



NGOCC

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS'
COORDINATING COUNCIL
For Gender and Development

ANNUAL REPORT 2017

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENT	i
NGOCC VISION, MISSION STATEMENT AND VALUES	ii
ACRONYMS	iii
FOREWORD	iv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	v
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Contextual Analysis	1
1.2 NGOCC Internal and External Factors, and Risk Assessment	4
2.0 PROGRESS ON ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES	5
2.1 Strategic Objective 1: Advocating for Gender Sensitive and Responsive Laws and Policies	5
2.2 Strategic Objective 2: Influencing National Programmes from a Gender Perspective	8
2.3 Strategic Objective 3: Promoting Women’s Access to Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights	11
2.4 Strategic Objective 4: Advocating for a Media Landscape that contains the Voices of Women	14
2.5 Institutional Objective 5: Strengthening Organisational Efficiency and Effectiveness	15
3.0 ACHIEVEMENTS	18
4.0 LESSONS LEARNED	19
5.0 WAY FORWARD/RECOMMENDATIONS	20
6.0 CONCLUSION	21
7.0 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	22
Appendix 1: Audited Report	25
APPENDIX 2: MEMBER OF STAFF	28
APPENDIX 3: MEMBER OF STAFF	29



NGOCC VISION, MISSION STATEMENT AND VALUES

“A society where women fully participate and benefit from social, economic, cultural and political development.”

Mission

“To champion women’s empowerment and gender equality and equity through coordinated institutional and capacity development to members, advocacy and linkages with local and international partners.”

Values

- Team work
 - Not for profit
 - Integrity
 - Professionalism
 - Commitment
 - Transparency and Accountability
 - Equity
 - Equality
 - Activism
 - Non-partisan
 - A learning organization
-

ACRONYMS

ACC	Anti-Corruption Commission
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ADD	Alliance for Democracy and Development
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CCM	Country Coordinating Mechanism
CSP-OG	Civil Society – Poverty Observatory Group
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women
CHAZ	Churches Health Association of Zambia
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CiSCA	Civil Society Constitutional Agenda
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
DDCC	District Development Coordinating Committee
DWA	District Women Association
DWDA	District Women Development Association
FDD	Forum for Democracy and Development
FISP	Farmer Input Support Programme
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEEA	Gender Equality and Equity Act
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Development Cooperation)
HIV	Human Immune Virus
IWD	International Women’s Day
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MOs	Member Organisations
MPs	Members of Parliament
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NGOCC	Non-Governmental Organisations’ Coordinating Council
PCO	Provincial Coordinating Officer
PDCC	Provincial Development Coordinating Committee
SADC	Southern African Development Community

SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPAZ	Single Parents Association of Zambia
SRHR	Sexual Reproductive Health Rights
SWAAZ	Society for Women Against AIDS in Zambia
SWOT	Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities Threats
UPND	United Party for Nations Development
VSU	Victim Support Unit
YWCA	Young Women Christian Association
ZCSD	Zambia Council for Social Development
ZDHS	Zambia Demographic Health Survey
ZGF	Zambia Governance Foundation
ZESCO	Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation
ZNBC	Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation
ZLA	Zambia Land Alliance

FOREWORD

THE year 2017 marked the end for the implementation period for the 2013-2017 Strategic Plan of the Non-Governmental Organisations' Coordinating Council (NGOCC). Over the years NGOCC has continued to undertake activities and programs to achieve the strategic and operational objectives of the organisation in its pursuit for **“a society where women fully participate and benefit from social, cultural, economic and political development.”**

Over the last five years (2013 – 2017), NGOCC continued to work towards contributing to engendering of the national laws and policies through various advocacy engagements and activities. During the strategic period, NGOCC actively participated in the national constitutional making process and advocacy for the domestication of progressive regional and international agreements and protocols on women. Zambia is a signatory to a number of regional and international gender Protocols and treaties, which have not been domesticated. Further, NGOCC, during the strategic period, continued to advocate for gender equity and equality in the formulation and implementation of national programmes (national development plans, budgets, and promote better representation of women in the political systems). In its 2013-2017 Strategic Plan, the organisation had a strategic objective aimed at equitable access to quality health services, particularly the fight against maternal mortality and access to gender sensitive and responsive HIV and AIDS preventative interventions. As a key component of the lapsed Strategic Plan, NGOCC continued to advocate for positive portrayal of women in the media. NGOCC recognizes that the media can play a critical role in the advancement of women's rights. The organisation, during the last five years, continued to undertake activities aimed at amplifying the voices of women in the Zambian media.

NGOCC also continued to provide technical, financial and organizational support to member organizations and to ensure that the gains promote women's empowerment and transformation. Particularly in 2017, the European Union (EU) supported the basket fund which resources were sub granted to the members. Despite the fact that donor support generally dwindled in 2017, NGOCC continued to undertake activities enunciated in this Annual Report. Apart from the empowerment initiative through the basket fund, NGOCC, in 2017 undertook advocacy initiatives towards greater gender equity and equality. The organisation continued to engage the Government through the Ministry of Justice to ensure that a standalone National Referendum was held for the inclusion of the expanded Bill of Rights. Further, NGOCC also continued to advocate for the “clean-up” of the 2016 Amended Constitution. Because of the hurried manner that the amended constitution was enacted, the document has some gaps that still need to be addressed. Therefore, in 2017, some specific engagements were held with the Ministry of Justice to address these lacunas. By and large, cases of Gender Based Violence (GBV) continued to be on the upswing in 2017. Interventions to address this scourge were therefore undertaken.

As I conclude, may I take the opportunity to thank our cooperating partners, too numerous to mention, for their unwavering support to our work. On behalf of the board, may I also take the opportunity to thank the NGOCC Member Organisations, Management and staff for their commitment towards the empowerment of women.



Sara H. Longwe
CHAIRPERSON

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2017 Annual Report highlights the detailed activities that NGOCC, both at national and provincial levels, coordinated, participated in and implemented during the year from January to December. 2017, coincidentally, was the end year for the five year Strategic Plan which started in 2013.

This Annual Report therefore begins with the contextual analysis under which the organisation operated particularly taking into consideration the Political Environment, Social aspects (particularly the high poverty levels, Gender Based Violence) Environment. The analysis also took into consideration the Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights situation in the country, particularly the Maternal Health, HIV and AIDS situation as it related to women. The report also takes into consideration the Economic and the Legal situations in the country.

The Report further provides some inward factors that affected the organisation during the period under review. The year 2017 remained challenging for the civil society in Zambia because of the dwindling donor support. However despite the resource limitations, the report elucidates the activities undertaken, the levels of progress, challenges and some of the organisational lessons learnt.

The report also highlights the advocacy undertaken for the enactment of a durable Constitution that takes into account women's rights. As part of the women's movement advocacy for the inclusion of the expanded Bill of Rights, for instance in 2017, NGOCC facilitated a public forum with support from the European Union - Basket Funding, that was held in Mongu through the Young Women in Action to advocate for the holding of a National Referendum. The need for the inclusion of the expanded Bill of Rights in the new Constitution cannot be overemphasized. Government as a matter of urgency should facilitate for the holding of a standalone National Referendum to ensure inclusion of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution.

Further, the Report provides in some detail its advocacy towards the repeal of the NGO Act No. 16 of 2009. As will be recalled the NGO Act No. 16 of 2009, was enacted against the backdrop of serious concern by civil society organisations. Therefore, in 2017 NGOCC held three meetings with the Ministry of Community Development & Social Welfare to receive an update on the status of the draft NGO Policy and to share the draft Code of Conduct on CSO self-regulation, which was developed with support from the Zambia Governance Foundation (ZGF).

As part of the joint project implemented with Transparency International Zambia (TI-Z), NGOCC trained 20 Journalists (7 female and 13 males) from 17 media institutions. This was done under the Transparency Equity and Equality in Land Administration (TEELA) project supported by GIZ, which among others, aims at ensuring transparency and fairness in land alienation. Over the years women have remained marginalized in terms of access and control to productive resources such as land.

As part of the programming NGOCC in 2017, participated in the development of the 7th National Development Plan (7NDP) and analyzed it from a gender perspective. According to the analysis, gender has, by and large, been mainstreamed in the development plan. However, the government needs to ensure that gender is mainstreamed in the national budget and all

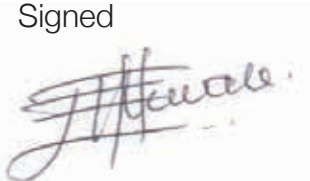
other processes to influence the development agenda.

