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# **First Consolidated Annual Report of the Administrative Agent of the Gender Based Violence Joint Programme in Zambia for the period 1 January to 31 December 2013**

Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office  
Bureau of Management  
United Nations Development Programme  
**[GATEWAY: http://mptf.undp.org](http://mptf.undp.org)**

31 May 2014

## PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



International Labour Organization (ILO)



International Organization for Migration (IOM)



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United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)



United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)



World Health Organization (WHO)

## CONTRIBUTORS



Ireland



Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)

## DEFINITIONS

### **Allocation**

Amount approved by the Steering Committee for a project/programme.

### **Approved Project/Programme**

A project/programme including budget, etc., that is approved by the Steering Committee for fund allocation purposes.

### **Contributor Commitment**

Amount(s) committed by a donor to a Fund in a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent. A commitment may be paid or pending payment.

### **Contributor Deposit**

Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement.

### **Delivery Rate**

The percentage of funds that have been utilized, calculated by comparing expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

### **Indirect Support Costs**

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. UNDG policy establishes a fixed indirect cost rate of 7% of programmable costs.

### **Net Funded Amount**

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred back to the MPTF Office by a Participating Organization.

### **Participating Organization**

A UN Organization or other inter-governmental Organization that is an implementing partner in a Fund, as represented by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the MPTF Office for a particular Fund.

### **Project Expenditure**

The sum of expenses and/or expenditure reported by all Participating Organizations for a Fund irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows for donor reporting.

### **Project Financial Closure**

A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred.

### **Project Operational Closure**

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all programmatic activities for which Participating Organization(s) received funding have been completed.

### **Project Start Date**

Date of transfer of first instalment from the MPTF Office to the Participating Organization.

### **Total Approved Budget**

This represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The GRZ/UN Joint Programme on Gender Based Violence has contributed greatly to the visibility and recognition of Gender Based Violence as a social, public and human rights issue among Government ministries, NGOs and various public and private players in Zambia, as a result, the number of cases reported increased from 9,738 in 2012 to 10,217 in last quarter of 2013 (Source: Zambia Police Report on GBV Statistics). The establishment of Gender Based Violence District Task Forces and health workers teams involved in Gender Based Violence management have improved and increased knowledge on migration dynamics of Gender Based Violence prevention and coordination of Gender Based Violence response.

Acknowledging that achievement of reproductive rights is determined largely by gender equality and equity in delivery of affordable and accessible services, the Joint Programme on Gender Based Violence in Luapula and North-Western Provinces of Zambia have been working with the Provincial Medical Office and local civil society to implement a model that addresses Gender Based Violence as part of the essential Sexual Reproductive Health package. The model is in line with the Government National Guidelines for the Multi-Disciplinary Management of Gender Based Violence.

To increase network of support, 480 community-based care providers have been trained in community based psychosocial care and support services for Gender Based Violence survivors, while 60 community help desks were formed in Chipata, Mansa and Kasama districts.

An important outcome of the Anti-Gender Based Violence advocacy campaign, which was supported by the Joint programme, was the decision by the Judiciary to explore the establishment of a Fast Track Gender Based Violence Court with the criminal justice system. To this end, consultative works and institutional requirements have been gathered and are in the process of being translated into an appropriate legislation by the Zambia Law Development Commission. At national level, the key result is the availability of the Health Sector Strategy on Gender Based Violence.

In order to realize the full implementation of the Anti-Gender Based Violence Law **Rules of Court** have been developed.

This Consolidated Annual Progress Report under the GRZ-UN Joint Programme on Gender Based Violence in Zambia covers the period from 31 July to 31 December, 2013. This report is in fulfillment of the reporting requirements set out in the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) concluded with the Donor. In line with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by Participating UN Organizations, the Annual Progress Report is consolidated based on information, data and financial statements submitted by Participating Organizations. It is neither an evaluation of the Joint Programme nor an assessment of the performance of the Participating Organizations. The report provides the Steering Committee with a comprehensive overview of achievements and challenges associated with the Joint Programme, enabling it to make strategic decisions and take corrective measures, where applicable.

