POST 2015 AGENDA FINAL REPORT
BY GCAP ZAMBIA.

Contact Details

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Post 2015 Country Consultation

Country	Zambia				
Name of Coalition	Civil Society MDG Campaign/GCAP Zambia				
CONSULTATION PROCESS					
Stakeholders	**Activities**	**Methodologies**	**Venue**	**Dates**	**Participants**
Inception meeting	Discussion meeting	Interactive stakeholder meeting	Lusaka	8/01/2013	15 participants
Women organizations	Discussion meeting	Video documentary, Plenary discussion & group work facilitated by GCAP &/or UNDP	Lusaka	17/01/2013	22
			Zambezi	27/02/2013	33
University Students	Discussion meeting	Video documentary , Plenary discussion & group facilitated by GCAP	Kitwe	23/02/2013	39
Youth groups	Discussion meeting	Video documentary, Plenary discussion & group work facilitated by GCAP &/OR IOM	Lusaka	18th/02/13	23
			Solwezi	28th /02/13	14
			Mwinilunga	26th /02/13	14
CSO	Discussion meeting	Video documentary, Plenary discussion & group facilitated by GCAP	Sesheke	23/01/13	10
			Mumbwa	7/03/13	14
Council of elders	Discussion meeting	Video documentary, Plenary discussion & group facilitated by	Zambezi		
			Solwezi	28/02/13	13

		GCAP			
Schools	Class assignment	Letter writing Competition(Letters submitted to UNDP for submission to the UN secretary general)	Mumbwa (Kabwanga basic school)	7/03/13	40
			Sesheke (Nakatindi basic)	23/01/13	40
Face book page, Email responses	GCAP Zambia face book page/ contributions via emails from stakeholders	GCAP staff collected the inputs and fused them in the main report	All	January-May 2013	Over 400 responses
Media	Discussion programs on community radio stations/ media participation in all district and national consultations.	Talk shows, news clips.	All	January-May	5 media institutions.

Community Forum	Discussion meeting	Video documentary, Plenary discussion & group facilitated by GCAP	Mwinilunga	26th/02/13	34
DDCC (District leaders & government department)	Discussion meeting	Video documentary, Plenary discussion & group facilitated by GCAP	Sesheke	24/01/13	18
			Mpongwe		
			Masaiti	21/02/13	14
Business community	Discussion meeting	Video documentary, Plenary discussion & group facilitated by GCAP	Kitwe	4th/03/13	12
			Solwezi	1st/03/13	18
Members of Parliament	Discussion meeting	Video documentary, Plenary discussion & group facilitated by UN systems/GCAP	Lusaka	5th/03/13	19
Community forum	discussion forum	Open discussion forum	Mumbwa	7th March 2013	235
Validation Meeting	Discussion meeting	Open discussion meeting on the consultation outcomes	Lusaka	10th May 2013	Over 50 participants

1.0. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE WAY THE DELIBERATIONS WERE CONDUCTED

1.1.　Approach

The Post 2015 consultations were conducted through an interactive and participatory manner. Meetings were held with various specific key stakeholders such the Members of Parliament, district leaders and government departments, Civil Society Organizations, women and youth groups, and the business community. These meetings provided a useful insight in terms of how the MDGs had been implemented, development challenges and the general status of development in respective areas as well as the solutions to move beyond 2015. Additionally, communities Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted and these provided community members to participate and advance their views on current and future development dispensation.

In terms of deliberations and data collection, the meetings with key stakeholders took the form of plenary discussions on various key development issues. The discussions were proceeded by group work in which the participants were given an opportunity to plan and make recommendations for their development aspirations for the Post 2015. On the other hand, the community FGDs were just open and key issues were collected at random. The consultations in Lusaka were co-moderated by the United Nations system and GCAP, with the latter moderating the district deliberations. Further on platforms such as face book, interactive media programs on Community radio stations were used to collect input for the deliberations. A dedicated email address was used by GCAP Zambia to collect views and reach out to other stakeholders who were unable to come for the deliberations. Media also played a significant role in raising awareness about the process in Zambia.

