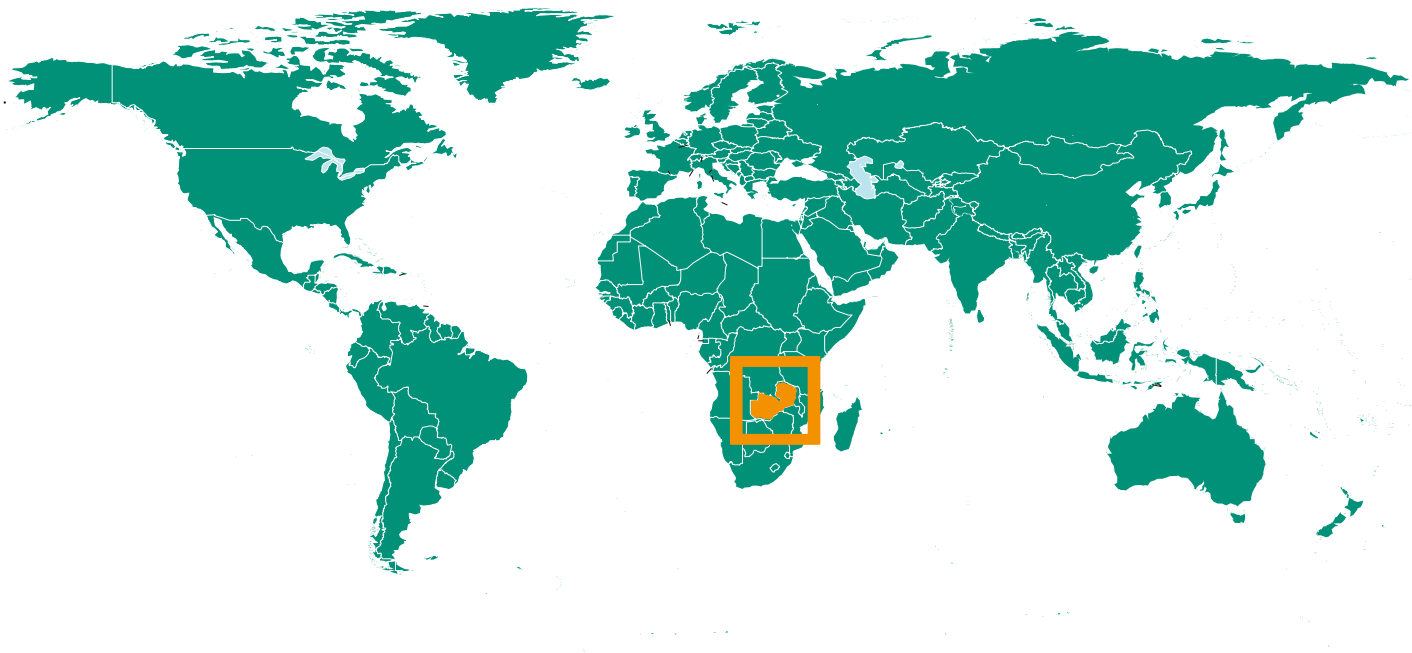


COUNTRY
PROGRAMME
DOCUMENT
2008 - 2009

ZAMBIA





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FOREWORDS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



In April 2007, the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT approved our 2008-2013 Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan. This plan intends to promote the alignment of UN-HABITAT normative and operational activities at country level.

The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents (HCPD) are tangible components of this Plan as well as a genuine endeavour of UN-HABITAT to better coordinate normative and operational activities in a consultative and inclusive process involving UN-HABITAT's in-country focal points, UN-HABITAT Programme Managers, national governments, UN country teams, sister-UN agencies, development partners and all divisions of our Agency.

The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents are strategic tools meant as a guide for all UN-HABITAT activities over a two-year period. A major dimension of the UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document is to advocate UN-HABITAT's mandate and address the urban challenges facing the world's developing countries.

The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents identify national urban development goals and priorities including shelter, urban governance, access to basic services and credit. Important cross-cutting issues such as the environment, gender,

responses to disasters, and vulnerability reduction are also addressed. The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents focus on UN-HABITAT country programming. They serve as a work plan for UN-HABITAT Programme Managers and a reference tool for national and local actors involved in sustainable urban development.

According to the Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Action Plan adopted by the UN-HABITAT Committee of Permanent Representatives on 6 December 2007, twenty UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents were completed during 2008, including the One-UN Pilot countries where UN-HABITAT is active.

In line with the United Nations reform process, UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents seek to strengthen the role of the United Nations and to demonstrate our commitment. I wish to thank our UN-HABITAT Programme Managers for their input and dedication and for putting together these documents under guidance of the Regional and Technical Cooperation Division and with support from all branches and programmes of the Agency.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Anna K. Tibaijuka'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Anna K. Tibaijuka

Executive Director, UN-HABITAT

MINISTER



The Government of Zambia is implementing the Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP, 2006-2011) and has also adopted the Vision 2030 which seeks to create a “Middle Income Prosperous Country” by the year 2030. In the FNDP, the Government has placed Housing, Water and Sanitation as national priorities alongside health education, agriculture and tourism.

