

**ONE ZAMBIA HUMAN RIGHTS MAINSTREAMING
MPTF OFFICE FINAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY 2014 – 31 JANUARY 2016**

Programme Title & Project Number	Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results ²
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: One UN Zambia Human Rights Mainstreaming • Programme Number (if applicable) • MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ 87088 	<p>ZAMBIA</p> <p><i>Priority areas/strategic results</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Vibrant public dialogue and awareness of the centrality of human rights in development with a focus on the Post-2015 Development agenda and MDG campaign II. Key national partners’ knowledge and skills enhanced to mainstream human rights in planning, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes: III. A coordinated, common UN approach to human rights mainstreaming for UNDAF and joint programming under Delivering as One <p><i>Modified after comprehensive assessment and discussion with the Resident Coordinator and input from the UNCT;</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vibrant public dialogue and awareness of the centrality of human rights in development and on identified human rights concerns in Zambia; 2. Human Rights integrated in development and the economic sphere with a focus on fostering the integration of human rights standards and principles, including the right to development, into UN development programmes in Zambia and supporting national efforts to develop a national legal framework to guarantee and protect human rights in the context of private business and the exploitation of natural resources; 3. Equality and non-discrimination in Zambia are enhanced with a focus on promotion of discussions and debates on the prohibited grounds of discrimination

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;

³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

Participating Organization(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Resident Coordinator's Office for the UN Country Team
Programme/Project Cost (US\$)
Total approved budget as per project document: US\$ 110,000 MPTF /JP Contribution ⁴ : US \$ 100,000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> by Agency (by UNCT) Agency Contribution US \$ 10,000 as per UNCT Annual Work Plan by Agency (if applicable) Government Contribution (if applicable) Other Contributions (donors) (if applicable) TOTAL:
Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.
Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i> Mid-Term Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>

Implementing Partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OHCHR, Zambia Human Rights Commission and UN Agencies
Programme Duration
Overall Duration: 24 months Start Date ⁵ (08.07.2013) Original End Date ⁶ (08.07.2015) Current End date ⁷ (31.01.2016)
Report Submitted By
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name: Maria Soledad Pazo Title: Human Rights Adviser Participating Organization (Lead): OHCHR Email address: mpazo@ohchr.org

⁴ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁵ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁶ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁷ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

(DELETE BEFORE SUBMISSION)

Guidelines:

The Narrative Progress Report template is based on the UNDG 2003 template, which is currently under review and is in line with the [UNDG Results Based Management Handbook \(October 2011\)](#).

Building on continued efforts made in the UN system to produce results-based reports, the progress report should describe how the activities (inputs) contributed to the achievement of specific short-term outputs during the twelve month reporting period, and to demonstrate how the short-term outputs achieved in the reporting period collectively **contributed to the achievement of the agreed upon outcomes** of the applicable Strategic (UN) Planning Framework guiding the operations of the Fund.

In support of the individual programme reports, please attach any additional relevant information and photographs, assessments, evaluations and studies undertaken or published.

Where available, the information contained in the Programme Summaries and Quarterly and/or Semi-Annual Updates prepared by the Participating Organizations may be useful in the preparation of the Annual Narrative Progress Report. These Summaries and Updates, where applicable, are available in the respective Fund sections of the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/>).

Formatting Instructions:

- The report should be between 10-15 pages. Include a list of the main abbreviations and acronyms that are used in the report.
- Number all pages, sections and paragraphs as indicated below.
- Format the entire document using the following font: 12point _ Times New Roman and do not use colours.
- The report should be submitted in one single Word or PDF file.
- Annexes can be added to the report but need to be clearly referenced, using footnotes or endnotes within the body of the narrative.

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The project has been valuable in advancing a set of key human rights priorities in Zambia. It has contributed in establishing a firm ground for the protection and promotion of human rights and a space for open dialogue on human rights issues that did not exist beforehand. The achievements under the project are transformational and innovative because the presence of a dedicated human rights expertise, knowledge and resources were used for defining concrete, strategic and quality results.