Over the years NGOCC as the focal point of the women's movement has been concerned about the low numbers of women in decision making positions especially politics. As a consequence NGOCC has undertaken a number of advocacy activities. In 2017, the organisation undertook some capacity building and mentorship initiatives for 21 potential women leaders in Central, Eastern and Southern Provinces. The capacity building and mentorships were conceptualized to enhance the confidence, assertiveness and publicity of Potential women leaders aspiring for political positions at Local Government level in the 2021 General Elections. Additionally as a way to enhance the participation of women, NGOCC made a submission to the Ministry of Justice on the Political Party Bill which is yet to be presented to Parliament.

The empowerment of women remains critical, and to this end, NGOCC continued to undertake the empowerment of women. In this report we highlight how 337 women started small businesses such as production and selling of peanut butter, selling Salaula, fish processing and preservation, selling of vegetables and goat rearing. These were supported under the Basket Fund.

In conclusion, while the year 2017 was challenging in terms of availability of funds which resulted in reducing the staffing levels from 31 to 23, we are happy that the organisation remained afloat and continued to advocate for women's rights. Just like other Civil Society Organisations that depend on donor funding, NGOCC did not have adequate funding to be able to implement all the planned activities as such the implementation rate was 75.9% of the planned activities.

Signed



Engwase B. Mwale

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report highlights activities that NGOCC, both at national and provincial levels, coordinated, participated in and implemented during the year from January to December, 2017 which was the last year in the five-year NGOCC Strategic Plan 2013-2017. The vision is **“A society where women fully participate and benefit from social, economic, cultural and political development.”** The mission is **“To champion women’s empowerment and gender equality and equity through coordinated institutional and capacity development to members, advocacy and linkages with local and international partners”** and continued to guide and inspire the organization in its work. Additionally, the NGOCC Secretariat adopted the theme **“Working smart towards achieving results to sustain the gender agenda”** in order to enhance communication and information sharing between and among staff as well as with the Board Members, Member Organizations and other key stakeholders.

1.1 Context under which the 2017 Plan was implemented

1.1.1 External Factors

(i) Political Environment

The challenge of increasing the numbers of women participating in decision making position continues as the country has a paltry 18.1% of women in parliament and 9% at local government level. Thus there is need for the Women’s Movement to continue lobbying for a legal frame that will ensure affirmative action is applied at all levels including in the political party structures. NGOCC proposed for the inclusion of a quota system clause in the Political Party Bill which is currently under discussion. Once enacted, the law will ensure that Political Parties adopt more women aspiring candidates thus increasing their chances of being elected. The sad part on the political front has been the increase in the political violence being experienced even after the 2016 general elections. This is a threat to the Country’s peace record. The country further experienced shrinking civil space due to selective application of the Public Order Act (POA).

(ii) Social Environment

(a) High poverty levels

According to statistics, rural poverty was estimated at 76.6% compared to urban poverty at 28% in 2015 (LCM). Extreme poverty that reflects a household’s ability to meet its nutritional requirements was estimated at 43% in the rural areas and 13.6% in the urban areas. Further extreme poverty among female headed households is at 60% compared to male headed households at 15%. Feminization of poverty remains the broad characteristic of the Zambian poverty profile. The report further shows that poverty in Zambia has continued to be more of a rural than urban phenomenon with the level of rural poverty being three times that in urban areas. Women continue to bear the failures of economic growth that is not inclusive and does not cascade to the most vulnerable in society. This is due to the fact that women usually lack economic, social and political power which excludes them from developmental processes. Increasingly, youth unemployment remains one of the biggest challenges. Further, in 2017 Zambia was named the fifth hungriest nation in the world.¹ This is not as a result of non-availability of food but reliance on one staple food. Thus the need for diversification cannot be over emphasized. The limited choice of food has not only contributed to high poverty levels but has also affected the nutrition aspects especially among the children under five years. Most children have stunted growth at 45%² during the first 1000 days which are crucial to child’s physiological and psychological development.

¹ Global hunger Index Report, 2017

² www.nfnc.org.zm

(b) Gender Based Violence

Zambia has continued to record high incidences of gender based violence (GBV). GBV has predominantly been perpetrated by males on women and girls. During the year 2017, NGOCC witnessed GBV cases in which women have killed spouses or Intimate Partners (IP) contrary to assumptions that women are known to be naturally caring, peaceful and non-violent. Thus, the violent trend observed regardless of who the perpetrator was, is worrying. NGOCC is of the considered view that addressing the increase in the number of GBV cases currently needs concerted efforts by all key stakeholders. The Zambia Police Victim Support Unit (VSU) reports that from January to September, 2017, there were 16,090 cases of GBV compared to 13,092 cases in 2016 during the same period. This shows an 18.6% increase in reported cases of GBV. Further, report reveals that more than 90 % of the victims were women and girls.

(c) Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights

◆ Maternal Health

Access to maternal health services in Zambia has remained a challenge especially for those in the rural areas. Most of the health facilities do not offer comprehensive maternal health services such as antenatal and post-natal services, a wide range of family planning options and youth friendly spaces. The 2013-14 ZDHS indicate a decline in infant mortality from 75 deaths per 1,000 live births during the period 10-14 years preceding the survey to 45 deaths. The under-five mortality rate decreased from 119 deaths per 1,000 live births to 75 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 2013-14 ZDHS. The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) reduced from 591 to 398 deaths per 100,000 live births. In other words, for every 1,000 live births in Zambia, four women (398) died during pregnancy, during childbirth, or within two months of childbirth during the seven years preceding the 2013-14 ZDHS. Further, neonatal mortality rate reduced from 34 per 1,000 deaths in 2007 to 24 deaths in 2013/14.

◆ HIV and AIDS

Zambia's HIV prevalence rate currently stands at 12.3%, 14.9% among females and 9.5% among males³. Despite this progress, there remain distinct gender- and age-related disparities in HIV burden, with 14.5% prevalence among women compared to 8.6% prevalence among men. This disparity is most pronounced among young people aged 20-24, where HIV prevalence is more than four times higher among women (8.6%) as compared to their male peers (2.1%). It is estimated that there are 1.2 million People Living with HIV (PLHIV) in Zambia. HIV infection is very high among the youth because of early sexual debut which stands at 16% among teenage girls and 12% among boys. This increases risk of unplanned pregnancy, unsafe abortions, STIs and HIV. It is reported that 3 young people are infected every hour, two of which are girls. Key drivers of HIV in Zambia include multiple and concurrent sexual partners; mother to child transmission; gender inequalities and negative cultural practices; low and inconsistent condom use; high risk behavior between partners, and alcohol and substance abuse including intimate partner violence and sexual coercion. Arising from the high prevalence of HIV in the country, Zambia has been classified among the top 30 TB and HIV burden countries⁴. The risk of TB in Zambia is five times higher among HIV positive individuals compared to their negative counterparts with infection rates above 60% resulting in approximately above 70% TB deaths among those that are HIV positive⁵. Additionally, Zambia is one of the countries in Southern Africa that experiences high malarial rates. The country has made strides in reducing the cases of malaria from 407 per 1,000 population in 2014 to 335 cases per 1,000 population in 2015 and deaths from malaria reduced by 50%. The country has also developed a National Malaria strategy 2017-2021 which hopes to have a malaria free Zambia⁶. Women bear the burden of care in all these occurrences of disease.

³ ZAMPHIA, 2015 - 2016

⁴ WHO

⁵ Zambia National TB prevalence survey, 2013/14

⁶ World Malaria Day Speech (2017)

- ◆ **Child marriages and teenage pregnancies,**

In 2017, the country recorded over 15000 girls that dropped out of school due to pregnancies. Additionally, the country is facing high cases of child marriage at 31% which is another form of GBV and is highly prevalent in rural areas⁷. Comparison by residence also indicates that the median age at first marriage for both males and females in urban areas is higher than that of their counterparts in rural areas. The results of the 2013/14 LCM survey suggests that women are getting married at a younger age than men, with 43 per cent of women married by the time they reach 20-24 compared to only 18 per cent of men in that age group.

(iii) Economic Environment

While Zambia's real Growth Domestic Product (GDP) has continued to drop from 6.1% in 2016 to 4.1% in 2017 due to weak performances of the mining, services and construction industries (World Bank report 2017). Further, the country needs to improve in its debt management strategies and other economic reforms. The inflation rate in Zambia was recorded at 6.8 percent in 2017 compared to 17.9 percent in 2016 this saw decrease of 11.1%. The exchange rate of the kwacha to a dollar in December 2017 was at K9.99 compared to K9.82 in December 2016. The consumer price inflation is largely pushed by food prices and fuel. In 2017, the Government through the Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO) increased electricity tariffs by 75% which resulted in the increase in prices of basic commodities such as mealie-meal, fuel and transport. The majority poor suffer disproportionately since they have to spend meagre earnings on ever increasing costs. Female headed households feel the brunt more than their male counterparts. This is because females tend to have lower incomes than males. The JCTR Basic Needs Basket in December 2017 was at K4924.54 for a family of five living in Lusaka.

