

Joint SDG Fund

Template for the Joint Programme Annual Progress Report

SDG FINANCING PORTFOLIO – COMPONENT 1

Cover page

Reporting period: June 30 – December 31, 2020

Country: Zambia

Joint Programme (JP) title: Zambia’s Integrated Financing Framework for Sustainable Development.

Short title: Zambia INFF

Start date (month/year): June/2020

End date (month/year): May/2022

RC (name): Dr. Coumba Mar Gadio

Government Focal Point (name and ministry/agency): Mr Chola Chabala/Ministry of National Development Planning

Representative of Lead PUNO (name and agency): Mr. Lionel Laurens, UNDP

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Budget (Joint SDG Fund contribution): \$1,000,000

Overall budget (with co-funding): \$1,500,000

Annual Financial Delivery Rate: 51.7%

$$- \text{Annual Delivery Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Expenditures PUNO 1+ Expenditures PUNO 2...}}{\text{Total transferred funds Jan 2020 to December 2020}};$$

Rate of Committed Funding : 29.7%

$$- \text{Committed Funding Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Committed money PUNO 1+ Committed money PUNO 2...}}{\text{Total transferred funds Jan 2020 to December 2020}}$$

	Expenditures January 2020 - December 2020	Committed resources January 2020- December 2020	Transferred Funds January 2020- December 2020	Annual Financial Delivery Rate (%)	Committed Funding Rate(%)
UNDP	50,963.54	12,625.50	200000	0.51714442	0.29655682
UNICEF	50,109.78	10,879.91	170000		
UNFPA	97,498.89	64,773	130000		
UNECA	0	0	0		
ILO	60,000	60,000	0		

Short description of the Joint Programme (max 1 paragraph):

This joint programme is expected to develop and operationalise an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) for sustainable development in Zambia, that will improve development financing to ensure that Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are actualized at national and subnational levels in the framework of the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP). A key component of the programme is supporting the Zambian authorities to develop an SDG-aligned financing strategy to mobilize and effectively manage additional domestic and international resources, both public and private, leveraging resources from private sector, seeking innovative financial solutions and broadening partnerships. Particular attention will be paid to the effects at the social and economic level of the COVID 19, including through the planned socio-economic impact assessment and the integrated response measures.

The programme aims to achieve the following results: (i) Zambia's National budgets and its medium expenditure frameworks are fully aligned to the National Development Plan and the SDGs at national and sub-national levels; (ii) national and sub-national SDG aligned plans and programmes have corresponding financing frameworks and budgets; (iii) increased domestic resource mobilisation; (iv) strengthened sub-national equalization fund and constituency development formulas; (v) strengthened partnership, including with private sector, for sustainable development and increased on-budget support.

Executive summary

Key achievements through the Zambia INFF for Sustainable Development Joint Programme include:

- Support to the Government of Zambia in the roll-out of the Output-Based Budgeting (OBB), as part of the Planning and Budgeting reforms as well as support to the decentralisation policy which has seen 23 local authorities transition to operationalising OBB.
- Support the formulation of the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP),
- Support the preparations of the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP).
- Support the undertaking of the socio-economic impact assessments (SEIA) of COVID-19 as part of the Government COVID-19 Multisectoral Preparedness and Response Plan.
- A key instrument for follow up on the recommendations of the Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda in the country.
- Support the enhanced data availability through the improved performance of the national Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) system
- Support data availability through the successful undertaking of the Pilot Census

Major risks and challenges

- The implementation of the INFF in Zambia began in a year marked by the global COVID-19 pandemic with negative socio-economic effects in the country. Zambia was caught at a critical junction: trying to overcome an economic downturn, coupled with recurring drought and floods situation with humanitarian consequences, a debt crisis, and a reduced fiscal space for financing the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP) and the SDGs.
- The INFF Zambia funds are disbursed in the third quarter of 2020 and programme commencement builds from the country's myriad of challenges as identified in the VNR and it is used as a vehicle to address inter alia the following critical issues: Deliver on an Economic Recovery Programme that would help the country (i) Restore macroeconomic stability, (ii) Attain fiscal and debt sustainability, (iii) Dismantle domestic arrears, (iv) Restore growth and (v) safeguard social protection. Further, the INFF is also used to initiate the preparations for the 8NDP; and to develop a workplan with the government to support the roll-out of Output-Based Budgeting (OBB) at the decentralized level (local councils) in support of the government's overall decentralization policy.
- The COVID-19 preparedness and response measures included the containment and halting of activities which have implied a challenging roll out of the INFF Zambia.
- The Population and Housing Census, rich source of data that is only available every ten years, and provides critical information on the size, distribution, socio-economic status and composition of the country's population as well as information for SDG benchmarking and reporting, could not be undertaken in August