Zambia is referred to as one of the most urbanized countries in Africa, with more than 40 percent of its population being urban. This population characteristic has occurred and increased since independence in 1964. Due to the very rapid increase in the urban population, the government and the local authorities could not cope with the provision of planned low-cost housing and infrastructure facilities. This resulted in sporadic developments of unplanned and un-serviced settlements, which are now a permanent feature of many of our towns.

Government commitment has been to increase the low cost housing stock, provision of serviced land, as well as recognition and adoption of unplanned settlements. These can be upgraded through the introduction of basic services and security of tenure. The Government has enacted the Housing (Improvement) Areas Act, which allows local authorities to recognize and authorize existing buildings which do not conform to the Town and Country Planning Act, or indeed to existing Building Regulations.

The purpose of this was to allow sufficient time for residents to obtain legal ownership of land, the local authority to plan or replan the settlement, create the basic services and relocate affected residents to planned areas. In 1996, the Government released the National Housing Policy which stipulates that Government would set aside 15% of the GDP in the national budget for housing development, concentrating on low cost housing. In the ensuing years, the Government has continued to increase funding to the housing sector, enabling the local authorities to construct housing units. However, much more remains to be done in developing both housing and infrastructure facilities if the nation is to meet the millennium Development Goals.

The solution lies in putting together an integrated approach for the provision of shelter, water supply, sanitation and solid waste management. The declaration of 2008 as International Year of Sanitation also helps to create a good environment for improved human settlements. This also fits in well with the Government Programme - ‘Make Zambia Clean and Healthy Campaign’ which was launched by the Republican President, His Excellency Dr. Levy Patrick Mwanawasa State Counsel on 22th June 2007. This programme aims at encouraging all citizens, communities, civil society, private and public sector to develop activities that enhance the living and working environments by cleaning their premises, good solid waste management, water supply and sanitation as well as general improvements and maintenance of shelters.

The UN Habitat Country Programme Document is therefore an important document for the Government of Zambia, in recognizing the UN responsibilities to assist nations in areas of human settlements, water supply and sanitation. In partnering with the Government, both parties will build on best practices for upscaling based on projects that have been done over the years in the many different countries be it in Africa, Asia or South America.

Zambia is proud to be among the 20 countries selected to participate in the 2008-2013 Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan prepared by UN Habitat. It is my considered view that the partnership between Government and UN-HABITAT will further strengthen the capacities of local authorities to mobilize and work with communities in the improvement of human settlements.

Sylvia T. Masebo, MP

Minister of Local Government and Housing

SITUATION ANALYSIS

NATIONAL URBAN POLICY CONTEXT

Zambia is one of the most urbanised countries in Africa. The country's urban areas are home to almost 50% of the country's population. Although the majority of the urban population lives in Lusaka, the cities of Kitwe, Ndola, and Livingstone with populations of 400,000, 374,757, and 97,488 are rapidly growing. This situation has brought about major urban development challenges. For many urban dwellers, housing and basic services are extremely inadequate. In the larger cities over 70% of people live in informal settlements and peri-urban areas that have inadequate access to basic services. The urban environment is threatened with over-exploitation of resources due to poverty. Waste collection and management is inadequate.

Although there is a formal waste management system in Lusaka, only about 40% of solid waste is collected. Local authorities are ill equipped to manage the challenges of rapid urban growth. The local government system has been struggling to deliver services to the people. Although commendable progress has been made at stabilising the economy at the macro-economic level, the country's social and economic indicators reveal that much work remains to alleviate poverty.

Approximately 67% of Zambians live below the poverty line, and 46% of these are classified as extremely poor. HIV/AIDS is one of the nation's greatest health challenges, with 16% prevalence among the adult population. The government and other stakeholders have put in place various HIV/AIDS prevention and control programmes, that have helped to stabilise the spread of the disease. Rapid urban population growth, unsustainable use of natural resources, a struggling local government system and the HIV/AIDS pandemic, all pose serious challenges to sustainable urban development in the country.

In 2005, Zambia prepared its Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP) that outlines the framework of national development for the period 2006-2010. The FNDP has featured Health, Education, Tourism, Agriculture and Housing and water and sanitation as national priorities. This means that they will be the centre of focus in shaping the economy during the Plan Period, to which an increasing budgetary allocation will be channelled.

The United Nations Country Team has used the Fifth National Development Plan as the analytical basis for supporting the preparation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2007-2010),

whose priority areas are HIV/AIDS, Food Security, Basic Social Services and Governance.

Part one of the HCPD is divided into the mutually reinforcing focus areas of UN-HABITAT's Medium-Term Strategic Institutional Plan for 2008-2013, as approved by the Governing Council in 2007.

FOCUS AREA 1: ADVOCACY, MONITORING AND PARTNERSHIPS

HIV/ AIDS

The HIV/AIDS pandemic, together with poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, etc., remains one of Zambia's single most important roadblock to human development. The impact of the AIDS pandemic remains one of the most formidable challenges impeding the realisation of Zambia's development aspirations.

