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AID TRANSPARENCY COUNTRY PILOT ASSESSMENT

Country Report: Zambia

Study conducted: May 2014

COUNTRY REPORT: ZAMBIA

AID TRANSPARENCY PILOT STUDY

Study Conducted: May 2014

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ACRONYMS

Acronym	Full Name
ACC	Anti-Corruption Commission
ADF	African Development Fund
APNAC	African Parliamentarians Network Against Corruption
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment Index
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCA	Development Credit Authority
DCR	Development Cooperation Report
DEC	Development Experience Clearinghouse
ENGAGE	Encouraging Good Governance and Global Anti-Corruption Efforts
EU	European Union
FBO	Federal Business Opportunities website (FBO.GOV)
FPDS	Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS.GOV)
FSS	Forward Spending Survey
HDI	Human Development Index
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
IDA	International Development Association of the World Bank
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JCTR	Jesuit Center for Theological Reflection
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MISA	Media Institute of Southern Africa
MoF	Government of Zambia Ministry of Finance and Planning
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGOCC	Non-Governmental Organisations' Coordinating Council
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECD DAC	OECD Development Assistance Committee
PWC	PriceWaterhouseCoopers

Acronym	Full Name
PPL	USAID Policy, Planning and Learning Bureau
UK	United Kingdom
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
ZANACO	Zambia National Commercial Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

GENERAL INFORMATION

From May 12 to 16, 2014, a USAID team consisting of three consultants and the USAID lead on the Aid Transparency Country Pilots (USAID/Policy, Planning and Learning Bureau (PPL)/Office of Donor Engagement) visited Lusaka, Zambia to conduct the first of three pilot studies on aid transparency. During this week, the team held 27 interviews with representatives of the Zambian government, including members of parliament as well as representatives of Zambian civil society organizations (CSOs), media organizations, the private sector and academia. In follow-up to the interviews, all interviewees received an Excel spreadsheet with USG agencies' data from the ForeignAssistance.gov website and a survey about the user-friendliness of the ForeignAssistance.gov website. This provided interviewees with immediate access to detailed USG agencies' aid data.

The team also hosted a round-table meeting with several other donors working in Zambia to discuss issues of aid transparency. A second round-table brought together relevant stakeholders, many of whom had been previously interviewed by the team, to solicit additional feedback, particularly on the USG's ForeignAssistance.gov website. Finally, the team debriefed the USAID Mission in Zambia.

CURRENT ACCESS TO INFORMATION ON FOREIGN AID

Data Collection by the Zambian Government

The Zambian Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoF) is responsible for collecting information about aid flows into Zambia. In the absence of an automated data collection system, data is collected manually by a senior officer at the MoF. Each quarter, all bilateral and multilateral donors are requested to provide an Excel spreadsheet with their current and planned activities. This process is cumbersome for the donors and the MoF and there are frequent delays in data collection. Some line ministries receive development assistance information directly, on occasion bypassing the MoF. This process leaves the overall development cooperation portfolio incomplete or piecemeal. Most data for the fields in the MoF spreadsheet are available from ForeignAssistance.gov and covered by the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) data standards.[1]

Data Access by other Zambian Stakeholders

When asked about access to aid information, CSOs and private companies stated that they obtain information about development cooperation primarily from national media sources that obtain their information mostly through donor press releases or press events. Other sources of information for Zambian stakeholders are personal contacts at government ministries and donor agencies, as well as the government's official budget published by the MoF and sold for approximately U.S. $50 equivalent in a hard copy "Yellow Book." The "Yellow Book" is not widely available in digital formats even within the government. The government budget does contain information on expected donor inflows but this information is embedded throughout the document and is difficult to ascertain. It is important to note that the "Yellow Book" only covers expected annual budgets and not expenditures. One academic interviewed, uses the Creditor Reporting System of the OECD/DAC as a data source. Parliamentarians also use parliamentary inquiries to obtain information about aid flows to their constituencies.

[1] For information about IATI see www.aidtransparency.net.

Donor Communication Strategies

Donor representatives stated that the general public in Zambia is not strongly interested in information on development cooperation. For all donors represented at the round table meeting, the primary audience for communications about their activities is the taxpayers back home. Apart from their websites and press releases, donors have a number of formal and ad-hoc channels of information exchange. These include regular consultations with government counterparts through existing donor coordination platforms and dialogues with CSOs.

DATA NEEDS

Data Needs for Multiple Purposes

Contrary to donor perceptions, CSOs as well as media and business representatives stressed a strong interest in receiving information on foreign-assistance programs. Stakeholders in Zambia require aid information for a variety of uses such as:

- Detailed information on foreign assistance, including data on project strategies and objectives, is needed for citizens to hold the government or the implementing agencies accountable.
- All stakeholders, including government representatives, parliamentarians, media representatives, and members of CSOs need sub-national geographic information so that they can update intended beneficiaries about planned projects in their area.
- Information on planned activities is necessary for citizens or CSOs to voice their concerns and their priorities.
- Several CSOs expressed interest in foreign-assistance information because donor conditionality (which is not always in the interest of CSOs) can have a strong impact on the Zambian government. Furthermore CSOs need to know the priorities of different donors to improve their own ability to apply for funding. Private sector partners (including economists, banks, and multi-national corporations) are interested in contracting and microfinance opportunities as well as understanding the priorities of donor government policies and regulations, especially around issues such as anti-corruption, economic growth, and investment in industries such as agriculture and mining. The governmental Anti-Corruption Commission expressed the need for contracting information - for example, on the number of bidders and award recipients - to help identify, investigate, and prevent possible cases of corruption.

Key Data Requested by Zambian Stakeholders

Data Item	Data Item	Data Item	Data Item
Project Name	Project Description	Intended Deliverables (e.g. # of schools to be built)	Commitments Made
Actual Disbursements	Implementing Agency Name	Start and End Dates	Sector
Sub-National Geographic Information	Conditionality	Project Strategies & Objectives	Results

The various Information needs expressed by different stakeholders are entirely covered by the IATI standard and partially covered by the ForeignAssistance.gov website. The IATI data standard allows the inclusion of links to relevant documents with information on intended deliverables, results and conditions. However, this is not yet practiced by most donors, including USG agencies. Some data needs are addressed by the USAID/Zambia Mission's page on USAID's external website (for country development priorities and a list of all USAID funded projects in Zambia), the Development Experience Clearinghouse (for detailed evaluation information), and Development Credit Authority (DCA) for information on microfinance opportunities.

In theory, documents with contract information can be included in IATI data, but this is not yet done by most donors.

DATA CAPACITY AND ACCESSIBILITY

Accessibility of Information

Internet connectivity in Zambia is estimated at 15.4% of the population, with access to the internet being best in the capital Lusaka. The vast majority of Zambians connect to the internet via mobile data plans,[2] that are mostly limited to 3G connections (4G/LTE was only launched in Zambia in January 2014).[3] Government representatives and those from most CSOs, private companies, and research institutions have adequate internet access and connectivity to access the ForeignAssistance.gov website or other similar tools. However, most stakeholders expressed varying degrees of inexperience using web-based databases and stated that the databases needed to be well structured, free of jargon and simple to navigate. All intermediaries consulted (including community radio stations) have adequate internet connectivity and experience in computing to be able (in theory) to receive and use email updates or follow social media posts on foreign assistance.

Nonetheless, it is unrealistic to expect ordinary Zambians to seek and use foreign-assistance information via the internet for the following reasons:

- Most Zambians are unaware of the existence of this information;
- They use mobile data to access the internet and the relevant sites are not optimized for mobile usage (both in terms of user interface and bandwidth);
- Mobile data is still very expensive ($35 for 2GB of data);[4]
- There is a lack of experience and familiarity with using the internet to perform research and data-based analysis; and
- The information available is not user friendly.

Notwithstanding the constraints above, newspapers and especially the radio can be used to disseminate relevant information in easily understandable ways. In rural areas, community radio stations play an important role in providing information in local languages and in ways that elicit listeners' attention. In addition, some CSOs can use their nation-wide networks to transmit information to citizens, via publications or text messages. These knowledge networks provide powerful means of communication with a wide range of audiences. In addition, many interviewees expressed the need to use meetings at local community centers, such as schools and health clinics, as a way to disseminate information on local projects and programs.

[2] Source: http://www.zicta.zm/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=58&Itemid=56.
[3] Source: http://www.techtrends.co.zm/mobile/mtn-zambia-launches-4g-lte-technology.
[4] Source: https://gist.github.com/smaboshe/2880253.

Capacity to Use Data

Although the costs and bandwidth of internet access do not seem to be barriers for some CSOs in Zambia (unlike for the average citizen), many CSOs and the media mentioned the lack of information technology (IT) to seek out web-based information. Often, only college-educated people have experience using computers. Typically, when people join the workforce, they still struggle to use common software tools such as Excel. In addition, many stakeholders lacked the skills to conduct economic and financial analyses. Government officials cited a strong need for institutional capacity building and training in both of these areas. The government, media, and CSOs lack IT specialists and adequate equipment necessary to perform data analysis or even update their own websites.

Since websites are often not updated, those with IT skills do not have the expectation that useful data is available for them to use. This further erodes the culture and experience of data sharing. This results in a reduced capacity for solid research and investigation on the part of the media and to compete for donor funds to serve communities in which the CSOs operate.

Feedback on ForeignAssistance.gov

To a large extent, CSOs, private companies, and media entities were not aware of online sources of information on aid flows. Most had never heard of IATI. No Zambian interviewee was aware of or had visited ForeignAssistance.gov prior to receiving the interview invitation from the USAID Mission (the invitation provided links to the website in order to establish a context for the interview). Those who visited ForeignAssistance.gov found it overwhelming, with poor usability and cumbersome to navigate. Among those who had little or no trouble navigating the website, the website content was generally found to be useful. However, the website did not meet all of the information needs identified by the interviewees. The team heard about and experienced slow connectivity at times, especially on the data transaction page. When the team used a previously downloaded Excel spreadsheet with Zambian transaction data to demonstrate the types of information available on the site, there was universal interest in viewing the contents. Interviewees requested that data from the website be shared in simpler and more user-friendly formats such as PDF reports and graphics (e.g., charts, graphs and maps) that are tailored to serve specific needs.

Follow-up to the Aid Transparency Country Pilot Study

The findings presented here, in combination with the findings from the other two country pilot assessments, will provide empirical support to the overall recommendations on advancing USG aid transparency efforts. The Aid Transparency Country Pilot Study report will consist of an introduction, a detailed description of the methodology, the three country reports for Zambia, Ghana and Bangladesh as well as detailed recommendations on how to further enhance the USG's aid transparency efforts. The report will be widely disseminated.

COUNTRY REPORT: ZAMBIA AID TRANSPARENCY PILOT STUDY

GENERAL INFORMATION

Background of Pilot Study

In 2009, the USG agreed to a deliberative policy on foreign assistance transparency which identified a concrete set of actions, including the establishment of the ForeignAssistance.gov website and undertaking assessments of three countries to determine the data needs and demands of various stakeholders in partner countries. The policy was codified in OMB-Bulletin 12-01, "Guidance on Collection of U.S. Foreign Assistance Data."[5] These assessments aim to inform the aid transparency agenda of the USG and have been conducted under the direction of USAID. In 2014, USAID staff selected three countries to be part of the overall aid transparency study: Zambia, Ghana, and Bangladesh. USAID contracted the Washington-based QED Group, LLC to conduct this study. Once published, the complete study report will help to inform future USG aid transparency efforts. This report describes the process and the findings of the country visit to Zambia.

Process of Country Visit and Methodology: During May 12-16, 2014, a team of three consultants and the USAID lead on the Aid Transparency Study (Policy, Planning and Learning Bureau/ Office of Donor Engagement) visited Zambia for the first pilot study.

Prior to the country visit, the team conducted a desk study (Appendix 1) to gain a better understanding of the political and development landscape in Zambia, identified key stakeholders and developed interview guidelines to collect data from these stakeholders. The itinerary for the visit was developed in close collaboration with the USAID Mission in Zambia, who hosted the team and arranged all logistics for the pilot study.[6]

Interviews and Round-table Meetings: During the country visit, the team conducted 27 individual interviews with representatives from: five Zambian government offices, seven CSOs, parliament, seven media organizations, private sector entities, and Zambian academia.

In addition, the team interviewed several USG agencies' country representatives and the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) representative in Zambia. The interviews focused primarily on the overall aid-information needs of the different stakeholders as well as the potential added value of IATI data and the USG ForeignAssistance.gov website in meeting those needs. The team convened a round-table meeting with several donors working in Zambia to discuss aid-transparency issues. Similarly, the team organized another round-table event at the end of the week, bringing together stakeholders who were previously interviewed to solicit additional feedback, particularly on the usability of the ForeignAssistance.gov website. Finally, the team debriefed the USAID/Zambia mission.

Provision of IATI Information and Data: Before arriving in Zambia, the team prepared two documents to share with stakeholders:

1. A printed overview of the purpose of the trip, including a description of the ForeignAssistance.gov website, IATI and a partial list of sites that use this data (d-portal.org, openaiddata.org, openaidsearch.org, etc.).

[5] Source: http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/bulletins/fy2012/b12-01.pdf,

[6] The authors would like to express their sincere thanks to Mr. Chris Foley, Ms. Debra Mosel, Ms. Cathy Mutamfya and Ms. Mwema Katongo at USAID/Zambia for all of their efforts to ensure the success of this pilot assessment.

2. An Excel spreadsheet of USAID transaction-level data for Zambia downloaded from ForeignAssistance.gov in April 2014. The spreadsheet included all USAID transactions for 2013 and 2014[7] and was sorted and grouped/subtotaled by recipient organization/implementing partner.

In the email invitation for the interviews, the USAID/Zambia mission provided interviewees with links to the ForeignAssistance.gov website. During the meetings, the team shared the printed overview document. In some cases, team members also displayed the Excel spreadsheet digitally to interviewees via a laptop to provide context and examples of the types of data available from the website. Several interviewees were very engaged and eagerly scrolled through the data. After the interviews were concluded, this Excel spreadsheet and a feedback questionnaire on ForeignAssistance.gov were emailed to every interviewee. At the final round-table meeting, the pilot assessment team also provided a copy of the spreadsheet and demonstrated the use of ForeignAssistance.gov to the round-table participants. However, the team has not received any feedback from the interviewees on the quality of the website.

Country Information

According to The World Bank, Zambia is a lower-middle income country with a population of about 14 million and a GDP of $20.59 billion USD (2012 data). The services sector contributes 46% to the GDP followed by industrial production at 34%. Although 85% of the Zambian labor force is employed in agriculture, agricultural production represents only 20% of GDP. The main source of income for Zambia is the mining industry (particularly, copper).

