

# Development Cooperation Programme of the Czech Republic with the Republic of Zambia **2024 – 2030**



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# 1. INTRODUCTION

Czechia and Zambia have a rich history of ties, and both countries share the intention to strengthen cooperation and promote sustainable development in Africa. Zambia, with which Czechoslovakia established diplomatic relations in 1964, is one of the well-established democratic countries in the region today and is a strategic partner in promoting common democratic values, human rights and good governance. The partnership between Czechia and Zambia reinforces the positions of both countries on the international scene: they often share similar views concerning today's main geopolitical challenges, which qualifies them for successful work together in shaping positions in multilateral fora.

In parallel, the African continent is strengthening its geopolitical, strategic, security and economic standing. This is reflected not only in the more active role of individual African states and groupings, but also in the growing interest in the region shown by third-country state and non-state actors. At the same time, Africa is the most vulnerable continent in relation to climate change and with the greatest risk of forced environmental migration.

Zambia's presidential and parliamentary elections in August 2021 saw a smooth transition of power. The Government of Zambia now must further stabilise the political, social and economic situation in the country and build the general confidence of the population in state institutions. Zambia achieved low-middle income country status (LMIC) in 2011 and seeks to progress towards becoming a prosperous middle-income country by 2030. Its population is estimated at 17.9 million, and with more than half of its population under the age of 18 it is one of the youngest in the world. Although it is one of the most urbanised countries in sub-Saharan Africa, the majority of people (62%) live in rural areas and depend on subsistence farming.

One of the pillars of the relationship between Czechia and Zambia is development cooperation. Zambia was a priority country for foreign development cooperation (FDC) in 2010-2014, which was confirmed by the current FDC Strategy 2018-2030 and the Bilateral Development Cooperation Programme (DCP) 2018-2023. Zambia thus belongs among Czechia's six FDC priority countries. Czech Development cooperation (Czech Aid) in Zambia mainly focuses on bilateral development cooperation projects administered by the Czech Development Agency (CDA) with agriculture as the priority sector.

Czechia is active in the EU multilateral projects (since 2023, it has been involved in delegated cooperation projects through the CDA) and supports projects with other international donors. A significant share of the total assistance comprises humanitarian assistance projects, including Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Humanitarian projects also include MEDEVAC health programme interventions.

## 2. ZAMBIA'S DEVELOPMENT NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

### 2.1. Zambia's main medium-term priorities and the link to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Zambia's development strategy "Vision 2030" is based on the country's needs and linked to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The vision is further elaborated in the national development plans; currently in force is the Eighth National Development Plan 2022-2026 (8NDP).

8NDP focuses on improving macroeconomic situation and on four strategic areas:

1. Economic transformation and job creation (an industrialised and diversified economy, enhanced citizenry participation in the economy);
2. Human and social development (improved education and skills development; improved health, food and nutrition; improved water supply and sanitation; reduced poverty, vulnerability and inequality);
3. Environmental sustainability (enhanced mitigation and adaptation to climate change; sustainable environment and natural resources management);
4. Good governance environment (improved policy and good governance environment; improved rule of law, human rights and constitutionalism).

### 2.2. Specific goals of Czech Aid within each thematic priority

The Czechia's DCP with Zambia fully respects the priorities set out in Vision 2030, and 8NDP aims to implement them. For the new programme period (2024-2030), three thematic priorities have been approved:

Agriculture and rural development: corresponds to the first strategic area of the 8NDP and reflects the related national strategies aimed at increased agricultural production and productivity, efficient management of water resources, support for research and development, support for entrepreneurship, upskilling (including support for women, young people and disadvantaged groups), as well as support for domestic and foreign trade. The agriculture sector also partly covers the third strategic area and national strategies for enhanced adaptation to climate change and for sustainable management of natural resources (agricultural land, forests, wildlife, fisheries, water capture and conservation in the landscape).

Inclusive social development: corresponds to the second strategic area of the 8NDP and fulfils strategies focusing on quality, equal and inclusive education; technical education, vocational and entrepreneurship training; science, technologies and innovations; public health; access to quality healthcare; food security and nutrition; access to drinking water; improving sanitation; improving the well-being and living conditions of the poor and vulnerable; and reducing inequalities.