2020 as planned due to among other challenges, the COVID-19 pandemic and its related public health restrictions

A. Annual Progress (MAXIMUM 7 PAGES)

- Through the support of the INFF Joint Programme, the UN was able to support the Government of Zambia in the roll-out of the Output-Based Budgeting; formulation of the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP), and initiate the preparations of the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP). All these activities were implemented within Q3 of the year 2020.
- The Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) is meant to address the various dimensions of the challenges faced by the Zambian economy and setting out tough measures to be implemented over the next four years (2020-2023). The programme is also a direct follow up to Zambia's Vountary National Review (VNR) which was prepared at an unprecedented time in the worlds history with the country embattled with COVID-19 and other pre-existing crises. The ERP provides a clear road map of strategic policy actions and enablers required to revive the economy and place it on a path of sustainable growth and development. The programmes's key interventions include:
 - Restore macroeconomic stability,
 - Attain fiscal and debt sustainability,
 - Dismantle domestic arrears,
 - Restore growth and safeguard social protection.
- The development of the ERP through the INFF Joint Programme therefore sets a platform which will guide the full implementation of the interventions to ensure attainment of the envisaged recovery. It is key to note that while the ERP will be implemented during the 7NDP, its implementation would stretch into the 8NDP.
- Key to the INFF, the Government emphasised the need to streamline the procedures and not create new or paralel structures of coordination. on this note, the INFF Zambia is implemented throught he existintg structures of the 7NDP and is led by the Ministry of National Development Planning and the Ministry of Finacne as co-leads at Government level, with the UNRC from the partner's side. This approach is also in line with the SDG Sub-committee, which is part of the National Development Coordinating Committee (NDCC).
- In line with the national planning system, a national Planning and Budgeting Bill was developed and subjected for consultations, and an Issues Paper was prepared to initiate and ignite the discussions around the preparation of 8NDP.
- To support Zambia's decentralisation policy, the United Nations, through the INFF Joint Programme developed a workplan with the Government to roll-out OBB at the decentralised level (local councils). Through this support, a total of 23 local authorities successfully transitioned to operationalising OBB by the end of the reporting period. To date, the OBB has only been implemented by the Government at the national level and transitioning this to the local authorities is considered a well-marked achievement
- Several Covid-19 related impact studies were launched with a thematic focus on disability, informal sector, and general economy. The findings of these studies will inform the remedial actions envisaged for the next quarter.
- To bolster the monitoring and capacity of the programme, a mapping of district level focal points was undertaken in 17 Districts. This investment will also improve institutional coordination of government structures.
- In order to increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated for planning, thus ensuring that financing is steered towards achieving the SDGs, support was provided to the Government to undertake an in-depth analysis of existing datasets including the DHS

A.1 The overview of progress and challenges

A.1.1. Overall self-assessment

Provide a self-assessment on the overall JP progress in the last year.

- Above expectations (expected annual results fully achieved and additional progress made)
 On track (expected annual results achieved)
 Satisfactory (majority of expected annual results achieved)
 Not-satisfactory (majority of expected annual results not yet achieved)

- Delayed implementation of fiscal consolidation and structural reforms as a result of COVID-19 impact across the economy, including the normal functioning of government. Most government departments and cooperating partners have been operating with restrictions in order to comply with the public health guidelines under the 'new normal'.

A.1.2. Overall progress and key developments to date

- governance and coordination;
The INFF coordination arrangements followed the same approaches of engagement with stakeholders and target groups as part of the Seventh NDP coordination mechanisms. In order to achieve country ownership as well as avoid duplication of efforts, the INFF coordination is chaired by the Ministry of National Development Planning (MND) and co-chaired by the Resident Coordinator. The INFF falls under the SDG-Subcommittee of the National Development Coordinating Committee (NDCC).
- research, assessments and feasibility studies on SDG financing;
At the onset of COVID-19 in Zambia, the INFF enabled the establishment of a platform for mobilising partners in supporting the Government of Zambia with the research and assessments studies to inform the response to the pandemic. About 33 Covid-19 related socio-economic assessments were supported. These cover a wide range of sectors, including health, food security. Further, a coordinated in-depth socioeconomic assessment of the impact of Covid-19 at household level is underway. All these will guide the development of the Eighth National Development Plan (8thNDP) and the next UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework.
- mobilization of financial resources (co-funding and co-financing)
The main stakeholders at the center of INFF are the central government ministries and agencies with responsibility for planning and the key areas of financing policy and regulation. The INFF has approached the private sector, MSME networks, Banks, civil society organizations, academia, think tanks, cooperating partners, local volunteer organizations, and IFIs in an attempt to to strengthen partnerships and develop joint resource mobilization initiatives.