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

Urbanisation (2008)

- Total population: 12.1m
- Urban population: 4.2 m (35%)

Annual population growth rates(2005-2010)

- National: 1.9 %
- Urban: 2.3 %

Population of major cities (2008)

- Lusaka: 1.3 m

Source: UN DESA

Slum indicators

- Slum to urban population: 57.2%

% urban population with access to:

- Improved water: 89.8%
- Piped water: 81.7%
- Improved sanitation: 68.7%
- Sufficient living area: N/A
- Durable housing: 81.9%

Source: UN-HABITAT, 2002

In terms of the human face of the crisis, it is estimated that one in six Zambians aged between 15 and 49 is infected with HIV, with rates four times as high among girls aged 15-24 in comparison to their male counterparts. The Zambian Chapter of the Secretary General's Global Task Force on Women, Girls & HIV and AIDS in Southern Africa has noted "the mounting frustration with the seeming inability of the country to address gender inequality, its influence on HIV transmission and the impact of the epidemic on worsening the socioeconomic status of women and girls". Government has undertaken and continues to undertake awareness campaigns aimed at sensitizing people about the dangers of HIV/AIDS.

The National HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Council was established to coordinate a national multi-sectoral response. The Ministry of Health sets health policy on HIV/AIDS. Although a lot is being done to leverage technical expertise on HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment in support of government initiatives, integration of housing and water and sanitation issues in the multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS has lagged behind.

The current policy priority is the development of a multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS that integrates the provision of basic urban services, especially at the local authority level.

FOCUS AREA 2: PARTICIPATORY URBAN PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Key to improved local governance is the full implementation of the National Decentralisation Policy. The main objectives of the Decentralisation Policy are (i) to empower local communities by devolving decision-making authority and delegating functions and resources from the centre to the lowest level in order to improve efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of services, and (ii) to provide a legal and institutional framework to promote autonomy in decision-making at the local level.

Government, through the Local Government Act CAP 281, has provided local governments with full decision-making autonomy, including other functions provided under the Act.

The need to operationalise the good governance agenda is explicitly recognized in the Fifth National Development Plan. To realise good governance, functions and national resources must be decentralised from the centre to democratic local governance structures. Government has identified good governance as bedrock for the protection of the environment and an effective management of natural resources.



PARTICIPATORY URBAN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Through the Sustainable Cities programme, the Planning Authorities of Lusaka and Kitwe have taken on board stakeholder participation in environmental planning and management - an approach that has strengthened the capacity of cities to identify priority urban environmental issues and plan for them.

Policy priorities include empowerment of local authorities through the implementation of the National Decentralisation Policy and the strengthening of institutional capacities to implement, manage, and support decentralised governance, development, service delivery and implementation of participatory urban environmental planning and management in all Planning Authorities.

FOCUS AREA 3: PRO-POOR LAND AND HOUSING

HOUSING AND BASIC SERVICES

Since independence, Zambia has faced a shortage in decent housing and basic services for the larger part of its population. The lopsided pattern of development between rural and urban areas has resulted in very high rural-urban migration without the corresponding effort to provide appropriate housing and basic services in the expanding urban areas. Although site and service programmes were introduced in the 1970s, these were inadequately funded and had little community participation.

The proliferation of unplanned settlements in almost all urban centres has continued unchecked while civic authorities have failed to provide them with the basic amenities such as water, roads and sanitation facilities. Government's stated goal in the Fifth National Development Plan is "to provide adequate affordable housing to all income groups in Zambia".

The National Housing Policy was adopted in 1996 with the overall aim of providing adequate and affordable housing to all income groups in the country. To this end, the government liberalised the housing sector in an effort to stimulate private investment in housing. Lack of adequate finance in the housing sector has, however, hindered satisfactory performance throughout the country.

The Policy has not been fully implemented due to the absence of an Implementation Plan. The Ministry of Local Government and Housing is responsible for the formulation and implementation of policy on housing and the provision of basic services. Access to quality basic services for the majority of Zambians has been decreasing with high levels of urbanisation.

Policy priorities include mobilisation of affordable housing finance; review of the National Housing Policy to bring it in line with the government's new initiatives as it targets the increase of housing stock; provision of security of land tenure in unplanned settlements; promotion of local building materials and technology development; improvement of the living environment in unplanned urban settlements; establishment of a national housing programme and improved urban environmental management and planning.

FOCUS AREA 4: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND BASIC URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

URBAN ENVIRONMENT

The urban environment is seriously threatened by pollution, the destruction of the natural forests because of the need for fuel, charcoal burning, unregulated quarrying and inadequate waste management. Inefficient environmental planning and management, corruption and a lack of political will have fuelled environmental degradation. Institutions tasked with environmental management lack enforcement capacity and coordination.

The policy and institutional framework governing environmental management in Zambia is enshrined in the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act of 1990 and the National Environmental Action Plan. Other regulatory measures are contained in the Water and Sanitation Act, Town and Country Planning Act, Factories Act, Fisheries Act, Public Health Act and related legislation. At local level, municipalities have enacted bye laws that prevent people from polluting or degrading the environment.

At the national level, the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources is responsible for the overall implementation of the national environmental policy and its regulations. Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resource is assisted by the Environmental Council of Zambia , which in turn works with the local authorities and local non-governmental organisations to regulate activities that pollute or degrade the environment. The policy and regulatory frameworks appear to be adequate. What is lacking the most is the ability of the appropriate institutions to enforce the law. Inadequate law enforcement of laws has resulted in rampant environmental degradation.