Good democratic governance: in accordance with the fourth strategic area of the 8NDP, the Czech Aid will also support national strategies to reinforce data and information systems; enhance transparency and accountability mechanisms; improve the management of public administration systems; and promote human rights and constitutionalism.

### **2.3. Significant factors of Zambia's political, economic, and other contexts affecting Czechia's DC**

In 2021, Zambia saw a peaceful change of government following a regularly held election. Now (2024), however, the ruling party finds itself under increasing pressure from the opposition for not delivering on campaign promises. The efforts to boost the economy and especially to curtail rising prices of goods, services, fuel, and energy, but also to stabilise the national currency - the Zambia Kwacha, are yet to lead to more tangible results. The government's opposition in Zambia is thus making a comeback and begins to prepare for the elections in 2026.

Currently, the constitutional rights and freedoms are being upheld to a vastly greater extent than they were under the previous administration, but corruption continues to be a persistent issue. However, the ruling party has managed to fulfil its pre-election promise to pass the Access to Information Bill, an important milestone in transparency and public resource management.

A major problem for the country is climate change related drought, which often leads to a state of emergency or national disaster. It tends to result in major damage to agricultural and livestock production, which directly threatens the population's immediate food security. Insufficient rainfall also reduces the performance of hydropower plants, and the amount of electricity generated, which is crucial for the country's economic development.

Zambia's national economy is poorly diversified and relies heavily on agriculture and mining of critical raw materials, particularly copper. Copper exports account for more than 70% of total export earnings. Zambia is therefore highly dependent on climatic conditions and the price of mined commodities on world markets. Other factors limiting economic development include inadequate infrastructure and a lack of skilled labour. Zambia has favourable conditions for agriculture; however, low diversification (dominated by the cultivation of a few staple crops, especially maize), poor mechanisation and infrastructure cause its performance to falter. Much of the agricultural land is rainfall-dependent, with only a minimum being irrigated. There is a growing number of large commercial farms, but the vast majority of farmers are smallholders producing primarily for subsistence needs. Tourism, which is the third most important sector of the Zambian economy, is developing quite dynamically.

### 3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN ZAMBIA

#### 3.1. Coordination mechanisms in development and transformation cooperation

Zambia has a considerable international donor base, with the US, Japan, the UK and multilateral partners (World Bank, African Development Bank, World Food Programme) among the most important, in addition to the EU and its Member States. Donors are grouped in the so-called Cooperating Partners Group (CPG), which serves as the main structure for donor coordination and communication with the Government of Zambia. The CPG is co-chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and the so-called Troika, i.e. the previous, current and future chair of the CPG, with the chairmanship usually rotating every 6 months and generally held by major donors.

A high-level dialogue is held approximately once a year with the participation of ambassadors or heads of mission of the CPG. The CPG as a group meets on a monthly basis to discuss current political, economic and development issues relevant to cooperation with Zambia.

The CPG operates a number of thematic working groups (agriculture, environment, health, nutrition, water and sanitation, land, democracy and good governance, public financial management, etc.). The technical working groups serve to keep donors informed of developments in each sector and to inform or coordinate each other's activities. Czechia participates in technical working groups relevant to its FDC focus, i.e. in particular the environment and climate change groups and the agriculture and fisheries group (or health).

#### 3.2. EU activities and the Czech Republic's involvement in joint programming and other EU cooperation formats

The EU is represented in Zambia by EU Delegation, with development cooperation as one of the key pillars of EU-Zambia relations. Alongside Czechia, the EU Member States with embassies in Lusaka include Germany, France, Italy, Sweden, Finland, Ireland and Hungary (extension office). Germany in particular is a major donor, followed by Sweden and, in smaller volumes, France, Ireland..