<p align="center"><b>Programme Title and Project Number</b></p> <p>Programme Title: <b>GRZ-UN Joint Programme on Gender Based Violence</b></p> <p>Programme Number: 00083908</p> <p>MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00086414</p>	<p align="center"><b>Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results</b></p> <p>Country: <b>ZAMBIA</b></p>
<p align="center"><b>Participating Organization(s)</b></p> <p>International Labour Organization (ILO) International Organization for Migration (IOM) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) World Health Organization (WHO)</p>	<p align="center"><b>Implementing Partners</b></p> <p>Ministry of Gender and Child Devpt, Ministry of Community Development Mother and Child Health, Advocates of Hope, Africa Directions, Women and Law in Southern Africa, National Legal Aid for Women, Drug Enforcement Commission, Kasama One Stop Centre, Zambia Law Development Commission, PMO, Zambia Federation of Associations of Women in Business, Community for Human Development, Alliance for Young Entrepreneurs, Zambia National Women’s Lobby Group, Zambia Episcopal Conference and YWCA</p>
<p align="center"><b>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</b></p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: <b>\$ 15,570,000</b></p> <p>MPTF /JP Contribution:</p> <p>Agency Contribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ILO \$ 50,000</li> <li>• UNDP \$ 1,000,000</li> <li>• UNFPA \$ 500,000</li> <li>• UNHCR \$ 10,000</li> <li>• UNICEF \$ 1,033,386.40</li> </ul> <p>Government Contribution: <b>n/a</b></p> <p>Other Contributions (donors)</p> <p>Sweden – \$ 4,521,808</p> <p>Ireland – \$ 1,758,510</p> <p><b>Total: \$ 8,873,704</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Programme Duration</b></p> <p>Overall Duration (<i>months</i>) <b>53</b></p> <p><i>Start Date</i> <b>31/07/2012</b></p> <p><i>Original End Date</i> <b>31/12/2016</b></p> <p><i>Current End date</i> <b>31/12/2016</b></p>
<p align="center"><b>Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</b></p> <p>Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p> <p>Mid-Term Evaluation Report <i>n/a</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p>	<p align="center"><b>Report Submitted By</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Name: <b>Dellia Mwale-Yerokun</b></li> <li>○ Title: Programme Analyst-Gender</li> <li>○ Participating Organization (Lead): <b>UNDP</b></li> <li>○ Email address: <a href="mailto:dellia.yerokun@undp.org">dellia.yerokun@undp.org</a></li> </ul>

## List of Acronyms

CBO	: Community Based Organization
CSO	: Civil Society Organization
GBV	: Gender Based Violence
GRZ	: Government of the Republic of Zambia
HRC	: Human Rights Commission
IEC	: Information, Education and Communication
JP-GBV	: Joint Programme on Gender Based Violence
MandE	: Monitoring and Evaluation
MCTA	: Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs
MDG	: Millennium Development Goals
MGCD	: Ministry of Gender and Child Development
MOE	: Ministry of Education
MOHA	: Ministry of Home Affairs
MOJ	: Ministry of Justice
MOV	: Means of Verification
NLACW	: National Legal Aid Clinic for Women
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organization
PEP	: Post – Exposure Prophylaxis
PMO	: Provincial Medical Officer
SGB	: Sexual Gender Based Violence
UN	: United Nations
UNDAF	: United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	: United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	: United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund
VSU	: Victim Support Unit
WHO	: World Health Organization
ZLDC	: Zambia Law Development Commission
ZPS	: Zambia Police Service

## Part I – Narrative Programmatic Progress and Results

### I. Purpose

The GRZ-UN Joint Programme on Gender Based Violence was developed to support the Government of the Republic of Zambia to implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), with particular focus on the recommendations of violence against women that are contained in the July 2011 CEDAW concluding observations and the recommendations of the Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences (2010); and to support institutional transformation to facilitate the implementation of Zambia Anti Gender Based Violence Law (2011) through the establishment of an integrated and multi-sectoral mechanism for its implementation.

The expected outcomes are as follows:

- (i) Gender Based Violence survivors will have increased access to timely and appropriate health services;
- (ii) Gender Based Violence survivors will have increased access to an efficient justice delivery system;
- (iii) Gender Based Violence survivors will have increased access to protection and support services; and
- (iv) The Ministry of Gender and Child Development will have coordinated an effective, evidence-based and multi-sectoral response to Gender Based Violence in Zambia.

### II. Results

There was greater public awareness, through the launch of “Zero Tolerance to Gender Based Violence” Campaign by the Ministry of Gender and Child Development during the 16 days of activism on violence against women, whose activities have been mostly supported by the GRZ-UN Joint Programme on GBV. There has been an increase of no state actors such as the churches and NGOs who have disseminated messages recognizing GBV as a violation of women’s human rights.

The CO supported the translation of the Anti-Gender Based Violence Law (2011) into seven major local languages; this has contributed to increased awareness on Anti Gender Based Violence Law, evidenced by the number of cases being reported to the Zambia Police increasing from 9,738 in 2012 to 10,217 in last quarter of 2013. There has also been an increase in the capacity of the police to investigate and prosecute gender based violence cases through modernization in investigation and prosecution by providing them with forensic materials and training of 60 police officers in investigation and prosecution of Gender Based Violence Cases. This has resulted in the number of cases being taken to court increasing from 2,393 in 2011 to 3,186 in 2013. Further, sections of the Penal Code, of Chapter 87 of the laws of Zambia, have been revised to align it with the provisions of CEDAW and the Anti-Gender Based Violence Law which is expected to contribute to greater successful prosecution of Gender Based Violence cases. The ZLDC also commenced work to review the Civil Procedure Code to be in line with the Anti-Gender Based Violence Law. In Zambia, the Criminal Procedure Code under section 8 promotes reconciliation between parties to a criminal case. The aim is that once the investigative wings of law enforcement agencies have documented the evidence from the victim, they can proceed with the matter in court and the victim would only be required for cross examination purposes.

An important outcome of the Anti-Gender Based Violence advocacy campaign, which was supported by the UNDP, was the decision by the Judiciary to explore the establishment of a Fast Track Gender Based Violence Court with the criminal justice system. To this end, consultative works and institutional requirements have been gathered and are in the process of being translated into an appropriate legislation by the Zambia Law Development Commission. Furthermore, the Judiciary has identified two pilot sites (Kabwe and Lusaka) in



which the fast track courts will be opened in 2014. In order to make the Anti-Gender Based Violence Law No. 1 of 2011 operational in as far as legal redress is concerned, the Ministry of Gender in collaboration with the Judiciary, Zambia Law Development Commission, Ministry of Justice among others, developed the draft Rules of Court in accordance with Section 41 of the Law with regard to forms of commencement of civil action by victims of gender based violence.

