

Report on the Provincial Sensitisation Workshop

on

**The Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) for Poverty
Reduction Project**

**February 11, 2009
Edinburgh Hotel
Kitwe Copperbelt Province**

**Organised by
Consumer Unity and Trust Society Africa Resource Centre
(CUTS ARC)**

**With
Support from the Finnish Embassy**

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1. Overview

One of the most significant approaches being utilised to promote social and economic development in the world's poorest countries is poverty reduction through the national development strategy process which emerged in the late 1990s. Such a process attempts to assess the development needs of the country and lay out a strategy for tackling these needs and promoting development.

Since their emergence, these strategies have focused significantly on social development issues, such as health, education and other basic necessities, driven by the need to direct debt relief savings towards development priorities and with support from international donors responding to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) initiative.

In contrast, there is a consensus that development planning in the poorest countries has till date paid limited attention to the needs relating to productive capacity building and trade development. This is partly due to faith in markets that drove development practitioners away from such issues, and also due to the urgency of providing basic needs in many of these countries.

The poorest countries continue to be marginalised in world markets even after a decade of development planning and market liberalisation. With the realisation that social development needs to be underpinned by sustained economic growth, development practitioners are now becoming increasingly focused on trying to address issues of production and trade in the poorest countries.

However, the way forward is not simple, as it is still unclear as to what kind of productive trade policies are best suited to meet the twin goals of achieving sustainable economic growth and also ensure that the most marginalised and impoverished are also benefited.

One donor-funded initiative that has featured centrally in discussions about supporting Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to better identify their trade development priorities is the Integrated Framework (IF) for Trade Related Technical Assistance (TRTA).

The IF was established by the main multilateral agencies working on TRTA (International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Trade Centre (ITC) UNCTAD, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank (WB) and World Trade Organisation (WTO)) in 1997, to provide better coordinated and more effective TRTA to assist LDCs' integration into the global economy.

The IF aims to deliver trade related assistance to participating LDCs by first identifying priority TRTA needs through diagnostic studies called Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies, (DTIS), with needs prioritised in action matrices. The aim is to integrate the priorities identified in the action matrices into the national development strategies such as

Poverty Reduction Strategy Programmes (PRSPs) and National Development Programmes (NDPs) funded by donors through these strategies.

Till date 25 LDCs have completed their DTIS and identified priority actions; and 10 LDCs have started or will soon start their DTIS process.

However, since its establishment the IF has faced significant problems, the ones being prominent are lack of country ownership and limited engagement of in-country stakeholders (especially from civil society) with its related processes.

1.2 Objectives

The advocacy workshop was organised by Consumer Unity and Trust Society Africa Resource Centre (CUTS ARC) under the project titled, Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) for Poverty Reduction which is being supported by the Finnish Embassy. The project aims to promote a pro-poor and inclusive approach to productive capacity building and trade development in Zambia.

The objectives of the workshop are as follows:

- to sensitise participants on the EIF for poverty reduction;
- to create awareness and share views on the EIF process; and
- to create a wider platform for debate over the EIF process

The workshop had participation from various organisations including representatives from the government and Finnish Embassy, private sector, civil society and media. (Refer to Annexure 2).

2. Opening Remarks

The workshop was officially opened by Antony Kasolo, Board Member, CUTS ARC. He urged the participants for active involvement in the workshop and consider the workshop as a platform to learn and share ideas. Antony Kasolo informed the participants that CUTS was a non-governmental organisation (NGO). The aim of CUTS is to act as a focal point and function as a resource, coordination as well as networking centre to promote South-South Cooperation on trade and development by involving state and non-state actors.. He explained that Consumer Unity and Trust Society – Africa Resource Centre (CUTS -ARC) Lusaka was a resource centre for Africa for Consumer Unity & Trust Society, a non-profit organisation affiliated to CUTS International and was workings on advocacy and research on issues such as trade and development, competition and consumer protection, investment and economic regulation.

Further, he explained that CUTS began with its entire focus on consumer protection, but it gradually expanded its range of activities to include trade policy, environmental protection and investment policy. The idea to widen the scope of activities was due to the realisation that better and effective protection of consumers is better achieved by having policy changes.

He further acknowledged the importance of trade and that it should promote development in Zambia. He explained that trade was simply the exchange of something for something else. He said that it could be one good for another, a good for money, a good for a service, a service for a good, money for a service, etc.

