

African  
Union



**LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND: ENHANCING THE  
ROLE OF WOMEN, YOUTH AND CIVIL SOCIETY IN  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA AND  
AGENDA 2063**

**ZAMBIA**

*APRM- DESA Continental Workshop on the Voluntary National Reviews for the  
2023 HLPF and the Domestication of Agenda 2063*

15-17 March 2023 – Durban

**Towards Universal  
Accession by 2023**

African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)  
[www.aprm-au.org](http://www.aprm-au.org)  
@APRMOrg

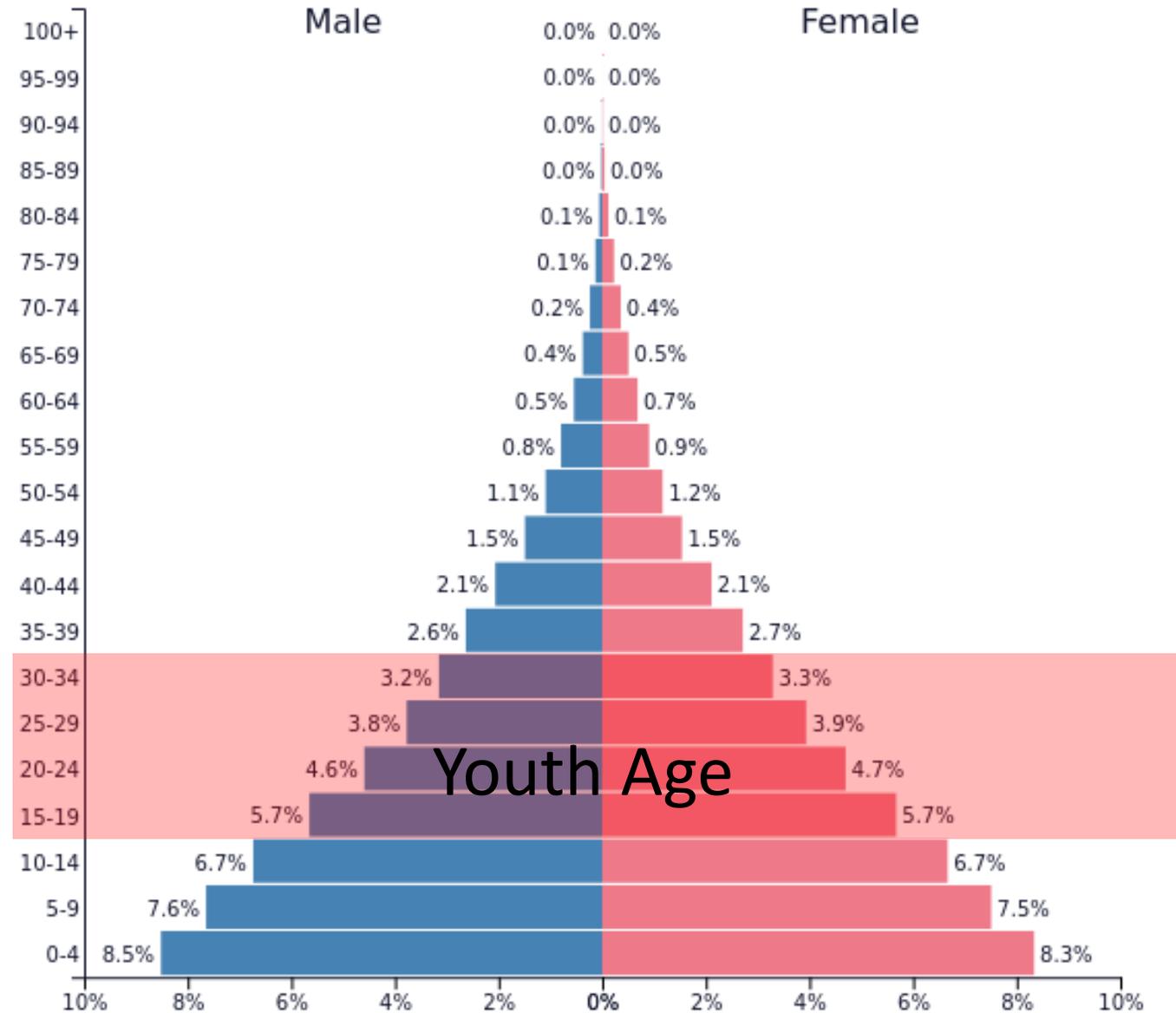


# Introduction

- A fundamental tenet of the SDGs is the concept of ‘leaving no one behind’.
  - People who are left behind are deliberately prioritised or targeted such that they progress faster than those who are better off.
- Laudable progress towards provision of basic services has been made, spurred by strong aspirations for inclusive national development.
- **Zambia’s policy framework is well aligned to the goal of leaving no one behind.**
- **However, there is need to scale-up and strengthen implementation of some key policies if the commitment to leave no one behind is to be met.**

