Health
- World Health Organisation
- UNAIDS
- UNICEF
- CMAZ
- Residents Association Doctors
- YALON
- UNZA
- Central Board of Health
- Lusaka City Council
- Government of Japan
- Government of Ireland
- Government of UK
- Government of USA

Education

- MoFED
- Ministry of Gender in Development
- Ministry of Education
- Cabinet Office
- World Food Programme
- ILO
- UNICEF
- World Bank
- UNESCO
- ZNUT
- Forum for Women Educationalists in Zambia
- ZNUT
- UNZA
- Government of Denmark
- Government of Japan
- Government of Norway
- Government of Ireland

Governance

- MoFED
- Ministry of Legal Affairs
- Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- UNDP
- World Bank
- Zambia Congress of Trade Unions
- CSUZ
- Afronet
- Catholic Commission of Justice and Peace
- Government of Holland
- Government of Sweden
- Government of UK

6.4 Members of CSPR

Name of Organisation	Type	Sector/Activity	GRZ PRSP Working Group	Poverty Focus	Target Group(s)	Branches
National Foundation for Agro Processing Micro Enterprises (NAFAME)	NGO	Agro-Processing	-	Provision of vocational skills in small scale processing and preservation to the needy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needy Youths and Women • Retirees 	Lusaka
SACCORD	NGO	Governance Conflict resolution and civic education	-	Promotion of democracy and good governance	-	Lusaka
National Association for Peasant and Small Scale Farmers of Zambia	Peasant Farmers' Association	Agriculture	-	Promote the small scale farmer	Peasant and small scale farmers	Lusaka but draws members from: Southern, Eastern, Western & Lusaka provinces
Commonwealth Forestry association	International association	Environment	-	Looks at ways of sustainable forestry management	-	Lusaka
JCTR	Church NGO	Social and economic justice	Macro-economy	Advocate for policy change through good analysis	Policy makers And employers	Lusaka
CCJP	Church Organisation	Social Justice	Governance	Budget Monitoring at grass roots	Policy Makers	All provinces
Transparency International-Zambia	International NGO	Governance	-	Anti corruption	Communities Policy makers	Lusaka
NGOCC	Umbrella NGO	Gender		Promotion of gender and development	Women	Southern, Western, Copperbelt

						and North Western. Also has 8 provincial liaisons
EAZ	Professional association	Macro- and Micro-Economics	Macroeconomics	Promotion of economic development	Policy makers	Lusaka
National Land Alliance	Network NGO	Agriculture		Land awareness and advocacy	Policy makers and poor people	Lusaka
The Richard Kambulu Compassion Foundation	Church NGO	Governance	-	Constitutional and human rights advocacy	Policy makers	Lusaka
Young Rural Operation Project	Project	Youth		Promotion of the well being of the rural youth	Rural youths	Lusaka
CSUZ	Trade Union	Employee welfare	Mining and Governance	Improvement of worker conditions	Civil servants	Lusaka
CONASA	Network NGO	Environment		Promote sustainable management and utilisation of natural resources		Lusaka and Southern Provinces
Forum for African Women Educationalists of Zambia	NGO	Education	Education	Improve participation of girls and women in education	Women and girls	In all provinces
PAM	Network NGO	Agriculture	Agriculture	Promotion of household food security	Poor households	All provinces
Operation Young Vote	NGO	Governance		Promotion of young people to vote	Youths	Lusaka
Kara Counselling	NGO	HIV/AIDS		Offering voluntary counselling and HIV	All citizens	Lusaka and Southern Provinces

