



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

**MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, MOTHER AND CHILD
HEALTH**

NATIONAL SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICY

“Reducing poverty, inequality and vulnerability.”

JUNE, 2014

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FOREWORD

Government has a fundamental responsibility of ensuring the well-being of its citizens. The social and economic difficulties being experienced by many Zambians compounded by the HIV/AIDS pandemic have placed a lot of stress on the majority of the nation's population. Most families face increasing uncertainty as they have limited access to basic needs and services. As a result of the social and economic difficulties, there is an increase in vices such as child abuse, human trafficking and gender based violence.

It is against this background that Government recognizes the need to provide a policy framework to guide all stakeholders in the delivery of social protection services in order to ensure that quality of life of many Zambians is improved. This is in the hope that the difficulties faced by the poor and vulnerable persons will be minimized. Therefore, this policy seeks to ensure quality and efficiency in service delivery as well as optimize the use of available resources. It also provides guidelines on the provision of social protection services in the country.

The process of improving the wellbeing and livelihoods of vulnerable persons is a challenging task requiring concerted efforts. I therefore, implore all stakeholders to participate fully in the implementation of this policy. Through joint efforts we will see a marked improvement in the quality of life of our citizens.

Hon. Emerine Kabanshi, MP,
MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH

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The preparation of the National Social Protection Policy was preceded by a series of consultative activities, including workshops and provincial consultations with stakeholders to harness all views and identify the major issues to be addressed by this policy. I would like to commend all the stakeholders who participated effectively in the consultative process and for their commitment. I also wish to thank my members of staff for their untiring effort in ensuring the finalisation of this policy document.

I am also grateful to the various line Ministries, Cooperating Partners and Civil Society Organizations that participated in this process, particularly, Cabinet Office, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Education, Science, Vocational Training and Early Education, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Gender and Child Development, International Labour Organization, World Food Programme, Irish Aid, DFID, UNICEF, ZAPD, CSPR, CSO-SUN and PSP Zambia for leading the civil society consultations. Special mention goes to the Government of Finland who co-financed the process of formulating the policy.

Lastly, I sincerely thank the Consultant, Mr. Bernard Chisanga for his efforts in facilitating the process that led to the preparation of the initial draft policy document.

The collaboration exhibited in formulating this policy document must now be continued in its implementation. I am confident that the various partners involved in the provision of social protection services will continue to complement one another's efforts and co-ordinate their activities for the benefit of the poor and vulnerable citizens of Zambia.

Prof. Elwyn M. Chomba

Permanent Secretary

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH

WORKING DEFINITIONS

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a range of conditions that occurs when a person's immune system is seriously damaged by the Human Immuno Virus (HIV). This damage means that the immune system has difficulty fighting off infections, which eventually puts the person's life at risk.
Child Labour	Work being performed by children under the age of 16 years that leads to the detriment and endangerment of the child's psychological, physical, social, spiritual and mental development.
Decent Work	Productive work in which rights are protected. In addition, it is work which generates an adequate income with adequate protection.
Empowerment	Providing opportunities in employment, training, credit facilities and other services for disadvantaged groups.
Extreme poor	Individuals or households that are incapable of meeting basic needs, and have little immediate prospect of doing so.
Gender	Female or male and the role individuals play in society as a result of their sex and status.
Gender-Based Violence	Any physical, mental, social or economic abuse against a person because of that person's gender.

Gender Equality	A situation where women and men have equal conditions for realising their full human rights and potential to contribute to and benefit from socio-economic, cultural and political development of a nation, taking into account their similarities, differences and varying roles that they play.
Gender mainstreaming	The process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes in any area and at all levels.
Household Food Security	Access to all household food requirements that are essential for a healthy life.
Human Rights	Fundamental freedoms and rights that every person is entitled to in the Constitution of the Republic of Zambia and international human rights conventions and agreements to which Zambia is party.
Human Trafficking	The recruitment, transportation, transferring, harbouring or receiving of a person by means of force, abduction, threat, coercion, fraud or deception for purposes of exploitation.
Livelihood	A means of supporting one's existence, especially financially or vocationally. It can also be a means of living, particularly of earning enough money to feed oneself.
Poverty	The inability of an individual, family or community to attain a minimum standard of living. This is evidenced by inadequate access to basic needs and services such as food, clothing, shelter, basic health care facilities and education.
Risk	A dangerous event that may cause loss or damage if it occurs. It is a set of circumstances, which if and when they occur will have a negative impact on people who are vulnerable to that occurrence.

Social Assistance	Provision of basic necessities to persons in difficult circumstances.
Shock	The effect of a sudden event or occurrence which leads to vulnerability.
Social Insurance	Includes provision for the unemployed, injured, or older persons; financed by contributions from employers and employees as well as by government revenue.
Social Protection	Policies and practices that protect and promote the livelihoods and welfare of people suffering from critical levels of poverty and deprivation and/or are vulnerable to risks and shocks.
Social Security	All social transfers in kind or in cash that are organised by the state or parastatal organisations or agreed upon through collective bargaining process. Benefits include cash transfers such as pensions, unemployment and injury benefits, short term benefits (sickness and maternity benefits) as well as in kind benefits such as health services.
Vulnerability	Susceptibility to the impact of risky events, as a result of particular weakness or lack of defences, and resulting in a worsened situation for the suffer(s). The long-term poor are clearly vulnerable.
Worst Forms of Child Labour	The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornographic performances and trafficking of drugs or Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, harms the health, safety or morals of children.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSO-SUN	Civil Society Organization for Scaling Up Nutrition
CSPR	Civil Society for Poverty Reduction
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DFID	Department for International Development
FBO	Faith Based Organizations
FISP	Farmer Input Support Programme
FRA	Food Reserve Agency
FSP	Food Security Pack
FNDP	Fifth National Development Plan
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HT	Human Trafficking
HGSFP	Home Grown School Feeding Programme
ILO	International Labour Organization
JSCA	Judicial Service Complaints Authority
LASF	Local Authority Superannuation Fund
LCMS	Living Conditions Monitoring Survey
LT	Land Tribunal

MCDMCH	Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NAPSA	National Pension Scheme Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PSP	Platform for Social Protection
PSPF	Public Service Pension Fund
PUSH	Peri Urban Self Help
PPCA	Police Public Complaints Authority
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
PWAS	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme
R-SNDP	Revised Sixth National Development Plan
SAG	Sector Advisory Group
SCT	Social Cash Transfer
SME	Small to Medium Enterprises
SPF	Social Protection Floors
SP- SAG	Social Protection Sector Advisory Group
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
ZAPD	Zambia Agency for Persons with Disabilities

1.0 Introduction

The Zambian Government is committed to reducing poverty and vulnerability among its population in general and for the poor and vulnerable segments of society in particular. Recognizing that vulnerability and the lack of resilience result from, cause and reinforce poverty, Government's poverty reduction efforts cannot side-line Social Protection. Traditionally, Government has included Social Protection programs as part of the broader social policy. However, Social Protection implementation continued to be fragmented, uncoordinated, poorly resourced and ineffectively evaluated. The formulation of this National Social Protection Policy is one of Government's dedicated efforts to ensure that the role of social protection in pro-poor growth remains central and increases in systemic efficiency.

According to the 2010 LCMS, poverty in Zambia stands at an alarming rate of 60.5 percent. In this regard, social protection measures will have to ensure that they address the different levels and forms of poverty and vulnerability for all Zambians. Therefore, a bold attempt is required to secure the economic, social and cultural rights of Zambia's population.

For purposes of this policy, social protection is defined as policies and practices that protect and promote the livelihoods and welfare of people suffering from critical levels of poverty and deprivation and/or are vulnerable to risks and shocks. The definition is carried on from the National Development Plans which have recognized Social Protection as a key sector to sustainable growth and development. Social Protection supports development through building human capital, breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty and reduction of both social and economic inequalities.

This policy therefore pioneers a paradigm shift in Social Protection implementation in Zambia. The shift is based on the Devereux and Sabates-Wheeler transformative framework that champions a more comprehensive and integrated approach to Social Protection as a tool for sustainable poverty reduction. The transformative paradigm is four dimensional, clustering initiatives under protection, prevention, promotion and transformation. These four dimensions further inform the classification of Social Protection in this policy into four definitional pillars namely: Social Assistance, Social Security/social insurance, Livelihoods & Empowerment, and Protection.

- **Protective** interventions will largely comprise schemes under the social assistance pillar speaking mostly to provision of support through social assistance programs including several social transfer types, both in cash and in-kind, and relief responses to emergencies. Protective interventions seek to shield targeted populations from the consequences of economic and social shocks, poverty and destitution in particular;
- **Preventive** efforts seek to prevent the exposure of individuals to economic and social risks that might lead to the depreciation of their ability to sustain themselves through, among others, pensions, health insurance, sickness and maternity benefits;

- **Promotive** dimension strengthen livelihood capacities through initiatives to empower segments of the population that are poor but have productive capacity to propel them out of poverty. Initiatives under this pillar cover output-enhancing actions, including agricultural input programs and economic empowerment programs;
- **Transformative** interventions involve use of policy, legal and regulatory instruments for enhancing the welfare of the population, changing structural causes such as social norms or power imbalances, which are at the origin of poverty and vulnerability. This speaks fundamentally to the fourth policy pillar of Protection which enhances access to justice for the poor and improves conditions that promote social and economic justice for vulnerable and poor populations.

The shift reflects the increasing priority being placed on social protection provision to support the attainment of the ambitions of the vision 2030 of transforming Zambia into a prosperous middle income country.

Operationalizing this policy calls for a multi-sectoral approach that will address the limitations that have been associated with the sector such as inadequate financing, poor coordination, weak institutional capacity and the lack of an integrated targeting mechanism and single registry to record beneficiaries and evaluate program performance.

This policy document is divided into seven parts. Part one covers the introduction, part two the situation analysis of the prevailing context and the existing social protection programs in Zambia. Parts three, four, five and six cover the vision, rationale, guiding principles, objectives and strategies respectively. The last part outlines issues of the implementation framework.