The EU is one of Zambia's most important development partners. According to the Multi-Annual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2021-2027, EUR 299 mil. has been allocated to Zambia for the first part of the period (2021-2024) under the following priorities: 1) Green partnerships for sustainable recovery, growth and jobs (EUR 191.3 mil.), 2) Supporting the people of Zambia to reach their potential and build resilience (EUR 65.9 mil.) and 3) Fair, inclusive and peaceful society (EUR 35.8 mil.).

Within Team Europe Initiatives (TEIs) in Zambia, two national initiatives have been identified: 1) Climate Action for Inclusive Green Recovery and Growth in Zambia and 2) Human Development. Zambia is also part of Team Europe's regional initiatives, including production and access to vaccines, pharmaceuticals, and medical technology products in Africa.

In 2023, the Joint European Strategy (JES) was adopted, setting out the ways in which the EU and its Member States intend to help develop Zambia. All Member States present in Zambia, including Czechia, contributed to its preparation. The thematic priorities of the JES correspond to those of the MIP and *de facto* incorporate the objectives of the TEIs approved for Zambia. In addition to development cooperation, the JES also relies on other instruments of cooperation with Zambia, notably private sector engagement and mobilisation, trade and investment, policy dialogue with the government and cooperation with international financial institutions.

The priorities and objectives of the Czech-Zambian cooperation programme are in line with the objectives of the MIP and the JES, and Czechia contributes to their implementation through its development and humanitarian activities in Zambia. When identifying, defining and selecting new FDC projects, Czechia considers their consistency or complementarity with the objectives of EU/Team Europe development cooperation in Zambia.

Since 2023, the CDA has been operating in Zambia as an EU partner under the so-called delegated cooperation. This is the first Czech delegated cooperation project with the EU in African countries and the first delegated cooperation project where Czechia is the main implementer. The project focused on integrated landscape and forestry management is part of the EU's 2022 Annual Action Plan for the agriculture-forestry-biodiversity-water-climate nexus. It also meets the objectives of the 2022 EU-Zambia Forest Partnership between the EU and selected countries to protect forests, biodiversity and climate.

### **3.3. Czechia's cooperation with other donors**

Czechia seeks to cooperate with other donors based on identifying common interest or complementary capacities. The main donor with which Czechia cooperates and plans to continue to cooperate in Zambia is the European Union; in particular, Team Europe delegated cooperation with links to the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument for Global Europe (NDICI-GE) and the relevant Team Europe Initiatives and Global Gateway flagship projects.

In addition, Czechia in Zambia also benefits from a partnership with UNDP. Thanks to this cooperation, there are projects to support innovative solutions for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals funded by the SDG Challenge Fund and there is room for sending Czech experts under the Expertise on Demand tool and for replicating proven solutions under the Knowledge Management dimension.

Czechia's DC implementers present in Zambia have in some cases established long-term cooperation with UN agencies, in particular UNHCR and WFP. The Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) supports this cooperation, inter alia, through CDA trilateral projects and humanitarian grant projects of the MFA. If resources allow, Czechia may (co-)finance the activities of international organisations/UN agencies that correspond to the priorities of the cooperation programme (e.g. WFP, FAO, UNDRR).



## 4. CZECHIA'S DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION WITH ZAMBIA

### 4.1. Cooperation focus and results to date, recommendations and challenges

In 2010-2017, Zambia did not have a specific bilateral development cooperation programme with Czechia, but according to Czechia's DC concept, it belonged to the so-called "other countries" category. Development projects focused on agriculture, apprenticeships, and mother and child care.

In the programming period, Zambia was included as one of the six priority countries with its own bilateral programme. In terms of their geographic focus, the projects were mainly concentrated in the Western and Southern provinces, the number of sectors was reduced, and cooperation was focused on agriculture and rural development. Geographically, projects were mainly focused in the Western and Southern provinces, the number of sectors was reduced and cooperation focused on agriculture and rural development.

The activities under the thematic priority of agriculture and rural development focused mainly on building the capacity of the private sector, small farmers and their association into cooperatives and on establishing cooperation with potential buyers. The government officials and ministries were always involved in the on-site cooperation in order to monitor the project, provide further assistance and thus support the sustainability of the results. Active collaboration with ministries has also helped eliminate duplication of project activities with those of Zambian ministries and contributed to synergy of project results with those achieved by official institutions.