2.0. Selection of participants

1. **Civic and women organizations –** these stakeholders were selected on the basis of their wealth of knowledge and experience in governance, development and genders issues. In this regard, the participants were selected from various organizations dealing with specific issues related to the above topics.

2. **Youth groups -** the youths were drawn from various civil society, community youth groups, political parties and individual youth activists. These were represented by youth leaders as well as those who have been active in development and governance work, particularly in promoting the plight of the youth and other marginalized groups in various arenas.

3. **District Development Coordinating Committee** – the DDCC was engaged in the Post 2015 development agenda consultation process by virtue of its critical role of providing development planning, policy oversight and anchoring national development at district level. Its involvement in the process was intended to gain an insight on the status of development at district level within the context the Millennium Goals (MDGs) as well as seek for their input in the Post 2015 development framework. The DDCC comprise the of Local Authority, District Commissioners' Office, government departments, traditional leadership, and civil society.

4. **Business community –** the inclusion of the business community came out of the realization the sector plays in addressing cross cutting factors that affect wellbeing of the people. Representation was drawn from union movement, chamber of commerce, farmers union, business associations, and mother body of human resource management.

5. **Parliamentarians -** the Parliamentarians participated in the Post 2015 consultations by virtue of them being the custodians of the law and policy reform hence key for creating an enabling legal and policy environment for the

successful implementation of the Post 2015 development framework. The Parliamentarians were selected from among the various Parliamentary committees.

6. **School Children-** School children took part in the process through various innovative ways ranging from conducting school debates on various topics linked to the post 2015 process. Some were involved in letter writing competition highlighting the various development challenges in there locality. The letters were submitted to the UN for submission to the United Nations secretary general.

7. **Facebook, SMS/ Email-** Social media was another avenue that was chosen to make the broader community participate in the process especially the youths. GCAP Zambia used its face book page to engage young people on the consultation. A dedicated email was also established to gather input from the general populace. GCAP Zambia is about to launch the mobile youth platform on post 2015 in collaboration with African Monitor to engage more young people on the process.

8. **Media-** Media played a pivotal role in the deliberation process both on raising awareness about the process as well as helping in amplifying citizens voices. GCAP Zambia engaged the post newspaper, Zambia national broadcasting cooperation, hot fm, five fm and other community radio stations in the various districts were we conducted the consultations. Radio adverts as well as news highlights were captured by most of the community radio stations. Not much coverage was done in the print media despite the fact that they took part in the process.

9. **Traditional Authority**- Traditional leaders were engaged because of the wealth of experience that they bring to the development agenda at the grassroots.

3.0. CONSULTATION PROCESS, RESULTS: THEMES & RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POST 2015

3.1. Reform process and governance

Sustainable development is anchored in strong institutional, policy and legal frameworks. The slow momentum in the development process of Zambia has by and large been attributed to the deficiencies in the constitution and the policy system. There was a general cry that the current constitution confers too much power to the political leadership and takes away their obligation and responsibility to the address the pressing development issues that affect the majority of the citizens. The leaders have continued to hide in the constitution and use an excuse of lack of resources for not meeting their obligations. The opportunity to provide oversight have been thwarted by the Executive which has continued to control and dominate the legislature and the judiciary by virtue of determining budget allocations and appointment of individuals to key positions in these institutions. Even the public policy system is shroud in the constitution which highly prescribes a centralized system of governance thereby weakening local public service institutions and subsequently inefficiency in service delivery.

The afore scenario demands that political leadership both at global and local levels should be responsible to uphold internationally agreed goals and fundamental human rights through legal and institutional reforms. Zambians are asking for civil service productivity; a disciplined and accountable work culture; decentralization of service delivery; and a stronger collaboration between public and private sectors as well as participation of civil society, youth and other stakeholders ensuring 'good governance.

