



NGOCC

NON-GOVERNMENTAL GENDER ORGANISATIONS'
COORDINATING COUNCIL

"Building Solidarity for Women's Empwerment"

ANNUAL REPORT

2018

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NGOCC VISION, MISSION STATEMENT AND VALUES

Vision

“A society where women are empowered and fully participate in social, cultural, economic and political development”

Mission

“To promote women’s empowerment for gender equity and equality through co-ordinated advocacy, capacity development of member organisations and linkages with government, local and international partners”

Values

- Team work
 - Integrity
 - Professionalism
 - Commitment
 - Transparency and Accountability
 - Equity
 - Equality
 - Activism
 - Volunteerism
 - Being 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

CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD



THE Non-governmental Gender Organisations' Coordinating Council (NGOCC) has over the last 34 years of its existence championed gender equality and women's empowerment earning it the rightful position as the focal point of the Women's Movement in Zambia. NGOCC remains a membership based network with currently 97 member organisations spread in all the ten (10) provinces and sixty (60) districts for the programmatic implementation of actions.

NGOCC has been active in advocating for legal and policy reforms that promote gender equity and equality, especially for girls and women who have over the years remained discriminated from participating and benefiting from the various development processes. In its implementation of programs and activities NGOCC

has always been guided by Strategic Plans that are well aligned with national priorities and development plans. The focus for the five-year period (2018-2022) is anchored on four Pillars namely; Women's Economic Empowerment, Reproductive Health and Rights, Governance and Women's Leadership as well as Climate Change Mitigation and Resilience.

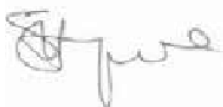
Anchored on the rallying statement, *"Building Solidarity for Women's Empowerment,"* NGOCC hopes to continue building on the gains of the yester years in making the organisation more vibrant and relevant to the Zambian society, especially with regard to gender equality and women's empowerment. While maintaining the overall organizational intent as outlined in the NGOCC vision statement of *"A society where women are empowered and fully participate in social, economic, cultural and political development,"* the organisation is continuously innovating with the whole purpose of breaking away from the routine or usual ways of championing for gender equity and equality. The commencement of the new Strategic Plan implementation coincided with the election of the new Board which I am privileged to chair for the next two years up to November 2020. It is my hope that as a team, we will continue to provide the necessary leadership to address the many challenges that women and girls face.

In 2018 we observed that the operating environment remained challenging with the political environment being hostile for women resulting in low participation in key decision-making positions. Zambia still lags behind the gender parity principle having a paltry 18.1 percent of women in Parliament and 9 percent at Local Government level. The situation was not any different in the public service where at Cabinet level, there were only 10 women (27 percent) out of 37 ministers while at District Commissioners level, there were only 26 women (25 percent) out of 106 countrywide.

Feminization of poverty remains the broad characteristic of the Zambian poverty profile. Extreme poverty among female headed households is 60 percent compared to male headed households at 15 percent. The country also continued to record high reported cases of Gender Based Violence (GBV) which was predominantly perpetrated by males on women and girls. In 2018,

the nation recorded 22,073 cases of GBV compared to 21,504 cases in 2017 representing a 2.6 percent increase. While Zambia prioritised maternal and child health, and remained committed to promoting interventions aimed at reducing maternal, neonatal and child mortality and morbidity in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and National Health Strategy, access and availability of quality health services especially for women and children in rural areas remain a pipe dream.

From the foregoing, NGOCC therefore remains committed to advancing the status of women and to focus on high impact interventions, including policy reform that will bring about change and emancipation of women in Zambia. In this regard we wish to recognize the unwavering support from our many partners that walked with us. We wish to thank our cooperating partners; namely the Swedish Embassy, European Union, Churches Health Association of Zambia (CHAZ) IM Swedish, the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), We Effect, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), HIVOS and Consumer Unity Trust Society (CUTS), for their generous support in 2018. On behalf of the Board, may I take the opportunity to also thank NGOCC member Organisations, Management and staff, for the commitment towards championing the cause for women's rights and women's empowerment.



Sara Longwe

NGOCC BOARD CHAIRPERSON

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



THE Non-governmental Gender Organisations Coordinating Council (NGOCC) remains true to its mission “To promote women’s empowerment for gender equity and equality through coordinated advocacy, capacity development of member organisations and linkages with government, local and international partners.” In line with organizational aspiration of being “A vibrant well-positioned coordinating body of member organisations promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment in Zambia”, NGOCC’s coordinating role has had to be re-aligned to the organizational mandate as well as being responsive to the external environment.

The network of member organisations remained critical in the implementation of the NGOCC Strategic Plan, albeit a shrinking civil society space (both operational and financial), which was witnessed more in 2017 through to 2018. This prompted NGOCC to embark on restructuring its network to focus more on district level organizing and mobilization efforts. The organizational Resource Mobilisation Strategy was also revised to take into account unfolding sustainability interventions such as offering technical services to partners and other stakeholders at a fee and application for land which NGOCC can utilize for productive purposes in the coming years, among others.

This Annual Report sets off with the gender contextual analysis of the year 2018 under which the organization operated. The Report also provides details about the NGOCC programming in the said year under review with regard to key results attained and some of the good practice experiences. The Report further highlights some of the opportunities presented as well as challenges and lessons learnt for NGOCC to take the gender agenda to another level.

Specifically, NGOCC undertook a number of programs and activities:

- Under the Women’s Economic Empowerment pillar, the report details how Local Authorities, Traditional Leaders and other duty bearers were engaged in changing mindsets with regard to women owning land. In partnership with Transparency International Zambia (TIZ), advocacy on promoting “Transparency, Equity and Equality in Land Administration” (TEELA) resulted in the signing of Integrity Pacts with various communities and local authorities. The aim of this intervention was to increase participation of women in land related decision making committees which in turn led to increased women’s access to land in NGOCC operational areas.
- Under Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights pillar, NGOCC promoted increased access to a variety of Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) services by supporting its member organisations (MOs) to establish Youth Friendly Safe Spaces (YFSS) in Health facilities. These have since increased demand for SRH services resulting in 5,373 young women accessing and using contraceptive. With regards to ending Child Marriages, NGOCC continued to raise awareness on the value of education and worked with Village Committees and traditional leaders to withdraw affected girls from these illegal unions. In 2018, a total of 2,207 children (2,202 girls and 5 boys) were withdrawn from child marriages some of whom were placed in schools.

- In order to enhance Women in Governance and Leadership, NGOCC supported two female candidates that stood in Chilanga Constituency during the By-election in which one of them was elected as Member of Parliament. In an effort to enhance leadership campaign and capacities of potential female leaders, NGOCC continued engaging the Ministry of Justice on the need to include the provisions of affirmative action such as the Quota System and Proportional Representation in the Republican Constitution and other legal frameworks such as the Political Parties Bill.
- Under the Climate Change Mitigation and Resilience pillar, NGOCC with the support of We Effect, embarked on a project to improve energy uptake and utilization by communities especially targeting the rural areas. The “Power Woman” project was aimed at taking alternative and modern sources of energy to the communities, both as a source of income and as a solution to many challenges arising out of effects of climate change.

NGOCC continued to undertake gender and policy analysis as well as regular monitoring of programme implementation through the MOs. Basket Funding was made available by the European Union, Swedish Embassy and Churches Health Association of Zambia for onward sub-granting and capacity building to MOs and others implementing various projects in economic empowerment, promotion of reproductive health and rights of women and girls as well as community centred advocacy on the legal and policy reforms. A number of lobby and advocacy platforms were also facilitated for MOs engagement with various policy makers as well as other stakeholders. This was all done in order to influence policy change and implementation from a gender perspective.

