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EU Delegation to the Republic of Zambia and COMESA

COMPENDIUM of Programmes managed by EU Delegation & Government of Republic of Zambia



2000 - 2014



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A study conducted
by T. Bzrozowski

Region: Southern Africa

Capital: Lusaka

Provinces: Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Northern, North-Western, Southern, Western

Population (2014):14,638,505

Surface area (sq. km): 752,610

GDP growth (annual %): 6.7 2013

Trade (% of GDP): 82 2013

Roads, total network (km): 40.450 2014

Railway lines, total (km): 1,273 2004

Airports: 88 2015

Access to electricity (% pop):18.5 2010

(source: World Bank, World Development Indicators)

Preface



At the end of my four and a half years tenure in Zambia it is my pleasure to present an overview of the development cooperation activities with Zambia and COMESA that the European Union has financed, implemented or contributed to. This document covers all activities that were financed in the period 2000 to 2014, and accompanies "A brief summary of the major areas of the European Union – Republic of Zambia Cooperation 1975-1999" that was published in May 1999. The two documents give a holistic overview of the EU development cooperation relationship with the country and the region.

The present document starts with the most recent decisions for Zambia taken under the 10th European Development Fund (EDF), several of which are still ongoing and some completed or closed. The document then presents completed activities decided under the 9th EDF, the 8th EDF and subsequently under other instruments such as the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights, The Food Security Thematic Programme, or the Accompanying Measure for Sugar Protocol Countries. The second part of the document covers the cooperation with COMESA.

For several completed programmes the document presents results achieved. These include the rehabilitation of the road from Zimba to Livingstone that has reduced travel time between Lusaka and Livingstone. Class rooms constructed under the Non-State Actors Programmes have allowed more children to attend school. Through the Millennium Development Goals Contract and the Health Sector Budget Support Programme, the EU has contributed to improving the delivery of public services in the health and education sectors.

With our ongoing programmes the EU is assisting the authorities to further improve the road network. Works on the Great east Road between Luangwa Bridge and Chipata are ongoing. This should also contribute to improving regional trade flows between Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique. I am particularly proud of the MDG-initiative programme supporting the Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health in its efforts to improve mother and child care and reduce maternal and neo-natal mortality rates. With the Ministry of Agriculture we are promoting the practice of conservation agriculture that should bring higher crop yields and higher revenues for the small-scale farmers, while better preserving the environment.

More activities are coming. My successor and the team in the Delegation will be preparing and implementing new programmes in the areas of agriculture, energy and governance to be financed under the 11th EDF. This includes the rehabilitation of the Kariba Dam for which the EU has already adopted the financing decision early this year. I wish them all the best in these endeavours.

Lusaka, 24 July 2015

Gilles Hervio

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LIST OF ACRONYMS:

ACP African, Caribbean, Pacific Group of States
ADB African Development Bank
ASIP Agricultural Sector Investment Programme
AWP Annual Work Plan
BoZ Bank of Zambia
CBoH Central Board of Health
CDE Centre for the Development of Enterprise
COMESA Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CP Cooperating Partners
CSP Country Support Paper
DANIDA Danish International Development Authority
DFID Department for International Development
DNR Department of National Registration
DNRPC Department for National Registration, Passport and Citizenship
DRC Democratic Republic of Congo
EBZ Export Board of Zambia
EC European Commission
ECHO European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
ECZ Electoral Commission of Zambia
EDF European Development Fund
EDP Export Development Programme
EESM Enhanced Export Support Mechanism
EFF Export Financing Facility
EIB European Investment Bank
EBA Everything But Arms
EAC East African Community
EOM Election Observation Mission
EPA Economic Partnership Agreement
ESAF Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility
ESIP Education Sector Investment Programme
EU European Union
EUR EURO
FA Financing Agreement
FAO Food and Agriculture Organisation
FTA Free Trade Area
GDP Gross Domestic Product
GMO Genetically Modified Organisms
GRZ Government of the Republic of Zambia
HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HOD Head of Delegation
IGAD Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IMF International Monetary Fund
IOC Indian Ocean Commission
IRCC Inter-Regional Co-ordinating Committee
IT Information Technology
JAR Joint Annual Report
LDC Least Developed Countries
LSCS Livestock Services Co-operation Society

LT Long Term
MCDSS Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
MDG Millennium Development Goals
ME Medium Enterprises
MoFED Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MoH Ministry of Health
MoU Memorandum of Understanding
MP Member of Parliament
MPP Micro-Project Programme
MPU Micro-Project Unit
MSDP Mining Sector Diversification Programme
NAO National Authorising Officer
NEPAD New Partnership for African Development
NGO Non-Governmental Organisation
NIP National Indicative Programme
NSA Non-State Actors
NTB Non-Tariff Barriers
NTEs Non-Traditional Exports
PEMFA Public Expenditure Management And Financial Accountability
PEMS Public Financial Management System
PMU Project Management Unit
PRBS Poverty Reduction Budget Support
PRGF Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility
PRSP Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSCAP Public Service Capacity Building Project
PSDP Private Sector Development Programme
PSRP Public Sector Reform Programme
RIP Regional Indicative Programme
ROADSIP Road Sector Investment Programme
SAF Structural Adjustment Facility
SAP Structural Adjustment Programme
SME Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SPA Strategic Partnership with Africa
TA Technical Assistance
TCF Technical Cooperation Facility
UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UN United Nations
UNDP United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
WFP World Food Programme
WHO World Health Organisation
WTO World Trade Organisation
ZMK Zambian Kwacha
ZAHVAC Zambian Association of High Value Crops
ZCCM Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd
ZECAB Zambian Education Capacity Building
ZESCO Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation

COMPENDIUM OF PROGRAMMES MANAGED BY THE EU DELEGATION & THE GOVERNMENT OF REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA



The overall objective of this compendium is to give an overview of all the development programmes managed by the European Union Delegation in Zambia between 2000 and 2014. Most of the programmes were financed by the 10th and the 9th EDF, but specific budget lines also supported thematic programmes. Additionally, the 8th EDF projects that had not been completed by 2000 or received complementary funding are also presented.

The development relationship between the European Union (EU) and the Zambian government can be traced as far back as 1975 when Zambia joined the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) organisation and became a signatory to the Lomé Convention. The European Union Delegation has been based in Lusaka since then. As of 2000 Zambia has been a signatory of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement.

One of the EU Delegation's main activities is to ensure the effective implementation of the EU development assistance to Zambia, and more recently Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). Most programmes are financed under the European Development Fund (EDF), the main instrument for providing the EU assistance to countries in ACP, under the Cotonou Agreement.

Programmes implemented under the EDF are reflected in the Country Strategy Papers – National Indicative Programmes (CSP – NIP). They fit into the five-year cycle of each EDF and are the result of negotiations with the Zambian Government, Civil Society, EU Member States and other Cooperating Partners. Regional integration is covered by Regional Indicative Programmes (RIP) signed with COMESA.

PART 1

NATIONAL COOPERATION

I. INTRODUCTION

Located in South-central Africa, Zambia is the continent's second biggest copper producer and home to the Victoria Falls, indigenously called Mosi-oa-Tunya, one of the seven Natural Wonders of the World. Bordered by Angola, Botswana, Zimbabwe, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique and Namibia, Zambia is populated by 14,638,505 people. Much of Zambia remains poor with 60.5% (indexmundi 2010) of the population falling below the national poverty line. The majority of Zambia's population lives on subsistence agriculture.

Zambia in the world

In 2007 Zambia presented an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) market access offer, but has not signed or ratified it so far. The country is part of the regional economic communities of both COMESA and SADC. It is hoped that the Tri-partite process launched in Kampala in September 2008, aiming at unifying the COMESA, EAC and SADC integration processes, would resolve for Zambia the difficulties inherent in overlapping and multiple memberships of regional organisations.

EU DECENTRALISED ASSISTANCE TO ZAMBIA

Allocations in millions of EURO

LOME I EDF 4 1975-80 - 108.55

LOME II EDF 5 1980-1985 - 345.71

LOME III EDF 6 1985-1990 - 131.56

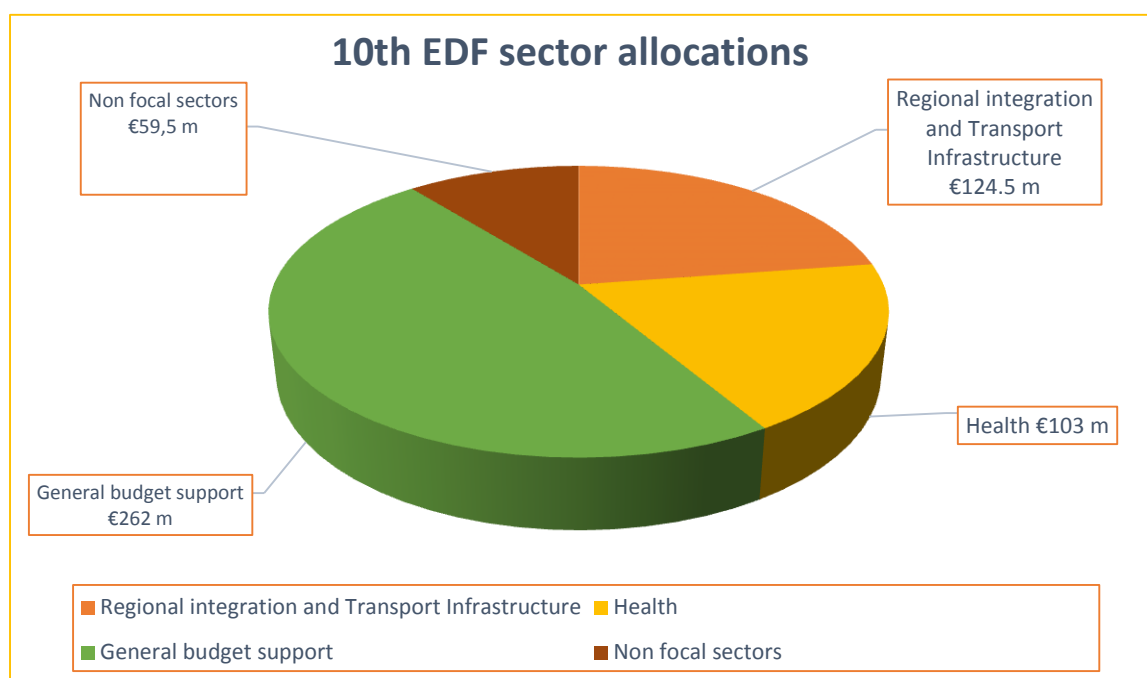
LOME IV (First Protocol) EDF 7 1990-1995 - 397.12

LOME IV (2nd Protocol) EDF 8 1995-2000 – 470,5

EDF 9 2001-2007 – 388.2

EDF 10 2008-2013 – 549

II. 10th EDF



Under the 10th EDF Country Strategy Paper and national Indicative Programme for Zambia (2008 – 2013), the EU provided €475 million (A - Envelope), focussing on three main areas: Poverty Reduction Budget Support, Regional Integration/Transport Infrastructure and Health. These areas of intervention are in line with the Government's Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP) and the Joint Assistance Strategy Zambia (JASZ) of Cooperating Partners. Apart from the three focal sectors, programmes cover Food Security and Agriculture Diversification, Governance and Support for Non State Actors.

An additional €14.8 million (B - Envelope) was allocated for unforeseen needs, such as emergency assistance, and €44 million was made available to Zambia in the context of the Millennium Development Goals Initiative to accelerate the achievement of some of the MDGs by 2015. Finally, Zambia received an allocation of €30 million as an economic injection against the impact of the global financial crisis.

II.1 10th EDF FOCAL SECTORS

II.1.1 REGIONAL INTEGRATION. TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

The **road transport** sector is key to the economic and social development of Zambia. Under the 9th and 10th EDF, the EU primarily supported maintenance and rehabilitation of the core paved roads and unpaved roads network through project and sector budget support. Moreover, under the 10th EDF, regional interconnectivity is being supported through the rehabilitation of the Great East Road, which is the major East-West axis linking Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique to the port of Nacala. Road rehabilitation works are currently ongoing.

Aviation programme

The EU is the only Cooperating Partner engaged in the aviation sector. In the past (under the 8th and 9th EDF) International airports at Lusaka and Livingstone have been rehabilitated and a comprehensive Master Plan Study undertaken. Under the 10th EDF, European Union has been supporting the civil aviation sector in recognition of its key role in regional development and integration. The €3million aviation programme is contributing to the restructuring of national institutions to ensure adequate air safety oversight functions. It has already been partially successful as evidenced by a recent International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) audit.

II.1.2 HEALTH

The initial allocation for health support was €59 million. In 2011 an additional € 44 million was allocated from an EU initiative for accelerating progress towards MDG targets. Between 2009 and 2012 a Sector Budget Support Programme of €35 million was implemented. The EU support is fully aligned to the vision of the Sixth National Development Plan, which is “equitable access to quality health care by all by 2030”.

II.1.3 GENERAL BUDGET SUPPORT

In line with article 23 of the Cotonou Agreement, the EU economic cooperation aims at supporting "policy and institutional reforms and the investments necessary for equitable access to economic activities and productive resources".

In order to contribute to the objective of economic development, the EU in Zambia provided support at a macroeconomic level. At this level, the EU provided General Budget Support (GBS) to Zambia to underwrite macroeconomic stability, the national development plan, and reforms in public finance management. Zambia benefited from a six-year programme totaling €225 million over the period 2009-2014. Moreover, €30 million was added in 2009 to help the country deal with the impact of the global financial crisis.