				testing		
ZCSD	Umbrella NGO	Socio- Economic Development	Mining	Promote socio- economic development through networking	NGOs and CBOs	Lusaka but has members in all provinces
Afronet	NGO	Human Rights and governance	Governance	Human rights and anti- corruption	Policy makers	Lusaka
Steadfast Action Foundation	NGO	HIV/AIDS		Promotion of HIV/AIDS prevention and community care	Vulnerable Children	Lusaka
Zambia Alliance of Women	NGO	Gender		Promotion of food security and enhancement of the position of women	Women	Lusaka
Zambia Community Schools Secretariat	Umbrella NGO	Education		Promotion of community based education	Vulnerable children	Lusaka
Association of Micro Finance Institutions in Zambia	Association	Micro-Finance		Promote micro-finance Development	Micro- finance institutions	Lusaka
Zambia Association for Research and Development (ZARD)	Research NGO	Gender		Empowering women through research	Women	Lusaka
Zambia Civic Education Association	NGO	Governance		Civic education	Citizens	Lusaka
ZACCI	Private Sector Association	Commerce and Industry		Promote business development	Private sector	Southern, Lusaka, Copperbelt, Eastern and Central
Institute of	NGO	Agriculture		Promote	Grass roots	Lusaka,

Cultural Affairs (ICAZ)				sustainable agriculture and food security		Southern, Copperbelt and Central Provinces
Green Living Movement	NGO	Environment		Promote sustainable agriculture	Grass roots	Lusaka
Oxfam	International NGO	Education Agriculture Lobby and Advocacy	Macroeconomics		NGOs	Lusaka and Copperbelt
Water Aid	International NGO	Water and Sanitation				Lusaka
Youth Lobby and Advocacy Network (YALON)	NGO	Youth	Health	Civic education	Youths	Lusaka
National Youth Constitutional Assembly (NYCA)	NGO	Youth		Civic education	Youths	Lusaka
Panos	International Organisation	Media				Lusaka

6.5 Persons Interviewed During Phase II

Name	Organisation	Province
Janet Banda and others	Chipalamba Women's Club	Chipata

Tangu Nyirenda	Chipata DWA	Chipata
Gerald Banda	Chipata DWA	Chipata
Florence Tembo	Chipata DWA	Chipata
Mary Mumba	Chipata DWA and NGOCC	Chipata
Nicolas Zimba	Care International	Chipata
Joseph Munsanje	Care International	Chipata
Elia Manda	Lutheran World Federation	Chipata
Alida Mary Chirwa	CINDI	Chipata
Nelson Brand Tebeka	Africare-Zambia	Chipata
Beatrice Kasalika	EPWDA	Chipata
Mary Mumba and Others	CSPR Provincial Focal Group	Chipata
Mr Martin Seshekanu	PACO	Chipata
Mrs Ngoma	Community Development Office	Chipata
Mrs Njobvu	YWCA	Chipata
Ms Mirriam Chipumbu	ADRA	Chipata
Dr. Cassim Masi	World Vision	Chipata
Ms Vinesi Phiri	Katete DWA	Katete
Ms Melesiyana Banda	Katete DWA	Katete
Ms Hilda Phiri	Katete DWA	Katete
Mrs Margerate Mwanza	YWCA and Community Development	Katete
Mr Victor Mutale	Micro Bankers Trust	Katete
Ms Peggy Mumba	SWAAZ and CSPR Provincial Focal Group	Mansa
Mr Charles Kabamba	CSPR Provincial Focal Group	Mansa
Father Kalasa	CSPR Provincial Focal Group	Mansa
Mrs Florence Bendela	Mansa Catholic Development Office	Mansa
Ms Peggy Mumba, Mrs Baptista Kaindu, Ms Victoria Kaoma	SWAAZ and National Council of Catholic Women	Mansa
Fr Moffat Banda Chaponda	Anglican Church	Mansa
Mrs Mubita	FAWEZA	Mansa
Mr Musamba	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)	Mansa
Ms Dorothy Dewe	Mansa DWA	Mansa