In all its undertakings, NGOCC upholds corporate governance principles by ensuring accountability through holding regular policy forums and management processes. In this regard all five Board Meetings and the General Assembly were held in 2018 where all relevant policy guidelines were deliberated upon and approved for subsequent implementation. The annual audit was also carried out, whose final document has been included in this Report.

It is our hope therefore, that you will find this particular Annual Report insightful.



Engwase B. Mwale

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Non-governmental Gender Organizations' Coordinating Council (NGOCC) is an umbrella network organisation that was born out of the realization that the empowerment of women in Zambia needed concerted efforts. Its formation by a few women NGOs was an outcome of the United Nations Conference on Women that was held in Nairobi, Kenya in 1985. Since then, NGOCC has grown to a membership of 97 organisations currently spread in all the ten provinces of Zambia. NGOCC has continued its coordinating role and strengthening its member organisations to enhance their relevance and effectiveness in championing gender equity and equality. In its over 30 years of existence, NGOCC has become a focal point of the women's movement in Zambia, and has thus become an influential voice in advocating for the formulation and implementation of gender sensitive and responsive national policies, legislation and all developmental processes.

The report, therefore, provides highlights of NGOCC outcome areas which are based on the five (5) thematic pillars in its current Strategic Plan, which spans from 2018 to 2022. NGOCC's vision is "A society where women are empowered and fully participate in social, cultural, economic and political development." The Mission is "To promote women's empowerment for gender equity and equality through coordinated advocacy, capacity development of member organisations and linkages with government, local and international partners." The year 2018 marked the beginning of implementing the current strategic plan, thus, NGOCC was mobilising resources on one hand while implementing on the other hand as such most of the activities in the report were implemented in the last six months of the year.

11 Context under which the 2018 Plan was implemented

1.1.1 External Factors

1.1.1.1 Political Environment

Zambia faces substantial threats to political stability which mainly stems from the social division and political intolerance. The political environment is still hostile to women that has continued to see low participation in key decision-making positions, with the country having a paltry 18.1 percent of women in Parliament and 9 percent at Local Government level.¹ The situation is not different in the public service where at Cabinet Ministers, only 10 women (27 percent) out of 37 ministers while at District Commissioners level, there are only 26 women (25 percent) out of 106 countrywide.² Female representation at Provincial Minister level stands at 0 percent while at corporate institutions level, there are only 9 percent female Chief Executives. There are a lot of barriers that affects women's participation in political leadership which include political violence and negative cultural norms and practices.

1.1.1.2 Social Environment

a) High Poverty Levels

The benefits of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth have accrued mainly to the richer segments of the population in urban areas. Despite gradual poverty reduction over the past decade, poverty in Zambia remains high with 54.4 percent of households income below the national poverty line.

¹ Zambia National Assembly (2018): Gender Statistics on Parliamentary and Local Government, Lusaka (Accessed 2008)

² ZNWL Elections Report

Overall, the level of poverty disparity is wide with rural poverty estimated at 76.6 percent compared to urban poverty at 23.4 percent. Extreme poverty that reflects a household's ability to meet its nutritional requirements was estimated to be at 43 percent in the rural areas and 13.6 percent in the urban areas³. Further, extreme poverty among female headed households is 64.9 percent compared to male headed households at 59.9 percent. Feminization of poverty remains the broad characteristic of the Zambian poverty profile. The monetary poverty rate is even higher among children with a 60 percent identified as poor considering the national poverty line⁴. This has contributed to the stunted growth rate of 40 percent among the under-five children. In 2015, the Gini coefficient was 0.559, an indication that expenditure has continued to be unevenly distributed among the population. ⁵

b) Gender Based Violence

Zambia has continued to record high reported cases of Gender Based Violence (GBV). Gender Based Violence has predominantly been perpetrated by males on women and girls. In 2018, the nation recorded 22,073 cases of GBV compared to 21,504 cases in 2017 representing a 2.6 percent increase. Further, there were 13,389 (60.7 percent) women, 4,234 (19.2 percent) men, 3,398 (15.4 percent) girls and boys 1,052 (4.8 percent) victims of GBV.⁶

c) Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights

i. Maternal Health

Zambia has prioritised maternal and child health, and is committed to the promotion of interventions aimed at reducing maternal, neonatal and child mortality and morbidity in line with SDGs and National Health Strategy. Despite these efforts, there are still gaps in access and availability of quality health services especially for children and women in rural areas. Youth focused health services are still limited in most rural areas. Zambia Health Report indicates a decline in infant mortality from 75 deaths per 1,000 live births during the period 10-14 years preceding the survey to 41.5 deaths. The under-five mortality rate decreased from 119 deaths per 1,000 live births to 75 deaths per 1,000 live births⁷. The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) reduced from 398 in 2007 to 224 in 2015 deaths per 100,000 live births. Further, neonatal mortality rate reduced from 34 per 1,000 deaths in 2007 to 22.2 deaths in 2015. Life expectancy has increased to 61.9 years with female obesity prevalence at 12.4 percent compared to the men at 3.6 percent.

ii. HIV and AIDS

The HIV and AIDS prevalence among adults in Zambia has changed over the last decades. The prevalence rate currently stands at 12.3 percent, 14.9 percent among females and 9.5 percent among males⁸. HIV infection is very high among the youth because of early sexual debut which stands at 16 percent among teenage girls and 12 percent among boys. Life expectancy among People Living with HIV (PLHIV) has improved significantly. In 2016, life expectancy for women was 64 years and for men 60 years.⁹ Women are disproportionately affected by HIV which has seen young women being affected more than double compared to that of young men. This increases risk of unplanned pregnancy, child marriage, unsafe abortions, Sexual Transmitted Infections (STIs) and HIV. It is reported that 3 young people are infected every hour, two of which are girls.¹⁰

³ Central Statistics Office (2015): Living Condition Monitoring Survey, Lusaka

⁴ UNICEF (2015): Child Poverty in Zambia, Lusaka

⁵ World Bank (2018): World Bank Economic Brief Report, Lusaka

⁶ Zambia Police Service (2018): 2018 Gender Based Violence Statistics Report, Lusaka

⁷ Central Statistics Office (2014): ZHDS 2013-14 Report, Lusaka

⁸ Columbia University (2016): Zambia Population-Based HIV Assessment Report 2015-2016, Columbia

⁹ WHO (2018): WHO Country Statistics,

¹⁰ Columbia University (2016): Zambia Population-Based HIV Assessment Report 2015-2016, Columbia

iii. Child Marriage and Teenage Pregnancies

In Zambia, 31 percent of the girls are married before their 18th birthday and 6 percent are married before age of 15. The 2017 World Bank Report estimated that ending child marriage in Zambia could result in USD 68.2 million gains in productivity¹¹. Child marriage is driven by gender inequality and cultural beliefs that girls are inferior to boys. It is also enforced by poverty, vulnerability of orphans and step children, and gender norms. In 2018, the country recorded over 24,000 girls that dropped out of school due to pregnancies compared to 17,000 in 2017 representing 29 percent increase.¹²

1.1.1.3 Economic Environment

The macro economic environment is fluctuating with inflation exchange and interest rates on the rise and may adversely affect the cost of doing business. The Zambian economy has continued its recovery in 2018, but the stronger growth and better macro economic indicators have not resulted in improved fiscal indicators¹³. Zambia's real GDP dropped from 6.1 percent in 2017 to 5 percent in 2018 due to weak performances in the mining sector and also in the services and construction industries¹⁴. The inflation rate in Zambia was recorded at 7.9 percent in December 2018 compared to 6.8 percent in 2017 an increase of 1.1 percent. The exchange rate of the kwacha to a dollar in December 2018 was 11.88 compared to K9.99 in December 2017¹⁵. The consumer price inflation was largely pushed by food prices and fuel. The JCTR Basic Needs Basket in December 2018 was at K5,424.18 for a family of five living in Lusaka. The country is struggling with the unsustainable external and domestic debt stock. On the corruption index, Zambia was ranked at 37 in 2017 and dropped to 35 scores in 2018¹⁶ which is still very high.