2.0 Situation Analysis

The analysis of social protection in the country is based on macro measures and frameworks that provide both the global and domestic context within which social protection is implemented. The situation analysis here considers the place of social protection in the legislative framework, policy environment, broader national economic and development planning, the budget and economic performance. It is firmly couched on the poverty and vulnerability context as well as the international instruments Zambia is party to and that social protection hinges heavily on. The situation analysis also reviews the existing social protection programming in Zambia as a final section of the analysis.

2.1 Global Context

Given its positive contribution to the reduction of poverty, vulnerability and risk, Social Protection has over time increasingly become part of the sustainable human development agenda. In this regard, there have been calls for the need to move away from treating Social Protection as subordinate to economic growth and, instead, justify it as a goal in its own right and a critical component of national development planning. The International Labour Organization (ILO) Recommendation 202 calls on Member States to develop effective and inclusive national Social Protection Floors (SPFs) as quickly as possible comprising basic social security guarantees. The guarantees should ensure at a minimum that, over the life-

cycle, all in need have access to essential health care and to basic income security which together secure effective access to goods and services defined as necessary at the national level. Global consensus on SPFs calls for the establishment of policies, strategies and programmes for children, the working poor including those in the informal sector, the elderly, and for persons living with disabilities.

The increasing role that social protection is playing in alleviating poverty, vulnerability and risk is clearly evident from experiences of several countries that have successfully designed and implemented national Social Protection policies and programmes. In Ethiopia, for instance, implementation of the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) has resulted in the graduation of one million chronically-insecure households to food-secure status. Brazil's *Bolsa Familia* programme resulted in a 21 per cent reduction in inequality in the general population and increased primary and secondary school enrolment by 5.5 per cent and 6.5 per cent, respectively. Other examples include Mexico's *Progresa/Oportunidades* programme that helped to increase per capita household food consumption by 8 per cent.

2.2 Domestic Context

2.2.1 Poverty and Vulnerability in Zambia

Poverty and vulnerability continue to persist in Zambia with the country recording a stubbornly high rate of poverty, estimated at 60.5 percent. The situation is even more confounding for rural poverty which stands at an estimated 80 percent. Further, the extreme poor, are at 42 percent and according to LCMS 2010, these are unable to deliver a basic food basket on the table. This is in spite of Zambia sustaining an impressive level of economic growth in the 5 to 6 percent range on average over a 10 year period. Zambia is hailed to be one of the few fast growing economies in Africa resulting in the reclassification of the nation to a lower-middle income country. Nonetheless, this positive growth trajectory has not changed the circumstances for the majority of the Zambian population. This growth has largely been unequal, reflected in a Gini coefficient of 0.65 which is among the highest in the world showing the extent of income inequality.

The chronic nature of the prevalent poverty in Zambia has significantly eroded away people's ability to withstand shocks in the face of vulnerability and risks. As a consequence traditional poverty reduction efforts have not resulted in significant gains for the fight against poverty. Further compounding this is the low level of formal employment which stands at 15.1%. Enterprise promoting efforts also pale in the light of limited access to finance and low asset accumulation for the majority of the poor which affects the country's productive potential. Moreover, most of the rural populations rely on subsistence agriculture (52.3%), these households use traditional agricultural methods and have limited access to markets and other resources that would enhance their productivity hence they generate very little income to propel them out of poverty. This compromises their capacity to be resilient in the wake of disasters such as droughts, floods or periods of price fluctuation.

Characteristically, poor and vulnerable households lack or have limited access to essential basic services that are necessary for human capital development such as health, education, water and sanitation. In addition, poor nutrition, which in part is a function of food insecurity in poor households, further erodes their human capital potential. This reinforces the

intergenerational transfer of poverty and keeps these households trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty. Therefore, social protection serves as an important means of ‘graduating’ or moving households from such a state of high vulnerability and poverty to one of resilience, with an increased capacity to invest in productive assets and hence improved livelihood security.

2.2.2 Social Protection and National Development

Both the long term and medium term planning instruments recognise the place of social protection in national development planning. The ultimate goal of social protection in these plans is to effectively promote and provide sustainable security against deprivation and extreme vulnerability by 2030. As outlined in the Vision 2030, Zambia aims to become a prosperous middle-income country by the year 2030. This provides strong momentum to dedicatedly increase outlay to social protection. The Revised Sixth National Development Plan (R-SNDP) recognises, the role of Social protection as part of the core programmes under the Social sectors that will drive the development agenda.

2.2.3 Policy Context for Social Protection Programming

Historically, social protection sector interventions have been implemented without a coherent and harmonized policy framework resulting in uncoordinated and fragmented efforts to reach the poor. The absence of a policy has also meant there has been no comprehensive and robust monitoring and evaluation system to effectively evaluate the performance of key Social Protection programmes. This has invariably perpetuated implementation of costly yet poorly targeted and ineffective programmes that are marred with poor performance. Weak monitoring and evaluation has also hampered prioritisation of programmes with a demonstrated poverty impact and favoured the status quo of multiple, low coverage, poorly performing programmes. Further, implementation of programmes has consistently been done in silos, without a central database to record beneficiaries of the many programs, leaving the sector wide open to abuse resulting from information asymmetry among intended beneficiaries. This has also robbed the sector an opportunity to implement more integrated, comprehensive and rationalised programmes that would increase the effectiveness of Social Protection. Lack of an overarching Social Protection policy framework has meant that key interventions are designed in ways that do not permit operational synergies and complementarities. Another significant, but rarely highlighted, challenge is the assumption that poor and vulnerable populations are passive recipients of cash or non-cash transfers. This assumption has resulted in inadequate involvement of targeted populations in the design and implementation of SP programmes.

2.2.4 Social Protection in the National Budget

One of the most besetting challenges with social protection implementation has been low budgetary allocations. Social Protection allocation has consistently remained around 2 percent of government expenditure over the last five year period. The lower allocation is due to few people employed to contribute to the national economy. This low allocation feeds off the argument and misconstrued perception of Social Protection as a consumptive expenditure rather than an investment in human capital development and a comprehensive strategy to enhance inclusive growth. Social Protection funds have remained at the tail end of annual budgetary allocations and are also subjected to delayed releases. Because of limited fiscal

space, programme coverage and effectiveness are significantly compromised and this costs the programmes the necessary public confidence.

2.2.5 The Legislative Framework for Social Protection

In the current legislative framework, no explicit provisions exist for Social Protection. The Constitution as the supreme law of the land does not recognise economic, social and cultural rights in a way to make them justiciable. Provisions for social protection are reflected very narrowly to provide for these rights. This does not guarantee the provision of social protection for life contingencies in its entirety, to explicitly include social assistance, social security, social health insurance, livelihoods and empowerment and protection. This leaves out the majority poor who are unable to support themselves and are entitled to government protection.

2.3 Social Protection programming in Zambia

Zambia has been implementing a number of social protection interventions, targeting the critically poor and most vulnerable people in order to improve their welfare and livelihoods. The current social protection programming is based on social assistance, social security, livelihoods and empowerment and protection.

2.3.1 Social Assistance

The Government and other stakeholders have been implementing several social assistance interventions targeting specific categories of beneficiaries. These have taken the form of non-contributory transfers either in cash or in-kind, fee waivers, and subsidies with a view of reducing poverty. These interventions specifically target those who lack the inherent capacity to work, rather than those who are failing to meet their needs through shortcomings in various aspects of their circumstances such as limited access to markets, insufficient capital or land. This form of assistance provides supplementary support to help such households have more secure access to food and other basic needs, including through investments in human capital. Programmes of this nature include the Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS), Social Cash Transfer Scheme (SCT), nutrition and supplementary feeding interventions such as the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme, bursaries and scholarships, and the resettlement and rehabilitation of people with disabilities (PWDs) and Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs).

Reviews conducted on social assistance programmes have highlighted the inadequacy of the existing interventions. The main challenges are limited coverage, and inadequate and unpredictable funding. For instance, the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme reaches some 850,000 children, while the PWAS and SCTs cover about 50,000-60,000 families each against households that are eligible for support. An additional challenge is that while there seems little doubt that the programmes reach the very poor, some interventions have become less effective due to inconsistent and unpredictable funding levels. This results in programmes not realizing their objectives.

Social assistance in Zambia is currently not regulated by Law, which among other things presents a constraint to the application of minimum standards and to ensure continuity. Lack of a regulatory framework hampers the effectiveness of social assistance programmes which

is further constrained by poor record-keeping and inadequate community participation in programme design.

2.3.2 Social Security

Zambia has a fairly long history in the provision of social security services offered through public and private schemes. However, the nation does not have a national policy and legal framework that addresses both formal and informal sectors. This has led to the social security system being skewed un-proportionately towards the formal sector. Effectively, this means that the 89 % of the labour force who are absorbed by the informal sector are excluded from social security services. The absence of a policy and legal framework has also contributed to the fragmentation of social security programmes and the inability to have a comprehensive assessment of Social Security needs in the country.

The existing social security schemes include contributory pension schemes under the National Pension Scheme Authority, Public Service Pension Fund, Local Authority Superannuation Fund and other occupational schemes offered by the private sector. Other Social security services include the Medical Schemes and the Worker's Compensation Fund that compensates an employee when they-stop working because of work-related injury.

Reviews conducted on social security programmes have highlighted that the poor performances of the public social security schemes are due to unsustainable shortfalls in statutory pension funds as a result of non-remittance of pension contributions by the State. Provision of social security services in Zambia faces further challenges related to: lack of harmonization of pension rules and regulations among pensions funds. As well as the limited scope of risks covered under social security/social insurance schemes. The review has also shown that there is inadequate provision for maternity protection in the social security system.

2.3.3 Livelihood and Empowerment

Livelihood and empowerment programmes seek to provide support to households and groups who lack sufficient capacity to generate adequate reliable income that strengthen their livelihoods. These individuals and households have limited capacity in terms of human and social capital, as well as physical, financial and / or natural resources.

Generic forms of livelihood and empowerment interventions typically include provision of finance, agricultural inputs and entrepreneurship skills including public works to promote community infrastructure and assets. In Zambia, specific programmes implemented include the Farmer Input Support Programme, Food Security Pack, Women Empowerment Fund, Functional Literacy and Skills Training, Community Self Help Initiatives and Micro Bankers Trust.