Economic Status: Despite a relatively high economic growth rate of between 6% and 7% in recent years, social development in Zambia has lagged behind other nations worldwide. Zambia ranks 163 out of 186 on the 2013 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index (HDI). The HDI is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development. According to the UNDP Zambia report[8] on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), more than half of the MDGs will not be reached in Zambia by the end of 2015. About 66% of the population is below 24 years of age, 60% of the population lives in rural areas and the literacy rate is at 61.4%.[9] Only 22% of the Zambian population has access to electricity and only 15.4% of Zambians have access to the internet.[10]

Political Status: Zambia has enjoyed political stability for many years; however, its governance indicators present a mixed picture. According to the Ibrahim Index of Governance in Africa 2012[11] that provides an annual assessment of the quality of governance in African countries, Zambia is ranked 12th out of 52 countries. Likewise, the country receives a relatively good ranking in The World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessment Index 2012 (CPIA),that ranks four different governance areas. In the four different clusters considered in the CPIA, Zambia ranks between 3.2 and 3.7 with 6 being the highest score and 1 being the lowest score. The Corruption Perception Index 2013 by Transparency International finds Zambia in the middle, with a rank of 83 out of 177 countries. While these rankings support Zambia's image of a stable democracy, other indicators paint a less favorable picture. Freedom of the press in Zambia seems to be under considerable threat. The Freedom of the

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[7] The spreadsheet was downloaded from the following web page, filtered by agency and sorted by year. http://www.foreignassistance.gov/web/OU.aspx?FromRGA=true&OUID=180&FY=2015&AgencyID=0&budTab=tab_Bud_Impl.

[8] Source: http://www.zm.undp.org/content/dam/zambia/docs/mdgs/MDG%20Report%202013.pdf#_blank.

[9] Source: CIA Factbook.

[10] The World Bank 2013.

[11] The Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) provides an annual assessment of the quality of governance in African countries. Combining over 100 variables from more than 30 independent African and global institutions, the IIAG is the most comprehensive compilation of data on African governance http://www.moibrahimfoundation.org/overview/.

Press Report 2014[12] from Freedom House warns of the deterioration in the freedom of the press in Zambia and of intimidation of journalists by the government. While, in the past, Zambia was considered to have a partially free press, the press is now regarded as "not free." In recent months there have been several cases of websites being blocked as well as journalists being harassed and prosecuted for criticizing the government. Despite promises during the 2011 election campaign for a Freedom of Information Act, the proposed legislation is still pending. The Open Budget Index 2012[13] of the Open Budget Partnership gives Zambia a very poor ranking with only 4 out of 100 points. Often, where aid transparency issues are concerned, the media is an important user of information on aid flows. This information is shared with the public. When media outlets are restricted in sharing information, particularly on possible misuse of aid funds, they cannot play this important role.

Generally, CSOs perceive the Zambian government as attempting to control the actions of independent CSOs. This perception was confirmed in 2009, when the government passed a non-governmental organization (NGO) registration law. This law, the Non-Governmental Organization Act No. 16, has been criticized by CSOs for investing a government-dominated NGO Registration Board with too many powers and thus threatening NGO independence. In addition, the law requires NGOs to report on their funding, activities, and personnel's assets. This law does not cover religious organizations, clubs, trade unions, and professional groups. Instead, they are regulated by the Societies Act of 1958, also criticized for giving too much power to the state. For example, it allows the government to cancel the registration of an organization and control its access to funds from foreign sources. This legislation is not being actively implemented, as the government is currently in discussions with Zambian CSOs who seek to have the law revised and amended.

Telecommunications and Internet

Internet: Internet connectivity in Zambia is estimated at 15.4% of the population, with access to the internet being best in Lusaka, the capital. The vast majority of Zambians connect to the internet via mobile data plans,[14] mostly limited to 3G (4G/LTE was launched in Zambia in January 2014).[15] Mobile internet access is still expensive at about US$35 for 2GB of data.

Cell Phone Usage: According to 2013 World Bank data access to cell phones is widespread, with 72 out of 100 Zambians having a mobile phone subscription, a great majority of these subscribers have simple-feature phones that do not allow internet access. Phone use is also fairly expensive. For example, sending four simple text messages costs about US$1.

Overview of Aid in Zambia

The key donors to Zambia include the United States, the United Kingdom, the Global Fund, and The World Bank. Table 1 presents an overview of the disbursement of money from key donors in recent years.

Table 1: Overview of Aid to Zambia by Donor, ODA Gross Disbursements in US$ millions (DAC Statistics)

Donor	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	226.5	231.8	225.1	276.7	305.1

[12] Source: http://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/freedom-press-2014#_blank
[13] Source: http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/OBI2012-Report-English.pdf#_blank
[14] Source: http://www.zicta.zm/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=58&Itemid=56
[15] Source: http://www.techtrends.co.zm/mobile/mtn-zambia-launches-4g-lte-technology

Donor	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United Kingdom	83.8	80.6	79.3	92.6	84.3
IDA	59.1	43.5	35.4	75.3	82.4
Global Fund	102.8	55.1	40,9	103.2	84,1
EU Institutions	134.9	152.3	92.5	107.7	76.6
Norway	74.4	73.2	62.7	79.1	53.3
Japan	37.1	36.6	46.1	46.1	47.8
AfDF	46.2	34.8	55.8	3.9	43.4
Germany	45.4	55.7	34,5	39.6	35.4
Denmark	30.3	41,2	25.3	43.8	44.2
Sweden	51.5	24.2	21.8	33.2	31.3
Ireland	34.3	34	32.7	28.4	25.9
Finland	16.5	24.5	21.6	18.8	14.1
GAVI	8.1	3.6	7.7	7.9	13.5
Other Donors	162	360.4	138	111.3	61.3
Total	**1,112.8**	**1,251.5**	**919.4**	**1,067.2**	**1,002.5**

Overview of Development Assistance: The following sectors are receiving support from foreign donors: health, general budget support, governance, security, and water and sanitation. For 2013, the share of total foreign aid support allocated to the health sector was 42%. Another 13% was allocated to governance and security while 13% of the total aid funds were allocated to humanitarian assistance. In 2013, 9% of overall Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows were allocated to agriculture and food security.[16]

US Government Donors: In 2012, the primary USG donors to Zambia were USAID that disbursed US$197.2 million, followed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that disbursed US$79.1 million. Other USG agency donors to Zambia were MCC, Peace Corps and the Departments of State, Defense, Interior and Commerce (figures provided in Annex 4).

Aid Dependency: Aid dependency in Zambia has declined significantly in recent years. While Zambia was heavily aid-dependent in the past, this has changed due to debt relief and the increase of direct foreign investment. In 2012, aid represented 4.7% of GNI and US$68 per capita.[17]

[16] Source: http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=CRS1

[17] The World Bank 2012

Focus on Aid Transparency: In the past few years, while acknowledged as important, aid transparency has not been a major focus in Zambia. OECD/DAC donors have made some progress in achieving the objectives of the aid effectiveness agenda, namely a stronger reliance on country systems and closer collaboration among donors. However, aid transparency has not received significant attention or resources from the Zambian government or many of the stakeholders in Zambia. At the CSO level, there is at least one NGO working on aid transparency. In 2011the Jesuit Center for Theological Reflection (JCTR) published a study on aid transparency in the region of Lusaka and has mobilized citizens to monitor aid activities[18]. Another CSO, the Civil Society for Poverty Reduction, is primarily tracking public expenditure, but stressed the importance of acquiring accurate data on foreign aid to help their work.

CURRENT ACCESS TO AID INFORMATION

Data Collection by the Zambian Government

Aid Management by the National Government: Currently, Zambia does not have an automated aid management platform. The Zambian government invests very little in the collection and management of data on aid flows. There have been several efforts by the MoF in the past to set up an aid management platform in Zambia. For example, there was an attempt to create a Development Assistance Database, building on the Synergy International platform of the same name. This attempt was abandoned, in part because the database would have had to be managed from the United States. A second attempt to establish an aid management tool in collaboration with local providers was abandoned because there was not sufficient interest from the leadership at the MoF.

The collection of data on incoming aid flows is performed manually by one MoF senior officer who requests that all donors (both bilateral and multilateral) fill out an Excel spreadsheet on a quarterly basis. The data collected is for officially budgeted aid flows and does not cover the total volume of aid flows coming into the country. Projects financed with off-budget resources and by NGOs are not covered.

Most data fields in the Ministry of Finance and Planning's Excel spreadsheet are covered by ForeignAssistance.gov and the IATI data standard and include:

- Project/ Program Name
- General Budget Support/Sector Budget Support/ Project/Humanitarian
- Implementing Agency Category
- Implementing Agency Name
- Sector
- District
- Actual Disbursements for previous 4 quarters
- Annual Disbursement Total
- Anticipated Disbursements for the ensuing 4 quarters
- Projections total for following year

[18] Pollen, Gabriel and Venkatesh Seshamani, *Does Aid Transparency Make for More Effective Aid? A Case Study of Lusaka Province*, University of Zambia, 2011. A soft copy of the report was provided to the team. The report is unavailable online.

The data is often collected after office hours. Manually filling out the Excel spreadsheet is cumbersome for both the donors and the Ministry of Finance and results in frequent delays in data collection.

The Excel spreadsheet is also the main source of information for the MoF's Development Cooperation Report (DCR), a report that supplements the national budget[19]. The DCR includes information on all sectors and includes on-budget and off–budget items as well as development assistance contributions from bilateral and multilateral donors. The information obtained from the donors through the Excel spreadsheet is compared to OECD/DAC and World Bank data. When there are significant discrepancies between the data obtained at the country level and that obtained from other sources, the MoF consults with donor representatives in Lusaka to verify the information and correct the discrepancies.

The spreadsheet data on aid flows is not shared with the public. However, MoF representatives pointed out that the ministry includes this information in the DCR that is part of the "Blue Book." The Blue Book is an annual official report on government expenditures and includes data on development cooperation funds. The Ministry of Finance and Planning validates the data included in the Blue Book. The data validation effort includes a site visit evaluation of the implementation status of very visible and high value programs and projects in priority areas throughout the country. As such, this validation process does not include all externally funded activities.

Despite significant pressure from the parliament to publish expenditure information on time, neither the DCR, nor the Blue Book was published in recent years. The MoF is currently in the process of verifying data for FY2011, FY2012, and FY2013. The last report published dates back to 2010. According to the MoF, the 2010 data is available on the ministry's web portal. However, this could not be confirmed by the assessment team.

Off Budget Data: Additional information from donors is collected directly by line ministries (e.g. Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, etc.). Subsequently, the line ministries do not routinely share with the MoF all data they receive from the donors. This means that the MoF does not have access to information on all aid flows. For some sectors, there are regular sector advisory groups where donors, government representatives, and relevant NGOs meet. These meetings facilitate the exchange of information on individual projects. The shared information relates primarily to the results of specific projects and discussions on ways to address problems in project implementation. These meetings are part of the Mutual Accountability Framework agreed between the Government of Zambia and the donors. However, these sector meetings and other meetings agreed in the Mutual Accountability Framework are not used to collect or share comprehensive data on aid-funded projects.

In addition to formal mechanisms of information exchange and dialogue, many donors use informal channels to exchange information with line ministries. These exchanges contribute to the management of individual projects at the sector level, but not to the overall aid management by the Zambian government.

Data Access by Other Zambian Stakeholders

Media: One important source of aid information for CSOs and private companies is the media. However, most journalists are not very familiar with researching information about aid flows. They obtain information about development cooperation primarily through donor press releases and events. They do not use online resources to retrieve additional data and compare it with other information sources. Generally, investigative journalism is not very developed in Zambia. This is due to a lack of

[19] The official budget is produced annually by the Ministry of Finance and is available in a large, hard copy yellow book, for roughly $50 USD. It is sometimes available as a digital PDF but several interviewees reported that finding copies is challenging.

training and a lack of financial resources for in-depth investigations. In fact, one TV reporter told the Team that there is limited computer access because 12 reporters share five working computers.

Official Government Data: Another important source of information on development cooperation for CSOs and the media is the government budget prepared by the Ministry of Finance. It seems most CSOs use the hard copy of the annual national budget, the Yellow Book, to access information about planned government spending, including donor-financed projects. A few of the interviewees also use the MoF's website to obtain data. However, the Yellow Book "co-mingles" revenue sources when reporting the budget numbers. This makes it very challenging to link particular line items in the budget to specific revenue sources. Also, as mentioned above, the Yellow Book does not include donor assistance that is given directly to line ministries or that is "off budget" – i.e., directed to local or international organizations.

It is also important to point out that while the Yellow Book outlines planned budget outlays, it does not record actual government expenditures. Government reports on expenditures have not been published in recent years. As a result, organizations and individuals have to rely on media reports, information published on ministry websites or formal requests for information from the Government in order to compare actual expenditure with what had been budgeted. In cases where no official information is available, the CSO representatives we interviewed said CSOs use private contacts in government ministries and donor agencies to obtain relevant information.

The Ministry of Finance and Planning Yellow Book rests on the table during an interview conducted by Pilot Assessment Team Leader Claudia Schwegmann.

For more complete statistical analyses, academics cited a preference for outside sources such as OECD/DAC that may provide more reliable information. The GOZ does not accept this approach; when data from outside sources differ from official government figures, the research results are not considered credible unless the researchers use official internal data to support the results.

Donor Communication Strategies

Some donor representatives in Zambia noted that the general public is not very interested in data on development cooperation. For some donors, the primary audience for communications on their activities is the taxpayers back home. Apart from their websites and press releases, donors use a number of ad hoc channels to exchange information, such as regular consultations with government counterparts and civil society representatives as well as announcements on new projects. Many CSO and private sector representatives noted that they maintained close relationships with individuals in donor country offices and regarded these individuals as key information sources.

DATA NEEDS

Data Needs for Multiple Purposes

Contrary to donor perceptions, all stakeholders interviewed in Zambia expressed a strong interest in information on foreign assistance, such as:

- Detailed information, including data on project strategies and objectives that would allow citizens to hold the government or implementing agencies accountable.
- Sub-national geographic information for government officials, parliamentarians, and CSO representatives to allow them to communicate with potential beneficiaries on planned projects in their locations.
- Information about planned activities for CSOs to enable them to voice their concerns and discuss their priorities with decision makers.

Table 2: Aid data usage by stakeholder type

Purpose	MoF	Line Ministries	Ministers of Parliament	Media	Academia	CSOs (advocacy)	CSOs (service)	Private sector
Planning	√	√					√	√
Public accountability			√	√	√	√		√
Civil society participation				√		√	√	
Anti-corruption		√	√	√		√		√
Business and funding opportunities					√	√	√	√

Planning: The MoF and the Agriculture Ministry stressed the need for data on aid flows for their own planning purposes. The data collected through the manual process described above is used to develop the government's annual budget. The budget includes planned projects and programs as well as funding sources. The figures on donors' commitments to specific projects or to the general budget are thus part of the national budget process. The Agriculture Ministry indicated that it had encountered difficulties in gathering information on their off-budget resources.