The Zambia Association of Women Judges developed a strategic plan which among other things prioritizes greater access to justice for survivors of gender based violence especially women and girls by strengthening the skills of adjudicators in determining gender based violence cases. Further, the Association of Women Judges in its strategic plan 2013-2016 prioritizes further advancement of legal practice by establishing a regular platform for exchanging information among the Bar Association, Judges and magistrates, prosecutors and investigators as well as research into Gender Based Violence. As part of increasing Government's commitment to addressing gender based violence, UNDP supported the costing of the Anti-Gender Based Violence Law, which has provided to the Government guidance for allocation funds in the national budget for addressing gender based violence.

The National Legal Aid Clinic for Women (NLACW) conducted an assessment of gaps in the adjudication of cases in the local courts. The NLACW will produce a case book compiling local court judgments from its client files. In the assessment, the NLACW targeted 30 people comprising: 10 Provincial Local Court Justices, 10 Local Court Justices from 10 provinces and 10 traditional chiefs representing the 10 provinces of Zambia.

The Ministry of Gender has established the National Coordinating Committee as required by the Anti-Gender Based Violence Law. This committee will strengthen the monitoring and coordination of the implementation of the Anti-Gender Based Violence Law. To this end the Committee held a national Symposium on Gender based Violence in December 2013. The main objectives of the Symposium were : (i) to share knowledge and fully understand the magnitude and consequences of gender based violence against women and children in Zambia; (ii) review and assess progress made by various stakeholders in implementing the Anti-Gender Based Violence Law and the National Action Plan on gender based violence; (iii) identify workable strategies to effectively implement the Anti –Gender Based Violence Law; (iv) share best practices to facilitate Zambia's attainment of Zero tolerance to **Gender Based Violence Now** in all parts of the country and at all levels by all stakeholders; and (v) strengthen networks for an enhanced referral system and coordination mechanism.

During this reporting period the programme was able to produce 6 district plans to mainstream migration dynamics into Gender Based Violence prevention and response plans. This was developed after a series of trainings on **Gender Based Violence and Migration** of district stakeholders was conducted during which 179 people were trained. In a post training assessment 76% of these were able to identify at least one way of mainstreaming migration into their district Gender Based Violence plans. The trainings helped dispel and correct negative sentiments against migrants who, in the baseline were perceived by 12% of respondents as being responsible for fueling crime in the communities where they are found. In the post training assessment expression of such sentiments reduced to 3% of the respondents.

Furthermore, in the post training assessment 76% of stakeholders trained could identify at least one area of their district Gender Based Violence programming in which they could mainstream migration. The identified areas of mainstreaming included making services more responsive to mobile populations who may have very little time to follow up the legal proceedings over time. Another area of mainstreaming was to include migrants in information dissemination and awareness raising on Gender Based Violence by targeting them at places where they may be found like border posts, hot spots along the transport corridors and in the employment sectors with labour migrants.

The World Health Organization provided technical support and guidance to the Ministry of Community Development to ensure integration of Gender Based Violence services in the Maternal Neonatal and Child Health programmes. The organization was able to strengthen its capacity for monitoring the implementation

of gender based violence services in the country, which will contribute to the monitoring of Gender Based Violence Joint programme health related outputs.

Using the International Labour Organisation's Entrepreneurship tools, four hundred and thirty seven survivors and vulnerable youths were accessed business skills: Three hundred forty two female and ninety five male.

**i) Outputs:**

The major outputs of the UN Joint Programme support in 2013 are: (i) Development of a strategy for fast track courts; (ii) Public Prosecutors at the Zambia Police Service have acquired investigative and prosecutorial skills and equipment for Gender Based Violence cases; (iii) Adjudicators in statutory and customary courts have acquired skills for adjudicating Gender Based Violence cases; (iv) Ministry of Gender and Child Development and partners have developed tools and mechanisms for raising awareness and implementation of the Anti-Gender Based Violence Law; (v) Ministry of Gender and Child Development and Partners have implemented and evidence-based and informed GRZ-UN Joint Programme on Gender Based Violence; (vi) Ministry Gender and Child Development and Partners have established a national and district coordination mechanism for the implementation of the Anti-Gender Based Violence Law; (vii) Ministry of gender have established a functional referral system for comprehensive and integrated services to Gender Based Violence survivors.

On social protection, a total of 179 people were trained on Gender Based Violence and migration in the 6 districts. This represents 99% of the training target. A further 176 people from the 6 districts attended the district planning and review meetings during which implementation plans detailing how migration dynamics would be addressed in Gender Based Violence prevention and response efforts were drawn up.

The programme also produced and printed 500 training manuals on Gender Based Violence and migration which will allow the trainings to be continued and cascaded to lower level structures in the next phase of the project.