A.1.3. Changes

Was the JP document modified in the past year?

- Yes
 No

A.1.4. Challenges

Did the JP face any major challenges in the past year?

- Yes
 No

Major challenges to the implementation of the JP include:

- Sustained interest of government across the various ministerial departments
- Inadequate awareness of the JP in key ministries, resulting in delays in the implementation of the programme.

- Upsurge of COVID infections resulting in Cabinet issuance of containment measures, including reduced mobility across the country.

A.1.5. COVID-19 and other strategic alignment

- In the wake of COVID-19, the implementation of the JP had to undergo a reprioritization to focus on interventions that were aligned with the national priorities emerging from the Government COVID-19 Multisectoral Contingency and Response Plan.
At the request of Government through the Ministry of Finance, the JP supported the development of the Economic Recovery Programme, which was launched by the head of State.
- Further, the JP supported the undertaking of the socioeconomic assessment studies which are critical tools to inform the socio-economic responses to COVID-19. This was made possible through the use and alignment with the UN Socio-economic response plan.

A.2 Update on priority issues

A.2.1. Progress on Integrated National Financing Framework/SDG financing building blocks

Implementation Stages	Planned (0%)	Emerging (1-49% progress)	Advancing (50-99% progress)	Complete (100% progress)	Previously completed	Not applicable	Comments/ Notes
1. Inception phase	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Assessment & diagnostics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DFA planned
3. Financing strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DFA and CRNA
4. Monitoring & review	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Governance & coordination	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Although the INFF Zambia has not been launched, the implementation has begun and the programme has been instrumental in setting the stage for understanding the impact of COVID pandemic at various domains of the economy. In addition, the programme’s support to the development of the economic recovery programme (ERP) as well as the roll out of the output based budget at the sub-national level, constitute important milestones towards the INFF in Zambia. Planned activities include undertaking the DFA and the costings of SDGs.

A.2.2. Thematic focus

- | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social protection | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Other..... |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health & nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity | <input type="checkbox"/> Other..... |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Children & youth | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change & nature | <input type="checkbox"/> Blue economy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other..... |

A.2.3. Gender marker

Did your Joint Programme feature Gender Results in the past year at the outcome or output level?

- Yes
 No

Briefly explain:

Gender Marker total average scoring from 0 to 3 (as defined in the JP document): 2

A.2.4. Vulnerable groups

Will the JP directly impact marginalized and/or vulnerable groups through a dedicated outcome or output?

- Yes
 No

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups	Dedicated Outcome	Dedicated Output	Status (planned/in progress/complete)
Women and girls	Outcome 1 &2	1.1,1.2,1.3&2.1	In progress
Children	Outcome 1&2	1.1,1.2,1.3&2.1	In progress
Youth	Outcome 1&2	1.1,1.2,1.3&2.1	In progress
Persons with disabilities	Outcome 1&2	1.1,1.2,1.3&2.1	In progress
Older persons			
Minorities (incl. ethnic, religious, linguistic...)			
Indigenous peoples			
Persons of African Descent (when understood as separate from minorities)			
Migrants	Outcome 1	1.1,1.2,1.3&2.1	In progress
Refugees & asylum seekers	Outcome 1	1.1,1.2,1.3&2.1	In progress
Internally displaced persons			
Stateless persons			
Persons deprived of their liberty			
Peasants and rural workers	Outcome 1	1.1,1.2,1.3&2.1	In progress
Human rights defenders (incl. NGOs, journalists, union leaders, whistleblowers...)			
LGBTI persons (sexual orientation and gender identity)			
Persons affected by (HIV/AIDS, leprosy...)	Outcome 1&2	1.1,1.2,1.3&2.1	In progress
Persons with albinism			
Victims or relatives of victims of enforced disappearances			
Victims of (slavery, torture, trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse...)			

A.2.5. Learning and sharing

- PUNOs (UNDP and UNICEF) participated at a regional webinar where they shared the country experience with the INFF and their collaboration around issues related to Public Finance Management.
- Government of Zambia's Revenue Authority sharing of experiences around domestic resource mobilisation at an INFF regional event.