1.1.1.4 Legal Environment

Protecting and promoting women's rights, curbing GBV and reducing gender inequalities requires making progressive changes to legislation in order to strengthen the protective environment. The Constitution making process has continued to be a major area of concern in Zambia as it guarantees the formal equality of women and men. The Constitution has also provided for the establishment of the Gender Equity and Equality Commission. However, the Commission has not been operationalised. Gender Equity and Equality Act 22 of 2015 and Anti-Gender Based Violence Act No.1 of 2011 especially establishment of the GBV fund are yet to be operationalised¹⁷.

Further, the process of reviewing the Public Order Act (POA), review and repeal of the NGO Act of 2009 started but they are yet to be finalised. In its current form, POA goes against the spirit of democracy, which is based on respect for fundamental human rights and freedom. Other key developments in the year under review included the amended and enacted legislation such as the Public Finance Management Act 2018, the Supplementary Appropriation Act of 2018 and Credit Reporting Act 2018 in an effort to manage public resources in a prudent manner. Other Acts developed in 2018 were National Health Insurance Act 2018 and the Public Private Partnership Act 2018¹⁸.

¹¹ World Bank (2017): World Bank Report, Lusaka

¹² Ministry of Education (2016): 2016 Educational Statistical Bulletin, Lusaka

¹³ World Bank (2018): World Bank Economic Brief Report, Lusaka

¹⁴ World Bank (2017): World Bank Report, Lusaka

¹⁵ Bank of Zambia (2018): Bank of Zambia Exchange Rates Update, Lusaka

¹⁶ Transparency International (2018): Global Corruption Index Report

¹⁷ Ministry of Gender (2018): Ministry of Gender Report, Lusaka

¹⁸ Ministry of Finance (2018): Fourth Quarter Report, Lusaka

1.1.1.5 Natural Environment

a) Climate Change

Zambia has been experiencing the effects of climate change resulting in extreme weather conditions, such as droughts, rising temperatures and unpredictable rainfall patterns. According to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Zambia ranked 124 (out of 179 countries) in terms of Carbon dioxide with a small share of 0.01 percent of global emissions¹⁹. The frequency and intensity of climate events is expected to rise in future, with negative impact on the economy and consequently people's livelihoods. It is estimated that the impact of climate change will cost Zambia approximately 0.4 percent of annual economic growth. It is further estimated that without action, rainfall variability alone could lead to losses of 0.9 percent of GDP growth over the next decade, thereby keeping a significant section of Zambia's population below the poverty line²⁰.

b) Water

Though Zambia holds 15 percent of the Southern African region's fresh water supply, water issues represent an ongoing concern, with Zambia struggling to provide its people with safe drinking water and adequate sanitation. Water as a utility serves to increase the living standards, mainly for those who are the neediest in society. Insufficient infrastructure for water and sanitation causes significant disease outbreaks, particularly during flooding episodes. Drought leads to shortages in hydroelectricity generation, and to crop failures.²¹

c) Land

Zambia has abundant land resources, most of this land is very fertile and suitable for agriculture improving livelihoods. Secure rights to land can increase agricultural productivity and income, address food insecurity and alleviate poverty. Women in the developing world, Zambia included, are constrained in their ability to own, access and control land. In Zambia, women constitute 52 percent of the population and more than 60 percent of them are engaged in agriculture and yet they face a number of challenges in access and control of land compared to their male counterparts²². The land policy has been in draft since 2006 which urgently needs finalisation to help in management of land which is one of the natural resources in the country.

d) Energy

Zambia has an average solar potential of 5.5 kwh/m²/day with approximately 3,000 sunshine hours annually, providing good potential for solar thermal and photo-voltaic applications. Despite this huge potential, penetration of solar usage and its contribution to the national energy mix still remains low. This is mainly due to the high investment capital costs, which need guarantee of long-term stable income stream to ensure financial viability.

In Zambia, the household energy utilization is largely dependent on wood fuel, particularly in the rural areas where only 4.4 percent have access to electricity. Women play an important role in the energy sector as they are mainly responsible for supplying the households with wood fuel for cooking and heating, accounting for 70 percent of the total national energy consumption²³. In Zambia, 55 percent of electricity goes to the mining sector, which is male dominated, and where women benefit or participate insignificantly. In the household, where the majority of household work requiring energy falls on women, the figure is only 30 percent.

¹⁹ Ministry of Energy (2018): Scaling-up Renewable Energy Programmes -Investment Plan for Zambia, Lusaka

²⁰ Ministry of National Development and Planning (2017): Pilot Programme on Climate Change Report, Lusaka

²¹ Ministry of Energy (2018): Scaling-up Renewable Energy Programmes -Investment Plan for Zambia, Lusaka

²² Central Statistics Office (2016): Living Condition Monitoring Survey, Lusaka

²³ Ministry of Energy (2018): Scaling-up Renewable Energy Programmes -Investment Plan for Zambia, Lusaka

1.1.1.6 Technology Environment

Zambia with a population of 16 million, is home to 13.4 million subscribers, representing a penetration rate of 81.92 percent. The number of mobile internet users in the country has increased to 7.7 million in 2018 from 7.1 million in 2017, representing a 47.08 percent penetration rate. Access to a mobile phone or internet among female (aged 15+) in Zambia was reported at 79.92 percent in 2014²⁴.

High costs of ICT ownership and access to internet services remain a major barrier to access for the majority of Zambian citizens, especially in rural areas which is attributed to the high costs of hardware and software, poor network coverage, high cost of ICT infrastructure and high levels of illiteracy. Progress on increasing ICT development and access is threatened by a new Government announcement in August 2018 to tax web-based communications platforms which is likely to stifle freedom of expression and innovation. Local content from mainstream media is available online but the country still lags behind in terms of diverse local content, particularly for groups in rural areas²⁵.

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 continued mobilizing resources through proposal writing and interactions with cooperating partners. NGOCC also initiated measures to improve own internal income generation.
Inadequate funding	High	Low annual implementation rate of the planned activities	
Insufficient Advocacy Skills especially among MOs	Medium	Ineffective advocacy leading to low impact	NGOCC continued implementing joint advocacy activities with MOs and also facilitated training in Advocacy Skills NGOCC also started the development of the advocacy strategy
Lack of full implementation of the Gender Equity and Equality Act	High	Ineffective advocacy and low impact	NGOCC continued engaging The Government on the establishment of the GEEA Commission for effective implementation of the Act
Dwindling political/civil space	High	Ineffective advocacy and low impact	NGOCC continued to seek audience and engage the with the Executive and other policy makers
Governance challenges among MOs	Medium	Hampered project implementation and low participation in Joint activities	NGOCC ensured that new board members in MOs were oriented on their roles and responsibilities. NGOCC Continued mentoring its MOs in governance in order to lessen the challenges being faced by MOs.
Non-enactment of the land policy	medium	Land wrangles among citizens which affect mainly the women and children. Low impact on our advocacy work	NGOCC continued lobbying and engaging the Ministry of Lands, Traditional Leaders and other relevant stakeholders on the enactment of the revised National Land policy.

²⁴ Zambia Information, Communication and Technology Authority (2018): ZICTA Report, Lusaka

²⁵ Freedom House(2018): Freedom on the Net 2018 - Zambia, (Accessed 16 March 2019)

2.0 PROGRESS ON ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTCOMES

PILLAR I: WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Long term Outcome 1: Increased income generated by women with productive resources they own in NGOCC operational areas.

