

	require for effective results			with Traditional Leadership, faith-based and community-based organisations. Communication campaigns will be tailor-made and adapted to targeted beneficiaries.
1 – external environment	The economic and social impact of the high level public debt and health or climate change-disasters lead to de-prioritizing by the government policy work and financing for social sectors	Low	Medium	The programme is strongly aligned with the GRZ priorities as translated into programmatic documents like the 8NDP and Vision 30. The programme will also keep flexibility in terms of activities and resources allocations, to be able to quickly respond to unforeseen circumstances without endangering the integrated nature of the actions.

Lessons Learnt:

Complementarity with existing programmes – the Action will not seek to avoid interference with existing programmes, but on the contrary, to build on what has already been accomplished by other actions in various sub-sectors and complement with the integrated approach for better and more sustainable results. For instance, the Action will seek to improve infrastructures already constructed under the GRZ-WB ZEEL programme, by adding to the new ECE Centres the necessary WASH structures and equipment, similar to those being constructed by EU-funded civil society partners such as Water Aid Zambia and Reformed Open Community Schools. In addition, for new constructions, the system of having a Development Partner as financial management entity and a Project Management Unit working with the Government in implementation is a success story in the country. In the same line, a strong link will be made with the Natwampane programme in Luapula, by consolidating the achievements in the area of GBV and scaling up the good practices. It will explore complementarity with activities implemented by the BMZ/EU EnACT programme in Luapula, particularly around implementation of relevant legislation such as the Re-Entry policy, accountability and transparency initiatives as well as access to justice. Similarly, support to Reproductive, Maternal, Child, Adolescent Health and Nutrition (RMNCAHN) will build on the positive results and lessons learned of the EU maternal & child health MDGi programme as well as maternal/child and adolescent health and nutrition programmes funded by EU MS (Sweden and Germany). It will equally align with global initiatives with considerable financial inputs of the EU and its MS, such as Global Fund (GFTAM), Global Financing Facility (GFF), and UHC WHO Partnership. The Action will therefore remain flexible enough to be able to cover gaps in existing structures and systems. As there will also be a Budget Support action targeting the Zambian social sectors in parallel, the policy dialogue will aim to bring as much as possible complementarity between the two actions.

Working with the Government structures – Many examples of existing programmes (EU – Natwampane, DE/USAID/EU/SE Scaling Up Nutrition - SUN II, etc.) have shown that it is very difficult to ensure sustainability to a project achievements if there is no buy in and take over by the Government of the results. The risk of a substantial donor-driven programme in a sector or province is that the Government would consider that sector or geographical location as “covered” and will redirect financial resources towards other priorities (e.g. what happened with SUN II, where a common donor intervention of scale has caused the GRZ to neglect the nutrition sector, with catastrophic results for the sector). This will be avoided at all costs, through both policy dialogue and the nature of the activities, as the Action will only complement and strengthen the Government’s investments and projects. A positive example to follow is the GIZ/EU EnACT programme.

Clearly follow Government priorities and policies – The best guarantee for Government buy in, and therefore for the subsequent sustainability for the Action’s result, is the close involvement of the Government (both at local and central level, given the low degree of decentralisation in the country), at all stages. Even though the Government will not implement this action, it will be part of the policy dialogue on budget support, for a coherent EU approach to human development in Zambia, and for increasing the GRZ ownership of this Action.