A.3 Update on events and partnerships

A.3.1. Events

- Launching of the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP)
- Partnership events with the IFIs.

Type of event	Yes	No	Comments
JP launch event	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ERP
Annual donors' event*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Partners' event **	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

*

A.3.2. Partnerships

Did your Joint Programme facilitate engagement with with diverse stakeholders (e.g. parliamentarians, civil society, IFIs, bilateral/multilateral actor, private sector)?

- Yes
 No

- The JP enabled engagement among key stakeholders (UNCT, Government, CSOs, IFIs, and the European Union) around the responses to COVID-19. This includes agreements to undertaking joint assessments (e.g. Covid Recovery Needs Assessmnt, CRNA).

A.3.3. Additional financing

Additional co-funding or co-financing resources in 2020

- Yes
 No

Source of funding	Yes	No	Co-funding or Co-financing?	Name of organization	Amount (USD)	Comments
Government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Donors/IFIs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
PUNOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		International Labour Organization	USD 60,000	Covid-19 Rapid Impact Assessment Studies (Informal Sector & Disabled Persons)
				UNDP	USD 111,343	COVID-19 Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA) (Rapid, Households, Informal Sector, PWD)
				UNFPA	USD 64,773	Support to the national statistical system
Other partners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

A.4 Strategic communications

Did the JP develop a strategic communications plan?

- Yes
 No

- A communication plan to be developed in quarter 2

- Mapping of stakeholders
- Development a stakeholder engagement and advocacy plan
- Undertake a resource mobilisations activities

B. Annual Results (MAXIMUM 3 PAGES)

- Through the support of the INFF Joint Programme, the UN was able to support the Government of Zambia in the roll-out of the Output-Based Budgeting; formulation of the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP), and initiate the preparations of the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP). All these activities were implemented within Q3 of the year 2020.
- The Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) is meant to address the various dimensions of the challenges faced by the Zambian economy and setting out tough measures to be implemented over the next four years (2020-2023). The programme is also a direct follow up to Zambia's Vountary National Review (VNR) which was prepared at an unprecedented time in the worlds history with the country embattled with COVID-19 and other pre-existing crises. The ERP provides a clear road map of strategic policy actions and enablers required to revive the economy and place it on a path of sustainable growth and development. The programmes's key interventions include:
 - Restore macroeconomic stability,
 - Attain fiscal and debt sustainability,
 - Dismantle domestic arrears,
 - Restore growth and safeguard social protection.
- The development of the ERP through the INFF Joint Programme therefore sets a platform which will guide the full implementation of the interventions to ensure attainment of the envisaged recovery. It is key to note that while the ERP will be implemented during the 7NDP, its implementation would stretch into the 8NDP.
- Key to the INFF, the Government emphasised the need to streamline the procedures and not create new or paralel structures of coordination. on this note, the INFF Zambia is implemented through the existintg structures of the 7NDP. It is led by the Ministry of National Development Planning and the Ministry of Finacne as co-leads at Government level, as well as the UNRC from the partner's side. This approach is also in line with the SDG Sub-committee, which is part of the National Development Coordinating Committee (NDCC).
- In line with the national planning system, a national Planning and Budgeting Bill was developed and subjected for consultations, and an Issues Paper was prepared to initiate and ignite the discussions around the preparation of 8NDP.
- To support Zambia's decentralisation policy, the United Nations, through the INFF Joint Programme developed a workplan with the Government to roll-out OBB at the decentralised level (local councils). Through this support, a total of 23 local authorities successfully transitioned to operationalising OBB by the end of the reporting period. To date, the OBB has only been implemented by the Government at the national level and transitioning this to the local authorities is considered a well-marked achievement.
- The UN, through the INFF Joint Programme was also able to develop a workplan with the government to support the roll-out of Output-Based Budgeting (OBB) at the decentralized level (local councils) in support of the government's overall decentralization policy. To date, OBB has only been implemented at National government level and INFF is now supporting the government to implement OBB at sub-national level.
- Several Covid-19 related impact studies were launched with a thematic focus on disability, informal sector, and general economy. The findings of these studies will inform the remedial actions envisaged for the next quarter.
- To bolster the monitoring and capacity of the programme, a mapping of district level monitoring and evaluation focal points was undertaken in 17 Districts. This investment will also improve institutional coordination of government structures.
- The National Strategy for extension of social security to the informal sector was finalized and validated in August 2020. The strategy aims to increase the base of contributions to the social protection system through the participation of informal sector workers. This strategy is also expected to enhance the formality of this sector, in line with SDG 8.