Mr Brighton M. Mubanga	ZAMSIF	Mansa
Ms Pollin Ngandwe and Milliam Chabala	Marketeers District Women's Association	Mansa
Mr Chanda	Mansa district Council	Mansa
Ms Juliet Thole Chilenje	Community Development	Samfya
Mr Joseph Mulalambuka (Council Secretary)	Samya Council	Samfya
Mrs Chali, Mrs R. Chisunka	Lupili and Nchinchileni women groups	Samfya
Mr Kazema Micheal Mwete	Steadfast Action Foundation	Monze
Mr Joseph Kembo	Senior Agricultural Officer	Monze
Mr Munyama	Health Help International	Monze
Ms Clementina Mbewe	Scope OVC	Monze
Mr Mbewe	Micro Bankers Trust	Monze
Mr Misheck Bwalya	Family Health Trust	Monze
Mr Buton Mwalilino	National Organisation for Agricultural Development in Communities (NOCAD)	Monze
Mr Chibamu	Jubilee-Zambia (Monze)	Monze
Mr Sichaambwa	Anti-Starvation Society	Monze
Ms Oga Kandela	Oxfam Humanitarian	Choma
Mr Ian Milimo	Kara Counselling Trust	Choma
Mr Sukubele	Welfare Department	Choma
Town Clerk	Livingstone City Council	Livingstone
Mayor	Livingstone City Council	Livingstone
Mr Confucious Mweene	NGOCC	Livingstone
Mr Mwendabai Mataa	Pride-Zambia	Livingstone
Mr Morgan Sakala	Scope OVC	Livingstone
Mr Clement Tefani	Legal Resource Foundation	Livingstone
Mrs M.N. Yataba	Legend Trust	Livingstone
Mr Prince Mujuta, Mr G. Muwina, Mr N. Madzibanyika, Ms Foustina .L. Chaba	Jubilee-Zambia (Livingstone)	Livingstone
Mr .K. Mwananyambe	Youth and Child Care Foundation	Mongu
Mr Joubert Kabungo	World Vision	Mongu

Mr Hakulipa	People's participation Service	Mongu
Mrs M. Mwayanguba	Keeper-Zambia	Mongu
Mr Kebby Kalima	YWCA	Mongu
Provincial Planning Officer	Government	Mongu
Mr Chitengi	Planning Officer	Mongu
Mr Jonas Chiwakwi and Others	PPAZ	Mongu
Mrs Mundia, Mr Tabo Liswaniso, Mr Shende, Mr Wakunuma, Mr Beston Mbozi	Community Development and Social Welfare Department	Mongu
Mr Nathaneal Mubukwanu	Mongu Diocese	Mongu
Mr Mubita	NGOCC	Mongu
Mr Francis Wakumelo	SCOPE-OVC	Mongu
Mrs Mbuywana	Tamatali	Mongu
Mr. Mubondanekota	Sefula Water Users Farmers' Group	Mongu
Mr Lubinda Nkwilimba and Mr Victor Katambo	Zambia Cashew Company	Mongu
Mr Charles Nyambe	Jubilee-Zambia (Western Province)	Mongu
Mrs Anne Ngombo	YWCA	Kaoma
Mr P. Sikasamba, Mr E.B Banda and Mr Mubita Musiwa	Keeper-Zambia	Kaoma
Mrs Albertina Simakanda	Kaoma Home-Based Care Community Centre	Kaoma

6.6 Civil Society Organisations in Zambia: A quick View⁵

⁵ The Information is taken from the 1996 Norad Directory, 2003 NGOCC Directory, CHIN Zambia Directory, 1993 PACT-Zambia Directory, CSPR and SCOPE OVC Members