The primary means of livelihood for much of the population in Zambia is agriculture despite the fact that it accounts for only a small share of total GDP. In crop production, most farmers incline to growing the limited number of crops that they can cultivate, and at the same time, the surplus of which they are able to sell - typically maize. As the landscape becomes warmer and water scarcer, crop yields are decreasing. Unless the farmers diversify their production, they suffer huge production losses since they have no means of replacing the losses. Czech implementers who have knowledge of plant research in the local climate assist with this problem. They can help farmers select suitable plants for the land they cultivate. By diversifying production and introducing more resilient plants, they reduce the risk of losses during weather fluctuations, while also diversifying farmers' diets. Subsequently, agricultural development projects impact well on the health of the beneficiaries.

However, it is challenging to sustain and scale up the results in order to achieve a real area-wide impact of the projects. Given the large size of Zambia, existing projects tend to have a more local and regional impact, also due to limited funding. In the future, cooperation in all areas will seek to build on the work or direct cooperation with other donors, international institutions, typically the EU.

The Agriculture and Rural Development priority has partially succeeded in applying the so-called integrated approach (see Chapter 4.5.). Below is an example of the Czech Republic's comprehensive response to the issue:



<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> Increasing agricultural productivity and diversity, stabilizing the rural population, its economic prosperity and social situation. Contributing to the reduction of chronic poverty and to the levelling of disparities in society.				
<b>Intervention/Project</b>	<b>Tool</b>	<b>Actor</b>	<b>Financing</b>	<b>Thematic priority</b>
Introducing biogas technologies on farms	Bilateral project – Czech development cooperation	Czech Development Agency, People in Need	Czech Development Agency	Agriculture and rural development, Economic transformation and growth
Supporting refugee education and livelihoods	Trilateral project - Czech development cooperation	Caritas Czech Republic, UNHCR	Czech Development Agency, UNHCR	Agriculture and rural development, Inclusive social development
Technical equipment of the cooperative oil pressing plant	Local small-scale project	Destination Livingstone	MFA	Agriculture and rural development
Enhancing preparedness for natural disasters	Humanitarian assistance	CARE ČR	MFA	Agriculture and rural development, Inclusive social development
Building a youth community centre	UNDP Challenge Fund project	Skate World Better (NGO)	Czech – UNDP Partnership	Agriculture and rural development, Inclusive social development
Higher education in agriculture in the Czech Republic	Government development scholarships		Ministry of Education	Agriculture and rural development
Research development at the Agricultural University of Mongu	University cooperation programme	Czech University of Life sciences	MFA	Agriculture and rural development, Inclusive social development
Sustainable Landscape through Integrated Management (SLIM)	Delegated cooperation	EU, Czech Development Agency	EU, Czech Development Agency	Sustainable landscape management

Under the Agriculture and Rural Development priority, Czechia implemented 10 comprehensive bilateral development projects administered by the CDA in the past programming period. This priority was also addressed by some humanitarian assistance projects and small local projects. All projects were primarily aimed at ensuring the food self-sufficiency of the beneficiaries, especially farmers.

The comprehensive development projects emphasised in particular the sustainability of the results achieved. The interventions lasted several years and their main parts focused on improving the long-term quality of the beneficiaries' lives. Increasing production beyond self-consumption allows farmers to sell the surplus on local markets and generate income that enables them not only to obtain necessary daily food ration but also to meet other needs. These typically involve investments in business or in the education of the beneficiaries or their children. The projects' focus was not only on earning income by increasing production, but also on reducing the cost of inputs. The main issue in this part of the agricultural production chain was to replace chemical fertilisers with organic ones, which farmers can self-produce and thereby significantly reduce costs, or to switch to new energy sources such as biogas.

As the previous programming period progressed, the projects also began to look at effective investment of the income by working with local banks, savings and insurance companies. The aim was to enable the project beneficiaries to invest more and develop their businesses. At the same time, the farmers were encouraged to process their own produce and network with larger buyers who can provide a long-term stable income, making it more accessible for farmers to obtain loans or plan further investments.