The private sector is interested in the data for planning purposes, especially those related to the priorities of the GOZ or donors investing in major economic sectors, such as agriculture or mining.

Public Accountability: Almost all Zambian stakeholders stressed the important role of information on aid flows in increasing public accountability. Media representatives highlighted the fact that their audiences are interested in learning about the development activities planned for their communities. According to the media organizations interviewed, citizens in Zambia want to know why a development activity is planned in a certain area and what its objectives are. Particularly, if a project is stalling, citizens want to know why, who is implementing the activity, who is accountable, and what is being done to address the situation. Similarly, one university professor interviewed stated that academics are interested in comparing funding sources in order to provide analysis on whose interests are being served.

CSOs strongly echoed this interest. Many interviewees stressed that citizens are interested in foreign assistance, especially if it affects their own locality. Several CSOs help intended project beneficiaries in their efforts to hold the government accountable. This work would be greatly facilitated if sub-national geographic data were reported. The JCTR provided an example where a World Bank financed water project stalled for several years after Zambia had received the loan. In this case, the JCTR provided

relevant information to the intended beneficiaries of the loan and mobilized citizen action to ensure implementation of the project. Apart from sub-national geographic data, CSOs expressed interest in reviewing data on planned activities, spending, sector details and results in order to ensure government accountability. Spending data are used to verify if funds were spent as planned and results data are used to establish whether the intended impacts were achieved. Detailed information on each sector is necessary to determine the amount of money being spent in each sector on issues such as gender equality.

The relative importance of foreign assistance is diminishing in Zambia. However, CSOs felt that aid information is still crucial because aid flows are being invested in areas highly relevant to Zambian citizens, including health and education. Another reason for the relevance of aid information in the context of public accountability is conditionality. Since the introduction of structural adjustment programs, CSOs are keenly aware of the potential impact of conditionality on the lives of ordinary Zambians. For that reason, there is growing interest in obtaining information on whether donor commitments are attached to specific conditions and, if so, what these conditions are. One interviewee highlighted that aid conditionalities may or may not be in the interest of CSOs. However, these conditions should be made public.

The parliamentarians who were interviewed also highlighted their constituents' interest in learning about the development activities that are planned in their jurisdictions and being updated on project/program progress and results. The private sector interviewees expressed interest in promoting government accountability and reducing corruption to create a relatively transparent and cost-effective business environment, thereby reducing operational risks for overseas investors.

Civil Society Participation: CSOs and the media are interested in aid information in order to monitor development activities for public accountability. One parliamentarian stressed that plans for development activities are not always in line with citizens' priorities. Therefore, it is important to be aware of citizens' priorities and concerns while keeping them apprised of government plans. This is also of interest to private sector entities who want to weigh in on decisions that would impact their business interests. These business interests could be impacted by, among others, subsidies on energy or agriculture and terms of mining contracts.

Anti-corruption: Several stakeholders in Zambia are interested in information about aid flows in the context of anti-corruption. The governmental Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) does not have an office that focuses on aid, but the ACC investigates corruption allegations in aid-funded activities. To investigate corruption cases and reduce the risk of corruption, the ACC needs basic project information like the name of a project, its location, planned activities and goals. The ACC needs information on how the money was actually spent and on the procurement and bidding process (including information on the number of bidders). The ACC also expressed interest in having access to information that helps link financial information to project results.

The audit and assurance firm PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) identified the need for information on aid flows but highlighted the lack of follow up in several cases of alleged corruption. Corrupt practices may be identified through increased transparency, but increased transparency alone will not improve the use of funds if corruption remains unpunished. For example, several interviewees mentioned the 2008 Ministry of Health corruption scandal[20] where the general public learned about the corruption but those responsible for the corruption seem to have gone unpunished. The discovery of corruption made headline news but nothing was reported on the outcome of any investigations. Several interviewees

[20] Source: http://www.irinnews.org/report/84578/zambia-health-funding-frozen-after-corruption-alleged and http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/10331717

expressed their opinion that corruption won't be stopped unless there are severe consequences for those committing the crimes.

Business and Funding Opportunities: Several stakeholders were interested in information on aid projects and programs as a means to identify potential business or funding opportunities. The Zambian Development Agency, a government entity responsible for promoting trade and export, expressed a strong interest in learning more about the funding priorities of donor agencies as well as possibilities for cooperation. The American Chamber of Commerce in Zambia regularly requests this information from the U.S. Embassy. Similarly, CSOs seek information on opportunities for grants and on contract awards as well as to learn the procedures on responding to requests for proposals. They are also interested in scholarships and fellowship opportunities for students and academics.

The representative of the Zambia National Commercial Bank (ZANACO) confirmed the Bank's interest in collecting aid data for small and medium sized firms so that these firms can avail themselves of procurement opportunities. As such, ZANACO was interested in detailed sector and location specific information to make it easier for small businesses outside Lusaka to learn about local projects of potential interest to the firms.

Members of academia cited the importance of tracking the flow of funds as a way to identify where research opportunities might exist. According to one researcher who was interviewed, in Zambia, academics are closely following the results of a shift from poverty reduction strategies to strategies on aid for business, trade, and economic development.

Key Data Requested by Zambian Stakeholders

All interviewees requested a common set of information on foreign assistance. This was especially true among stakeholders focused on government accountability and civil society participation. Interestingly, most of this information is currently available on the ForeignAssistance.gov website and the IATI registry. Although additional information may be required for other purposes, the list below indicates the key data needed to meet the needs listed above.

- **Project Name**
- **Project Description**: Including projects tasks and intended outcomes.
- **Implementing Agency or Organization Name:** Who receives the money? The Government, Line Ministry, International NGO, etc. Who are the local subcontractors/partners? This is also important for local firms.
- **Start and End Dates**
- **Project Strategies & Objectives:** What the goals of the project are and how the project aims to meet its goals.
- **Sector**
- **Intended Deliverables:** Most stakeholders wanted concrete numbers so that they could compare intentions with actual deliverables (e.g. # of schools to be built). One example given was building boreholes – media audiences want to know how many, where they will be located, and when they will be delivered.
- **Results:** Actual outcomes of the project. Concrete measurements were expected, such as number of schools built, boreholes dug, etc.

- **Sub-National Geographic Information:** Repeatedly, stakeholders stressed the need for data at a local level –district at a minimum, but ideally community level.
- **Conditionality:** Due to Zambia's history with structural adjustments as well as the extractive industry, some CSOs wanted to know details of conditions placed on the foreign assistance funds.
- **Actual Disbursements:** Several CSOs and line ministries mentioned that for management purposes, it is important for them to know when the money was paid to an implementing partner and when the next disbursement will be made. Several mentioned the negative impact on project planning of cash flow due to funding delays.
- **Commitments**
- **Procurement Information:** Requested as a means to identify possible business or funding opportunities.

Comparison of Data Needs and Data Availability

The DCR of Zambia's MoF does not respond to these data needs, since the report only illustrates broad trends in development cooperation rather than project level information. With the exception of procurement information, all information needs are covered by the IATI standard and are reportable to the ForeignAssistance.gov website. However, most individual USG agencies are not currently providing all the data that the IATI standard requires and the quality of some data reported needs to be improved. It is important to note that the ForeignAssistance.gov website can hold and display all of the fields in the IATI standard; currently, the site can only display the information provided by the individual USG agencies. Consequently, the data that USG agencies have made available through ForeignAssistance.gov does not yet meet all of the information needs expressed by Zambian stakeholders.

Important information gaps include sub-national geographic data and documents about activities, strategies, results, and conditions. Additionally, providing details such as project title and description would help to improve overall data quality.

Accessibility of Information

Internet: Interviewed government representatives and most CSOs, private companies, and researchers have sufficient internet access and connectivity to access the ForeignAssistance.gov website or other similar tools. However, most stakeholders admitted to being inexperienced in using web-based databases and stated that the databases need to be well structured, free of jargon and simple to navigate. All intermediaries consulted (including community radio stations) claimed to have adequate internet connectivity and staff members who are sufficiently experienced in the use of computers to be able to receive and use email updates while also following social media posts on foreign assistance.

Cell Phone Usage: Access to basic cell phones is widespread, but phone minutes, text messaging, and data connections are expensive for the average citizen. Many

Pictured here is a DJ at QFM 89.1, the second independent radio station established in Zambia and broadcasting from Lusaka. There are now about 20 in the country. The assessment team interviewed the news editor and station manager.

lower income citizens do not own phones and borrow phones from others. Many use cell phones to listen to the radio, send and receive text messages, and use voice services.[21] Smartphones are less common and much more expensive than a "feature phone," and therefore phones capable of accessing the ForeignAssistance.gov website are not widespread. Prices of mobile service plans continue to fall and the website Internet.org aims to increase data access by providing free access to Facebook and other social media sites bundled with SIM card accounts.[22] However, these programs primarily benefit the educated and urban populations who already have smartphones. In addition, 4G LTE connectivity (the fastest mobile based data type) has only been introduced in Zambia during 2014. Nationwide coverage is not yet available.[23] Given this, it is unlikely that, within the next five years people in Zambia will proactively access information from the ForeignAssistance.gov website via cell phones.

Newspapers and Radio: Currently, newspapers and radio stations are important sources of aid information for ordinary Zambians. Communication targeted at media representatives can be a useful way to widely share information on development cooperation. In particular, radio stations are a promising channel of communication, reaching illiterate people and broadcasting in local languages to reach many households as well as underserved segments of the populations including women, youth, and the elderly. In this context, it is key to ensure that the data is relevant to local contexts, downloadable in PDF format by region, and available to local centers of activity, including local schools and community centers.

CSO Networks: National knowledge networks of CSOs are important channels of information dissemination. Several CSOs stated that their nationwide networks allow them to disseminate information on a wide scale. CSO networks could be particularly useful in providing intended beneficiaries with news on the status of planned projects.

Constituencies: Parliamentarians have their own channels of communication with their constituencies, including public meetings at schools or health clinics. Targeting parliamentarians with information relevant for their own constituency can help disseminate information and engage with citizens about development priorities.

Project Level Communication: At the donor round-table organized as part of this pilot study, all donors confirmed having some kind of communication between project management and local partners (e.g. local councilors, local government representatives) and intended beneficiaries. Until now, this communication was not used explicitly to share detailed information about a project, including individual disbursements or results data. In the future, this communication channel could be useful for sharing information on development cooperation.

Access by Zambian Citizens

The sharing of information has its limitations. For example, it is unrealistic to expect ordinary Zambians to seek and use internet based information on foreign assistance for the following reasons:

- Most Zambians are unaware that this information exists;
- They use mobile data to access the internet and these sites are not optimized for mobile usage, both in terms of user interface and bandwidth;

[21] Source: http://audiencescapes.org/sites/default/files/AudienceScapes_Mobile%20Communications%20in%20Zambia_Report%20Summary.pdf

[22] Source: http://venturebeat.com/2014/07/31/facebook-launches-mobile-app-in-zambia-with-free-internet-access/

[23] Source: http://www.mtnzambia.com/mtn-news/151-mtn-zambia-successfully-launches-4g.html

- Mobile data is still very expensive (US$35 for 2GB of data);[24]
- There is a lack of experience and familiarity with using the internet to perform research and data based analysis; and
- The information available is not context appropriate.

However, newspapers and especially the radio can be used to disseminate relevant information in an easily understandable and context-driven manner. In rural areas, community radios play an important role in providing information in local languages and in a manner adapted to the interest of their listeners. These knowledge networks are powerful ways of communicating with a wide range of audiences.

Capacity to Find and Use the Data

Data Research Capacity: According to some of the interviewed CSO representatives, the process of searching for data can be very cumbersome and expensive. For some advocacy projects implemented by CSOs, the information on aid flows comes too late or is not contextualized enough to be well understood or allow for a comprehensive analysis. Generally, journalists, CSOs and parliamentarians don't use online databases or other sources to obtain information on aid flows on a regular basis, perhaps with the exception of visiting the MoF's website. Even CSOs who work specifically on aid effectiveness were not very familiar with IATI and did not use any online resource to access data such as the IATI registry or the ForeignAssistance.gov website. One academic interviewed uses the OECD's Creditor Reporting System as a data source. Parliamentarians also use the option of parliamentary inquiries to obtain information about aid flows on behalf of their constituency.

Generally, few of the stakeholders interviewed reported visiting donor websites to access data on project activities. They felt that the data would not be available, would be out of date, could not be trusted, or that their employees did not have the technical skills to use the internet to access data. The assumptions about the quality of Ministry websites were confirmed with reports that the Ministry of Education's website was unavailable due to a lapse in domain registration; other examples were Ministry websites with content older than three years. The team faced a challenge in accessing the MoF website during the preparation of this report; for a period of time, the site was "down"– attempts to access its URL returned a "server not found" error.

Feedback on the ForeignAssistance.gov Website

To a great extent, CSOs, private companies, and media entities were not aware of the range of online tools available to access information on aid flows. Most interviewed partners had never heard of the IATI registry. Some of those who visited the ForeignAssistance.gov website found it overwhelming, difficult to use and cumbersome to navigate. The website content was found to be generally useful; however, at times the website did not meet all the information needs identified by the interviewees, while at other times the information provided was too detailed. The team was made aware of slow network connectivity and experienced the problem first hand, especially on the data transaction page. When the team demonstrated the types of data available on the site using a previously downloaded Excel spreadsheet of Zambian transaction data, there was universal interest in the content. Interviewees expressed interest in sharing data from the ForeignAssistance.gov website in simpler and more contextualized formats such as canned PDF reports and graphics (charts, graphs, and maps) tailored to serve specific needs.

[24] Source: https://gist.github.com/smaboshe/2880253

At the conclusion of the interviews, all interviewees received an Excel spreadsheet with USAID's data from the ForeignAssistance.gov website and a survey on the site's user friendliness. This allowed interviewees immediate access to detailed USG data on foreign aid.

Next Steps

The findings presented here, in combination with the findings from the other two country study assessments, will provide empirical support to the overall recommendations on means to advance USG aid transparency efforts. The Aid Transparency Country Pilot Study report will include an introduction, a detailed description of the methodology, the three country reports for Zambia, Ghana and Bangladesh as well as detailed recommendations on how to further enhance USG's aid transparency efforts. The report will be widely disseminated.