The country is struggling with the unsustainable external debt stock at US\$7.9 billion – need for a proper debt management strategy. Further the revelations of high levels of mismanagement of Public Resources in the annual Auditor General's report continue to be a source of worry. The country also saw extravagant expenditures on the purchase of 42 Fire Tenders which were purchased at US\$42 million. Efforts are being made to arrest the situation through the enactment of the Public Finance Management Bill as an intervention towards providing internal controls to safe guard public funds. This is urgent as the country was recently ranked 94th out of 180 countries as regard to corruption.⁸

(iv) Legal Environment

The Constitution making process has continued to be a major area of concern in Zambia. The constitution guarantees the formal equality of women and men. The Government ratified the Amended Constitution in 2016 that has provided for a number of progressive laws including the 50/50 gender parity representation in decision making positions for both Public and Private sectors. The Constitution has also provided for the establishment of the Gender Equity and Equality Commission. However, the Commission has not been operationalised. Further the

Constitution also has lots of gaps which the Ministry of Justice has started the process of addressing these lacunas in the Constitution. NGOCC is concerned with piece-meal amendment of the Constitution and has been advocating for the overhaul and ensure that the Bill of Rights are expanded in the Constitution through a Referendum. Despite enactment of the Gender Equity and Equality Act 22 of 2015, it is yet to be operationalised. The government is also yet to fully implement the Anti-Gender Based Violence 1 of 2011 especially establishment of the GBV fund, construction of shelters and establishment of Fast Courts in the provinces.

In 2017, the Government started the process of reviewing the Public Order Act (POA) as well as implementing the NGO Act of 2009 towards the review and repeal of the Act. As regard the POA, application of the Act by the Police and their insistence on getting permits to hold meetings instead of a formal notification to the local police, continues to be a concern as its application is discriminatory to especially opposition political parties and CSO who are outside government circles.

⁷ ZDHS, 2013/14

⁸ Transparency International – Corruption Perception Index, 2017

1.1.2 NGOCC Internal Factors

ISSUES	LEVEL OF RISK	ASSOCIATED RISKS	MITIGATION MEASURES
NGOCC and the Basket Fund	High	Over dependency on donors	NGOCC has continued mobilizing resources through proposals writing, interaction with cooperating partners and have started measures to improve own internal income generation. NGOCC also implemented joint activities with MOs in order to improve implementation rate of activities.
Inadequate funding	High	Low annual implementation rate of the activities planned in Annual Plans and Budgets	NGOCC continued implementing joint advocacy activities with MOs. Also conducted some trainings in social accountability and advocacy for MOs. Some MOs were also assisted to develop their own advocacy strategies
Insufficient Advocacy Skills especially among MOs	Medium	Ineffective advocacy and low impact	NGOCC management had to lay off eight members of staff due to financial challenges. This was to ensure that the organisation remained with sizeable staff compliment which was also manageable with the available resources.
High staff turnover	Medium	Low morale, low performance and low annual implementation rate of activities	NGOCC continued to advocate for the holding of the Referendum, through CiSCA and through engagements and participation in the forums.
Lack of commitment/ political will to hold National Referendum.	High	NGOCC continued to hold consultative meetings with the members and the like-minded CSOs.	Issued statement against the draconian decisions by the Government
Dwindling political/civil space	High	NGOCC continued to seek audience and engage the with the presidency	Ensured new board members in MOs are oriented on their roles and responsibilities.
Governance challenges among MOs	Medium	Issues of governance are discussed whenever an opportunity avails itself	Continued mentoring of MOs in governance since it is helping to lessen the governance challenges being faced by MOs.

2.0 PROGRESS ON ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

Strategic Objective 1:

By the end of 2017, the policy and legal framework of the Republic of Zambia is more gender sensitive and responsive.

Outcome 1.1: The expanded Bill of Rights in the Constitution

Outcome 1.2: Clause that support women's rights harmonized in the National Constitution

Outcome progress

NGOCC reignited the debate around the Constitution making process

Output progress

- One Public Forum was facilitated by NGOCC with support from European Union under basket fund. The forum was held in Mongu by Young Women in Action to advocate for the holding of a National Referendum for inclusion of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution where a joint statement was also issued.
- One consultative engagement meeting was held in Lusaka to develop a strategy on building a critical mass to advocate for the holding of a standalone National Referendum and the importance of the Bill of Rights. A total of 183 participants (151 females and 32 men) were reached.
- NGOCC held four engagement meetings with the Minister of Justice and Members of Parliament which resulted in Government developing a road map on amending various provisions in the amended Constitution.



Outcome 1.3: NGO Act reviewed and repealed

Outcome progress

Government and the NGO Council adopted the draft Code of Conduct for presentation to the NGO Congress for approval and adoption.

Outputs progress

- NGOCC held three meetings with the Ministry of Community Development & Social Welfare to receive an update on the status of the draft NGO Policy and shared the draft Code of Conduct on CSO self-regulation, which was developed with support from the Zambia Governance Foundation (ZGF).

Outcome 1.4: Affirmative clause on land allocation to women included in the draft land policy

Outcome 1.5: Increased land allocation to women by the local district councils that were engaged

Outcome progress

More media institutions are now reporting on the progress made on the development of the Draft Land Policy including land displacement and wrangles which have a negative effect on women's access to land. In addition, as a result of NGOCC's contribution in various forums, the final Draft Land Policy had included an affirmative action clause and specific target groups of women, persons with disabilities and youths. However, the draft Land Policy still remains under public debate with the Traditional Leaders having raised concerns as regard their role in land administration. Generally, more women are becoming aware of the need to access and own land in their own right. For example, with NGOCC support to Tukiya Women's Club in Mufumbwe district under the EU Basket Fund, fifty-eight (58) women accessed land in their own right for their livelihoods.

Output progress

- 20 Journalists (7 female and 13 males) from 17 media institutions were trained by NGOCC in partnership with Transparency International Zambia under the GIZ-Transparency Equity and Equality in Land Administration (TEELA) supported project on how to report on issues of land especially as they affect women.
- Three engagement meetings were held with the Solwezi City Council, Chief Mumena and Chief Kasempa to lobby them to consider more women to access both customary and statutory land.
- One Position Paper highlighting needs and experiences of women and men in accessing and controlling land facilitated by NGOCC
- One Shadow Land Policy facilitated by Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA) was developed from a gender perspective with input from NGOCC
- NGOCC participated in one Land Sub-committee meeting facilitated by the Zambia Land Alliance to incorporate an in-depth gender analysis and affirmative action clause in the draft Land policy.
- Two research reports were developed by NGOCC supported by European Union and Akina Mama Wa Afrika on women's access to land and FISP, and women and land rights respectively.

Outcome 1.6: MOs advocating for policy and legal issues that affect women and girls

Outcome progress

Women in Law in Southern Africa (WLSA), with support from the EU funding simplified and translated the Gender Equity and Equality Act (GEEA) in four local languages and Braille and shared with twenty-six (26) Lusaka Based MOs. Further, ten (10) radio programmes were held in five (5) provinces by eight MOs on the Constitution, National Referendum and on the Bill of Rights which attracted 8 callers that participated on the phone in programme.

KATETE DWDA

Following the NGOCC Basket Fund support to Katete District Women Development Association, the CBO held consultative meetings with 12 Civic Leaders, Traditional and Church Leaders on the importance of holding the National Referendum for the expanded Bill of Rights in the Constitution. The organisation also conducted a three-day Training of Trainers workshop for 20 Community Advocates (8 Female and 12 male) on the National Referendum. The trained Community Advocates started educating women and men, girls and boys and raised awareness on the Bill of Rights and the National Referendum

Output progress

- Thirty-six (36) participants (30 females and 3 males) from Twenty (20) MOs were sensitized on the provisions of the revised National Gender Policy so that they engage policy makers and advocate for the speedy implementation of the Policy as well as lobbying the operationalisation of the Gender Equity and Equality Commission.
- Ten (10) MOs were facilitated to analyse the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of women and the National Youth Policy and importance on ending child marriages
- NGOCC report on women's rights, National Referendum and national budget resource allocation was developed and submitted during the consultative meeting organized by Zambia Council for Social Development (ZCSD) and Southern Africa Centre for Conflict Resolution and Disputes (SACCORD), for inclusion in the State of human rights for Universal Periodic Review - Zambia Report.
- Seventeen (17) MOs (Mporokoso Bwafwano, WLSA, LADA, Mulenge Area Association, Katete DWDA, Young Women in Action, Mufumbwe Caring Mothers, Mambwe DWDA, Tukiya Women's Club, Makubi Women's Club, Moono Area Association, ZNTCA, LUMUWO, Chama DWDA, Nkenga Area Association, WARUDO and Kwasha Mukwenu) were awarded grants to amounting to **ZMW1,466,042.75** under the European Union basket fund to implement and popularize activities on Land Act and Policy, Anti - GBV Act, Gender Equity and Equality Act, Constitution and the Bill of Rights. A total of 388 people (232 females and 156 males) people were sensitized on GBV in Maramba and Libuyu during community campaigns.