He further stated that international trade that erupted during the 1990s, especially for LDCs was the backbone of our modern, commercial world, as producers in various nations tried to profit from an expanded market, rather than be limited to selling within their own borders. He said there were many reasons why trade across national borders occurred, including lower production costs in one region versus another, specialised industries, lack or surplus of natural resources and consumer tastes. He further highlighted that although this development happened, most LDCs still lack the capacity to trade beneficially in the international market. He stated that LDCs still face a lot of constraints thus commending initiatives such as the EIF. He stated the EIF was built on the principle of addressing supply side constraints thus help LDCs participate actively in the international trading system.

3. Official Remarks

Macdonald Muntini, District Commissioner, Kitwe said the initiative taken by CUTS ARC to hold the workshop in Kitwe was highly commendable. He said that this workshop has given him a platform to know more about EIF of which he had no prior knowledge. He said Copperbelt Province needed assistance to diversify from its dependence on copper and initiatives such as EIF would help Copperbelt Province.

He explained that the only thing that he knew with relation to aid related initiatives was South-South Cooperation. He further explained that the South-South Cooperation was a term historically used by policymakers and academics to describe the exchange of resources, technology, and knowledge between developing countries, also known as countries of the global South.

He explained that while aid traditionally flowed from countries of the global North to the South, South-South Cooperation was also viewed as an alternative to North-South aid, which has been criticised for failing to meet its own commitments and for its implications for economic hegemony. He further explained that in 1979, the United Nations established the unit for South-South Cooperation to promote South-South trade and collaboration within its agencies. He further explained that South-South Cooperation had been successful both in decreasing dependence and pressure on the aid programmes of developed countries and in creating a shift in the international balance of power.

4. Participants' Expectations

The chairperson requested the participants to provide their expectations from the workshop. Their expectation from the workshop are as follows:

- to learn more about the EIF project;
- to have a framework that would incorporate small scale farmers;
- to have practical solutions; and

- to obtain views of participants from the Copperbelt Province on the kind of problems they encounter while diversifying into other areas and delineating themselves from their dependence on mining.

5. THE ENHANCED INTEGRATED FRAMEWORK (EIF)

5.1 Background, Processes and Funding Mechanism, – Maybin Nsupila, National Trade Expert, EIF National Implementation Unit

He first highlighted that the IF programme was initiated at the first WTO Ministerial Conference held in Singapore in 1996. He said that the IF was established to support LDC governments in trade capacity building and integrating trade issues into overall national development strategies. He further explained that the multilateral agencies participating in the IF (IMF, ITC, UNCTAD, UNDP, the World Bank and WTO) combined their efforts with those of LDCs and other development partners to respond to the trade development needs of LDCs for them to be active players and beneficiaries of the multilateral trading system (MTS).

He further explained that the IF which was later revamped and had recently been enhanced with the objective of improving the capacity of LDCs to formulate, negotiate and implement trade policy so as to be able to fully integrate into the MTS and to take up the market opportunities it presents.

He also explained that the achievements of the IF during the early years were modest, with only a few LDCs accessing benefits from the process. When the six agencies met in 2000 to review IF's progress they adopted a number of recommendations and implemented institutional changes to improve its effectiveness. He said that the two main objectives were formulated for the revamped IF: first, to mainstream trade into the LDCs' national development plans (PRSPs for most LDCs); and second, to assist in the coordinated delivery of trade related assistance.

He also highlighted that a new governance and management structure was established to enable the IF to be more country driven and better coordinated. The revamped governance structure had an IF Steering Committee overseeing the IF, providing policy direction and assessing progress; and an IF Working Group managing the IF, monitoring implementation and overseeing the Trust Fund. In addition, he said a small IF Secretariat was staffed and housed by the WTO.

He further stressed that in 2003-2004 an evaluation of the IF was conducted and it was recommended that it should be enhanced. He further stated that following the recommendations of the Development Committee of the World Bank and IMF at their meeting in 2005, the IF Steering Committee set up a Task Force to provide recommendations to enhance the IF. He said that at the WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Conference in December 2005, Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to better integrate

LDCs into the MTS and endorsed the three elements that would constitute the Enhanced IF (EIF) and highlighted them as follows:

- ◆ provide increased, predictable and additional funding on a multi-year basis;
- ◆ strengthen the IF within country, including through mainstreaming trade into national development plans and poverty reduction strategies; more effective follow up on DTIS and implementation of action matrices; and achieving greater and more effective coordination amongst donors and IF stakeholders, including beneficiaries; and
- ◆ improve the IF decision making and management structure to ensure effective and timely delivery of the increased financial resources and programmes.