- The JP has supported 8NDP consultative meetings with a wider array of stakeholders, including civil society. Civil Society has also been supported to undertake independent tracking of social protection budget tracking commitments. This program is now being streamlined for national roll-out.
- As part of efforts to enhance the national statistical system's capacity to generate and disseminate disaggregated data for improved programme based budgeting and sustainable financing, support was provided to the Zambia Statistical Agency to plan for the undertaking of the Population and Housing Census. Specifically, the Pilot Census in December 2020 was successfully completed in December 2020. Additionally, support was also provided to the Government of Zambia, through the Ministry of National Development Planning, to augment data availability through enhanced performance of the national Civil Registration and Vital Statistics system.

B.1. SDG acceleration

List up to 3 main SDG targets that your Joint Programme primarily focused in 2020.

- Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere;
- Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive society at all levels; and
- Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

B.2. Contribution to Fund's global results

SDG 8

The JP undertook multiple Covid-19 Rapid Impact Studies, with focus on the informal sector and persons with disabilities. The findings of the studies will inform the framing of the socio-economic responses to covid to enhance sustainable economic growth, productive employment and decent work for all.

B.3. JP Outputs and outcomes

Achievement of outputs

Output 1.1

The JP undertook multiple Covid-19 Rapid Impact Studies, with focus on the informal sector and persons with disabilities. The findings of the studies will inform the framing of the socio-economic responses to covid.

Output 1.2

The JP promoted transparency and accountability of the budgeting of the social protection system by supporting civil society organisations to undertake a pilot budget tracking and service quality analysis in two Districts.

Output 2.1

- The JP supported the finalization and validation of the National Strategy on extension of social security coverage to the informal economy workers, which increases the sustainability of the social protection system by extending social insurance contributions.
- Under this output, another key output achieved by the JP was the initiation of aligning of local budgets and policies. This was achieved through the roll-out of OBB to local authorities, which aligns local budgeting processes to the national process. 23 Local authorities were trained and have transitioned to OBB which is used at national level. The plan is to continue rolling out OBB to additional districts, and eventually cover the entire country. The UN in Zambia through UNICEF also conducted budget analysis of the social sector to inform prioritization of social sector spending. UNICEF supported the annual reporting of the 7NDP, that informs progress towards achieving the national development goals.

Achievement of outcomes

- The OBB and budget analysis is related to outcome 2: Planning and finance policy functions, policies and systems are intergrated. The application of OBB has contributed to the intergration of local and national budgeting systems and functions.
- The interventions supported by the joint programme have ebabled the government to develop and initiate the operationalisation of the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) for the period 2020-2022. The ERP is an integrated programme aiming to achive a set of itnerventions that will bring back the country's development trajectory.
- The process of the ERP preparation and the implementation of the ERP itself has enhanced the creation of a platform for continued engagement of state actors (the executive), non-state actors (the private sector comprising of business, small and medium scale enterprises, pension and insurance companies, private equity, sovereign wealth fund, venture capital, asset owners, investors; and the civil society), and parliament as earlier proposed in the Planning and Budgeting Bill.
- The support for data generation has continued to contribute to the promotion of a consolidated, responsiveness, accountable and well-governed socio-development system

B.4. Strategic Documents

Did the JP produce strategic documents in the last year (policy, strategies, analyses/assessments, methodological documents, and other relevant documents)?

Yes

No

- The JP has assisted in the preparation of the Zambia's Economic Recovery Programme (ERP), a stabilization, recovery and growth plan that is meant to create a conducive environment for recovery and re-establish a sustainable growth. To reinvigorate growth, the ERP focuses on achieving macroeconomic stability and economic diversification. Macroeconomic stability will be achieved by undertaking fiscal adjustment to lower the fiscal deficit and reduce the pace of debt accumulation and debt stock. This will assist in reducing pressure on inflation and exchange rate.
- To achieve economic diversification, policy focus will be on the key sectors driving and enabling economic growth, with particular focus on agriculture, energy, tourism and MSME led growth in industry, manufacturing and key services by leveraging information and communication technology. The revival of these sectors, increased investment in other sectors, reduced need for foreign exchange for intermediate goods and raw materials, and greater export orientation will improve macroeconomic conditions, restore growth in the short term and help to create jobs and bring about structural change.
- Other than restoring macroeconomic stability and reinvigorating growth, the ERP also aims at enhancing domestic resource mobilization and protecting the most vulnerable in our society. This is on the realization that without resources, the socio-economic objectives of the Government cannot be achieved. Domestic resource mobilization will focus on increasing the tax base by incentivizing formalization and increasing compliance and yield rates through automation. This will be done for both tax and no-tax revenue categories.
- The sustainability and coverage of social protection investments, will also be enhanced through the extension of social security programs to the informal sector. The National Strategy on extension of social security coverage to the informal economy workers, which was validated in August 2020, paves way for additional contributions to the social protection system from this cohort.
- By supporting national institutions in conducting in-depth analysis, and spatial analysis of available data the JP is contributing to improvements in programme based budgeting and sustainable financing by ensuring that financing is steered towards achieving the SDGs based on accurate and disaggregated population data.