Under the 10th EDF, the provision of General Budget Support (GBS) to Zambia supported the Government's focus on accelerating progress against the Millennium Development Goals and reforms in public finance management.

II.2 NON FOCAL PROGRAMMES

II.2.1 FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION

Following the global food crisis in 2007 and 2008, the EU made €22 million available under the Food Facility (see chapter V) to Zambia to increase resilience and strengthen the food security in the country. To complement these activities, the EU Delegation agreed with the Government to support agricultural activities under the non-focal sector. The Agricultural Sector Performance Enhancement Programme (PEP) amounting to €8.9 million (2012 – 2015) aims at improving the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in performing its role of regulating and coordinating activities of the sector. Secondly, the €11.1 million Conservation Agriculture Scaling-Up Programme aims at increasing crop productivity and production of small scale farmers.

II.2.2 SUPPORT FOR GOVERNANCE

Under the 10th EDF the EU contributed €7.4 million to a multi-donor **Electoral Cycle Support Programme** managed by the UNDP from 2010 to 2014. The programme focused on the strengthening of systems within the Electoral Commission of Zambia (ECZ) and Department for National Registration, Passport and Citizenship (DNRPC). One of the major aims of the project was to assist with an efficient and accurate voter registration. Civil society, media, political parties and women candidates also benefited from this project.

The Access to Justice programme promoted easier access to justice for all, including the poor and vulnerable, women and children. The programme focused on improving communication, coordination and cooperation between the five key justice institutions: the Judiciary, the National Prosecutions Authority, the Legal Aid Board, the Zambia Prison Services and the Zambia Police Service. It also improved accessibility of these institutions, met capacity development needs, provided legal assistance to people. The programme was co-financed by the German Embassy and implemented by GIZ and it spanned from 2010 to 2014.

The fight against child trafficking and child labour project with €1.6 million was implemented in partnership with UNICEF from 2009 to 2012. It contributed to the protection of children from the harmful effects of trafficking and premature labour.

II.2.3 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR NON-STATE ACTORS

The EU has continued to support **capacity building of national Non State Actors (NSAs)**. The 10th European Development Fund set aside an allocation of € 5.5 million for this purpose.

II.2.4 SUPPORT FOR EPA/TRADE RELATED ASSISTANCE

Formal EPA negotiations with all ACP countries started in 2002. Since then, negotiations were launched in 2004 with ACP sub-regions, including with the Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) group of which Zambia form part.

II.3 PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

II.3.1 TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

SECOND SECTOR POLICY SUPPORT PROGRAMME *ongoing*

EURO 7,700,000

CRIS: 020-974

Both the Fifth (2006-2010) and Sixth (2011-2016) National Development Plans recognise the road transport sector as a key driver for the socio-economic development of the country. The Road Sector Investment Programme (ROADSIP II), spanning from 2004 to 2013, was designed to provide the strategic sector framework based on the 2002 Transport Policy with an estimated cost of USD 1.6 billion for a 10-year period. The overall objective of this capacity building project is to contribute to the promotion of equitable economic growth and poverty reduction. The project aims to support the emergence of a new consolidated sector investment programme in order to ensure a safe and maintainable core road network. Training measures benefit the Road Development Agency (RDA) with its provincial offices and Local Road Authorities (LRA) staff country wide. Also, private sector and the local construction industry are supported. Overall, €6.5 million is foreseen for capacity building measures and the remaining funding is programmed to be used for technical and financial audits, and for mid and end term evaluations.

AVIATION SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAMME *ongoing*

EURO 3,000,000

CRIS: 021-973

The Aviation sector, as a transport sub-sector is a key driver for the socio-economic development of the country. Zambia has four international airports in Lusaka, Livingstone, Ndola and Mfuwe, and several domestic airports. The total passenger traffic for the four airports was 1.180.000 in 2008. International traffic represents over 80% of total traffic at the four international airports.

The overall objective of the project is to promote regional integration and equitable economic growth in Zambia through the development of the aviation sector. The project purpose is to improve Zambia's compliance capability with international aviation standards in aviation safety, security and economic oversight.

REHABILITATION OF THE GREAT EAST ROAD (T4) *ongoing*

EURO 38,000,000

CRIS: 022-409

The project purpose is to contribute to the objectives of ROADSIP II through the establishment of a safe and sustainable national public core road network with improved traffic conditions and road safety, lower operating costs and time savings on the Great East Road in Zambia. This road is part of the Nacala regional corridor going from Lusaka in Zambia to Nacala port in Mozambique through Malawi. The Great East Road also feeds the North-South regional corridor.

The improved road condition on Great East Road will reduce operating costs by around 6.4% for medium-sized cars, 17.1% for four-wheel drive vehicles and 19.5% for heavy buses. The project will also have a positive impact on Zambia's GDP growth by facilitating economic development, regional exchange and co-operation, contributing to poverty reduction.



The total project cost is estimated at €111 million, of which €38 million is financed from the National Indicative Programme in the framework of the revised Cotonou Agreement (10th EDF). The remaining amount is provided from the loans of the European Investment Bank and Agence Française du Développement. The project is implemented in three lots (contracts).

II.3.2 HEALTH

SUPPORTING PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY IN ZAMBIA *closed*

EURO 32,000,000

CRIS: 020-950

The health sector underwent a series of institutional reforms in the early 1990s and, as part of this process, a Sector-Wide Approach (SWAp) was established. A number of health sector policies had also been developed and a mechanism for donor coordination was introduced to ensure alignment with key sector policies.

The Sector Policy Support Programme (SPSP), implemented between 2009 and 2012, aimed at improving health service delivery in order to contribute to the attainment of the health MDGs and national health priorities. It focused on the expansion of integrated public health services to attain the MDGs as foreseen in the *Zambian Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP) 2006-2010*, and as detailed in the health sector strategic plans.

During this period health service delivery experienced some improvements, with the coverage of some basic services such as immunisation, antenatal care and supervised deliveries, while some diseases were tackled more effectively (tuberculosis). The improvement in service delivery was consistent across provinces, with Lusaka having better health service indicators than the north and western regions as rural and poorer households have less access to health services.

SUPPORTING HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY IN ZAMBIA *ongoing*

EURO 18,000,000

CRIS: 023-203

The objective of this programme corresponds to the objective of Government's National Health Strategic Plan 2011-2015. It aims to improve the health of people in Zambia in order to contribute to socio-economic development. The implementation spans from 2013 to 2019.

The programme strengthens health sector support systems. As requested by the Government of the Republic of Zambia, the EU support focuses on five out of the six building blocks of

the National Health Strategic Plan: health workforce/human resource for health; medical products, vaccines, infrastructure and transport; health information and research; health care financing; and leadership and governance.

The project concentrates on the availability of quality essential medicines in public and private health care and rational and correct use of essential medicines in Zambia. It also supports the Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health with policy development and implementation.

ACCELERATING PROGRESS TOWARDS MDGS 1C, 4 AND 5 *ongoing*

EURO 50,000,000

CRIS: 024-304

The overall objective of the project is accelerated progress towards Millennium Development Goals 1c, 4 and 5, and improved maternal, neonatal and child health and nutritional status in Zambia. The specific objective is the increased utilisation of quality health and nutrition services by vulnerable women, adolescents and children in selected rural and urban districts (comprising 30% of the population in Zambia). While health outcomes are determined by many factors, evidence shows that the utilisation of good-quality health and nutrition services is highly effective in improving the health and nutrition status of women and children, and therefore has a significant impact on the targeted MDGs.

The project contributes to capacity building in the Government Institutions, involved in the delivery of services related to Nutrition, Maternal and Child Health, namely the Ministry for Community Development, the Mother and Child Health (MCDMCH), the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC). The support is directed to district, provincial and national level of the involved institutions, while maintaining the focus on strengthening their capacity for better service delivery at district level and more effective collaboration with communities. Implementation spans from 2012 to 2017.

II.3.3 GENERAL BUDGET SUPPORT

POVERTY REDUCTION BUDGET SUPPORT 3 (PRBS 3) – MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS CONTRACT FOR ZAMBIA *completed*

EURO: 229,335,000

CRIS: 020-949

This was the biggest part of the EU support to Zambia under the 10th EDF. The programme supported macroeconomic stability and enhanced efficiency of poverty focused public programmes implemented through the budget. Through this programme the European Commission aimed to contribute to improved public finance management, enhanced service delivery in the social sectors, and the promotion of structural reforms that enable job creation.

An external evaluation of Poverty Reduction Budget Support in Zambia (including all cooperating partners) was carried out in 2011 and showed that the financing function of budget support in Zambia had performed fairly well, although aid predictability had not improved substantially. According to the evaluation, the share of budget support initially increased and represented an important share of the Government's fiscal space. Impact at sector level was mixed, with improvements in the Health and Education sectors for instance, through improved service delivery and reduction in the incidence prevalence of diseases as tuberculosis and malaria; positive impacts on child mortality, maternal death, malaria, and

diarrhoea. In education, budget increases enabled the Ministry of Education to invest more in classrooms, teachers and books. As a result, pupil teacher ratios, pupil classrooms ratios and pupil book ratios could improve in spite of the growing enrolments. It was also found that budget support had not performed to its full potential as an instrument to promote policy reforms and governance, and it did not contribute enough to the reduction of poverty in Zambia. During the most recent years, the share of budget support dropped considerably and now represents only a small proportion of the total budget. The last two tranches for 2013 and 2014 could not be disbursed.

II.3.4 NON FOCAL SECTORS PROJECTS

II.3.4.1 FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION

URBAN FOOD VOUCHERS PROJECT, ZAMBIA *closed*

EURO 4,524,392

CRIS: 222-580

The project aimed at ensuring food security of a total of 23,200 urban households selected among the most vulnerable ones affected by the rising cost of staple food commodities in Lusaka, Ndola (Copperbelt), Livingstone (Southern Province) and Mongu (Western Province) districts. This was to be achieved through the creation of a sustainable and cost-effective delivery mechanism of food commodities. The expected results of the project were as follows: (1.) Food vouchers were distributed to targeted households through appropriate community/government institutions; (2.) Targeted vulnerable households received their food rations through the voucher system; (3.) Net food gap through income transfer, of the vulnerable households reduced; (4.) Local production and private sector strengthened through sustained demand; and (5.) Food voucher systems piloted and lessons learnt were documented. The project, implemented by the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), started in December 2009 and was completed in September 2011.

AGRICULTURE SECTOR PERFORMANCE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME *ongoing*

EURO 8,900,000

CRIS: 022-057

The programme aims at strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in an effective and sustainable way so that their operations are improved. It is expected to result in tangible improvements in the following key areas: 1) Change Management and Service Delivery; 2) Sector policy, Planning and Financial Management; 3) Human Resources Management and ICT; and 4) Monitoring and Evaluation. It started in September 2012 and will end in December 2015.

CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE SCALING UP (CASU) PROJECT *ongoing*

EURO 11,100,000

CRIS: 023-201

The programme builds upon the Farmer Input Support Response Initiative (FISRI) projects (see below section V.1.3 Food Facility) that were successful in: 1) increasing crop yields (from 1.1 metric tonne per hectare to an average of 3.2); 2) expanding the adoption of CA and in 3) building the capacity of the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) in CA projects implementation. The CASU Programme aims at increasing crop productivity and production for the target farmers of which at least 40% should be women through: 1) Consolidating and expanding conservation agriculture in the country; 2) Improving skills in

conservation agriculture for the extension workers and farmers; 3) Improving conservation agriculture farmer input and output supply chains; 4) Improving farmers' physical land management practices; and 5) Promoting best international practice in environmental and gender issues. The CASU project is implemented by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in partnership with MAL in 48 districts. It is expected to mobilise up to 820 camp extension workers; 21,000 lead farmers and 315,000 follower farmers for an expansion of the area cultivated under Conservation Agriculture by each farmer from the current average of 0.5 to 1.5 hectares. The project will last from June 2013 to June 2017.

II.3.4.2 SUPPORT FOR GOVERNANCE

SUPPORTING ACTIONS AGAINST CHILD TRAFFIC AND CHILD LABOUR IN ZAMBIA *closed*

EURO: 1,528,964

CRIS: 020-931

The programme, implemented between 2009 and 2012, aimed to contribute to the protection of people (especially children and women) from the harmful effects of trafficking by supporting implementation of Government's policy and action plan against trafficking. The activities were implemented by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Children's fund (UNICEF). The initiative included the following activities: support to the 990 toll-free counter trafficking talk line, covering Zambia's 9 provinces, and operating 24hours a day; support to activities that sought to change public attitudes to exploitative child work; support to training and capacity building of trade union officials, employers' representatives and labour inspectors, building awareness on worker's rights and fair employment practices.

SUPPORTING THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM IN ZAMBIA *completed*

EURO 7,400,000

CRIS: 020-975

Zambia had set democratic governance as a priority in the Fifth National Development Plan 2006-2010 as well as in the Sixth National Development Plan 2011-2015, and recognised the instrumental role it plays in achieving national development objectives, including the MDGs. The programme aimed to support capacity development of the Department for National Registration, Passport and Citizenship (DNRPC) and the Electoral Commission of Zambia (ECZ). It supported the organisational effectiveness of ECZ and improved the National Registration system as 7.2 million records were digitised for the first time. The programme also supported civil society organisations and media houses. The programme contributed to increase the integrity of electoral process and public confidence in electoral systems in Zambia. The programme was implemented between 2009 and 2014.

SUPPORT TO THE STRENGTHENING OF THE JUSTICE SECTOR IN ZAMBIA: ACCESS TO JUSTICE *completed*

EURO 6,000,000

CRIS: 021-651

The delivery of justice is a pivotal area for poverty reduction and was one of the priority areas of the Government of Zambia's Governance Chapter under the Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP).