NAME	TYPE OF ORGANISATION	SECTOR	Key Objective	COVERAGE
1. Adult Education Association of Zambia	Association	Education	Promotes adult education	Lusaka
2. Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA)	Church International NGO	Health and agriculture	Promotes food security and improves living standards of poor	Lusaka
3. Africare	International NGO	Agriculture	To improve the quality of life in rural Africa	
4. Afronet	NGO	Governance	Promotes human rights	Lusaka
5. Ananda Marga Universal Team (AMURT)	NGO	Agriculture	Economic empowerment through credit	Lusaka
6. Association for Orphans and Vulnerable Children and widows	CBO	HIV/AIDS	Offers home-based care to orphans and vulnerable children	Chipata
7. Association of Micro Finance Institutions in Zambia (AMIZ)	Membership Association	Micro-Finance	Gives a voice to all micro-finance institutions in Zambia	Lusaka
8. Bwafwano Area association	NGO	Gender	Economic empowerment	Kabwe
9. CCJP	Church NGO	Governance	Promotes economic and social justices	Lusaka
10. Care Zambia	International NGO	HIV/AIDS, Agriculture	-	Lusaka, Chipata, L/stone
11. Chalaka Development	NGO	Agriculture	Provides skills training for sustainable	Lusaka, Chipata

Project			agriculture	
12. Chama District Relief Group	NGO	Agriculture	-	Chama
13. Chama DWA	NGO	Gender	To promote economic empowerment	Chama
14. Cheshire Home	CBO	Health	Home care for the disabled	Lusaka
15. Child Care and Adoption Society	NGO	Sustainable livelihoods	Promotes child fostering and adoption	Ndola, Kitwe, Kabwe & L/stone
16. Children in Distress (Cindi)	CBO	HIV/AIDS	Promotes HIV/AIDS awareness	Katete, Chipata, Lusaka
17. Christian Council of Zambia	Church Umbrella	HIV/AIDS	Promotes home based care	Lusaka
18. Churches Health Association of Zambia	NGO	Health	Supports all mission hospitals	Lusaka
19. Christian Children's Fund	International NGO	Education	To help underprivileged children	Lusaka
20. CINDI Chikuni	CBO	HIV/AIDS	To create awareness on HIV/AIDS	Chisekesi
21. Civil Servants Union of Zambia	NGO	Employment and Sustainable livelihood	To promote the welfare of disabled	All provinces
22. Commonwealth Forestry Association	International association	Environment	Promotes sustainable forestry management	Lusaka
23. CONASA	Network NGO	Environment	Promotes sustainable management and utilisation of natural	Lusaka and Southern Province

			resources	
24. Cooperative League of the United States (CLUSA)	International NGO	Agriculture, Environment, HIV/AIDS	Provides alternative income generating activities through conservation farming	Chipata, Katete, Mambwe, Petauke
25. CSPR	Network NGO	Governance	Promotes poverty reduction	Lusaka
26. Development Aid from People to People	NGO	Education and HIV/AIDS	Promotes HIV counselling and testing and provides education support to needy	Lusaka (and in most provinces)
27. Eastern Province Women's Development Association (EPDWA)	Membership NGO	Gender	Supports District Women Associations in Eastern Province	Chipata (has member in all districts of Eastern Province)
28. Eastern Province Youth Union Movement	NGO	Agriculture	Empowering the youth through agriculture	Chipata
29. Economics Association of Zambia	Professional Association	Macroeconomics	To promote professional analysis discussions and publications of economic issues	Lusaka
30. Enviro-Green Association of Zambia	NGO	Agriculture	Promotes conservation farming among women	Lusaka
31. Environment and Population Centre	NGO	Health and Environment	-	Lusaka
32. Family Health	NGO	Health	Helps NGOs respond	Lusaka

Trust			to HIV/AIDS	
33. Families in Distress (FID)	CBO	Agriculture	Improve household food security	Chipata
34. Fight Against Spread of AIDS	NGO	HIV/AIDS	Promotes awareness on HIV/AIDS	Lusaka
35. Forum for African Women Educationalists of Zambia (FAWEZA)	NGO	Education	Promotes the participation of girls and women in education	all provinces
36. Forum for Community Against Hunger and Disease	NGO	HIV/AIDS	Promoting skills training for affected	Lusaka
37. Gosner Mission	Church NGO			Lusaka, Sinazeze
38. Green Living Movement	NGO	Environment	Promotes sustainable agriculture	Lusaka