3.2. Economic and Social Inequality

There is a heightened despondency on the considerable and growing levels of inequalities between urban and rural populations as well as men and women. To start with, the economic recovery that the country has enjoyed in the last decade or so has not been matched with the improvement in the living conditions of the majority ordinary people. The discrepancy between economic and social indicators has continued to increase, with the rural areas remaining virtually underdeveloped and affecting over 60% of the country's population who reside in these areas. Reduction of poverty has not reached rural households and is also concentrated in urban pockets as Zambia has a high urbanization rate. Extreme poverty is strongly linked with inequalities in literacy and access to economic opportunities. Lack of development priority and corruption have been identified as other factors that contributing to skewed development and inequality in the distribution of development benefits.

The notion of inequality may also hold for other non-economic domains of life such as social exclusion. This has mainly affected the women and the youth. Despite women being economically productive and good managers, their access to economic resources and participation in national affairs is very minimal. Particularly, women's land ownership is still through their husband which limits them from acquiring loans to improve their economic situation. The low participation of women in governance structures was attributed to gender dimensions, cultural and economic factors. Gender Based Violence (GBV) in Zambia is also so much of unequal gender and power relations between men and women. Disability is another common and widely ignored source of inequality. Many children with disabilities do not attend school. Many other children from remote areas do not access educational facilities for a number of reasons, such as long distance to schools and lack of transport. High inequalities are linked to less social mobility, and to people being trapped in poverty and other social problems across generations.

On the other hand, youths represent a hub of resource, knowledge and innovation for sustainable development but it is clear that they have been marginalized in the development process and there has not been a genuine political will and commitment to explore their potential. Efforts to empower them have lacked deliberate measures to ensure that youths are aware of such initiatives and are easily accessible. The combination of these factors have tremendously affected the participation of the youth in national development and let alone improve their situation.

Against this background, deliberate actions should be taken to address inequalities that are faced by those in the bottom quintile. Some deliberate measures can and must be taken to level the playing field to ensure balanced and meaningful development at all levels.

3.3. Poor infrastructure development

The key infrastructure challenges that were constantly highlighted during the consultations included the poor road network and agriculture infrastructure as well as poor and limited health and education facilities. These were viewed as having hampered efforts towards achieving sustainable development. However, the road network in most of the districts is in a deplorable state, especially those that lead to agriculture production areas. In some of the areas the roads are impassable while supporting infrastructure such bridges have collapsed thereby affecting people's mobility, as well as the transportation of farming inputs and produce to the markets. However, it was noted that in areas where roads have been worked on, economic activities have

flourished and people indicated having increased incomes, especially the farmers. This is an indication that a good road network has provides opportunities for reducing people's vulnerability to poverty.

Besides poor roads, most of the rural areas do not have adequate agriculture storage facilities. This has implication on the livelihoods of the farmers and the food security situation in the affected areas. Other infrastructural needs in these districts include health and educational facilities which are scanty and in poor condition, while some other districts don't even have shopping centers as well as recreational facilities.

3.4. Living conditions and welfare of the people
Meaningful development addresses both the economic and social needs of the people. Thus the outcomes of the consultation dwelled on poverty and other social needs of the people such as education, health and related issues.

3.4.1. Poverty situation
As is the case in many developing countries, poverty has continued to be a development challenge for Zambia. The pace of poverty reduction has been very slow as the majority of the people are still living in abject poverty surviving on less than a dollar a day. Worse still, the number of people living in extreme poverty has been increasing, and so is the discrepancy between the urban and rural areas with the latter recording higher levels of poor people. The manifestation of poverty has been people's inability to meet their basic needs of life such as decent living conditions and adequately support their families. The situation was said to be worse in rural areas where most of the people are barely surviving. High unemployment rate and income levels are the major factors contributing to the high poverty levels in the country. Thus, Eradication of poverty" and other goals contributing to make a world free of poverty are a high priority for Zambians. Providing basic social protection to vulnerable populations and creating jobs for youth, empowering people and creating space for them to demand and claim their rights, as well as building infrastructure are other priority areas for investment in the Post-2015 to reduce extreme poverty.