C. Plan for the Next Year of implementation (MAXIMUM 2 PAGES)

- Scale-up the OBB to additional districts, and develop a monitoring and evaluation framework for the local authorities
- Support the development of 8th National Development Plan
- Support government budget transparency through budget analysis, and Open Budget Surveys
- Undertake the Development Finance Assessment (DFA)
- Support the Phased Integrated Survey, which includes the finalization of the COVID-19 SEIA on Households, the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, and the Enterprise Survey.
- Undertake the Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) as part of the SDGs domestication process.
- Support SDG costings
- Support the Covid Recovery Needs Assessment (CRNA).
- In a continued effort to enhance data collection and Monitoring and Evaluation systems as well as capacity strengthening, support in 2021 will focus on supporting the successful planning and/or undertaking of the Population and Housing Census; in-depth and spatial analysis of available data sets and the development and operationalization of the new CRVS framework

C.1 Upcoming activities

Priority activities in the annual work plan (1 Jan 2021 – 31 Dec 2021)

- Scale-up the OBB to additional districts, and develop a monitoring and evaluation framework for the local authorities
- Support the development of 8th National Development Plan
- Support government budget transparency through budget analysis, and Open Budget Surveys
- Undertake the Development Finance Assessment (DFA)
- Support the Phased Integrated Survey, which includes the finalization of the COVID-19 SEIA on Households, the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, and the Enterprise Survey.
- Undertake the Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) as part of the SDGs domestication process.
- Support SDG costings
- Support the Covid Recovery Needs Assessment (CRNA).
- Operationalization of a national Monitoring & Evaluation framework
- Implementation of covid-19 socio-economic response plans related to the informal sector, persons with disabilities, as well as the tourism sector.
- Support the formulation of a Civil Registration and Vital Statistics framework
- Undertaken indepth analyses of available datasets
- Support the planning for the Population and Housing Census, ensuring incorporation of key SDG indicators
- Data availability assessment for SDG reporting

JP's specific expected annual results (outputs and outcomes) for 1 Jan 2021 – 31 Dec 2021.

Output 1.1

The JP will enable the finalisation of multiple Covid-19 Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA) studies, with focus on the households, informal sector, persons with disabilities, and the tourism sector.

Output 1.3

The JP will operationalize a national Monitoring & Evaluation framework to cover budget tracking and national socio-economic development dashboard.

Output 2.1

Expand the OBB to additional local authorities which will improve budgeting systems and processes
 Support the development of the 8NDP, including the implementation plan and M&E Framework
 Support the government with budget transparency, including civil society participation in the planning and budget processes

The JP will deliver on the following outcomes and outputs for 2021

Outcome 1. Government of Zambia implements systems and frameworks for SDG Financing.

- Output 1.1. Undertake a Development Finance Assessment to identify the current status and prospects of the financing flows opportunities and suggest a roadmap of key financing solutions to be taken forward, including key measures in response to the economic and social effects of the Covid-19.
- Output 1.2. Establish a multi-stakeholder national dialogue platform – whole of society approach – that facilitates dialogue and participation around financing from planning to allocation, to execution, to monitor and oversight. All of which to promote transparency and enhance accountability.
- Output 1.3. Enhancing data collection and Monitoring and Evaluation systems, including the capacity of Zambia Statistics Agency, the Government of Zambia, Civil Society Organisations to promote a consolidated, responsiveness, accountable and well-governed socio-development system.

Outcome 2. Planning and finance policy functions, processes and systems are Integrated.