He further stated that the task force completed its work in mid 2006 and presented a number of recommendations to address the three aspects of IF enhancement. He said the IF Steering Committee endorsed the recommendations in July 2006 and set up a transition team to work out the details to implement the recommendations.

In giving an update on the funding mechanisms, he explained that the EIF is funded on a multi-donor basis and is managed by United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

He explained that the disbursement of EIF was done in two tiers:

Tier 1- He highlighted that this process certainly looks at capacity building of IF Focal Point and NIU and the activities under this process included, human resource capacity building, support in preparation/updating of DTIS and support to NIU and other key institutions.

Tier 2- He explained that this process addresses priority activities identified in action matrices. The scope included project preparation, feasibility studies and small scale projects. He said the activities in this process included designing of a preparatory support for infrastructure and project implementation, and development of national export strategies and their implementation.

4.1 ZAMBIA'S EIF MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

He said that EIF structure comprises of the PSDRP steering committee which comprises government agencies and private sector associations. Maybin Nsupila also informed the participants that there was also the Trade Expansion Working Group (TEWG), which was responsible for implementing all trade expansion activities providing EIF direction and overall monitoring of the EIF process and activities. He also said that Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry (MCTI) is the EIF Focal Point and also acts as a secretariat and houses NIU.

4.2 ACCESSING EIF FUNDS

Maybin Nsupila said that the funds under the EIF are accessed through the formulation of proposals. He said that NIU in close consultation with the TEWG, the Donor Facilitator

and the Executive Secretariat formulate proposals based on priority areas identified in the DTIS. He also highlighted that the appraisal and approval of proposals is done by a Tier 2 Appraisal Committee (TAC 2) in accordance with Tier 2 guidelines.

He said the Tier 1 and Tier 2 appraisal and approval processes as defined and explained in 'The Compendium' and Guidelines for the Implementation of the Enhanced Integrated Framework are under revision as a part of the final adjustments before the operational launch of the EIF. The following (revised) Tier 1 appraisal and approval steps will be followed:

He said once the beneficiary country submits a project proposal for funding by the EIF Trust Fund Tier 1 to the Executive Secretariat, the Executive Secretariat appraises the project in a Recommendations Memorandum and the Trust Fund Manager (TFM) prepares a Fiduciary Appraisal and Capacity Assessment Report on the proposal. Drafting of the Recommendations Memorandum by the Executive Secretariat and drafting of the Fiduciary Appraisal and Capacity Assessment Report by the TFM may include a mission to the beneficiary country.

He said the in-country TAC 1 reviews its Recommendations Memorandum and the Fiduciary Appraisal and Capacity Assessment Report prior to conducting its due diligence on the project proposal. He further explained that the TAC 1 is chaired by the Focal Point and includes the Donor Facilitator, a representative of the MCTI (if the Focal Point is not from the ministry of trade) and a member of the NSC. The Focal Point, in consultation with the other core members, may decide to invite other representatives of the private sector or government departments to participate in the appraisal. The TFM, the Executive Secretariat and the principal recipient (in case of agency execution) may attend the TAC 1 meetings.

He further explained that upon recommendation for approval by the TAC 1, the Focal Point submits the project proposal and the minutes of the TAC 1 meeting to the Executive Secretariat for its final quality control review and it will then carry out a final quality check on behalf of the IF Board. The IF Executive director shall, if deemed appropriate, endorse the project for approval with comments and submit the project proposal, the Recommendations Memorandum, the Fiduciary Appraisal and Capacity Assessment Report and the TAC 1 Minutes to the IF Board for approval.

5.0 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EIF IN ZAMBIA

Presentation on the status of the implementation of the EIF in Zambia, Alain Pierre Bernard

Alain Bernard provided an outline of Zambia's experiences with regard to the implementation of the EIF and also gave a brief background and history of the EIF (as mentioned in the first presentation). He outlined the programmes which were implemented under Tier 1 of the IF as being, preparation of the DTIS, a study on the

proposed COMESA Common External Tariff, a study on the implementation of the export processing zone, and purchase of equipment to strengthen the Focal Point. He further stated that under Tier 2 stage Zambia submitted a request to strengthen the Focal Point, which has been approved.