Sustainable and long lasting impact in the UN Country Team and redefinition of the future

development work in Zambia: one of the most visible achievements of the project has been the new United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework, which will govern the UN Support to Zambia for the next six years (2016-2022). The project made possible for the HRA to provide substantive support in the process of crafting a robust human rights-based development framework. The core objective of the Partnership Framework, which was signed on November 19th 2015, is to “Leave No one Behind” and to reach the large numbers of people in Zambia who are still discriminated against, marginalised and vulnerable through poverty, harmful practices, ignorance or prejudice. The document was the result of a consensual, negotiated process that involved the Government of Zambia, UN Agencies and representatives of right-holders, guided throughout and supported by the Human Rights Advisor. The new partnership framework has a strong human rights-based approach with – for the first time - the inclusion of findings and analysis of Special Procedures Mandate Holders and strongly focused on building the capacity of institutions to fulfill their obligations, as well as policy coherence and implementation. Concurrently, the framework seeks to improve the capacity of right holders to claim their rights. The three pillars of the Partnership Framework (inclusive social development; inclusive and environmentally-sustainable economic development; and governance and participation) are designed to lead to multi-sectoral support aimed at achieving transformational results. A major innovation in the Partnership Framework is building an investment approach for sustainability and transformation, moving away from classic resource mobilization and seeking to reach to the private sector.

Another tangible result is raised awareness and knowledge on the standards governing “**Business and Human Rights**”. The topic was strategically introduced in Zambia during the presentation by the World Bank publication “Making mining work” in June 2015. Taking advantage of the documented adverse impact of mining on human rights of communities in the publication, the Guiding Principles and the importance of the universal endorsement by the Human Rights Council were presented, proposing the inclusion of this authoritative guidance on the internationally recognised human rights standards that extractive industries ought to include when operating in Zambia. A ground-breaking achievement was the establishment of a network of community leaders to promote awareness of the GPs which were previously capacitated in a sub-regional workshop. Assisted by the HRA, a Zambian Human Rights Practitioner and with the participation of the Zambian Human Rights Commission, the network has started to work on the dissemination of the UN Guiding Principles and the three pillars of state duty to protect human rights against infringements by business enterprises, the corporate responsibility to respect human rights, and access to remedy, including regional and international accountability mechanisms.

The documentary on the indigenous people Batwa, done in collaboration with the Office of the Vice President (Disaster Management) and crafted with a strong human rights and gender perspective, served as an innovative advocacy tool to highlight the issues of this marginalized indigenous group inhabiting some of the poorest and most isolated parts of Zambia. As a result of the message, the Zambian government commenced

the distribution of NRCs (identity cards) which will enable the Batwa people to access education and health services, as well as to register as voters.

Dialogue, awareness, capacity and response to human rights issues through the Human Rights Network: this group, created by the HRA in September 2014 and composed of Zambian expert human rights practitioners, human rights activists and academia, progressively established itself and was able to function and respond to various human rights concerns that arose in Zambia. Since its establishment, the group found its space and profile as a combination of “think-tank” as well as being active and “proactive”. The Human Rights Network was unquestionably critical to the success in the implementation of the project, through their advisory role on the design and format of activities, their availability as resource persons/experts and their willingness to intervene promptly to protect and promote human rights.

Enhancing equality and non-discrimination: Gaining the trust of LGBTI organisations and promoting a space of confidence, discretion and confidentiality, has been the foundation for setting about further outputs and activities contemplated in the project. By developing various capacity building initiatives, including the design and dissemination of tools (pocket book outlining rights upon arrest and detention), LGBTI organisations in Zambia are more empowered, knowledgeable and capable of referring to human rights arguments when conducting advocacy and planning strategic activities.

Purpose

The overall objective of One UN Zambia human rights mainstreaming initiative was to contribute towards:

- i) Vibrant public dialogue and awareness of the centrality of human rights in development with a focus on the Post-2015 Development agenda and MDG campaign;
- ii) Key national partners’ knowledge and skills enhanced to mainstream human rights in planning, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes; and
- iii) A coordinated, common UN approach to human rights mainstreaming for UNDAF and joint programming under Delivering as One.

Upon deployment in Zambia in June 2014, the Human Rights Adviser undertook a comprehensive assessment of the human rights situation and identified priorities (and associated challenges). The HRA discussed the findings with the RC and the RCO team, members of the UNCT and civil society organisations in order to validate the conclusions, draft a proposal and include the identified priorities in a strategy and a work plan. This work served to redefine the objectives of the project and to elaborate the overall objective as a project that would strategically address and advance selected key human rights priorities in the country. Initially conceived to address persistent inequalities in human development, the project evolved to include a wider scope of human rights priorities as identified by the HRA and to support related outputs.