APPENDIX I: INFORMATION SOURCES

MISSION ITINERARY

1. June 9, 2014: Preparation of pilot study with USAID PPL representative and USAID mission Zambia
2. June12, 2014: Official start of the mission with briefing of the team at the US embassy, start of interviews
3. June 13, 2014: Interviews with different stakeholders in Lusaka
4. June 14, 2014: Round-table discussion with donor representatives, interviews with stakeholders in Lusaka
5. June 15, 2014: Interviews with stakeholders in Lusaka
6. June 16, 2014: Round-table discussion with donor representatives, CSOs, media, private companies and government representatives, debriefing at US embassy

STAKEHOLDERS INTERVIEWED:

1. Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC), Deputy Director General
2. African Parliamentarians Network against Corruption (APNAC), Zambia, Chairperson; Secretariat, and Project Officer
3. Ministry of Finance and Planning, Economic Management Department, Chief Economist for Multilateral Donors, Chief Economist for Bilateral Donors, and Chief Economist for Donor Coordination Unit
4. Women for Change, Program Manager, and M&E Manager
5. Caritas Zambia, Program Specialist, and Program Officer
6. American Chamber of Commerce, Executive Director, SME Development Specialist, and Program Manager
7. PricewaterhouseCoopers, Partner
8. Economics Association of Zambia, Executive Director, and Senior Program Officer
9. QFM radio station (privately owned), News Editor, and Station Manager
10. Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation (state run), Controller and Corporate Affairs Manager, News and Current Affairs Manager, TV
11. Non-Governmental Organisations' Coordinating Council (NGOCC), Director, Capacity Building and Networking Coordinator, Advocacy Officer, and GIZ M&E Advisor
12. Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA), Director
13. Civil Society for Poverty Reduction, Research and Policy Analyst
14. Zambia Development Agency, Market Development Specialist, and Corporate Planning Specialist
15. Jesuit Center for Theological Reflection, Program Manager, and Program Officer
16. Times of Zambia - Newspaper (state-run), Managing Director and Editor-in-Chief

17. Office of the Auditor General, Director for Planning and Information, and Deputy Auditor General for the Corporate Services Division
18. USG Agencies: (i) U.S. Embassy, Public Affairs & Political Economic Officer; (ii) U.S. Department of State, Deputy Resident Country Directory/Deputy Agency Head; (iii) Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), Deputy Country Coordinator; (iv) PEPFAR Zambia; (v) Peace Corps, Country Representative & Public Health Advisor; (vi) Center for Disease Control (CDC), Project Development Officer; and (vii) USAID/Zambia
19. Transparency International, Zambia, Board Chairman and University Professor, and Vice Chair
20. Zambia Council for Social Development, Executive Secretary
21. Zambia National Commercial Bank Head Office (ZANACO), Head of Small and Medium Enterprise Banking
22. The Public Accounts Committee, Chairperson
23. Ministry of Agriculture, Policy and Planning Department: Deputy Director for Program Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation), Chief Agricultural Economist and CAADP Coordinator
24. Daily Nation Newspaper, Executive Director Radio Station, and Director
25. Premier Consult, Managing Consultant and CEO

DONOR ROUND-TABLE PARTICIPANTS:

1. DfID, Effectiveness Results and Partnership Adviser
2. IrishAid, Public Financial Management Adviser
3. German Embassy, Head of Development Cooperation
4. EuropeAID, Representative
5. USAID/Zambia, Program Office Staff

APPENDIX 2: ZAMBIA DESK STUDY

GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

(Source: CIA Factbook, unless otherwise noted)

Population: 14.1 M

Surface: 753,000 km^2

Net GDP per capita: US$1469.1

Net ODA per capita: US$76.7

Net ODA received: 4.9 (% of GNI) (Source: The World Bank)

Net official development aid received: US$957.7 million (Source: 2012 OECD/DAC)

Remittances received 2012 (US$): 72,864,000 (Source: The World Bank)

Life expectancy in 2012: 49 years

Languages: English, Bemba, Lozi, Nyanja, Tonga

Head of State: Edgar Lungu (since 2015), Party: Patriotic Front

Administrative divisions: 10 provinces; Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Muchinga, Northern, North-Western, Southern, Western

Religions: Protestant 75.3%, Roman Catholic 20.2%, other 2.7% (includes Muslim Buddhist, Hindu, and Baha'i), none 1.8% (2010 est.)

Age distribution: (2014 est.)

0-14 years: 46.2% (male: 3,393,388/female: 3,362,850);

15-24 years: 20% (male: 1,465,009/female: 1,467,555);

25-54 years: 28.5% (male: 2,105,768/female: 2,072,314);

55-64 years: 2.4% (male: 199,098/female: 222,214);

65 years and over: 2.4% (male: 151,471/female: 198,838).

Literacy: (2007 est.) Definition - age 15 and over who can read and write English;

Total population: 61.4%;

Male: 71.9%;

Female: 51.8%.

Percentage of Rural population: 60% (Source: The World Bank)

Unemployment, youth ages 15-24: total: 23.4% (2005);

Country rank in the world: 46 out of 134

GDP growth 2005-2013: 6%

GDP - composition, by end use: (2013 est.)

Household consumption: 60%;

Government consumption: 26.5%;

Investment in fixed capital: 19.1%;

Investment in inventories: 1%;

Exports of goods and services: 36.2%;

Imports of goods and services: -42.9%.

GDP - composition, by sector of origin: (2013 est.)

Agriculture: 19.8%;

Industry: 33.8%;

Services: 46.5%.

Agriculture-products: corn, sorghum, rice, peanuts, sunflower seed, vegetables, flowers, tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, cassava (tapioca), coffee; cattle, goats, pigs, poultry, milk, eggs, and hides.

Industries: copper mining and processing, emerald mining, construction, foodstuffs, beverages, chemicals, textiles, fertilizer, and horticulture.

Industrial production growth rate: 3.6% (2014 est.);

Country rank in the world: 80 out of 198

Taxes and other revenues: 20.4% of GDP (2014 est.);

Country rank in the world: 158 out of 214

Access to electricity: 22% of population (2012) (Source: The World Bank)

Fiscal year = calendar year

CIVIL SOCIETY PROFILE

Summary:

Of the countries profiled, Zambia has the highest recorded civic participation rate. However, participation has declined from its peak in the early 1990s, when there was a high level of support for multiparty democracy. Furthermore, high poverty levels leave little available time for voluntary activities and test the ability of the political system to meet pressing socio-economic needs. Civil society seeks to address key challenges such as corruption, poverty, and poor governance. The major internal issues faced by the sector include unusually high dependence on donors, limited scope for policy dialogue with government, and the politicization of many organizations.

NGO Legislation: An NGO Act was passed in 2009, but is criticized for investing a government-dominated NGO Registration Board with too many powers and for placing stringent requirements on NGOs. These requirements include the obligation to report on the NGOs' funding levels and sources, activities and the assets of their personnel. These requirements could deter smaller organizations from registering as NGOs. The Act does not cover churches and other religious organizations, clubs, professional groups and trade unions. Instead, these are regulated by the colonial era Societies Act of 1958, also criticized for giving too much power to the state. For example, the Societies Act grants powers to the government to cancel the registration of any society and stipulates that government approval is mandatory for receipt of funds from foreign sources. The 1955 Public Order Act is also viewed as giving the police excessive authority to

regulate public meetings. The NGO Act is not being actively implemented, as the government is currently in discussions with Zambian CSOs who seek to have the law revised and amended.

Freedom of Information: There is no freedom of information legislation.

Participation in governance dialogue: Partly as a result of these legal restrictions, there is little dialogue on governance issues. When CSOs are involved in such dialog, it is usually at the insistence of donors and the government is very ambivalent about CSO participation. The government is supportive of CSOs in playing a service delivery role, but there is hostility when CSOs advocate for good governance.

Traditional leadership: Traditional leadership continues to play an important role, particularly in rural Zambia.

Urban focus: CSOs are viewed as being overly concentrated in cities with half of all CSOs based in the capital Lusaka. This challenges the CSO's ability to tackle rural poverty.

Impact: CSOs have a strong social influence and some influence on national budgeting. They participate in sector advisory groups alongside the government and private sector even though their role here is stymied by a lack of information and lack of access to the high level decision-making consultations. The lack of regulations requiring the consistent involvement of CSOs in policy processes, is a weakness. Even where CSOs have been allowed into certain processes, such as those around the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, there challenges resulting from a lack of access to information.

Other challenges: Other challenges identified for policy advocacy are the lack of knowledge about policy processes, limited use of communications strategies, weak connections between CSOs and other actors, and government perceptions of CSOs as competitors for donor funding. As a result of this, only 54% of CSOs report taking part in advocacy for policy change and only around 20% report being successful in their attempts.

Source: Civicus, http://socs.civicus.org/CountryCivilSocietyProfiles/Zambia.pdf, Accessed 4.5.2013

ZAMBIA CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX - TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL

Score: 38 out of 100 possible points

Rank: 83 out of 177 (with Denmark, New Zealand and Finland ranking highest)

Source: Transparency International, http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2013/, Accessed 3.5.2014

ICT STATS

Mobile phone penetration: 78% in 2012

Internet penetration - Internet subscription per 100 inhabitants: 0.71 in 2012

Source: Zambia Information and Communication Technology Authority (ZITCA)

http://www.zicta.zm/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=126&Itemid=56, Accessed 3.5.2014

Internet users per 100 people 2012: 13.5 (Source: The World Bank)

Secure internet per 1 million people 2012: 3 (Source: The World Bank)

IMPLEMENTATION OF UN CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION (UNCAC)

Zambia has no legislation to guarantee freedom of or access to information. As such, the state was not legally bound to respond to the Team's requests for information. Requests for certain information made to the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) and the Director of Public Prosecutions Office yielded either negative responses or no response at all. The main obstacles to obtaining information were lack of data collected by the government and legal barriers to information collection. However, certain information is available only to government authorities, judiciary bodies and enforcement agencies. There was an apparent unwillingness on the part of government to allow access to available information. Additionally, some provisions of the State Security Act, Chapter 111 of the Laws of Zambia, run contrary to the spirit of access to information.

Source: UNCAC Civil Society Coalition, First year of review of UNCAC chapters III and IV by Transparency International (TI) Zambia.2010/2011, http://www.uncaccoalition.org/en/learn-more/resources/finish/13-2011-cosp-materials/200-zambia-executive-summary. Accessed 3.5.2014

Press reports on high-profile cases of corruption in development cooperation:

In 2009, Netherlands and Sweden suspended aid because of alleged embezzlement of aid funds in the Ministry of Health. About 55% of the health budget is covered by aid funds.

Source: http://www.irinnews.org/report/84578/zambia-health-funding-frozen-after-corruption-alleged. Accessed 3.5.2014

2010 Global Fund suspends aid to Zambia over alleged corruption in health ministry.

Source: www.bbc.co.uk/news/10331717. Accessed 3.5.2014

2010 Canada suspends aid to Zambia over alleged corruption in health ministry.

Source: http://journal.probeinternational.org/2010/11/15/zambia-corruption-scandal-links-back-to-canada/. Accessed 3.4.2014

HUMAN RIGHTS - HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

In 2011, Human Rights Watch published a report on serious human rights violations in Chinese-owned copper mines in Zambia. Generally, it was found that labor rights, safety standards, and salary levels do not meet international and national standards in Chinese-owned copper mines in Zambia.

Source: Human Rights Watch, http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/zambia1111ForWebUpload.pdf, Accessed 4.5.2014

IBRAHIM INDEX OF GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA (IIGA) 2012.

Overall Rank: 12/52

Safety and rule of law - Rank 10/52 Rule of law: 8/52	Sustainable Economic Opportunity: 16/52 Public Management 19/52

Accountability 17/52	Business Environment 16/52
Personal safety: 20/52	Infrastructure 17/52
National security 1/52	Rural Sector: 24/52
Participation and Human Rights: 15/52	Human Development 21/52
Participation 14/52	Welfare 27/52
Rights: 9/52	Education 20/52
Gender: 30/52	Health: 26/52

Source and details on the individual indicators check: http://www.moibrahimfoundation.org/interact/. Accessed: 4.5.2014

ZAMBIA'S CONTROVERSIAL NGO LAW:

Zambia's Government Should Halt Enforcement of NGO Law: On February 5, 2014, Freedom House urged the government of Zambia to postpone enforcement of its draconian NGO Act that required NGOs to register with the government before February 5, 2014. This Act is in apparent violation of the country's constitutionally guaranteed freedom of association. Freedom House called on the government to consult with civil society to resolve issues surrounding the legality and enforcement of the law. The law required NGOs to register with the Ministry of Community Development, regardless of their legal standing and also created an NGO Board, whose membership is dominated by government appointees. The board has the authority to deny registration to organizations not complying with provisions of the law. In recent months, nearly 500 NGOs have declared their intention not to register under the law until the government addresses their concerns. Implementation of the NGO Act is part of a broader regressive trend in Zambia, where the government is increasing its harassment of civil society representatives, independent journalists and political opponents. The NGO Act was passed in 2009 by a Movement for Multi-party Democracy government. In its 2011 campaign ahead of the national elections, the then-opposition Patriotic Front (PF) promised not to implement the law until the issues raised by CSOs had been addressed. However, since assuming power, the PF-led government has moved forward with enforcement of the Act.

Source: http://freedomhouse.org/article/zambia-government-should-halt-enforcement-ngo-law#.U2YAwfl_vUg. Accessed 4.5.2014

COUNTRY POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL ASSESSMENT (CPIA) 2012.

(Scale: 1=Low to 6=High)

CPIA economic management cluster average for Zambia: 3.7. The economic management cluster includes macroeconomic management, fiscal policy, and debt policy.

CPIA policies for social inclusion/equity cluster average for Zambia: 3,3. The policies for social inclusion and equity cluster include gender equality, equity of public resource use, building human resources, social protection and labor, and policies and institutions for environmental sustainability.

CPIA public sector management and institutions cluster average for Zambia: 3,2. The public sector management and institutions cluster includes property rights and rule-based governance, quality of budgetary and financial management, efficiency of revenue mobilization, quality of public administration, and transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector.

CPIA structural policies cluster average for Zambia: 3.7. The structural policies cluster includes trade, financial sector, and business regulatory environment.