He further stated that Zambia's EIF programme has six components namely Trade Policy; Trade Capacity and Policy Coordination, Trade Facilitation, Standards, Quality Assurance and Metrology, Market Access and Market Penetration and Aid for Trade. He also highlighted that the implementation agents and lessons are clustered into three categories: the government, cooperating partners, and the private sector.

Regarding the shift from IF to EIF, he explained that lack of thorough involvement of all stakeholders in the initial stages had implications on the appreciation, ownership and implementation of the programme. He said there had been a lack of clear understanding on the roles to be played by different players concentrating on the focal point and the facilitating agency. He further stressed that there had been a lack of preparedness in accessing resources, with the focus remaining on the need to get approval for DTIS with insufficient attention paid to preparation of proposals. Further there was also a lack of clear guidelines on the preparation and consideration of proposals and a lack of political involvement in the initial stages, both at Parliamentary and Ministerial levels, the consequence of which was difficulty in obtaining political support needed to mainstream the IF into the budget process.

The presenter also mentioned that though there have been problems in the IF process, Zambia has managed to score some positive returns during both the initial stage of the IF and the current stage of EIF.

5.1. Outputs and Progress

He explained that NIU had been set up with Focal point Advisor and National Trade Expert and that the Trade Expansion Working Group has been reconstituted based on new Terms of Reference (ToR). He further informed the participants that Aft and IF strategy and planning retreat for the TEWG had been done so as to reinforce participation thus meeting the core objectives of the EIF.

Further Alain Bernard also highlighted that Zambia had embraced the concept of mainstreaming trade in its National Development Programmes and processes and that EIF accelerated the finalisation of the Commercial, Trade and Industrial (CTI) policy which has since been submitted to the MCTI.

He also informed the participants that the DTIS activity matrices had been reviewed and amended and that a three-year (2009 – 2011) programme document has been drafted and awaiting approval for the TEWG. Further MCTI in collaboration with International Development Law Organisation had recently formulated a proposal for technical assistance and capacity building covering Intellectual Property (IP), investment promotion and EPA negotiations for funding by the Finnish Government under Aft. The proposal also lobbies for a formal request to have a legislative review and amendment of IP.

He further said that two other draft proposals have been formulated which are as follows: The Small Holder Coffee Producers Development proposal which will look at possibilities of revamping coffee production in Zambia and also provide avenues for market access and linkages; and the Trade Policy and Discourse Capacity Building proposal formulated in collaboration with the UNZA which aims at addressing trade policy issues and how key stakeholders would be incorporated so as to have a wider participation in trade negotiations and practices.

5.2 Priorities - 2009

Alain Bernard mentioned that the EIF process will provide for the implementation of the livestock and honey analysis. The sectors were selected because they are one of the most promising sectors, which can earn the country revenue. He went on to add that the implementation process of the sectors will improve and strengthen the honey and livestock sectors by creating access to relevant markets, disseminating market information and make them visible in the international markets. He also mentioned that addressing IP implementation issues will be one of the priorities.

He went on to mention that 2009 will also provide for some capacity building activities and some of the priority areas include:

- Short term trade assistance for MCTI's departments.
- Rules of origin implementation issues to stakeholders.
- Customs Valuation Agreement Implementation issues to stakeholders.
- Trade policy and discourse capacity building implementation to MCTI and stakeholders.
- Policy and Trade Data Analysis Course for the TEWG and MCTI.
- Awareness raising for the TEWG and MCTI on regionalism.

He also deliberated on fund mobilisation process and stated that funds available under EIF will finance the two tiers of the project, called Tier 1 and Tier 2, as already explained. He also stated that Tier 1 of the project seeks to build greater in-country capacity and ownership while Tier 2 aims at facilitating the implementation of projects identified in the DTIS and Action Matrices and priority initiatives under national development strategies.

He further informed the participants that large projects and programmes identified in the Action Matrices such as infrastructure will be financed from other mechanisms such as consultative group lobbying, roundtable meetings with other donors.

Summing up, he challenged for the need to have a broad partnership mechanism which will foster the need to identify co-financing or leveraging funds from other larger funders, as well as assess adjustment needs and broker financing for such programmes and the need to promote involvement of the local, regional and private-sector actors, as well as South-South cooperation through triangular schemes.

