

African
Union



Making SDG 16 by 2030 and Moonshot 3 by 2033 a reality (Leaving no one behind/focus on social equity)

Case Country: Zambia

**Towards Universal
Accession by 2023**

African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)
www.aprm-au.org
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*APRM- DESA Continental Workshop
Strengthening Institutional Capacities in Africa for Effective Implementation of the 2030
Agenda and Agenda 2063: Follow-up to the 2024 HLPF and Summit of the Future*

24-26 October 2024 – Cape Town



Inclusive Policy and Legislative Frameworks

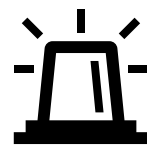
Good governance is fundamental to the realization of NDPs objectives, as outlined in both the National Vision 2030 & 8NDP.



Zambia's commitment to inclusive governance is deeply rooted in both national & international legal frameworks aimed at eliminating discrimination and enhancing citizen participation.



At the core of these efforts is the Constitution (Amendment) Act No. 2 of 2016, which upholds national values & principles of governance, emphasizing dignity, equality, and respect for all individuals.



These principles resonate with SDG 5.1.1, which mandates the elimination of all forms of discrimination, particularly gender-based discrimination.

Inclusive Policy and Legislative Frameworks

Matrimonial Causes Act No. 20 of 2007, Anti-Gender Based Violence Act No. 1 of 2011, and Gender Equity and Equality Act No. 22 of 2015, which solidify the country's stand on protecting gender equality.

Persons with Disabilities Act No. 6 of 2012, ensuring inclusivity for people with disabilities.

Recent **Access to Information Act No. 24 of 2023**, which is instrumental in promoting transparency, good governance, and public participation.

Additionally, 2021 **National Land Policy** seeks to enhance women's access to land, committing 30% of state land for women's use.

Inclusive Policy and Legislative Framework

Women's Political Participation

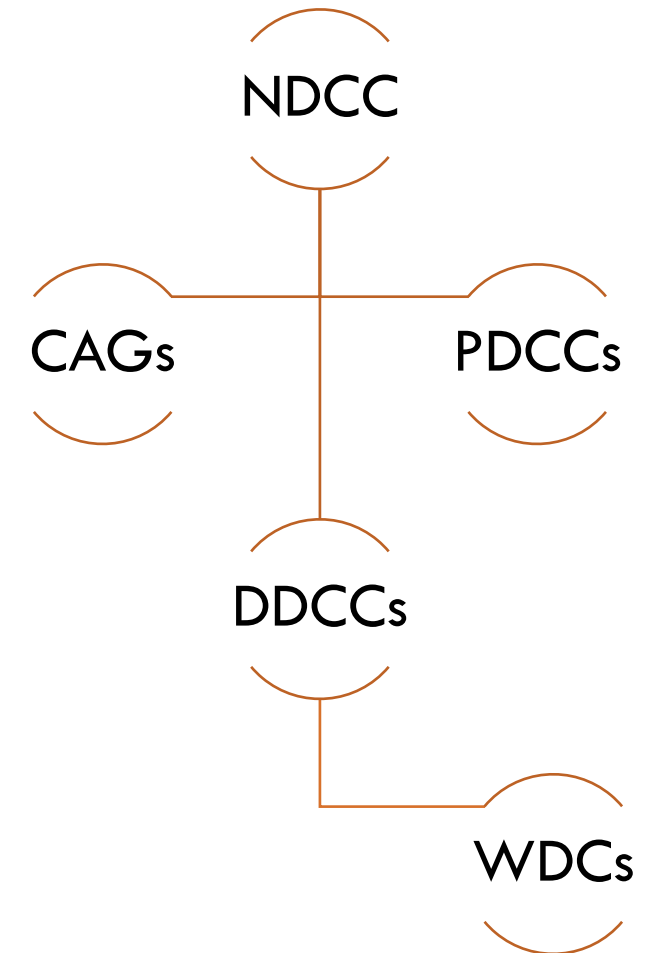
- While Zambia has made significant strides, particularly with the appointment of its first female Speaker of the National Assembly and continued female representation in top leadership roles, challenges persist.
- For instance, despite an increase in women holding mayoral or chairperson positions, the proportion of women in the National Assembly dropped from 18.9% in 2019 to 15.2% in 2021. Women occupy only 7.5% of local government seats, highlighting the need for more robust policies, such as setting legal quotas for women's political representation.



Inclusive Policy and Legislative Frameworks

Institutional Frameworks for Participation

- Citizen participation in governance is strengthened by the **National Planning and Budgeting Act No. 1 of 2020**, which formalizes consultations at both national & subnational levels.
- These structures ensure that the principle of LNOB and social equity are embedded in the decision-making processes.
- Non-state actors play a crucial role within these frameworks, contributing to national development processes, including budget formulation, development of national laws, and strategic national plans.