Outcome 1.7: Increased number of GBV cases reported

In 2017, the Zambia Police Victim Support Unit reported that from January to September, 2017, there were 16,090 cases of GBV compared to 13,092 cases in 2016 during the same period. This shows an 18.6% increase in reported cases of GBV.

Output progress

In 2017, five member organisations were supported with financial resources under the Basket Fund to raise awareness on the dangers of Gender Based Violence through Community Sensitisations. These organisations were Chama District Women Development Association, Ipusukilo Women Hope Development, Nkenga Area Association, Mambwe District Women Development Association and Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA). A total of 19, 167 people (5711 women; 6512 men; 3238 girls; 3706 boys) were reached with messages on Gender Based Violence using the Anti-Gender Based Violence Act 1 of 2011.

Strategic Objective 2:

By the end of 2017, national programmes of the Republic of Zambia are more gender sensitive and responsive.

Outcome 2.1: Gender mainstreamed in National Development Plans and budget by Government and other stakeholders

Outcome progress

NGOCC analysis of the 7th National Development Plan (7NDP) from a gender perspective revealed that gender has, by and large, been mainstreamed in the development plan. However, the government needs to ensure that gender is mainstreamed in the national budget and all other processes to influence the development agenda.

Output progress

- Twenty-five (25) Zambia Police Officers (22 females and 3 males) were trained in gender mainstreaming in the police service.
- NGOCC Position Paper on the importance of gender mainstreaming was developed and used during engagement meetings with the Labour Movement and Zambia Police which resulted in development of the draft Gender policies by six Union organisations
- 123 (86 females and 37 males) people attended the launch of the International Women’s Day (IWD) organised by NGOCC on the theme dubbed **“Promoting inclusiveness in economic participation”**.
- One Position Paper was developed and one press statement issued on the theme for the IWD and used during engagement while 56 MOs participated in the commemoration of IWD (33 in Lusaka, 5 in Southern, 4 in Central, 6 Eastern and 8 in Western)
- One position paper on the 7NDP was developed, validated and shared. The analysis revealed that, unlike past National Plans which were based on sectors, the 7NDP took an integrated approach to national development
- One membership consultative meeting was held and 25 MOs sensitized on the key provisions of the 7NDP. The objective of the analysis was to ascertain how MOs across the country could engage with the government on the implementation of the Plan as well as monitor its actualization.
- NGOCC’s Tax and non-tax proposals for the 2018 National Budget were developed and submitted to Ministry of Finance. NGOCC’s submission emphasized the need for Government to create a balance between economic growth and poverty reduction.
- Two membership consultative meetings for 13 Lusaka Based MOs was held to establish consensus on the priorities for the 2018 National Budget. A preliminary analysis of the 2018 National Budget from a gender perspective was conducted and a report developed which was shared widely with the members of the public.
- 10 MOs had their capacities built and participated in the DDCCs and PDCCs meetings; and LADA in Monze District chosen to chair the Child Protection committee

Budget Analysis

The analysis revealed that the 2018 National budget had made efforts to align it to the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP). However, the budget had reduced allocations to the key social sectors of Education, Agriculture and Social protection, with the exception of the Health sector allocation that increased by 0.6%. Further, no measures were put in the 2018 National Budget to cushion the poor against the harsh economic times such as reducing the Pay-As-You-Earn.

Outcome 2.2: Enhanced capacity and mentorship of Potential and current women leaders in four provinces implemented

Capacity building and mentorship of potential leaders was conducted in Central, Eastern and Southern Provinces in December 2017. The capacity building and mentorships have been conceptualized to enhance the confidence, assertiveness and publicity of Potential women leaders aspiring for political positions at Local Government level in 2021 General Elections.

Output progress

- Twenty-one (21) potential women leaders trained and monitored to ascertain utilization of the knowledge gained during Leadership training. The monitoring further assessed areas that needed to be focused on during the mentorship programme.
- Forty-five (45) Potential Women Leaders from Political Parties and MOs mentored in leadership skills.
- Gender Audit conducted in ten Labour Movement institutions to assess how gender was being mainstreamed in the Unions and report produced.
- Leadership dialogue meeting held and twenty-one (21) participants from MMD, UPND, FDD, ADD, UNIP and NAREP participated to create a fora where women can interact and share experiences, encourage one another for the participation of women in Political leadership.

Outcome 2.3: Domestication of gender international and regional instruments into national law (CEDAW, SADC gender protocol)

NGOCC actively engaged with and contributed to the development of the Gender Equity and Equality Act which has provided an opportunity to domesticate the CEDAW and SADC. What remains is the operationalization of the Act in order to oversee the overall implementation of national programmes from a gender perspective to inform national development.

It is expected that the country will continue participating in various gender forums in order to pick up good practice examples from other countries of the world.

Output progress

- 3 people (1 from the secretariat and 2 from MOs), participated and represented NGOCC at the 61st Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) held in New York, United States of America from 13th to 24th March 2017 during which government made commitments to advance the status of women.
- NGOCC hosted a side event at the CSW 61st and a position paper interpreting the CSW theme was developed. The side event was officiated by the Minister of Gender and was attended by the Permanent Secretary- Gender and 52 people (44 women and 8 men) attended the side event.
- NGOCC through WLSA simplified the Gender Equity and Equality Act, translated into local languages and sensitized Member Organizations.
- Two members of staff attended the Women Empowered for Leadership conference in Harare, Zimbabwe.

Outcome 2.4: Quota and proportional representation clause provided for in the Political Party Act

Outcome progress

The Political Party Bill was finalized and is yet to be presented before parliament

Output progress

- Position paper with proposals for the inclusion of quota and proportion representation in the Political Party Bill developed and submitted to the Ministry of Justice. The position paper also highlighted the need for the Bill to be reviewed to avoid stifling the political parties and proposed establishment of the Political Party Fund in order to support the representation of women and the youths in parliament.
- Seven Lusaka based MOs participated in the consultative process including development of the position paper and Twelve (12) participants (10 females and 2 males) attended and provided feedback.
- NGOCC parliamentary submission on health and youth participation in decision making presented before the committee on health and on youth and sport;
- Paper on health sector developed and submitted to Zambia Tax Platform how prepared Zambia was to meet the SDG 3 target on sexual reproductive health and rights and some of the challenges that adolescents especially females were facing in accessing SRH services.
- Position Paper on Social Protection developed and presented to various government stakeholders during the CS-POG media breakfast

Outcome 2.5: Improved economic livelihood and social status among 6000 women

Outcome progress

337 women started small businesses such as production and selling of peanut butter, selling Salaula, fish processing and preservation, selling of vegetables and goat rearing.

Output progress

- 406 people (354 women and 52 men) were trained in agriculture (Conversation farming), advocacy and entrepreneurship skills.
- 220 people (200 females and 20 males) were sensitized on Farmer Input Support Program and how they can access.
- Engagement meetings were conducted by three MOs and two chiefs Chief Munkonchi of Kapiri Mposhi and Chief Moono of Mumbwa districts engaged to take an affirmative action towards land administration in order for women to access land.
- Six MOs were supported with funds to implement various interventions on women's socio-economic status.
- Sixteen (16) MOs were supported with finances amounting to **K2,131,657.34** to reach out to 6,000 women and youth in socio-economic activities such as Livelihood Skills Training in agriculture and other Income Generating Activities and ensuring that women access to FISP and Land.
- 648 people (573 females and 75 males) were trained in entrepreneurship, business management, food processing and village banking out of which 52 women started small businesses in food preservation and peanut butter making.

- 54 people (21 females and 33 males) were sensitized on access to land and FISP
- 60 women were empowered (10 by Twikatane Area Association and 50 by Chipata DWDA under the poultry project) while 200 women were provided with goats procured by Women for Change in Rufunsa district as a socio-economic empowerment initiative.