The three proposed expected outputs of the project were:

- **Vibrant public dialogue and awareness of the centrality of human rights in development and on identified human rights concerns in Zambia;**
- **Human Rights integrated in development and the economic sphere with a focus on fostering the integration of human rights standards and principles, including the right to development, into UN development programmes in Zambia and supporting national efforts to develop a national legal framework to guarantee and protect human rights in the context of private business and the exploitation of natural resources;**

- **Equality and non-discrimination in Zambia are enhanced with a focus on promotion of discussions and debates on the prohibited grounds of discrimination.**

Narrative reporting on results

In accordance to the objectives and outputs cited in the section above, the project supported and contributed to an open, dynamic **dialogue and awareness of the centrality of human rights in development and on identified human rights concerns in Zambia** as follows:

Increased understanding on participation and human rights in development, including the sustainable development agenda: The Post-2015 Campaign reached a new height in Zambia in 2014, putting the debate to design the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the core of national discourse. The engagement of policy makers, government officials, partners, civil society and young people in the dialogue amplified citizens' voices and broadened participation.

In June 2014, the second round of Post-2015 dialogue, organised in close collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, focused on participatory monitoring for accountability. For the second phase of the post-2015 consultation, the UN in partnership with the Ministry of Finance which is the coordinating authority of the MDGs/Post-2015 agenda identified from among its partners key actors capable to innovatively organise discussions focused on participatory monitoring for accountability. Consultations were carried out with the Parliamentarians , Civil Society Organisations, youth, universities, private sector, government monitoring and statistics staff ,media, school debates (aired on national television ZNBC) and communities (road shows in 3 districts - Kitwe, Ndola and Kabwe.) A national report, documenting examples and recommendations from these national consultations, was prepared and submitted to UNDG. Zambia's timely and qualitative inputs to the global process were used as examples in the global ['Delivering the Post-2015 Development Agenda'](#) report. In 2015, the new partnerships with private sector were built to promote Human Rights and SDGs.

With the aim of bringing human rights perspectives to generations that will be in leadership positions in the future, the UN (HRA) started to engage with the University of Zambia to enhance knowledge and awareness on human rights through activities and debates among students of the University of Zambia. More than 160 students congregated on Human Rights Day to watch the screening of the Batwa documentary. The Batwa indigenous community has traditionally been marginalized, generating concerns on behalf of the UN Resident Coordinator and Country Team. At the University event, a very lively debate on the major human rights issues affecting Zambia, in particular discrimination and marginalisation that certain groups experience, took place.

1. Activity: Capacity building was conducted for Zambian journalists to enhance their skills to effectively investigate and report on human rights issues, to increase the range, quality and accuracy of human rights reporting and to enable media to contribute to the protection and promotion of human rights.

Result: media awareness of the human rights dimensions on reported issues is increased;
HRA requested to speak and debate on human rights issues on radio and on television.

2. Activity: Breakfast meeting with civil society organisations working on women's and girl's issues on the occasion of the unofficial visit of the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its causes and consequences.

Result: exchange of information regarding the situation of women and girls in Zambia that enabled the SR to fully understand the ongoing protection concerns, advice on follow-up to recommendations issued after first visit of the SR in 2010 which was utilized by some NGOs in their planning; public statement issued by the SRs on specific protection concerns currently taking place in Zambia.

3. Activity: Collaboration in the UNFPA programme on sexual health reproductive rights through holding a training on HRBA for relevant stakeholders and introducing the Reflection Guides produced by OHCHR and UNFPA.

Results: Endorsement and ownership by the Zambian Human Rights Commission and active participation in the area of sexual health reproductive rights for the first time in Zambia
Stakeholders (Human Rights Commission, government officials, civil society organisations) have an increased knowledge on HRBA to programming in sexual health reproductive rights and on practical ways to advance the fulfillment of the rights.
The new policy and programme relevant information contained in the report will contribute to advocacy/policy dialogue, as well as targeted programming to address pockets of inequalities related to SRH&R, which is very relevant for the SDGs.

4. Activity: Establishment of the Human rights network and support for it to be operational and ready to respond to human rights concerns.

Result: Human rights network proactive on the promotion and protection of human rights in particular targeting discrimination, raising human rights violations, advising the HRA on issues of concern, including on substance and profile of the project activities, etc.

