

INCEPTION WORKSHOP FOR CIVIL SOCIETY'S ENGAGEMENT IN THE 5TH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

BRIEF BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION

This report is a narration of the proceedings of a workshop that took place on Tuesday 21st June 2004 organized by the Civil Society for Poverty Reduction (hereafter CSPR) under the theme “*People’s Participation is Key to Ranking Poverty Eradication First in National Development Planning.*” The participants represented a variety of civil society organizations located at both national and provincial levels.

The main presenters and speakers in this workshop were drawn from civil society, government and international community, namely the United Nations and bilateral donor agencies.

The following were the main workshop presentations:

- Understanding the National Development Plan – Mr Muhabi Lungu
- The Response of the Co-operating Partners to the National Development Plan – by Richard Montgomery and Markus Nudding
- MDG-ising the National Development Plan – Ms Elda Chirwa
- Civil society and the National Development Plan – Mrs Besinati Mpepo

WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

PART ONE – OPENING

Welcoming Remarks - Mulima Kufekisa Akapelwa, Coordinator of the Economic Justice Programme under the Catholic Centre for Justice, Development and Peace (hereafter CCJDP)

Mulima Kufekisa Akapelwa, welcomed the participants to this workshop. In giving her remarks, Mrs Akapelwa stressed the timely organization and importance of the workshop to all the stakeholders, namely civil society, national government and the co-operating partners. Further, she identified the following as reasons for the relevance of this workshop

- The importance of keeping the fight against poverty as a key issue in the development process of the country
- The workshop would provide civil society organizations represented with one common and generally agreed upon entry point in the National Development Plan
- To gain knowledge about the National Development Plan, and more importantly share this information with other partners that might not be present in the workshop
- The importance of gaining adequate understanding of the National Development Plan in order to have meaningful and effective engagement

Official Opening: Her Excellency Margaret O'Callaghan, Acting UN Coordinator

This workshop was officially opened by Her Excellency Margaret O'Callaghan, Acting UN Coordinator. In her remarks, Her Excellency explained that the United Nations Systems will strive to build strategic alliances and partnerships with a full range of civil society actors in order to ensure that the interests of the poor are fully integrated in the NDP. In addition, Mz O'Callaghan stressed the following key points:

1. Zambia is a good example of how the poverty situation in the world is worsening in spite of the progress made in advancing human development in the last century
2. The engagement of the UN system in the National Development Plan is supported by various internationally agreed upon development initiatives such as the UN Decade for the Eradication of Poverty and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which emphasis the importance of focusing poverty reduction strategies
3. The role of the UN in poverty reduction strategies is based on the following premises:
 - National Governments have the main responsibility to eradicate poverty in their countries
 - Ensuring a participatory process by advocating, promoting and facilitating the involvement of civil society organizations
 - Ensuring tat the MDGs are substantively addressed in the poverty reduction strategies or national development plans
 - Estimating costs of implementing poverty reduction strategies such as the MDGs, is a basis for advocacy and resource mobilisation
4. She concluded by assuring the participants two major issues. Firstly, the UN agencies will continue to build the capacities of the national Government for its effective implementation of poverty reduction strategies. Secondly, the UN recognized the important role of civil society in the formulation of national development plans, especially as a means of ensuring wide participation, quality and in depth analysis of poverty.

PART TWO – VISIONING SESSION

Workshop Objectives: Mr. Gregory Chikwanka, CSPR

Mr. Chikwanka explained the following as the main objectives of the workshop:

- Increase the levels of awareness and understanding of the NDP process among civil society representatives
- Through (1), enhance the capacity of civil society to engage and influence government and civil society NDP process
- To facilitate networking and coordination among civil society around the various processes for the NDP at national, provincial and district

- Kick start civic engagement in the NDP through thematic and provincial groups discussions on immediate activities

National Development Plan in Zambia: Process and Timeless by Mr Muhabi Lungu

Mr. Lungu informed the participants that Government of Zambia was now preparing the Fifth National Development Plan (hereafter NDP). He explained that NDP is a medium term planning instrument intended to focus Government's policy and programming towards a desired objective or objectives set in a specified time frame. Giving a brief background to planning, he explained that national planning has been re-introduced upon realizing that an annual budget was not a sufficient tool for long-term national development planning.

In his detailed presentation of the NDP, Mr Lungu emphasized the following issues:

- Time-Frame: Covers a period of 6 years (2005-2011) which has been adopted as a result of the three-year budgeting cycle of the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).
- Basis of NDP Design: Within realistic annual and medium-term budget process that will keep in line with the policy of decentralization and reflect broad-based consultations
- Rational behind the NDP: Is a build-up to the implementation of the first Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP 2002-2004) and the Transitional National Development Plan (TNDP-2002-2005).

In addition, Mr Lungu explained the following on the NDP

Proposed Themes of the National Development Plan

- Aiming at achieving Pro-Poor growth and development with equity
- Achieving Pro-poor growth, job creation and equity
- Achieving pro-poor growth through rural development and technological advancement

Strategic Focus of the NDP

- Regionally balance rural development
- Provision of accessible quality social services
- Provision of affordable infrastructure
- Advancement in science and technology
- Achieving Public Safety

Priority Issues of the NDP

- Agriculture, Tourism, Mining, Manufacturing, Transport and Communication

Guides around developing the NDP

- Will be formulated through a consultative process

- Work will be predominantly be undertaken by the Sector Advisory Groups (SAGs) – opportunity for stakeholders engagement
- Zero draft will be ready between the 12th and 16th September 2005
- Launch of the plan – 1st week of January 2006

Mr. Lungu concluded his presentation on two critical issues in relation to the NDP and government's commitment to good governance:

- The HIPC Expenditure Monitoring Team: Has not been entirely abandoned but merely suspended. The SAGs can make suggestion on how best the tem can be re-introduced fitting in all the legal requirements.
- Joint Assistance Strategy: Is not donor conditionality but a partnership between Government and the donor community. They key agreement under this strategy is that only programmes contained in the NDP will be funded.

COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS FROM PARTICIPANTS

Question: Wealth creation is key to poverty reduction. We must stop talking about wealth creation and start transforming the available resources into wealth. Why is it that Zambia imports goods that it could produce in abundance such as bananas, cashew nuts and rice?

Response: Everyone knows and agrees that Zambia is a wealthy country. But this acknowledgement does not necessarily mean utilization for developmental purposes. So the NDP will provide an opportunity to ensure that we both transform and create wealth for development purposes in Zambia. Furthermore, Zambians need a change of mindset to see that this is their prime responsibility. It is not the duty of Government to ensure that Zambians begin to maximize the use of the abundant resources available.

Question: Why did the Government start the NDP consultations at provincial level and not at district level? In some cases, provincial plans are contradicting with district plans.

Response: NDP consultations were conducted first at Provincial level before districts because Government wanted to get an overall provincial analysis of development. These consultations were also conducted within the understanding that Provincial plans were based on needs of various districts in that particular province. Consultations at this level were also important in order to cultivate a sense of provincial ownership of the NDP.

Question: What measures has Government put in place to prevent the abandonment of the NDP as we have experienced with other initiatives in the past? Is it possible for Zambia to learn from Mauritius which has kept one long development plan?

Response: Government has put in place 4 major defence strategies to prevent this problem. First, Government has anchored the NDP on a serious consultation platform so that it gains as much national ownership as possible. Our commitment to involve various stakeholders at different level is based on our appreciation of moving together with all our partners throughout the NDP process.

The second defence strategy employed is that Government is preparing the 2030 Vision alongside the NDP. This process will contain long term perspectives in order to avoid circumstance of getting stuck within the 5 years development plans. The Vision 2030 will not be detailed but will provide a basis of continuity and build-on for the short-term plans.

The third defence strategy is to ensure that we prepare the NDP by utilizing already existing knowledge. This is because Government has realized that there is so much work that has been done on development in Zambia and there is a huge similar convergence around this work on development. Through a proper literature review, Government will definitely come up with a good plan.

The fourth strategy is Government commitment to ensure honesty in setting priorities in the NDP and more importantly ensure that these plans are tailored within what Government can afford within a given time.

Question: Will the Members of Parliament be involved in the NDP? As civil society, we would like to urge the Government involve them especially because they represent people in constituencies.

Response: Government will consult the Members of Parliament as soon the house opens for the session in July 2005 (as stipulated in the roadmap). Secondly, Government has requested the Clerk of the National Assembly to notify the MPs about the NDP consultations at district level so that they could participate in the process at constituency level.

However, technically speaking, it is sometimes difficult to involve MPs in processes such as the NDP outside Parliament because they will still need to debate these issues in the house. In some cases, MPs would want to provide an alternative position because they regard an issue such as the NDP as government owned.

Question: Who is civil society? Who are they accountable to? How do we institutionalize civil society participation in the development process overtime?

Response: These questions can only rightly answered by civil society groups themselves. Government is ready to work with civil society in the NDP.

Question: Is it morally and practically correct to expect civil society to participate and contribute to the NDP in the same manner as Government? How much has been allocated in the NDP budget to facilitate civil society involvement?

Response: Government has not allocated a specific budget line to facilitate civil society to participate in the NDP. Instead, it is the aim of Government that by supporting the SAGs, PDCCs and DCCs processes, civil society will be provided with an opportunity to contribute.

Question: How to we deal with the problem of lack of information, lack of capacities among government officials and cooperation at district level?

Response: Under the NDP process, Government is seriously committed to ensuring that information is provided at all levels so as to ensure effective participation of all stakeholders. Another reason for this commitment is that it will make the budgeting and policy formulation processes easier. However, it is also a fact that it is difficult to open up the NDP process at some levels because officials do not want to let go.

This is because of the mentality and perception that “this is a government issue” and so they will resist. This is why the Ministry of Finance and National Planning embarked on an advocacy strategy in December 2004 to sensitise Government officials on the benefits of stakeholder participation.

Question: Governance is a key issue under the NDP. Politically, what political influence and interference has there been in the preparatory process?

Response: There has been no political interference as Government is operating the NDP process using clearly laid down guidelines and procedures. The MOFNP has been given the liberty to ensure that the NDP is formulated through a participatory process.

Question: Who will hold the PDCCs and DCCs accountable and set implementation standards?

Response: The composition of these structures that includes civil society, private sector and government representatives would ensure that objective and balanced monitoring and evaluation of performance. In addition, the SAGs and independent civil society contributions will assist in ensuring quality implementation of programmes. It is also important for civil society to know that Government has proposed a monitoring and evaluation framework for the NDP.

Question: There is a lot of emphasis on pro-poor growth in the current NDP. What will be the role of the local communities? How will their visions and the on-going community initiatives that are yielding results be captured?

Response: The onus of ensuring that the contributions of local communities are integrated in the NDP greatly lies on civil society. Sometimes, Government prime responsibility is that of self-preservation and self-protection. Therefore, civil society should push government to comply with people’s expectations and this can be done through constructive criticism and pro-active engagement.

Question: Where are the issues of banking and micro-financing in the NDP? It is important to focus on these issues because if we want to creat wealth then we must work out where the money will come from, how it will be generated and the availability of

finances for development to various social groups. For instance, micro-financing is cardinal to financing of local entrepreneur initiatives.

Response: The issues are catered for under the Section looking at Economic Development.

Question: The preparation and implementation of the NDP will only be possible if Government listens to the aspirations of the people. It is the expectation of the people that through the NDP, Government can give back the resources that rightly belong to the people, namely the debt relief resources. Government must ensure that the goodwill shown by the international community of canceling Zambia's debts translates into increased investments in people.