3.4.2. Education
Education was considered key to sustainable development, and a tool for addressing poverty and its various manifestations. Education was articulated as the trigger that will change the opportunities that young people can avail of and a powerful instrument for advancing equity and human development. Essentially, education builds people's capacities and expands their

freedom of choices. On the contrary, a lack of higher level education limits people's ability to find decent jobs, engage in public debate or make demands on government for health care, social security and other entitlements. To this effect, there was a. However, the country has not done well in ensuring that children and young people have access to quality education at all levels. Even if progress was made in increasing the enrollment levels for both boys and girls at primary level, these have been negated by low progression rates, high school dropouts and low learning achievements. Many districts have a limited number of primary and secondary schools with inadequate teachers, classrooms and teaching/learning equipment, which have had a direct impact on the quality of learning delivered.

Further, inequality issues are still rife in the education system as girls, the disabled, orphans and vulnerable children experience challenges in accessing education services. In particular, the current MDG framework has done very little to influence gender equality in the school set up as the numbers of girls in school keep reducing at various levels of education, especially at secondary and tertiary education level. This calls for deliberate efforts in the new framework to ensure that more and more girls progress in school and complete their education as well as get appropriate skills as a way of empowering them to improve their situation.

The Post 2015 framework should inspire the drive to invest more in: a) free secondary and tertiary level education with life skills for all; and b) improve the quality of education at all levels. The undue focus on primary schooling alone cannot hold anymore. More attention must be paid to secondary and post-secondary quality education and ensuring more girls enter and complete these levels of schooling as well. In Zambia's context, retaining well trained teachers in school will be a key to ensure the needed improvements in quality education, as well as more and improved infrastructure to accommodate the young demographic as the numbers entering secondary cannot be accommodated in existing limited facilities.

Children walking long distances to school   **overcrowding at Kabumba middle basic school- Mpongwe**

3.4.3. Health Situation

The health situation is one of the manifestations of poverty. The poor health status in Zambia has largely been affected inadequate and poor state of the health care facilities. People have to travel long distances to access health services at the nearest health facilities. The situation has been worsened by inadequate medical essentials and personnel to sufficiently provide quality healthcare to the majority of the people. Consequently, the country has continued to record high mortality and morbidity rates caused by diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB and increasingly non- communicable diseases. This has placed a heavy toll on the life expectancy of the people which has remained lowly at below 50 years. Maternal health issues have also been a major source of worry, causing deaths for babies and mothers. Health-related issues are therefore prominent in the development discourse and policy agenda, as it was throughout the Post-2015 consultations.

A *15 year old pregnant girl in a Mothers' Shelter at Mponwe district hospital.*

3.4.4. HIV/AIDS

Most stakeholders acknowledged that HIV/AIDS is still a biggest challenge that continues to dilute the efforts in improving the wellbeing of the people. It was generally discussed that although the prevalence rate has reduced from the time of the advent of the disease, the pace of the reduction is very slow and insignificant. However, the efforts put in to improve the health of those living with HIV were recommended though there is need to upscale people access to ART services, especially in the rural areas.

The major challenge which was identified by the stakeholders was reducing the new incidences of HIV, especially among young people. It has been indicated that 3 young people get infected with HIV every single day, and this demands for urgency in ensuring that the youth and young people are prevented from contracting HIV. Efforts to addressing infection and spread of HIV/AIDS should also include support and care for the orphans and vulnerable children affected by the epidemic.