Case study – Chipata District Women Development Association:

As a result of the capacity development, the infrastructure and the equipment that Chipata DWDA had acquired through NGOCC Basket Fund supported under the Royal Norwegian Embassy, the organization has partnered with USADF to implement the Cooking Oil production project. USADF has constructed a modern structure for Chipata DWDA to be used as a factory. The organization has bought all the necessary modern machinery required for cooking oil processing including a vehicle (Canter) to use when transporting raw materials and processed oil. Chipata DWA has employed qualified staff (Accountant, Field Officer, Project Officer and a Driver) who were getting salaries from the profits of the project.

*The organisation also purchased a laptop which is being used for the record purposes. The organisation generates about **K37,000** per quarter from the income generating activities that they are implementing.*

Strategic Objective 3:

By the end of 2017, women's access to reproductive and HIV and AIDS health services has improved

Outcome 3.1: Increased knowledge and awareness among MOs on HIV and AIDS, and Gender Based Violence

Outcome progress

In order to create awareness as regard GBV among various groups of people, NGOCC conducted a Community Conversations on GBV in Lusaka's Bauleni compound to highlight the drivers of GBV in communities and discuss strategies to stop GBV by community members. The discussions were aired live on Radio Yatsani Maria under the theme: *"The increasing cases of GBV in Zambia and how they can be stopped"*. The event was attended by all the eleven (11) European Union Heads of Mission in Zambia, survivors of GBV, and inmates who are serving jail sentences because of GBV. NGOCC has been identified as a key partner for the Zambia Correctional Facilities Command on issues of GBV, HIV & AIDS.

Output progress

- NGOCC supported fourteen (14) MOs with funds amounting to **K2, 332,000** to lobby and advocate for increased provision of Sexual Reproductive Health Services, to advocate for strengthening of Youth-friendly Health Services, to create Paralegal Desks and strengthen the already existing ones and to sensitise the communities on ending child marriages.
- Community sensitization initiatives were conducted and 934 people (726 female and 208 males) sensitized on the importance of girl child education and dangers of child marriages.
- 40 youths (31 females and 9 males) were trained as mentors and counselors in sexual reproductive health in general and prevention of child marriages in particular.
- 25 MOs participated in the commemoration of 16 Days of Activism against GBV. A total of 700 people (486 females and 214 males) were reached out to in Lusaka, Chongwe, Solwezi and Monze districts
- Eleven (11) Ambassadors from the European Union accredited to Zambia attended the commemoration of the 16 Days of activism against GBV held in Lusaka and pledged their support and cooperation on ending GBV in Zambia.

- A total of 202 people (140 females and 62 males) attended the commemoration on the International Day of the Rural Woman. The discussions were centred on demands for women’s access to land and ownership, importance of indigenous seed and food security, conversation on ending child marriages and Gender based violence



Women learning about indigenous seeds Lwiimba, Chongwe



YWCA shares on the ills of GBV in Lwiimba, Chongwe



Conversations on GBV in Bauleni



Delegates after the community conversations in Bauleni

Outcome 3.2: MOs supported to raise awareness on access to Sexual Reproductive and Maternal Health Services

Outcome progress

NGOCC has, through MOs, withdrawn a total of 572 children (567 girls and 5 boys) from child marriages

Output progress

- A total of seventy (70) Village Committees (35 females and 35 males) successfully formed in four chiefdoms, trained and are all operational
- A total of five hundred and seventy-two (572) children (567 girls and 5 boys) withdrawn from child marriages in Luapula, Eastern and Northern provinces.
- In Katete 20 girls were identified and supported with school requisites while in Luwingu and Chipili 70 girls was identified to go back to school under the Re-entry Policy.
- In Chipata, 20 females trained as mentors on preventing child marriages.
- A new youth friendly corner established at Feni to provide health services and 20 youths (11 females and 9 males) as counselors.
- In Mansa, the dormitory that was constructed at Mabumba Secondary School by Mabumba Nutrition was successfully handed over to Government.
- In Lusaka, the Skills centre that was bought and rehabilitated for Kwasha Mukwenu was completed and officially opened.

Outcome 3.3: Enhanced capacity of Community/Village Committees

Outcome progress:

Due to sensitization interventions, the Deputy Mayor for Mansa, Ms. Jenifer Mumba offered to be one of the role models of the girls on the project for the ending child marriages in Luapula and Northern provinces. Further, NGOCC, staff from One Stop Center, Social Welfare offices and the Councilors for Chipoka and Kale ward conducted sensitization activities in their respective places. The communities are more responsive and willing to issues of child marriages and advised the committee members on which areas and people to target first including sensitizing the Village Headmen in surrounding areas to the four chiefdoms.

Output progress

- Seventy (70) people (35 females and 35 males) Village Committee members had their capacities built on laws and policies that protect children's rights and criminalize early marriage and developed work plans for implementation. NGOCC through the Mansa office facilitated for Capacity Building of the newly formed community village committees on Ending Child marriages Project.
- 15 MOs supported to conduct awareness in communities on women's access to Sexual Reproductive and Maternal Health Services.
- A total of 50 safe spaces in 40 communities and 10 schools established and are fully operational.
- 1200 girls recruited to attend the safe spaces sessions and a total of 20 mentors engaged the girls and provide them with guidance and counseling services while 100 girls identified to go back to school
- 20 communities sensitized on SRH and gender based violence and reached out to 1,592 people (1,108 female and 484 male)
- Seven engagement meetings held with seven chiefs on issues of ending child marriages
- 62 people (48 female and 14 male) trained as paralegals (22), mentors (20) and village committees (20)
- Intergenerational talks and mentorship program for the girls and boys held in three chiefdoms of Mulala, Chibaye, and Mwenda. The talks were targeting girls that were either engaged, dropped out of school or rumored to be married off. A total of 74 girls were reached and were encouraged to stay in school and those that had dropped out to go back to school

The Rotary Club had constructed an ablution block for the girls who will be staying at the dormitory. Chief Mabumba and the community have appreciated the construction of the dormitory and pledged to support the school. He pledged to follow up on the issue of school girls at the dormitory doing self-cooking as this would affect their time for studies. The community, through the PTA, have started constructing the kitchen where the girls will be preparing the meals. They are happy that the children will be in a safe place as they pursued their studies



Girls dormitory built by NGOCC at Mabumba High School in Mansa, Luapula Province

Strategic Objective 4:

By the end of 2017, the Zambian media landscape contains the voice of women.

Outcome 4.1: Enhanced NGOCC visibility

Outcome progress

NGOCC and EU Visibility enhanced through media coverage of the EU project launch in Daily mail, Times of Zambia, New Vision, The Mast, Radio Phoenix and Hot FM. On the other hand, the Provincial Coordinating Officer was appointed to represent NGOCC on the Provincial Devolution Task. Further, NGOCC was elected as the vice chairperson of the Local Economic Development Steering Committee under Kabwe Municipal Council.

Output progress

- Press Statements, new materials, events and pictures were uploaded on Facebook/website,
- The LAN and internet was functioning and facilitated various research work for the organisation
- 8,675 SMS broadcast line were sent to MOs and other stakeholders for strategic meetings and advocacy.
- NGOCC Facebook likes increased to 5065 from the 4905 in the previous quarter
- 1,000 NGOCC 2017 calendars, Budget Analysis 2016, 100 T-shirts, scarves, head dresses and a banner were produced.
- 175 branded T-shirts were printed.
- 1000 posters, two popup stands and one banner were procured
- 5000 What To Do booklets were reprinted

Outcome 4.2: Enhanced capacity of media personnel

Due to training that NGOCC conducted for the media personnel, there has been increased media coverage of NGOCC and its MOs in both print and electronic media.

Output progress

- Forty-eight (48) press statements were published and aired in both print and electronic media (The independent Observer, The Mast, Zambia Daily Mail, Times of Zambia, Hot FM, Phoenix, Radio Maria Yatsani Voice, QFM, New vision, Komboni).
- NGOCC appeared sixty-two (62) times in the media.
- Thirty-five (35) MOs were trained in media engagement and advocacy skills in Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces.
- MOs were using social media platforms (website and facebook pages) to inform, educate, lobby, and engage with the government and the public on various issues for gender development

Institutional objective 5.0: Enhancing institutional and organisational capacity of NGOCC and its MOs for effectiveness

Outcome 5.1: Well-functioning NGOCC management systems at national level

Outcome progress

NGOCC continued with its operations with about 80% of its member organisations participating in various policy related and institutional strengthening platforms. In addition, various policy forums including board meetings were held and guidance provided with regard to maintaining organizational efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery to its members and other stakeholders. NGOCC also managed to retain its partner base with significant improvement in reporting on results of its work. This has seen donor confidence being improved which resulted in two of its partners (Swedish Embassy and Zambia Governance Foundation) supporting NGOCC's strategic planning process.