A Governance Secretariat (renamed to Governance Department) has been established in the Zambian Ministry of Justice (MoJ). It oversees the direction, planning and implementation of

an overall "Access to Justice" reform programme. It aims at improving communication, coordination and cooperation between five key justice institutions: the Police Service, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), the Legal Aid Board (LAB), the Judiciary, and the Prison Service. The programme supported a process that should lead to the establishment of a consolidated sector plan with participation of a broad spectrum of stakeholders ranging from state to non-state actors. The component in support to the Judiciary included support to the local courts, which deal with civil cases and account for about 90% of cases. Amongst other things, the programme improved accessibility of justice institutions, collaboration between criminal justice institutions, and assisted in the development of policies in a participatory manner. The programme was implemented from 2010 to 2014

SUPPORT PROGRAMME TO PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT, ACCOUNTABILITY AND STATISTICS *ongoing*

EURO 13,000,000

CRIS: 022-712

This Programme is aimed at enhancing economic governance in Zambia through improved public financial management, strengthened accountability processes and enhanced results management. The Programme is delivered through four core interventions:

- Strengthened ability of the National Assembly of Zambia to perform its role,
- Capacity building of the Ministry of Finance through the establishment of a structured and systematic training and professional development programme for government accountants and civil servants dealing with Public Financial Management to contribute to better budget planning and financial management,
- Improvement of effective government-wide monitoring, evaluation and measurement of performance of the national development plan and specific sector plans.
- Strengthened ability of the Ministry of Mines; Energy and Water Development to monitor mining activities and mineral production in Zambia and to share this information with other relevant government agencies to contribute to increased domestic revenue mobilisation.

SUPPORT TO NATIONAL AUTHORISING OFFICER (NAO), MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ZAMBIA *ongoing*

EURO 4,800,000

CRIS: 022-275

In line with the revised Cotonou Agreement, the implementation of EU cooperation hinges on the position of the National Authorising Officer (NAO). The NAO plays a key role with regard to both political and technical tasks in relation to the formulation and implementation of the EDF National Indicative Programme. In the case of Zambia, the NAO is the Secretary to the Treasury in the Ministry of Finance, the most Senior Civil Servant in the Ministry reporting directly to the Minister. He is assisted by four Deputy NAOs namely the Permanent Secretary Economic Management and Finance), the Director of the Economic Management Department (EMD), Deputy Director Economic and Technical Cooperation, and two Chief Economists (Donor Coordination and Multi-lateral). The overall objective of the project is, "To contribute to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction in Zambia through improved aid coordination and delivery".

Under this programme, a service contract for a long term technical assistance team to support the operations of the office of the National Authorising officer in Zambia has been concluded. The purpose of the technical assistance is to enhance the capacity of the NAO, in the implementation, coordination and monitoring of the EU/EDF portfolio.

The core result areas of this programme are: Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) and the EU is enhanced and made more effective; Processes for project identification, implementation and monitoring are more efficient; Contractual, administrative and financial management of EU projects strengthened; Management capacity of the EMD and NAO office and of relevant counterparts in Ministry of Finance and other line ministries strengthened.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOR NON STATE ACTORS IN ZAMBIA

ongoing

EURO 5,500,000

CRIS: 023-227

The project aims at strengthening the capacity of non-state actors (NSA) to effectively cone process. NSAs are supported through identified capacity development measures and also receive grants for the implementation of projects in the thematic areas of Media Development and Access to Justice. The programme implementation spans from 2014 to 2019.

The project aims at enhancing the role of NSAs in the Zambian development process by enabling them to deliver better services and more effective advocacy. Overall, the programme will support efforts which contribute to community empowerment and ultimately greater social accountability broadly through media development and access to justice interventions.

II.3.4.3 TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY

TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY (TCF) III *completed*

EURO: 3,584,106

CRIS: 021-433

The programme aims at facilitating and supporting the implementation of the National Indicative Programme (NIP) in Zambia. It includes:

- Technical Assistance Facility which allows for the engagement of short- to medium-term consultants ensuring the effective implementation of the National Indicative Programme (NIP). The cost of this component is €3,584,106.
- Training, Conferences and Seminars for State and Non State Actors and Government officials (€1 million).
- Communication and Visibility ensuring transparency and publicity of the use of EDF and other EU allocations made available to Zambia. The cost of this component amounts to €100,000.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY IV *ongoing*

EURO 3,000,000

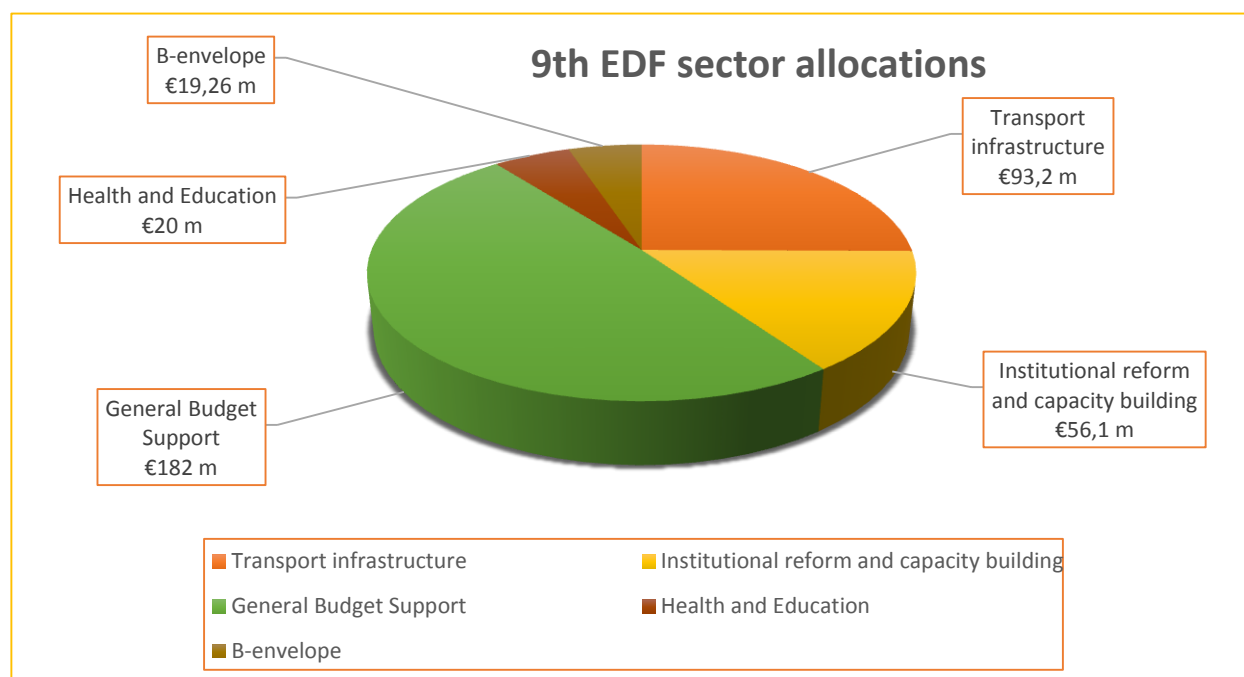
CRIS: 024-574

The Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF IV) remains the main tool for the provision of technical assistance, preparatory missions and assessments, training and capacity building as well as conferences and seminars required for the preparation and implementation of the EDF programmes for Zambia. The facility also assists the effective programming of the 11th EDF.

III. 9th EDF

The 9 EDF was negotiated and implemented within a Country Strategy Paper (CSP) that covered 2001-2007. The Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and the Transitional National Development Plan (TNDP) were the policy instruments that informed the content and focus of the Country Strategy Paper and the National Indicative Programme (NIP) for the period 2001-2007.

Under the 9th EDF, Zambia was allocated €369 million (A - Envelope) to finance Poverty Reduction Budget Support, Transport Infrastructure, Capacity Building, Education, Health, and Agriculture/Food Security. Zambia received additional €19.2 million (B - Envelope) to cover unforeseen needs related to instability in export earnings, as well as humanitarian assistance, including the repatriation of Angolan refugees managed by the European Commission's Department of Humanitarian Aid (ECHO). Additional EDF funds were also used to cover the repatriation of Congolese refugees (ECHO) and post-floods 2007 recovery.



III.1 9TH EDF SECTORS

III.1.1 TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

The 9th EDF support for Zambia's infrastructure development was considerable (€93.2 million in total) and covered roads, aviation and airport development. For roads, the programme objective was to combat vehicle over-loading, improve the management of road maintenance and access to rural areas with high productive potential. The programme contributed to the funding of the Zimba-Livingstone road project (€15 million) which constitutes an important section of the transport corridor connecting Zambia with Tanzania in Nakonde and with Zimbabwe in Victoria Falls. The programme supported also rehabilitation of the two international airports in Livingstone and in Lusaka. The Livingstone Airport was rehabilitated and upgraded by modernizing the terminal building and ground handling facilities. The Lusaka International Airport had its airfield lighting system rehabilitated.

III.1.2 INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Institutional Development and Capacity Building was the second main sector of the 9th EDF. It encompassed three domains of intervention: **public finance and economic management**, **private sector development** (investment, export and trade promotion) and **food security and agriculture**.

Public financial management in Zambia was very weak, due to lack of fiscal discipline and efficient systems, as well as limited capacities. The 9th EDF supported reforms in all the main areas of public finance management from budget planning to execution, procurement, reporting, audit and oversight.

Additionally the programme was focused on the policies and regulatory framework in which the private sector operates, in support to the department of Trade and the Department of Industry in charge of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises.

In 2004, the Government embarked on a **Private sector development** (PSD) Reform Programme with the aim of accelerating private-sector-led economic growth. The programme revolved around six main reform areas: policy Environment and Institutions; Trade Expansion; Infrastructure; Citizens Empowerment; Economic Diversification; and Laws and Regulation.

The food security and agriculture project was implemented during the period 2006-2010, with two main components: technical support to the definition of a coordinated national food security strategy and piloting of integrated plans to implement the resulting strategy, which aims to particularly promote small-holder agriculture production, diversification, marketing and local-value addition in Western and North-Western Provinces.

III.1.3 MACROECONOMIC BUDGET SUPPORT

The focal area was macroeconomic reform programme of the government. The respective allocation amounted to €182 million. Special attention was given to the objective of poverty reduction.

III.1.4 HEALTH AND EDUCATION

In order to tackle health challenges the government developed the Human Resource Strategic Plan for 2006-2011. The Delegation played an increasingly active role in the health sector through participation notably in reviews of the governance action plan as well as the joint annual review missions.

The 9th EDF also supported the Education Strategic Plan 2003-2007 and allocated €10 million to this purpose.

III.2 PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

III.2.1. TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

REHABILITATION OF LIVINGSTONE AND LUSAKA AIRPORTS. AIRPORT RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION *closed*

EURO 12,470,470

CRIS: 015-858

The Zambian economy has essentially been dependent from the mining sector, in particular copper and cobalt production and exports. It has become clear that there is a need for diversification, and tourism is one of the possible sectors to achieve that aim. However, tourism requires good transport facilities, especially in terms of the main related airports, with the associated increase in local business revenue. Thus the purpose of the project was to effect sustainable improvements in safety, comfort and handling capabilities of airport operations without compromising environmental standards. The Lusaka International Airport project consisted mainly of the rehabilitation of taxiways. At the Livingstone Airport the project consisted of the rehabilitation of the main runway and access road, the construction of a new taxiway, maintenance facility, security fence, extending the apron, the upgrading of navigation and visual aids and meteorological equipment.

URBAN MARKETS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME *closed*

EURO 19,664,262

CRIS: 016-047

The Urban Markets Development Programme responded to the need for improved conditions at urban markets. It started in 2003. The programme combined a physical component of rehabilitation of eleven markets in Zambia with a soft component of capacity building, training and micro credits for marketers and review and improvement of the markets legislation. The design of the markets rehabilitation works was completed in December 2004. Selected results:

- The new Soweto market in Lusaka generates approximately KR220,000/month (2010) and has 3,000 stands. The water supply is good and general hygiene is considered much better than before.
- The Chelston and Chilenje markets in Lusaka generate KR26, 000 and KR36,000/month respectively of which 40% is allocated for administration and 60% for running costs.
- In Ndola the stall allocation was handled well by the city council but the markets continue to be run by the council staff. Rentals were reduced by 40% in order to make them more affordable.
- The Ndeke market in Kitwe has approximately 94 shops and the vegetable shed is approximately 75% occupied. The market has a ZESCO pay point and this sort of shop encourages people to visit the market.

- The Buchi-Kamitondo in Kitwe is an excellent market environment with almost 100% usage of available stalls. Marketers pay rental by means of an MTN sponsored mobile phone transactions.
- There are 400 stands in the Nakadoli market in Kitwe. All were allocated but only 25% are in use. In early 2013 vandalism had occurred to the structures (ablution block in particular) and the Council did not collect any income.

REHABILITATION OF KAZUNGULA PONTOONS *closed*

EURO 370,336,450

CRIS: 016-242

In the beginning of 21st century more than 90% of all food aid for Zambia was brought from South African markets and harbours and crossed the Zambezi River using two ferry pontoons. The unserviceable condition and unreliability of the pontoons would jeopardise this important food aid operation. Indeed, during the 2000-2001 food crisis, repeated breakdown of engines and leaking of the pontoons delayed delivery of food aid. Even worse was the 2003 disaster when a severely overloaded Zambian truck capsized one of the pontoons, and 18 people drowned.