The programme supported the main church bodies in Zambia to hold an Ecumenical Service that engaged religious bodies (Christians, Moslems, Bhai faith) to include messages of gender based violence in their sermons. Information Education Communication (IEC) materials in form of leaflets were distributed and a "statement" published in newspapers, which addressed some of the obstacles to ending Gender Based Violence such as cultural and religious beliefs. The other strategy used was a meeting for government ministries, civil society and UN to conduct radio and TV shows. As a result, over 15 churches and other religious groups have started running initiatives to raise awareness on Gender Based Violence. Most of these religious groups have become signatories to the Gender Policy for Church bodies.

**Describe any delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned and best practices:**

The major challenge that was faced was the delayed start of implementation of the JP. This was due to two reasons, there was firstly a delay in the signing of the programme document, it was initially envisaged that the programme document would be signed in May 2012; however it was only signed in July of 2012. The reason for this was due to the high turnover of Permanent Secretaries in the Ministry of Gender and Child Development. The second reason was due to the unfamiliarity by the UNDP Country office of the Administrative Agent processes for a Joint Programme. This resulted in the Country office signing the agreements with the two donors that are contributing to the joint programme. When the correct procedures were advised as guided by the MPTF Office, there was a reversal of these processes and hence the release of funds from MPTF to participating Agencies was delayed. As a result funds were received in July 2013, therefore most participating agencies only had about five months of implementation time in 2013. In this regard, most activities and funds were rolled over to the year 2014.

## Qualitative assessment:

Although, this was the first year of implementation and also recognizing the fact that the participating agencies only had a five month implementation period, it can safely be said that the programme has attracted key partners that work in addressing gender based violence. At the political level Zambia has demonstrated commitment to tackle the issues of Gender Based Violence as shown in the statement below by the Minister of Gender and Child Development in the Foreword of the National Action Plan on Gender Based Violence (NAP-GBV 2010 – 2014).

*“I strongly believe that the implementation of this National Action Plan on GBV will help improve the current system of prevention and response and ensure that people live in a violent free society”*

It has also been recognized that there is need for the programme to accelerate its focus to community related interventions, where the social, cultural and traditional issues that surround Gender Based Violence can be addressed.

The trainings on migration and migrants contributed towards dispelling of some negative perceptions on migrants. For instance, the general perception prior to the trainings and planning meetings was that migrants were just people who had crossed an international state boundary, while a lot of internal migration occurs in the districts, this was not seen as migration and such people were not seen as being vulnerable and needing protection. The programme also utilized and strengthened existing partnerships with the key district committees and responsible ministries as well as civil society organisations involved in Gender Based Violence or other complimentary programmes including providers of shelter.

The programme has received a lot of support and strategic direction from the UN Gender outcome group as well as the Project Implementation Committee and this ensured that implementing agencies foster synergies and reduce overlap of activities.

## ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

Using the **Programme Results Framework from the Project Document / AWP** - provide an update on the achievement of indicators at both the output and outcome level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.

Outcome	Achieved Indicator Target	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
<p><b>Outcome 1: Gender Based Violence survivors have increased access to timely and appropriate health services</b></p> <p><b>Key Result 1.1</b> MGCD and partners have migration sensitive Gender Based Violence tools and implementation plan in line with the provisions of the Anti-Gender Based Violence Law</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> District tools and implementation plans incorporating migration</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Nil</p> <p><b>Planned Target: 6</b></p>	6 district implementation plans incorporating migration developed	The review of tools to incorporate migration was not completed during the period under review due to time constraints. This activity has been rolled over into the 2014 implementation period.	Planning meeting reports District plans
<p><b>Output 1.1:</b> Trainees demonstrate new skills in mainstreaming migration in Gender Based Violence programming</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.1:</b> Proportion of trainees able to identify areas of migration mainstreaming in Gender Based Violence programming in post training assessment</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <p><b>Planned Target: 80%</b></p>	76%		Post training assessment reports
<p><b>Output 1.2</b> MoH and partners have scaled up mechanisms for the provision of integrated medical and psychosocial services for Gender Based Violence survivors</p>	Three thirteen series radio programmes were conducted on the local radio stations with a listenership of more than 150,000 people. As a result more people are aware of not only the services at the One Stop Centre but also their rights.		Radio clips
<p>Output 1.8 Existence of Gender Based Violence case management guidelines</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 1</p>			Guidelines and protocols on Gender Based Violence management.