Source: World Bank Data; Accessed 4.5.2014

APPENDIX 3: CY2012 U.S. ASSISTANCE TO ZAMBIA

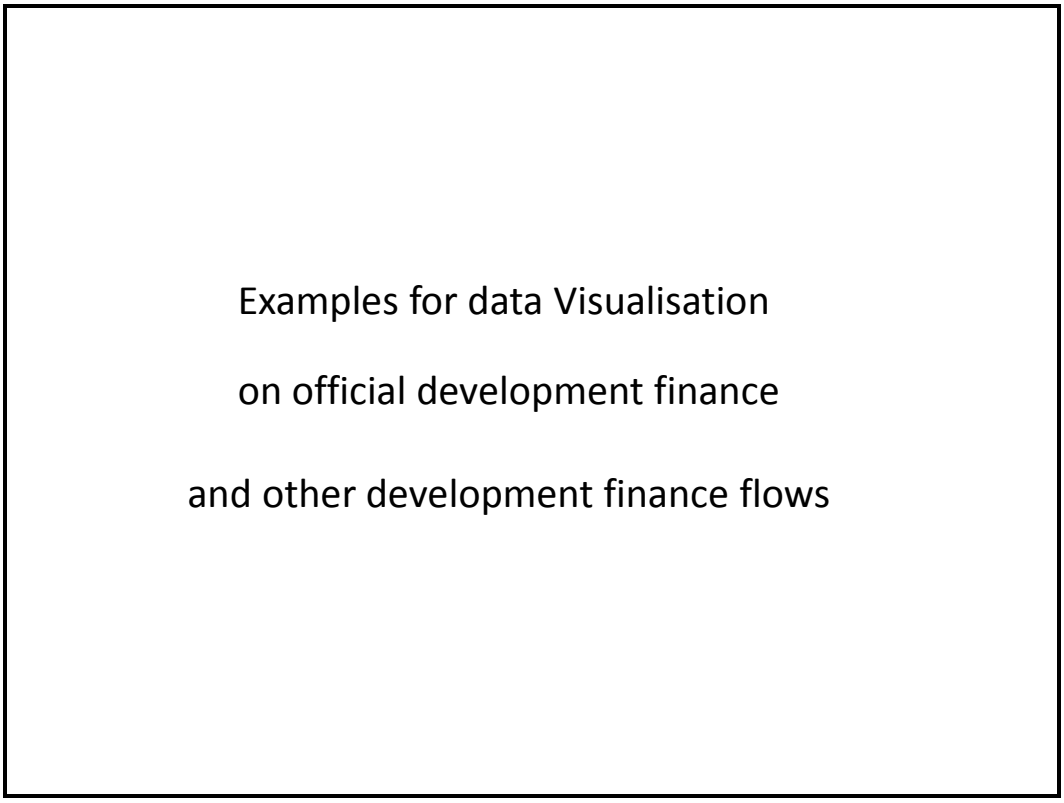
ODA Net Disbursements, reported in $US thousands

DAC Sector Name	USAID	MCC	State	DoD	Treasury	HHS	Interior	Commerce	Peace Corps	ADF	Total
Education, Level Unspecified	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Basic Education	10,328	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,544	.	11,872
Basic Health	37,039	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	.	37,080
Population Policies/Programmes and Reproductive Health	121,975	.	2,050	9,850	.	79,108	.	.	3,688	.	216,670
Water Supply and Sanitation	2,604	2,173	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,778
Government and Civil Society, General	2,690	44	.	.	693	.	.	.	.	.	3,427
Other Social Infrastructure and Services	308	1,518	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,310	.	3,136
Transport and Storage	.	361	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	361
Banking and Financial Services	104	.	.	.	33	.	.	.	.	.	138
Business and Other Services	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Agriculture	10,763	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	548	11,310
Fishing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	56
Industry	348	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	129	477
Trade Policy and Regulations	3,737	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	3,742
General Environmental Protection	3,082	177	27	.	.	.	566	.	1,708	.	5,561
Other Multi-sector	1,392	1,669	.	.	.	.	.	.	393	203	3,657
Emergency Response	2	.	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
Disaster Prevention and Preparedness	2,792	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,792
TOTAL	197,169	5,952	2,099	9,850	726	79,108	566	5	8,684	937	305,095

Note: Totals may not add up accurately due to rounding. Negative values result when amounts received by the USG are greater than gross disbursements from the USG.

Source: U.S. CRS++ Submission to the OECD/DAC via the USAID Foreign Assistance Database Prepared by USAID Economic Analysis and Data Services on February 11, 2014.

APPENDIX 4: PILOT STUDY OVERVIEW DOCUMENT



Sources:

1) IATI Registry: http://www.iatiregistry.org/

2) Foreign Assistance Dashboard:http://www.foreignassistance.gov/web/default.aspx

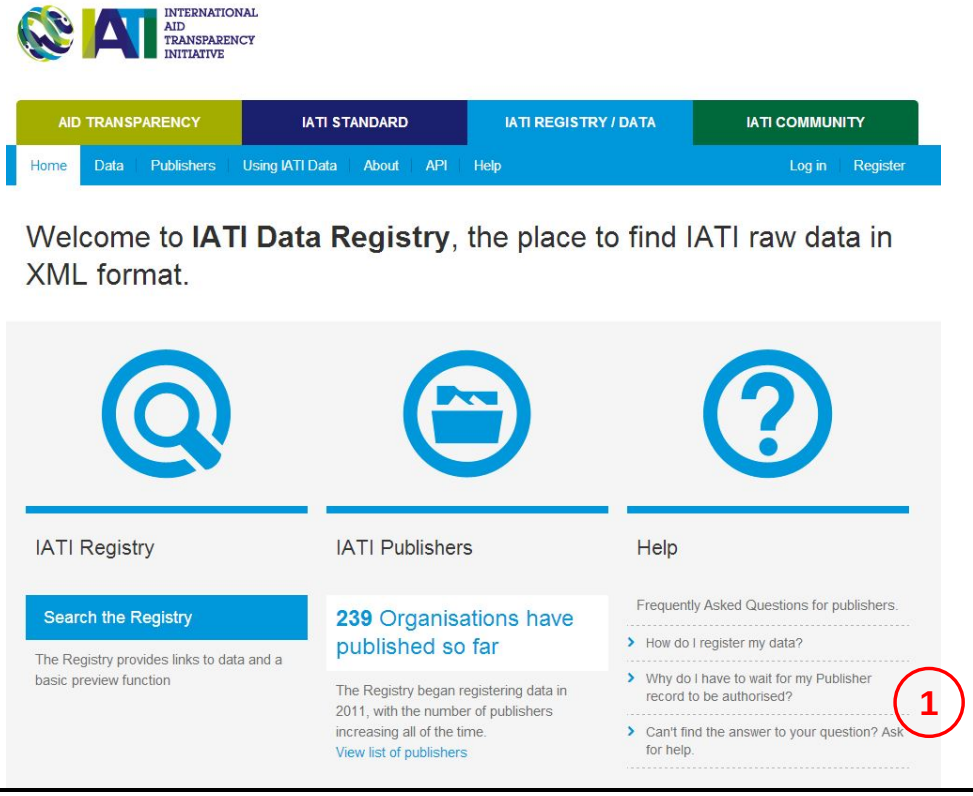
3) OpenAidData: www.openaiddata.org

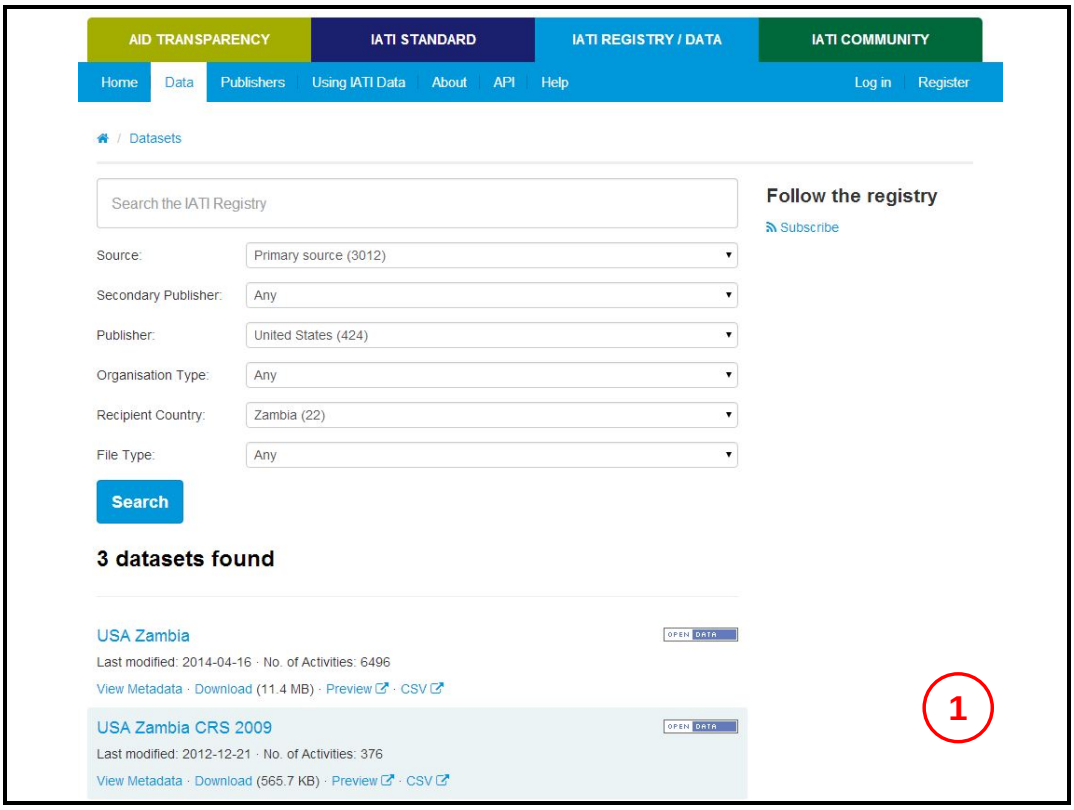
4) D-Portal: www.d-portal.org

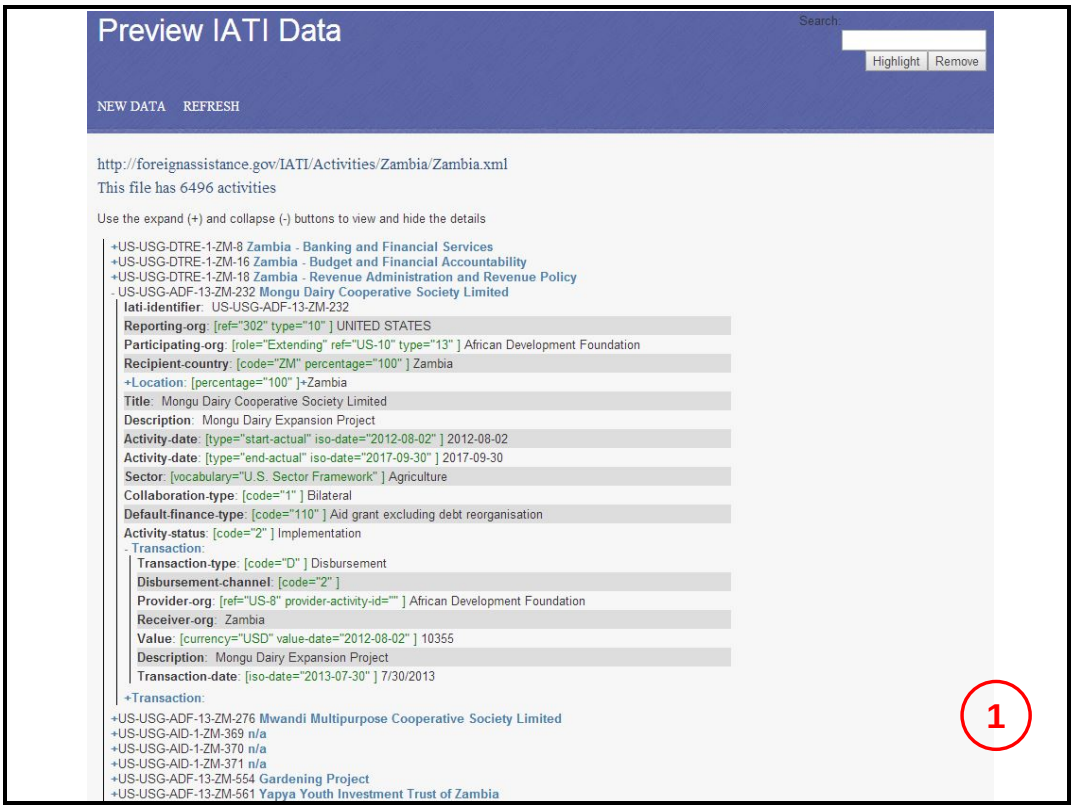
5) AKVO OpenAidSearch: http://www.openaidsearch.org/

6) Development Initiatives – Development Finance:

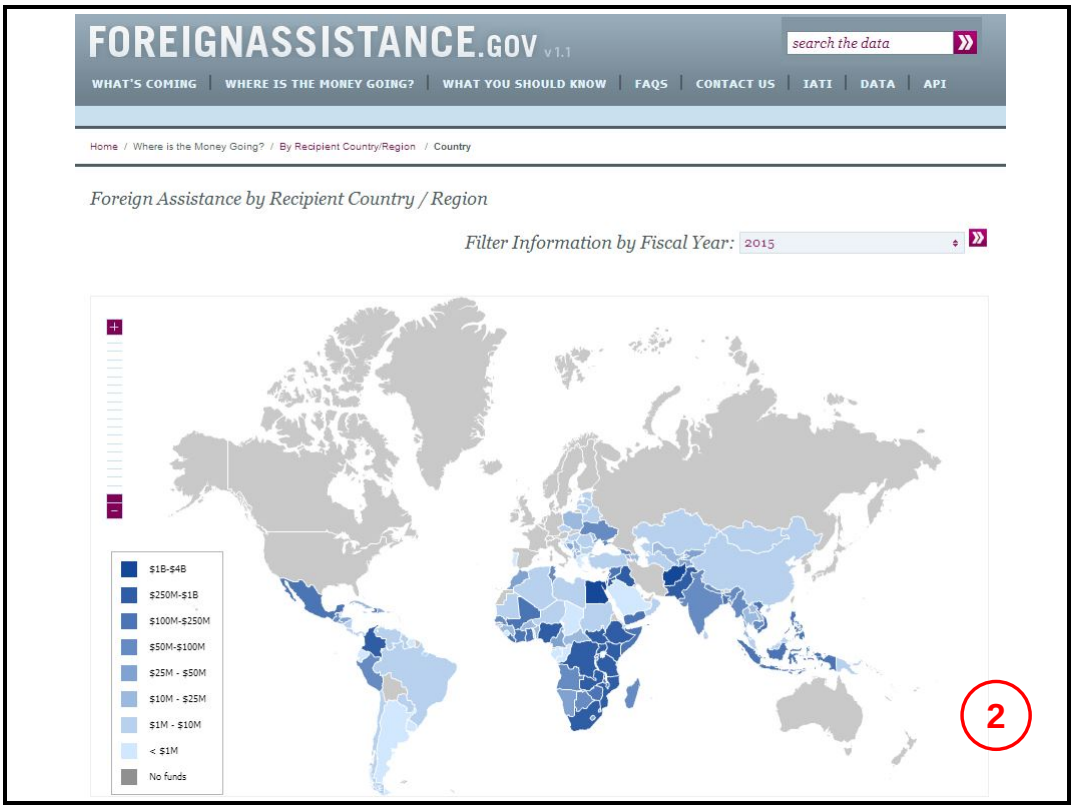
http://devinit.org/data-visualization/datavisualization-all-resources/