3.4.5. Water and sanitation

Access to water and sanitation continues to be a challenge in most of the villages and the outcomes of the consultations were of indicated that if the situation is not addressed the country will never realize a vision of healthy society. The water and sanitation situation also borders on inadequate infrastructure in almost all the districts, especially in the outlaying areas and villages. This has seen an erratic supply of water in most of the urban and peri-urban areas. Equally, the peri-urban areas and most of the villages do not have safe and clean water sources such as bores fitted with hand pumps. In villages where hand pumps are found, they are either at a school or health facility or in one location with a large population and catchment area to service. In such situations, the majority of the people have to use shallow wells and in some places streams, as sources of water for both drinking and other uses. Besides, the country still has high proportional of populations without access to safe sanitation facilities. This situation has continued to be a major source water borne diseases in most of the rural ares and peri-urban areas

Clean water and sanitation are essential development priorities, but this is one area of unfinished business with regard to achieving the MDGs by 2015. Poor sanitation is one of the key causes of an unhealthy population.

3.4.5. Environmental degradation

Cases of environmental degradation were only reported in Solwezi where concerns were raised on the extent and pace at which the mining activities in the district are degrading the land. Some stakeholders were of the view that after the life of the mines, the land which will be left behind will be a disaster to life, health and economic activities of the people in the district. On the Coppertbelt, there were highlights on widespread air pollution as a result of emissions and effluents from the mining production processes. Stakeholders argued that time and again there have been reports on the pollution of water bodies in many of the areas which are close to the mining areas as well as those that are downstream.

Charcoal burning was equally identified as a critical environmental issue by the stakeholders participating in the consultation process, including the Members of Parliament. Most stakeholders have noted that the high unemployment rates, poor performance of agriculture production and generally the poverty situation, many of the families especially in the rural areas have taken up charcoal burning as an alternative economic livelihood. A tree has become a source of income for the family to buy food and send children to school. Consequently, there is a widespread indiscriminate cutting down of trees which have resulted in severe

deforestation hence upsetting the environmental balance. In some districts a number of perennial streams have dried up which could be as a result of widespread cutting of trees.

4.0.   THE FUTURE WE WANT BEYOND 2015

The discussion of the various issues that generally affect the people provided an opportunity for the stakeholders participating in the consultation process to envision the type of future that the Post 2015 framework should seek to achieve. Worth noting is the fact that the visions that were suggested provide the parameters for addressing governance, development and human rights, within the context of sustainable development. Many of them also inspire the spirit of inclusive development, peace and security beyond borders. Below is the vision, the values, principles and criteria for a post 2015 framework from stakeholders in Zambia.

Our **vision** is: ***An equitable and just society where people enjoys their fundamental right to life, socio-economic justice and civil liberties, and where governance systems and institutions promote peace and protect the lives of the people and the integrity of the environment.***

Consequently, it is a world where:

- **Human rights are protected:** where institutions, legal and policy framework and actors uphold human rights and meets their obligations at all levels.

- **Poverty has been eradicated:** Where every individual has access to basic needs of life, equitable access to resources and opportunities to improve their lives and determine their own destiny

- **The environment is safeguarded:** Where there is sustainable use of natural resources through economic systems and consumption patterns that do rationalize resources and maintain the balance of the ecosystem.

- **There is rule of law:** Where people are governed by effective governance structures, laws and systems that protect freedoms of individuals and where all citizens are fairly treated.

- **Peace, safety and security are a reality for all:** Where leaders, institutions and systems promote peace and protect the lives of the people from internal and external forces and strengthen the resilience and capacity of communities and structures to reduce risk of disasters.