<p>Number of Gender Based Violence survivors accessing services as part of a comprehensive SRH package. Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 300</p>	<p>300: Luapula and North-Western Province.</p>		<p>Activity reports</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2: Gender Based Violence survivors have increased access to an efficient justice delivery system</b> <b>Indicator:</b> % of reported Gender Based Violence case resulting in convictions <b>Baseline:</b> 10% (2008) <b>Planned Target:</b> 60% (2015)</p>	<p>554 cases convicted of the 12 924 reported.</p>		<p>Review of reports</p> <p>Monitoring Visits</p> <p>Review of Court and VSU records</p>
<p><b>Output 2.1:</b> Public Prosecutors at Zambia Police have acquired investigative and prosecutorial skills and equipment for Gender Based Violence cases <b>Indicator:</b> Number of prosecutors and police officers trained in investigative and prosecutorial skills and equipment for Gender Based Violence cases. <b>Baseline:</b> TBD <b>Planned Target:</b> 1,000</p>	<p>60 Public Prosecutors from Zambia Police were trained in prosecutorial skills. Seven vehicles provided to Zambia Police to aid in response to Gender Based Violence cases and forensic equipment procured to enhance investigation of Gender Based Violence cases.</p>		<p>Review of reports and Training attendance registers</p> <p>Monitoring Visits</p> <p>Review and steering committee meetings</p>
<p><b>Output 2.2:</b> Adjudicators in statutory and customary courts have acquired skills for adjudicating Gender Based Violence cases <b>Indicator :</b> Number of statutory and customary adjudicators trained in adjudicating skills for Gender Based Violence <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 380 (300 customary and 80 statutory adjudicators)</p>	<p>An assessment of gaps in the adjudication of cases in the local courts was undertaken targeting 30 people comprising 10 Provincial Local Court Justices, 10 Local Court Justices from 10 provinces and 10 traditional chiefs representing the 10 provinces of Zambia.</p>		<p>Review of reports and Training attendance registers</p> <p>Monitoring Visits</p> <p>Review and steering committee meetings</p>
<p><b>Output 2.3:</b> Ministry of Justice has developed an appropriate and efficient legal system for Gender Based Violence survivors <b>Indicator :</b> Strategy for development of fast track courts developed <b>Baseline:</b> Fast track courts do not exist, nor a strategy for their development <b>Planned Target:</b> 10 (Provincial capitals)</p>	<p>Regional meetings were undertaken to consult stakeholders on the establishment of fast track courts. Four learning visits</p>		<p>Review of reports and Training attendance registers</p> <p>Monitoring Visits</p> <p>Review and steering committee meetings</p>

<p><b>Outcome 3: Gender Based Violence survivors have increased access to protection and support services:</b>  <b>Indicator;</b>  <b>Baseline;</b>  <b>Planned Target</b></p>	<p>A community mobilization and stakeholder mapping exercise of Gender Based Violence cases and services was conducted: A zero draft document was submitted. It is hoped that the mapping exercise will assist Gender Based Violence survivors to have easier and enhanced access to services being provided in their areas.</p>		<p>Meeting reports</p>
<p><b>Output 3.2</b> Communities targeted districts/sites have developed networks and coalitions for surveillance, support, referral and reporting of GENDER BASED VIOLENCE cases</p>	<p>Discussions on the development of the implementation plan and operationalization of the National Gender Communication Strategy have commenced.</p>	<p>This activity is on course as it was planned to take place in the fourth quarter of the first year.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 4: MGCD have coordinated and effective, evidence-based and multi-sectoral response to Gender Based Violence in Zambia</b>  <b>Indicator:</b> % of Gender Based Violence Survivors that have been referred among State and Non-State Actors providing support and protections services while pursuing their cases.  <b>Baseline:</b> TBD (baseline)  <b>Target:</b> TBD (After baseline)  <b>Indicator:</b>% of state and non-state partners participating in the implementation of the Anti-Gender Based Violence Law that are complying with guidelines.  <b>Baseline:</b> Zero (the developed guidelines have not been disseminated and new ones are yet to be developed as necessary)  <b>Target:</b> 100%  <b>Indicator:</b> Amount of resources (Cash and in-kind) leveraged from state and non-state partners participating in the implementation of the programme.  <b>Baseline:</b> ZMK Zero (0)  <b>Target:</b> 25% of total programme cost</p>			<p>Review of reports  Monitoring Visits  Institutional Surveys.  Review and steering committee meetings</p>
<p><b>Output 4.1:</b> MGCD and partners have developed tools and mechanisms for awareness raising and implementation of the Anti-Gender Based Violence</p>			<p>Review of reports  Monitoring Visits</p>

<p>Law</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> MGCD and partners have developed and implemented a costed operational plan for education and creating awareness on the Anti-Gender Based Violence Law.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> The simplified Anti-Gender Based Violence Law has been developed and translated into 7 main local languages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bemba, Lozi, Tonga, Lunda, Luvale, Kikaonde, and Nyanja. These have been reviewed and validated.</li> <li>▪ A costed education and awareness plan has not been developed but in progress.</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator:</b> % of State and Non-State Partners Institutions that correctly define their role according to the provisions of the Anti-Gender Based Violence Law.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Zero (Education and awareness on the Law has not yet started and the guidelines developed so far have not yet been implemented)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 100%</p>	<p>The simplified version of the Anti-Gender Based Violence Law was translated into seven major local languages and into braille.</p>		<p>Institutional Surveys.</p> <p>Review and steering committee meetings</p> <p>Translated copies of the Anti-Gender Based Violence Law.</p>
<p><b>Output 4.2:</b> MGCD and partners have implemented and evidence-based and informed GRZ-UN Joint Programme on Gender Based Violence</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of assessments (including operations research and evaluations) that have been conducted to inform the programme design, implementation and reporting.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Zero</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 5 (One baseline, two evaluations/reviews, two (2) operations research and other assessments conducted.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> % of indicators in the programmes results and monitoring framework being reported on.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> TBD (At baseline phase)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 100%</p>	<p>A national Gender Based Violence Indicator survey is in progress, to be completed in 2014 with an initial study done in 5 provinces. A draft report was printed and disseminated. It was then recommended that the survey be rolled to the whole of Zambia. This decision led to the training of 100 enumerators and 20 supervisors. Collection of data was finalized in 8 districts by December 31st.</p>		<p>Review of reports</p> <p>Monitoring Visits</p> <p>Institutional Surveys.</p> <p>Review and steering committee meetings</p>
<p><b>Output4.3:</b> MGCD and partners have established national and district coordination mechanism for the implementation of the Anti-Gender Based Violence Law</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of functional national, provincial</p>	<p>The National Anti-Gender Based Violence Committee was established and is chaired by the Ministry of Gender and Child Development whilst Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health are</p>		<p>Review of reports</p> <p>Monitoring Visits</p> <p>Review and steering</p>