Short term Outcome 1.1: Increased number of women in NGOCC operational areas that own and have control over land

Targets: 200 women with land records in their own name
 200 women that report having control over land
 200 women whose names are on the land records with their spouses
 15 Member Organisations conducting campaigns on women's land ownership
 200 Traditional leaders engaged on women's access and ownership of land

“Traditionally it was unheard of for a woman in this community to even attempt to approach the village committee to ask for land. Especially if one was married,” narrated Christine Mweemba of Chief Mukonchi’s area. Ms. Mweemba however narrated that after the community engagements by NGOCC she had acquired land and was growing crops. “The village Headman has allocated a piece of land to me as Christine not as Mrs. Mweemba where I am growing groundnuts. We still grow the maize as a family but I am also growing some groundnuts for my own income,” she said.

Outcome progress:

In 2018, NGOCC directed its advocacy activities towards the Local Authorities, Traditional Leaders and other duty bearers in changing mind set with regard to women owning land. Resulting from the various community engagements and campaigns at times implemented together with other partners like Transparency International Zambia (TIZ), Integrity Pacts (IPs) were signed which led to increased participation of women in land related decision making committees which in turn led to increased women’s access to land in NGOCC operational areas.

Output progress

- NGOCC and its twenty-two (22) Member Organisations (MOs) carried out National Campaigns on women’s access to land and ownership. Twenty (20) engagement meetings at national, district and community levels were held with policy makers at national level. These were held with Ministries of Land, and Local Government and Housing. At district level, six local authorities namely Livingstone, Kabwe, Solwezi, Kasama, Choma and Kapiri Mposhi were engaged. At community level, seventy (70) traditional leaders (9 female and 61 male) were engaged. These included Paramount Chief Chitimukulu, Senior Chief Mwamba, Chief Kasempa, Chief Mumena, Chief Chooma, Chief Mukonchi and Bedyango of Chief Mukuni, and Chief Nkole.
- In NGOCC operational areas, 1,237 women accessed land and were given permits.
- NGOCC engaged six (6) Local Authorities and nine (9) traditional leaders in the development of Social Accountability mechanisms on access to and ownership of land by women. Thus, two Local Authorities (Kasama and Livingstone Councils) and two traditional leaders (Mukuni Royal Establishment representative and Chief Cooma) signed the IPs.
- NGOCC further, reviewed the draft Land policy and submitted the shadow report developed from a gender perspective.

- NGOCC launched the study report on women’s land rights research that was conducted through CSO consortium supported by Akina Mama Wa Afrika in 2017. The objective of the study was to understand the challenges that women faced in access to and control of land in rural Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe. The report was finalized and launched in September 2018

Short term outcome 1.2: Increased number of women in NGOCC operational areas accessing finance/credit and extension services for productive purposes.

- Targets: 250 women access financial/credit
 8000 women access extension services
 15 percent women utilising finance/credit for productive purposes*

Outcome progress

In 2018, NGOCC promoted women access to finance and credit through the formation of 238 Village Banking groups of women with 3,748 members and accessed more than ZMW1,800,000 in NGOCC operational areas. This led to women venturing into various businesses with support from loans accessed from Village Banking. On the other hand, Members that engaged in livestock businesses such as goat rearing were linked to Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock who provided extension services to MOs which resulted into prevention and management of the diseases thus reducing mortalities of the livestock.

Output Progress

- NGOCC engaged the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock and Ministry of Agriculture on extension services to 3,516 women in NGOCC operational areas. These women received various trainings in crop production, fish farming, livestock production and entrepreneurship.
- NGOCC facilitated 39 MOs to set up 238 Village Banking groups in NGOCC operational areas. These have been able to save, access loans and serviced the loans from village banking groups.
- NGOCC participated in the submission of Tax and Non-Tax budget proposals to the Ministry of Finance. Further, two position papers were developed and used to lobby Government to increase allocation of funding to four sectors of the National Budget namely: Agriculture, Education, Health and Social Protection.
- NGOCC held four gender policy fora with Ministry of Lands, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture and Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission on women’s economic empowerment especially on access to finance and extension services.



Women discussing management of goats

PILLAR II: SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS

Long-term Outcomes 2: Teenage/young women pregnancies and child marriage prevalence reduced in NGOCC operational areas

Short-term Outcomes 2.1: Enhanced attitudes and responsible sexual/reproductive behavior among women and girls in NGOCC operational areas

*Targets: 5 percent of girls (15-17 years) engaged in early sexual debut
4 percent of women and girls (15 – 19 years) using contraceptives*

Outcome Progress

In 2018, NGOCC promoted increased access to a variety of Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) services by supporting Member Organisations (MOs) to establish Youth Friendly Safe Spaces (YFSS) in Health facilities. These have since increased demand for SRH services resulting in 5,373 young women accessing and using contraceptive. MOs also conducted Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) among communities in their areas. In addition, based on the 2019 National Budget Analysis, NGOCC engaged government to increase budgetary allocation towards the health sector to fulfil its 15 percent commitment made in the Abuja Declaration, however, only 9.3percent was allocated which was 5.7percent less on commitments.

Output Progress

- In orderto ensure availability and variety of contraceptives, four MOs established 56 Youth Friendly Safe Spaces in Health facilities, schools and communities.
- NGOCC supported twenty (20) MOs to sensitize the communities on CSE and child marriage in the operational areas.
- The supported MOs reached out to 47,159 people (26,098 females and 21,061 males) in 20 districts.
- NGOCC analysed the 2019 National Budget to ascertain budgetary allocation to the health sector based on the Tax and Non-Tax proposals submitted to Ministry of Finance.

Short-term outcomes 2.2: Increased knowledge on child marriage and appreciation of the value of education by communities in NGOCC operational areas.

Outcome Progress

NGOCC with its member organisations continued to withdraw children engaged in child marriage. Thus, in 2018, a total of 2,207 children (2,202 girls and 5 boys) from child marriages and placed them in schools. So far a total 1,332 have been retained in school representing 60percent retention.

*Targets: 70 percent of girls retained in school
Number of girls withdrawn from child marriage*

Output progress

- 10 Chiefs were identified and engaged as champions on SRHR and they abolished child marriage in their chiefdoms. Four out of the 10 chiefs made declaration to ban child marriages in their chiefdoms.
- 2 position papers were developed on harmful cultural practices and an analysis of the pieces of legislation and policies on marriage was conducted.
- NGOCC joined the rest of the world in commemorating the 16 Days of Activism against Gender Based through holding of public forum in the communities. One public forum was held in Matero and attracted residents who discussed issues on GBV. The event was attended by the Ambassador from Swedish Embassy, CSOs and the community members.



Swedish Ambassador addressing the audience



Part of the audience that attended the public forum

PILLAR III: GOVERNANCE AND WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP

Long Term Outcome 3.0: Increased representation of women in political and public decision-making positions

Short term outcome 3.1: Enhanced academic qualifications and leadership/ Campaigning capacities of potential female leaders.

*Targets: 60 targeted women that have upgraded their qualifications through Re-Entry policy in schools
20 percent of the trained women that hold a visible, issue based election campaign*

Outcome progress:

NGOCC supported the two female candidates that stood in Chilanga Constituency during the by-election in which one female was elected as Member of Parliament. In an effort to enhance leadership campaign and capacities of potential female leaders, NGOCC continued engaging the Ministry of Justice on the need to include the provisions of affirmative action such as the quota systems or proportional representation in the Republican Constitution and other legal frameworks such as the Political Party Bill. In this regard, NGOCC made submission towards the review of the Constitution, Public Order Act and Political Party Bill.