Response: Government is taking debt cancellation as a second chance of "independence" that will give Zambia a significance opportunity to prosper especially in terms of providing resources for investment.

Comment: The NDP process should also provide an opportunity for Government to deal with some of the major outstanding development concerns such as establishing a poverty datum line and minimum wage in its pursuit of pro-poor growth.

Comment: Civil society expects that NDP will look at the situation of female farmers and the elimination of forms of discrimination against women more seriously. The NDP must also come up with well coordinated strategies on how to overcome the HIV/AIDS crisis faced by Zambia today.

CO-OPERATING PARTNERS' RESPONSE TO THE NDP

DFID - Mr. Richard Montgomery, DFID

Mr. Montgomery informed the participants that the NDP was important because it was building on Zambia's present PRSP, thereby strengthening poverty reduction efforts. In addition, he explained that the NDP was important to the co-operating partners for the following reasons:

- Re-balancing CP support
- Reducing administrative burdens of "too many donors' on Government
- Increasing the use of more effective funding

According to Mr. Montgomery, the following are the views of the CP on the roles of civil society in the NDP

- Giving the voice for the poor
- Influencing priorities within and between sectors
- Can decisively influence the quality and legitimacy of the NDP

He concluded by suggesting the following issues to consider as civil society participates in the NDP:

- Time and human constraints
- Co-ordination between Government and civil society is a challenge

- Co-ordination within civil society is also a challenge
- Apart from demanding, civil society can also deliver its ideas
- Demand that the CP to deliver

COMMENTS AND QUESTION FROM PARTICIPANTS

Question: Will we see a reduction in the number and change in the type of conditionality now that Zambia has reached the HIPC completion point and is preparing the NDP? Will we see some reversal on harmful, unattainable and unaffordable conditionality?

Response: Bilateral donors do not give conditionality. Instead they give benchmarks which are generally speaking performance indicators. Specifically, DFID rejects the old school approach of conditionality because experience has shown that imposing conditionality does not result in good performance. Actually, it leads to poor results because recipient countries do not own and reject imposed processes.

However, it is important to remember that conditionality are imposed in order for donors to have a lever for accountability. So it will be difficult to remove conditionality unless recipient countries improve their accountability, transparency and participatory systems in the use of public funds.

Comments: The donor agencies must pay attention to the condition of prisoners in Zambia.

Response: Donors must not be involved in each and every development concern. There are some areas that Zambia must invest its own locally mobilized resources. It is important for donor agencies to set their own priorities in order to ensure that their interventions are effective. For instance, where should we put most of our efforts – in the thirteen thousand (13 000) prisoners or one million (1 000 000) orphans in Zambia today?

Question: Are donors considering the issue of “sustainability” in their aid packages so that Zambia can begin to move towards self sustainability?

Response: One of the major ways of achieving self-sustainability is by promoting growth. As you might be aware 30% to 40% of the national budget is externally financed. To reduce on this dependence, it is important for Zambia to grow its own wealth by advocating for pro-poor and wealth creation. It is important for Zambia to invest in development areas such as rural electrification and road construction. In short, the question “what is pro-poor growth mean in Zambia?” must be addressed. In this case, it is important to remember that trade-offs have to be made.

Question: Most of the donor agencies are located in Lusaka. This makes it difficult for rural-based organizations to access support. Now that the NDP greatly emphasis local community participation, will we see the donors also relocate to get closer to us?

Response: Donor agencies also have limitations in terms of finances and human resource. This inhibits their ability to be situated in all areas of Zambia. For instance, DFID has only a staff size of 35 to conduct all the business in Zambia. That is why it prefers to work through networked structures.

Question: How will donors re-balancing their funding to other sectors? Will they consult civil society or re-balance funds using the same old system?

Response: Re-balancing of donor financing will be influenced by the NDP since it will be agreed upon with a good degree of properly set expenditures. For instance, the budget will reflect priorities on which the donors will base their support.

GTZ: Dr. Markus Nudding

Dr. Nudding started his presentation by reminding the participants that donors committed themselves to align their development cooperation efforts to the Poverty Reduction Strategies or any National Development Strategy focusing on poverty reduction.

Further, he shared the following 8 results of the review of Poverty Reduction Processes in 57 countries:

- Deficits in the political process – lack of national ownership and heavy influence of IFIs on macroeconomic issues
- Missing institutional capacities
- Structural causes of poverty were not adequately addressed
- Lack of clear priorities set for the poor
- Non or weak involvement of the electorate
- Weak participation and involvement of civil society
- Inadequate structures on sub-national level to participate in the PRS processes
- Limited possibilities of the poor and marginalized to participate and influence national policies and PRS

In responding to the issue of CP's response to the NDP, Dr Nudding explained that CP were interested in engaging in the process and were willing to support the process through financing MOFNP, SAGs and the HIPC. They will provide minimal support to civil society in order to avoid the establishment of parallel.

According to Dr Nudding, the CP viewed the role of civil society in the NDP as an important one. He described it as a self-mandated, self-qualified and institutionalized participation

Dr. Nudding's concluding remark was on the disbanded HIPC Expenditure Monitoring Team: He explained that the HIPC Expenditure Monitoring Team was a good example of good partnership initiative between government and civil society.

The team which represented Government, civil society and private sector was able to monitor and evaluate the utilization of HIPC debt relief resources effectively. He urged Government to re-instate this team especially now that Zambia has reached the HIPC completion point and will also be implementing the NDP. The presence of such as team is a strong indicator of good governance.