<p>and district coordination units for Gender Based Violence cases established.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Zero</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 1 National and at least each province and district has a coordination unit for Gender Based Violence cases</p>	<p>the deputy Chair. The committee has membership from the YWCA, the Women in Law in Southern Africa, the National legal Aid Clinic for Women, the Central Statistical Office, Zambia Centre for Communications Programmes, The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Finance and National Planning, the Ministry of Information and the Ministry of Education, a representative from the cooperating partners and UNDP.</p>		<p>committee meetings</p>
<p><b>Output 4.4:</b> MGCD and partners have established a functional referral system for comprehensive and integrated services to Gender Based Violence survivors</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of formalized agreements for referrals of Gender Based Violence survivors among state and non-state actors established.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> TBD (At baseline phase)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> TBD (after baseline)</p>			<p>Review of reports</p> <p>Monitoring Visits</p> <p>Review and steering committee meetings</p>



### iii) A Specific Story

#### **Problem / Challenge faced:**

The Joint Programme on Gender Based Violence, on the health pillar, in collaboration with the Drug Enforcement Commission trained 120 women on entrepreneurship skills in Lusaka. As a follow up, a mentorship workshop was conducted that resulted in over 30 people starting their own small scale businesses. There were too many women who wanted to be trained and the funds were not enough. Men complained that they were not being included in the training.

#### **Programme Interventions:**

Firstly, the programme had to include men in the training having observed that men were an important feature in dealing with Gender Based Violence. In addition, negotiations were conducted with the women who did not take part in the training so that they could wait until the next training activities when they could participate hoping that funding will be raised for the activity.

#### **Result:**

Over all, the Joint Programme on Gender Based Violence targeted 1500 people but reached 1600 due to the demand for entrepreneurship skills. The trainings were conducted in Chipata, Lusaka, Mansa and Samfya. Advocacy of Hope groups trained were self-motivated and started savings immediately and started providing support to their families and children. The Own Saving and Wealth Creation for Economic Empowerment module used has also made even those that have not started business activities benefit immediately through group savings. This is because, when groups are trained they come up with the constitution that guides them on how they will deal with the money they save. Most importantly, through the constitution and group meetings, group members can save and borrow from the saving which then allows them to start small businesses. Of course they have to pay back the loan with an interest, as agreed in the group. From August 2013, some groups have saved as much as K7,000 (about \$1,200). And they are assertive, the community members give them so much respect, they eat three meals a day and their children are glowing.

The Government has appreciated the entrepreneurship training as they seem to be providing informal employment to the unemployed and through that families are able to provide food and support for school children. An estimated 203 people have either found informal employment or started business.

#### **Lessons Learned:**

Strategic planning and thinking helps in dealing with challenges communities are facing. Because the programme allowed both men and women in the programme, the two have learnt to co-exist and the men and women have learnt to work together in order to improve the lives of their communities.

### III. Other Assessments or Evaluations

Post training assessments were conducted following the initial trainings on Gender Based Violence and migration to inform the next phase of the training and capacity building on the subject. A number of interesting findings from the assessment were reported including the following:

1. 78% of respondents affirmed that migrants have the same human rights and opportunities as citizens, compared to 46% in the baseline.
2. 85% of respondents reported that there is a relationship between Gender Based Violence and migration while in the baseline only 5% reported this.
3. 5% of respondents reported that migrants place an economic burden on their country with this proportion decreasing slightly from a baseline of 8%.

4. Similarly, there was a very slight decrease in perceptions linking migrants to fueling crime in country from 12% in the baseline to 3% post training.

#### **IV. Programmatic Revisions**

Due to lessons learnt from the initial trainings which had been initially targeted at health workers, district multi sectoral committees were trained first instead so that this would inform planning review since Gender Based Violence is managed by multi sectoral teams who would need to be involved in any revision or changes in programmatic focus to include migrants. Due to a recognition of some xenophobic sentiments being expressed by migration affected communities, the district stakeholders also proposed to broaden the second phase of the programme to include training of community and traditional leaders on Gender Based Violence and migration as well as scaling up information, education and awareness in Gender Based Violence and migration targeting both the migrants and the host communities.

#### **V. Resources**

A Programme Coordinator to manage the implementation of the Joint Programme was recruited and commenced work in December 2013. A Programme Associate to support the Programme Coordinator has been recruited and will commence work on 24<sup>th</sup> April 2014.

In order to scale up efforts to reduce Gender Based Violence, the UN-GRZ Joint Programme donated seven vehicles to Zambia Police Victim Support Unit. The vehicles were handed over to the Ministry of Home Affairs – Zambia Police on 21 February, 2014 as per the online article by UNDP. See **ANNEX A** below.

In addition, the joint programme procured forensic material in the form of DNA collection materials such sterile swabs, DNA evidence packets, Nitrile gloves and DNA evidence bags to assist police officers in evidence collection in order to secure successful conviction of cases of Gender Based Violence, at the cost of US \$39,600.