Encouraging investment, increasing the quality and volume of production, and building links to trade and value chains are the pathways to ensure tangible and sustainable development for Zambian farmers and the agricultural sector as a whole. Czechia proved in the previous programme projects that it has a lot to offer Zambia, both in terms of technology, when supplying e.g. oil presses, as well as in the know-how related to diversification of production, sustainable use of agricultural land or obtaining energy from biogas. We need to intensify this relationship visibly and tangibly in the future and pay our attention to the entire production and trade chain (from volume and quality of production to processing and sales) and not just on its individual parts.

The future cooperation will also build on the successfully implemented Aid for Trade projects, which focused on transferring know-how in investment promotion, SME development and entrepreneurship in general, or on MEDEVAC pilot projects.

## 4.2. Thematic and geographical focus of the future cooperation

The programme is in line with Zambia's development needs, is based on the objectives of the Czech Republic's Strategy for Foreign Development Cooperation for the period 2018-2030 and is consistent with the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the principles of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. It is aligned with the Czech Republic's 2022 document Engaging in Africa: Czechia's Strategy, with an emphasis on Goal 2 Prosperity and Sustainability. It reflects the results of the project and sector evaluations to date and the experience of the development activities implemented in Zambia to date. The programme also takes into account the conclusions and recommendations for the Czech FDC arising from the OECD Peer Review in 2023.

With regard to the scale of Zambia's development needs, the country's size, the limited resources available, and the requirement for efficiency and visibility, Czechia will primarily direct its development cooperation to the part of the country where, according to social and economic indicators, development interventions are most urgently needed, i.e. the peripheral provinces of Zambia, namely the Western and Southern provinces. However, if coordinated with other donors (especially the EU), Czechia will also operate in other regions.

Czechia will continue to implement interventions under the thematic priority of **Agriculture and Rural Development**, its productive and non-productive functions. Given Zambia's long-standing unserved medical needs and considering the high-level expertise of the Czech Aid in this area, the wide range of Czech solutions available, and the strategic engagement of the Medical Humanitarian Programme MEDEVAC in Zambia, the thematic priority of **Inclusive Social Development** will be expanded to include the health sector in the follow-up programme. The **Good Democratic Governance** priority will focus mainly on technical assistance. Czechia stands ready to prioritise its response to Zambia's humanitarian needs.

Description of each thematic priority:

### AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SDGs 2, 8, 13, 15)

- Sustainable landscape management  
Support will focus on local demonstration interventions, data collection and analysis, expert assessment of the landscape's potential and its potential use to maximise human utility while avoiding degradation of the land, landscape and environment.
- Support for productive and non-productive rural functions  
The content of the projects will continue to focus on eradicating hunger and ensuring regular and adequate nutritious diet. In addition to livelihoods, other rural functions may be considered.
- Building value and trade chains  
Support for increasing farmers' production will have a stronger link to formal market structures and buyers. Interventions will help strengthen the agricultural sector in a comprehensive way and build the capacity of its actors using Czech know-how and technology.

### **INCLUSIVE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (SDGs 3, 4, 10)**

- Health and nutrition  
Promotion of preventive healthcare and the provision of quality healthcare is essential for the preservation of human life and its development in the highest possible quality. Under this thematic priority, Czechia will support infrastructure, efficient healthcare and prevention of serious diseases and malnutrition through lifelong learning and prevention.
- Education  
Czechia will focus primarily on building educational capacities in fields related to the programme's thematic priorities, such as agriculture, healthcare and sustainable management of natural resources, and on lifelong learning.

### **GOOD DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE (SDGs 16; 1, 4, 8, 10, 11)**

- Technical cooperation with public authorities  
Czech FDC will support the growth of expert capacities of public administration as well as technical assistance for sustainable management of natural resources and green development. It will also focus on technical expertise in modern areas of ICT, SW or cybersecurity. The interventions in agriculture will respect the traditional Zambian system of land allocation and cultivation and, where relevant, take into account Zambian specificities.
- Promoting human rights and democratic governance  
Czechia will continue to support civil society activities and the protection of human rights, media independence and countering disinformation.