The crucial policy priority areas are: capacity building for institutions mandated with environmental management and planning; development of information management systems to effectively support decision making, operations and facilitate information dissemination; preparation and implementation of district environmental plans; improved access to clean water for people in unplanned settlements; revision of the National Water Policy and development of new legislation for water resource management and use and the review of spatial planning legislation.

FOCUS AREA 5: STRENGTHENED HUMAN SETTLEMENTS FINANCE SYSTEMS

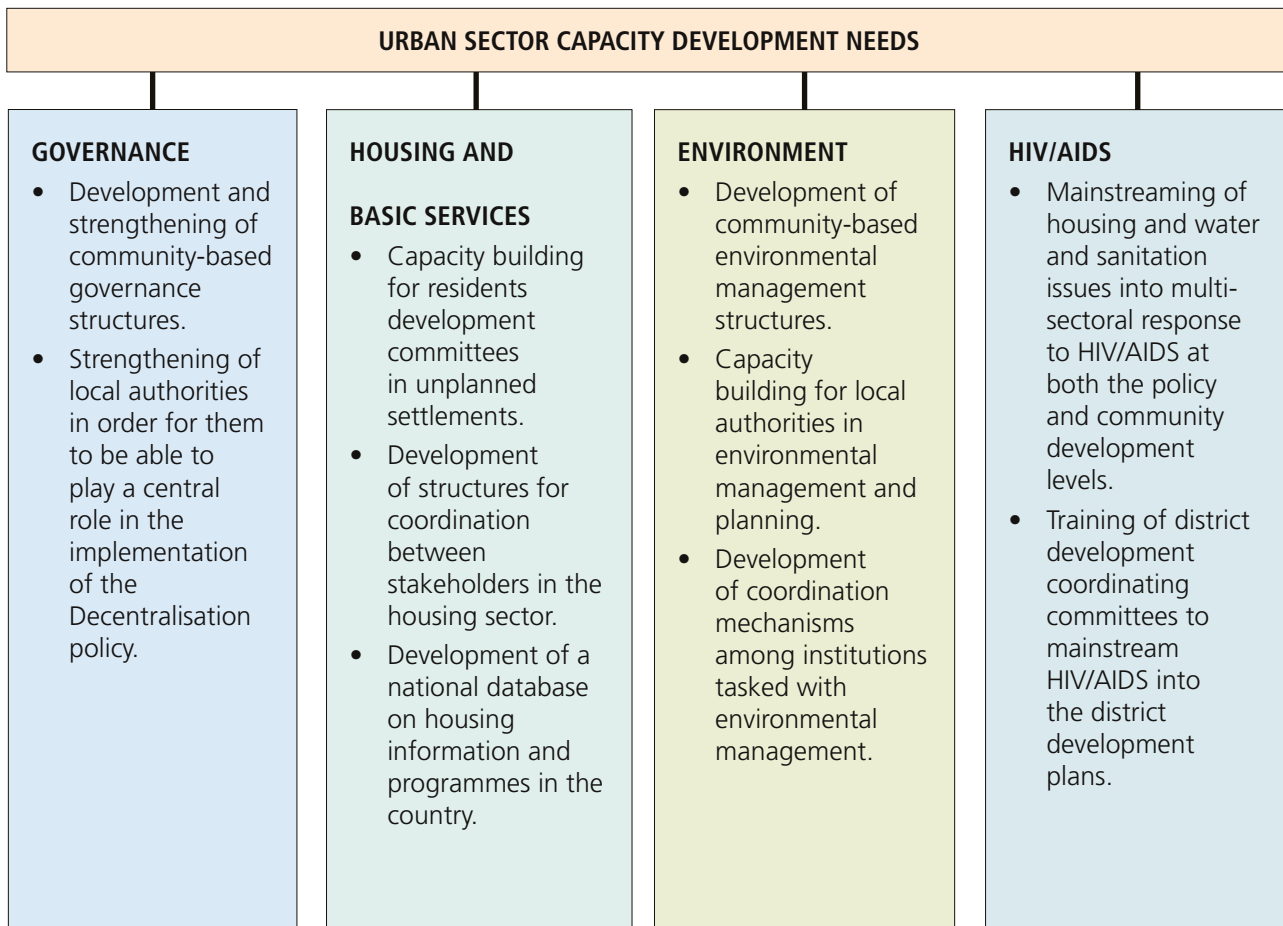
HOUSING FINANCE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Since 1991, from a very poor base of a command economy, negative growth, very high inflation and effectively no capital market activity, the Zambian economy is starting to show the benefits of the political, regulatory and financial reform process that has been undertaken over the past decade. However, the housing finance sector remains nascent and inexperienced, hampered by a lack of availability of long-term reasonably priced capital for house lending.

In the formal sector, demand for housing finance is extremely limited with low levels of affordability and eligibility for bank credit. Only 0.4% of the population currently has a loan from a bank, government scheme or employer to buy a house and only 0.1% have a housing loan from a bank (Finmark Trust, 2007). There is also the problem of a lack of availability of up-to-date data on the dynamics of Zambia's housing sector, both from the supply side and the demand side. The informal sector, where the vast majority of Zambians are self-employed, suffers from a lack of information, inability of local authorities to effectively guide development, highly complex and centralised land alienation procedures, high poverty levels in most cases and insecure land tenure – all of which hinder access to housing finance.