Ms. Elda Chirwa: Economist, UNDP

Ms Chirwa's presentation focused on the importance of anchoring the NDP on the MDGs. She informed the participants that an MDG-based NDP approach is characterized by the 2 following issues:

- It is anchored on bold, long-term and outcome-based strategies aimed at achieving the MDG targets
- Focuses on NEEDS despite absorptive capacity constraints
- Planned investment in people, infrastructure and environment

Furthermore, she explained that an MDG-based NDP must be guided by six factors namely national ownership, high level of political commitment, transparency, inclusiveness, integration and regular reviews.

In conclusion, Ms. Chirwa stressed the following about an MDG-based NDP:

- 2005-2015 should be a decade of bold actions
- Will be receive support from the UN system
- Must be based on 10-year framework for action
- Link to MTEF to translate the PRS into budget outlays
- Must be linked to the national budget and Vision 2030

Civil Society and the NDP: Mrs Besinati Mpepo, Coordinator, Civil Society for Poverty Reduction (CSPR)

Mrs. Mpepo started her presentation by reminding the workshop participants about civil society experience in the formulation and implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). She reminded the participants of the following key issues:

- Civil society did not agree with the source of the concept of the PRSPs
- Civil society did not participate in the PRSP on the basis that the participation was a requirement but because it recognized the need to address the unacceptable poverty situation in Zambia

Based on these factors, she implored on civil society to ensure that it meaningfully and effectively participated in the NDP. Furthermore, she argued that civil society's participation was important because of the following reasons:

- Wealth of information in civil society
- The importance of national ownership
- The need to set correct priorities

In addition, Ms Mpepo stressed that civil society's engagement in the NDP must be characterized by a clear, coordinated and widely agreed upon strategy at all levels. She also urged civil society to lobby to strengthen the NDP consultation structures such as the SAGs, PDCCs and DDCCs in order to ensure effective civil society participation.

Furthermore, she shared the proposed civil society thematic groups, namely Agriculture and Food security, Industry and Mining, Water and Sanitation and low cost housing, Education, Child and Youth, Health and Nutrition, Environment, HIV/AIDS, Macro-Economics, Governance and Gender.

As regards the NDP timelines and process, Ms Mpepo highlighted the following key points:

- Need for civil society to participate at all levels of the NDP and this participation must go beyond physical presence to quality of input
- Civil society must work together with other partners that would assist critical analysis and formulating clear, achievable and monitorable interventions
- Civil society input and priorities must be compiled into an independent civil society report
- Importance of ensuring that government's timelines accommodate wide consultations and broad participation
- It is critically cardinal that civil society contributions to the NDP are given adequate attention

Finally, Mrs. Mpepo advised civil society to pay attention to the following critical factors as it engages in the NDP:

- Ownership – it must be widely supported by Zambians
- Balance between 'Ambition' and 'Realism' – come up with achievable plans
- Rights based Approach – must reflect constitutional concerns to achieve economic, social and cultural rights of the people
- Marginalised groups – must include critical issues, especially those aimed at addressing the needs of the marginalized groups
- Role of Parliament- This will enrich the political commitment to the NDP
- Monitoring – must be based on adequate information, good communication opportunities in order to facilitate effective feedback and accountability

To conclude, Mrs. Mpepo urged Government to ensure the following in order for the Zambians to benefit from the NDP

- Ranking poverty eradication first in the NDP – keep the fight against poverty central on the development agenda
- Creating real space for civic engagement – provide adequate information, timely engagement opportunities, reflect stakeholders' contribution
- Foster country ownership- prevent politicization
- Linking plans to action (budgeting)- adequate and timely funding
- Timelines – tight timelines might compromise the quality

PART THREE – GROUP WORK

In this part of the workshop, the participants were divided into two main categories namely, representatives of organizations from the 8 provinces and representatives to 11 thematic issues. In these categories, the participants were asked to do the following:

- **Identify key civil society participants in the NDP process**
- **Identify key issues to consider in the NDP**
- **Work out a programme that will facilitate civil society input in the main NDP process**
- **Identify a lead organization for each group to coordinate civil society input/submissions to the Government NDP**

PROVINCIAL PROCESS

1. WESTERN PROVINCE

This group comprised 8 groups of civil society organizations and was represented by:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Address</u>
J.S Malumo	ZAW	Box 047K – Mongu
Charles Nyambe	Jubilee-Zambia	Box 910234 – Mongu
Kebby Kalima	YWCA	Box 910234 – Mongu
Jennifer L Mwanyanda	CCJDP	Box 910100 – Mongu
Maureen E Walubita	CCJDP	Box 910067 – Mongu
Eugene Van Gernerode	SNV	Box 910365- Mongu
Francis Lyempe	CCJDP	Box 910393 – Mongu
Sikufele Kabila	FAWEZA	Box 910031 - Mongu

The participants in this group identified the following as key issues to be addressed in the NDP

1. Agriculture

- Infrastructure (roads/waterways)
- Marketing and processing
- Extension services
- Timely and appropriate of inputs
- Irrigation services/facilities

2. Education

- Provision of teachers
- Increase in the number of schools – Basic and High Schools
- Streamline administration arrangements – PTAs and Boards
- Improve conditions of service
- Incorporate life skills in school curriculum

3. Health

- Improve staff levels
- Address issue of specialized human resource
- Provision of equipment
- Address drugs and medical supplies
- Increase health facilities in rural communities
- Improve on in-patient diet and generally the nutrition education in health facilities i.e. clinics and hospitals

4. Water and Sanitation

- Capitalise water utility bodies
- Streamline operations of water department and water company
- Provision of hand pumps and other sources of adequate, safe and clean water
- Provision of VIPs especially in public places as well as address issues of refuse collection

5. HIV/AIDS

- Enhance DATF and PATF operations
- Provision of free ARVS to all communities
- Expand VCT services to all districts
- Intensify awareness campaign on HIV/AIDS, ARVs use and VCT services

The lead organization for the NDP process in western province is Zambia Alliance of Women (ZAW)