### **CROSS-CUTTING PRINCIPLES (SDGs 1, 5, 13, 16 and other)**

In line with the Czech Republic's FDC Strategy 2018-2030, the implementation of the above objectives will be linked to the cross-cutting principles, which according to the above-mentioned strategy include: good (democratic) governance; environment and climate friendly approach; respect for fundamental human, economic, social and labour rights of the project beneficiaries, including gender equality; and peace, justice and strong institutions. These cross-cutting principles will be assessed for their direct or indirect impact and will be integrated into development interventions at all stages of their implementation, from preparation through implementation and monitoring to evaluation, including those interventions not directly related to the above principles. The interventions should not aggravate the situation of the target group or escalate the problem addressed by the cross-cutting theme.





### 4.3. Relevant FDC formats and instruments

To achieve the objectives and results of the programme, it is essential to coordinate individual FDC instruments, i.e. bilateral and trilateral development projects under the responsibility of the CDA, EU delegated cooperation projects, B2B partnerships or Aid for Trade and humanitarian assistance projects. In the future, participation in multilateral development projects and cooperation with other donors, especially the EU and European countries, will play an increasingly important role.

These flagship activities will be further complemented by the Government's Development Scholarship Programme, and by projects aimed at strengthening the capacity of public universities in Zambia.

In addition to the coordination of activities in Zambia, the coordination of the programme coordinators within the existing mechanisms of the FDC Council and individual working groups is equally crucial.

The table below shows examples of the current Czech Aid instruments within the selected thematic priorities:

	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT			INCLUSIVE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE	
	Sustainable landscape management	Promoting productive and non-productive rural functions	Building value and market chains	Health and nutrition	Education	Technical cooperation with public authorities	Promoting human rights and democratic governance
Bilateral development projects under CDA including EU delegated cooperation projects	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Small scale local projects	X	X	X	X	X		
B2B projects	X	X	X	X			
Trilateral projects	X	X	X	X	X		X
Projects in cooperation with multilateral organisations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CR-UNDP Trust Fund projects	X	X	X	X			
Building the capacities of public universities	X	X	X		X		X
Transformation projects, local transformation projects, and media projects					X		X
Government development scholarships	X	X	X	X		X	
Humanitarian assistance		X		X			
CYBERVAC						X	
Aid for Trade	X	X	X	X		X	
Security development cooperation						X	
On-site assistance				X			
MEDEVAC	X	X	X	X		X	

#### **4.4. Czechia's humanitarian assistance in Zambia, complementarity with the Czech Aid**

Czechia focuses its activities in Zambia on development cooperation. Each year, however, Zambia deals with hunger, natural disasters (drought, floods) and refugees from neighbouring countries. As a result, Czechia annually responds to current humanitarian needs while also provides targeted support for disaster risk reduction. Where possible, the supported humanitarian assistance projects will be selected to complement and build on FDC activities within the humanitarian-development nexus, to strengthen Zambia's resilience and contribute to addressing more complex issues.

#### **4.5. Options for an integrated approach of the selected thematic priorities**

Integrated solutions within the Czech Aid represent comprehensively identified, logically linked and interdependent interventions that create synergic effects to maximise development benefits.

In implementing the programme, Czechia will seek to integrate various solutions in terms of the actors involved, financial resources, selected instruments and thematic priorities. In order to achieve a maximum impact of the development interventions, it is necessary to integrate and seek synergies between the different instruments, actors and funding sources to maximise the delivery of the set objectives. Ensuring an integrated approach at the programme level is an essential prerequisite for successful programme implementation, visibility and raising Czechia's profile in Zambia. Emphasis will also be placed on linking the humanitarian and development needs of the country.

Examples include comprehensive interventions in the agricultural sector, for example, which FDC can be target through bilateral development projects, humanitarian projects, university cooperation or contributions to multilateral organisations (see table in Chapter 4.3 for details).