Output progress

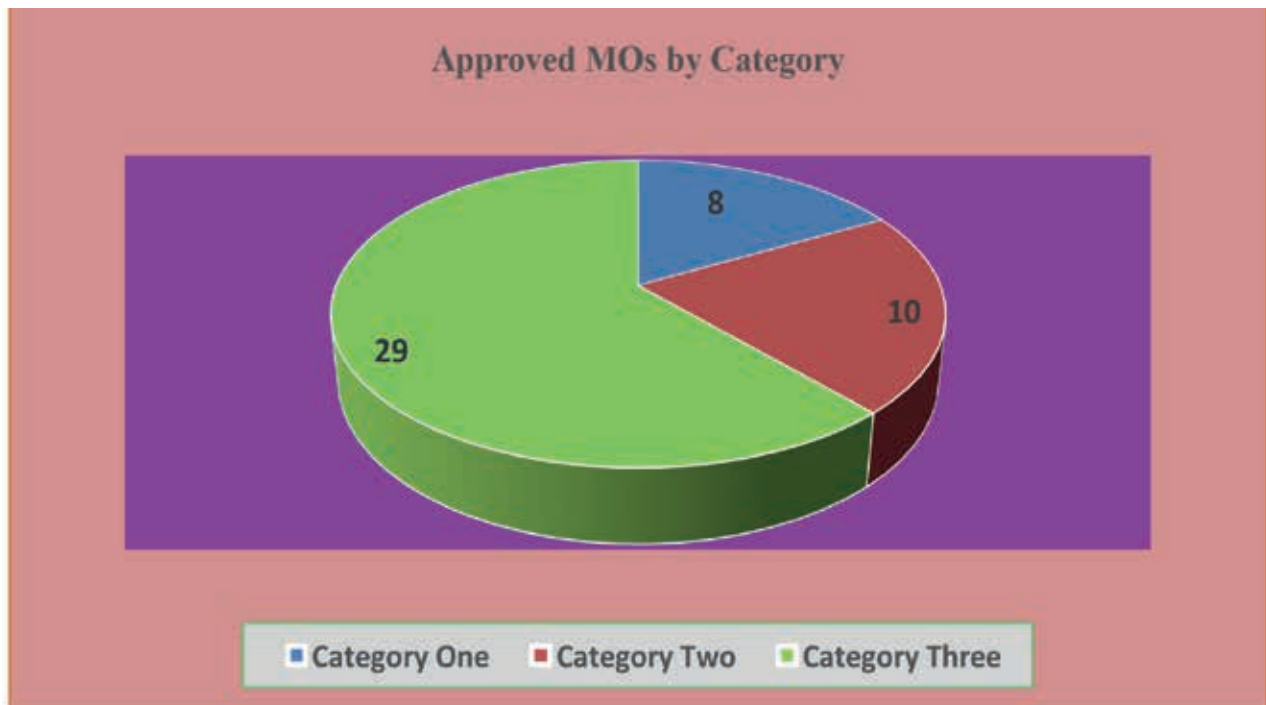
- Fifty six (56) people (41 women and 15 men) attended the Women Constituency meeting and elected Ms. Lucy Muyoyeta a representative of the Women's Movement and Ms. Beatrice Grillo as the alternative representative
- Nine Monitoring Plans and Result Tables were developed including a tool to document Stories of Change and reporting format
- All the four Management Reports were developed and presented to the Board of Governors
- All Narrative and financial reports were developed and submitted to Swedish IM, Swedish Embassy, Action Aid, Canada Fund for Local Initiative and Zambia Governance Foundation,
- Forty-two (42) MOs were trained in Project management, Monitoring and Evaluation.
- The 2018-2022 NGOCC Strategic Plan was developed and provided an opportunity to revise the vision, mission, values, objectives and thematic areas for the next five years.
- Four Membership Consultative Meetings were held and 259 participants (208 females and 51 male) attended
- Draft NGOCC Gender Work-Place Policy was developed used as a tool to test the gender responsiveness of the various NGOCC work place policies in place. Further, through the Policy, NGOCC committed itself to ensure that gender equality was fully incorporated.

Outcome 5.2: Improved quality of proposals

Given the financial challenges faced during the year, NGOCC secretariat focused its attention on resource mobilization. This resulted in increased knowledge and skills on the part of staff in proposal development. In addition, due to standardized reporting format adopted by trained MOs during the NGOCC facilitated capacity building processes, there was marked improvement in the quality of MOs reports.

Output progress

- Twelve (12) progress reports were received and reviewed, and timely feedback was provided to MOs
- Forty-seven (47) MOs were awarded grants in the sum of **K4,731,217.75** to contribute to the 'Socio-economic Empowerment of Women especially in the rural areas of Zambia for Gender Equity and Equality
- All the forty-seven MOs were oriented in the project and financial management including monitoring and evaluation.



The pie chart above indicates that the highest number of grants were awarded to Community Based Organisations at twenty-nine (29), followed by the small NGOs at ten (10) and big NGOs at eight (8) Member Organisations.

Outcome: 5.3 Enhanced capacities of MOs implementing initiatives on socio-economic interventions

Outcome progress

The capacity of forty-seven (47) MOs was enhanced. This was evident by the documents such as revised proposals and project work plans, M&E Plans, financial manuals, communications and visibility plans that were submitted under the Basket Funding mechanism.

Output progress

- Twenty-seven (27) MOs in five provinces (Northwestern, Lusaka, Central, Western and Copperbelt Provinces) visited and activities monitored. The MOs visited included Liye-liye, Kambwize, Likunde, Mangango, PPS, NACRO, Nkenga, SWAAZ, Community Youth Concern, WILSA, Zambia Alliance of Women, EGCAZ, FAWEZA, Lusaka Muslim Women, Kabanze, Moono Area Association, Makubi Women's Club, Mulenge Area Association, DOPE, SPAZ, Mporokoso Bwafwano, Twalumba Womens group, Ntwikako Area Association, Mabumba Nutrition, Mansa DWDA, ZOWA and Bwafwano Multipurpose)
- Six board members of WEDAZ, one of the member organisations, were oriented on responsibilities and leadership skills.
- Capacity of MOs were built in report writing and financial management.
- Mentorship between Ndekeleni and Nkonkola Area Association was conducted

3.0 ACHIEVEMENTS

The following were the major accomplishments:-

- Due to consistent advocacy on the holding of standalone National Referendum through different forums, some law makers demanded for the holding of a standalone National Referendum in Parliament to which the Republican President responded and explained the importance of the National Referendum to Zambia as a whole. He further indicated that Government was willing to hold a standalone National Referendum but had no resources to do so;
- Due to constant engagement and advocacy on the repeal of NGO Act of 2009, the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services committed to operationalise the NGO Council Secretariat, have the NGO policy, and to implement Code of Conduct once it was adopted;
- PDCCs and the DDCCs being the platforms for contributing to the engendering of government programmes at district and provincial levels, Ndekeleni Development Foundation in Mazabuka was selected to participate and represent NGOCC on the forums. LADA was also chosen to chair the child protection committee in Monze District during the DDCC meetings.
- Creation of linkages for MOs with like-minded organisations and the provision of guidance and support in resource mobilisation (proposal writing), has resulted into MOs accessing funding from NGOCC Basket Fund and other funders, for instance Ndekeleni Development Foundation received funding for a project proposal which was submitted to ZAMFAM;
- As a result of NGOCC's intervention and awareness levels which have been raised in the three chiefdoms, the number of girls withdrawn from marriages had increased to 141 girls in 2017 compared to 66 girls withdrawn from child marriages in 2016.
- Due to NGOCC and MOs continued engagement with the media, there has been an increase in media coverage due to enhanced relationship as well as the increased involvement of the media in the programmes of NGOCC and that of MOs in the provinces. There is also an improved relationship between the community media houses and MOs. Furthermore, the media houses have realised and are aware of the importance of gender sensitive reporting in the development process. The increase in coverage in the media is due to the fact that NGOCC is being recognized as one of the key source of information on Gender related issues in Zambia.
- At the governance level, the Board of Governors continued to provide effective policy decisions on matters that were presented to them. The policy direction provided by the Board has helped NGOCC to be consistent with its advocacy work on national issues such as demanding for National Constitution through National Referendum, enactment and full implementation of the Gender Equity and Equality Act and Anti-GBV Act. The Board has continued scrutinising the organisational documents/manuals and approved them which guide the operations and procedures for effectiveness, efficiency and accountability.
- There has been increased public demand and calls for NGOCC to speak or issue statements on pertinent developmental issues thus becoming a mouth piece for many people especially the voiceless women and children
- The Labour Movement and the Zambia Police have developed the gender policy frameworks for their institutions aimed at mainstreaming gender in the organizations.