39. Habitat for Humanity	NGO	Housing	Promotes construction of good houses	Lusaka
40. Institute of Cultural Affairs	NGO	Agriculture	Empowering people through agriculture	Lusaka
41. International association for the Advancement of Women in Africa	NGO	Gender	Women empowerment	Kitwe
42. International Development Enterprise (IDE)	NGO	Agriculture	Promoting irrigation among small scale farmers	Chipata, Petauke
43. Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection	Church NGO	Macroeconomic	Promotes social and economic justice	Lusaka
44. Kara Counselling	NGO	HIV/AIDS	Offers voluntary counselling and testing	Lusaka
45. Kawama Development Association	NGO	Agriculture	Promotes good living standards among the poor	Mufulira Networks NGOs with gender focus
46. Keeper-Zambia	NGO	Agriculture	Promoting sustainable agriculture	Mongu, Kaoma
47. Kitwe Hindu Society	Association	Education and Health	Promotes education in communities	Kitwe
48. Kwasha Mukwenu Women's Group	NGO	Gender	To care for orphans and vulnerable children	Lusaka
49. Legal Resources Foundation	NGO	Governance	Provides legal aid	Lusaka

50. Law and Development Association (LADA)	NGO	Governance	Promote civic awareness	Monze
51. Livingstone Widows Association	CBO	gender	To help widows in income generation	Livingstone
52. Luena shade	NGO	Agriculture	Promotes community based self help projects	Mongu

53. Lundazi Disaster and Relief Group	NGO	Agriculture	-	Lundazi
54. Lundazi District Women Development Association	NGO	Gender	Empowerment of women	Lundazi
55. Lusaka Muslim Trust Fund	Association	Employment and Sustainable Livelihoods	Improve the lives of poor Muslim women and children	Lusaka
56. Lusaka West Women Organisation	NGO	Gender	To care for OVCs and Women's welfare	Lusaka
57. Lutheran World Federation	International NGO	Agriculture, Gender, Education, construction, Health, HIV/AIDS and Refugees	Promotes rural community development and looks after refugees	Lusaka, Chadiza, Lundazi, Petauke, Katete, Chipata
58. Makeni Ecumenical Centre	Church Institute	Health and education	Provides education and health services to the poor	Lusaka
59. Makeni Social Service Centre	NGO	HIV/AIDS	Help the less privileged	Lusaka
60. Maliko Development Area Association	NGO	Gender	Empower women through income generation	Sinazongwe
61. Mangango Area Association	NGO	Gender	Promote women through income generation	Kaoma
62. Mansa District Women's Association	NGO	Gender	Promotes income generating activities	Mansa
63. Mbale Area Association	NGO	Gender	As above	Kaoma

64. Mesiye Anti-AIDS Youth Training Centre	CBO	HIV/AIDS	Provide skills training	Lusaka
65. Mental Health Association of Zambia	NGO	Health/HIV/AIDS	Help orphans	Chipata
66. Micro-enterprise Centre	NGO	Industry	Promotes micro enterprises	Kasama
67. Minga Orphan Project	CBO	Health	Provides support to orphans	Petauke

68. Mongu Nutrition Group	NGO	Agriculture	-	Mongu
69. Monze Children in Distress (CIINDI)	CBO	HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS awareness	Monze
70. Monze District Women Development Association	NGO	Gender	Empowerment of women	Monze
71. Moono Area Association	NGO	Gender	Empowerment of women	Mumbwa
72. Mporokoso Bwafwano Board	NGO	Agriculture	To improve the standard of living for rural women	Lusaka
73. Mthunzi Development Foundation	NGO	Agriculture	Empowerment of rural groups through agriculture	Lusaka
74. Mumbwa Nutrition Group	NGO	Agriculture	-	Mumbwa
75. Muslim Women's Organisation	NGO	Gender	Promotes less privileged	Lusaka
76. Mwalebe Kembe Ranch Home-Based Care	CBO	HIV/AIDS	To sensitise people on HIV/AIDS	Lusaka
77. National Council of Catholic Women	Church NGO	Gender	Offers skills training to members	Lusaka
78. NGOCC	Umbrella NGO	Gender	Networks NGOs with gender focus	Lusaka
79. National Association for Peasant and	Peasant Farmers' Association	Agriculture	Promotes the small scale farmer	Lusaka