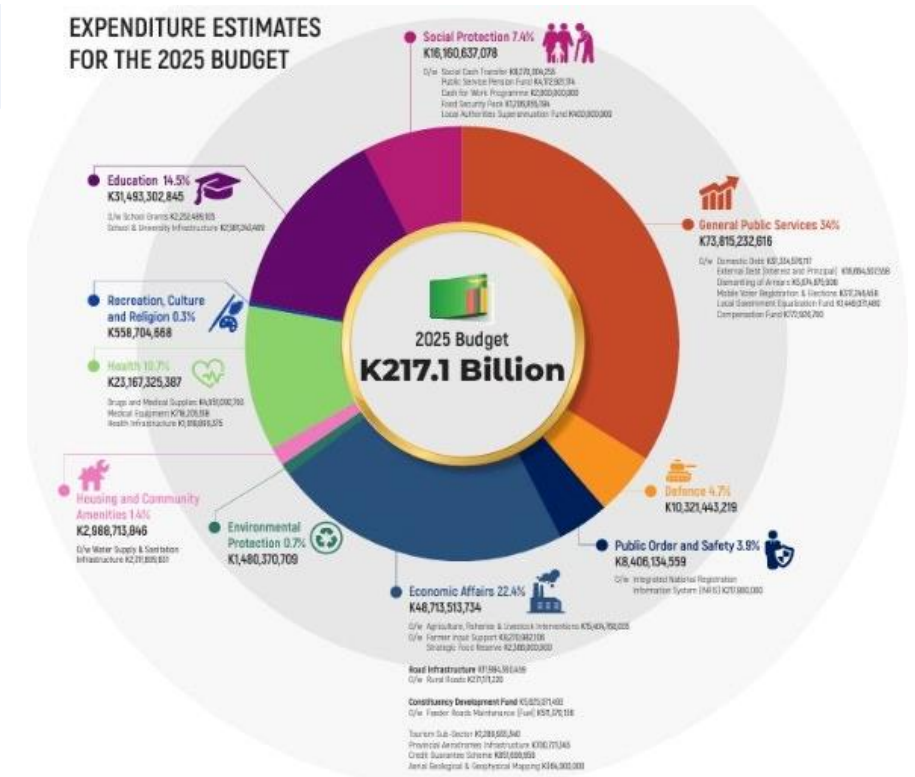


Inclusive Policy and Legislative Frameworks

Budget Allocation Against International Protocols

Year	2022	2023	2024	2025
Expenditure	% of total budget	Percentage	% of total budget	% of total budget
General Public Services	49.9	39.5	33.1	34
Economic Affairs	19.5	20.9	22.3	22.4
Education	10.4	13.9	15.4	14.5
Health	8	10.4	11.8	10.7
Defense	4.4	4.9	5.6	4.7
Social Protection	3.6	4.9	5.4	7.4
Public order and safety	2	3.1	3.8	3.9
Housing and community amenities	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Environmental protection	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7
Recreation, culture and religion	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3

EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES FOR THE 2025 BUDGET



Promoting Justice, Peace, and Inclusion

Education and Equal Learning Opportunities (SDG 4):

- To ensure access to quality education for all children, Zambia reintroduced free education from early childhood to secondary level in 2021. Furthermore, Zambia has embarked on a historic recruitment of teachers, with 30,496 new teachers recruited in 2022.

Socioeconomic Inclusion for Refugees and Asylum Seekers

- As of December 2022, Zambia hosts over 81,000 refugees and asylum seekers. The Govt, in collaboration with partners, has integrated refugees into national systems, providing them with access to essential services such as healthcare, education, legal aid, and financial services as well as land and farming inputs, enabling them to enhance their livelihoods and food security.

Promoting Justice, Peace, and Inclusion

Social Protection and Cash Transfers

- **Social Cash Transfer (SCT)** program continues to be a cornerstone of poverty reduction efforts, with the number of beneficiaries rising to over 1 million. These efforts ensure that vulnerable families can meet basic needs, contributing to social equity and peace.

Food Security and Livelihoods

- **Food Security Pack (FSP)** program, the govt provides agricultural inputs and training to vulnerable but viable farmers. The number of beneficiary households increased from 263,000 in 2021 to 290,000 in 2022, to enhance productivity and reduce hunger, and ensuring food security for all.



Promoting Justice, Peace, and Inclusion

Development for Local Communities (Constituency Development Fund - CDF)

- **Constituency Development Fund (CDF)** is another critical initiative aimed at empowering local communities. In 2022, the CDF per constituency was significantly increased from K1.60 million in 2021 to K25.7 million, with a further increase to K30.6 million in 2024. This fund enables communities to prioritize and implement projects that directly improve their well-being. A key component of the CDF is the Ward-Based Bursary Scheme, which provide financial support to school and college students from underprivileged backgrounds.

Cash-for-Work Programs

- To complement these social safety nets, Zambia recently introduced and launched a **Cash-for-Work** program. This initiative provides temporary employment to vulnerable populations and compensates them for their labour, which helps stimulate economic activity and foster community development, particularly in underserved areas.

Promoting Justice, Peace, and Inclusion

The Role of Volunteers in Achieving the SDGs

- Volunteers play a crucial role in efforts to achieve the SDGs, contributing significantly to sectors such as health, education, and social protection. For instance, in the Ministry of Health, volunteers work closely with frontline health workers, especially in rural areas, to deliver essential community health services.
- In addition, volunteers under the **Community Welfare Assistant Committees (CWACs)** program help manage community case management and the **1st 1,000 Days** nutrition program, which supports families in the early stages of child development. Their contributions are indispensable in closing the service delivery gaps, especially in hard-to-reach areas.



Challenges in Implementing SDG 16 and Moonshot 3



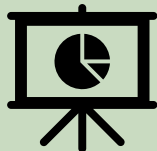
Inadequate Infrastructure for Justice Delivery



Social Inequalities and Exclusion



Low Civic Participation



Data Gaps and Monitoring Issues

Lessons Learned

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- **Institutional Strengthening is Key for achieving SDG 16.**
- **Progressive legal reforms and policy frameworks** can be powerful tools for addressing inequalities. However, effective enforcement and implementation of these policies are equally crucial.

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- Working closely with **CSOs and community leaders has proven essential in promoting social inclusion** and ensuring that marginalized groups have a voice.
- Experience with community volunteers shows the value of tapping into local capacities, especially in resource-constrained environments.

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- Govt's commitment to **ensuring equitable access to resources**, such as land, finance, and social safety nets, highlights the importance of inclusive economic policies.
- **Political Will and Leadership** is a critical enabler for implementing SDG 16.



Thank You