Twikatane Area Association based in Ndola rural had made a profit of K 11,851.25 from the sale of chickens, out of which 10 members that did not benefit from the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) were supported with farming inputs. On the other hand, 25 members (women) of the Association participated in the village banking and had started their small businesses.

4.0 LESSONS LEARNED

- From the engagement with government and other CSOs on the National Referendum and the Bills of Rights, NGOCC noted that government has no clear road map. Hence there is need for NGOCC to be more strategic, consistent, tactful and flexible in the way stakeholders are engaged to yield positive results;
- From the training of MOs in project and finance management, governance and management, monitoring and evaluation, it was evident that NGOCC still has a task to continue building the capacities of MOs. During the trainings it was noted that MOs were trained or oriented only when they receive funding, and that leads to most MOs' failure to grasp all the things in a short time due to varying education levels among participants from MOs;
- The participatory and practical training methodology for capacity building for MOs yielded better results as opposed to the traditional workshop and training approach. Additionally the integrated approach to MOs Capacity enhancement, where experts handled their area of specialization for training, yielded better results;
- Increasing MOs governance and management challenges was resulting from a failure by most MOs to hold their AGM accordingly as provided for in their Constitutions. Furthermore, most of the new Board Members and Management do not understand their different roles and responsibilities;
- Linking MOs to government and other like-minded institution would lessen their financial dependence on NGOCC and broaden their avenues of accessing information necessary for their advocacy;
- Innovation and coalition building in achieving certain set objectives was very important. Given the dwindling donor support, NGOCC had to leverage on supported activities that were similar to attain the set objectives and targets.
- Strategic relations have been key in keeping the visibility of NGOCC, despite the reduced resource envelop of the organization.
- Carrying out monitoring verifications visits to MOs before disbursement of the next allocation, provided an opportunity to offer remedial action to projects that were not on course in terms of activity implementation
- Involvement of key stakeholders in project implementation leads to better results and also motivates implementers and brings about mutual trust, respect and accountability

5.0 WAY FORWARD/RECOMMENDATIONS

- There is need for Board and Management to start engaging the donors for possible funding and intensify funding proposal development. The Board and Management should work together if the resource base for the organisation is to be strengthened beyond the current strategic period;
- There is need for NGOCC to continue advocating for the amended Constitution to contain Expanded Bill of Rights through a National referendum which should be held before 2021 general elections. NGOCC and its MOs should collectively conduct sensitisation on the importance of holding of National Referendum;
- There is need for NGOCC to proactively begin to get a buy-in from the government, NGOs and other MOs on the NGO Code of Conduct developed. This may quicken the process because the government seems to be slow;
- There is need for NGOCC Management to prioritise the capacity building of MOs in project and finance management, governance and management, monitoring and evaluation. These are the key management processes for the survival and resource mobilisation of the organisations;
- There is need for NGOCC to conduct an audit of its members to ascertain the existence and functionality of governance and management structures as most of them are just on paper;
- There is need for NGOCC to resource mobilize for MOs capacity enhancement. Additionally, NGOCC need to encourage MOs to include a laptop in the future proposals.
- There is need for NGOCC to always orient new MOs' Board members and their Management on their roles and responsibilities. This would reduce governance and management challenges which most MOs are faced with.
- There is for continued support and facilitation to enhance full participation of MOs in national events.
- There is need to develop creative advocacy strategy, specifically the issues being addressed that are focusing on Gender Based Violence (GBV).
- There is need to engage MOs and other stakeholders in the provinces to take up the roles that PCOs were playing

6.0 CONCLUSION

The year 2017 was a challenging year in terms of availability of funds which resulted in reducing the staffing levels from 31 to 23. NGOCC did not have adequate funding to be able to implement all the planned activities as such the implementation rate was 75.9% of the planned activities. The activities implemented included advocacy on the review and repeal of the NGO Act, development of the Code of Conduct and the NGO policy, sensitization on the Constitution and holding of the National Referendum and the need for expanded Bill of Rights. Other activities involved the training of MOs in budget analysis and tracking, advocacy skills and social accountability. NGOCC continued the engagements with the media, and implementing activities aimed at promoting the participation of women in politics especially carrying reflection Retreat and wound up activities for the Women in Politics Project. NGOCC also continued holding meetings with different and relevant stakeholders, Steering Committee and CSOs on the Constitution and the activities on the ending child marriage project.

Further, NGOCC continued implementing the project on women land rights in partnership with Transparency International Zambia. NGOCC and its members continued participating in PDCC and DDCC meetings, media engagements and training of media personnel. NGOCC conducted the trainings for all 47 MOs awarded with the grants under the Basket Fund to enhance their capacity to coordinate and implement the projects under the EU effectively and efficiently. NGOCC intensified the Resource Mobilization efforts to broaden the financial base for the organization. NGOCC has also coordinated the End of Term Evaluation for 2013- 2017 Strategic Plan and commissioned a Gender Audit in the Labour Movement. NGOCC devoted most of its time on the development of the new Strategic Plan which will span from 2018 to 2022.

NGOCC remains committed to uplifting the status of women in all areas of development. However, all the above actions would not have been possible without the support of MOs, Cooperating Partners, CSO and other stakeholders. We wish to register our appreciation for this continued cooperation and the commitment shown in championing the gender equity and equality agenda.

7.0 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7.1 Income and Expenditure

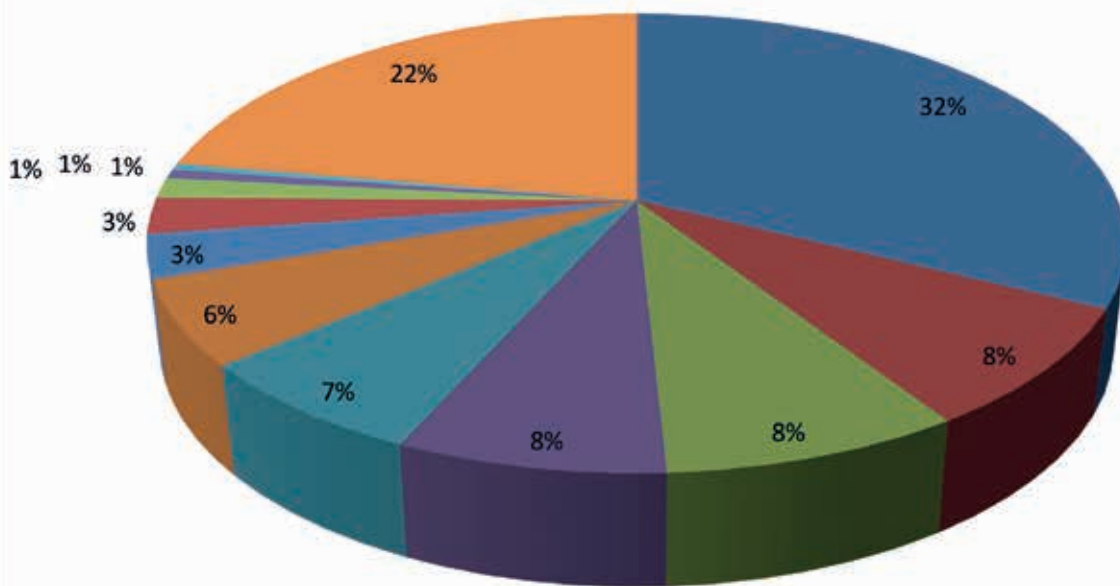
In 2017, the total income for NGOCC was ZMW 6.7 Million received from its Cooperating partners and own generated income for program implementation. There was a drastic reduction in income from ZMW19,201,774 in 2016 to ZMW6,751,196 representing 65% reduction. This was as a result of the exit of NGOCC's major donor the Royal Norwegian Embassy. Furthermore, 2017 was the end year of the 2013 to 2017 Strategic Plan. To that effect a number of donors were not comfortable to fund an organization whose Strategic Plan was coming to an end. However, 2018 looks promising as a number of agreements have been signed and others are in advanced stages. During the period under review, NGOCC spent ZMW11,654,819 compared to ZMW14,513,457 in 2016 representing a 25% reduction.