Output Progress

— Seven (7) MOs were supported by NGOCC to conduct women in politics campaigns at local level. Stakeholders were sensitised on the Bill of Rights and the importance of citizen's participation in the National Referendum by Kwasha Mukwenu, WARUWDO, Lusaka Muslim Women Organisation, Zambia National Traditional Councillors Association, Young Women in Action (YWA), Katete – DWA, and Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA).

Short term outcome 3.2: Gender increasingly mainstreamed in public institutions and political parties.

*Targets: 20 percent progress rating of the implementation of the National Gender Policy
20 percent of targeted public and private institutions that have gender policies
40 percent political parties with gender mainstreamed in their party constitutions and manifestos*

Outcome Progress

NGOCC conducted three trainings on mainstreaming gender which led to the development of the gender policies for different organisations, partners and MOs. Out of 15 targeted institutions that had been trained on the development of the gender policies, four institutions (ZCTU, CFFH, Zambia Police and CYC) have finalised the policy documents and submitted to NGOCC. The four have since started implementing their gender policies according to what they had planned to implement in their action plans. For instance, Zambia Congress of Trade Unions has elevated the position of Women’s Coordinator to Directorship position as such the incumbent will be in line with the senior management positions in the institutions which had not been the case since ZCTU was formed. Further, ZCTU has also been provided with funding support to enable the organisation implement the policy provisions. On the other hand, Zambia Police had increased the number of women being recruited into the United Nations Peace Keeping missions from 36percent in 2017 to 61percent in 2018.

Output Progress

- Fifteen organisations and institutions training in gender mainstreaming which included development of the gender policies for their institutions
- Five public institutions and 19 participants (11 females and 8 males) from government ministries and CSOs were trained in gender budgeting/analysis to ensure that gender was mainstreamed in the 2019 national budget. Out of those that were trained, some participated in the 2019 budget analysis and also conducted the budget tracking on Education specially on the construction of boarding schools, in Luwingu and Chipili Districts.
- Five engagement meetings were held at both local and national level on the following on various one of which being:
- Establishment of the Gender Equity and Equality Commission (GEEC) which would accelerate the implementation of the Gender Equity and Equality Act (GEEA) during a high level meeting with Secretary to Cabinet on gender responsive budgeting and planning. The meeting with the Secretary to Cabinet revealed that with the current financial challenges for the establishment of the proposed Commissions in the Revised National Constitution which are so many, *reverting the Ministry of Gender back to its past form of a division under Cabinet Office could be the most ideal other than having two institutions performing similar functions.* This could further ease the mainstreaming of gender in all Ministries.
- The other engagement meeting held with the Minister of Finance to discuss Gender responsive budgeting and Zambia’s commitment to international protocols regarding the Planning and Budgeting.

Short term outcome 3.3: Positive attitude by members of the public towards women’s leadership.

Targets: 20 percent media statements by members of the public positively portraying women Leaders/Leadership
 20 percent comments on NGOCC social media platforms positively portraying women Leaders/Leadership
 5 percent women sources used in the media

Outcome Progress

NGOCC provided a platform for the two female candidates that were participating in the Chilanga during a joint campaign press conference was held on 11th May, 2018 dubbed the “Sister Campaign.” One of the two women won the elections.

Output Progress

- In 2018, NGOCC participated in various engagement meetings among such: The Zambia National Women’s Lobby (ZNWL) conference on the Call to Action on Cyber Bullying against women leaders; a meeting with 20 Young Women and Christian Churches Monitoring Group (CCMG) on women in politics, Men’s Parliamentary Network on Gender as a way to garner support for the inclusion of more women in decision making, including politics. Out of which, an action plan was developed. A number of male Parliamentarians are now champions of women’s participation in politics.
- NGOCC continued to advocate for expanded Bill of Rights in the Zambian Constitution through various IEC materials and media programmes such as the Booklet on the Civil and Political Rights, Television and radio programmes and Road Shows.
- NGOCC, through the basket fund, supported Seven (7) MOs who reached out to 2,290 people with information on the Constitution and the National Referendum through road shows and community outreach conversations.



Immediate past and in-coming Board Chairpersons



Hon Kasune, Nkembe MP at the launch of #HearMeToo

PILLAR IV: CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND RESILIENCE

Long-term Outcome 4: Enhanced efficiency and decreased health hazards for women and girls through use of alternative and modern sources of energy in NGOCC operational areas.

Short term outcome 4.1: Increased use of alternative and modern sources of energy by women and girls in NGOCC operational areas.

Targets: 10 percent targeted households that are using alternative sources of energy

10 percent targeted households that are using modern sources of energy

Outcome progress

In order to increase women’s use of alternative and modern sources of energy, NGOCC launched the Power Woman Project in Central, Luapula and Northern Provinces. The project was aimed at enhancing energy efficiency and decreased health hazards for women and girls by using alternative and modern energy sources. The project supported MOs to establish Study Circle Groups through which interventions will be delivered to the communities. Through these, MOs promoted efficient cooking and lighting solutions through the use of alternative and modern sources of energy.

Output Progress

- NGOCC worked with five MOs Zambia Alliance of Women, Tiyende Pamodzi Area Association, Makubi Women’s Club, Mulenge Area Association and LUWEWA and also with village committees in Mabumba, Mulala, Chibaye, Katuta, Mwenda, Moono and Mukonchi chiefdoms. These facilitated the establishment of thirteen Study Circle Groups with total membership of 130 of which 70 percent were female. These were sensitized in various topics such as village banking, ending child marriages and entrepreneurship among others.
- In order to establish local linkages with institutions that supply energy and saving technologies, NGOCC advertised for suppliers apply for this assignment. Three suppliers were identified for consideration and linkages to the women in the project areas. NGOCC also entered into Memorandum of Understanding with Rural Electrification Authority (REA) in promoting rural electrification.
- NGOCC also conducted a baseline study on socio economic situation in the targeted areas. Further, the organisation conducted technology needs assessment on alternative energy solutions which increased understanding of the situation in the project areas for example it was noted that 83.8 percent of the respondents considered upgrading to energy efficient lighting technologies like solar lantern and solar cooking stoves for their cooking as the better alternative. The information was incorporated into the design and implementation of the project.

PILLAR V: INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

Long term Outcome: A well-positioned organization carrying out its mandate through efficient and effective operations and coordination of its MOs

Short term Outcomes: 5.1 Strengthened governance and management structures and systems in NGOCC Secretariat.

Targets: 80 percent General Assembly Resolutions implemented

80 percent Board Resolutions implemented

100 percent external / donor reports submitted on time

100 percent scheduled audits implemented on time

90 percent staff positions filled

65 percent of core staff retained

Outcome progress

NGOCC continued implementing all resolutions of the General Assembly as well as the Board. All donor obligations including submitting of Reports were done to all our partners. In the same period, an unqualified audit was undertaken as indicated under Appendix I. Furthermore, the organisation ensured that all staff positions were filled without recording any member of staff leaving during the period under review.

Output Progress

Output 5.1.3 Leadership and policy oversight provided by the General Assembly

Facilitate holding of the NGOCC 2018 and 2020 Policy making General Assemblies

NGOCC facilitated the holding of the 20th General Assembly which was held from 22nd to 23rd November 2018 at Andrews Motel and was officiated by Ms. Mizinga Melu – Managing Director, Barclays Bank. A total number of 238 people (169 female and 69 males) attend the Assembly. During the General Assembly, the elections were supposed to be conducted for all the positions on the Board, however only one position of Publicity Secretary was contested for and most of the positions went unopposed. The outcome of the General Assembly was that a new board was elected. Further, NGOCC launched its strategic plan during the General



Launch of the NGOCC Strategic Plan 2018 - 2022

Assembly.