Assessments conducted on livelihood and empowerment programmes have highlighted short-comings that will require to be addressed. For instance, the Food Security Pack has suffered from inadequate budgetary allocation, making it difficult to support all eligible beneficiaries. The Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) is considered one of the largest social protection programmes in Zambia, supporting about 800,000 beneficiaries and a strong driver of public expenditure on social protection. FISP has made important

contributions to enhanced productivity in agriculture and improved food security. It has also been demonstrated, however, that the poor are underrepresented among its beneficiaries and that programme delivery is characterised by inefficiencies. Further, other empowerment programmes such as the women empowerment fund have been characterised by lack of a decentralized system of implementation. In addition, because of the fragmented nature of implementing empowerment programmes, this has resulted in poor targeting of beneficiaries due to the low participation of stakeholders during programme design.

2.3.4 Protection

In Zambia, experiences of vulnerability resulting from the violation of human rights are common, particularly amongst the poor. Vulnerability is further reinforced by eventualities such as HIV/AIDS; widowhood; orphan-hood; human trafficking, Gender Based Violence. These events are often associated with various manifestations of appropriation, exploitation or abuse that affect the most vulnerable, and entrench the problems being experienced by the surviving family members.

The main objective of interventions under protection is the need to strengthen legal rights at all levels – to ensure appropriate laws are in place, raise awareness of legal rights, enforce the law against offenders, and provide appropriate support for victims. The target group or beneficiaries of this objective are all citizens, who will enjoy better protection of their legal rights. However, since women, children, elderly and persons with disabilities are most vulnerable to the abuse of rights, and least able to act when such abuses occur, they are the principle beneficiaries of these actions. Specific programmes implemented include the rehabilitation of street children, provision of places of safety and children's homes, anti-sexual and gender based violence, anti-human trafficking and child labour, Correctional Services and legal aid services.

Assessments conducted on protection programmes have highlighted the inadequacy of the existing interventions. For instance, there is little legal protection, and provisions that exist are not backed up by widespread community awareness, or knowledge on the part of the police and magistrates. There is also inadequate awareness of institutions that are mandated with the responsibility of receiving public complaints against law enforcement agencies which include the Police Public Complaints Authority (PPCA), Judicial Service Complaints Authority (JSCA) and the Land Tribunal (LT). In addition, there is duplication and inadequate coordination of protection programmes, few places of safety and rehabilitation of survivors of violence, inadequate information on the extent and prevalence of child labour and sub-optimal sharing of data and information. Others include weak referral systems, limited access to justice, inadequate female and juvenile cells at police stations, insufficient correctional facilities and child-friendly courts, inadequate law enforcement, including insufficient number of trained personnel to handle GBV and human trafficking and child labour cases. Lastly, insufficient data and information on the extent and prevalence of child labour and human trafficking further compromise protection programmes.

2.3.5 Cross-cutting challenges to Social Protection Programmes in Zambia

A number of immediate observations have been made on the effectiveness of the current overall package of social protection programmes to make a significant impact on poverty, vulnerability and risk. In the first place, programmes that explicitly cover the poor (PWAS, SCTS, FSP, PUSH) are very small-scale –their total coverage amounts to less than 10 percent of the poor. This stands in contrast to other programmes such as the FISP and FRA, which have more substantial coverage and have been better resourced, but do not adequately reach extreme poor households.

It has also been observed that most programmes suffer from stop-and-start disruptions, because of the unpredictability of funding and in the absence of continuous and predictable transfers there is likely little impact on the poverty status of recipients.

There is also almost no rigorous evidence on what impact existing programmes are having on the consumption and poverty status of those they are intended to benefit, making it very difficult for policy-makers to determine which represent cost-effective options for scaling up. In addition, there is a lack of programmes explicitly targeted to the urban poor; while urban poverty is less pronounced than in rural areas, nonetheless tailored interventions are probably needed.

Further, there is no Single Registry for the identification of poor and vulnerable households. Management Information Systems are not harmonized and therefore contribute to programme fragmentation and the difficulty to avoid duplication and create complementarities. This is aggravated by the observation that the various programmes are poorly coordinated at all levels. Apart from coordination between social assistance programmes, this also relates to coordination with other social protection interventions, such as livelihood and empowerment programmes, and with basic social services in health, nutrition, and education. In the field of nutrition and food security for instance, it is highly critical to link social cash transfers with the promotion of appropriate feeding and care practices, provision of micro-nutrients, water and sanitation, and the diagnosis and management of diseases. This requires establishing coordinated multi-sectoral responses towards social protection programming. The recent realignment of the primary health care services with social protection presents an important opportunity for enhanced coordination, in particular at district level and below.

In view of the above issues mentioned, social protection interventions have not been interlinked, and have provided only a patchwork of service provision. A review of social protection interventions has provided a number of lessons that have shown that Social protection is not easy to plan or implement. Programmes that are spread too thinly or have irregular funding have a poor impact. Hasty or ill-thought out programmes may simply waste money and channel resources in an ineffective manner, or to the wrong people. Timely interventions in targeted situations may help prevent the occurrence of deeper vulnerability and deprivation.

In general, social protection programmes that involve active community participation tend to have more sustainable impacts. It has been observed that awareness about entitlements and eligibility criteria for participation in social protection programmes is low and that grievance mechanisms are not in place or not operational. For community participation to be effective, realistic capacity assessment, communication, and appropriate capacity building measures are required.

3.0 Vision

“A middle income nation free from constant or periodic critical levels of poverty, deprivation and extreme vulnerability by 2030.”

4.0 Rationale

In Zambia, meeting the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable is often hampered by inadequate financing for social protection, and challenges in implementation, including poor targeting and limited administrative capacity. In addition, programme design has remained un-integrated due to fragmentation resulting in weak coherence and coordination mechanisms. Underlying the above scenario is the absence of a National Social Protection Policy to inform and guide the development, implementation and coordination of public and private social protection interventions.

In view of the above, the need for a well-coordinated, integrated and sustainable social protection system that responds to the challenges raised is imperative. Having a National Policy will guide the implementation of appropriate social protection programmes, while building a socially cohesive and thriving community. This will be achieved through integrated efforts, which seek to strengthen community relations, minimize social tensions, strengthen families, boost the local economy and eradicate poverty.

In developing this National Social Protection Policy, the Government of the Republic of Zambia takes cognisance that social protection is an essential component and pre-requisite for inclusive national development. This Policy seeks to alleviate hunger and poverty as well as increase incomes, improve education and health outcomes of poor families and other vulnerable groups in society.

It is further anticipated that the Policy will promote gender equality, social solidarity and contribute to the empowerment of poor people in communities. The Policy is therefore Government’s resolve and instrument to protect and promote the rights of the Zambian populations, especially the poor and vulnerable at individual, family and community levels and thereby contributing to national development.

5.0 Guiding Principles

The Policy is guided by the following Principles:

5.1 Partnership

The provision of social protection is an enormous task that requires concerted efforts from all stakeholders. The delivery of social protection programmes will be achieved through close collaboration and networking among Government departments, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, Civil Society, the Private Sector and Cooperating Partners.

5.2 Co-ordination

Social Protection being a crosscutting issue, there is need for co-ordination of all programmes to avoid duplication and overlap of responsibilities.

5.3 Participation

Participation of all stakeholders is vital for effective service delivery, improved access and increased sustainability of social protection.

5.4 Good Governance : Accountability and Transparency

Accountability and transparency are crucial in social protection as they foster public confidence, acceptability and promote wider participation in programme implementation. Hence, service providers in the social protection sector must ensure the best use of available resources and account for their utilisation.

5.5 Human dignity, security and freedom from exploitation

Social protection Service providers should respect and recognise the dignity of persons they serve in accordance with national, regional and international conventions and protocols.

All Zambian citizens are born free, equal in dignity and rights. They are entitled to all the rights and freedoms contained in the Bill of Rights as enshrined in the Republican Constitution. It follows; therefore, Zambian citizens should live in conditions of dignity and security and must be free from all forms of marginalization, discrimination, exploitation and abuse. They must be treated fairly and with respect.

5.6 Equity

The principle of equity will ensure that Social Protection measures to reach the poor and vulnerable are affirmatively introduced to ensure that groups that are greatly disadvantaged are reached meaningfully to narrow the inequality gap with the rest of the population. The measures must also recognize the needs and status of different individuals such as age, gender, disability, health and socio-economic conditions.

5.7 Decentralization

The implementation of social protection services will promote the transfer of responsibilities, authority, functions as well as power and appropriate resources to provincial, district and sub-district levels.

5.8 Tradition

Social protection programmes must promote and complement good and unifying Zambian traditions and positive cultural values.

5.9 Family and community care

All citizens should benefit from the care, support and protection provided by the family and community.

5.10 Availability and Accessibility to Social Protection

All Zambian Citizens should have access to food, water and sanitation, decent shelter, clothing, health care, decent work and other income generating activities, education and training and live in a safe environment.

5.11 Universality

All Zambian citizens have the right to Social Protection. The National Social Protection Policy shall help all residents in Zambia to have access to a social protection mechanism.

6.0 Overall Objective

“To contribute to the well-being of all Zambians by ensuring that vulnerable people have sufficient income security to meet basic needs and protection from worst impacts of risks and shocks.”

7.0 Policy Objectives and Measures

7.1 Social Assistance

7.1.1 Specific Objectives:

Specific objectives are to:

- a) Reduce extreme poverty and destitution among vulnerable and poor households;
- b) Enhance food and nutrition security for vulnerable populations; and
- c) Build the human capital of extreme poor households to stop inter-generational transfer of poverty.

7.1.2 Measures:

To achieve the above objectives, Government shall introduce the following measures:

- a) Provide regular and predictable transfers to the poor and vulnerable households;

- b) Provide support in response to natural disasters or shocks to people at risk of rapid deterioration in economic and social well-being and security; and
- c) Strengthen linkages and coherence among social assistance programmes with other basic social services.