2. COPPERBELT PROVINCE

This group comprised 5 groups of civil society organizations and was represented by:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Address</u>
Alfred Machilika	CCJDP	097-8333295/02620876
Angelina Hallende	CCJDP	096902555
Pastor Francis Nyati	Jubilee-Zambia	02620876
Emelda Chungu	JCTR (BNB)	096727259
Ray O Mwape	Jubilee-Zambia	02620876

The participants in this group identified the following as key issues to be addressed in the NDP

- Environment – emissions
- Co-operate social responsibility
- Governance
- Gender
- HIV/AIDS
- Defilement (children)
- Delayed cases in court
- Child labour

- Water resource
- Security
- Food security
- Unemployment
- Conditions of service in employment
- Education
- Microfinance
- Land
- Deforestation/reforestation
- Monitoring and Evaluation

The lead organization for the NDP process on the Copperbelt is CCJDP

3. EASTERN PROVINCE

This group comprised 8 groups of civil society organizations and was represented by:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organisation</u>
Martha Mwale	CCJDP
Mary Mumba	NGOCC
Easter Muchuchuchi	FAWEZA
Davis Sichalwe	OYV
Chinoya Muyeye	YDP
Joyce Mkandawire	PPAZ
Westone Banda	CCJDP
Paston Mwambi	CCJDP
Stephen Soko	Chipata Farmers Association

The participants in this group identified the following as key issues to be addressed in the NDP

- Agriculture and food security
- Road infrastructure
- Water and sanitation
- Education, Child and Youth
- Health and nutrition
- Environment and Tourism
- HIV/AIDS
- Macro and micro economics
- Governance
- Social protection and human rights
- Transport, Energy and communication

The group identified the following as key issues for the preparatory stage:

1. The team must be provided with clear Terms of reference on how to compile their submissions to the NDP
2. The Eastern Province report will be ready by 22nd July 2005 in both soft and hard copies
3. Regular feedback on the work of thematic groups
4. Other partners to be involved – FODEP, YMCA, NCCW, LWF, FLMZ, GAZ, Plan International, Care International, PAM, NZP, ADRA, World Vision, NCPWT, Youth Development Foundation, EPWDWA, Moslem Association, CHAZ, SFH, Mfumbeni Development, Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce, ZNUT, ZNUF, CSUZ, Councils, Forest Department, NWLG, Africare, PATF, DATF, OVC, MPs, PDCC, DDCC, District Task forces, YWCA
5. Sources of resources required to support the process:
 - CSPR Secretariat
 - Cooperating partners
6. Responsibilities of involved civil society groups
 - Provide stationery
 - Provide human resources
 - Provide secretarial services
 - Ensure communication

The following are the recommendations from the group on the NDP process:

- The existing budgets cannot accommodate the new work plan hence CSPR must take the lead
- CSPR must source for basket funds for provinces to carry out the NDP process
- The provinces must draw work plans and budgets and present to CSPR for funding
- With regard to timelines – it is difficult to initiate new funding relationships with cooperating partners since this is a new process. The NDP activities could be funded locally at a later stage

The lead organization for the NDP process on the Copperbelt is CCJDP

4. LUAPULA PROVINCE

This group comprised 8 groups of civil society organizations and was represented by:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organisation</u>
• Anne Bwalya	FAWEZA
• Vincent Shonga	PPAZ
• Grace M. Chibwe	CCJDP
• Mulenga H. Chansa	CCJDP
• Kalusa M. Kalusa	CCJDP
• Florence M Zulu	MDFA-MS-Zambia

- Peggy Mumba SWAAZ
- Christine Sikombe NGOCC/Women's Lobby

The participants in this group identified the following as key issues to be addressed in the NDP

Agriculture

- Marketing of crops other than maize – such as groundnuts and cassava
- Infrastructure is poor
- Need to build storage facilities for crops
- Need to build feeder roads to farming areas
- Establishing and sustaining animal rearing – for ploughing and consumption
- Need to restock fish in major water bodies in order to support fish farming

Industry and Mining

- Prospecting of minerals which are existing in the province - manganese, lime and copper
- Establishing the sugar plantation and processing plant in chief Mushota area

Education

- Build more high schools
- Expand the existing basic schools
- Deploy more teachers in schools
- Construct sanitation facilities

The group identified the following as key issues for the preparatory stage

- Re-organise the organizations that attended the inception workshop
- Brief the Permanent Secretary of the Province
- Request the PS to distribute information to DDCCs
- DDCCs to send their district plans to have contributions from CSOs
- Engage Government through the PDCCs

The lead organization for the NDP process in Luapula province is NGOCC

5. CENTRAL PROVINCE

This group comprised 4 groups of civil society organizations and was represented by:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Address</u>
M.Z Mwiko	FAWEZA	Box 81082/05224052 Cell: 097 836225
Annie Fellows	WFC/Mumbwa	Box 830019 Cell: 095-998055
A.M Sinlungu	JCTR (BNB)	Box 81111 Cell: 097-793838

The participants in this group identified the following as key issues to be addressed in the NDP

- Need for more health centre so that “maximum radius of access” will be 20Km
- Specifically, a hospital is needed in Kapiri Mposhi district
- Food processing industries are needed to provide local market for agriculture produce
- Road development should be a priority as this is a farming area
- Need for community radio stations to assist in rural development, local language sustainability and use
- Need for multimedia centres to assist in agriculture development
- employment of women and the youth
- Need for VCT centres and better access to ARVs
- Need for a national infrastructure development programme instead of using the line ministry
- Cultural development and preservations is vital. A cultural promotion fund should be established.
- Illiteracy must be tackled through adult literacy programme, re-entry programmes and not age restrictions for enrolment
- Good governance at district and provincial levels is needed. No need to use Lusaka for referrals, appeals all the time.
- Need to decentralize and strengthening of governance structures such as police, courts
- Land must be demarcated by the Surveyor General’s office to avoid land alienation
- Need for female empowerment programmes especially by improving women’s access to finance
- Need for housing units for public service workers
- Mining in the province must be enhanced
- Adequate, safe drinking and affordable sources of water must be provided
- Crop diversification is needed to overcome the impact of drought and economic failures