Consequently, the project aimed at providing a safe link between Zambia and the Southern countries, reducing transport costs and travel time through a reliable ferry service across the Zambezi River. The Kazungula Ferry became one of the largest ferries in south-central Africa, with a capacity of 70 tonnes. Service is operated by two motorised pontoons and links the Livingstone-Sesheke road to the main north-south highway of Botswana through Francistown and Gabarone to South Africa, and also to the Kasane-Victoria-Falls road through Zimbabwe.

FEASIBILITY STUDY 'REHABILITATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FEEDER ROADS IN ZAMBIA' *closed*

EURO 470,816

CRIS: 016-534

A severe deterioration of the road network condition meant that productive areas in provinces were inaccessible during the rainy season. Some roads were impassable even in the dry season. This hampered the introduction of farm inputs as well as the timely evacuation of harvested agricultural produce. The improvement and maintenance of the road network played a central role in stimulating agricultural production, access to social services, and improvement of other sectors.

Thirty six feeder roads (in Western and Northern Provinces) of 1.319 km on total were identified and included in the programme of rehabilitation. The roads link 92 basic schools, 9 secondary schools, 39 health centres, 1 hospital, 10 storage depots and 13 markets. Improved access to these facilities translated into more pupils attending school regularly, more patients visiting health facilities and more visitors to market.

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE OF TRUNK, MAIN AND DISTRICT ROADS *closed*

EURO 81,872,848

CRIS: 017-416

The programme 'Periodic Maintenance of Trunk, Main and District Roads' was an integral part of the second phase of the multi-donor supported Road Sector Investment Programme. The main project purpose was to achieve a sustainable management and financing of the strategic network of trunk, main and district roads by the end of ROADSIP II (Road Sector

Investment Plan). The programme directly supported Zambia's budget to help the country remove its backlog of periodic maintenance, thus preventing further deterioration of road conditions.

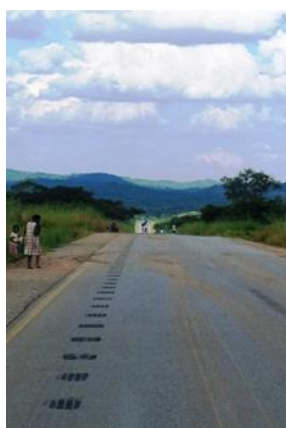
Results include rehabilitation of 194.7 km of unpaved rural (feeder/district) roads in North Western Province. One of the roads in Kasempa district, visited during the evaluation trip, proved to be in a good condition, having endured two rainy seasons.

The paved road length in good/fair conditions increased from roughly 4.500 km (70% of 6.476 km) in 2002 to around 8.000 km (85% of 9.403 km) in 2011, an increase of 75%. Additionally, significant reduction in travel time was reported from several areas because of better roads and improved transport availability (more mini-buses, taxis, and small trucks reaching local areas). In a couple of areas the price of transporting goods from the nearest town went down because of the improved road condition and transport availability, while in other areas they had remained stable despite increased fuel costs.

REHABILITATION OF THE ZIMBA-LIVINGSTONE ROAD *closed*

EURO: 13,107,606

CRIS: 019-642



The Zimba to Livingstone Road is a 72.8 km stretch of road on the Main Trunk Road T1 on the North South corridor. It links Lusaka and the country's main tourist destination - Livingstone. The road also serves the local agricultural industry and is a strategic trade and transportation link between Zambia and its neighbours in the north and south.

The European Union funded this project at 42.23%, the remaining amount was covered by the government. Road was opened in 2010. Rehabilitation results in lower vehicle operation costs, transport and travel times and provide a safer travelling environment for a growing number of vehicles using the project road.

III.2.2 INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT *completed*

EURO: 12,672,823

CRIS: 016-972

The Government of Zambia tries to stimulate economic growth through private sector development. Fundamental to this is privatisation of state owned enterprises, and the desire to attract increased foreign and local investment.

In the last decade, however, overall performance of the private sector has not met expectations, and poverty increased despite economic growth.

The project sought to tackle the underlying causes of the poor performance and lack of growth in the private sector. The ultimate goal was to contribute to poverty reduction through improvement of service delivery of the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industries as well as in private sector organisations.

The European Commission provided significant assistance to businesses and produce associations under programmes such as the Private Sector Development Programme or the Mining Sector Development Programme. Substantial support was directed towards micro-enterprises or small and medium scale business.

The programme resulted in improved performance and service delivery of the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry, other Statutory Bodies (from 2006 of the Zambia Development Agency) and private sector intermediary organisations. The programme contributed also to civil society organisations, including trade unions.

CAPACITY BUILDING WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION *closed*

EURO: 1,431,450

CRIS: 019-261

Human resources weakness in the Zambian public sector has long been a serious constraint to the country's development. The Ministry of Finance and National Planning (MFNP), which is directly responsible for the management of EDF funds through the office of the NAO, is equally suffering from this problem.

Two consultants were recruited to implement the programme: Development Cooperation Advisor and Advisor on EDF Project Coordination. They worked on routine NAO tasks while coordinating on-the-job training of counterparts.

III.2.3. MACROECONOMIC SUPPORT

POVERTY REDUCTION BUDGET SUPPORT PROGRAMME 2003-2006 (PRBS 1) *closed*

EURO: 107,495,569

CRIS: 016-366

The programme aimed at the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Budget Support, whilst contributing to improved macro-economic stability. It focused on Public Finance Management (PMF) reform. The PRBS 1 fostered dialogue between line ministries (especially Health and Education) and the Ministry of Finance and National Planning (MFNP) on inter-sectoral allocations. In April 2005 a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on PRBS was signed, including by the EC.

Greater improvement in social services and progress in public financial management were achieved. In the sphere of policy reforms, budget support contributed to decisive progress in accountability and public financial management. As far as improving development aid predictability, reducing transaction costs, raising capacities and promoting ownership are concerned, the PRBS programme, however, lagged behind the rather high expectations. Altogether, the combination of limited capacities, lack of national political will for reform with insufficient donor harmonisation and alignment diminished the effectiveness of budget support in Zambia.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION SUPPORT TO THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT (PEMFA) *closed*

EURO: 13,000,000

CRIS: 017-956

In June 2005 the Zambian government launched the Public Expenditure Management and Financial Accountability (PEMFA). The PEMFA Programme was initially a five year

programme (2005-2009) and contributed to the efforts of the Government in improving efficiency and accountability in the management of public financial resources at central and sub-central levels. The programme enhanced predictability and transparency in public investment and expenditure, and improved fiscal discipline. It strengthened policies and regulatory framework in which the private sector operated and supplied the qualified human resources needed by the private sector through capacity building initiatives. The PEMFA improved the external and internal debt management capacity in Zambia.

However, the 2010 PEMFA final evaluation assessed negatively the degree of the expected results achievements as far as core reform process was concerned. In all of the twelve technical components, goals and objectives were either not achieved or they were delivered much later than envisaged.

POVERTY REDUCTION BUDGET SUPPORT PROGRAMME 2007-2008 (PRBS 2) *closed*

EURO: 52,538,309

CRIS: 018-569

European Commission provided substantial adjustment financing to Zambia between 1992 and 2003 through the Structural Adjustment Facility and SYSMIN funds. The continuation was provided by the 9th EDF Poverty Reduction Budget Support operation (PRBS 1 2004-2006 and PRBS 2 2007-2008). The project improved macro-economic stability, strengthening of Public Finance Management, and enhanced service delivery in health and education.



The PRBS 2 focused on business enabling environment, trying to boost the private sector as an engine of economic growth. It also addressed public financial and expenditure management.

A number of improvements have been made. For example, school enrolments increased, with only 2 schools failing to achieve a net enrolment of 80% in 2009 from 8 schools in 2006. The ratio of girls to boys (gender parity) in primary schools improved from 0.89 in 2006 to 0.9 in 2008; child immunisation also improved from 63% in 2006 to 73% in 2008.

Improved public resource management and transparency as well as private sector growth led to improving peoples' lives through employment creation and service delivery. This in turn allowed reducing poverty levels.

COMPLEMENTARY FUNDING TO 8 ACP ZA 12 (4th MICRO PROJECTS PROGRAMME IN ZAMBIA) *closed*

EURO: 1,423,890

CRIS: 020-661

The Micro Projects Programme for the African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries began in 1975 when the first Lome Convention was signed. Zambia joined the programme in 1985. Since then financial assistance in the form of grants was provided to local communities with

self-help initiatives. The money was directly transferred to the communities responsible for identifying and implementing their own projects.

With time the Micro Projects Programme became one of the most successful and pragmatic programmes supported by the EDF. The overall objective of the programme was to reduce the rate of decline in the standards of social welfare in Zambia.

The complementary funding concerned more than 70 projects which were launched under 8th EDF. Projects were mostly focused on rehabilitation and expansion of primary schools.

III.2.4 HEALTH

RETENTION FOR HUMAN RESOURCES FOR HEALTH *closed*

EURO: 8,571,450

CRIS: 018-559

The retention of qualified and skilled nationals is a concern in Zambia's health sector. In 2005 the Ministry of Health presented the Human Resources for Health Strategic Paper that was supported by a 9th EDF programme as of 2007.

EU support included systematic surveys, censuses of HRH staffing and distribution, and expansion of the capacities of training institutions. In addition, strong partnerships were established with key stakeholders in the health sector, including other government ministries and departments, local communities, private sector, faith-based institutions, civil society organisations (CSO), and Co-operating Partners. The programme was implemented from 2006 to 2008.

III.2.5. EDUCATION

SUPPORT TO THE EDUCATION STRATEGIC PLAN *closed*

EURO: 10,002,242

CRIS: 016-404

Education is an essential element of poverty reduction policy. About 4% of GDP per year was earmarked to the Zambian education sector.

The European Commission allocated €10 million to the project aimed at supporting the Zambia Education Strategic Plan through a pool-funding mechanism. The focus fell on basic education. The programme included also a training that incorporated HIV/AIDS interventions. The project led to the reduction of HIV/AIDS incidence. Improved skills, knowledge and learning achievements in basic and high schools were also among palpable results. The programme was implemented from 2004 to 2007.

III.2.6. AGRICULTURE DIVERSIFICATION AND FOOD SECURITY

PROMOTION OF CONSERVATION FARMING (CF) AND CROP DIVERSITY *closed*

EURO 1,601,321

CRIS: 017-408

The objective of the Programme for the Promotion of Conservation Farming and Crop Diversity for Increased Rural Household Food Security (EU/CIRFS) was to contribute towards poverty reduction and enhanced household food security within selected rural

communities of the Central and Southern Provinces of Zambia, through improved agricultural productivity and, consequently, increased agricultural income.



The purpose of the project was to enhance household food security in Zambia's more drought prone ecological regions through:

1. Increased knowledge and utilisation of CF techniques amongst cotton growers, and enhanced food production through the distribution of Food Security Packs (FSPs) containing inputs for maize and leguminous crops. This result was to benefit an average of 4,000 farmers per year.
2. Increased knowledge among emergent farmers of oxen and their application to yield enhancing CF systems through a Pilot Oxenisation Scheme. The scheme benefited about 250 farmers over 3 years.

SUPPORT TO AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION AND FOOD SECURITY IN WESTERN AND NORTH WESTERN ZAMBIA *completed*

EURO 12,731,057

CRIS: 017-955

The programme (2006-2010) aimed at contributing to alleviating poverty reduction and increased food security among rural households through assisting rural smallholders in Western and North Western Provinces in improving their performance with respect to food security and agricultural diversification strategies. The project's approach was to combine the implementation of the food security objectives and components in the National Agricultural Policy (NAP) at national level with concrete action plans at local level (province, district, block, camp and household). The programme was articulated around the following three component areas: 1) Food security components of the NAP operationalised and action plans implemented in Western and North Western Provinces; 2) Performance of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperative's (MACO) extension services in targeted districts improved; and 3) Grant facilities efficiently utilized by Non State Actors (NSAs) to support the Provincial food security action plans.

POST-FLOOD RECOVERY PROGRAMME IN ZAMBIA *closed*

EURO: 1,281,679

CRIS: 020-866

The project aimed at improving the accessibility of the areas that were affected by the floods during rainy seasons of 2006-2007 and 2007-2008. The most affected were Lusaka, Southern and North western Provinces. Under this project 7 roads were repaired. The European Union funded 100% of the project.

III.2.7 TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY

CAPACITY BUILDING WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION, MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND NATIONAL PLANNING, ZAMBIA *closed*

EURO: 743,068

CRIS: 016-305

At the time of project implementation Zambia experienced severe capacity deficits in core government functions. This concerned also the National Authorising Officer (NAO) of the Minister of Finance and National Planning, responsible for EDFs implementation.

To ensure effective and efficient implementation of the EDF the Capacity Building Project was funded from January 2004 until December 2005, and then extended until June 2006. In general terms, the task of the project was to strengthen capacity within government services, including NAO.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY (TCF) *closed*

EURO: 2,319,556

CRIS: 016-586

The programme supported the implementation of 9th EDF Country Strategy Paper and provided Technical Assistance Facility (TAF), and Training Support for Projects and Programmes (TSPP) during the period 2004-2007. Under TAF, consultants were engaged to assist with task related to project identification, preparation and assistance with tender procedures and with evaluation or audits. TSPP financed various educational actions such as seminars – for example a Project Cycle Management workshop.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY II (TCFII) *completed*

EURO: 3,070,579

CRIS: 019-727

The second Technical Cooperation Facility Programme (2008-2010) supported the last phase of the 9th EDF implementation in Zambia. Moreover, it allowed for the technical preparation of some 10th EDF interventions. At least three exercises concerning identification of programmes financed from EDF were completed. Also audits and evaluations of some projects were financed through this initiative. The programme was composed of short-term studies, technical assistance and programme-related training activities and covered both focal and non-focal sectors.