# Remember

- Current demographics shows that there are more than 48% of youth in Zambia. There meaningful Youth participation remains key



Youth Age

# Demographic Trends

2022 Census data



10%

Persons with Disabilities



75%

Aged 35 & under



51.1%

Women



# Involvement in Institutional Coordination Structures

- Women, youths and Civil Societies are part of the National and Sub-national Coordination structures,
- Co-Chair for the 8NDP Cluster 2 focusing on Human and Social Development - Civil Society
- Co-Chair for the Lusaka Province Provincial Development Coordinating Committee under Pillar 4 focusing on Governance in the 8NDP - Civil Society
- Co-Chair for the Accountability Mechanism on SRHR/FP in Zambia- Youth Organization
- The VNR process is riding on the Institutional arrangements and making deliberate efforts to target these groups.

# Deliberate efforts to leave no one behind

- **Women**
- Vulnerable population such as the disabled, old aged and women are targeted under the Social Cash Transfer.
- 563 health-posts have been constructed out of the projected 650 and 92 out of 115 mini-hospitals. This will reduce the distances women will have to cover to access safe motherhood services, including family planning, antenatal care, delivery services and postnatal care.
- To enhance maternal health care services at primary health care level, Zambia offers services for free.
- National Health Insurance Scheme has been introduced to enhance access to health services. The introduction of health insurance has increased access to specialised care for women with complications.

# Deliberate efforts to leave no one behind

- **Young people**
- To broaden access to education in accordance with the revised education for all national policy, the Zambia is implementing the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme aimed at increasing enrolments, reducing absenteeism and enhancing children's nutritional status and cognitive development.
- In 2018, a total of 2,009 teachers were recruited. A further 2,390 teachers and 30,496 teachers were recruited in 2019, and 2022, respectively.
- On the access to compulsory education and equal learning opportunities for all children, Zambia introduced free education from early childhood to Secondary level. This was also in response to the SDG number 4.
- Zambia also increased the number of pre-school centres which have been annexed to existing primary schools in order to enhance access to Early Childhood Education.

# Deliberate efforts to leave no one behind

- **CSOs**

- Zambia has continued to enforce existing laws aimed at protecting persons with albinism against attacks and killings.
- Persons with Albinism, like all persons in Zambia, enjoy all fundamental rights and freedoms enshrined in Article 23 of the Constitution of Zambia.
- Their rights and freedoms are also protected under the Penal Code, Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia and the Persons with Disabilities Act No. 6 of 2012.
- Zambia has also been working with PWA organisations such as the Albinism Foundation of Zambia, Zambia Albinism Matters Organisation and Under the Same Sun, among others, to promote interests and the welfare of PWAs.
- Currently, Zambia is undertaking a situation analysis on the PWA so as to provide appropriate measures and interventions.

# Deliberate efforts to leave no one behind

## ○ Key Populations

- Zambia has enhanced the CDF which aims to create an enabling environment for holistic development at constituency level. In 2022 increased the allocation of CDF per constituency from ZMK1.4 million to ZMK25 million.
- Over the course of 2021, with World Bank (WB) support, the number of recipients of the SCT increased to 994,000 an almost 50 percent increase over 2019 recipients and the monthly benefit increased from 90 to 110 kwacha. Providing a critical mitigant against food security risks.
- Number of recipient households for the Food Security Pack program also increased in 2021 from 80,000 to 263,000 households with a further expansion to 290,000 households planned for 2022.
- Other key social safety net programs such as Keeping Girls in School and the Home-Grown School Feeding Program are seeing similar expansions.

# Data to Make Sure That No One Is Left Behind

- LNOB require disaggregating data to identify who is being excluded or discriminated against.
- 2021 UN Common Country Analysis shows that the country has requirements and gaps in data, capacities and processes that should be supported, resourced, and enabled to achieve SDGs.
- For this reason, responding to data limitations down to the smallest unit is critical.
- Small Area Estimation (SAE) is one of the efforts to obtain data on the smallest administrative area.
- This is because the implementation of the household survey conducted by the Zambia Statistics Agency has a limited sample, making it impossible to obtain certain SDGs indicator data at the district/city level with sufficient accuracy.

# Recommendations

- Strengthened efforts are needed to make sure comprehensive information and data on the inequality experienced by vulnerable groups is recorded in the main statistics in Zambia.
- Accelerate the updating of the NSDS to make it more response to the data needs.
- Operationalise the data calendar.
- Conduct data awareness activities in order to enhance statistical literacy across stakeholders and users of statistics.
- Leverage digital platforms to collect data.
- Strengthen reporting systems at different levels of service delivery.



# Thank you

---