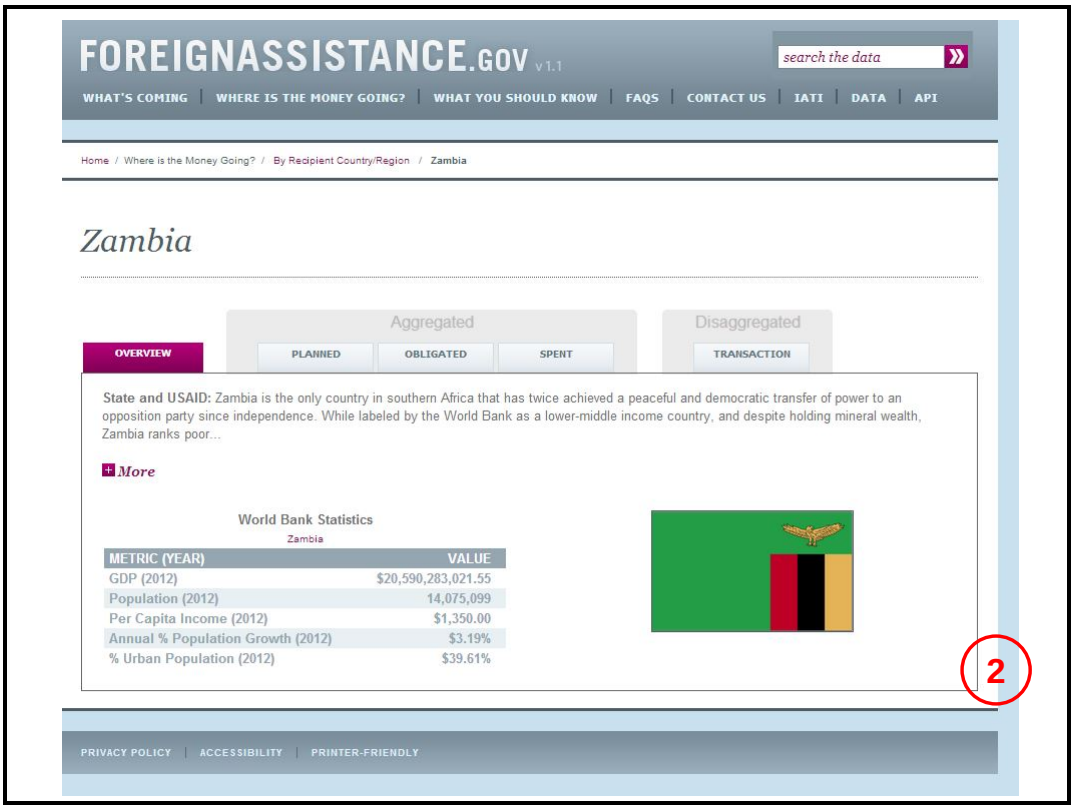



AID TRANSPARENCY
IATI STANDARD
IATI REGISTRY / DATA
IATI COMMUNITY
Home
Data
Publishers
Using IATI Data
About
API
Help
Log in
Register
/ Datasets
Search the IATI Registry
Follow the registry
Subscribe
Source:
Primary source (3012)
Secondary Publisher:
Any
Publisher:
United States (424)
Organisation Type:
Any
Recipient Country:
Zambia (22)
File Type:
Any
Search
3 datasets found
USA Zambia
OPEN DATA
Last modified: 2014-04-16 · No. of Activities: 6496
View Metadata · Download (11.4 MB) · Preview · CSV
USA Zambia CRS 2009
OPEN DATA
Last modified: 2012-12-21 · No. of Activities: 376
View Metadata · Download (565.7 KB) · Preview · CSV
1


Preview IATI Data
Search:
Highlight
Remove
NEW DATA
REFRESH
http://foreignassistance.gov/IATI/Activities/Zambia/Zambia.xml
This file has 6496 activities
Use the expand (+) and collapse (-) buttons to view and hide the details
+US-USG-DTRE-1-ZM-8 Zambia - Banking and Financial Services
+US-USG-DTRE-1-ZM-16 Zambia - Budget and Financial Accountability
+US-USG-DTRE-1-ZM-18 Zambia - Revenue Administration and Revenue Policy
- US-USG-ADF-13-ZM-232 Mongu Dairy Cooperative Society Limited
iati-identifier: US-USG-ADF-13-ZM-232
Reporting-org: [ref="302" type="10"] UNITED STATES
Participating-org: [role="Extending" ref="US-10" type="13"] African Development Foundation
Recipient-country: [code="ZM" percentage="100"] Zambia
+Location: [percentage="100"]+Zambia
Title: Mongu Dairy Cooperative Society Limited
Description: Mongu Dairy Expansion Project
Activity-date: [type="start-actual" iso-date="2012-08-02"] 2012-08-02
Activity-date: [type="end-actual" iso-date="2017-09-30"] 2017-09-30
Sector: [vocabulary="U.S. Sector Framework"] Agriculture
Collaboration-type: [code="1"] Bilateral
Default-finance-type: [code="110"] Aid grant excluding debt reorganisation
Activity-status: [code="2"] Implementation
- Transaction:
Transaction-type: [code="D"] Disbursement
Disbursement-channel: [code="2"]
Provider-org: [ref="US-8" provider-activity-id=""] African Development Foundation
Receiver-org: Zambia
Value: [currency="USD" value-date="2012-08-02"] 10355
Description: Mongu Dairy Expansion Project
Transaction-date: [iso-date="2013-07-30"] 7/30/2013
+Transaction:
+US-USG-ADF-13-ZM-276 Mwandi Multipurpose Cooperative Society Limited
+US-USG-AID-1-ZM-369 n/a
+US-USG-AID-1-ZM-370 n/a
+US-USG-AID-1-ZM-371 n/a
+US-USG-ADF-13-ZM-554 Gardening Project
+US-USG-ADF-13-ZM-561 Yapya Youth Investment Trust of Zambia
1

FOREIGNASSISTANCE.GOV v1.1
search the data
WHAT'S COMING | WHERE IS THE MONEY GOING? | WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW | FAQS | CONTACT US | IATI | DATA | API
Foreign Assistance By Country Office
CLICK TO VIEW MORE
Global Health
NEW
Explore extensive detailed foreign assistance transaction records
Transaction data includes up to 30 data fields, including location, purpose statement, and implementing agent.
Things you should know
Discover the top 10 things you should know about the data before you get started.
Join our mailing list to stay informed of changes on ForeignAssistance.gov.
PRIVACY POLICY | ACCESSIBILITY | PRINTER-FRIENDLY
2


FOREIGNASSISTANCE.GOV v1.1
search the data
WHAT'S COMING | WHERE IS THE MONEY GOING? | WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW | FAQS | CONTACT US | IATI | DATA | API
Home / Where is the Money Going? / By Recipient Country/Region / Country
Foreign Assistance by Recipient Country / Region
Filter Information by Fiscal Year: 2015
$1B-$4B
$250M-$1B
$100M-$250M
$50M-$100M
$25M - $50M
$10M - $25M
$1M - $10M
< $1M
No funds
2


FOREIGNASSISTANCE.GOV v1.1
search the data
WHAT'S COMING | WHERE IS THE MONEY GOING? | WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW | FAQS | CONTACT US | IATI | DATA | API
Home / Where is the Money Going? / By Recipient Country/Region / Zambia
Zambia
Aggregated
Disaggregated
OVERVIEW
PLANNED
OBLIGATED
SPENT
TRANSACTION
State and USAID: Zambia is the only country in southern Africa that has twice achieved a peaceful and democratic transfer of power to an opposition party since independence. While labeled by the World Bank as a lower-middle income country, and despite holding mineral wealth, Zambia ranks poor...
More
World Bank Statistics
Zambia
METRIC (YEAR) VALUE
GDP (2012) $20,590,283,021.55
Population (2012) 14,075,099
Per Capita Income (2012) $1,350.00
Annual % Population Growth (2012) $3.19%
% Urban Population (2012) $39.61%
PRIVACY POLICY | ACCESSIBILITY | PRINTER-FRIENDLY
2

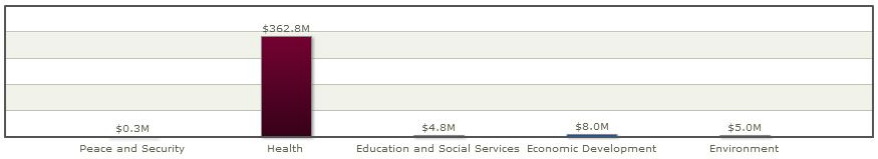
FOREIGNASSISTANCE.GOV v1.1
search the data
WHAT'S COMING | WHERE IS THE MONEY GOING? | WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW | FAQS | CONTACT US | IATI | DATA | API
Home / Where is the Money Going? / By Recipient Country/Region / Zambia
Zambia
Aggregated
Disaggregated
OVERVIEW
PLANNED
OBLIGATED
SPENT
TRANSACTION
Planned Stage
1 2 3 Planned Stage
The planned tab depicts an agency's base year appropriations, supplemental appropriations, and request data.
You Are Viewing: All Agencies 2015
Foreign Assistance Levels by Fiscal Year
Zambia - All Agencies
Click on a graph bar for more information about the funding.
$358.2M
$379.7M
$312.8M
$395.5M
$362.2M
$380.9M
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015
Base Appropriation Request
MCC and Treasury's Office of Technical Assistance (OTA) planning processes assign resources to individual countries and programs after the Appropriations process and do not appear at this stage of the data. For more information on MCC's Compacts, see MCC's Programs and Activities. For more information on OTA's programs and activities, see OTA's mission page.
2

Fiscal Year 2015

Filter Information by Fiscal Year: 2015

Category Appropriation Details, FY 2015

Zambia - All Agencies



Peace & Security | Democracy, Human Rights, & Governance | Health | Education & Social Services | Economic Development | Environment | Humanitarian Assistance | Program Management | Multi-Sector

Peace and Security: To help nations effectively establish the conditions and capacity for achieving peace, security, and stability; and for responding effectively against arising threats to national or international security and stability.

Peace and Security Category by Fiscal Year

Zambia - All Agencies

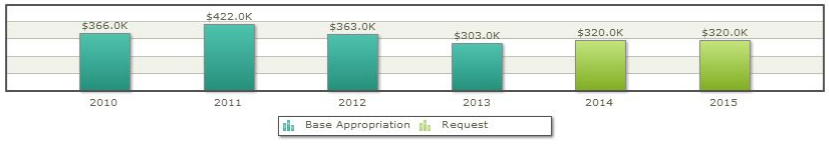
2

Peace & Security | Democracy, Human Rights, & Governance | Health | Education & Social Services | Economic Development | Environment | Humanitarian Assistance | Program Management | Multi-Sector

Peace and Security: To help nations effectively establish the conditions and capacity for achieving peace, security, and stability; and for responding effectively against arising threats to national or international security and stability.

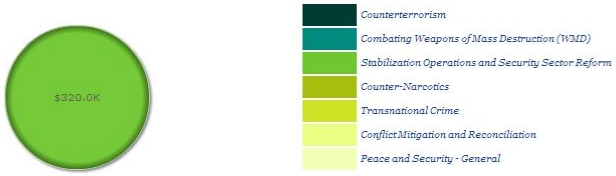
Peace and Security Category by Fiscal Year

Zambia - All Agencies



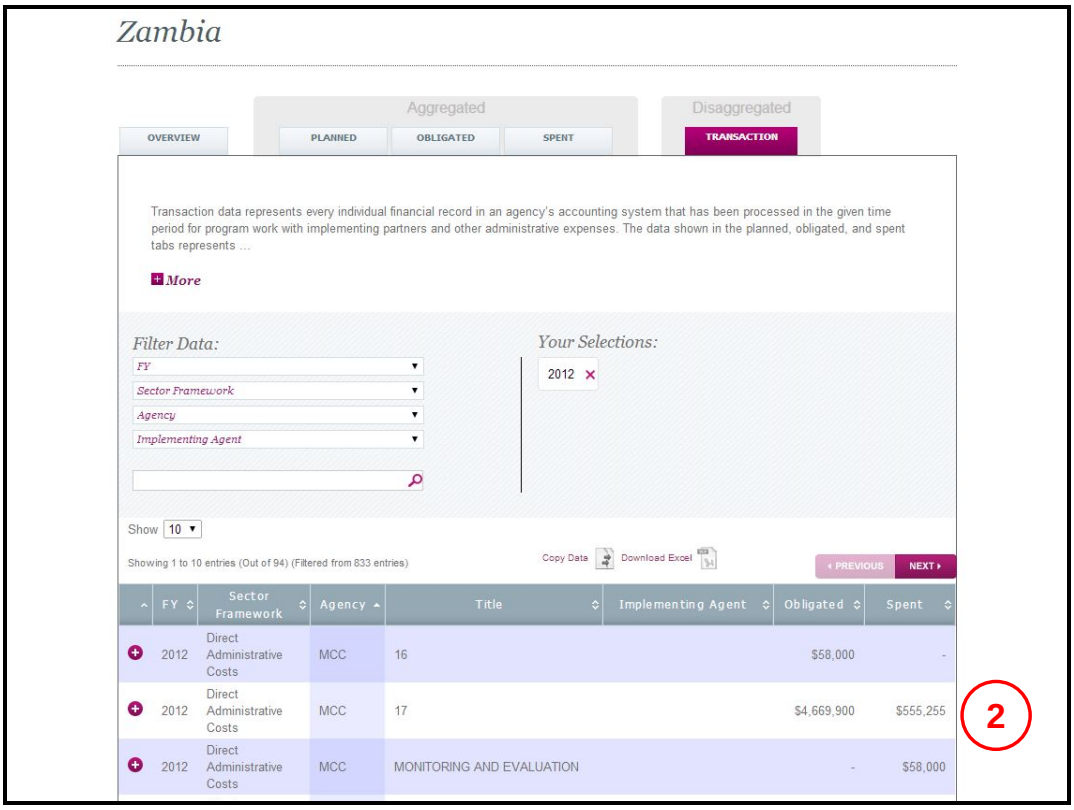
Peace and Security Sector Details, FY 2015