7.2 Social Security and Social Health Insurance

7.2.1 Objectives:

Key objectives are to:

- a) Attain an all-inclusive and comprehensive Social Security System; and
- b) Achieve Universal Health Coverage through Social Health Insurance for all, with a special emphasis on the Vulnerable and the marginalized population groups.

7.2.2 Measures:

The above policy objectives on Social Insurance/Social Security shall be achieved through the following measures:

- a) Reform the national pension system;
- b) Provide universal social health insurance;
- c) Introduce a maternity protection component in Social insurance;
- d) Extend social security coverage to the informal sector;
- e) Decentralise the provision of social security services;
- f) Establish pre-and post-retirement programmes for employees; and
- g) Create employment opportunities through deliberate positive discrimination to persons with disabilities.

7.3 Livelihood and Empowerment

7.3.1 Objectives:

Key objectives for livelihood and empowerment are to:

- a) Enhance access by poor and vulnerable populations to productive resources and skills;
- b) Promote employment opportunities and income generating activities for the unemployed and other vulnerable groups; and
- c) Increase livelihood potential among vulnerable populations in order to meet their food and nutrition security requirements year round.

7.3.2 Measures:

In order to attain the above objective, Government shall employ the following measures:

- a) Reform and streamline livelihood and empowerment programmes;
- b) Promote climate-smart technologies in order to foster sustainable development;
- c) Promote and support inclusive community-based group savings schemes;
- d) Ensure all livelihood and empowerment programmes include a component on skills training;
- e) Enhance the access to credit facilities for greater financial inclusion for livelihood and empowerment programmes;
- f) To enhance productivity of vulnerable populations;
- g) Promote dietary diversification for improved nutrition; and
- h) Increase access to business and employment opportunities for vulnerable populations.

7.4 Protection

7.4.1 Objective:

Key objectives for protection are to:

- a) Protect vulnerable populations from all forms of abuse, violence, discrimination, denial and neglect; and
- b) Enhance the social status and progressive realization of the socio-economic and cultural rights of the excluded and marginalized.

7.4.2 Measures:

The Government shall:

- a) Review and harmonise appropriate legislation for protection of vulnerable groups;
- b) Establish and strengthen mechanisms for the protection of victims/ survivors of Human Rights abuses;
- c) Strengthen and expand training programmes for service providers in handling human rights abuses;
- d) Strengthen awareness mechanisms for addressing harmful cultural and traditional practices;
- e) Enhance protection of women and children undergoing the criminal justice system;
- f) strengthen mechanisms for the protection of older persons against abuse, neglect and violence; and
- g) Promote awareness of rights and entitlements for vulnerable groups.

7.5 Disability

7.5.1 Objective:

Key objectives for mainstreaming disability in social protection are to:

- a) Safeguard and promote the realisation of the right to an adequate standard of living for people living with disabilities; and
- b) Ensure equitable access to opportunities by persons living with disabilities.

7.5.2 Measures:

The Government shall institute the following measures:

- a) Promote equal access to appropriate and affordable basic social services, devices and other assistance for disability-related needs;
- b) Promote access by persons with disabilities, in particular women, girls and older persons to poverty reduction programmes;
- c) Promote access by persons with disabilities and their families living in situations of poverty to adequate training, and financial assistance; and
- d) Promote participation of persons with disabilities at all levels of governance.

8.0 Implementation Framework

In Zambia, social protection programmes are implemented by several Line Ministries including Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations. Among the line ministries implementing social protection programmes are Community Development, Mother and Child Health, Labour and Social Security, Education, Science, Vocational Training and Early Education, Agriculture and Livestock, Health, Gender and Child Development.

8.1 Institutional Arrangements

As a result of social protection programmes being implemented by various institutions, the Government will establish a National Coordination Unit at Cabinet Office to oversee the development, implementation and integration of social protection strategies, programmes and financing. The National Coordination Unit shall be the lead institution in overseeing the implementation of this Policy while line Ministries, Statutory Bodies, Civil Society Organizations, Cooperating Partners, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the private sector shall be responsible for the implementation of the various social protection programmes as outlined below:

8.2 National Coordination Unit

The National Coordination Unit will facilitate the structuring and coordination of stakeholder involvement while providing an overall oversight of the implementation of this Policy. Key areas of oversight will include:

- (a) The development of a national strategy on coordination of social protection;
- (b) The design and development of integrated social protection programmes, with implementation guidelines and service standards on joint programmes;
- (c) Establish an integrated nation-wide electronic information management and system for all social protection programmes;
- (d) Undertake periodic reviews of the status and progress on social protection, identifying gaps and areas to be prioritized to improve impact on social protection;
- (e) Undertake periodic research to inform social protection programming;
- (f) Establish a central/single registry for all social protection programmes;
- (g) Establish a comprehensive sector wide integrated monitoring and evaluation framework for the National Social Protection Policy;
- (h) Strengthen participation of the private sector and faith-based and non-governmental organizations in the provision of services to vulnerable groups;
- (i) Development and implementation of a communication strategy on social protection;
- (j) Establish effective and transparent complaint and appeal procedures for social protection beneficiaries and applicants;
- (k) Development and strengthening of appropriate committees and sub-committees at the national, provincial, and district levels to enhance coordination, promote integrated planning, budgeting, and service delivery.

8.3 Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health

The Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health shall:

- (a) Coordinate all Technical Working Groups under the Social Protection Sector Advisory Group;
- (b) Initiate the formulation of Policies and legislation related to Social Protection in collaboration with other stakeholders;
- (c) Set minimum standards and guidelines for social protection programmes;
- (d) Monitor and supervise social protection programmes;
- (e) Provide grants and in-kind support;
- (f) Provide agricultural inputs, equipment; and skills training; and places of safety including support to GBV and HT victims;
- (g) Provide old people's homes and mother's shelters;

- (h) Disseminate information on social protection to stakeholders;
- (i) Establish an integrated ministerial electronic information management system for all social protection programmes;
- (j) Establish a central/single registry for all social transfers;
- (k) Coordinate the participation of the private sector and faith-based and non-governmental organizations in the provision of services to vulnerable groups;
- (l) Harmonise the targeting criteria for cash and non-cash transfers;
- (m) Provide support and court preparation for children;
- (n) Provide counselling to victims of all forms of abuse;
- (o) Train community-based personnel in livelihood and empowerment service delivery;
- (p) Provision of quality primary health service to the vulnerable; and
- (q) Provide nutritional supplements to vulnerable persons living with HIV/AIDS.

8.4 Ministry of Justice

The Ministry shall:

- (a) Provide technical expertise on legislation and review of laws related to Social Protection;
- (b) Represent the country at international forums on protocols protecting vulnerable persons including social security matters;
- (c) Provision of legal aid to the poor and vulnerable individuals; and
- (d) Facilitate the domestication of international Conventions and Agreements related to social protection.

8.5 The Judiciary

The Judiciary shall:

- (a) Fast tracking the judgement of cases involving children and other vulnerable groups; and
- (b) Provide training on how to handle cases and support for offenders and victims of human rights abuses;

8.6 Ministry of Home Affairs

The Ministry shall:

- (a) Enforce the laws protecting disadvantaged groups including children ;
- (b) Provide appropriate child-friendly remand facilities for children awaiting court proceedings and separate detention facilities for children at all police stations; and
- (c) Provide reformatory services to children in conflict with the law.

8.7 Ministry of Education, Science, Vocational Training and Early Education

The Ministry shall:

- (a) Provide early childhood education; vocational and entrepreneurship training to vulnerable groups including children with special needs;
- (b) Regulate the establishment of nurseries and day care centres;
- (c) Provide counselling and guidance to pupils;
- (d) Provide bursaries to vulnerable students in public colleges and universities; and
- (e) Provide educational materials and supplementary school feeding for vulnerable children.

8.8 Ministry of Youth and Sport

The Ministry shall:

- (a) Provide vocational, skills training and recreation facilities to youths; and
- (b) Provision of youth empowerment funds;

8.9 Ministry of Labour and Social Security

The Ministry shall:

- (a) Facilitate the elimination of harmful child labour and the employment of young persons ;
- (b) Enhance efforts to actualize the Decent work Country programme;
- (c) Enhance the functioning of the pension grievance mechanisms;
- (d) Extend social security coverage to the informal sector; and
- (e) Undertake periodic reviews of existing social security policy and legislation.

8.10 Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Ministry shall:

- (a) Represent the interests of the nation abroad in matters relating to vulnerable Zambians; and
- (b) Facilitate the repatriation of Zambians stranded abroad including safe return of Human Trafficking victims;

8.11 Ministry of Tourism and Arts

The Ministry shall:

- (a) Facilitate ready markets for artefacts and ornaments produced by vulnerable groups for tourism;

8.12 Ministry of Health

The Ministry shall:

- (a) Enforce the code of conduct for public and private health care providers to address rights of vulnerable persons;
- (b) Provision of Tertiary and Second level health care services; and
- (c) Facilitate the introduction of Social Health Insurance to all in order to access health care at all levels.

8.13 Ministry of Local Government and Housing

The Ministry shall:

- (a) Provide children's functional play parks and recreation facilities;
- (b) Provision of community libraries;
- (c) Pass and enforce by-laws to protect the welfare of children and other vulnerable persons;
- (d) Provide decent low cost housing, water and sanitation services to under-served communities;
- (e) Provide for the burial of unclaimed bodies of destitute persons as provided in the Local Government Act;

8.14 Ministry of Finance

The Ministry shall:

- (a) Generate adequate and up to date social and economic statistics for planning purposes;
- (b) Mobilise and allocate adequate resources for social protection programmes;
- (c) Ensure timely and accurate disbursement of funds; and
- (d) Facilitate technical assistance to enhance social protection programming.

8.15 Ministry of Transport, Works, Supply and Communications

The Ministry shall:

- (a) Construct and rehabilitate infrastructure to ensure facilities are user friendly to accommodate persons with disabilities, children and older persons;
- (b) Ensure that public and private road, railway, marine transport take into accounts the mobility needs of older persons and persons with disabilities;
- (c) Ensure that information and communication technologies (ICTs) accommodate the needs of older persons and persons with disabilities; and
- (d) Ensure concessional transport fares for special target groups are introduced in the public and private sectors.