URBAN SECTOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS



The table presents the three main capacity development needs of the following components: Governance, Housing and Basic Services, Environment and HIV/AIDS. As these are cross-cutting components, they highlight capacity development priorities for all focus areas of the Zambia UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document.

RECENT AND ON-GOING WORK

The following tables provides an introduction to projects recently implemented or currently underway in Zambia, by UN-HABITAT and its partners. The matrix illustrates details of donors, and outlines the main activities of each programme.

UN-HABITAT

Project Title	Time Frame	Budget (USD)	Funding Partner (s)	Partner(s)	Main Activities / Outputs
The Rapid Urban Sector Profiling For Sustainability (RUSPS)	2005-2007	10,000	European Commission	MLGH, Lusaka City Council (LCC), Kitwe City Council (KCC) and Livingstone City Council	Identify priority areas of intervention for sustainable urban development Preparation of city profiles for Lusaka, Kitwe and Livingstone and a national profile.
Sustainable Kitwe Programme (SKP)	2002-2007	106,000	UN-HABITAT Trust Fund	MLGH, KCC and Copperbelt University	Environmental planning and management Capacity building and training. Preparation of Environmental Profile and Kitwe City Consultation. Establishment of an environmental management information system (EMIS).
Sustainable Lusaka Programme	1994-2001	1,540,000	UN-HABITAT Trust Fund	UNDP, Irish Aid, ILO (technical advisory support)	Capacity building training programmes in waste management and water , Institutional development, Establishment of an EMIS, Formation of the Issue Specific Working Groups, Demonstration projects, Preparation of the Lusaka Environmental Profile, Solid waste management programme and strategy for Lusaka.
Water for African Cities	2004-2007	100,000	UN-HABITAT Trust Fund	UNEP, UN-HABITAT, MLGH, Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company Ltd	To promote policies for integrated and efficient utilisation of urban water resources. Media and education campaigns.
One Stop Shop for Youth Development Programmes	2006-ongoing	100,000	Government of Norway	MLGH, Ministry of Youth Sport and Child Development, LCC	To establish and sustain a one stop shop for youth development programmes in Lusaka and beyond..

PARTNERS

Project Title	Time Frame	Budget (USD)	Partners	Main Activities
National Environment Action Plan	1994	1,005,000	Zambian Government, Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources, UNDP	Domestication of international environmental agreements, formulation of a national environmental policy.
Global Environmental Facility	2004-2008	2,440,000	Zambian Government, UNDP	Grants for projects that benefit the global environment and promote sustainable livelihoods in local communities.
Zambia Social Investment Fund	2000-2006	65,000,000	Zambian Government, The World Bank	Supporting the capacity of local councils to handle the challenges of decentralisation.
Multi sector support	2006-on-going	365,000,000 Euros	Zambian Government, The European Union	Ongoing multi sector support for roads, urban infrastructure development, rural development, water supply, tourism, governance and the fight against HIV/AIDS.
Water and environmental sanitation	2006-2007	890,000	Zambian Government, UNICEF	Construction/rehabilitation of boreholes, latrines and hand-washing facilities in schools across the country.
Priority support	1994-on-going	21,760,000	Zambian Government, Japanese International Development Agency	The Japanese government has agreed five priority areas of support with Zambia. This includes expansion of the Water Supply System and the Capacity Development Programme for the Provision of Decentralised Services
Spatial planning support	2006-2010	4,000,000	Zambian Government, Swedish International Development Agency	Review of the country's out-dated spatial planning legislation, to come up with laws aimed at enabling urban poor legal access to land, security of tenure and municipal services. Capacity building support to Lusaka City Council.
Integrated environment programme	2009-2012	46 300 000	Ministry of Tourism, Environment and National Resources, Denmark, Finland, Norway and UNDP	Demand driven project support to environmental issues in different districts in Zambia.

STRATEGY



The Habitat Country Programme strategy for Zambia will focus on establishing strong partnership with government institutions and other stakeholders in promoting sustainable urbanisation; by supporting capacity building in public institutions including city and municipal planning authorities; strengthened development networks at the community, city and national levels; and policy development and review of sustainable urbanisation and urban environmental planning and management.