He further stressed that there is also a need to put in place a strong performance management system that will build confidence among all partners in reliability of information on developing effectiveness and also the need to put up strong, prudent and good marketing for the EIF logical framework..

Floor Discussions

- ◆ There was a question on how the activities identified in the EIF were arrived at and if the Copperbelt Province was incorporated.
- ◆ There was also a concern on how the EIF will try to halt the bureaucratic border procedures that faced many producers in the country and how it would also help assist other constraints such as infrastructure that hinders trade.
- ◆ There was also a concern on trade facilitation and rule of origin. The participants wanted to know how the EIF will come to Zambia's aid in providing related infrastructure that would help Zambia certify its products as opposed to certifying the goods outside the country.
- ◆ There was also a concern on the livestock value chain analysis.
- ◆ There was also a comment on Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA) assisting Copperbelt Province in organising capacity building for the local people on how to diversify from dependence on mining but hoped that the EIF process will enhance this initiative.

Responses

- ◆ Maybin Nsupila responded that activities under the EIF are arrived at coming up with a diagnostic study. He stated that every country benefiting from the EIF initiative must prepare a DTIS, a document that provides avenues that evaluates internal and external constraints in a country's integration into the world economy, and recommends areas where technical assistance and policy actions can help the country overcome these barriers. In case of Zambia, the DTIS was conducted and summaries 2005 based on the standard methodology. He said the report reviews Zambia's trade policies and performance, assesses its potential for export diversification, and identifies the main constraints in increasing exports. It also highlights requirements for effectively implementing Zambia's trade strategy and develop an action matrices which summarises the policy reforms and technical assistance needed to remove these constraints. He further highlighted that Copperbelt was highlighted in the DTIS with regard to honey. He said they were working

with partners such as SNV and World Vision to develop the honey sector in Copperbelt and other areas. He also highlighted to the people representing Copperbelt that Copperbelt could also utilise the vast land for agriculture and other farming projects.

- ◆ Commenting on bureaucratic border controls, Alain Pierra Bernard stated that the EIF will pay attention to improving trade facilitation by looking at all constraints that hinder trade such as infrastructure. He further stated that the need to develop and enforce legislation to allow information sharing among border agencies and also developing an Integrated Information Management System (IIMS) for border agencies including establishment of a risk management database so as to enhance efficiency was also underway. He further said that there will be an introduction of integrated software management system for all border agencies so as to develop a single processing and payment window for all border agencies.
- ◆ The EIF would ensure that it provided both opportunities of supply and demand with regard to livestock sector. They stated that in few weeks time there will be a meeting with the livestock working group to discuss how the value chain analysis will work and to also come up with activities. They further explained that issues to do with Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards are being looked into critically and the EIF will by all means put up a prudent mechanism that will help Zambia export goods of standards.

6.0 Presentation on the Benefits of the EIF Zambia – Patrick Chengo

In giving an overview of the EIF, he acknowledged the background information by other presenters and the fact that EIF initiative aimed at boosting trade in LDCs so that they could be active players in the global economy. He said that participation in the EIF process comprised of six multilateral agencies namely: IMF, ITC, UNCTAD, UNDP, the World Bank and WTO. He stated that these agencies combined their efforts with those of LDCs and their development partners to address trade related constraints that affect LDCs to participate actively in the trading system. He explained that the EIF was helping to bridge the gap between demand and supply for AfT and to mainstream trade into national development plans.

He further stressed that the EIF was the main mechanism through which LDCs accessed additional AfT resources. He explained that the EIF provided a procedure for clearly mapping out and prioritising key needs for trade-related assistance and capacity building, including trade infrastructure, supply and productive capacity

He further said LDCs can channel their demand for AfT through the EIF process.

6.1 Benefits of EIF in Zambia

Patrick Chengo stated that EIF provided Zambia and other LDCs with a platform for leveraging additional funding from their development partners. He said this would allow

Zambia to translate her trade-related needs into funded and deliverable projects e.g. infrastructure development.

And in giving an overview on trade in the FNDP, Patrick Chengo explained that trade is recognised as an important tool for economic growth which, in turn, is a pre-requisite for long-term poverty reduction. The presenter further explained that limited domestic market size and low domestic purchasing power suggested that sustained economic growth must be export-led and that regional markets (COMESA, SADC) also provided additional outlets for Zambian goods.