8.16 Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry

The Ministry shall:

- (a) Provide skills training to vulnerable groups in order to be engaged in Small to Medium size Enterprises (SME);
- (b) Support identified vulnerable groups with finances for SME; and
- (c) Create linkages to the international markets.

8.17 Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environment

The Ministry shall:

- (a) Facilitate the allocation of land for sustainable development for vulnerable people;
- (b) Ensure equitable access to land by all Zambians including vulnerable people;
- (c) Facilitate land dispute resolution;
- (d) Facilitate the issuance of title deeds to vulnerable groups; and
- (e) Provide the necessary assistance to vulnerable people in acquiring land.

8.18 Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

The Ministry shall:

- (a) Provide farming inputs, and agricultural extension services to vulnerable farming households;
- (b) Provision of ready and accessible markets for goods produced by vulnerable farming households; and
- (c) Ensure food security and diversification for enhanced nutrition of the vulnerable households.

8.19 Ministry of Gender and Child Development;

The Ministry shall:

- (a) Facilitate the rehabilitation of street children;

- (b) Provide policy guidance and awareness on gender related issues and children;
- (c) Spearhead and monitor gender mainstreaming in all programmes; and
- (d) Complement the provision of empowerment and livelihoods opportunities to vulnerable women groups.

8.20 Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs

The Ministry shall:

- (a) Promote community participation in provision of social protection; and
- (b) Advocate, sensitise and prevent harmful cultural practices.

8.21 Co-operating Partners

Co-operating agencies shall:

- (a) Provide technical and financial support to social protection programming;
- (b) Engage in policy dialogue;

8.22 Private Sector

The Private Sector shall:

- (a) Partner with Government in implementing social protection programmes; and
- (b) Initiate and implement corporate social responsibility targeted at social protection programmes;

8.23 Non-Governmental Organisations, Faith Based Organisations and Civil Society

Various NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and civil society organisations shall:

- (a) Complement Government's efforts through the provision of social protection programmes;
- (b) Support programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- (c) Advocacy, community mobilization and sensitization;
- (d) Promote accountability and research;
- (e) Policy dialogue; and
- (f) Advocate for the rights and mobilisation of resources for vulnerable groups.

9.0 Legal Framework

In order to effectively implement broad based and sustainable national social protection programmes, there is need for an enabling legal and regulatory framework. The provisions of certain aspects of social protection programmes in Zambia are governed by various pieces of legislation, which provide for the legal protection of vulnerable persons and the promotion of their human rights. Zambia is a signatory to various regional and international instruments and protocols, among them are:-

- (a) UN Convention on the Rights of the Child;
- (b) UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
- (c) African Union policy framework;
- (d) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Declaration on Social Progress and Development; and
- (e) Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women.

To implement this policy, Government through the Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health and other stakeholders will enforce the provisions of the various laws, the main ones being:

- (a) Persons with Disabilities Act No. 6 of 2012;
- (b) Day Nurseries Act CAP 313;
- (c) Employment of Children and Young Persons Act CAP 274;
- (d) Anti -Gender Based Violence Act of 2009;
- (e) Anti- Human Trafficking Act; No. 1 of 2011; and
- (f) Non-Governmental Organizations Act No. 16 of 2009.

In addition to enforcing the above legislation, Government shall also review and enact legislation and policies that will contribute to the enhancement of social protection programming in the country. In this regard therefore, the Zambian Government shall:

- (a) Formulate and review social security legislation;
- (b) Enact a Social Protection Act;
- (c) Harmonise all social protection-related pieces of legislation; and
- (d) Domesticcate social protection-related International Conventions.

10.0 Resource Mobilisation

The effective implementation of the National Social Protection Policy is dependent on adequate and predictable financing; this is also central to sustainable and focused planning and delivery of social protection services. The social protection programmes in the country will therefore require mobilisation of financial, material and human resources. To this effect, the Ministry of Finance will be responsible for mobilization and timely disbursement of funds as budgeted for in the National Budget to enable timely implementation of programmes.

In addition to the above, the Government shall mobilise resources through;

Exploring fiscal space available for social protection and identifying alternative resource mobilization strategies; Enhancement of accountability, reporting and tracking systems for social protection funds; Introducing mechanisms for the involvement of grass-root structures in planning and budgeting for social protection programmes; Enhancing transparency and accountability in allocation and disbursement of social protection resources; and Promotion of mainstreaming of social protection in business Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programmes;

11.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

Routine and effective monitoring and evaluation are central to ensuring, among others, that budgeted for social protection resources reach targeted populations in correct amounts and at the right time. In order to effectively monitor and evaluate the implementation of this policy, there will be need therefore to enhance the capacity of the current social protection delivery mechanisms as well as collaboration with other stakeholders. Cognizant of the above, the Government shall;

- (a) Develop a national plan of action;
- (b) Develop monitoring and evaluation instruments and indicators;
- (c) Develop a national social protection Management Information System;

- (d) Establish an integrated system of monitoring and evaluation mechanism involving other stakeholders;
- (e) Prepare quarterly reports on the implementation of programmes and projects;
- (f) Undertake a mid-term review of the Policy after five years;
- (g) Establish central databases at provincial and district levels;
- (h) Promote specialised training in social protection information management systems;
- (i) Promote networking among stakeholders involved in social protection service delivery; and
- (j) Establish an Annual Social Protection Forum.

12.0 National Implementation Plan on Social Protection

12.1 Social Assistance

Specific Objectives (PILLAR1) Social Assistance:

- a) To reduce extreme poverty and destitution among vulnerable and poor households;
- b) To enhance food and nutrition security for vulnerable populations; and
- c) To build the human capital of extreme poor households to stop inter-generational transfer of poverty.

Strategies	Activities	Output indicators	Annual targets					Responsible Institution (Lead & Partner)	Estimated Cost in ZMW'
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		
a) Provide regular and predictable transfers to the poor and vulnerable households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review delivery mechanisms for cash and in-kind transfers. 	Delivery mechanisms for cash and in-kind transfers reviewed.		1				MCDMCH , CPs, Cabinet Office, Line Ministries, CSOs	2,000,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct mapping exercise on social assistance programmes and document their profiles. 	Mapping exercise on social assistance programmes conducted.		1				MCDMCH , Line Ministries, CPs, CSOs	500,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop an integrated targeting and registration mechanism. 	Integrated targeting and registration mechanism developed.			1			MCDMCH , CPs, Cabinet Office, Line Ministries	1,000,000.00

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake orientation training on the integrated targeting and registration mechanism. 	Orientation training on the integrated targeting and registration mechanism undertaken.			1				MCDMCH , CPs, Cabinet Office, Line Ministries	2,000,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen existing administrative capacity of social assistance delivery structures. 	Social assistance administrative capacity of delivery structures strengthened.		1					MCDMCH , Cabinet Office, CPs	2,000,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roll-out the Social Cash Transfer scheme to all the districts. 	Social Cash Transfer scheme rolled out to all the districts.	50	90	104				MCDMCH , MOF, CPs	950,000,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a universal Old Age Grant scheme. 	Universal Old Age Grant scheme developed.		1					MLSS , MCDMCH, CPs, CSOs	500,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enrol beneficiaries in the universal Old Age Grant scheme. 	100,000 beneficiaries on the universal Old Age social grant scheme enrolled.			20,000	30,000	50,000		MLSS , MCDMCH, CPs, CSOs	150,000,000.00

	▪ Establish grievance Management mechanism.	Grievance Management mechanism established.		1				MCDMCH, Cabinet Office, CPs, CSOs	1,000,000.00
b) Provide support in response to natural disasters or shocks to people at risk of rapid deterioration in economic and social well-being and security.	▪ Undertake annual vulnerability and post disaster assessment.	Annual vulnerability and post disaster assessments undertaken.	1	1	1	1	1	DMMU, Other Line Ministries, UN system, CPs, CSOs, NFNC	8,800,000.00
	▪ Provide appropriate relief interventions to mitigate the impact of disasters.	Appropriate relief interventions to mitigate the impact of disasters provided.	1	1	1	1	1	DMMU, Line Ministries, UN system, CPs, CSOs, NFNC	225,000,000.00
	▪ Build resilience in the constituencies to respond to disaster risk reduction.	Number of constituencies trained in disaster risk resilience.	30	30	30	30	30	DMMU, Constituency Offices, District Administration	10,000,000.00
	▪ Conduct Impact evaluations of relief interventions.	Impact evaluation of relief interventions conducted.			1		1	DMMU, Line Ministries, UN system, CPs, CSOs, NFNC	2,250,000.00
	▪ Design disaster mitigation strategies for all sectors.	Disaster mitigation strategies for all sectors developed.		1				DMMU, Line Ministries, UN system, CPs, CSOs, NFNC	1,500,000.00

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mainstream disability in disaster management programmes. 	Disability in disaster management programmes mainstreamed.		1					DMMU, ZAPD, Line Ministries, CPs	1,000,000.00
c) Strengthen linkages and coherence among social assistance programmes with other basic social services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop a strategy to Integrate social assistance programmes with basic social service provision. 	An integration strategy on social assistance programmes with basic social service provision developed.		1					MCDMCH, CPs, Cabinet Office, Line Ministries	1,000,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mainstream nutrition issues in key social assistance programmes. 	Nutrition issues in key social assistance programmes mainstreamed.		1					NFNC, DMMU, MCDMCH, MOH, Line Ministries, UN system/CPs, CSOs	4,000,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Roll-out the Home Grown School Feeding Programme to support additional pupils. 	Number of pupils supported under the Home Grown School Feeding Programme.	850,000	900,000	950,000	1,000,000	1,050,000		MESVTEE, NFNC, MAL, MCDMCH, MLGH, CPS,	200,000,000.00
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PILLAR- SUB-TOTAL										1,562,550,000.00

12.2 Social Security and Social Health Insurance

Specific Objectives (PILLAR 2) Social Security and Social Health Insurance:

a) To achieve Universal Health Coverage through Social Health Insurance for all, with a special emphasis on the Vulnerable and the marginalized population groups.

b) To attain an all-inclusive and comprehensive Social Security System.