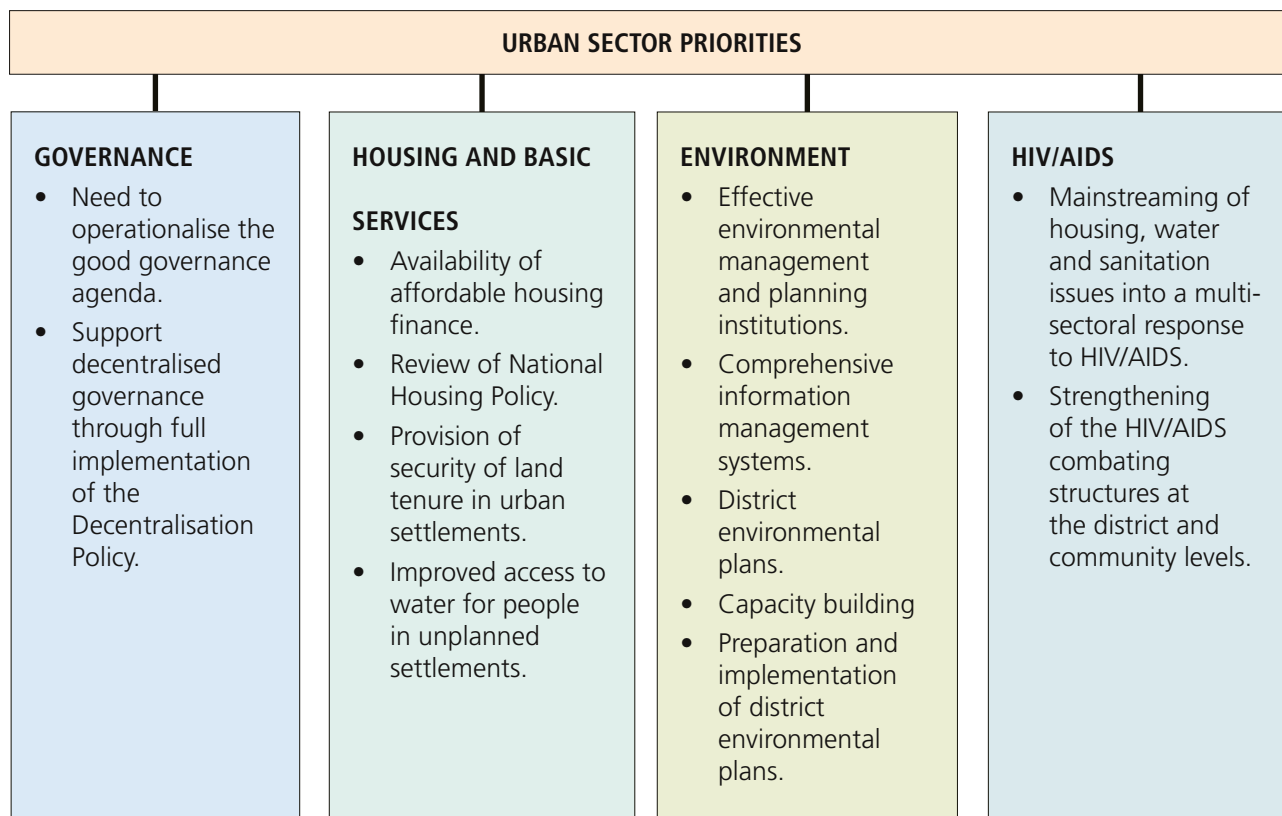
The thematic areas where UN-HABITAT will have joint programme interventions are Governance, Housing and Basic Services, Environment and HIV/AIDS. In these sectors UN-HABITAT will play a vital role in achieving the objectives of the Fifth National Development Plan (2006-2010) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2007-2010).

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Key programming instruments which cover the selected thematic areas are the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the Fifth National Development Plan. In this document, only areas directly relevant to the UN-HABITAT mandate have been briefly covered.

The current Nations Development Assistance Framework (2007-2010) responds to the national development priorities as articulated in the Fifth National Development Plan (2006-2010). The United Nations Development Assistance Framework represents the United Nations response to the national goals set out by the Government in its Fifth National Development Plan within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals. It's based on the National Development Plan developed by Government, not the Common Country Assessment .

URBAN SECTOR PRIORITIES



The following table organizes the sub-sectoral priorities of the Zambia UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document: Governance, Housing and Basic Services, the Environment and HIV/ AIDS. Proposed interventions to each sub-section are presented in the context of broader development goals highlighted by the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

UN-HABITAT'S PROPOSED STRATEGY FOR THE SECTOR

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework is focused around four thematic areas: Governance; HIV and AIDS; Food Security, and Basic Social Services.

Cross-cutting matters include: enhanced gender equality, empowerment of children and youth, scaling up Zambia's HIV/AIDS strategy, support to protecting and regenerating the environment, and attention to Information and Communication Technology.

- Expected Outcome: Housing and Basic Services
- Integrated Development Plans for 68 districts prepared
- National Housing Development Programme revised and updated
- Development and use of affordable local building materials for housing development promoted
- The living environment of unplanned urban settlements improved through urban upgrading
- New water bill enacted
- Adequate, safe and cost-effective water supply and sanitation provided in unplanned settlements
- Affordable long-term finance on the capital market for housing development in local authorities made available
- Expected Outcome: Governance
- Power devolved to local government structures
- By 2010, institutions, systems and processes in support of national development priorities strengthened.

- Expected Outcome: HIV/AIDS
- Advocacy and multisectoral response to HIV and AIDS strengthened
- Decentralised response and mainstreaming HIV and AIDS strengthened.
- Expected Outcome: Environment
- Environmental sustainability promoted.
- Environmental damage reversed
- Sustainable use of natural resources promoted
- Institutional capacity and coordination for environmental management improved
- Public participation in environmental management promoted

Although Government has recently pronounced Housing as a priority sector, the Fifth National Development Plan does not provide any implementation, monitoring and evaluation framework for the Sector. This responsibility has been given to the Ministry of Local Government and Housing.