Short term outcome 5.2: Increased financial resources to support NGOCC institutional programmes

Target: 100 percent of total Strategic Plan Budget funded
 10 Cooperating partners supporting NGOCC programmes
 One public and corporate entities supporting NGOCC operations
 5 percent own generated income

Outcome progress

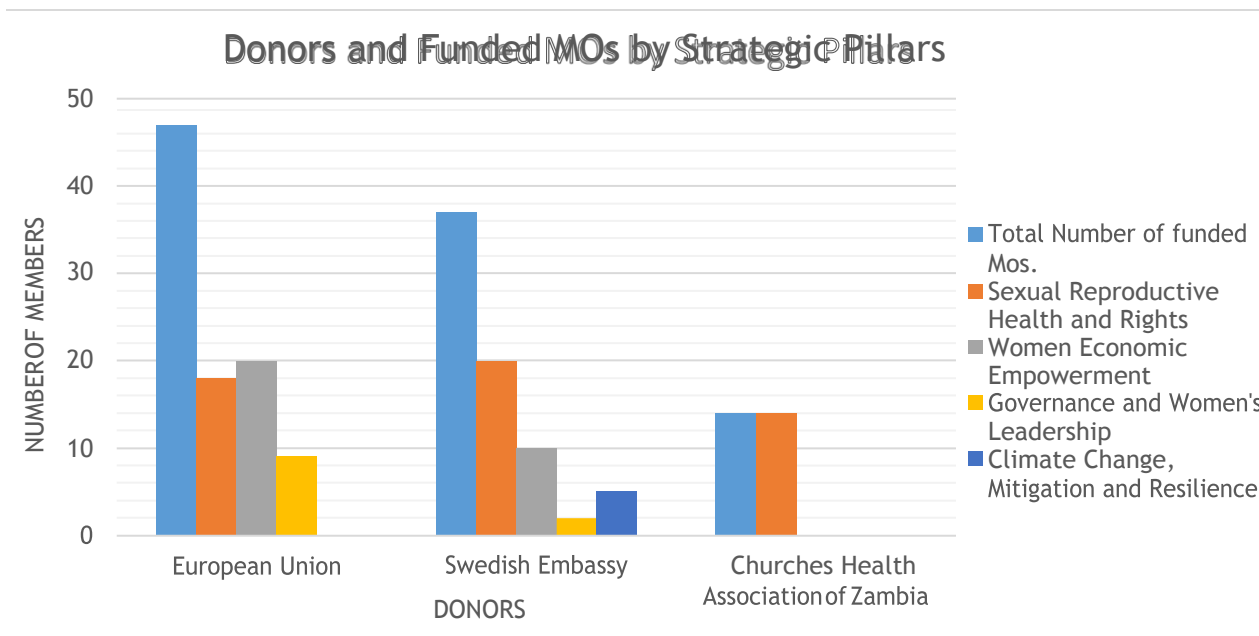
NGOCC is currently being funded by eight cooperating partners, translating into 60 percent of the total Strategic Plan Budget being funded. During the year 2018, the organisation increased its funding base of the Basket Fund from one donor (EU) in 2017 to three donors namely: EU, CHAZ and Swedish Embassy in 2018 who contributed to funding the four pillars of the NGOCC 2018 - 2022 as shown in the figure above. These supported the Basket Fund from which NGOCC supported implementation of 98 different projects across the country by the Member Organisations.

Output Progress

- Two Calls for proposals were announced with funding from CHAZ and the Swedish Embassy. The Call for proposals with CHAZ funding targeted the Civil Society Organizations in Southern, Lusaka and Western Provinces. The Call for proposals under Swedish Embassy targeted MOs. A total of 91 proposals were received out of which 51 proposals were approved by Grant Management Committee (GMC) for funding.

- One capacity building training in financial management, reporting, project management, implementation, monitoring and good governance was held for 51 MOs and CSOs whose proposals were approved.

The graph shows the number of donors contributing to the Basket Fund and projects funded per thematic area:



3.0 ACHIEVEMENTS

- ❖ Through its gender budgeting advocacy work, NGOCC facilitated the formation and launch of the Men’s Parliamentary Network on Gender Equality and had championed the gender agenda not only in Parliament but in the Governance system as a whole.
- Development, launch and implementation of the new NGOCC Strategic Plan which spans from 2018 to 2022.
- NGOCC capacity to mobilise 51 percent of the expected funding for the year 2018 in the first half of the year which resulted in starting the implementation of the strategic plan within the year.
- NGOCC signed funding Grant Agreements with the European Union (EU), CHAZ, Swedish Embassy, GIZ, We Effect, IM Swedish Development Partner, National Endowment for Democracy. In addition, NGOCC received financial and technical support from, Oxfam and HIVOS
- NGOCC raised awareness and reinvigorated the debate on the Constitution making process through engagements with the Ministry of Justice and continued to lobby for the expanded Bill of Rights through a National Referendum across the country.
- The National NGO Policy was approved by Cabinet and officially launched at the 2018 NGO Congress. NGOCC chaired the Technical Working Group that led the formulation of the NGO Policy.
- ❖ NGOCC strengthened its engagement with the media which resulted in increased public demand and calls for NGOCC to speak or issue statements on pertinent development issues, thus becoming a mouthpiece, further asserting the organisation’s position as the focal point of the women’s movement. NGOCC has continued to receive a lot of requests from Government and CSOs to help engender policy documents and other publications
- Working with Traditional Leaders and community centred engagement on ending child marriage has resulted in positive response by communities on the subject and hence raising potential for sustainability of interventions.
- At programmatic level, NGOCC continued to support 16 MOs through the basket fund to undertake empowerment initiatives. Because of these interventions and increased awareness levels, 2207 girls were withdrawn from child marriages.
- NGOCC maintained its strategic position as a good practice example of institutional capacity with regard to governance and management processes and hence earned the goodwill of its cooperating partners and other public entities.
- NGOCC also collaborated with other public institutions (Rural Electrification Authority, Laurence Paul, In-Service Training Trust, Road Transport and Safety Agency) on different developmental issues.
- ❖ NGOCC successfully and jointly implemented the Transparency Equity and Equality in Land Administration (TEELA) project with Transparency International Zambia (TIZ) in four provinces that enhanced women’s access to and ownership of land.

4.0 CHALLENGES

CHALLENGES	ACTION TAKEN
1. Delayed funding and feedback from potential and existing Cooperating Partners	NGOCC continued to engage partners to address reporting issues and timely disbursement of forum
2. Delayed development and finalization of Strategic Plan and 2018 Plans and budgets – which resulted in delayed implementation of activities	NGOCC worked as a team to ensure that the new SP and the 2018 Plans and Budgets were finalized and presented to the Board of Governors for approval within the same year – 2018
3. Some MOs not keen to put resources together with other organizations and carry out one effective joint advocacy activity.	NGOCC continued encouraging MOs to contribute according to their capacity to carry out joint advocacy activities in their localities.
4. Late and Non-submission of reports by some MOs	NGOCC Secretariat continued engaging the MOs on submission of reports. Secretariat also conducted one on one capacity building to MOs during field monitoring visits
5. Low participation of MOs in joint advocacy	NGOCC continued reminding MOs during Membership Consultative Meetings on their role in the network and the importance of their participation in joint activities. Further MOs were advised to include planned joint activities in their annual plans.
6. The delay in the approval of the Draft Land policy still possesses a challenge towards attainment of transparency in land administration	NGOCC continued lobbying and engaging the Ministry of Lands, Traditional Leaders and other relevant stakeholders for the approval of the National Land policy.
7. Lack of full implementation of the Gender Equity and Equality Act	NGOCC continued engaging the Government on the establishment of the GEEA Commission for effective implementation of the GEEA.
8. Communication with MOs in remote areas is still a challenge	NGOCC used disaggregated communication channels in order to effectively reach out to MOs.