Output: Human Rights integrated in development and the economic sphere with a focus on fostering the integration of human rights standards and principles, including the right to development, into UN development programmes in Zambia and supporting national efforts to develop a national legal framework to guarantee and protect human rights in the context of private business and the exploitation of natural resources.

Significant progress was achieved in various aspects of the outputs through the following activities and results:

1. Activity: tool produced to guide the process of designing the new Zambia-UN development framework - booklet on the Human Rights Based Approach to Development work in Zambia containing the core principles to apply HRBA in development, clarifying the linkages between development and human rights as well as including useful check lists to ensure the incorporation of human rights principles in programme design, was produced and widely disseminated. The booklet includes the relevant international human rights norms and standards as well as the African normative framework, in particular the provisions of the African Charter on Human and People's rights. The tool produced by OHCHR on Human Rights Indicators was also utilized during discussions and many indicators were incorporated in the various matrices.
Guidance Note on facilitating Participation during the design of the UNDAF used to conduct participation exercise with the relevant stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups in Zambia

Result: Human rights based approach firmly established as basis for development work with a UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF) that is fully compliant with the human rights based approach.

Booklet “Applying a HRBA to Development Work in Zambia”, in particular check lists and principles contained therein, applied at all stages of programming cycle by national government and development partners.

For the first time, the Batwa indigenous people in Zambia highlighted as a group that deserves special consideration; Government of Zambia commenced the issuance of national identity cards to the Batwa people which will allow their progressive integration in Zambia’s delivery of basic human rights (health, education, etc.)

For the first time, a UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (Partnership Framework) that includes findings, analysis and recommendations from UN Human Rights Mechanisms.

1. Activity: Training on economic, social and cultural rights in the constitution, comparative examples from Southern Africa, conducted by OHCHR RRDD in collaboration with an academic expert from the University of Pretoria, South Africa.

Result: Capacity of NGOs, the Zambian Judiciary and the Human Rights Commission in understanding the operationalization of economic, social and cultural rights, including justiciability issues, was enhanced. Participants from the judiciary widened their understanding of the human rights approach to the right to housing and the impact of evictions in the most marginalized and vulnerable.

2. Activity: Presentation of the human rights perspective and the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights during the World Bank event entitled “Making Mining Work”. This event was followed by a breakfast meeting, conducted in collaboration with the ROSA office, where different stakeholders were invited, namely the Ministry of Mines, the Chamber of Mines, representatives of mining companies operating in Zambia and civil society.

Result: Increased visibility of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights; increased awareness between the linkages between human rights and economic activity, in particular, on the adverse impact created by the extractive industries on human rights of communities in Zambia.

Guiding Principles on business and human rights and human rights approach included in the UNDP programme to support the capacity of the Ministry of Mines in Zambia

3. Activity: Identification of key community leaders in Zambia, including with a gender equality perspective, and a representative of the Zambian Human Rights Commission to participate in a sub-regional training focused on the three pillars of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and application to the sub-regional context.

Result: Enhanced capacity of community leaders and Zambian Human Rights Commission to identify human rights responsibilities of mining companies and hold government accountable for their human rights obligations to fulfil and protect human rights. Further activities, including monitoring and advocacy were discussed.

Creation of a network of community leaders responsible for raising the awareness and knowledge of their communities on the pillars of the UN GPs.

Principles of the GPs are disseminated by the community leaders in their communities.

Community leaders are included as stakeholders in the UNDP led project to support the Ministry of Mines.

Output: Equality and non-discrimination in Zambia are enhanced with a focus on promotion of discussions and debates on the prohibited grounds of discrimination.

1. Activities: a series of training activities were conducted specifically for the protection needs of the LGBTI and key populations, in particular on the UN human rights architecture and human rights protection systems; on the rights upon arrest and detention (pocket book with the rights produced and disseminated); economic social and cultural rights and the right not to be discriminated against the enjoyment of those rights; and lastly a workshop on advocacy strategies on non-discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity using international human rights law.

Results: LGBTI and key populations capacitated in the UN human rights protection system and empowered to use the UN Human Rights Mechanisms;

UN Human Rights Mechanisms are utilized by LGBTI organisations (Urgent communications)

Action plan to improve advocacy in Zambia, including through the use of the UN HR mechanisms, designed and approved.