The integrated approach will apply also to prospective outcomes of the Africa Programme and the MEDEVAC Programme in Zambia (under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior). In terms of communication, it will be in line with the document Engaging in Africa: Czechia's Strategy.

Recommendations for the implementation of the integrated approach are also included in the OECD peer review outcomes.





## 5. TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF COOPERATION

### 5.1. Terms and conditions for the implementation of the Czech Aid

The framework document for the implementation of the FDC in Zambia is the 2024 Memorandum of Understanding on Development Cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Zambia. The Memorandum reflects the expansion of the thematic priorities of Czechia's DC in Zambia. The Zambian guarantor of this Memorandum is Zambia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MOFAIC).

The implementation of this programme will be jointly evaluated every two years in accordance with the Memorandum.

The English version of this programme will be published and made available to implementers and donors in Zambia for further coordination.

### 5.2. Actors and communication, control and coordination mechanisms

	Tool	Purpose	Frequency	Competence
Programme level	Mid-term evaluation of the programme	Revision of the programme to make it more precise, to evaluate the implementation of indicators or redefine them	1x per programming period	Development Cooperation Department (MFA)
	Final evaluation of the programme	Comprehensive evaluation of the programme, summary of results to date for possible planning of the next cooperation programme	2030	Development Cooperation Department (MFA)
Project level	Project monitoring	Monitoring of results and control of implementation on site	As needed, but at least 1x per year	Responsible lead manager + CDA + Embassy + local partners
	Evaluation	Evaluation according to OECD evaluation criteria	As needed (ongoing or after the project is completed)	Development Cooperation Department (MFA) + local partners
	Audit		As needed	Responsible lead manager
	Internal control mechanism (ongoing, annual and final reports)	Comprehensive report on the implementation status and delivery of project results	Based on the type of report at least 2x per year	Responsible lead manager + Embassy

## 6. RESULTS MATRIX

This programme of development cooperation between Czechia and Zambia is valid for the period 2024-2030. Its implementation will be continuously evaluated in accordance with the Czech Republic's Strategy for Foreign Development Cooperation for the period 2018-2030 and the annual monitoring plans and expert evaluations to ensure that these evaluations serve as a basis for revising the plan, if necessary and appropriate. By 2030 at the latest, the programme will be evaluated comprehensively to decide on further cooperation.

Each thematic priority contains sub-objectives and results that reflect Zambia's development priorities and the capacity and expertise that Czechia can offer in development cooperation. Each result is further defined by sub-indicators. Where possible, indicators, their baselines and values for achievement are set according to the 8NDP or Zambia's Voluntary National Review - Accelerating the recovery from coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at all levels (VNR) of 2023. In some cases, however, these frameworks do not have appropriate indicators or values, and so alternative indicators are selected based on other international comparisons (e.g. World Bank or UNSD statistics). Sources for indicator verification are taken from the data presented in the SDGs Implementation Framework, or a reference is made to alternative international comparisons.



	Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Verification source
Long-term objective	Prosperous (middle-income) country by 2030	Average annual GDP growth	5.2 % (2022)	6-10 % (2030)	<a href="https://data.worldbank.org/country/ZM">https://data.worldbank.org/country/ZM</a>
Medium-term objective	Reduction of poverty, hunger and social inequalities, sustainable economic growth, rural development (SDGs 1, 2, 8, 10)	Percentage of population below the national poverty line	60 % (2022)	Declining trend	<a href="https://data.worldbank.org/country/ZM">https://data.worldbank.org/country/ZM</a> * <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal</a>
		Percentage of population with malnutrition	55 % (2022)		
		Percentage of population below 50% of average income	30 % (2021)		
		Percentage of unemployment	21.9 % (2022) 5.2 % (2021)*		
Thematic priority 1. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SDGs 2, 8, 13, 15)					
1.1 Sustainable landscape management	Improved landscape condition and sustainable management (SDGs 13.1, 15.2, 15.3)	Afforestation rate (%) Degraded land (%)	60 % (2021) 7.5 % (2019)**	Increase Decrease	<a href="https://data.worldbank.org/country/ZM">https://data.worldbank.org/country/ZM</a> **VNR 2023
Possible outcomes:	Sustainable management area, area of new irrigated land, etc.	Area (ha)	0	TBC	Indicators and target values must be specified and monitored in the projects
1.2 Promoting productive and non-productive rural functions	Increased agricultural productivity without degradation of natural resources (SDGs 2.3, 2.4, 2.5)	Crop Production Index (comparison with 2016)	123 % (2022)	Annual increase (10 % ***)	<a href="https://data.worldbank.org/country/ZM">https://data.worldbank.org/country/ZM</a> ***8NDP
		Livestock Production Index (comparison with 2016)	109 % (2022)		
Possible outcomes:	Number of farmers supported	Number of farmers supported	0	TBC	Indicators and target values must be specified and monitored in the projects
	Area planted with new crops	Type and area (ha) of new crops	0		
	Increase in average production	Average annual production (t/ha)	TBC		
1.3 Building value and market chains	Farmers and agricultural cooperatives increase the quality and added value of their production (SDGs 2.3, 8.2)	Share of value added production in the agricultural sector (agriculture, forestry, fisheries) in GDP	3.1 % (2022)	Increase	<a href="https://data.worldbank.org/country/ZM">https://data.worldbank.org/country/ZM</a>
Possible outcomes:	Supported entities	Number of farmers or cooperatives supported/involved	0	TBC	Indicators and target values must be specified and monitored in the projects
	New production	Annual production volume of the entities involved (t)	0		
	Sale of production	Volume of production sold by participating entities (% , t)	TBC		

Thematic priority 2. INCLUSIVE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (SDGs 2, 3, 4, 8, 10)					
<b>2.1 Health and nutrition</b>	Reduce premature mortality through prevention, quality treatment, nutrition and sufficient food (SDGs 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 3.4)	Percentage of population with severe food insecurity Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births	32.1 % (2021) 135 (2020) 58 (2021)	Decrease	<a href="https://data.worldbank.org/country/ZM">https://data.worldbank.org/country/ZM</a>
<b>Possible outcomes:</b>	Supported entities Increased capacity of local institutions	Number (and type) of people or institutions directly supported Number of "clients" supported or newly created entities (health centres, community organisations...)	0 TBC	TBC	Indicators and target values must be specified and monitored in the projects
<b>2.2 Education</b>	Enhance technical, vocational and entrepreneurial skills through lifelong learning (emphasis on women, youth and people with disabilities) (SDGs 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 8.6, 10.2)	Percentage of Grade One educational institutions	7.8 % (2020)	40 % (2026)	8NDP
<b>Possible outcomes:</b>	Trained experts or teachers Newly introduced modules	Number of persons trained (and type/scope of training) Number and content of newly introduced training modules	0 0	TBC	Indicators and target values must be specified and monitored in the projects
Thematic priority 3. GOOD DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE (SDGs 16, 10)					
<b>3.1 Technical cooperation with public authorities</b>	Strengthened efficiency, accountability and transparency of institutions (SDGs 16.6)	World Bank Government Effectiveness Index	27.8/100 (2022)	55/100 (2030)	<a href="https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/worldwide-governance-indicators/interactive-data-access">https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/worldwide-governance-indicators/interactive-data-access</a>
<b>Possible outcomes:</b>	Supported entities Policies, manuals ...	Number (and type) of people or institutions directly supported Type (and users) of provided documents	0 0	TBC	Indicators and target values must be specified and monitored in the projects
<b>3.2 Promoting human rights and democratic governance</b>	Strengthened social, economic and political inclusion of all population groups regardless of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, and religious, economic or other status (SDGs 10.2)	Rule of law quality score (WJP Rule of Law Index), compared to the global average	0.45 (2023)	0,55 (2030)	<a href="https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/country/2023/Zambia">https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/country/2023/Zambia</a>
<b>Possible outcomes:</b>	Supported entities Documents, portals, networks, etc.	Number (and type) of people or institutions directly supported Type and purpose of publications, target group, media outputs, scope of networking	0 0	TBC	Indicators and target values must be specified and monitored in the projects