5.0 LESSONS LEARNED

- Enhancing capacities of MOs in program, financial management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting skills is cardinal if the member organisations have to improve in the implementation of the projects
- ❖ Involvement of key stakeholders such as the Men's Parliamentary Network on Gender Equality as champions of change within Parliament has resulted in increased debate on gender equality in the house
- Holding of elections to select Board of Governance demonstrates good tenets of democracy and adherence to the organisational Constitution
- Linking MOs to other donors and like-minded institutions helps to broaden MOs financial base and improve sustainability;
- Documenting stories of change especially depicting the impact that the project has created at all levels enhances peer learning

6.0 WAY FORWARD

- There is need to intensify resource mobilization and funding proposal development if the organisation has to sustain implementation of its new Strategic Plan 2018 to 2022.
- There is need for NGOCC to continue advocating for the amended Constitution to expand the Bill of Rights through a National referendum
- NGOCC and its MOs should continue advocating for enactment, review and implementation of the gender sensitive and responsive policies and laws such as the GEEA
- There is need for NGOCC Management and staff to prioritise the capacity building of MOs in joint advocacy initiatives;
- ❖ There is need for NGOCC to 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.

7.0 CONCLUSION

The year 2018 started on a slow note, however, the situation changed later in the year when NGOCC received funding from cooperating partners. NGOCC managed to mobilise 51 percent of the annual budget which helped to implement planned activities. NGOCC continued to conduct training of MOs in budget analysis and tracking, advocacy skills and social accountability. NGOCC also held media engagements as a way of promoting positive portrayal of women in the media, and implementing activities aimed at promoting the participation of women in politics, sexual reproductive health and climate change initiatives. Further, NGOCC finalised the women land rights project which was implemented in partnership with Transparency International Zambia. NGOCC continued implementing activities that were aimed at withdrawing girls from child marriages.

As regards the Basket Fund, 51 MOs were awarded with the grants under the Basket Fund to enhance their capacity to coordinate and implement the projects under the Swedish Embassy and CHAZ effectively and efficiently.

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. NGOCC appreciates the continued commitment by all the partners supporting the gender equality agenda.

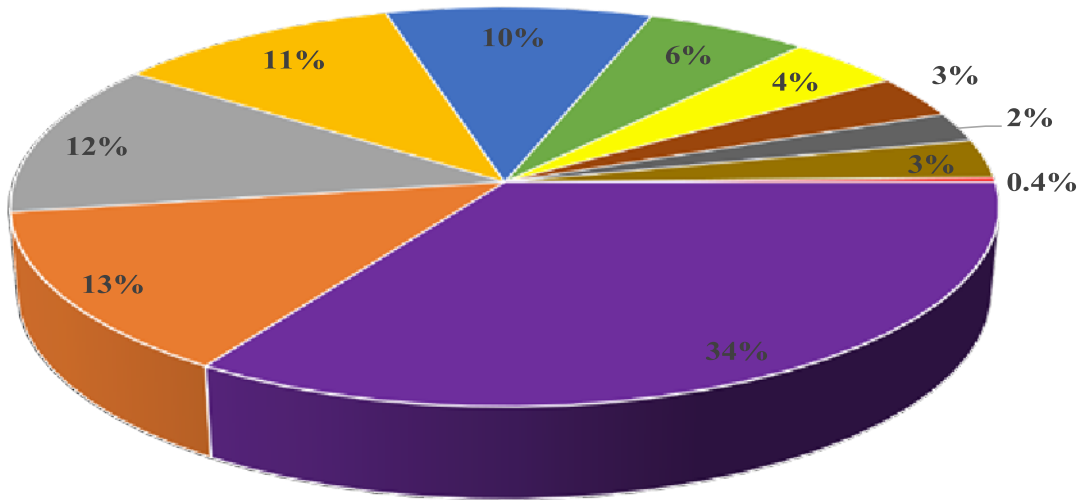
8.0 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

8.1 Income and Expenditure

In 2018, the total income for NGOCC was ZMW 16.3 Million received from its Cooperating partners and own generated income for program implementation. There was a significant increase (142percent) in income from ZMW6,751,196 in 2017 to ZMW16,322,716. This was as a result of more donors coming on board after the finalization of the 2018 – 2022 NGOCC Strategic Plan. NGOCC also spent ZMW13,475,382.87 in 2018 compared to ZMW11,654,819 in 2017 representing a 16percent increase. The percentage increase for expenses is too low in relation to the percentage increase in income, this is attributed to the late receipt of funds from most donors which reduced the absorption rate for 2018.

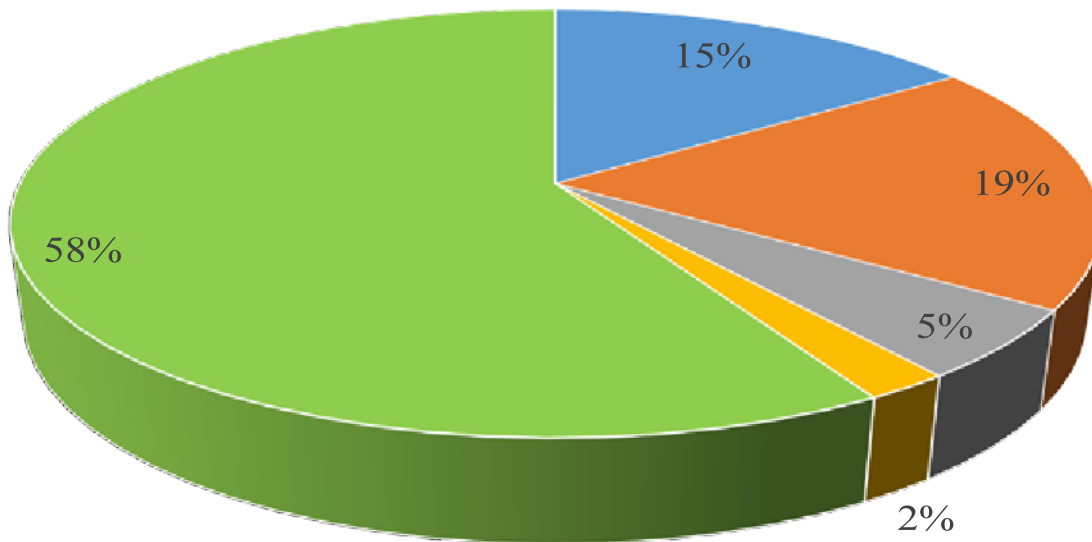
Cooperating Partners	AMOUNT IN ZAMBIAN KWACHA	
	2018	2017
Swedish Embassy	5,581,523	507,470
European Union	2,188,994	2,188,996
CHAZ	2,031,428	-
We Effect - Power Woman	1,726,518	-
Rentals	1,028,520	905,760
Diakonia	981,498	-
Swedish IM	693,056	469,931
We Effect - Country Program	564,724	-
Other Income	541,106	568,946
NED	388,530	-
GIZ- Civil Rights	298,661	-
GIZ- Bill of Rights	212,616	400,000
HIVOs	57,650	564,647
Membership Subscriptions	27,890	27,690
OXFAM	-	209,000
TIZ	-	96,261
Royal Norwegian Embassy	-	171,504
Zambia Governance Foundation	-	566,783
CIDA-Canada	-	42,778
Akina Mama	-	31,430
TOTAL FUNDS RECEIVED	16,322,716	6,751,196

2018 INCOME RECEIVED



- Swedish Embassy
- European Union
- CHAZ
- We Effect - Power Woman
- Own Income
- Diakonia
- IM Swedish
- We Effect - Country Program
- NED
- GIZ
- HIVOS

2018 EXPENDITURE PER STRATEGIC PILLAR



- Women's Economic Empowerment
- Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights
- Governance and Women's Leadership
- Climate Change Mitigation and Resilience
- Institutional Development and Sustainability

APPENDIX I: AUDITED REPORT



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The Gallery Office Park
Lagos Road
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Lusaka, Zambia

Non-Governmental Gender Organization's Coordinating Council (NGOCC)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

Independent Auditor's Report to the Board of Governors of Non-Governmental Gender Organisations' Coordinating Council (NGOCC)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Non-Governmental Gender Organisations' Coordinating Council, which comprise of the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2018, 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 Statement presents fairly, in all material respects, financial position as at 31 December 2018, and the Income and Expenditure Statement, Statement of Changes in Accumulated Funds and Statement of Cash Flows of Non-Governmental Gender Organisations' Coordinating Council for the year ended 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Zambian Financial Reporting Standards 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 statement section of our report. We are independent of the organisation in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statement in Zambia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical 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.