## Part II - Financial Performance

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the JP Zambia Gender Based Violence using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December 2013. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/JZM00>.

### I. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December 2013, 2 contributors have deposited US\$ 5,102,308 in contributions and US\$ 2,325 has been earned in interest,

bringing the cumulative source of funds to US\$ 5,104,633 ( see respectively, Tables 2 and 3.

Of this amount, US\$ 3,549,454 has been transferred to 6 Participating Organizations, of which US\$ 1,456,041 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ 51,023. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the JP Zambia Gender Based Violence as of 31 December 2013.

**Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)\***

	Annual 2012	Annual 2013	Cumulative
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Gross Contributions		5,102,308	5,102,308
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income		2,325	2,325
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations		-	-
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors		-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF		-	-
Other Revenues		-	-
<b>Total: Sources of Funds</b>		<b>5,104,633</b>	<b>5,104,633</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Participating Organizations		3,549,454	3,549,454
Refunds received from Participating Organizations		-	-
<b>Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations</b>		<b>3,549,454</b>	<b>3,549,454</b>
Administrative Agent Fees		51,023	51,023
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)		-	-
Bank Charges		97	97
Other Expenditures		-	-
<b>Total: Uses of Funds</b>		<b>3,600,575</b>	<b>3,600,575</b>
<b>Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent</b>		<b>1,504,058</b>	<b>1,504,058</b>
Opening Fund balance (1 January)		-	-
<b>Closing Fund balance (31 December)</b>		<b>1,504,058</b>	<b>1,504,058</b>
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations		3,549,454	3,549,454
Participating Organizations' Expenditure		1,456,041	1,456,041
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>			<b>2,093,413</b>

\* Due to rounding of numbers, totals may not add up. This applies to all numbers in this report.

## II. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2013.

**Table 2. Contributors' Deposits, as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)\***

<b>Contributors</b>	<b>Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012</b>	<b>Current Year Jan-Dec-2013</b>	<b>Total</b>
IRELAND	-	580,500	580,500
SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY	-	4,521,808	4,521,808
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>5,102,308</b>	<b>5,102,308</b>

### III. INTEREST EARNED

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent ('Fund earned interest'), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations ('Agency earned interest') where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest

to the AA. As of 31 December 2013, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ 2,325 and interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ -, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ 2,325. Details are provided in the table below.

**Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)\***

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total
<b>Administrative Agent</b>			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income		2,325	2,325
<b>Total: Fund Earned Interest</b>		<b>2,325</b>	<b>2,325</b>
<b>Participating Organization</b>			
<b>Total: Agency earned interest</b>			
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>2,325</b>	<b>2,325</b>

#### IV. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2013, the AA has transferred US\$ 3,549,454 to 6 Participating Organizations (see list below).

Table 4 provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTF Office, and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations.

**Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)\***

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012			Current Year Jan-Dec-2013			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
ILO				200,000		200,000	200,000		200,000
IOM				185,000		185,000	185,000		185,000
UNDP				1,195,483		1,195,483	1,195,483		1,195,483
UNFPA				450,000		450,000	450,000		450,000
UNICEF				1,368,971		1,368,971	1,368,971		1,368,971
WHO				150,000		150,000	150,000		150,000
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>3,549,454</b>		<b>3,549,454</b>	<b>3,549,454</b>		<b>3,549,454</b>

## V. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year 2013 were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

## V.I EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

As shown in the table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ 3,549,454 and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ 1,456,041. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of 41 percent. The agencies with the three highest delivery rates are: ILO 74%, UNDP 48% and UNICEF 43%.

**Table 5. Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)\***

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Cumulative	
ILO	200,000	200,000		147,904	147,904	73.95
IOM	185,000	185,000		60,149	60,149	32.51
UNDP	1,195,483	1,195,483		579,222	579,222	48.45
UNFPA	450,000	450,000		45,345	45,345	10.08
UNICEF	1,368,971	1,368,971		601,623	601,623	43.95
WHO	150,000	150,000		21,799	21,799	14.53
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,549,454</b>	<b>3,549,454</b>		<b>1,456,041</b>	<b>1,456,041</b>	<b>41.02</b>

## V.II EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY CATEGORY

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) established six categories against which UN entities must report inter-agency project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board (CEB) modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories. All expenditures incurred prior to 1 January 2012 have been reported in the old categories; post 1 January 2012 all expenditures are reported in the new eight categories. The old and new categories are noted to the right.

Table 6 reflects expenditure reported in the UNDG expense categories. Where the Fund has been operational pre and post 1 January 2012, the expenditures are reported using both categories. Where a Fund became operational post 1 January 2012, only the new categories are used.

In 2013, the highest percentage of expenditure was on Transfers and Grants 30%.