III.2.8 FOOD

ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME 2006 FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY. NGO ALLOCATION ZAMBIA *closed*

EURO 1,773,668

CRIS: 018-078

A series of dry spells during the 2004/5 growing season and the early cessation of rains, especially in Southern and Western provinces, sharply reduced yields and the production of cereals. The programme concentrated on food insecurity at household level among food insecure HIV/AIDS patients and their family members. Considering the food situation, in particular in the areas affected by the drought in 2004/05, other food insecure households in the communities were included as beneficiaries of the actions. The Programme was implemented by NGOs and supported: the vaccination of cattle against corridor disease; the provision of small irrigation inputs, such as lightweight treadle pumps; the rehabilitation of

existing boreholes, water tanks, shallow wells, etc. In addition, latrines, hand washing and laundry facilities for households were constructed.

III.2.9 SYSMIN

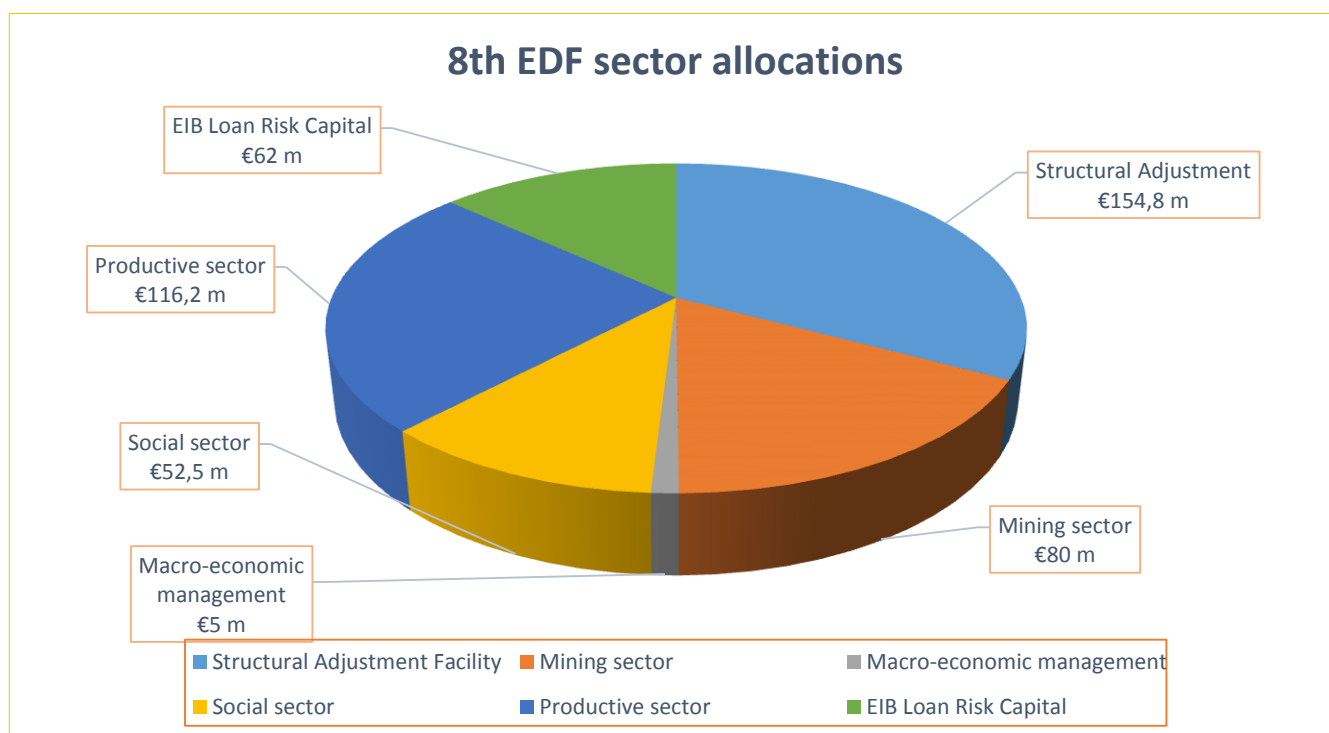
SAF V SYSMIN *closed*

EURO: 115,574,912

CRIS: 015-858

The main objectives of the combined SAF V and SYSMIN intervention were assisting the Government of Zambia to implement its economic reform programme. The funds were entirely allocated to the settlement of Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd (ZCCM) in which government held a direct shareholding of 60%. The two main objectives of these funds were to enable GRZ to settle ZCCM's trade creditors and to comply with its obligations toward the mining community, and to assist ZCCM to clean up its balance and continue operations toward a final stage privatisation. However, funds remained partly inaccessible to small-scale miners due to the stringent condition attached to the loans.

IV. 8th EDF



DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS COMPENDIUM (2001-2014) THE EU DELEGATION TO ZAMBIA CONCLUDED SEVERAL DOZENS OF PROGRAMMES FALLING UNDER THE 8TH EDF. A COMPLETE LIST OF DECISIONS IS PRESENTED BELOW, PRECEDED BY THE DESCRIPTION OF SOME SELECTED PROGRAMMES.

IV.1 PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

IV.1.1 INFRASTRUCTURE

DEVELOPMENT AND REHABILITATION OF URBAN MARKETS *closed*

EURO: 1,395,766

CRIS: 014-073

The programme aimed to qualify significant urban and suburban areas for economic growth with the creation of activities and new job.

REHABILITATION OF MONZE-ZIMBA ROAD (AND 8 RAU 002/EUR 13000000) *closed*

EURO: 34,262,509

CRIS: 014-114

The Monze-Zimba road is the central (213 km) part of major trunk road between Lusaka and Livingstone. The project was completed in 2003.

REHABILITATION OF THE KABWE-KAPIRI MPOSHI AND CHISAMBA ROADS *closed*

EURO: 16,757,544

CRIS: 014-315

Within this project The Kabwe-Kapiri Mposhi and Chisamba roads situated in central Province in Zambia were rehabilitated. The first road section constituted the 60.5 km central part of the trunk road linking the Copperbelt with the capital Lusaka. The second road with a total length of 21.5 km, provides access to the agriculture area around Chisamba.

INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT MPULUNGU HARBOUR *closed*

EURO 2,045,000

CRIS: 014-681

The project concerned the rehabilitation and development of the port of Mpulungu at the southernmost point of Lake Tanganyika in Zambia. The purpose of the project was to improve the efficiency of the port's operation, thus facilitating intra-regional trade through Lake Tanganyika. The project resulted in a reduction of the turn-around time for trucks, shortened berthing time for cargo vessels, more secure cargo storage and possibility of around clock navigation at Mpulungu harbour.

PRE-FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR A FEEDER ROADS PROGRAMME *closed*

EURO 63,570

CRIS: 015-876

The study enhanced the planning and management of feeder roads rehabilitation in selected areas, particularly those that are important for agriculture, mining and tourist.

FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR PERIODIC MAINTENANCE OF TRUNK, MAIN AND DISTRICT ROADS *closed*

EURO: 416,364

CRIS: 015-911

In landlocked Zambia roads are of crucial importance for access to social services and local and regional markets. The study concentrated on trunk, main and regional roads condition to improve their quality.

IV.1.2 AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE FORESTRY SUPPORT PROGRAMME *closed*

EURO 1,359,873

CRIS: 015-454

Forest, an important part of Zambian natural resource, were not being utilised in a controlled, planned or properly-managed manner and did not contribute significantly to national revenue. The objective of the programme was, through the review of the current policy, legislative and administrative framework pertaining to the management and conservation of forest resources in the country, to contribute to the creation of a conducive environment for a sound economic development of the forestry sector as a whole. The project changed the forestry department into an autonomous organisation with the legal and institutional mandate for sustainable management and utilisation of forest resources.

IV.1.3 SOCIAL SECTOR

STRENGTHENING OF ZAMBIAN SAFE-BLOOD TRANSFUSION PROGRAMME *closed*

EURO: 3,665,865

CRIS: 013-524

The development of the Zambian National Blood Transfusion Service (ZNBTS) was an important part of the health reform programme. Since 1988 the European Commission provided financial and technical support both under the EC funded HIV/AIDS Programme and within the Social Sector Support Programme.

The purpose of the project (1999-2004) was to ensure provision of safe blood to all hospitals in Zambia and improving blood transfusion services so as to reduce transmission of HIV infection.

DRUGS MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION *closed*

EURO: 1,031,116

CRIS: 013-885

The project (1998-2001) was to increase awareness on the risk related to the use and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychoactive substances, particularly among the youth.

It strengthened national capacities and programmes on drug abuse prevention. The project concentrated on better education and awareness about related dangers.

HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAMME *closed*

EURO: 4,700,000

CRIS: 014-062

This EU support (1999-2005) was implemented as an integral part of the national health strategy. The success of the program was to improve management of available resources and accountability of districts in their delivery of health services to Zambia.

PUBLIC WELFARE ASSISTANCE SCHEME *closed*

EURO: 1,072,059

CRIS: 014-310

In 1996 an evaluation of Public Welfare Assistance Scheme was undertaken. It concluded that the previous programme had not met its objectives and a follow-up programme was needed. The programme (1999-2004) increased effectiveness of the PWAS in Zambia. Assistance

reached the targeted population of 2% of poorest. It contributed to reducing the destitution in the country. The project successfully created the new system, and rolled it out to most districts, training government staff as well as members of the constituted Community Welfare Assistance Committees. The Government did not honour its pledges in terms of budget allocations to the PWAS.

IV.1.4 MINING SECTOR

MINING SECTOR DIVERSIFICATION PROGRAMME *closed*

EURO: 19,968,480

CRIS: 014-985

Following the drop in copper prices in 1996, Zambia's export earnings decreased and country applied for support under the EDF SYSMIN facility. This programme was the second support under 8th EDF. It aimed at increasing export earnings through economic diversification and increasing employment opportunity. The programme concentrated on improving utilisation of natural resources in the non-copper and non-cobalt sector. It offered small scale mining enterprisers a combination of credit financing, training and capacity building and the provision of technical expertise over a period of five years. The programme ran from January 2002 to May 2008. Substantial progress was made towards the completion of the Mapatizya Mining Centre and the Lufubu Iron Ore Facility.

IV.1.5 STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT FACILITY

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME *closed*

EURO: 5,798,960

CRIS: 013-580

The programme aimed at improving performance and expansion of private enterprise in Zambia. It used differentiated support approaches for the Micro-Enterprises and the Small and Medium Size Enterprises sectors. It focused on increasing employment and business opportunities.

SADC SUPPORT TO THE LUSAKA PEACE PROCESS REGIONAL HARMONISATION OF CUSTOMS AND TRADE STATISTICS *closed*

EURO: 721,663

CRIS: 014-437

The European Commission consistently called for a negotiated settlement to the conflict in Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) which started in 1998 and expressed its support for the regional peace initiatives including the SADC one known as the Lusaka Peace Process. President of DRC Laurent Kabila, signing cease-fire agreement with represents of Rwanda, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Angola and Namibia on 10 July 1999 in Lusaka.

SUPPORT TO THE OFFICE OF THE NAO *closed*

EURO: 1,697,081

CRIS: 014-875

The project supported the capacity of the NAO's Office in planning and managing the use of 9th EDF in co-ordination with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, whose capacity must be progressively build.

MICRO-PROJECTS PROGRAMME II *closed*

EURO: 13,745,114

CRIS: 015-078

This financing agreement covered the implementation of the second phase of Micro-projects Programme (MPP) and supplemented communities' efforts with particular attention being paid to the needs of women and children. The programme was focused on improvement of urban and rural communities' standards of live.

DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE *closed*

EURO: 5,452,626

CRIS: 015-092

The overall objective of the programme (2001-2003) was to support the presidential, parliamentary and local government election in 2001 in Zambia. It consisted of support to key participants – particularly potential voters – through targeted projects in the areas of voter and civic education. Training was provided for political parties and candidates participating on a national basis. Direct support was sent to the Department of National Registration to support the national issue of the National Registration Card.