Foundation Values	
Environmental **Sustainability**	• The framework should aim to promote economic activities that involve sustainable use of natural resources and which do not disturb the balance of the ecosystem. Emphasis should be on use of renewable energy • The framework must provide alternative sustainable livelihoods for communities to avoid indiscriminate exploitation of the environment caused by the poverty situation • The framework should strengthen global and national legislation and institutions aimed at ensuring environmental sustainability • The framework must set out how it meets the rights and needs of future as well as present generations • All goals and targets must be consistent with environmental sustainability.
Human Rights	• The framework must ensure the protection and respect for the fundamental human rights of the citizens through the framework of the UN international human rights instruments and ensure that the political leadership takes responsibility to uphold these rights through sound legal and institutional reforms. • It must within the remit of the framework to empower the citizens and create space for them to demand and claim their rights. • The framework must ensure human rights are a hallmark of all development interventions at all levels
Poverty Eradication	• The focus of the framework should be poverty eradication. Thus all the efforts and resources should be channelled towards having a world free of poverty. • The framework must seek to address the structural and fundamental causes of poverty so as to eradicate it completely • Poverty eradication should start with the empowerment and change of mindset of communities
Equity	• The framework should ensure that individuals have equal access to social, economic and political opportunities and benefit from the progress of the development process • The framework must inspire individuals to explore their potential and live their dreams without being disadvantaged on the basis of race, ethnicity, sex or social stratification.
Responsive governance	• The framework must ensure that transparent and accountable governance is a prerequisite to achieve all other development goals. • The framework must empowering citizens to enable them to demand and hold accountable those who are

	meant to be responsible for delivering services. • The framework must ensure that political leadership both at global and local levels is responsible to uphold development goals and fundamental human rights through sound legal and institutional reforms. • The framework must create space for strong civic participation and access to information for transparency and accountability, through policies and laws as well as support to civil society organisations.
Implementing Values	
Stewardship	• The framework must ensure that leaders in governments, private sector and civil society are transparent and accountable in the development process • The framework should create opportunities and space for communities to hold their leaders accountable for their decisions and actions as well as the use of public resources • The framework must ensure that benefits of the development process are equally distributed and shared among the people and regions
Inclusiveness	• The framework must ensure that the development process is participatory and addresses the needs , aspirations and desires of all • The framework should set development priorities and parameters that ensures that there is equal development in all regions at local national and international levels • The framework should take cognizant of the gender dynamics and develop goals, targets and indicators that ensures gender and development • The development, monitoring, re-planning and implementation of the framework must be based on extensive consultation involving all stakeholders especially people living in extreme poverty and marginalization
Effectiveness	• The framework must set goals, targets and indicators that are realistic, attainable, and measurable and represent universal development needs and aspirations of people in different regions of the world. • The framework should ensure that stakeholders, including communities and individuals make the goals, targets and indicators be part of their daily lives • The framework must create opportunities for translating the set of goals, targets and indicators to suit local conditions in order to effectively and comprehensively address poverty and inequity • The framework must be clearly communicated so that it can be understood in the same way by all actors.

	• The framework must promote and influence the political will to increase public funding towards the development areas that have a greatest impact on the lives of the majority of the people • The framework must create a conducive environment for governance oversight and civic engagement o the development process • An enabling policy and legal environment should be created for the attainment of the goals and targets the development framework • The framework must create platforms for sharing progress and achievements of the development process local, national and international levels

The **Purpose** of the framework is to achieve the change needed to secure progress towards our broad Vision. It will do this by:

- ***Enabling good governance and inclusiveness*** – *strengthening governance institutions, systems and legislation to effectively support the democratic dispensation, equity in the development process, and making development sustainable and more impactful.*

- ***Ensuring commitment to responsive governance and ownership of the framework*** – *fostering political will and commitment to the tenets of good governance, mobilizing communities and other stakeholders to engage in the economic, social and political affairs at global, national and local levels. An integrated approach in terms of priority setting, targeting and resource utilization should drive the development agenda and progress towards achieving the broader vision. It would also require consistent and effective coordination of the actions of state and non state actors for meaningful change.*

- ***Ensuring accountability and collective responsibility*** – *all stakeholders must take responsibility for the outcomes of the development process. However, communities should be empowered and given the platform to hold the duty bearers accountable for their obligations.*

Criteria

	Framework Criteria	Goals Criteria	Targets Criteria	Indicators Criteria	Implementation Criteria
Foundation Values					
Environmental Sustainability	• Interlinked and creating synergies	• Ideal situation of what the implementation of the framework must seek to achieve	• Realistic, attainable, measurable and time-bound	• Should be qualitative and quantifiable as well as easy to measure	• Participatory and inclusive • Cost-effectiveness • Collaborative • Communicative • Ambitious • Inspirational
Human Rights					
Poverty Eradication					
Equity					
Responsive governance					
Implementation Values					
Stewardship					
Inclusiveness					