Small Scale Farmers of Zambia				
80. National Foundation for Agro Processing Micro Enterprises (NAFAME)	NGO	Agro-processing	Provides training in small scale processing and preservation	Lusaka
81. National Land Alliance	Network NGO	Agriculture	Land awareness and advocacy	Lusaka
82. National Organisation for Agriculture Development in Communities (NOCAD)	NGO	Agriculture	Provision of micro credit	Monze
83. National Youth Constitutional Assembly (NYCA)	NGO	Governance	-	Lusaka
84. Ngwerere Women's Group	CBO	Gender	Promotion of women economic empowerment	Lusaka
85. Nkalamabwe YCCP	NGO	Gender	Women empowerment	Lusaka

86. National Cultural Peace Worker's Team	NGO	Agriculture	Promoting food security through agriculture	Chipata
87. Nkonkola Area Association	CBO	Gender	To raise the living standards of women	Mazabuka
88. Operation Young Vote	NGO	Governance	Raising awareness on need to vote	Lusaka
89. Oxfam Zambia	International NGO	Food relief, Education and advocacy	-	Lusaka
90. Participatory Assessment Group (PAG)	NGO	Macroeconomic	Promoting the voice of the poor through participatory research	Lusaka
91. Pan African Institute for Development	NGO	Agriculture	Provides micro credit	Lusaka
92. Panos	International NGO	Governance	-	Lusaka
93. Panuka	NGO	Education	Elimination of adult illiteracy	Lusaka
94. People Act	NGO	-	-	Lusaka
95. People's Participation Project	NGO	Agriculture	Provides micro credit	Mongu
96. PLAN International Zambia	International NGO	Agriculture, HIV/AIDS, Environment, Health, Education, Gender	-	Lusaka, Eastern Province
97. Planned Parenthood Association of Zambia	NGO	Health	Provides sexual and reproductive health family services and information	Lusaka, Copperbelt, southern, Western
98. PUSH	NGO	Employment and Sustainable livelihoods	Community empowerment through skills training in labour	Lusaka and Southern

			based road construction	
99. Programme Against Malnutrition (PAM)	NGO	Agriculture	Promotes household food security	Lusaka
100. Proutist International	NGO	Agriculture	Promotes agriculture development	Lusaka

101. Riverside Development Agency	CBO	Agriculture	-	Kitwe
102. Rufunsa CCF	NGO	Education	Promotes the education of less privileged children	Lusaka
103. SACCORD	NGO	Governance	Promotes human rights	Lusaka
104. Senior Citizens Association	NGO	-	To raise the welfare of old people especially women	Lusaka
105. Simalelo Aids Peer Education Programme	CBO	HIV/AIDS	Raising awareness on HIV/AIDS	Monze
106. Single Parents Association of Zambia	NGO	HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS Sensitisation and counselling	Nakonde
107. Small Scale Enterprises Promotion	NGO	Industry	Promote small scale businesses	Lusaka
108. Small Scale Industries Association of Zambia	Business Association	Industry	Promotes small scale industries	Lusaka
109. Society for Family Health	NGO	Health	Promotes malaria and HIV/AIDS prevention,	Lusaka
110. Society for Women and Aids in Zambia (SWAAZ)	NGO	HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS sensitisation and caring for orphans	Lusaka
111. Steadfast Action Foundation	NGO	HIV/AIDS	Provides community care for OVCs	Lusaka, Monze