INCOME RECEIVED IN 2017

Cooperating Partners	AMOUNT IN ZAMBIAN KWACHA	
	2017	2016
European Union	2,188,996.00	5,157,714.00
Zambia Governance Foundation	566,783.00	851,278.00
HIVOs	564,647.00	-
Swedish Embassy	507,470.00	1,805,867.00
Swedish IM	469,931.00	510,886.00
GIZ	400,000.00	124,264.00
OXFAM	209,000.00	-
Royal Norwegian Embassy	171,504.00	9,344,463.00
Transparency International	96,261.00	30,000.00
CIDA-Canada	42,778.00	74,127.00
Akina Mama	31,430.00	-
Other Income	1,502,396.00	1,285,412.00
Action Aid	-	17,763.00
TOTAL FUNDS RECEIVED	6,751,196.00	19,201,774.00

2017 INCOME RECEIVED

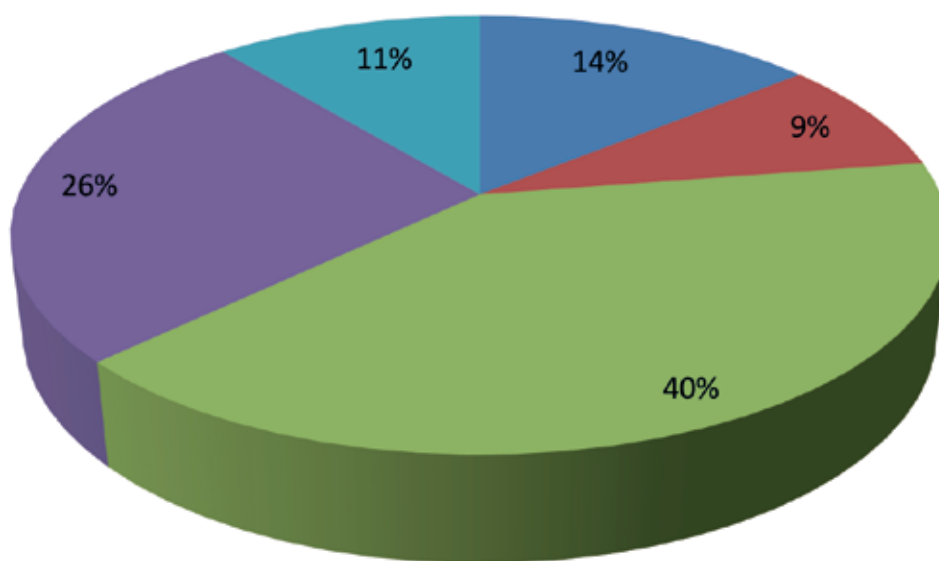
- European Union
- HIVOs
- Swedish IM
- OXFAM
- Transparency International
- Akina Mama
- Zambia Governance Foundation
- Swedish Embassy
- GIZ
- Royal Norwegian Embassy
- CIDA-Canada
- Other Income



EXPENDITURE PER PROGRAMME

EXPENDITURE PER PROGRAMME

- Communication and Advocacy Programme
- Capacity Building Network Programme
- Grant Management Programme
- Governace and Management Programme
- Provincial Activities



Appendix 1: Audited Report

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS' COORDINATING COUNCIL (NGOCC)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Non-Governmental Organizations' Coordinating Council, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017, and the income and expenditure statement, statement of changes in accumulated funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Council are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Zambian Financial Reporting Standard for Micro and Small Entities.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Council in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Zambia, and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



Chartered Accountants



Chilala Banda (AUD /F004257)

Name **of Partner signing on behalf of the Firm**

Lusaka

Date: 24 April 2018

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS' COORDINATING COUNCIL (NGOCC)

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 ZMW	2016 ZMW
Income			
Grants from donors	3	5,248,800	17,916,362
Other income	4	<u>1,502,396</u>	<u>1,285,412</u>
Total income		<u>6,751,196</u>	<u>19,201,774</u>
Expenditure			
NGOCC			
Governance and management		(3,089,167)	(3,760,616)
Membership Development Support Programme		(2,300,951)	(2,711,958)
Exchange gain/ (loss)		170,397	(332,343)
Communications and Advocacy Programme		<u>(1,668,992)</u>	<u>(2,646,553)</u>
Total NGOCC expenditure	5(a)	<u>(6,888,713)</u>	<u>(9,451,470)</u>
Grant Management Programme ("GMP")			
Operating expenses		(1,369,394)	(1,955,107)
Programme expenses		(3,389,005)	(2,093,971)
Exchange loss		(3,332)	(522,137)
Capital expenses		<u>(4,375)</u>	<u>(490,772)</u>
Total GMP expenditure	5(b)	<u>(4,766,106)</u>	<u>(5,061,987)</u>
Total expenditure		<u>(11,654,819)</u>	<u>(14,513,457)</u>
(Deficit)/ surplus for the year		(4,903,623)	4,688,317
Transfer from revaluation reserve		244,788	244,788
Total funds at the beginning of the year		<u>8,854,571</u>	<u>3,921,466</u>
Total funds at the end of the year		<u>4,195,736</u>	<u>8,854,571</u>

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS' COORDINATING COUNCIL (NGOCC)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 ZMW	2016 ZMW
ASSETS			
Non- Current assets			
Property and equipment	7	<u>15,880,476</u>	<u>15,984,748</u>
Current assets			
Bank and cash balances	8	5,029,379	6,997,632
Short term investments	9	353,497	805,171
Receivables and prepayments	10	<u>270,760</u>	<u>273,969</u>
		<u>5,653,636</u>	<u>8,076,772</u>
Total assets		<u>21,534,112</u>	<u>24,061,520</u>
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES			
RESERVES			
Revaluation reserve	11	11,749,816	11,994,604
Accumulated funds		<u>4,195,736</u>	<u>8,854,571</u>
		<u>15,945,552</u>	<u>20,849,175</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Capital grants	12	<u>1,821,168</u>	<u>1,602,913</u>
		<u>1,821,168</u>	<u>1,602,913</u>
Current liabilities			
Sundry payables	13	<u>3,767,392</u>	<u>1,609,432</u>
		<u>3,767,392</u>	<u>1,609,432</u>
Total reserves and liabilities		<u>21,534,112</u>	<u>24,061,520</u>

The financial statements on pages 4 to 22 were approved by the Board of NGOCC on 24 April 2018 and signed on its behalf by: -



BOARD CHAIRPERSON



BOARD TREASURER

APPENDIX 2: MEMBER OF STAFF



Ms Sara H. Longwe

Board Chairperson



Ms Mary Yunike Mwale

Vice Chairperson



Ms Patricia N. Mubanga

Board Secretary



Ms Judith M. Kafwembe

Board Treasurer



Ms Tukuza T. Mulenga

Board Legal Advisor



Ms Beatrice Mlevu

Publicity Secretary



Ms Wendy M. Kateka

Board Member



Ms Charity M. Mawanga

Board Member



Mr Roy Sakahundu

Board Member



Ms Vivian Luwaile

Board Member



Ms Emelda Makota

Board Member

APPENDIX 3: MEMBER OF STAFF



Engwase B. Mwale
Executive Director



Chilufya C. Siwale
Programmes Manager



Florence Lufunsa



Emelda M. Banda
Head Capacity Building
and Networking



Madube Pasi Siyauya
Head Communication
Advocacy



Nelson Mwale
Monitoring & Evaluation
Specialist



Mutinta Imenda
Head Human Resource
and Administration Officer



Kapembwa Kangwa
Accountant



Whitney Mulobela
Advocacy Officer



Maureen Zulu
Gender & Policy
Analyst



Elizabeth Kanyemba
Accounts Officer



Pascol M. Kambafwile
Provincial Coordinating
Officer (PCO) for Central
& Eastern Provinces



Angela Mulongo
Executive Assistant



Ethel Malama Chota

Accounts Assistant



Prisca N. Mushondwa
Provincial Coordinating
Officer (Pco) for
Western Province



Samuel Mwanakatwe
Documentation Officer



Mary Kapansa
Provincial Coordinating
Officer (PCO) for
Southern Province



Jeremiah K. Chamfya
Monitoring & Evaluation Officer



Kamwenje Zulu



Inonge Mutukwa
Information Officer



Maureen Mwansa
Provincial Coordinating
Officer for North Western
& Copperbelt Provinces



Jean Mwape
Provincial Coordinating
Officer (PCO) Luapula &
Northern Provinces



Memory B. Simwaba
Grants Accounts Officer



Everine Mooya
WIPP Project
Coordinator



Dexter Likezo
Driver



Paul Choombe
Driver



Harriet Syabulovu
Office Assistant



Angela Tembo
Office Assistant



Donald Banda
Care Taker



Paul S. Phiri
Care Taker





NGOCC



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