Effectiveness					

5.0. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POLICY ASKS

The stakeholders argued that the Post 2015 framework can only adequately address the needs of the people and meet their aspirations if there is a political will and consensus for a reform process that fosters inclusive governance and development both at country and international levels. In this regard, recommendations were made which the stakeholders felt should be considered in the Post 2015 framework to achieve a people driven and comprehensive development process. Key among the recommendations are presented below:

I. **Stronger Rule of Law –** strengthening the governance structures, laws and systems so that rights of individuals are upheld and all citizens are fairly treated.

II. **Domestication of all UN conventions and protocols –** these prescribe standards and actions for human rights protection hence will provide stronger mechanisms for advancing fundamental human rights as it will ensure that government takes responsibility as well as create opportunities for holding public leaders accountable.

III. **Equity and social Justice –** The Post 2015 development agenda should be inclusive and create opportunities for equal participation and access in the development process for all. The process should promote the protection and respect for the fundamental human rights of the citizens through the framework of the UN international human rights instruments and ensure that the political leadership takes responsibility to uphold these rights through sound legal and institutional reforms. Further, it should be the remit of the development framework to empower the citizens and create space for them to demand and claim their rights.

IV. **Strengthen transparency and accountability –** many of the failures of the past development have largely been attributed to corruption, financial mismanagement and siphoning of public resources to advance personal ambitions by those charged

with the responsibility to govern the people. Therefore, for the 2015 development framework to achieve the development aspirations, need should be sought to strengthen transparency and accountability at all levels. Additionally, countries like Zambia which subscribe to the Extractive Industries Transparency and Accountability Initiative should implement and uphold the principle of the initiatives.

V. **Localizing the Post 2015 development framework** – deliberate efforts should be undertaken to transform global targets into local targets and align them with ministerial and departmental operations, as local level development planning and implementation. Equally, an enabling policy and legal environment should be created for the attainment of these goals and targets. This will entail revising some of the existing policies and legislation in order to accommodate the proposals of the new development framework. Further, every citizen should be made to feel affected by the framework as a way of attracting the political will, commitment, engagement and ownership of the development process beyond 2015 by all stakeholders. This will create ownership of the process and collective responsibility for the results.

VI. **Priority Setting** – there is need to prioritise in the Post 2015 development framework critical areas which can easily trigger other development areas. For instance, functional education is a pillar for all development aspiration and sacrifices should be made to heavily investment in education development from primary up to university level.

VII. **Social Development and Security –** funding to the social sector should be increase by more than three-fold from the current figures in order to sustainably address the challenges of education, health, water and sanitation and other poverty related, including concerted efforts to reduce mortality rates and HIV/AIDS new infections. Equally, household food security should be a priority in the development agenda beyond 2015 as a way improving the nutritional status of the mass populations. Further, social security policies and programmes should be strengthened in order to effectively cushion the hardships experienced by the vulnerable in society. This will help in improving their welfare as well as prevent them from engaging in social ills and activities that bleach peace

VIII. **Decentralisation of public operations and service delivery**– there should be devolution of powers and resources to the local level so that could have easy access to various services and participate in national development. Particularly, the Local Authority should be the custodian of local development while also taking other public services to the district level with full

financial and human resource support from the central government. For instance, the office of the District Commissioner should not only receive applications for empowerment mechanisms while approve and administration is done at provincial level, but rather the office should be able to do all these processes and administer the funds.

IX. **Environmental Sustainability –** the Post 2015 development framework should endeavor to promote economic and human practices that safeguard and respect the integrity of the environment. There is need to, among others, promote the exploration and use of renewable sources of energy in economic development processes. Deliberate efforts should also be undertaken to constantly build the awareness and knowledge among community members on environmental issues and the need to preserve the integrity of the environment.