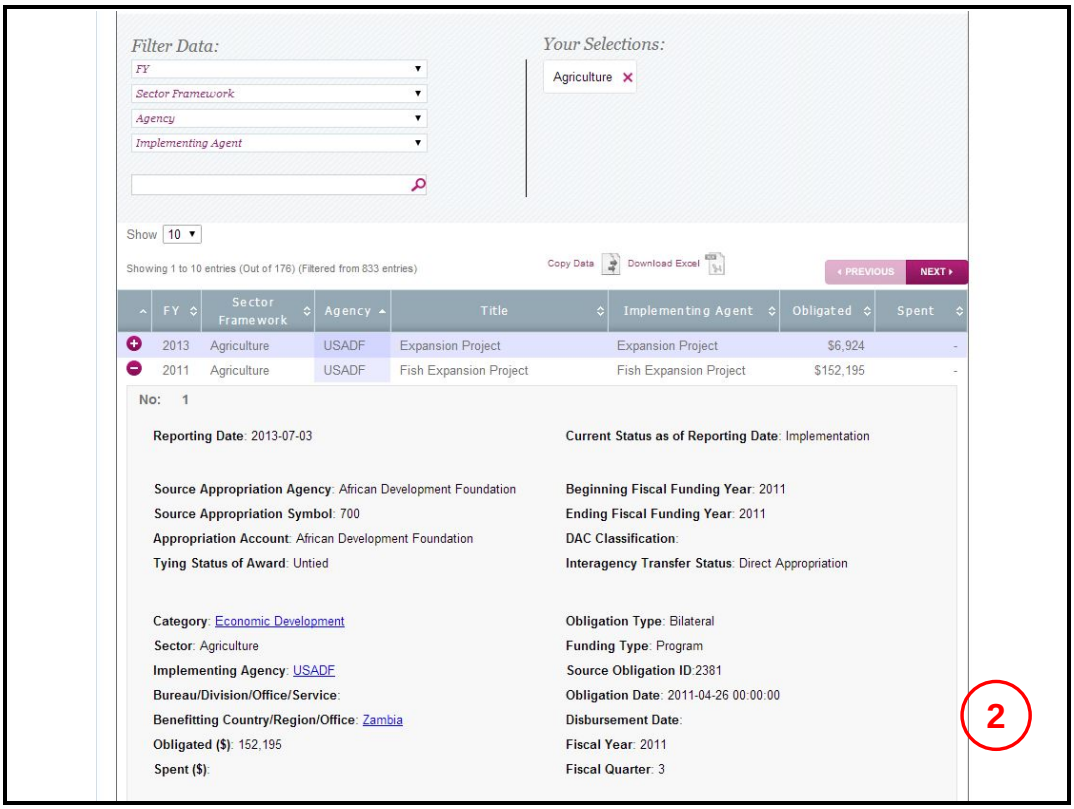
Zambia - All Agencies



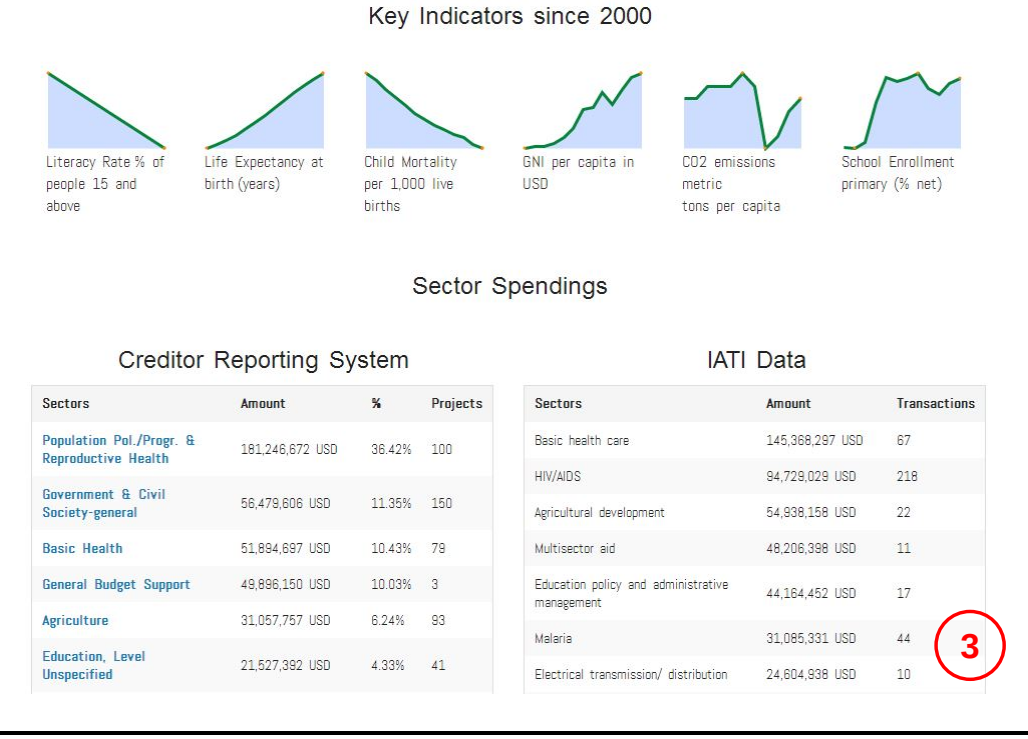
2

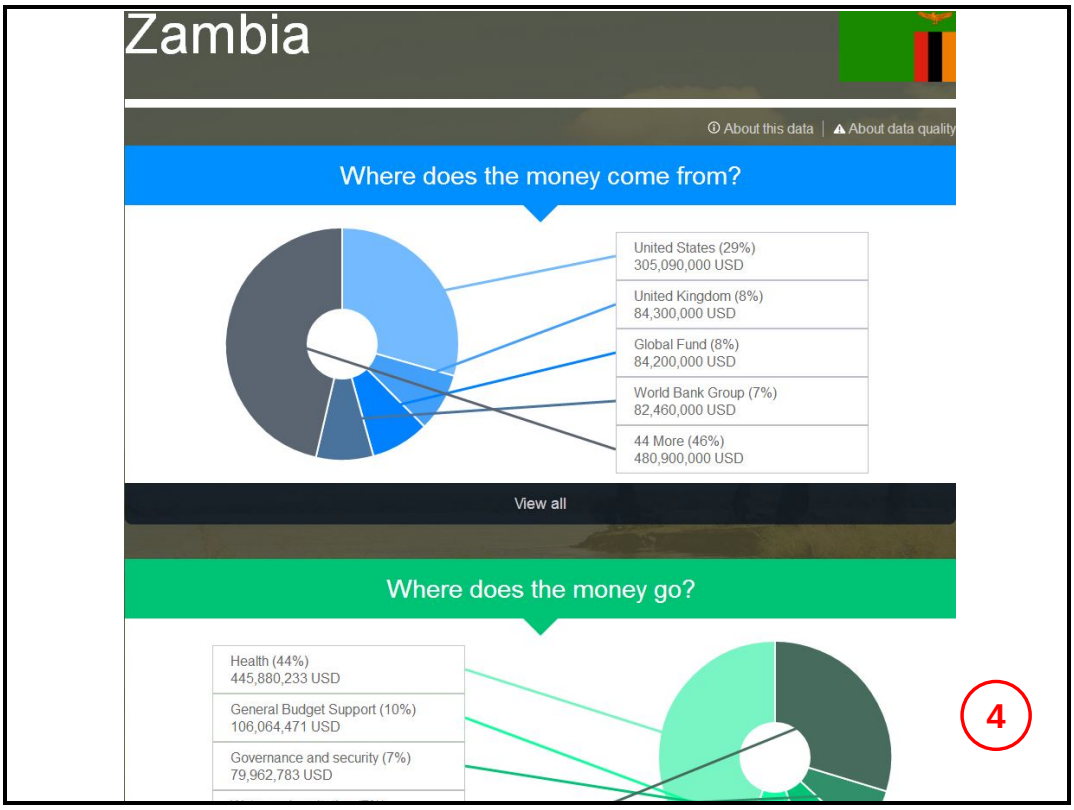
DoS Website • USAID Website • MCC Website

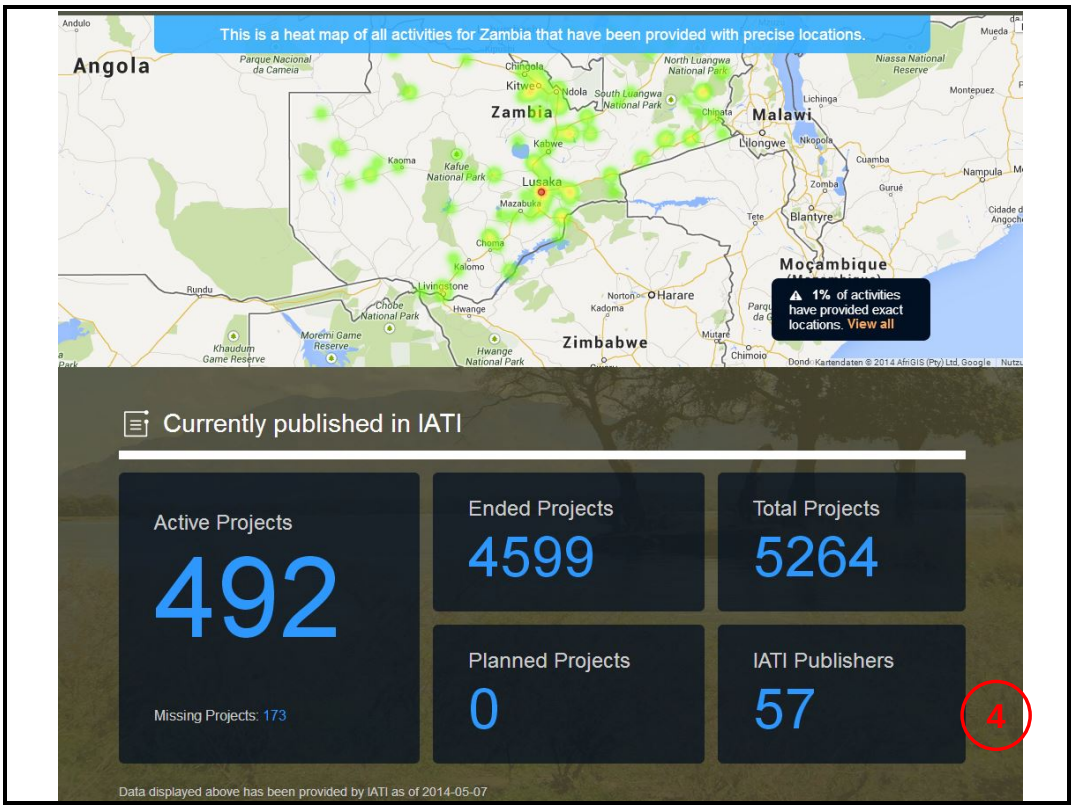

Zambia
Aggregated
Disaggregated
OVERVIEW
PLANNED
OBLIGATED
SPENT
TRANSACTION
Transaction data represents every individual financial record in an agency's accounting system that has been processed in the given time period for program work with implementing partners and other administrative expenses. The data shown in the planned, obligated, and spent tabs represents ...
More
Filter Data:
FY
Sector Framework
Agency
Implementing Agent
Your Selections:
2012
Show 10
Showing 1 to 10 entries (Out of 94) (Filtered from 833 entries)
Copy Data
Download Excel
PREVIOUS
NEXT
FY
Sector Framework
Agency
Title
Implementing Agent
Obligated
Spent
2012 Direct Administrative Costs MCC 16 $58,000 -
2012 Direct Administrative Costs MCC 17 $4,669,900 $555,255
2012 Direct Administrative Costs MCC MONITORING AND EVALUATION - $58,000
2

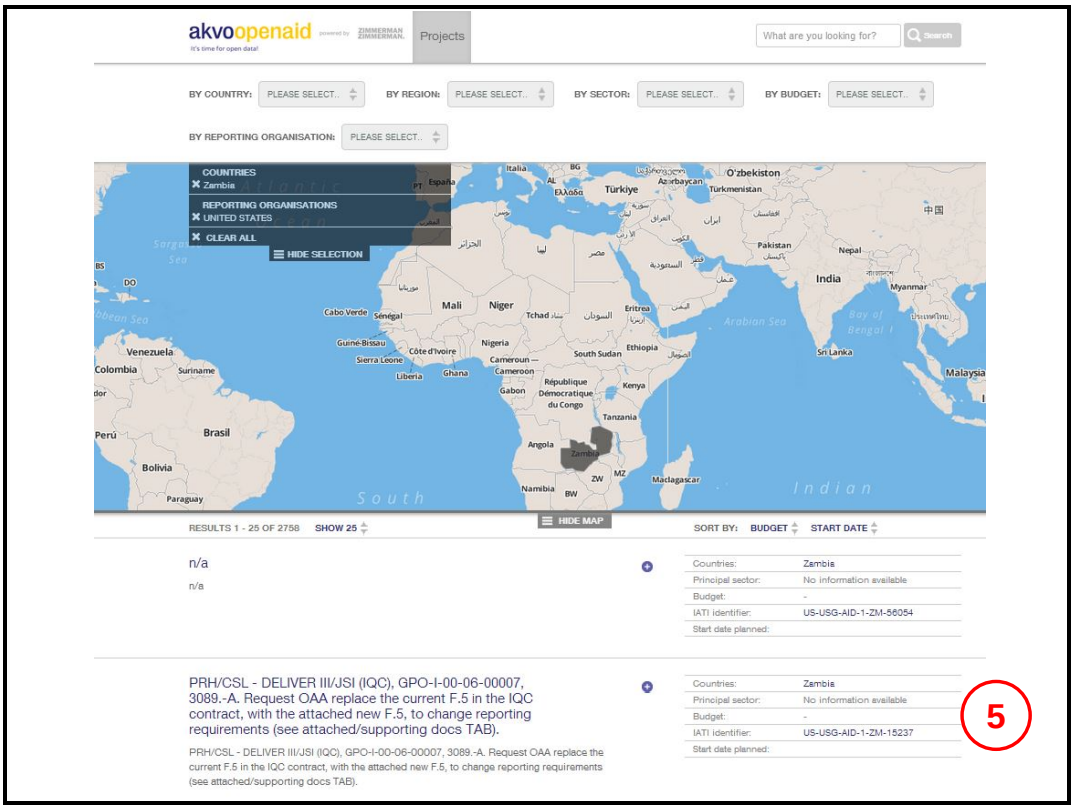

Filter Data:
FY
Sector Framework
Agency
Implementing Agent
Your Selections:
Agriculture
Show 10
Showing 1 to 10 entries (Out of 176) (Filtered from 833 entries)
Copy Data
Download Excel
PREVIOUS
NEXT
FY
Sector Framework
Agency
Title
Implementing Agent
Obligated
Spent
2013 Agriculture USADF Expansion Project Expansion Project $6,924 -
2011 Agriculture USADF Fish Expansion Project Fish Expansion Project $152,195 -
No: 1
Reporting Date: 2013-07-03
Current Status as of Reporting Date: Implementation
Source Appropriation Agency: African Development Foundation
Source Appropriation Symbol: 700
Appropriation Account: African Development Foundation
Tying Status of Award: Untied
Beginning Fiscal Funding Year: 2011
Ending Fiscal Funding Year: 2011
DAC Classification:
Interagency Transfer Status: Direct Appropriation
Category: Economic Development
Sector: Agriculture
Implementing Agency: USADF
Bureau/Division/Office/Service:
Benefitting Country/Region/Office: Zambia
Obligated ($): 152,195
Spent ($):
Obligation Type: Bilateral
Funding Type: Program
Source Obligation ID:2381
Obligation Date: 2011-04-26 00:00:00
Disbursement Date:
Fiscal Year: 2011
Fiscal Quarter: 3
2