Strategies	Activities	Output indicators	Annual targets					Responsible Institution	Estimated Cost in ZMW'
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		
a) Reform the national pension system.	▪ Undertake an actuarial assessment.	Actuarial assessment undertaken.	1					MLSS,PSMD,PSP, NAPSA,MOF,LASF	1,200,000.00
	▪ Facilitate the enactment of a harmonized National Pensions Act.	A harmonized National Pensions Act enacted.		1				MLSS, MOJ, TRADE UNIONS, WCFCB, PIA, NAPSA, LASF	500,000.00
	▪ Develop an Institutional and legal framework for the reformed pension system.	Institutional and legal framework for the reformed pension system developed.	1					MLSS, PIA, MOJ, PAC, PIA, PSPF, NAPSA, MOF, LASF	500,000.00
	▪ Develop and implement a change management strategy for pension reforms.	Change management strategy for pension reforms developed and implemented.	1					MLSS, PSMD, PIA, TRADE UNIONS, NAPSA,PSPF,LASF	1,000,000.00
	▪ Finalize and implement a communication	Communication strategy for the Pensions reforms		1				MLSS,MIBS,PSMD, TRADE UNIONS	600,000.00

	strategy for the pension reforms in all provinces.	finalized.							
		Communication strategy for Pensions reforms implemented.			3	3	4	MLSS, MIBS, PSMD, TRADE UNIONS	1,000,000.00
	▪ Operationalize the new pension system.	New pension system operationalized.		1	1	1	1	MLSS, PSMD, PIA, TRADE UNIONS, NAPSA, PSPF, LASF	800,000.00
	▪ Mobilize resources annually to finance actuarial deficit in the old pension system.	Resources to finance actuarial deficit in the old Pension system mobilized annually.	1	1	1	1	1	MoF, MLSS, NAPSA, PSMD	23,000,000.00
b) Provide universal social health insurance	▪ Facilitate enactment of the Social Health Insurance Bill	Social Health Insurance Bill enacted.	1					MoH, MoJ, MLSS, MoF, MCDMCH, PSMD, Cabinet, Parliament	1,500,000.00
		Statutory Instruments, on the SHI scheme finalized.	1					MoH, MoJ, MLSS, MoF, MCDMCH, PSMD, Cabinet, Parliament	900,000.00
		Existing pieces of legislation amended.		1				MoH, MoJ, MLSS, MoF, MCDMCH, PSMD, Cabinet, Parliament	500,000.00
		Social security systems integrated.	1					MoH, MoJ, MLSS, MoF, PSMD, Cabinet, Parliament	400,000.00
	▪ Establish the	National Social	1					MOH, Cabinet Office	1,500,000.00

	National Social Health Insurance Management Authority (NSHIMA).	Health Insurance Management Authority (NSHIMA) established.							
	▪ Recruit and train NSHIMA personnel	NSHIMA Personnel recruited and trained.		1	1	1	1	NSHIMA,PSMD	1,400,000.00
	▪ Develop standard operational procedures, Systems and Tools.	Standard operational procedures, systems and tools developed.		1				MoH, NSHIMA,CPs	3,000,000.00
		Social Health Insurance system developed.		1				MoH, NSHIMA	8,000,000.00
	▪ Develop a National decentralization framework for NSHIMA.	National decentralization framework for NSHIMA developed.	1					Cabinet Office, MoH, NSHIMA	100,000.00
		NSHIMA regional offices set-up.		4				Cabinet Office, MoH, NSHIMA	1,500,000.00

	▪ Accredit and contract Health care providers	Health care providers accredited and contracted.	1	1	1	1	1	NSHIMA , Health Profession Council of Zambia, ZAMRA (Zambia Medicines Regulatory Authority)	1,500,000.00
	▪ Undertake nation-wide sensitization programme on NSHIMA	Nation-wide sensitization programme on NSHIMA undertaken	1	1	1	1	1	NSHIMA , MoH, MCDMCH	3,000,000.00
	▪ Enrol members, Collect contributions, and enforce compliance.	Target population enrolled	Civil servants : 100%	Civil servants : 100%	Civil servants : 100%	Civil servants : 100%	Civil servants : 100%	NSHIMA ,MCDMCH, MLSS,MOF,NAPSA, PSPF	1,035,000.00
			SCT beneficiaries: 189,603	SCT beneficiaries: 467,300	SCT beneficiaries: 467,300	SCT beneficiaries: 519,828	SCT beneficiaries: 519,828	NSHIMA ,MCDMCH, MLSS,MOF,CPs	350,000,000.00
				Private sector: 50%	Private sector: 50%	Private sector: 80%	Private sector: 100%	NSHIMA , MCTI,MOF, MLSS,NAPSA, PSPF	93,000,000.00
				Informal sector: 20%	Informal sector: 30%	Informal sector: 40%	Informal sector: 60%	MLSS ,NSHIMA	450,000,000.00

		Controls to enforce compliance with mandatory enrolments implemented.	1	1	1	1	1	NSHIMA, MOH, MCDMCH	1,200,000.00
c) Introduce a maternity protection component in Social insurance.	▪ Undertake a baseline study on maternity protection in Zambia.	Baseline study on maternity protection in Zambia undertaken.		1				MLSS, ILO, MGCD, TRADE UNIONS	350,000.00
	▪ Develop and implement awareness programmes on maternity protection.	Awareness programmes on maternity protection developed and implemented.		1				MLSS, ILO, ZFE, MGCD, TRADE UNIONS, MCDMCH	500,000.00
				30	30	30	14		
	▪ Ratify and domesticate the ILO Convention No. 183 on maternity protection.	ILO Convention No. 183 on maternity protection ratified and domesticated.				1		MLSS, MFA, MOJ, NAS, ILO, TRADE UNIONS, NGOCC, MCDMCH	200,000.00
▪ Design and Roll out maternity protection programme in the country.	Maternity protection programme designed and rolled out nationwide.				104	104	104	MLSS, ILO, MGCD, TRADE UNIONS,	1,000,000.00
d) Extend social security coverage to the informal sector.	▪ Undertake a situation analysis to understand the characteristics of the informal economy.	Situation analysis on the informal economy undertaken.	1					MLSS, NSHIMA, CSO, MLG, NAPSA	500,000.00

	▪ Identify, review and strengthen the informal sector social security structures.	Informal sector social security structures identified, reviewed and strengthened.	1					MLSS, NSHIMA, CSO, MLGH, NAPSA	500,000.00
	▪ Design and implement a contributory social security scheme for the informal sector.	Contributory social security scheme for the informal sector designed and implemented.		1				MLSS, CSO, NAPSA, MLGH	1,000,000.00
		Sensitization on the social security scheme for the informal sector conducted.		1	1	1	1	MLSS, MIBS, NAPSA, MLGH	1,000,000.00
		Contributory social security scheme for the informal sector implemented annually.		1	1	1	1	MLSS, CSO, NAPSA, MLGH	2,000,000.00
	▪ Formalize viable groupings in the informal sector.	Viable groupings in the informal sector formalized.		100	100	100	100	MOJ, MLSS	150,000.00
e) Decentralize the provision of social security services.	▪ Establish pension scheme offices in all provincial centres and selected districts.	Provincial and district Pension scheme offices established.	1	1	2	2	2	MLSS, Pension Fund Houses	10,000,000.00

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish mobile pension schemes offices in provincial centres. 	Mobile pension schemes offices established in selected provinces.	2	2	2			MLSS, NAPSA, WCFCB, LASF	6,000,000.00
f) Establish pre-and post-retirement programmes for employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a Pilot Pre- and Post-Retirement Programme in the civil service in selected districts. 	Pre- and Post-Retirement Programme among workers in the civil service piloted.		100	100			MLSS, Future Search, MCDMCH	500,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the Pre- and Post-Retirement Programme in phases. 	Pre- and Post-Retirement Programme implemented in phases.				200	400	MLSS, Future Search, MCDMCH	2,000,000.00
g) Create employment opportunities through deliberate positive discrimination to persons with disabilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the Employment Act in order to access the provisions on employability of persons with disabilities. 	Employment Act reviewed.		1				MLSS, MCDMCH, ZAPD, MOJ, MOF	1,000,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Tax incentives for employers recruiting persons with disabilities. 	Number of employers recruiting persons with disabilities.		20	25	30	35	MLSS, MCDMCH, ZAPD, MOJ, MOF, UNIONS	200,000.00
		Number of persons with disabilities recruited.		100	150	200	250	MLSS, MCDMCH, ZAPD, MOJ, MOF, ZFE	100,000.00
SOCIAL SECURITY AND SOCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE PILLAR- SUB-TOTAL									974,135,000.00

12.3 Livelihood and Empowerment

Specific Objectives (PILLAR 3) Livelihood and Empowerment:

- a) To enhance access by poor and vulnerable populations to productive resources and skills; and
- b) To promote employment opportunities and income generating activities for the unemployed and other vulnerable groups
- c) To increase livelihood potential among vulnerable populations in order to meet their food and nutrition security requirements year round.