2. Activity: training for civil society organisations working on the elimination of child marriage on producing shadow reports to the UN Human Rights mechanisms and on a human rights based approach strategy to combat child marriage.

Result: civil society organisations technical capacity to produce shadow reports and on elements to design a strategy to combat child marriage that is firmly anchored on human rights was enhanced.

Two shadow reports for the examination of Zambia on the compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child were presented.

Human Rights arguments and interventions targeting the most vulnerable girls in Zambia are discussed to be incorporated in civil society organisations action plans and documents.

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.

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 1⁸ Indicator: Baseline: Planned Target:			
Output 1. Vibrant public dialogue on and awareness of the centrality of HR in development and Post 2015 development agenda and the MDG campaign			
Indicator 1. high level of effort to promote inclusion and participation in post 2015 consultations by end of 2014 Baseline: N/A Planned Target:	Outstanding engagement of policy-makers, government, civil society and young people in the second round of the post-2015 consultations as well as the dialogue on the SDGs		RC Annual Report 2014 and Zambia Dialogue on the Post-2015 Development Agenda Report
Indicator 2. at least 50% of women participating in the post-2015 consultations by end of 2014 Baseline: N/A Planned Target: 50%	High participation of women in the consultations		Idem
Indicator 3. at least 4 UN supported shows aired on HR issues annually Baseline: one Planned Target: four	Five television and radio shows to discuss human rights and development; Screening of the Batwa documentary at the UN Day with high level audience, at the UNZA on Human Rights Day and		RC Annual Report

⁸ Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be **as outlined in the Project Document** so that you report on your **actual achievements against planned targets**. Add rows as required for Outcome 2, 3 etc.

<p>Indicator 4. 25 media houses trained to advocate for human rights Baseline: zero Planned Target: one training session</p> <p>Indicator 5. Space for civil society and UN HR mechanisms to discuss relevant human rights issues affecting women and girls in Zambia Baseline: zero Planned Target: one</p> <p>Indicator 6. HRBA compliant baseline assessment on status of sexual health reproductive rights in Zambia undertaken (with UNFPA) Baseline: zero Planned target: one</p> <p>Indicator 7. HRBA training for relevant stakeholders participating in the sexual health reproductive rights agenda (government, civil society, human rights commission) Baseline: zero Planned target: one</p> <p>Indicator 8. Establishment of the Human Rights Network Baseline: zero Planned target: one</p>	<p>on public television</p> <p>25 media houses attended specialized training on human rights based approach to reporting</p> <p>One breakfast meeting between SR on Violence against Women and civil society organisations to discuss women's issues</p> <p>HRBA baseline assessment completed</p> <p>HRBA training for relevant stakeholders</p> <p>HR Network established and functional</p>		<p>Analytical report by implementing partner with recommendations</p> <p>Correspondence between SPB and HRA</p> <p>Assessment</p> <p>Attendance records, photographs</p> <p>Regular meetings records</p>
<p>Output 2. Human Rights integrated in development and the economic sphere with a focus on fostering the integration of human rights standards</p>			

