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PANEL

**Financing for gender equality
and the empowerment of women**

Written statement*

Submitted by

Paul Lupunga
Aid Harmonization Coordinator
Ministry of Finance and National Planning
Zambia

* The views expressed in this paper are those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations.

Development Cooperation and Gender in Zambia

Introduction

1. This paper has been prepared as a brief informing the CSW of the UN panel discussion session of February 2007 on perspectives of the developments that have taken place in the area of international development cooperation with particular respect to the management of this cooperation in the relation to the gender agenda and how the framework or architecture of the cooperation has changed in Zambia. The paper will discuss these under the headings of 1. Planning: the context of development, 2. The

Monterrey Consensus – International Conference on Financing for Development (March 2002)
Rome Declaration on Harmonisation (February 2003)
Joint Marrakech Memorandum (February 2004)
The MoU on Coordination and Harmonisation of Government and Cooperating Partner Practices for Aid Effectiveness in Zambia (April 2004)
Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (March 2005)

11. These MoUs and declarations evidenced themselves most significantly in the development of an Aid Policy and Strategy, Direct Budget Support, Sector Wide Approaches to Programming (SWAps), a Joint Assistance Strategy and a Development Assistance Database.

12. The Aid policy articulates the processes and guidelines of how Aid shall be solicited, acquired, disbursed, reported on, accounted for, audited, monitored and evaluated. Though broad to the degree that it seeks to give guidelines, the policy none the less generates clear direction with regard to how aid should be managed. It also focuses on the behaviors of government and cooperating partners in the delivery process. It speaks on the forms of the various ‘new’ aid modalities citing Direct Budget Support as Zambia’s preferred.

13. The importance of Zambia’s Direct Budget Support, lies in the fact that it helps

21. In the context of Government priorities these are the challenges being faced. A challenge of institutional arrangements. The strengths of government current position lies in the inclusion of the gender agenda in the Fifth National Development Plan with a