112. Street	NGO	-	To help street kids	Lusaka
113. TASINTHA	NGO	HIV/AIDS	To help reform sex workers	Lusaka

114. The Hunger Project	NGO	Agriculture	Help end hunger	Lusaka
115. The Richard Kambulu Compassion Foundation	Church NGO	Governance	Constitutional and human rights advocacy	Lusaka
116. Tikondane Home Based HIV Prevention and Care Project	CBO	HIV/AIDS	Promotes HIV/AIDS prevention	Chipata
117. Tiyende Pamodzi Area Association	NGO	Gender	Empowerment of women	Kabwe
118. Transparency International	NGO	Governance	Promotes anti corruption awareness	Lusaka
119. Village Compound Co-operative Society	NGO	Environment	Sensitise the need to protect environment	Lusaka
120. Water Aid	International NGO	Water and Sanitation	-	Lusaka
121. Waterfalls Rural Women's Association	NGO	Agriculture	Helps farmers reduce poverty through sustainable methodologies	Lusaka
122. Women Entrepreneurs Development Association of Zambia	NGO	Gender	Economic Empowerment	Lusaka
123. Women Finance Cooperative	NGO	Gender	Provides women with micro credit	Lusaka
124. Women in Agriculture	NGO	Agriculture	Promote women through agriculture	Lusaka

125. Women in Law and Development	NGO	Gender	Increasing women participation in government	Lusaka
126. World Vision Zambia	International NGO	HIV/AIDS, Health, Agriculture	-	Lusaka
127. Women Finance Trust	NGO	Industry	Promotes women enterprises	Lusaka
128. Women for Change	NGO	Gender	Promotion of women affairs	
129. Young Rural Operation Project	NGO	Agriculture	Promotion of rural youths	Lusaka
130. Youth Development Association of Zambia	NGO	Employment and Sustainable livelihood	Provides skills training to youths	Lusaka
131. Youth Development Organisation	NGO	Employment and Sustainable livelihood	Provides skills training to youths	Lusaka
132. Youth Lobby and Advocacy Network (YALON)	NGO	Health	Civic education	Lusaka
133. Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)	Church NGO	Health	Promotes reproductive health	Lusaka
134. Young Women Christian Association	NGO	Gender	Promotion of the rights of women and orphans	All provinces
135. Youth Women and Child Development	NGO	Gender	Empowerment of women	Lusaka
136. Zambia Alliance	NGO	Gender	Empowerment of rural	Lusaka

of Women			women	
137. Zambia Association of University Women	Association	Education	Empowerment of women through education	Lusaka
138. Zambia Association for Research and Development (ZARD)	Research NGO	Gender	Empowering women through research	Lusaka
139. Zambia Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry	Business association	Trade and industry	Strengthening the business sector	Lusaka
140. Zambia Association of Women with Disability	NGO	Gender	To empower women with disabilities	Lusaka

141. Zambia Civic Education Association	NGO	Governance	Promote civic awareness	Lusaka
142. Zambia Community Schools Secretariat	Umbrella NGO	Education	Promotion of community based education	Lusaka
143. Zambia Council for Social Development	Umbrella NGO	Governance	Strengthens capacities of members	Lusaka
144. Zambia Council for the Handicapped	NGO	-	Provides a voice to the handicapped	Lusaka
145. Zambia Federation for Women in Distress	NGO	Gender	Promoting women in distress	Lusaka
146. Zambia Helpers Society	NGO	Health	Promote and advance welfare of Zambian community	Lusaka
147. Zambia National Association of the Physically Handicapped	NGO	-	To help disabled	Lusaka
148. Zambia National Association of Disabled Women	NGO	Gender	To promote the welfare of disabled women	Lusaka
149. Zambia National Farmers Union	Association	Agriculture	Promotes the interests of farmers	all provinces
150. Zambia National Women's Lobby Group	NGO	Gender	To lobby for women's rights	Lusaka

151. Zambia women in Mining	NGO	Mining	Empower women in small scale mining	Lusaka
152. ZARD	Research NGO	Gender	Promotes development and gender research	
153. Zambia Congress of Trade Unions	Workers' Union	Employment and Sustainable livelihoods	Promote and secure workers' rights	
154. ZUSA Senanga	NGO	Environment	-	Mongu