The lead organization for the NDP process in Central Province is Rescue Mission

6. NORTHERN WESTERN PROVINCE

This group comprised 8 groups of civil society organizations and was represented by:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
• Mulumbi Luckson	OYV
• Mulemena Priscilla	NYCA
• Chuuka Brenda	CCJDP
• Kankuta Kankuta	FODEP
• Luputa Felix	Red Cross
• Kinuna John	YMCA
• Iapueni Irene	CCJDP
• Munengu	FAWEZA

The participants in this group identified the following as key issues to be addressed in the NDP

Communication

- Tarring of roads and maintenance of roads in all districts
- Connecting of all districts to T.V, radio reception and other communication facilities such as telephones and mobile network

Health

- Hospitals to be built in Kasempa and Chavuma
- Government to purchase equipment for all the hospitals in the province
- Skilled human resources in hospitals
- Provision of RHCs within walkable distances
- Provision of free ARVs
- Provision of free treated mosquito nets

Education

- Building of high schools in all the district
- Increasing the number of high schools and boarding schools
- Construction of a secondary teachers training college
- Renovation of all education infrastructure
- Construction of teachers' houses

Water and Sanitation

- Government must sink more boreholes

Agriculture

- Government must restock animals
- Government must provide farm machinery
- Government must revamp farm training centres
- Government must provide resettlement schemes

Mining

- Government must decentralize the provision of mining licenses

Tourism

- Government must encourage the private sector to build lodges and hotels

The group identified the following as key issues for the preparatory stage

- Meeting on 9th July 2005

The lead organization for is (not indicated)

7. NORTHERN PROVINCE

This group comprised 4 groups of civil society organizations and was represented by:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organisation</u>
Mrs Beatrice M Mandyata	
Mrs D.G Tasker	
Mr Fresco Mugala	
Mr Mpundu Mwila Shapi	

The participants in this group identified the following as key issues to be addressed in the NDP:

- Agriculture
- Health
- Education
- Tourism

The group identified the following as key issues for the preparatory stage

- Sensitisation of district based CSOs, FBOs on poverty reduction and the NDP process
- Identify areas of need
- Compiling and submitting of action plan

NDP

Sources of resources required to support the process

- C SPR
- DCI – Northern province

Lead organisation is movement for poverty reduction

8. SOUTHERN PROVINCE

This group comprised 8 groups of civil society organizations and was represented by:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Address</u>
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Robert Sibanda	PAF	Box 77 Monze/095887027
Esnart Phiri	CCJDP	Box 60217/033221667
Killian Mweene	CCJDP	Box 88 Monze
Moses Katongo	CCJDP	Tel: 03230671
Rose Likokoto	FAWEZA	Box 60270/09763291
Milambo M Innocent	CCJDP	Box 630322/097417656
Munachoongo Muleya	MBT	Box 660294/03250906
George Musole Mufuti	CCJDP	Box 77790/09784426
Brenda Siajunza	LADA	Box 66148/097746256
Paul M Maanya	CCJDP	Box 670027/097706458
Mutale Emmanuel	Jubilee-Z	Box 60255/095799415
Mwewa John	CCJDP	Box 60138/03322833
Patri		

The participants in this group identified the following as key issues to be addressed in the NDP:

- Agriculture
 1. Build the capacity of cooperatives to enable them provide profitable and reliable markets to farmers
 2. Improve and rehabilitate feeder roads to enable marketing of agriculture produce to potential farmers
 3. To rehabilitate and build storage facilities to protect produce from damage
 4. Come up with localized/satellite marketing facilities for livestock products such as beef, dairy in order to provide profitable and reliable markets for farmers
 5. Rehabilitate the Livingstone abattoir
 6. Deal with the preventable animal diseases
 7. Government should increase hectares on subsidized agricultural inputs in the next six years
 8. Government should re-introduce improved and effective extension services to meet the needs of the farmers
 9. Government should embark on a comprehensive and meaningful livestock restocking programme
- Education
- Water and Sanitation
- Health
- Tourism
- Mining
- Environment
- Transport and communication

The group identified the following as key issues for the preparatory stage

- Meetings to be held on 5th July and 8th July 2005

Lead organization – law and development association (Monze)

THEMATIC GROUPS PROCESS

A. EDUCATION, CHILD AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Group Members

- Group
- ZANEC
- ZNUT
- ZCEA
- CCJDP
- YWCA
- Commonwealth Youth Education Fund
- NYCA
- Vision on Zambia Shanty Compound and Sustainable (VISACHCO)
- Zambia Research for Research and Development
- Zambia Open Community Schools
- Women in Law and Development
- Care International
- Jubilee-Zambia
- Care International
- FAWEZA
- Planned Parenthood Association
- OYV
- FOYD
- Rescue Mission Zambia
- People's Action Forum
- WILDAF

Issues to be considered

- education, child affairs and Youth affairs
- Other interests to be included are the disabled and other minority groups

Facilitation Process

- Prepare a 5 week work action plan to achieve goal (position paper)
- The first meeting will be held on 28th June 2005 at 14:00hrs at the NYCA Office
- Conduct literature review of the SHG
- Recruit a facilitator and provide terms of reference
- Raise understanding of the NDP process among member group
- NYCA will be the host organization
- ZANEC will provide secretarial services

B. ENVIRONMENT

Group Members

- Kupa-Zambia

- Zambia Alliance for Women
- ZAWA
- VIZASHCO
- WWF
- Jubilee-Zambia
- Zambia Land Alliance
- Science and Development Network