- Output 2.1. The National Development Plan and related policies and strategies are costed, and suggested financing solutions are proposed through the SDG financing strategy that serves as the NDP financing strategy.
- Output 2.2. The National Domestic Resource Mobilisation (DRM) agenda and its key pillars, including its PFM, are all aligned to respond to the NDP.
- Output 2.3. National strategies for mobilizing the public and private resources and aligning the national investment strategies and plans with the NDP are developed to directly realize its targets and objectives.

Outcome 3: Private - domestic and international - resources are mobilized to respond to the National Development Plan and SDGs.

- Output 3.1. Legal, policy framework and technical capacities facilitating sustainable, inclusive private investment (i.e. streamlining procedures, systems and public services for investors) are improved.
- Output 3.2. SDG Investment intelligence is generated - Identification of Sustainable and Social oriented Investment Opportunity areas from the NDP (whole-of society approach should be considered here, tapping into resources from think-tanks and key national universities).
- Output 3.3. Innovative financing instruments, involving private financing, to respond to key SDG oriented goals (SDG, green, orange, bonds diaspora) are developed.

C.2. Expected changes

N/A

C.3. Risks and mitigation measures

Are there any changes made/expected to be made to the Risk Matrix?

- Yes
 No

Annex 1: Consolidated Annual Results

1. JP contribution to global programmatic results (annual)

Joint SDG Fund Global Outcome 2: Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement (Update table below)

Indicators	Target 2020	Result 2020	Target 2021
2.1: Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged in terms of scope(for other/ additional sector/s or through new sources/means)	15%	16.7%	15%
2.2: Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged in terms of scale(for the same multi-sectoral solution.)	15%	16.7%	20%

Joint SDG Fund Global Output 4: Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented (Update table below and provide details as requested)

Indicators	Target 2020	Result 2020	Target 2021	List of strategies/ frameworks developed
4.1: #of integrated financing strategies that were tested (disaggregated by % successful / unsuccessful)	1		5	
4.2: #of integrated financing strategies that have been implemented with partners in lead disaggregated by (1) government/public partners (2) civil society partners and (3) private sector partners	1		5	The National Strategy on extension of social security coverage to the informal economy workers
4.3: # of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate progress on SDGs made operational	4	1 (Government)	4	The National Strategy on extension of social security coverage to the informal economy workers

2. Selected global performance indicators (annual)

2.1. Did your Joint Programme contribute to the improvement of the overall UNCT coherence in 2020?

- Yes, considerably contributed
 Yes, contributed
 No

Explain briefly: The JP has extended the breadth of program linkages beyond the traditional programming silos, to bring together new interactions and partnerships within the UNCT

2.2. Did your Joint Programme contribute to reduced transaction costs for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other Joint Programmes?

- Yes,
 No
 N/A (if there are no other joint programmes in the country)

Explain briefly: The JP is mainly in the start up phase in the period under review

2.3. Was your Joint Programme aligned with the UNCT Results Groups in 2020?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly: The JP was contributing to in-country efforts which are implemented through Results Groups, creating synergies with Results Groups was central to its implementation

3. Results as per JP Results Framework (annual)

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2020 Target	2020 Result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected 2021 target	Expected final target (if different from 2021)
Outcome 1: Government of Zambia implements systems and frameworks for SDG Financing						
Outcome 1 indicator: # of integrated financing strategies that have been implemented with partners	0	1			SDG financing framework	
Output 1.1: Undertake a development finance assessment to identify the current status and prospects of the financing flows opportunities and suggest a roadmap of key financing solutions to be taken forward, including key measures in response to the economic and social effects of the COVID19.						
Output 1.1 indicator: # of development finance assessments that include the assessment of the impact of COVID19 undertaken	0	2			DFA Assessment	