Strategies	Activities	Output Indicators	Annual Targets					Responsible Institutions	Estimated Cost in ZMW
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		
a) Reform and streamline livelihood and empowerment programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct a mapping exercise and an impact assessment of key livelihood and empowerment programmes. 	Mapping exercise and impact assessment of Key livelihood and empowerment programmes conducted.		1				MCDMCH, MYS, MCTI, MGCD, MAL, MLNREP, MOF, CPs, CSOs	1,500,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish referral systems for livelihood and empowerment programmes. 	Referral systems for livelihood and empowerment programmes established.		1				MCDMCH, MYS, MCTI, MGCD, MAL, MLNREP, MOF, CPs, CSOs	200,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decentralize the application and processing of livelihood and empowerment programmes. 	Application and processing for livelihood and empowerment programmes decentralized.		1				MCDMCH, MYS, MCTI, MGCD, MAL, MLNREP, MOF, CPs, CSOs	1,500,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide access to finance and entrepreneurship skills. 	Finance and entrepreneurship skills to households provided.	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	MCDMCH, MYS, MCTI, MGCD, MAL, MLNREP, MIBS, CPs, CSOs	110,000,000.00

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide agricultural inputs and extension services to households. 	Agricultural inputs and extension services to households provided.	45,000	55,000	65,000	75,000	85,000	MCDMCH, MAL, MYS, MCTI, MGCD, MLNREP, MIBS, CPs, CSOs	200,000,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitize and disseminate information on livelihood and empowerment programmes annually. 	Information on livelihood and empowerment programmes in all provinces disseminated.		1	1	1	1	MCDMCH, MYS, MCTI, MGCD, MAL, MLNREP, MIBS, CPs, CSOs	4,000,000.00
b) Promote climate-smart technologies in order to foster sustainable development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalise the National Climate Change Policy. 	National Climate Change Policy approved by Cabinet		1				MLNREP, PAC	500,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orient social protection programme implementers on climate-smart technologies annually. 	Social protection programme implementers oriented on climate-smart technologies.		100	150	200	250	MLNREP, MCDMCH, MYS, MCTI, MGCD, MAL, MIBS, CPs, CSOs	2,000,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct Sensitisation in provinces on climate-smart technologies and climate change issues. 	Sensitisation on climate-smart technologies and climate change issues conducted.		1	1	1	1	MLNREP, MCDMCH, MYS, MCTI, MGCD, MAL, MIBS, CPs, CSOs	2,500,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream climate change 	Climate change issues and		3	4	5	6	MCDMCH, MYS, MCTI, MGCD, MAL,	1,500,000.00

	issues and climate-smart technologies in key livelihood and empowerment programmes.	climate-smart technologies for key livelihood and empowerment programmes mainstreamed.						MLNREP, MIBS, CPs, CSOs	
c) Promote and support inclusive community-based group savings schemes.	▪ Undertake mapping and assessment of existing community-based group savings schemes.	Mapping and assessment of existing community-based group savings schemes undertaken.		1				MCDMCH , MYS, MGCD, MAL, MLNREP, MOF, MCTI, CPs, CSOs	1,000,000.00
	▪ Build capacity of community-based Savings groups.	Community-based Savings groups trained.		500	500	500	500	MCDMCH , MYS, MGCD, MAL, MLNREP, MOF, MCTI, CPs	1,000,000.00
	▪ Mobilise and provide financial and material resources to community-based savings groups.	Financial and material resources to community-based savings groups Mobilised and provided.		500	500	500	500	MCDMCH , MYS, MGCD, MAL, MOF, MCTI, MESVTEE, CPs	20,000,000.00
	▪ Establish community-based centres as hubs for group savings and skills training.	Community-based centres as hubs for group savings and skills training established.		62	62	62	60	MCDMCH , MYS, MGCD, MAL, MOF, MCTI, CPs	10,000,000.00

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Banking and Financing Act to incorporate community-based group savings schemes. 	Banking and financing Act reviewed.		1				MCDMCH, MOJ, MYS, MGCD, MAL, MOF, BOZ, MCTI, CPs	500,000.00	
d)	Ensure all livelihood and empowerment programmes include a component on skills training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate Mandatory skills training in key livelihood and empowerment programmes. 	Skills training in key livelihood and empowerment programmes incorporated.		1			MCDMCH, MYS, MCTI, (CEEC), MGCD, MAL, MLNREP, MOF, MESVTEE, CPs	2,000,000.00	
e)	Enhance the access to credit facilities for greater financial inclusion for livelihood and empowerment programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decentralise processing and disbursement of livelihood and empowerment credit facilities to all districts. 	Processing and disbursement of livelihood and empowerment credit facilities decentralised.		1			MCDMCH, MYS, MCTI, MGCD, MAL, MLNREP, MOF, MESVTEE, CPs, BAZ, MICRO-FINANCE INSTITUTIONS	5,000,000.00	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote provision of non-collateral or non-fixed asset collateral based loans. 	Provision of non-collateral or non-fixed asset collateral based loans promoted.		1	1	1	1	MCTI, MOF, BOZ, Bankers Association of Zambia, Micro Finance Institutions, MCDMCH MYS, MGCD, MAL, MLNREP, MESVTEE, CPs	500,000.00
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake Sensitization to financial 	Sensitization to financial institutions on		1			1	MOF, MCTI, BAZ, Micro Finance Institutions,	500,000.00

	institutions on the need to offer financial products in line with national poverty reduction priorities.	the need to offer financial products in line with national poverty reduction priorities undertaken.						MCDMCH,MYS	
f) To enhance productivity of vulnerable populations.	▪ Undertake production capacity needs assessment of vulnerable population national wide.	Production capacity needs assessment undertaken.		1				MCDMCH, MAL, MYS, MCTI(CEEC, ZDA, ZABS), MGCD, MLNREP, MOF, MCTA, MESVTEE, CPs	1,000,000.00
	▪ Establish readily available markets for products of vulnerable populations.	Readily available market for products of vulnerable populations established.	10	10	10	10	10	MCTI, MYS, MCDMCH, MGCD, MAL, MLNREP, MOF, MESVTEE, MOH, MIBS, MCTA, CPs, NGOs	500,000.00
		Number of vulnerable populations linked to readily available markets.		1,000	1,250	1,500	1,750	MCTI,MAL, MGCD, MTA, MCDMCH, MO F, CPs	500,000.00
		Number of value added agro-based products accessing markets.	10	10	10	10	10	MAL, MCTI, MCDMCH, MAL	500,000.00
g) Promote dietary	▪ Undertake Nation-wide	Nation-wide sensitisation and		1	1	1	1	NFNC, MCDMCH, MAL, MOH, CSO	2,000,000.00

diversification for improved nutrition.	sensitisation and nutrition demonstration on nutrition diversification annually.	nutrition demonstration undertaken.							
h) Increase access to business and employment opportunities for vulnerable populations.	▪ Undertake sensitization on available business development services.	Sensitization on available business development services undertaken.		1	1	1	1	MCDMCH, MYS, MCTI (CEEC,ZDA), MGCD, MAL, NTBC, TDAU,NISIR, NTBC	1,000,000.00
	▪ Undertake business skills trainings for vulnerable people.	Business skills trainings for vulnerable people undertaken.		1,000	1,250	1,500	1,750	MCTI, (CEEC,ZDA), ZACI, ZCSMBA, MCDMCH,MYS, MGCD, MAL,NTBC, TDAU,NISIR, NTBC,	2,500,000.00
	▪ Revive and strengthen public employment exchange programme.	Public employment exchange programme revived and strengthened.	1					MLSS,MCDMCH, MYS, MCTI (CEEC,ZDA), MGCD, MAL , NTBC,TDAU,NISIR, NTBC,	2,000,000.00
LIVELIHOOD AND EMPOWERMENT PILLAR- SUB- TOTAL									374,200,000.00

12.4 Protection

Specific Objectives (Pillar 4) Protection:

- a) To protect vulnerable populations from all forms of abuse, violence, discrimination, denial and neglect; and
 b) To enhance the social status and progressive realization of the socio-economic and cultural rights of the excluded and marginalized.

Strategies	Activities	Output indicators	Annual targets					Responsible Institution	Estimated Cost in ZMW
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		
a) Review and harmonize appropriate legislation for protection of vulnerable groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct a Situation analysis on legislation related to vulnerable groups. 	A situation analysis of legislation related to vulnerable groups conducted.		1				MOJ, MCDMCH, MCTI, MFA, MOCTA, MGCD, MoHA, Judiciary, MLSS, MOF	1,000,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake Provincial stakeholder's consultative meetings on law reform. 	Provincial stakeholder's consultative meetings on law reform undertaken.			10			MOJ, MCDMCH, MGCD, MoHA, Judiciary, MLSS, MOF, MOCTA	1,000,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitate the amendment of existing legislation related to vulnerable groups. 	Existing legislation on protection of vulnerable groups amended.			1			MOJ, MCDMCH, MGCD, MoHA, Judiciary, MLSS, MOF	1,000,000.00
b) Establish and strengthen mechanisms for the protection of victims/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct places of safety in each province. 	Places of safety constructed.	2	2	2	2	2	MCDMCH, MGCD, MLENRP, MLGH, MTWSC, CPs, MOF	15,000,000.00

survivors of Human Rights abuses.	▪ Develop a comprehensive database of service providers and victims of human rights abuses.	A Comprehensive Data base of providers and victims of human rights abuses developed.			1			MCDMCH, MGCD, MOHA, MTWSC	800,000.00
	▪ Conduct entrepreneurship and skills trainings to victims of human rights abuses.	Entrepreneurship and skills trainings for victims of human rights abuses conducted.		200	250	300	350	MCDMCH, MGCD, MCTI, MOCTA, MAL, MLSS, MLNREP, MoHA, CPs, CSOs	2,500,000.00
	▪ Provide grants to empower victims/survivors of human rights abuses.	Grants to empower victims/survivors of human rights abuses provided.		200	250	300	350	MCDMCH, MGCD, MYS, MCTI	5,500,000.00
	▪ Establish One-Stop Centres for human rights abuses in all districts.	One-Stop centres for Human rights abuses established.		20	24	30	30	MCDMCH, MGCD, MCTI, MOCTA, MLSS, MLNREP, MoHA and CSOs, CPs	25,000,000.00
c) Strengthen and expand training programmes for service providers in handling human rights abuses.	▪ Review training curricula for service providers to include human rights aspects for the Police, Medical personnel, Social welfare, judiciary and, prosecutors.	Training curricula for service providers in handling human rights abuses reviewed.		2	3			MCDMCH, MGCD, MESVTEE, MoJ, MOCTA, MLSS, MOHA, CSOs	2,000,000.00