Issues to be considered;

Pollution

- EIAs to involve communities
- Sensitisation of communities on environmental issues especially EIAs
- Address management of domestic industrial waste
- Enforcement of Pollution Act by giving authority of ECZ

Biodiveristy

- Community based NR mangament of fisheries, forests and wildlife
- Capacity building of relevant government departments to enforce law and policies
- Monitoring and Evaluation to involve all stakeholders
- Incorporate modern technology with indigenou knowledge

Community Participation

- Sensitisation/consultation of communities on projects and policies
- Adequate representation from the local communities
- Formalise and standardize benefits to accrue to communities in forestry
- Involve communities in decision making
- Clear policy on C.B NRM with no political affiliation

Land Use and Planning

- Consultation/involvement of communities
- Security of tenure of land
- Procedure for acquiring land to be shortened and made cheap
- People of Zambia must have access to land

Monitoring and Evaluation of Environmental Issues

- Broad based participation in M&E of environmental issues
- Communities to identify targets, outputs and indicators
- Capacity building of communities in order for them to get involved in M&E

C. GOVERNANCE

Group Members

- SACCORD – Lead organisation
- Diakonia

- AVAP
- Human Rights Foundation
- CCJDP
- AFRONET
- ZNBC
- GTZ
- MS-Zambia
- FODEP

Issues to be considered:

1. Implementation in full of the decentralization policy
2. Constitution
 - Referendum
 - Bill of Rights
 - Electoral Act
 - Local Government Act
3. Transparency and Accountability (Develop and enhance clear mechanism)
4. Human Rights
 - Prisons
 - Police – democratize
 - Media Laws
 - Judiciary – increase freedom, independence and human resource, quick response of cases
 - Social Rights – gender and HIV/AIDS policy
5. Parliamentary Reforms
 - Strengthen the oversight mechanism of parliament (powers of the committee)
6. Decentralising the office of the Auditor-General
7. Equity in resource distribution
8. Political parties' tolerance – funding of parties

D. HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Group Members

- PLAN
- Africare
- Care International
- World Vision International
- OXFAM
- ZHECT
- Society for Family Health
- Planned Parenthood Association
- Programme Against Malnutrition
- CHAZ
- CCF

- CHAMP
- FHI
- Red Cross
- FHT
- NZP+
- White Ribbon Alliance
- APT Associates
-

Issues to be considered

- MDGs – goals number 4, 5, and 6
- Nutrition
- Increase immunization coverage in under 1 year of age children
- Provision of health kits for CHWs
- Improve the availability of infrastructure e.g roads, communication systems (radio, phones), transport
- Proximity to health care/service
- Ratio of health care producer and population
- Investing in national human capacity in health care
- Awareness in patients' rights
- Use of appropriate/variety of methods to ensure access to care/health service
- Equal facilities for men and women at health care centres
- Motivational strategies for volunteers providing health services

E. MACROECONOMICS

Group Members

- CCJPD
- Jubilee-Zambia
- ZARD
- Economics Association of Zambia – Lead Organisation

Issues to be considered

Overall Economic Performance

- Macro performance of Zambia under the PRSP/TNDP
- Identification of gaps in the PRSP/TNDP e.g trade/debt policy

Social Sector Performance

- Health
- Education
- Social Security
- Costing of MDGs

Economic Sector Performance

- Agriculture
- Manufacturing
- Mining
- Energy
- Tourism
- Commerce and Trade

Cross Cutting Issue

- Gender
- HIV/AIDS
- Infrastructure
- Environment
- Governance

Priority Setting – aimed at realizing growth targets

1. Macro-economic indicators
 - Inflation
 - Employment
 - GDP
 - Exchange rate
 - Interest rate
2. Review Government investment Policy
3. Aligning macroeconomic policy to human needs

F. AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

Group Members

- Kapa-Zambia
- PELUM-Zambia
- Zambia Women in Agriculture
- FOSUP
- PAM
- Chongwe District Farmers Association
- Zambia Land Alliance
- Nyimba District Farmers Association
- Chadiza District Farmers Association
- World Vision

Issues to be considered

- Availability of market information for all farmers
- Sustainable system for farmers' support
- Accessibility to and ownership of land and security of tenure by all farmers
- Ensure accessibility, ownership and control of land by women
- Promotion of low cost irrigation systems for small scale farmers

- Water rights for small scale farmers
- Infrastructure development in rural areas (feeder roads, storage and microfinance)
- Conservation farming promotion
- Empowerment of farmer organization with market infrastructure
- Strengthening of extension services
- Promote agricultural processing systems
- Standardise agriculture levey
- Scaling up livestock development activities
- Encourage agricultural diversity
- Farm block development
- Animal drought power enhancement

Facilitation Process

- PAM will liaise with the SAG
- Weekly meetings (Thursday 30th June 2005) at Kepa-Zambia
- Other members to be included: OXFAM, CARE international, ZLA, GLM, ZNFU, Agriculture Consultative Forum
- Liaise with one or tow members of the agriculture committee in parliament
-

G. WATER AND SANITATION AND LOW COST HOUSING

Group Members

- Kanyama Water Trust
- Chibolya Water Unit
- DAPP
- Luangwa District Council
- FAWEZA
- Garden Compound Water Trust
- Chipata Compund Water Trust
- Chazanga Water Trust
- Chaisa Water Trust
- Care International
- Water Aid – lead Organisation
- Plan International

Issues to be considered

- Rural, uran and peri-urban sanitation

Facilitation process

1. The group will be facilitated by WaterAid
2. Identification of organizations dealing in water, sanitation and low cost housing and the following were proposed
 - Academia