Output 1.1 indicator						
Output 1.2: Establish a multi-stakeholder national dialogue platform – whole of society approach – that facilitates dialogue and participation around financing from planning to allocation, execution, to monitor and oversight. All of which to promote transparency and enhance accountability.						
Output 1.2 indicator# of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate progress on SDGs made operational	0	2				8NDP Dialogue
Output 1.3 Enhancing data collection, Monitoring and Evaluation systems, including the capacity of Zambia Statistics Agency, the Government of Zambia, Civil Society Organizations to promote a consolidated, responsiveness, accountable and well-governed socio-development system						
Output 1.3 indicator: # of new indicators (disaggregated for public and private finance) in national monitoring systems for sustainable development	n/a	2				M&E framework
Outcome 2: Planning and finance policy functions, processes and systems are Integrated						
Outcome 2 indicator						
Output 2.1 The National Development Plan (NDP) and related policies and strategies are costed, and suggested financing solutions are proposed through SDG financing strategy that serves as the NDP financing strategy						
Output 2.1 indicator: # of NDP policies and programmes costed and with related financing strategies	2	4	Additional USD 32 million raised to support Covid Emergency Cash Transfer			8NDP Costed
Output 2.2 The National Domestic Resource Mobilization agenda and its key pillars, including its Public Financial Management, are aligned to respond to the National Development Plan (NDP)						
Output 2.2 indicator: % increase in budget allocation	0	10	10			DRM mobilized
Output 2.3: National strategies for mobilizing the public and private resources and aligning the national investment strategies and plans with the NDP are developed to directly realise its targets and objectives						
Output 2.3 indicator: # of government plans with gender budgeting	1	2				Public / Private sector resource mobilization strategy
Outcome 3 : Private - domestic and international - resources are mobilized to respond to the National Development Plan.						
Outcome 3 Indicator: % increase in domestic and international	n/a	10				

resources into the national budget						
Output 3.1: Legal, policy framework and technical capacities facilitating sustainable, inclusive private investment (i.e. streamlining procedures, systems, and public services for investors) are improved						
Output 3.1 indicator: # of legal instruments						
Output 3.2: SDG Investment intelligence is gathered – Identification of sustainable and social oriented investment opportunity areas from the NDP.						
Output 3.2 indicator: # of SDG investment information produced	0	1				
Output 3.3: Innovative financing instruments to respond to key SDG oriented goals (SDG, green, orange, blue bonds) are developed.						
Output 3.3 indicator: # innovative financing instruments developed and implemented	0	2				

Annex 2: List of strategic documents

1. Strategic documents that were produced by the JP

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
Economic Recovery Programme (2020-2022)	15 December 2020	National Recovery Programme

2. Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
Economic Recovery Programme (2020-2022)	15 December 2020	National Recovery Programme
The National Strategy on extension of social security coverage to the informal economy workers	August 2020	National document, which introduces funding for social security by informal sector workers. JP provided technical support for strategy formulation and validation.
Social Protection Budget Tracking & Service Delivery Report (Case of Nchelenge & Samfya Districts)	March 2020	Civil society tracking of social protection budget and expenditure in select districts. JP provided technical support to civil society associations to undertake this activity.

Annex 3: List of strategic communication documents

1. Have you created a strategic communication plan for the Joint Programme?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly:

2. What percentage of the annual budget towards communications was utilized from the total budget? (Note that the entire JP comms budget must be min 5% of the total JP budget)

Explain briefly:

3. Have visibility outcomes increased due to the provided funding for JP strategic communications?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly: A communication plan is yet to be developed.

4. Does the Country Profile Page on the Joint SDG Fund website contribute to your JP outreach?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly: N/A

5. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc) about your JP were published by an external media outlet (Non-UN published)?

Total number: 0

Explain briefly:

6. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc) about the Joint Programme were published by the UNCT and JP PUNOs?

Total number: N/A

Explain briefly:

7. Have you received an increase of social media followers?

- Yes
 No

Total number: (Not mandatory)

Explain briefly:

Multi-Media Faucets

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
None		

Social Media Campaigns

Title of the document	Type (FB/Twitter/LinkedIn/Etc.)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
None		

Annex 4: Updated JP Risk Management Matrix

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks					
Delayed implementation of fiscal consolidation and structural reforms as a result of the upcoming elections in 2021	12	3	4	1. Continued evidence generation on expenditure efficiency to create savings 2. Government engages IMF for balance of support	UNDP/UNICEF
GDP growth below required target to achieve Zambia's medium-term development goals.	9	3	3	1.Support economic diversification. 2.improve social protection coverage and inclusive growth effectiveness	UNDP/UNICEF
Programmatic risks					
Private sector has less incentive to contribute to sustainable development	6	2	3	Enhanced partnership framework with private sector associations	UNDP
Covid-19 movement restrictions and health risks reduce capacity to implement project activities	16	4	4	Explore alternative programming platforms, ensure safety of project staff	UN Zambia
Delays in government approval process	6	2	3	Use existing structures like the National SDG Steering committee to get approvals	UNRCRC
Institutional risks					
Unsatisfactory programme performance	5	1	5	PUNOs have excellent track record in the area	UNDP/UNICEF
Fiduciary risks					
Misuse of funds by counterparts	5	1	5	Continued capacity building on HACT framework	UNDP/UNICEF