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake capacity building for service providers in handling human rights abuses. 	Capacity building for service providers undertaken.		250	500	750	1000	MCDMCH, MGCD, MoJ, MESVTEE, MOCTA, MLSS, MoHA, MOH, Judiciary, CSOs	1,800,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train and place paralegal officers in communities 	Paralegal officers in communities trained and placed.		250	250	250	250	MoHA, MCDMCH, Judiciary, MoJ, CSOs	5,000,000.00
d) Strengthen awareness mechanisms for addressing harmful cultural and traditional practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake sensitization of traditional leaders on harmful cultural and traditional practices. 	Sensitization on harmful cultural and traditional practices to Traditional leaders undertaken.		140	145			MOCTA,MCDMCH,MGCD, MESVTEE, MLSS, MoHA, CSOs, NGOs	4,000,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and strengthen existing child rights clubs in public schools. 	Number of Child rights clubs in public schools established and strengthened.	100	200	200	300	400	MEVSTEE, MOCTA, MGCD, MCDMCH,MOH	1,500,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct 10 series community radio programmes on harmful cultural and traditional practices in provinces. 	Community radio programmes conducted.	10	10	10	10	10	MoCTA, Media Houses, MCDMCH, MIBC, MGCD,MIBS	2,000,000.00
e) Enhance protection of women and children undergoing the criminal justice system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct female and juvenile detention facilities in Police stations 	Female and juvenile detention facilities constructed.		30	40	40	40	MoHA ,MCDMCH, Judiciary, MoJ, MWSCT, CPs	75,000,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct juvenile correctional centres in selected provinces 	Juvenile correctional centres in selected provinces constructed.		1	1	1	2	MCDMCH, MoHA , MWSCT , CPs	25,000,000.00

f) Strengthen mechanisms for the protection of older persons against abuse, neglect and violence.	▪ Review and amend existing laws to protect older persons against abuse, neglect and violence.	Number of existing legislation reviewed and amended.		1					MOJ,MCDMCH, MoHA, MCTA	1,000,000.00
	▪ Construct old people's home in the remaining 8 provinces and renovate existing homes.	Old people's homes renovated and new ones constructed.	1	2	2	3	2		MCDMCH, MWSCT, MLNREP,MLGH, CPs,	15,000,000.00
g) Promote awareness of rights and entitlements for vulnerable groups.	▪ Undertake Sensitization to vulnerable groups on their rights and entitlements in all the districts.	Sensitization to vulnerable groups on their rights and entitlements undertaken.		104	104	104	104		MCDMCH,MGCD, MOCTA, MLSS,MLNREP,MOHA,CSOs, CPs	10,400,000.00
	▪ Commemorate international events on the rights of vulnerable groups	International events on the rights of vulnerable groups commemorated.		5	5	5	5		MCDMCH,MGCD,MOCTA, MLSS,MLNREP,MOHA,CSOs, CPs	5,500,000.00
PROTECTION PILLAR-SUB-TOTAL										200,000,000.00

12.5 Disability

Specific Objectives (Disability) :

a) To safeguard and promote the realization of the right to an adequate standard of living for people living with disabilities.

b) To ensure equitable access to opportunities by persons living with disabilities.

Strategies	Activities	Output indicators	Annual targets					Responsible Institution	Estimated Cost in ZMW	
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018			
a) Promote equal access to appropriate and affordable basic social services, devices and other assistance for disability-related needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake a national disability survey. 	a National disability survey undertaken.		1					MCDMCH,ZAPD, MOCTA,CSO,CPs, DPOs	5,000,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop a national disability information system. 	a National disability information management system developed.		1					MCDMCH, ZAPD, CSO,CPs, DPOs	1,500,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of inclusive education to children with disabilities. 	Inclusive education to children with disability provided.	271,040	298,144	327,958	350,000	375,000		MESVTEE,CPs, MCDMCH,DPOs	10,000,000.00

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate existing recreation facilities to ensure they are inclusive to persons with disabilities. 	Existing recreation facilities rehabilitated.		5	10	15	20	MLGH, MCDMCH, DPOs	ZAPD, MTWSC,	1,500,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Community-based rehabilitation programmes in all the Provinces 	Community-based rehabilitation programmes established.	2	2	2	2	2	MCDMCH, ZAPD, CPs		20,000,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a mapping exercise of current manufacturers of assistive devices. 	Mapping exercise of manufactures of assistive devices conducted.		1				ZAPD, MOH, MCDMCH, DPOs		600,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct Orientation for building standards inspectors to universal design requirements for Public building infrastructure in all provinces. 	Orientation for Building standards inspectors on universal design requirements for public building infrastructure conducted.		10				MWSCT, MCDMCH, MLGH, ZAPD		1,000,000.00

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transcribe national documents into accessible formats for Persons with Disabilities. 	National documents transcribed.	10	15	20	25	30	MCDMCH, MIBS, ZNLCC B, ZAPD	5,000,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide sexual and reproductive health services to women and girls with disabilities. 	Sexual and reproductive health services to women and girls with disabilities provided.	40%	45%	50%	55%	65%	MCDMCH, MoH, ZAPD, CPs.	5,500,000.00
b) Promote access by persons with disabilities, in particular women, girls and older persons to poverty reduction programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide 10% of overall Government poverty reduction programmes to target disabled women, girls and old persons. 	10% of overall Government poverty reduction programmes target disabled women, girls and older persons.	4%	5%	6%	7%	10%	MCDMCH, ZAPD, All Line Ministries	1,000,000.00
c) Promote access by persons with disabilities and their families living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide micro-credit services to persons with disabilities. 	Micro-credit services to Persons with disabilities provided.		500	1,000	1,500	2,000	NTD, MBT, MYS	15,000,000.00

in situations of poverty to adequate training, and financial assistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish apprentice vocational training centres for persons with disabilities. 	Apprentice vocational training centres for persons with disabilities established.		5	5	5	5	ZAPD, MESVTEE, MCDMCH, CPs,	MCTI,	10,000,000.00
d) Promote participation of persons with disabilities at all levels of governance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish quota system for enhancing representation for persons with disabilities at national and local governance structures 	Quota system of representation for persons with disabilities in governance structures established.		1				MoJ, All Ministries, CSOs, ZAPD	line CPs,	2,000,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake annual assessments of the level of representation of PWDs in National Development 	An assessment of the level of representation for PWDs in National Development undertaken.		1	1	1	1	MoJ, All Ministries, CSOs, ZAPD	line CPs,	1,000,000.00
DISABILITY PILLAR- SUB-TOTAL										79,100,000.00

12.6 Social Protection Coordination

Objective on Social Protection coordination:

a) To ensure optimal coordination and coherence between the pillars to achieve the social protection policy's overall objective;

Strategies	Activities	Output indicators	Annual targets					Responsible Institution (Lead & Partner)	Estimated Cost in ZMW
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		
a) Establish One-Stop service centres at national and provincial levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish a National Social Protection Coordination Unit. 	A National Social Protection Coordination Unit established		1				Office of SC , PSMD, MDD, MCDMCH	5,500,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct a mapping study on the establishment of one stop service centres. 	A mapping study to inform the establishment of one stop service centres conducted.		1				MCDMCH , CPs, Cabinet Office, National Coordination Unit, CSOs	500,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish Provincial Social Protection Coordination centres. 	10 Provincial Social Protection Coordination centres established.		2	2	3	3	MCDMCH , Cabinet Office, MLSS, MESVTEE, MOH, MAL, MGCD	10,000,000.00

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop operational guidelines on the roles and responsibilities of the one stop centres. 	Operational Guidelines on the roles and responsibilities of the one stop centres developed.		1				MCDMCH , Cabinet Office, MLSS, MESVTEE, MOH, MAL, MGCD	1,500,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake Provincial orientation for staff under the one stop centres. 	10 provincial orientation trainings for staff under the one stop centers undertaken.		2	2	3	3	MCDMCH , Cabinet Office, MLSS, MESVTEE, MOH, MAL, MGCD	1,200,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake sensitization programmes on the establishment of one stop centres. 	10 sensitization programmes on the establishment of one stop centres undertaken.		2	2	3	3	MCDMCH , Cabinet Office, MLSS, MESVTEE, MOH, MAL, MGCD	4,500,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and develop a National Single Registry for beneficiaries of social protection programmes. 	A National Single Registry for beneficiaries of social protection programmes designed and developed.			1			MCDMCH , Cabinet Office, MLSS, MESVTEE, MOH, MAL, MGCD, MOHA, MOF, CPs, MYS	2,500,000.00
b) Strengthen social protection Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a Management Information System for social protection programmes. 	Management Information System developed			1			MCDMCH , Cabinet Office, MOF, CPs	2,500,000.00

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a Sectoral monitoring and evaluation system for all Social Protection programmes. 	A Sectoral M&E system for all social protection programmes developed.	1						MCDMCH, Cabinet Office, MLSS, MESVTEE, MOH, MAL, MGCD, MOHA, MOF, CPS, MYS.	3,000,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct annual reviews of NSPP implementation. 	Annual social protection forums conducted.	1	1	1	1	1		Office of SC, PSMD, MDD, MCDMCH	1,000,000.00
c) Strengthen social protection resource mobilisation and allocation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a Social Protection gap analysis and costing exercise. 	Social Protection gap analysis and costing exercise conducted.		1					MCDMCH Cabinet Office, MOF, MLSS, MESVTEE, MOH, MAL	500,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop tracking systems for social protection funds. 	Tracking systems for Social protection funds developed.		1					Cabinet Office, MOF, CPs, CSOs	1,500,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce mechanisms for the involvement of grassroots structures in social protection planning and budgeting. 	Mechanisms for the involvement of grassroots structures in social protection planning and budgeting introduced.		1					MCDMCH, CPs, CSOs	1,000,000.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream social protection in business Corporate Social Responsibility programmes. 	Social protection mainstreamed in business Corporate Social Responsibility programmes.		4	6	8	10		Cabinet, MOF, CPs	500,000.00

d) Strengthen the social protection legal framework.	▪ Ratify and Domestic social protection-related international conventions.	Social protection related international Conventions ratified domesticated.		1				MCDMCH,MOJ, Cabinet Office, Parliament	200,000.00
	▪ Harmonise all social protection-related pieces of legislation.	All social protection related pieces of legislation harmonized.		1				MCDMCH,MOJ, Cabinet Office, Parliament	200,000.00
	▪ Enact legislation on social protection.	Social Protection Act enacted.			1			MCDMCH,MOJ, Cabinet Office, Parliament	1,000,000.00
COORDINATION-SUB-TOTAL									37,100,000.00
GRAND TOTAL									3,227,085,000.00