X. **Media for Development –** the media should be widely involved in the Post 2015 development process to communicate the vision and create awareness for participation among various stakeholders.

6.0.BUILDING ON THE CONSULTATIONS(Moving forward)

• Advocacy and stakeholder engagement – the engagement of stakeholders should go beyond the consultative process to include their involvement in the implementation and monitoring of the Post 2015 framework. This will create ownership of the process at various levels and collective responsibility for the performance of the framework. In this regard, the UN, government and civil society to mobilize and create awareness among the general public on the existence and provisions of the new development frame. It should also be within the remit of the UN and civil society to empower and create the space for communities to hold the leaders and development managers accountable.

• Community participatory media programmes – media programmes on Post 2015 are underway and even though national media channels have been used, there is a possibility that some sections of society have not been reached by these programmes. Therefore, community radio stations provide an opportune platform for widespread outreach to most of the people rural areas. Besides, community radio stations could also be used in providing feedback on the progress and performance of the Post 2015 framework. Meeting this objective would entail building the capacity of the media personnel so as to equip them with the knowledge and skills to engage with communities.

- Taking the engagement with government on Post 2015 to another level - the government has participated in the Post 2015 consultations at district level through the DDDCs but there is also need to engage with the central government on various issues before the final stance is undertaken on the process.

- Government should use the results of the consultations as a basis for localizing the Post 2015 framework and addressing the various needs and aspirations of the majority of the people beyond 2015.

- Establishing and implementing community level monitoring processes – these will strengthen the participation of the communities at grassroots level in ensuring that development interventions are being implemented accordingly and provide regular feedback on progress.

- The Post 2015 process should also focus on strengthening the planning and coordination capacity of the DDCCs as way of enhancing district and community lead development in the new framework.

- The private sector will be key in the success of the Post 2015 framework hence consultations with these stakeholders should be enhanced in an attempt to take advantage and maximize their contribution beyond 2015.

- Government has just removed the maize and fuel subsidies citing the fact that they did not benefit the poor. It is hoped that the proceedings from these will go into addressing issues of poverty especially in rural areas. Infrastructure development and the improvement of the social sector is hoped will benefit from these funds.

- Women in Zambia can help develop this country if as a nation we take deliberate steps to empower them and engage them in various developmental processes both at local and country levels. This can in turn benefit the whole nation especially the youths and children.

7.0. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS/ CHALLENGES.

- Besides the poor learning and teaching environment, it is clear that the low learning achievements in Zambia are shrouded in the poor school curriculum which focuses much on content rather than process. The curriculum is mostly riddled with a theory which makes school children to concentrate more on passing exams instead of acquiring knowledge and skills. It is no surprise that the currently the country produces most school levers and graduates who are unable to effectively contribute to national development.

- Motivation of public service workers is a critical component for timely and quality delivery of services. For instance the poor performance recorded in the education and health sectors has to some extent been as a result of poor working environment and conditions of service for the workers. Thus concerted effort in the Post 2015 framework should be undertaken to improve the situation of workers in sectors which have greater implications for the wellbeing of the general public.

- There is very little or lack of coordination between policy makers and decision makers in terms of guiding the course of the development process. There is an indication that the role of the legislative arm of the government has been reduced to rubber stamping and only endorses the proposals of the Executive. Actually, there was an indication that the Executive has not effectively engaged with the legislature particularly on international development initiatives. For instance the MPs submitted during the consultations that the government side-lined them in the adoption and implementation of the MDGs is the This situation has not only entailed lack of effective legislative oversight, but also an enabling policy and legal environment for advancing meaningful development.

- There was an indication that lack of updated data has affected policy reform and planning in Zambia. This explains why the country's development process has been cyclic. Therefore, need should be sought to strengthen and support national institutions as well other non-state initiatives development data collection which would be used for meaningful planning.

- Local development has been affected by lack of coordination among central government, provincial and district structures.