<p>and principles, including the right to development, into UN development programmes in Zambia and supporting national efforts to develop a national legal framework to guarantee and protect human rights in the context of private business and the exploitation of natural resources</p> <p>Indicator 1. High extent of support provided to Zambia HR Commission for close engagement with parliament by end of 2014 Baseline: Planned Target:</p> <p>Indicator 2. A HR inter-departmental reporting mechanisms established by the end of 2014 Baseline: Planned Target:</p> <p>Indicator 3. All (23) Ministries with staff with enhanced knowledge on mainstreaming human rights annually Baseline: zero Planned Target: one</p> <p>Indicator 3.1: Resource tool to guide design and substance of the new UNDAF</p> <p>Indicator 4. High extent of UN support to the implementation of 2012 Universal Periodic Review Recommendations and relevant treaty bodies recommendations</p> <p>Indicator 5. UNDAF fully incorporates human rights analysis and reflects HRBA</p>	<p>Reassessment conducted</p> <p>Reassessment conducted</p> <p>60 participants (government officials, civil society and UN staff members) trained on HRBA</p> <p>Booklet on Applying a Human Rights Based Approach to Development Work in Zambia produced</p> <p>Consolidated matrix of recommendations (UPR, TB and Special Procedures) for the use of the HR Commission and UNCT.</p> <p>New UNDAF (UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework) consensually crafted</p>		<p>RC Annual Report</p> <p>Booklet</p> <p>Matrix circulated by UNDP and HRA</p> <p>Document of the UNSDPF and accompanying documents operationalizing it. Minutes of meetings; e-mail</p>
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<p>Indicator 6. One training on economic, social and cultural rights Baseline: zero Planned target: one training session</p> <p>Indicator 7. Sub-regional conference for community leaders and national human rights institutions on the human rights aspects of business and human rights Baseline: zero Planned target: one</p> <p>Indicator 8. Creation of a advocates network on Business and Human Rights Baseline: zero Planned target: one</p>	<p>and adopted by the UN and GRZ Attendance by HRA to meetings and discussions in preparation of new UNDAF; sharing of resources, guidance and HR Indicators</p> <p>One training conducted by OHCHR and an expert from the University of Pretoria</p> <p>One sub-regional conference conducted in Pretoria, South Africa with 5 participants from Zambia</p> <p>Community leaders network on the extractive industries formed</p>		<p>correspondence</p> <p>Report on the training and attendance records, photographs</p> <p>After action report by Regional Office</p> <p>Correspondence</p>
<p>Output 3. Equality and non-discrimination in Zambia are enhanced with a focus on promotion of discussions and debates on the prohibited grounds of discrimination.</p> <p>Indicator 1. Training sessions on human rights topics for Zambian LGBTI organisations Baseline: zero Planned target: three</p> <p>Indicator 2. Tool on detention produced</p>	<p>Three capacity building sessions on relevant human rights topics, in particular on how to advocate for non-discrimination based on international human rights law and using UN Human Rights mechanisms</p> <p>Pocket book outlining rights upon arrest and detention according to the</p>		<p>Attendance records, correspondence, photographs</p> <p>Pocket book</p>

<p>Indicator 3. Capacity building on shadow reporting and HRBA for civil society organizations working on eliminating child marriage Baseline: zero Planned target: one</p>	<p>Zambian domestic law and international human rights law</p> <p>One capacity building session conducted with possibility to contact office for advice and resources</p>		<p>Attendance records</p>
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iii) A Specific Story

Good practices: the collaboration between the HRA with UNFPA in advancing sexual reproductive health rights in Zambia has been highlighted as a good practice. This collaboration consisted of substantive support in the design of the framework of a baseline assessment on sexual health reproductive rights- ensuring its firm human rights anchoring, including LGBTI, sex workers, etc.- and the planning and organizing of an innovative and practical way to bring relevant stakeholders to the table that involved a combination of a formation in HRBA, the introduction of a specialized tool produced jointly by UNFPA-OHCHR (Reflection Guides) and an the promotion of an open discussion on the findings of the assessment and future action plans.

Lessons Learned:

- The convening role of the Resident Coordinator is vital to galvanize support and provide political leadership to strategic priorities of the project that are sensitive in a country context;
- The Resident Coordinator is key to leading the UNCT in accordance with the UN human rights norms and values and to convincingly and firmly addressing deep entrenched beliefs and prejudices that are obstacle to advancing on key sensitive outcomes and activities;
- To ensure sustainability of results, advocacy and commitment at high levels of the UN/UNCT need to accompany the outputs of the UN intervention;
- The Resident Coordinator and the UNCT are key to ensuring the effective implementation of the new development framework, which is recognized as Human Rights Based through development of Human Rights based outputs and interventions for sustainability in promoting and protecting Human Rights;
- The Resident Coordinator's role is vital in addressing specific Human Rights issues (like addressing issues of Albinism, LGBTI in Zambia) that needs urgent attention through strategic policy advocacy and focused interventions;
- Alliances with human rights champions, national human rights institutions and academia have the potential to create long lasting capacity and open avenues for sustainable collaboration;
- Continuing to nurture the relationship and engagement with the institutions named above is highly recommended;

III. Other Assessments or Evaluations (if applicable)

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IV. Programmatic Revisions (if applicable)

V. Resources

- UNDP Administration structures provided support for the execution of the project. Atlas system and approval of the payments were done by staff of the Resident Coordinator's office. Due to the lack of dedicated

administrative support for the HRA as per the arrangements in Zambia, a significant amount of administrative work had to be done by the HRA herself.

- The project is grateful to the support of the Embassy of Canada, that kindly offered their premises to conduct most of the capacity building events, at no cost.