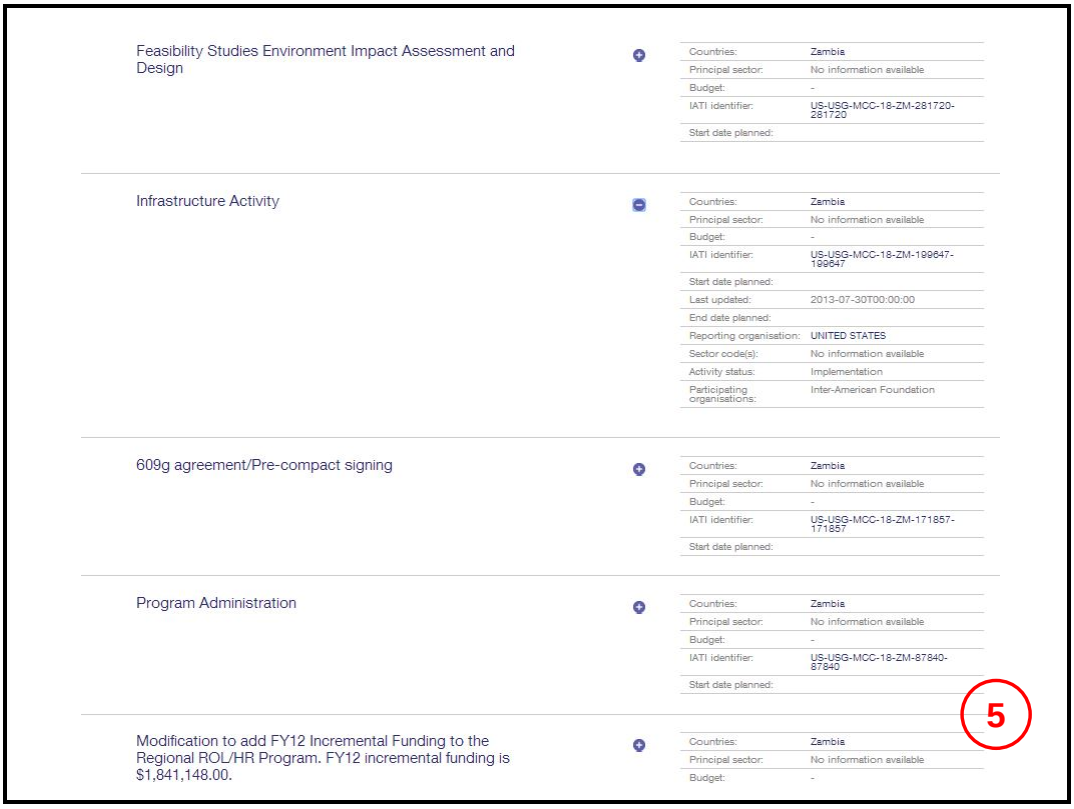
Start
Recipient Countries
Sectors
Donors
Trends
Twitter
About
Feedback
Blog
Open Aid Data
Aid data from big to small. Past, present, and future.
All Sectors in Zambia - 2012
All Years
Population Pol./Progr. & Reproductive Health USD
181,246,672
Government & Civil Society-general USD
56,479,606
Basic Health USD
51,894,697
General Budget Support USD
49,896,150
In Zambia there were 11,171 projects by the Official Development Assistance between 2000 and 2012 Of which 6,734,084,401 USD were spent and 15,700,618,660 USD were committed. In the recipients list from the ODA, in the last 12 years Zambia has been positioned in the 24 place of a total of 154.
Source: OECD: CRS Database | Please check the disclaimer on data.
3

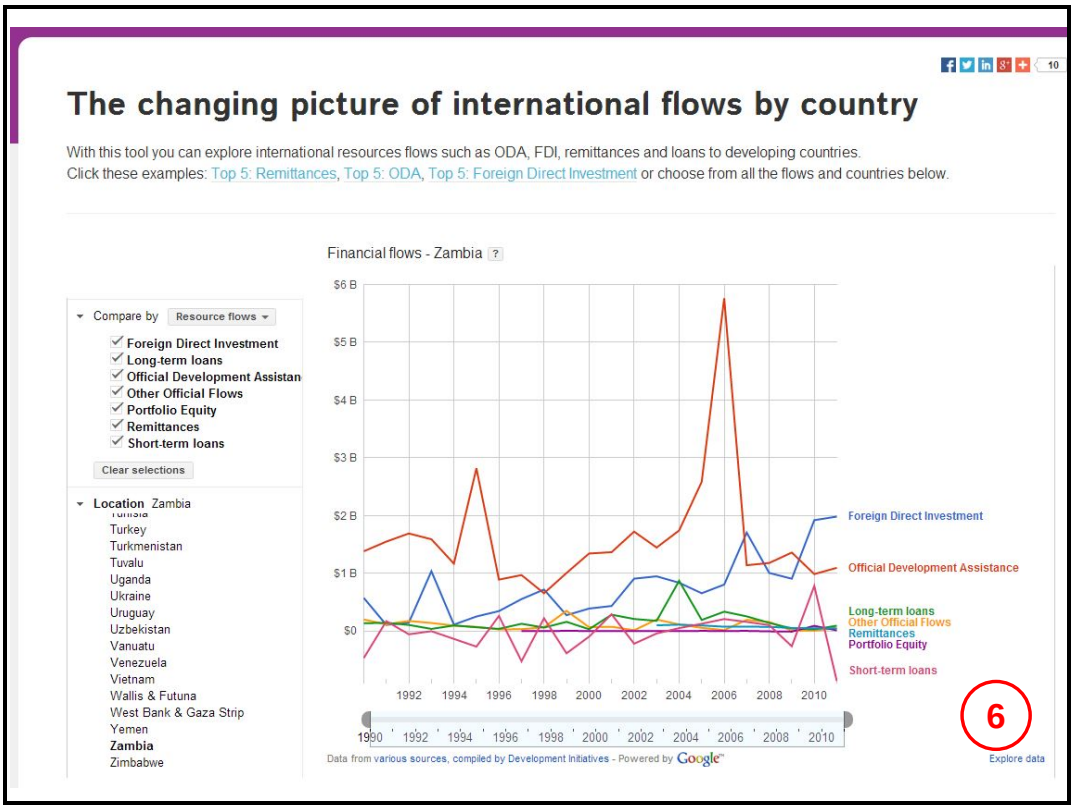

Key Indicators since 2000
Literacy Rate % of people 15 and above
Life Expectancy at birth (years)
Child Mortality per 1,000 live births
GNI per capita in USD
CO2 emissions metric tons per capita
School Enrollment primary (% net)
Sector Spendings
Creditor Reporting System
Sectors | Amount | % | Projects
Population Pol./Progr. & Reproductive Health | 181,246,672 USD | 36.42% | 100
Government & Civil Society-general | 56,479,606 USD | 11.35% | 150
Basic Health | 51,894,697 USD | 10.43% | 79
General Budget Support | 49,896,150 USD | 10.03% | 3
Agriculture | 31,057,757 USD | 6.24% | 93
Education, Level Unspecified | 21,527,392 USD | 4.33% | 41
IATI Data
Sectors | Amount | Transactions
Basic health care | 145,368,297 USD | 67
HIV/AIDS | 94,729,029 USD | 218
Agricultural development | 54,938,158 USD | 22
Multisector aid | 48,206,398 USD | 11
Education policy and administrative management | 44,164,452 USD | 17
Malaria | 31,085,331 USD | 44
Electrical transmission/ distribution | 24,604,938 USD | 10
3

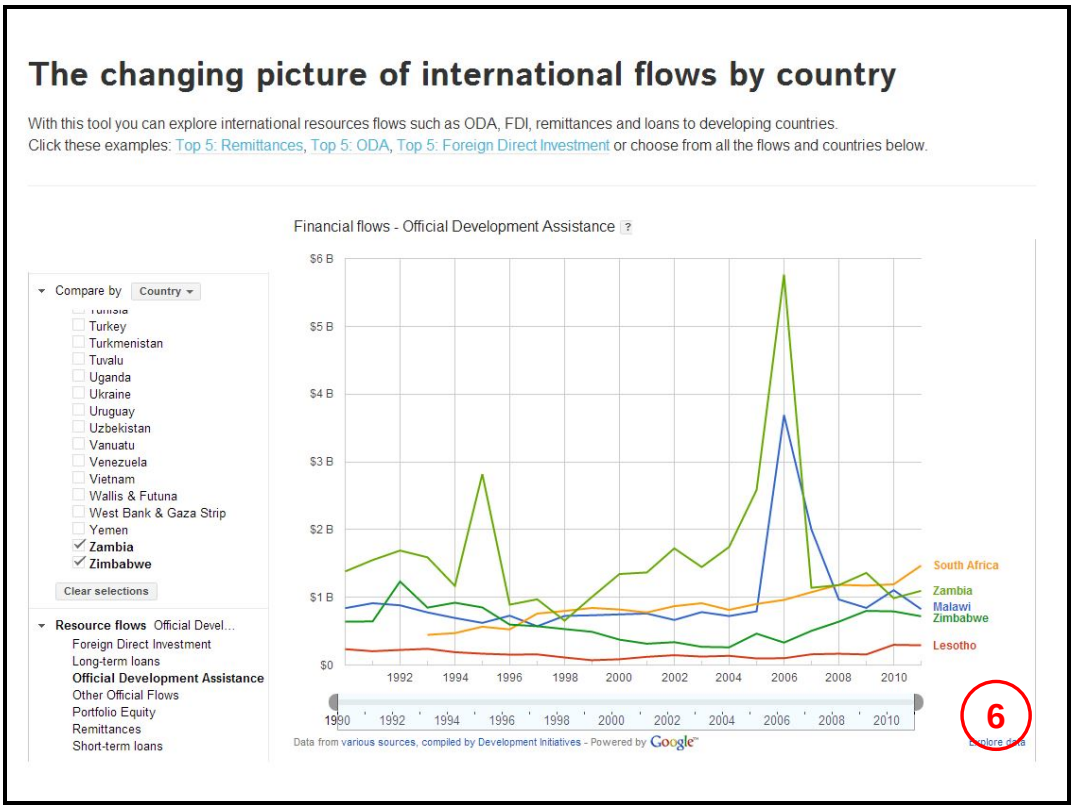

Zambia
About this data | About data quality
Where does the money come from?
United States (29%)
305,090,000 USD
United Kingdom (8%)
84,300,000 USD
Global Fund (8%)
84,200,000 USD
World Bank Group (7%)
82,460,000 USD
44 More (46%)
480,900,000 USD
View all
Where does the money go?
Health (44%)
445,880,233 USD
General Budget Support (10%)
106,064,471 USD
Governance and security (7%)
79,962,783 USD
4


This is a heat map of all activities for Zambia that have been provided with precise locations.
Angola
Zambia
Malawi
Moçambique
Zimbabwe
Lusaka
Harare
1% of activities have provided exact locations. View all
Currently published in IATI
Active Projects
492
Missing Projects: 173
Ended Projects
4599
Total Projects
5264
Planned Projects
0
IATI Publishers
57
4
Data displayed above has been provided by IATI as of 2014-05-07


akvoopenaid
Projects
What are you looking for?
BY COUNTRY: PLEASE SELECT..
BY REGION: PLEASE SELECT..
BY SECTOR: PLEASE SELECT..
BY BUDGET: PLEASE SELECT..
BY REPORTING ORGANISATION: PLEASE SELECT..
COUNTRIES
Zambia
REPORTING ORGANISATIONS
UNITED STATES
CLEAR ALL
HIDE SELECTION
HIDE MAP
RESULTS 1 - 25 OF 2758
SHOW 25
SORT BY: BUDGET START DATE
n/a
n/a
Countries: Zambia
Principal sector: No information available
Budget: -
IATI identifier: US-USG-AID-1-ZM-56054
Start date planned:
PRH/CSL - DELIVER III/JSI (IQC), GPO-I-00-06-00007, 3089.-A. Request OAA replace the current F.5 in the IQC contract, with the attached new F.5, to change reporting requirements (see attached/supporting docs TAB).
PRH/CSL - DELIVER III/JSI (IQC), GPO-I-00-06-00007, 3089.-A. Request OAA replace the current F.5 in the IQC contract, with the attached new F.5, to change reporting requirements (see attached/supporting docs TAB).
Countries: Zambia
Principal sector: No information available
Budget: -
IATI identifier: US-USG-AID-1-ZM-15237
Start date planned:
5


Feasibility Studies Environment Impact Assessment and Design
Countries: Zambia
Principal sector: No information available
Budget: -
IATI identifier: US-USG-MCC-18-ZM-281720-281720
Start date planned:
Infrastructure Activity
Countries: Zambia
Principal sector: No information available
Budget: -
IATI identifier: US-USG-MCC-18-ZM-199647-199647
Start date planned:
Last updated: 2013-07-30T00:00:00
End date planned:
Reporting organisation: UNITED STATES
Sector code(s): No information available
Activity status: Implementation
Participating organisations: Inter-American Foundation
609g agreement/Pre-compact signing
Countries: Zambia
Principal sector: No information available
Budget: -
IATI identifier: US-USG-MCC-18-ZM-171857-171857
Start date planned:
Program Administration
Countries: Zambia
Principal sector: No information available
Budget: -
IATI identifier: US-USG-MCC-18-ZM-87840-87840
Start date planned:
Modification to add FY12 Incremental Funding to the Regional ROL/HR Program. FY12 incremental funding is $1,841,148.00.
Countries: Zambia
Principal sector: No information available
Budget: -
5


The changing picture of international flows by country
With this tool you can explore international resources flows such as ODA, FDI, remittances and loans to developing countries.
Click these examples: Top 5: Remittances, Top 5: ODA, Top 5: Foreign Direct Investment or choose from all the flows and countries below.
Financial flows - Zambia
Compare by Resource flows
Foreign Direct Investment
Long-term loans
Official Development Assistan
Other Official Flows
Portfolio Equity
Remittances
Short-term loans
Clear selections
Location Zambia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
Uganda
Ukraine
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Vietnam
Wallis & Futuna
West Bank & Gaza Strip
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe
$6 B
$5 B
$4 B
$3 B
$2 B
$1 B
$0
1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010
Foreign Direct Investment
Official Development Assistance
Long-term loans
Other Official Flows
Remittances
Portfolio Equity
Short-term loans
1990 1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010
Data from various sources, compiled by Development Initiatives - Powered by Google
Explore data
6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Click these examples: Top 5: Remittances, Top 5: ODA, Top 5: Foreign Direct Investment or choose from all the flows and countries below.
Financial flows - Official Development Assistance
Compare by Country
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
Uganda
Ukraine
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Vietnam
Wallis & Futuna
West Bank & Gaza Strip
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe
Clear selections
Resource flows Official Devel...
Foreign Direct Investment
Long-term loans
Official Development Assistance
Other Official Flows
Portfolio Equity
Remittances
Short-term loans
$6 B
$5 B
$4 B
$3 B
$2 B
$1 B
$0
1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010
South Africa
Zambia
Malawi
Zimbabwe
Lesotho
1990 1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010
Data from various sources, compiled by Development Initiatives - Powered by Google
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