- WASAZA
- JICA/Primary Health Care
- Ministry of Energy and MLDGH
- PLAN
- Human Settlement of Zambia
- Habitat for Humanity

3. Development of a mini directory for the CSOs dealing in water, sanitation and low cost housing

4. Timeline for identifying the CSO will be in one week (23rd-30th June 2005)

5. Formation of a task forces to comprise Chazanga Water Trust, Chipata Water Trust and Mrs Sikanyika

6. The rest of the programme will be drawn with other CSO are identified

H. EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Group Members

- Care International – Interim Lead Organisation
- FAMR
- NYCA

Facilitation Process

- Full time lead organization to be identified later
- Mobilise a group of organizations working on this theme and achieve a coherent understanding of the theme
- Develop terms of reference
- Develop an action plan for position paper

I. GENDER

Group Members

- ZARD/CCZ – Lead organisation
- ZNWLG
- YWCA
- WFC
- NGOCC
- FAWEZA
- WILSA
- PMTC
- OYV

Issues to be considered

- Gender should be a preamble in every sector
- National Gender Policy Strategic Plan of Action 2004-2008 must be integrated in the NDP as elaborated in the various sectors

- Logical framework for NDP implementation and sustainability for future NDP (build up process)
- Ensure that each sector has a comprehensive Gender section done by a Gender specialist
- Develop a mechanism for National Budget Tracking – Engendering budget implementation and monitoring.

Facilitation Process

- Sources of logistical support – MOFNP, GIDD, NGOCC, C SPR, CPs and ZANEC

J. MINING AND INDUSTRY

Group Members

- ZCTU
- RWUZ
- Christ World Volunteers
- Zambia Council for Social Development
- NUCW
- NUTAW

Issues to be considered

1. Large Scale Mining

- The importance of mining in the Zambian economy can not be over emphasized
- Health and safety standards
- Incentive structures to be reviewed so that the net benefits to the country are maximized
- Capital outflow ie through procurement and sales procedures
- Backward and forward linkages in the industry
- Marketing and pricing policies
- Quality of Employment in Industry should:
- Be in accordance with the National Employment and Labour Market Policy
- Mechanisms to monitor profits and sales revenue
- Taxation of gemstones or precious stones
- Environmental issues (polluter pays)

2. Support to Small Scale Mining (institutions and infrastructure Industry

- Backward and forward linkages
- Leveling the playing field
- Buy Zambia campaign – Government to commit 50% procurement on local manufactured goods

3. Promotion of agro-industry to eliminate waste

4. Training Policy in Industry

- Encourage Zambians to invest in industry (financial and capacity building)
- Incentives to be revisited – protection of local industry from unfair competition

5. Cross Cutting Issues in both Mining and Industry

- HIV/AIDS (Industrial policy frameworks)
- Gender mainstreaming
- MDGs integration
- Trade Union promotion
- Greater links with NGOs working on economic and social justice
- Greater links with cooperating partners supporting mining and industry activities

Facilitation Process

- ZCTU will be the lead organization
- The group will immediately begin to work towards the position paper
- Will be meeting through the network during the preparation of the position paper
- The possible date of final meeting to be set before 28th July 2005
- Group will use the content of the position paper as it is being developed as input into the SAGs

K. HIV/AIDS

Group Members

- SWAAZ
- PASCCG
- EFZ
- RIF
- ZNAN – co- lead organisation
- ZAM
- TANSITHA
- Zambia DEAF Vision
- HRF
- Care International – co-lead organisation

Issues to be considered

1. Need for a SWOT analysis of the following:
 - National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan
 - Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
 - HIV/AIDS Policy – facts and figures
 - HIV/AIDS funding and sources
 - CSO's voices in HIV/AIDS programmes and interventions
2. Integration of prevention and care support systems – HIV/AIDS activities
3. To ensure that HIV/AIDS is adequately mainstreamed throughout the NDP
4. Formulate policy frameworks for programmes that will be developed
5. Need for greater political and government will
6. Need for mechanisms to track the use of resources by NGOs and CSC
7. Need for support in 3 areas – planning, coordinating body and M&E plan
8. Need for a human based approach

9. Articulate and agree on who will represent the HIV/AIDS civil society' voice in the NDP process
 10. Conduct a mapping exercise/mechanism to articulate the gaps
 11. Need for equitable access and continuity care and treatment
 12. The involvement and consultation of HIV/AIDS vulnerable groups – the disabled
 13. Design effective awareness raising strategies
 14. Integrate HIV/AIDS in the school curriculum
- Address the issue of HIV/AIDS and the position of the Church

Other civil society groups to be consulted: ZINGO, KARA, New Start Centre/VCT, CRS(HBC), CRAIDS, ZBCA, CHIN, CHAZ, NZP+, ECR, CHAMP, THANDIZANE, SFH, SAF, PLAN, NAC

Facilitation process

- 21st June 2005 – management proceedings (2 weeks)
- Lead organization to convene a meeting by July 1st 2005 at 10:00hrs at Care International in order to look at the issues of facilitator, sub-themes etc
- 1st draft of the position paper ready by 8th July 2005
- Circulation for review and comments by 15th July 2005
- 2nd draft of the position paper ready by 20th July 2005
- Circulation for review and comments by 25th July 2005
- Finalised copy ready on 29th July 2005
- Additional issues: clear contacts for all members, clarification on meeting support, roles and responsibilities.

WORKSHOP CLOSING REMARKS

Mr. Mutale, representing Jubilee-Zambia team in Livingstone presented the workshop closing remarks. Mr. Mubanga thanked all the participants for their active involvement and good contributions in the workshop. However, he implored all participants, especially those representing local communities and rural communities to share the knowledge gained in the workshop with their partners.

He also encouraged the participants to work hard and meet the deadlines for preparing civil society position papers for the NDP in order for civil society's concerns to be integrated in the 5th National Development Plan of Zambia.