IV.1.6 8TH EDF OTHER PROJECTS

DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

EURO: 5,000,000

CRIS: 006-809

SOCIAL SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAMME

EURO: 12,598,313

CRIS: 007-256

EXPORT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME I

EURO: 10,000,000

CRIS: 007-263

REGIONAL INTEGRATION IN EASTERN AND SOUTHNER AFRICA

EURO: 2,145,000

CRIS: 007-596

**PRIVATE AND COOPERATIVE LIVESTOCK SERVICE NETWORK
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

EURO: 1,950,000

CRIS: 007-622

ADVANCE CARGO INFORMATION SYSTEM (ACIS)

EURO: 9,281,242

CRIS: 007-675

MICROPROJECTS PROGRAMME (PHASE III)

EURO: 2,361,122

CRIS: 009-464

ZAMBIA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME. FOUNDATION PHASE

EURO: 1,478,263

CRIS: 009-546

ECON. MANGEM. PLANNING SUPPORT PROGRAMME

EURO: 1,569,292

CRIS: 009-548

AT TO OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL AUTHORISING OFFICER

EURO: 626,433

CRIS: 012-638

MICROPROJECTS PROGRAMME (PHASE IV)

EURO: 1,479,714

CRIS: 013-397

ZAMBIAN EDUCATION CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME

EURO: 9782,997

CRIS: 013-581

ZESCO VICTORIA FALLS (71117)

EURO: 20,500,000

CRIS: 013-633

SAF IV

EURO: 53,456,727

CRIS: 013-762

CAPACITY BUILDING AT BANK OF ZAMBIA

EURO: 1,150,000

CRIS: 013-811

MICROPROJECTS PROGRAMME I

EURO: 7,371,392

CRIS: 013-925

ZESCO KARIBA NORTH (71116)

EURO: 21,000,000

CRIS: 014-007

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE ROADS' DEPARTMENT

EURO: 1,694,955

CRIS: 014-047

**HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAMME (CONTRIBUTION TO POOLED
DONOR FUNDS) SUPPORT OF DISTRICT BASKET**

EURO: 4,700,000

CRIS: 014-062

**PREPARATION PROJECT PROPOSAL EDF FUNDING OF ZCCM
RETRENCHMENTS**

EURO: 73,018

CRIS: 014-233

STUDY OF LUSAKA STOCK EXCHANGE

EURO: 23,432

CRIS: 014-234

**PREPARATION OF REGIONAL EXPORT SERVICES AGENCY (RESA). COMESA
CLEARING HOUSE RESTRUCTURING**

EURO: 150,000

CRIS: 014-271

CAPITAL INVESTMENT LINE (711144)

EURO: 15,000,000

CRIS: 014-340

**ECHO/ZMB/254/1999/01000-EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO
CONGLOLESE REFUGEES**

EURO: 1,500,000

CRIS: 014-498

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE NAO

EURO: 111,016

CRIS: 014-519

SUPPORT TO THE CULTURAL SECTOR

EURO: 1,620,511

CRIS: 014-789

FISIBILITY STUDY LIVINGSTONE AIRPORT

EURO: 334,729

CRIS: 014-828

**UPDATE PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR EDF SYSMIN FUND SUPPORT TO ZCCM
PRIVATISATION PROCESS**

EURO: 34,029

CRIS: 014-833

SUPPORT TO NAO'S OFFICE

EURO: 1,697,081

CRIS: 014-875

FEASIBILITY STUDY ON NRDC

EURO: 208,309

CRIS: 014-938

FEASIBILITY STUDY LIVINGSTONE AIRPORT *closed*

EURO 334,729

CRIS: 014-828

AIRTRANSPORT LIBERALISATION *closed*

EURO 361,268

CRIS: 015-178

PROJECT FORMULATION ESSENTIAL ROAD MAINTENANCE INPUTS

EURO: 16,079

CRIS: 015-191

EVALUATION PREQUALIFICATION DOSSIER AND INTERNATIONAL RESTRICTED DOSSIER

EURO: 23,576

CRIS: 015-277

START-UP OF AFRICAN TRADE INSURANCE AGENCY

EURO: 348,793

CRIS: 015-388

EVALUATION TENDER DOSSIERS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME II

EURO: 10,555

CRIS: 015-394

CAPITAL INVESTMENT LINE II PROJECT

EURO: 39,058,744

CRIS: 015-399

APPRAISAL OF LIVESTOCK SUPPORT PROJECTS

EURO: 70,372

CRIS: 015-490

PROVISION OF A FINANCIAL MANAGER TO THE NAO

EURO: 80,000

CRIS: 015-580

SUPPORT TO PLANNING AND BUDGETING REFORMS

EURO: 462,332

CRIS: 015-781

SUPPORT TO THE NAO FOR CLOSURE OF EDF COMMITMENTS

EURO: 79,500

CRIS: 016-188

V. OTHER INSTRUMENTS**V.1.1 ECHO**

Under B envelope Zambia received additional €19.2 million to cover unforeseen needs related to instability in export earnings, as well as humanitarian assistance, including the repatriation of Angolan refugees managed by the European Commission's Department of Humanitarian Aid (ECHO). Additional EDF funds were also used to cover the repatriation of Congolese refugees and post-floods 2007 recovery. Funds were spent on goods and services such as food, clothing, shelter, medical provisions, water supplies, sanitation and emergency.

V.1.2 ACCOMPANYING MEASURES FOR SUGAR PROTOCOL COUNTRIES

This sugar multi-annual programme intended to increase the contribution of the sugar sector to Zambia's socio-economic development. It supported the expansion of sugar production by

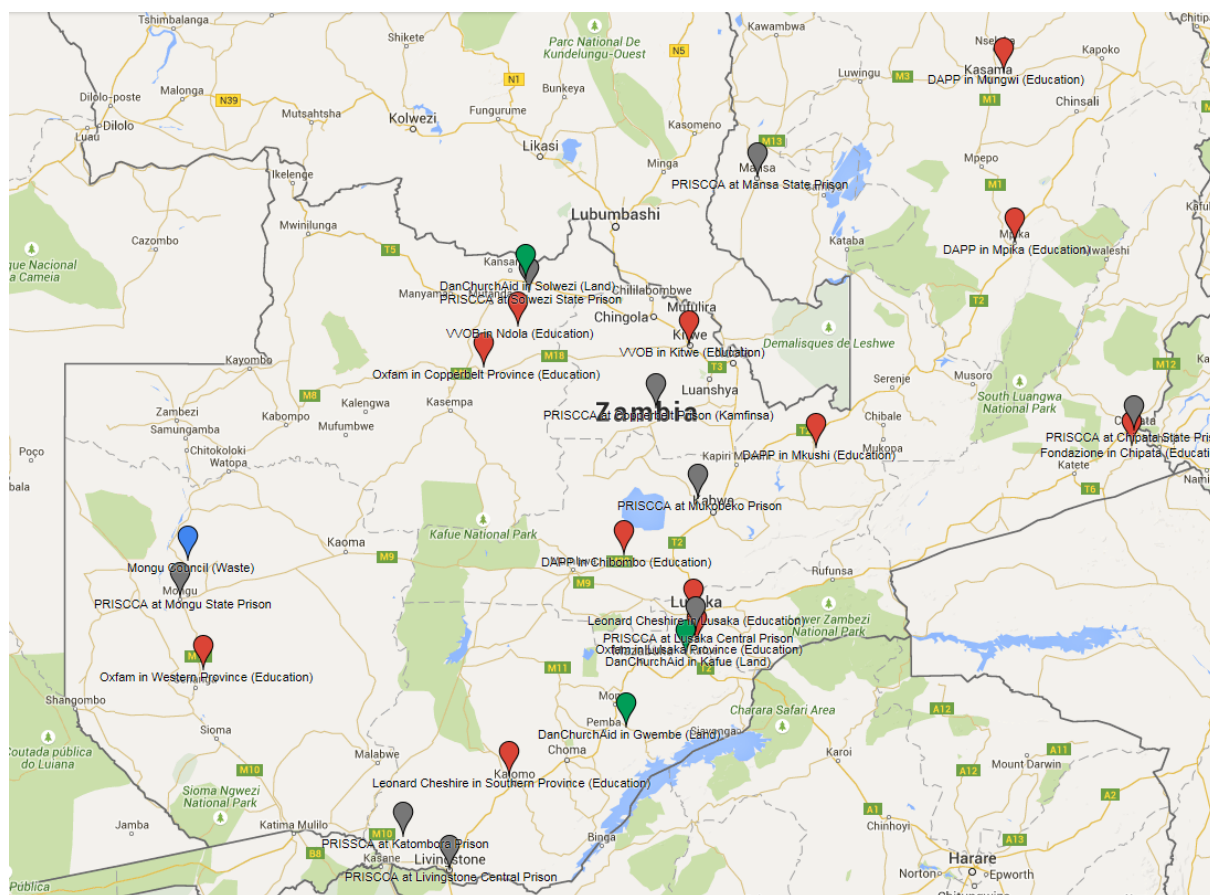
means of out-grower schemes, reduction of transport costs to improve Zambian sugar competitiveness, diversification of production and preparation of policies and regulatory environment related to sugar sector strategy.

V.1.3 FOOD SECURITY

At the end of 2004, €1 million was allocated to Zambia under the Food Security budget line. Sixty percent of this amount was earmarked for food aid. Between 2005 and 2006 the allocation for Zambia reached €4 million, and was linked to the 9th EDF food security project.

V.1.4 SUPPORT FOR NON-STATE ACTORS

Between 2011 and 2013 the EU supported Non-State-Actors (NSAs) with €3 million annually and allocated €800,000 for Local Authorities (LAs). The larger part of the funding to NSAs and LAs originated from a particular thematic programme called “Non-State Actors and Local Authorities in development”.



V.1.5 WATER FACILITY

The EU support aimed at fighting poverty in Zambia by providing safe drinking water, low cost irrigation and sanitation to vulnerable families in poor regions. Simultaneously, efforts were made to improve environment and water balance in the project areas by integrated management of the local water resources.

V.1.6 ENERGY FACILITY

Under the Energy Facility, two projects were allocated €20 million (€10 million each) contribution. Both aimed at increasing access to electricity services mainly in rural areas. They included one administration agreement with the World Bank and one financing

agreement with public entities (Ministry of Energy and Water Development, Rural Electrification Authority).

V.1.7 EUROPEAN INSTRUMENT FOR DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS (EIDHR)

The European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights programmes – Country Based Support Scheme (CBSS) - are administered directly by EU Delegations in the countries concerned. They are designed to support small-scale and innovative actions by civil society organisations in the field of human rights and democracy.

V.2 PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

V.2.1 ECHO

ECHO/ZMB/254/2002/01000 EMERGENCY TO REFUGEES IN ZAMBIA *closed*

EURO: 2,139,587

CRIS: 015-804

The main focus of Zambia ECHO-funded interventions in 2002 and 2003 was the international protection and material assistance to some 150,000 refugees, mainly from Angola and the Democratic of the Congo (DRC). In co-operation with the UNHCR European Union provided services to the refugees in various sectors including health, education, income generation, vocational skills-training, social counselling, and recreational activities. From January to June 2002, scholarships were offered to 320 pupils in primary schools mainly in Lusaka.

ECHO/ZMB/EDF/2004/01000 HUMANITARIAN AID TO FACILITATE THE REPATRIATION TO ANGOLA OF ANGOLAN REFUGEES IN ZAMBIA *closed*

EURO: 2,000,000

CRIS: 017-400

In April 2002 Angola's army signed a ceasefire agreement with the rebel movement, formally ending a 26 years civil war. Nearly 4 million people moved into Angola since the ceasefire, including 96.000 UNHCR refugees who have been repatriated in an organised manner and up to 185.000 of those who returned spontaneously from neighbouring countries.

Between July and early December 2004 the EU, acting under auspices of UNHCR, supported process of repatriation of almost 51.000 Angolan refugees: from Zambia (27.525), DRC (19.082) and Namibia (4.189) to Angola. This decision covered the transport and logistics expenditure for up to 30.000 Angolan refugees from and around Mayukwayukwa, Meheba, Nangweshi and Ukwimi camps in Zambia to the border with Angola.

ECHO/ZMB/EDF/2005/01000 HUMANITARIAN AID TO FACILITATE THE REPATRIATION TO ANGOLA OF ANGOLAN REFUGEES IN ZAMBIA *closed*

EURO: 3,500,000

CRIS: 017-436

This decision directly addressed the transport and logistics, food and health care for up to 35.000 Angolan refugees repatriating, both spontaneously and in an organised manner, from and around Mayukwayukwa, Meheba, and Nangweshi camps in Zambia to their first point of registration/transit in Angola.

ECHO/ZMB/EDF/2006/01000. HUMANITARIAN AID FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS SUFFERING THE CUMULATIVE EFFECTS OF DROUGHT AND HIV/AIDS IN ZAMBIA *closed*

EURO: 2,200,000

CRIS: 020-681

The general food security situation in Zambia, aggravated by an increased and non-traditional dependence on the monoculture of maize, was deteriorated additionally due to deficient rainfall and structural factors such as poor access to inputs and the impact of HIV/AIDS. The drought in 2001-2003 resulted in the near total depletion of the coping mechanisms of the most vulnerable population groups. The HIV/AIDS pandemic led not only to the reduction in productive labour, but also to the increased burden on surviving family members, struggling to cope as carers and breadwinners. Additionally, a series of dry spells during the 2004/5 growing season sharply reduced yields and the cereals production. Up to two million people faced food shortages. The EU financed concrete measures such as the provision of lightweight water pumps that were specially adapted to help households with planting and harvesting.

ECHO/ZMB/EDF/2007/01000 ASSISTANCE FOR THE REPATRIATION OF CONGOLESE REFUGEES FROM ZAMBIA TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO *closed*

EURO: 1,744,319

CRIS: 020-837

The Second Congo War (1998-2003) and its aftermath had caused 5.4 million deaths, mostly through disease and starvation. 2.5 million of people were displaced from their homes and sought asylum in neighbouring countries. Zambia has given shelter to more than 47.000 refugees. The peace process in the DRC was re-established and democratic elections successfully carried out in late 2006. The Tripartite Agreements were signed in November 2006 between the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Government of Zambia, establishing the framework for the voluntary repatriation of Congolese refugees. The European Union provided humanitarian aid to up to 20.000 Congolese during their voluntary repatriation from Zambia. The use of the 9th European Development Fund was necessary as all the funds for ACP countries in the general budget were entirely allocated.

V.2.2 SUGAR

ACCOMPANYING MEASURES 2006 FOR SUGAR PROTOCOL COUNTRIES - ZAMBIA *closed*

EURO 434,126

CRIS: 018-531

Zambia initiated a process intended to reorient its sugar industry in the light of the European Union's sugar trade reforms. Zambia's indicative national sugar sector strategy was developed through a series of public-private consultation and input from sugar sector studies.