Responsibilities of the Board of Governors and those charged with governance for the financial statement

The Board of Governors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Zambian Financial Reporting Standards for Micro and Small Entities, this includes determining that the financial statements basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statement in the circumstances, and for such internal control as the Board of Governors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statement, Board of Governors is responsible for assessing the Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Board of Governors either intends to liquidate the Organisation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial statement.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Non-Governmental Gender Organization's Coordinating Council (NGOCC)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the organisation's internal control.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Governors 's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the organisation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditor's Report to the related disclosures in the financial statement or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the organization to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates, if any, and any related disclosures made by Board of Governors.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statement, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statement represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.



BDO Zambia Audit Services



G.T. Nhekede

Partner

AUD/F002733

Date **29 MAR 2019**

APPENDIX II: BOARD MEMBERS



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



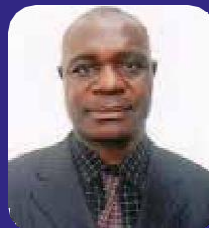
Ms Wendy M. Kateka

Board Member



Ms Charity M. Mawanga

Board Member



Mr Roy Sakahundu

Board Member



Ms Vivian Luwaile

Board Member



Ms Emelda Makota

Board Member

APPENDIX III: LIST OF STAFF MEMBERS



Engwase B. Mwale



Chilufya C. Siwale



Florence Lufunsa



Emelda M. Banda Head
Coordinator Climate Change,
Mitigation and Resilience



Paul Chipopa
Coordinator Monitoring,
Evaluation Research and
Analysis



Whitney Mulobela
Coordinator Communication
Advocacy and Networking



Kizito Chalwe
Coordinator Institutional
Capacity Development



Memory B. Simwaba



Anninna Huttunen
Monitoring & Evaluation Advisor



Fridah Nkonde
Programme Officer
Communication and Networking



Elizabeth Kanyemba



Angela Mulongo



Patricia Lwaile
Programme Officer Luapula and
Northern Province



Marjory Tembo
Projects Officer - Grants
Management



Ethel Malama Chota
Accounts Clerk



Prisca N. Mushondwa Proc
Officer North Western Province



Samuel Mwanakatwe
Programme Officer Knowledge
Management



Chola Chihepo



Jeremiah K. Chamfya ct



Anthony Moola



Kamwenje Zulu
Administrative Assistant



Dexter Likezo
Driver



Paul Choombe
Driver



Harriet Syabulovu
Office
Assistant



Angela Tembo
Office
Assistant



Donald Banda
Care Taker



Paul S. Phiri
Care Taker

APPENDIX IV: MEMBER ORGANISATIONS

NGOCC MEMBERSHIP BY PROVINCE

LUSAKA PROVINCE	
1.	Association of Zambian Women In Mining
2.	Breastfeeding Association of Zambia
3.	Community for Human Development
4.	Community Youth Concern
5.	Council of Churches in Zambia
6.	Empowerment of Prisoners Wives and their Children
7.	Enviro Green Care Association of Zambia
8.	FLAME -Forum for Community Against Hunger and Disease
9.	Forum for Africa Women Educationalists in Zambia
10.	Girl Guides Association of Zambia
11.	Graduate Women Zambia
12.	Henwood Foundation
13.	Kwasha Mukwenu Women’s Group
14.	Lusaka Muslim Women Organisation
15.	Lusaka West Women Organisation
16.	Makeni Ecumenical Centre
17.	National Council of Catholic Women
18.	National Legal Aid Clinic for Women
19.	Planned Parenthood Association of Zambia
20.	Senior Citizens Association of Zambia
21.	Society for Women and AIDS in Zambia
22.	Tasintha Programme
23.	Waterfalls Rural Women’s Development Organisation
24.	Women and Law in Southern Africa
25.	Women Entrepreneurs Development Association
26.	Women For Change
27.	Women in Law and Development in Africa
28.	World Day of Prayer
29.	Young Women Christian Association Council
30.	Young Women in Action
31.	Zambia Alliance of Women
32.	Zambia Association for Research and Development
33.	Zambia Federation for Women in Business
34.	Zambia National Association of Disabled Women
35.	Zambia National Traditional Counselors’ Association
36.	Zambia National Women’s Lobby
37.	Zambia Open Community Schools
38.	Zambia Union of Nurses Organisation

COPPERBELT PROVINCE	
1.	Advocacy on Human Development
2.	Chimwemwe Community Development Centre
3.	Copperbelt Health Education Project
4.	Ipusukilo Women's Hope Farming and Development Club
5.	Kantanshi B. Association
6.	Mutaba Area Women's Association
7.	Twapia Poultry and Farmers Women's Association
8.	Twikatane Area Women Association
SOUTHERN PROVINCE	
1.	Kabanze Area Association
2.	Kalomo District Women's Development
3.	Law and Development Association
4.	Maliko Development Area Association
5.	Monze District Women's Association
6.	Ndekeleni Development Foundation
7.	Nkonkola Area Association
8.	Widows Association of Zambia
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE	
1.	Kinzhingenzhinge Women's Club
2.	Mapesho Women's Club
3.	Mufumbwe Caring Mothers
4.	Tukiya Women's Club
5.	Tukyeseke Women's Club
NORTHERN PROVINCE	
1.	Mporokoso Bwafwano Board
2.	Luwingu District Women's Development Association
MUCHINGA PROVINCE	
1.	Chama District Women Development Association
2.	Development Organization for People's Empowerment
LUAPULA PROVINCE	
1.	Bwafwano Multi-Purpose Cooperative Society
2.	Mabumba Nutrition Multipurpose Cooperative Society
3.	Mansa District Women's Development Association
4.	Ntwikako Women's Group
5.	Twaalumba Women's Group
6.	Zambia Orphans and Widows Multi-Purpose Cooperative Society

WESTERN PROVINCE	
1.	Action Governance Forum
2.	Kambwize Area Association
3.	Likunde Group
4.	Liye-Liye Area Association
5.	Mangango Area Association
6.	Mbale Area Association
7.	Mbanyutu Area Association
8.	Mufaya Area Association
9.	Nkenga Area Association
10.	People's Participation Service
CENTRAL PROVINCE	
1.	Bwafwano Area Association
2.	Chitaba Women's Club
3.	Kafwa Organisation for Female Prisoners in Zambia
4.	Kaunga Area Association
5.	Makubi Women's Club
6.	Miloso Area Association
7.	Moono Area Association
8.	Mulenge Area Association
9.	Mwelebi Keembe Ranch Home Based Care
10.	Tiyende Pamodzi Area Association
EASTERN PROVINCE	
1.	Chadiza District Women's Development Association
2.	Chipata District Women's Association
3.	Katete District Women Development Association
4.	Lundazi District Women's Development Association
5.	Mambwe District Women's Development Association
6.	Sinda District Women's Development Association
7.	Youth Development Foundation
8.	Zambia Women Development Association

Total Number of Member Organisations - 97



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