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

The key Objective of the UN-HABITAT Country Programme for Zambia is to support Government and the United Nations Country Team in the realisation of the MDGs in general, and Goal 7 Targets 9,10 and 11 in particular. The main objective is divided into detailed objectives under each thematic area as listed on page 12.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

KEY PRINCIPLES

UN-HABITAT will be implementing projects together with partners and the government of Zambia. The management arrangements can be divided into each subsection covered within this UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document: Governance, Housing and Basic Services, Environment, and HIV/ AIDS. Under Governance, there will be several components managed by the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, responsible for developing policy. The Ministry of Local Government and Housing will promote coordination among stakeholders in the public, private sectors. Selected city councils will be responsible for project implementation. For governance projects, workshops, networking, and the use of electronic media will be used for information dissemination and sensitisation.

Under Housing and Basic Services, support for capacity building, security of tenure, squatter upgrading, and basic services by the private and public sectors will be coordinated by the National Habitat Forum. The Forum also incorporates bilateral partners. A National Steering Committee has also been established as an official monitoring mechanism. Under Housing and Basic Services, print and electronic media will be used for information dissemination. Opportunities such as World Habitat Day will also be used to advocate for the improvement of housing and basic services in Zambia.

Under Environment, the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, the Environment Council of Zambia, and selected city councils will implement the component's activities. The National Habitat Forum and the National Steering Committee will also be involved in coordinating environment activities.

Under the HIV/ AIDS component, the District Development Coordinating Committees will provide the main coordination role among stakeholders and they will report to the Ministry of Local Government and Housing through respective councils. Information dissemination on HIV/ AIDS activities will be communicated through workshops and eForums, such as Partners Zambia, that promote a debate and discussion on particular issues.

INFORMATION

Projects will have a build-in component for publication and dissemination of technical and informative material. Conventional and non-conventional tools will be produced, such as reports, publications etc.

The distribution mechanism will be selected using targeted and massive distribution, community channels and others as required. UN-HABITAT websites, publications and training tools will also be used for more information.



PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

The table shows the Programme Framework matrix. The matrix is divided by the four main thematic components that have been used as a framework for analysis throughout Zambia's UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document. Under each thematic component, specific programmes aligned to national development priorities have been identified. The expected results, key indicators, main partners and the budget for each of the programmes are shown.

RESULTS/RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

RESULTS/RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT			
Expected Results	Key Indicators	Key Partners	Resources
Governance Thematic Area FNDP Goal: To empower councils through the implementation of the National Decentralisation Policy and enhancement of good governance and community participation in decision-making for the effective and efficient generation and delivery of services to local communities. UNDAF Outcome: By 2010 institutions, systems and processes in support of National development priorities strengthened.			
Programme Component 1: Implementation of the Decentralisation Policy			
1. National Decentralisation Policy fully implemented. 2. Community Participation in decision making at the local level enhanced. 3. Youth Empowerment	1. Transfer of central government functions to the district level with matching resources. 2. Number of democratically elected CBOs at city level.	MLGH, UNDP	UNDAF (earmarked) FNDP (earmarked). In-kind contributions provided by the listed main partners.
Programme Component 2: Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP)			
1. Feasibility studies and action plans developed for concrete projects. 2. Regional capacity building.	1. Reports produced on the feasibility of selected slum upgrading projects.	Government of Zambia, Community Based Organizations.	175,000

RESULTS/RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

RESULTS/RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT			
Expected Results	Key Indicators	Key Partners	Resources
Housing and Basic Services Thematic Area FNDP Goal: To provide adequate affordable housing for all income groups in Zambia. UNDAF Outcome: By 2010, access of vulnerable groups to quality basic social services increased.			
Programme Component 3: Development of FNDP Implementation)			
1. Capacity Building. 2. Community participation in the development and management of basic services infrastructure. 3. Improved institutional coordination and networking. 4. Urban Water Supply and Sanitation management. 5. National urban squatter upgrading strategy developed. 6. Structure Planning. 7. Preparation of the FNDP Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the Housing sector. 8 Identification and Documentation of good practices.	1. Rate of growth of unplanned settlements. 2. Number of urban demolitions. 3. Number of cases of vandalism on basic service infrastructure. 4. Number of consultative meetings between institutions tasked with urban environmental planning and management. 5. Percentage of people with access to clean water in unplanned settlements. 6. Number of cholera outbreaks during the rainy season. 7. Number of cholera cases reported at health centres. 8. Number of legalised unplanned settlements. 9. Number of upgraded settlements. 10. Percentage of settlements with democratically elected CBOs. 11. Stakeholder consultation meetings held. 12. Structure plans prepared.	MLGH water utility companies in Lusaka, Kitwe, Ndola and Livingstone	FNDP (earmarked). In-kind contributions provided by the listed main partners.

RESULTS/RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

RESULTS/RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

Expected Results	Key Indicators	Key Partners	Resources
Environment Thematic Area			
FNDP Goal: To reverse environmental damage, maintain essential environmental and biological processes, and ensure sustainable use of natural resources for the benefit of the people.			
Programme Component 4: Development of the National Framework for Urban Environmental Planning and Management			
1. Environmental Institutional Capacity Building	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transfer of central government functions to the district level with matching resources. 2. Number of democratically elected CBOs at city level. 	MLGH, UNDP	UNDAF (earmarked) FNDP (earmarked). In-kind contributions provided by the listed main partners.
HIV/ AIDS Thematic Area			
UNDAF Outcome: The multi-sectoral response to HIV AND AIDS at national, provincial and district level scaled up by 2010			
Programme Component 5: Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in housing and water and sanitation issues			
1. Support to city councils for mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in housing, and water and sanitation issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction in the percentage of people infected with HIV/AIDS 2. Reduction in the number of new HIV/AIDS cases 	MLGH, AMICALL, UNICEF	UNDAF (earmarked) FNDP (earmarked) In-kind contributions provided by the listed main partners.