The overall objective of the project was to increase the contribution of the sugar sector to Zambia's socio-economic development. The purpose was the expansion of sugar production (mainly through out grower schemes) and sugar products export volumes, contributing to significant increase in permanent employment. With the EU support Zambia formulated a national trade and pricing policy for sugar.

ACCOMPANYING MEASURES 2007-2010 FOR SUGAR PROTOCOL COUNTRIES

- ZAMBIA *closed*

EURO 4,478,891

CRIS: 019-090

The 2007-2010 activities extended the work initiated from 2006 funding towards the overall objective of increasing the sustainability of the sugar sector and its contribution to Zambia's socio-economic development. The purpose of the range of planning and implementation interventions was the expansion of sugar production and exports with the simultaneous increase in sugar sector employment.



As a result of the project, sugar is produced in three areas. The largest producer is Zambia Sugar Plc (ZS) (part of the Illovo Sugar group), who owns the Nakambala estate and a mill in Mazabuka District, with approximately 89.6% of total production. The second producer is Consolidated Farming Ltd (CF), who owns an estate and mill in the Kafue flats, Kafue District, contributing about 9.8% of national production. Finally Kalungwishi Estates Limited (KE), located in the Kasama District (Northern Province), produces approximately 0.60% of the total.

The Zambia Sugar sources approximately one-third of its cane supply from local out-growers. There is one smallholder sugar cane scheme, Kaleya Smallholder Trust (KST). The land was provided by the government and the shareholders formed a holding company, the Kaleya Smallholder Company Limited (KASCOL). The Company selected around 160 farmers, who underwent a six-month agronomic training. Those successful in the training were allocated a 4 ha plot to manage along with an associated irrigation system and 0.5 hectares. The costs and profits became the responsibility of each farmer.

The EU support improve farmers' livelihoods in terms of income - average net income according to KASCOL is around 40-50 million ZMK per year, which is over 10 fold the average rural household income in Mazabuka. Other benefits include: improved housing; education, access to potable water; and clinic services.

V.2.3 FOOD FACILITY

In response to the soaring food prices in developing countries in 2007-2009, the European Union established the Food Facility with a budget of EUR 1 billion. The latter was conceived as a short-medium term cooperation instrument, in between emergency assistance and long-term development cooperation and supported to three main types of activities: 1) measures to improve access to agricultural inputs like fertilizers and seeds and services like vets and advisors; 2) other small-scale measures aiming at increasing agricultural production like microcredit, rural infrastructure, training and support to professional groups in the agricultural sector; and 3) safety net measures, allowing for social transfers to vulnerable population groups, often in the form of labour-intensive public works (roads, irrigation projects etc).

Zambia received € 22 million under the Food Facility. €16.97 million were contracted to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) through three subsequent projects known as the Farmer Input Support Response Initiatives I, II and III.

FARMER INPUT SUPPORT RESPONSE INITIATIVES, I and II *completed*

EURO 7,472,052 + 3,578,904

CRIS: 209-557 and 254-139

ASSISTANCE TO CONSOLIDATE BEST AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES IN ZAMBIA *completed*

EURO 5,800,000

CRIS: 022-323

The projects were implemented from 2009 to 2012 to support the then Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MACO) to contribute to greater food security as a result of increased food production and more sustainable use of environmental resources through the expansion of “Conservation Agriculture”. The projects were meant to follow up on one another building upon previous successes and trying to avoid failures. However, the first project concentrated on the technical aspects of conservation agriculture and on setting up community structures while the second one focused on mechanization and the third one on agronomic aspects.

In addition, four Non-State Actor projects were carried out in over 50 districts country wide for a total budget of €5.2million.

IMPROVING PRODUCTIVITY OF THE SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN ZAMBIA *completed*

EURO 2,346,273

CRIS: 213-361

The objective of the project, implemented by the Zambia National Farmers Union (ZNFU) in 2010-2011, was to improve the agricultural productivity and market access of the small-scale farmer sector and to contribute to stabilisation of domestic food prices towards sustainable agricultural and economic growth and development, and the achievement of Zambia’s economic and poverty reduction goals. This was achieved through improving access to agricultural inputs, marketing and other services by small-scale farmers in two high potential agricultural districts by strengthening the service delivery capacity of 2 Agriculture Service Centres established in Choma and Mumbwa.

SEED ENTREPRENEURSHIP FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND FOOD SECURITY *completed*

EURO 1,206,300

CRIS: 213-925

The project was meant to increase food security and incomes of farming communities through enhanced seed sovereignty for 100,000 rural small-scale farmers. This was to be done through strengthening five existing Seed Growers Associations (SGAs) and by building the capacity of producer groups with the intention of establishing another five fully functional ones. Overall, the project was to focus on four inter-related result areas: 1) Increased production of diverse quality seed for small-scale farmers in ten districts across Zambia; 2) Increased availability and access to foundation seeds of locally bred and improved seeds by seed growers in Zambia; 3) An enabling environment created for production, distribution and marketing of seeds and other agricultural inputs for small-scale farmers; and 4) Increased agriculture productivity through use of sustainable agriculture methods.

INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT *completed*

EURO 1,111,111

CRIS: 223-980

The project aimed at improving food security, reducing malnutrition and improving resilience against economic and environmental shocks for 4,600 rural households with limited opportunities to secure food in 15 wards of Chadiza and Chibombo districts, through the promotion of integrated crop and livestock production.

RESPONDING TO SOARING FOOD PRICES: A STEP TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, INCOME GENERATION AND EMPOWERMENT OF SMALL SCALE FARMERS *completed*

EURO 1,167,770

CRIS: 223-863

The objective of the project was to contribute to reducing the incidence of poverty and improving the well-being of the population in Southern Province of Zambia by improving the food security, income generation and socio-economic conditions of small scale farmers in Mazabuka and Monze districts through the development of a sustainable and efficient agricultural sector. This achievement was articulated around 5 expected results: 1) Appropriate agricultural practises developed, land productivity and farm yields enhanced for 4200 small scale farmers in 10 selected camps; 2) Management of post-harvest improved, availability of storage facilities extended to serve 3,600 HH and selling of produce optimised; 3) improvement of diet diversification; 4) Capacity of operating conscious planning and management of business ameliorated; and 5) improvement of access to financial resources and productive inputs.

V.2.4 WATER FACILITY

1st CFP WATER FACILITY: SUPPORT TO IMPROVING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION FOR THE URBAN POOR IN ZAMBIA *closed*

EURO 2,960,919

CRIS: 019-313

Africa is urbanising much faster than any other region. It is estimated that between 1990 and 2025, the total urban population will grow from 300 to 700 million, and by 2020, over 50% of the population in African countries will reside in urban areas. Currently (2014) in Zambia more than 40% people live in urban area. Supplying water to these areas is essential.

The action funded low cost infrastructure and management solutions proposed by the commercialised water and sewerage companies. The action was implemented through the Devolution Trust Fund (DTF). The scope of activities ranged from setting up an integrated water resources management system for Zambia to the provision of safe water and proper sanitation to poor peri-urban rural areas.

1st CFP WATER FACILITY: SUPPORT TO IMPROVING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION FOR THE URBAN POOR IN ZAMBIA *closed*

EURO 3,826,806

CRIS: 019-315

The programme was implemented through the Devolution Trust Fund (DTF). This Fund was a tool of National Water Supply and Sanitation Council (NWASCO). The beneficiaries of the programme were communities in the low-income areas, especially the most vulnerable women and children who have the responsibility of fetching water.

The projects were conducted in Ndola, Livingstone, Solwezi and Chingola. By the end of 2010 a total of 49 projects were implemented; 365 water kiosks, 20.729 m³ water meters, 488 water tanks and 186 km of water pipes were built.

Local small-scale businesses are promoted through water kiosks. The vendors not only profit from the central location of the kiosk, but also from a lockable structure with shelves. Water kiosks are operated by private individuals who have signed an agreement with water utilities and municipalities. The kiosk operators buy piped water and sell it at a slightly higher regulated price.

In Kafubu the implementation of metering programmes in peri-urban areas was a great success. This also had the unexpected benefit of reducing the wastage of water. Faulty taps were a major source of leakage and if people need to pay then such leakages reduce. Overall, more than 450,000 people in low-income urban areas (poor and very poor) received access to a safe and reliable water supply.

V.2.5 ENERGY FACILITIES

RURAL ELECTRICITY INFRASTRUCTURES AND SMALL SCALE PROJECTS

ongoing

EURO 9,980,750

CRIS: 020-660

Prior to 1994 rural electrification in Zambia focused on grid extensions to replace diesel generators in isolated towns and to electrify towns without electricity. However, the National Energy Policy (NEP) adopted in 1994 changed the concept to include the application of alternative energy sources such as solar PV and mini-hydropower.



The project aims at developing a framework for rural electrification that would enable significant investments in renewable facilities. The total budget of the project amounted to €36,511,211. Under this Financing Agreement, the expected result is to provide sustainable electricity services to 27,000 rural households and 700 schools and rural health centers in target rural areas in Western and Northern Province. The project is expected to contribute to improved

productivity and income levels and improved social service delivery systems in order to facilitate the achievement of the MDGs.

The project includes four components:

1. National grid extension projects: Lukulu Project and Mumbwa Big Concession in Mumbwa District,
2. Mini-Hydro projects: Chilinga Mini-Hydro Projects (1MW); West Lunga Mini-Hydro Project (3MW); and Zengamina Mini-Hydro Project (0.7MW),
3. Solar Home System (SHS) Projects - about 700 schools and health facilities, about 3.400 staff households and reaching out to additional 16.000 private households and small businesses in selected Zambia's districts,

4. Biomass Project.

V.2.6 EIDHR

EIDHR 2010 AAP - CBSS (Country Based Support Schemes) ongoing

EURO: 64,018,766.80 total, allocation for Zambia: EUR300,000

CRIS: 022-196

(Call for Proposals: 2010/129-652)

The objective of the programme in Zambia was to promote the development of innovative and durable methods of translating Zambia's international and domestic human rights commitments into reality for its citizens, so that their rights are recognised by all section of society, protected by those organs of the state mandated to do so and effectively promoted in the public arena.

Three projects have been contracted by the Delegation for a total amount of EUR167,260 (leftovers have been attributed to other Delegations) with:

- Classic Computers Limited (2010/258-837) "Provision of Accounting Software Package, training and support to EU Grant Beneficiaries",
- Zambia Federation of Disability Organisations Association (2010/248-676), "Advancing domestication of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Zambia",
- Prisons Care and Counselling Association (2010/248-410) "Prisons human Rights and Basic Legal Education Project".

EIDHR 2013 AAP - CBSS (Country Based Support Schemes) ongoing

EURO: 71,965,000 total allocation for Zambia: EUR300,000 (an additional amount of EUR289,746 was allocated to Zambia with leftovers from other Delegations)

CRIS: 024-556

(Call for Proposals: 2013/134-189)

The objectives of the programme in Zambia are:

- To support civil society interventions in the area of support, promotion and protection of the rights of prisoners, with a specific focus on the following categories of inmates: Women, pregnant women, circumstantial children, children and juveniles.
- To support and strengthen the human rights defenders and civil society interventions, notably in the area of support and promotion of the rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Intersex (LGBTI) people.

Three projects have been contracted by the Delegation for a total amount of EUR589,746 with:

1. Friends of Rainika (2014/346-303) "Empowering civil society to challenge discrimination against LGBTI persons in Zambia in a unified framework on equality"
2. Prisons Care and Counselling Association (2014/337-531) "Promotion of Human Rights in Prisons"
3. Young Women's Christian Association (2013/335-581) "Support of human rights and strengthening of CSOs participation in Zambian prisons"

PART 2

REGIONAL COOPERATION

The Delegation of the European Union in Zambia is also responsible for managing official relations between the European Union (EU) and the Common Market for East and Southern Africa - COMESA.

The relations between the EU and COMESA are conducted within the framework of the Cotonou Agreement, the global agreement between the countries of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group and the EU.

COMESA has 19 Member States namely Burundi, Comoros, DR Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Swaziland, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. COMESA has a population of over 389 million people and a GDP (PPP) value of USD 638 billion (2013).



I. 10th EDF REGIONAL INTEGRATION

The 10th EDF Regional Strategy Paper (RSP) for the Region of Eastern and Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean (ESA-IO) provided the strategic framework for the co-operation between the European Commission and four regional organisations: (the COMESA, the EAC, the IOC and IGAD) for 2008-2013. An amount of €619 was allocated to promote regional integration in the ESA-IO region (Eastern and Southern Africa-Indian Ocean) of which approximately € 150 million were allocated to COMESA. The overall objective of regional economic integration is to contribute to sustainable economic development through regional economic integration, with an emphasis on the completion of more integrated markets, the development of investment and productive capacities and the improvement of economic infrastructures.

REGIONAL MULTI-DISCIPLINARY CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE (RMCE) *closed*

EURO: 711,412

CRIS: 021-404

The idea of establishing a Regional Multidisciplinary Centre of Excellence (RMCE) in Mauritius originated in the United Nations (UN) Conference in 2005. Following a feasibility study financed by the EU in 2006-2007, the creation of the RMCE was decided upon with support from the EU and five Regional Organisations (ROs): COMESA, SADC, EAC, IGAD and IOC. In 2007 a Business Plan was developed and adopted by the five ROs in partnership with the European Union and the World Bank. The overall purpose was to have a regionally owned training and advisory centre and a forum for dialogue serving as a capacity building and expertise hub for the regional development initiatives. The project was managed by EU Delegations in Zambia and Mauritius.

The cost of the project was estimated at €6,323,000 of which €5,600,000 (88%) was funded by the EU. Initially the Government of Mauritius would contribute €723,000. Unfortunately, the governance structure of the project proved too complex and inefficient and the EU was obliged to stop its funding.