<b>2012 CEB Expense Categories</b>	<b>2006 UNDG Expense Categories</b>
1. Staff and personnel costs	1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport
2. Supplies, commodities and materials	2. Personnel
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	3. Training counterparts
4. Contractual services	4. Contracts
5. Travel	5. Other direct costs
6. Transfers and grants	6. Indirect costs
7. General operating expenses	
8. Indirect costs	

**Table 6. Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)\***

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	-	-	-	
Personnel (Old)	-	-	-	
Training of Counterparts (Old)	-	-	-	
Contracts (Old)	-	-	-	
Other direct costs (Old)	-	-	-	
Staff and Personnel Cost (New)	-	70,568	70,568	5.05
Supplies, Commodities, Materials (New)	-	115,447	115,447	8.25
Equipment, Vehicle, Furniture, Depreciation (New)	-	216,710	216,710	15.49
Contractual Services (New)	-	145,634	145,634	10.41
Travel (New)	-	203,356	203,356	14.54
Transfers and Grants (New)	-	420,434	420,434	30.06
General Operating (New)	-	226,530	226,530	16.20
<b>Programme Costs Total</b>	-	<b>1,398,679</b>	<b>1,398,679</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Indirect Support Costs Total	-	57,362	57,362	4.10
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1,456,041</b>	<b>1,456,041</b>	



**Indirect Support Costs:** The timing of when Indirect Support Costs are charged to a project depends on each Participating Organization's financial regulations, rules or policies. These Support Costs can be deducted upfront on receipt of a transfer based on the approved programmatic amount, or a later stage during implementation.

Therefore, the Indirect Support Costs percentage may appear to exceed the agreed upon rate of 7% for on-going projects, whereas when all projects are financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7%.

## VI. COST RECOVERY

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG.

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2013, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period US\$ 51,023 was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2013, US\$ 51,023 has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ 57,362 was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ 57,362 as of 31 December 2013.
- **Direct Costs:** The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with Secretariat services and overall coordination, as well as Fund level reviews and evaluations. These allocations are referred to as 'direct costs'. In 2013, there were no direct costs charged to the Fund.

## VII. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway (<http://mptf.undp.org>). Refreshed in real time every two hours from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Participating Organizations, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.

## ANNEX A

### UN-GRZ Joint Programme Scales Up Efforts to Reduce Gender Based Violence – Donates Seven Vehicles to Zambia Police

25 Feb 2014



These seven vehicles would help make the Victim Support Unit more effective in responding to incidents of Gender Base Violence.

The Zambia Police Service got a major boost recently when it received seven vehicles and forensic equipment from the United Nations and the Government of the Republic of Zambia Joint Programme on Gender Based Violence.

The Toyota pickups were procured at the cost of US\$30,000 each for the Victim Support Unit of the Zambia Police for deployment to the Districts of Chongwe, Luwingu, Mazabuka, Muchinga, Nalolo and Petauke. An additional vehicle has been donated to the Police Headquarters to assist in monitoring and quality assurance of the services that are being provided by Victim Support Unit in communities.

The Joint Programme is supported by the Irish and Swedish Governments together with participating UN agencies with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as the lead agency. This support is under 'Outcome Two' of the UN-GRZ Joint Programme on Gender Based Violence which supports increasing Gender Based Violence survivors' access to efficient justice delivery systems.

Handing over the vehicles and forensic equipment, Simon Cammelbeeck, the Acting UN Resident Coordinator in Zambia said the Victim Support Unit of the Zambia Police plays a critical role in identifying, responding to and investigating cases of Gender Based Violence, thereby providing survivors with the necessary protection and also enabling them to access justice.

“We have made significant progress in achieving the results we had outlined when we launched the UN-GRZ Joint Programme in 2012. In the past year, we have supported the development of the Gender Based Violence policy for the Health sector, Rules of Court, and the revision of the Penal Code, all of which are at various stages of completion. The country is at advanced stages of setting up fast track and Victim Friendly Courts for Gender Based Violence survivors. The Forensic equipment that has also been procured will be of great assistance to police officers in forensic investigations and will go a long way in strengthening prosecution procedures,” Cammelbeeck said.

Receiving the vehicles, the Minister of Gender and Child Development, Inonge Wina thanked the cooperating partners for the gesture, noting that the donation of vehicles will go a long way in ensuring that protection is delivered to the most-at-risk community members.

“Despite a comprehensive legal and policy framework in place to reduce Gender Based Violence in Zambia, we have lately witnessed high incidents of Gender Based Violence which has generally been a major concern for government. Reports from the Victim Support Unit indicate that cases of Gender Based Violence were as high as 8,261 and rose to 8,467 in 2010. There were 11,908 reported cases of Gender Based Violence in 2011 and 12,924 cases in 2012 countrywide. In 2013, from 1<sup>st</sup> January to 30<sup>th</sup> September, the number of Gender Based Violence cases stood at 10,217. This figure does not include statistics from the last quarter of 2013,” Minister Wina said.

The seven Toyota pickups and forensic equipment were subsequently handed over to the Inspector General of Police, Stella Libongani for deployment in the seven districts to help make the Victim Support Unit more effective in responding to incidents of Gender Base Violence.

“With this help, I can assure that the officers will be able to respond swiftly to all matters of Gender Based Violence in all the seven districts where the donated vehicles will be allocated,” the Inspector General of Police said.

UNDP's Country Director, Viola Morgan, described the donation as a fine example of how UNDP and partners are working together to support the Government of Zambia in its efforts to promote governance and the rule of law.

<http://www.zm.undp.org/content/zambia/en/home/presscenter/articles/2014/02/25/un-grz-joint-programme-scales-up-efforts-to-reduce-gender-based-violence-donates-seven-vehicles-to-zambia-police//>