REQUIRED BUDGET**REQUIRED BUDGET**

The table reflects the budget for the Zambia UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document. The budget presents a sum of the programme budgets for the three main thematic components covered in the Country Programme. The table displays funding over a 2-year period and highlights the secured versus the non-secured funding for each programme component presented.

Thematic Areas / Programme Components	Year 1(USD)	Year 2 (USD)	Secured Funds (USD)	Unsecured Funds (USD)	Total (USD)
Governance Thematic Area					
1. Strengthening Community Governance	100,000	100,000	0	200,000	200,000
2. One Stop Shop for Youth Development Programmes	50,000	0	0	50,000	50,000
3. PSUP- Project formulation and action plans	25,000	75,000	100,000	0	100,000
Total Governance	175,000	175,000	100,000	250,000	350,000
Housing and Basic Services Thematic Area					
1. Support for Urban Upgrading (Cities Alliance)	250,000	250,000	0	500,000	500,000
2. FNDP Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	50,000	0	0	50,000	50,000
3. Improvement of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (Water for African Cities Programme and RUSPS)	100,000	100,000	0	200,000	200,000
Total Housing and Basic Services	400,000	350,000	0	750,000	750,000
Environment Thematic Area					
1. National Framework for Urban Environmental Planning and Management	50,000	0	0	50,000	50,000
2. Sustainable Urban Environmental Planning and Management (through SCP country programme)	100,000	100,000	0	200,000	200,000
3. Support for Integrated Development Planning	50,000	50,000	0	100,000	100,000
Total Environment	200,000	150,000	0	350,000	350,000

REQUIRED BUDGET

REQUIRED BUDGET

The table reflects the budget for the Zambia UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document. The budget presents a sum of the programme budgets for the three main thematic components covered in the Country Programme. The table displays funding over a 2-year period and highlights the secured versus the non-secured funding for each programme component presented.

Thematic Areas / Programme Components	Year 1 (USD)	Year 2 (USD)	Secured Funds (USD)	Unsecured Funds (USD)	Total (USD)
HIV/AIDS Thematic Area					
1. Support to city councils for mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in housing, and water and sanitation issues.	100,000	100,000	0	200,000	200,000
Total HIV/ AIDS	100,000	100,000	0	200,000	200,000
Programme Management					
Total Programme Management	5,000	5,000	0	10,000	10,000
GRAND TOTAL	880,000	780,000	100,000	1,560,000	1,660,000

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ACRONYMS

AMICALL	Alliance of Mayors and Municipal Leaders on HIV/AIDS in Africa
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCF	Country Cooperation Framework
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
EC	European Commission
ECZ	Environmental Council of Zambia
EPPCA	Environmental Protection and Pollution Control (EPPCA) Act of 1990
EU	European Union
FNDP	Fifth National Development Plan
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
ILO	International Labour Organisation
JICA	Japanese International Development Agency
KCC	Kitwe City Council

LCC	Lusaka City Council
LEO	Lusaka Environmental Outlook
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MLGH	Ministry of Local Government and Housing
MTENR	Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources
NAC	National Aids Council
NAISP	National AIDS Intervention Strategic Plan
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NPA	National Plan of Action for Human Rights
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PUSH	Programme Urban Self Help
RUSPS	Rapid Urban Sector Profiling for Sustainability
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SCP	Sustainable Cities Programme
SEED	Support to Economic Expansion and Diversification
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SKP	Sustainable Kitwe Programme
SLP	Sustainable Lusaka Programme
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TB	Tuberculosis
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Team on AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WAC	Water for African Cities
WFP	World Food Programme
ZAMSIF	Zambia Social Investment Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Habitat Country Programme Document for Zambia outlines the main objectives and priorities for UN-HABITAT and the Zambian Government.

In collaboration with the Government and other United Nations Agencies, the overall aim of this UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document is to promote the Habitat Agenda. UN-HABITAT plays an active role in urban development and urban policy.

Through partnerships with various ministries, UN-HABITAT has assisted in identifying key urban issues and areas of support to improve the urban situation in Zambia. Through an analysis of four key sectors including: HIV/AIDS, Local Governance, Housing and Basic Services and Urban Environment, the Zambia UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document provides an overview of the national policy context and the intervention areas for the Government to address urban development challenges.

The multilateral programming instruments presented in the Zambia UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents that help to guide national priorities and UN system priorities are the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the Fifth National Development Plan. Zambia's national development goals and priorities are based on the Fifth National Development Plan, the nation's main development policy framework.

The Fifth National Development Plan supports poverty reduction and economic growth. Taking into account the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and other United Nations system activities, the country programme in Zambia is currently

formulating a strategy to approach the urban sector through the development of long-term development strategies.

As a whole, the UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents presents a clear programme document intended as a guide for UN-HABITAT's current and future work in Zambia.



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