REGIONAL POLITICAL INTEGRATION AND HUMAN SECURITY SUPPORT PROGRAMME *closed*

EURO: 1,605,000

CRIS: 021-302

RPIHSSP is a research project, analysing governance and migration issues; it also focused on training of election observation monitors. The purpose of the programme was to enable COMESA to identify, formulate and harmonise key priority policies and strategies aimed at improving democratic processes, fostering a culture of democratic and good governance and human security in the region.

RPIHSSP was designed to be a preparatory phase to a larger programme under 10th EDF. However, further to 10th EDF Mid Term Review cuts, no further funds were allocated to Peace and Security or Governance.

INTER-REGIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE 2 (IRCC2) *ongoing*

EURO: 21,500,000

CRIS: 021-403

The Programme provides a forum for dialogue and supports COMESA, EAC, IGAD and IOC for effective, efficient and coordinated programming and implementation of EDF funded

programmes. It allows for avoiding duplication of efforts and contributes to the regional integration and Aid Effectiveness Agenda.

PROGRAMME ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND MITIGATION IN EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA *ongoing*

EURO: 4,000,000

CRIS: 021-508

The COMESA framework in the climate area is adopted under the tripartite process that also involves the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the East African Community (EAC). The three Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are key stakeholders as they coordinate and support several relevant regional programmes, particularly the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP). The purpose of the project is to enable COMESA-EAC-SADC member states to increase investments in climate resilient and carbon efficient agriculture and linkages to forestry, land use and energy practices by 2016.

REGIONAL INTEGRATION SUPPORT PROGRAMME 2 (RISP2) *ongoing*

EURO 40,000,000

CRIS: 021-716

The RISP programme supports the integration agenda and activities of the Regional Organisations: COMESA, EAC, IGAD and ROC.

The programme includes the design of harmonised trade-related infrastructure, with €10 million dedicated to the North-South corridor preparations.

The RISP continuation programme reinforces the earlier one, addressing the weaknesses outlined in the evaluation through:

- Introduction of a robust monitoring and evaluation system,
- Coordination among the implementing regional organisations and
- Flexibility enabling implementation of decisions made during the Tripartite Summit.

Core Activities of the projects include:

1. Designing and adjusting policies/regulations which govern the COMESA Free Trade Area;
2. Supporting the IGAD's functional economic cooperation programme, in line with the AU process and within the existing regional integration agenda of the ESA region;
3. Supporting the inclusion of the Islands States' specificities in the COMESA agenda through the IOC;
4. Developing regional sector strategies aimed at building capacities to promote investments in prioritised sectors;
5. Strengthening the capacities of private sector organisations to formulate, implement and monitor private sector interests in relation to the regional integration agenda of the ESA-IO region.

REGIONAL INTEGRATION SUPPORT PROGRAMME 3 (RISP3) – COMESA *ongoing*

EURO 7,400,000

CRIS: 023-899

The goal of the programme is to contribute to the Eastern and Southern Africa and Indian Ocean region's integration process, and more specifically to develop the capacity of Regional Organisations and their member states to formulate, implement and monitor relevant policies. COMESA, EAC, IGAD, and IOC are at different stages of the regional integration process. All four organisations developed strategies, which identify their priority areas for regional integration. For example, the COMESA Medium Term Strategic Plan 2011-2015 presents a

roadmap for deepening COMESA integration. It prioritises FTA consolidation, infrastructure development, Customs Union by 2014, a Common Market in 2015 and a Monetary Union in 2018.

The main activities of the project:

1. Support to accelerate the implementation of the COMESA Customs Union;
2. Support to strengthen the COMESA statistical system;
3. Support to increase/facilitate the resolution of non-tariff barriers (NTBs);
4. Support to negotiation process towards the conclusion of a full ESA-EU regional EPA;
5. Strengthening of the COMESA Secretariat information and risk management systems.

CONSOLIDATION OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION SUPPORT MECHANISM (RISM) *ongoing*

EURO: 33,410,000

CRIS: 024-191

The objective of the Regional Integration Support Mechanism (RISM) is to support Member Countries to participate fully in the COMESA, EAC and Tripartite FTAs and the COMESA and EAC customs unions with minimum disruption to public expenditure commitments. RISM also seeks to enable them to implement economic reform programmes in the context of regional integration.

RISM Consolidation programme is a continuation of the 9th EDF funded RISM and assists COMESA and EAC Member States to move toward better regional integration by fulfilling their commitments. The project supports the COMESA Adjustment Facility, providing assistance through budget support and projects to eligible parties.

PROGRAMME TO PROMOTE REGIONAL MARITIME SECURITY (MASE) *ongoing*

EURO: 5,451,000

CRIS: 024-098

The EU Delegation to Zambia and COMESA manages one contract under the Programme to Promote Regional Maritime Security – COMESA Component. The purpose of the programme is to prevent money laundering by establishing sound laws, regulations and policies and to build COMESA capacity to analyse, detect and track financial flows linked to piracy and also to investigate and prosecute financial crimes at all levels.

II. 9th EDF REGIONAL PROGRAMMABLE RESOURCES

Under the 9th European Development Fund (2002-2007) Regional Strategic Paper (RSP) Economic Integration and trade, the management of natural resources and transport were the focal sectors. The Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) amounted to €223 million.

COMPUTERISATION OF CUSTOMS AND FOREIGN TRADE *closed*

EURO: 7,226,078

CRIS: 006-428

Automated System for Customs Data and Management – ASYCUDA project was managed through the Regional Project Management Committee (RPMC) whose main stakeholders were COMESA, United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and EC-Zambia delegation. Its task consisted in creating a computerised management of national customs departments. The project was covered by 7th, 8th and 9th EDF and was implemented

in 70 countries, including COMESA member states. ASYCUDA made clearance of goods faster and simplified procedures.

SUPPORT TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE INTER-REGIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE (IRCC) *closed*

EURO: 5,351,600

CRIS: 016-311

The purpose of the project was to achieve timely and efficient implementation of regional programmes, as identified in the Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Indicative Programme (ESA RIP). It provided the Inter-Regional Coordinating Committee Secretariat with the technical and financial support for the preparation of financing agreements and project administrative management. It contributed significantly to a more effective implementation of 9th EDF Regional Programme. COMESA, EAC, IGAD and IOC were beneficiaries.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGIONAL FACILITY TO SUPPORT MULTILATERAL AND REGIONAL TRADE NEGOTIATION *closed*

EURO: 1,635,513

CRIS: 016-415

In 2003 the COMESA Authority decided that the Eastern and Southern African countries which are also ACP countries should negotiate an EPA with the EU as one region in order to pool their technical resources. These countries did not have access to sufficient human, logistical and financial resources to satisfactorily address the ongoing multilateral, regional and bilateral trade negotiations, which limited their capacity to participate in an effective manner. The project helped the ESA region to develop trade negotiation capacities, particularly during the negotiation with the EU (EPA) and with WTO.

REGIONAL INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES SUPPORT PROGRAMME *closed*

EURO: 15,691,948

CRIS: 016-573

The main objective of the programme was to contribute to the region's integration process through an effective and efficient ICT environment. It was to reduce the costs of doing business, provide new opportunities for economic activities, and decrease the digital divide. The programme started in 2004 and ended in 2009. A final evaluation was carried out in 2011. RICTSP had positive outcomes regarding preparations for e-readiness and support to the process of formulating ICT policies in the region. Additionally, the Automated System for Customs Data and Management (ASYCUDA) component allowed the installation of customs clearance systems, which contributed to reduced costs of road transportation in the whole COMESA region.

REGIONAL INTEGRATION SUPPORT PROGRAMME (RISP) *closed*

EURO: 31,304,169

CRIS: 016-976

The Regional Integration Support Programme's (RISP) primary beneficiaries are COMESA and EAC.

Key results were linked to the implementation of the EAC Customs Union, developing capacities in the fields of trade negotiations, sanitary/phyto-sanitary requirements and trade policy analysis; improved production of statistical data, harmonisation of regional programmes and policies at the national level and improving their effectiveness; strengthening of monetary and fiscal policy co-operation; improved tax policy and capital

market harmonisation; development and implementation of a Transport and Communication Strategy, a Priority Investment Programme and a Programme Finance Facility.

INTER-REGIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE (IRCC) BRIDGING PROJECT *completed*

EURO: 2,373,960

CRIS: 020-647

The Inter-Regional Coordinating Committee (IRCC) was established by COMESA, IGAD, IOC and EAC for the coordination of the programming, implementation, monitoring, review and evaluation of the 9th EDF regional programmes in the East and Southern African Region. The project supports the IRCC in a timely, effective and efficient implementation of regional projects. It is a bridging project between the 9th EDF IRCC and 10th EDF IRCC project. Support is also provided to the Regional Officers of COMESA, IGAD, EAC and IOC.

CONFLICT PREVENTION MANAGEMENT RESOLUTION PROGRAMME (CPMR) *closed*

EURO: 1,985,472

CRIS: 018-472

The project objective is to contribute to economic development and poverty reduction in the ESA region by addressing the regional dimension of conflicts. Its purpose is to enhance the capacities of the Regional Organisations (ROs) and Non-State Actors (NSAs) of the ESA Region in exercising their conflict prevention mandates and activities, within a consistent and coordinated continental and regional framework focusing on the key regional factors responsible for conflict proliferation. The EU Delegation in Ethiopia is in charge of the project. COMESA implemented the war economy component (€2,225,600) through a Contribution Agreement with the EU Delegation in Zambia.

REGIONAL INTEGRATION SUPPORT MECHANISM (RISM) I *ongoing*

EURO: 74,788,292

CRIS: 020-778

REGIONAL INTEGRATION SUPPORT MECHANISM (RISM) II *ongoing*

EURO: 3,211,707

CRIS: 020-779

The 9th EDF Regional Strategy Paper (RSP) and Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) of the Eastern and Southern Africa region are geared to support regional integration in a number of inter-connected ways. The Paper states that a number of countries in the region, although willing to continue economic reform measures, might not be able to do so.

The Regional Integration Support Mechanism RISM (2007-2014) supported member countries in participating fully in the COMESA and EAC free trade area, customs unions and common market, enabling them to implement economic reform programmes and commitments.

The basic aim of the amended programme was to have a system resembling Sector Support Programme for regional integration, which rewards country performance in translating regional commitments to the national level.

From a short historical perspective, the programme was established through a Contribution Agreement of Euro 78 million in November 2007, which supported the operationalization of the COMESA Adjustment Facility. Two Calls for Submission (the 1st and 2nd Calls) were

launched inviting Member States to apply for revenue loss compensation resources. Because of the timing of the formal establishment of RISM, only two countries, Burundi and Rwanda, benefited from a combined total of Euro 35 million in revenue loss compensation.

In order to widen the scope of the programme and extend the benefits to more COMESA Fund countries, the Contribution Agreement was amended in April 2012. This facilitated the launch of the 3rd Call for Submissions in August 2012. In response to the Call, a total of ten Member States submitted Regional Integration Implementation Programmes (RIIPs) as their proposals for accessing RISM resources.

A subsequent 4th Call for Submissions was launched in April 2013, which Call invited the first 9 Member States, with on-going regional integration implementation programmes, to submit Progress Monitoring Reports (PMRs), to elaborate their respective achievements during the year 2012. The 2013 assessment of 4th Call submission found that the group of 9 on average achieved 85% of their targets of commitments. In addition, 4 Member States applied for first time support: Djibouti, DR Congo, Malawi and Swaziland. Thus, a total of 13 countries were benefitting from RISM resources.

In response to the 5th Call (launched in July 2014), additional 3 Member States – Ethiopia, Madagascar and Sudan – submitted RIIPs for first time support. By now, 16 member states out of the eligible 17 COMESA ACP countries are participating in the programme.

III. 8th EDF REGIONAL INTEGRATION

REGIONAL HARMONISATION OF CUSTOMS AND TRADE STATISTICS *closed*

EURO: 11,673,959

CRIS: 014-339

The purpose of the project was to establish an integrated and effective customs and external trade statistics system. At the end of the programme, transactions in customs offices were more effective. Clearance time of goods decreased significantly, also number of complaints about customs decreased proportionally.

REGIONAL INTEGRATION PROGRAMME (PHASE II) *closed*

EURO: 9,057,793

CRIS: 014-502

The programme supported and promoted the regional integration efforts of the member countries of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern African COMESA. It focused on strengthening the COMESA Secretariat. Programme covered over four-year period, January 2000 to December 2004.

EXPORT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME II *closed*

EURO: 5,956,415

CRIS: 014-668

The diversification of Zambia's economy heavily based on the copper production was the only purpose of the Second Export Development Programme. It funded under 8th EDF, came to an end by 31st December 2007 supported enterprises from agriculture and manufacturing sub-sectors promoting export of their production of high value crops (spices, herbs, oils), animal, chemical, engineering, garments or leather products. The program slightly improved entrepreneurs' credit availability.

COMESA REGIONAL COMPETITION POLICY *closed*

EURO: 647,467

CRIS: 015-720

As a member of COMESA, Zambia benefits from the wide range of COMESA projects related to regional co-operation and integration. Zambia actively worked on the preparation of the COMESA Customs Union, which was launched in December 2004. Under the COMESA umbrella, the country continued the process of economic integration with its neighbouring countries. Zambia benefited from the EC regional facility, approved in 2003, to support multilateral and regional trade negotiations with the Eastern and Southern Africa region. The main purpose of the project was to assist countries in the ESA region to develop trade negotiating capacities in the short term, in particular as regards EPA and WTO negotiations.

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