He further acknowledged that poor infrastructure, including inadequate road and railway networks, high costs of telecommunication and high transportation costs due to landlocked status, uncertain business environment including high inflation, high tax rates, high cost utilities, and burdensome regulations, lack of modern technology and inadequate access to credit facilities, and high cost of capital are among challenges to export expansion of Zambia.

6.2 Contrasting the EIF and the FNDP

Patrick Chengo indicated that the FNDP does not talk of implementation agencies while the EIF did. He went on to add that there is non-coherence between the two documents and that there are different implementation timeframes of activities.

Summing up he recommended that there was a need to revisit the EIF and align it with the FNDP and also a need for linking its implementation agencies. He further indicated that there was also a need to develop clear indications for both the FNDP and the EIF and need for availability of information to all stakeholders on the working of NIU and TEWG.

Diversifying the Copperbelt and Some Suggestions –Presentation by Kabinga Mundia

He began his presentation by stating that Zambia needs to rethink about her excessive dependence on copper and “diversify” to produce a wider variety of goods and services for export in order to survive.

He said the recent collapse in commodity prices, especially the price of copper has amplified the debate of diversification in Zambia. He said there were essentially four fundamental ideas that people had when they spoke of diversifying the economy. He said the first revolves around the call for the country to expand the diversity of existing products that are consumed at home and exported. He stated that Zambia needed to diversify its dependence on maize to attain food security. He further highlighted that although this was motivated by the quest to expand exports it was also being used in agriculture as the basis for food security. There has been some similar action on the need for Zambia to expand its export of mining products e.g. expanding the production of manganese in Luapula and enhancing the emerald industry.

He further stressed that there was also a need to look at expansion in the range of markets into which existing products or services are sold. He said this was less common but noted

that there were significant opportunities for existing products to be marketed abroad, especially in case with of products where Zambia may be able to develop a niche e.g. specialised agriculture produce, cultural products, tourism horticulture etc.

He went on to highlight that the processed and refined foods sector needs to be utilised because it has continued to record some growth with export earnings increasing from just above US\$ 43mn in 2001 to over US\$ 115 mn in 2007 with growth mainly coming from sugar due the increased quota allocation for EU sugar exports, and the SADC trade protocol coupled with increased production.

He also advised that there was a need to look at horticulture and floriculture sectors which have continued to contribute significantly not only to export earnings but also to the creation of employment. He said that in 2007, export earnings from the horticulture sector amounted to over US\$37mn from just about US\$23mn in 2006 depicting an increase of over 60 percent in earnings.

He further suggested that it was also important that the government would look at promoting non-traditional exports in the engineering products sector which recorded export earnings amounting to over US\$210mn in 2007, from US\$21.3mn in 2001 thus signifying a growth of almost 1000 percent over a six year period. He stated that this was mainly attributed to expanded production of copper rod, telecommunication cables and related products. He further mentioned that this development could be attributed to the SADC Trade Protocol which now enables Zambia to export duty and quota free products to South Africa and the SACU region.

He also said that Zambia should look at taking advantage of these opportunities to expand exports of services. He summarised his presentation, by stating that diversifying from copper was especially important for the Copperbelt Province. He however stated that although these initiatives were cardinal in enhancing Zambia's trade few impediments still persist. He highlighted lack of political will as one of them. He said that political will to diversify from copper dependency on part of government was seriously lacking. Other constraints mentioned included lack of national ownership, poor infrastructure i.e. telecommunication systems, roads, railways, utilities, borders and airports.

Kabinga Mundia recommended that there was a need to improve domestic infrastructure and also provide capacity building in MCT&I. He also advised that there was a need to develop an outward looking pool of local entrepreneurs thus looking at appropriate tax incentives reward innovations and quality improvements

Floor Discussions and Responses

- ◆ The District Commissioner disagreed with Kabinga Mundia's point about lack of political will from the government to diversify. The Commissioner challenged him to mention the areas that the government had failed in. He further stressed that initiatives such as the EIF would not have been possible in Zambia had the government not been pro-development.

On this Kabinga Mudia responded that implementation was lacking in Zambia. He went on to add that there have been numerous developmental plans in Zambia since independence but only 40 percent have been achieved which poses a question mark on government's willingness.

- ◆ Maybin Nsupila also raised concerns in Patrick Chengo's point when he stated that there was a need to revisit the EIF and align it with the FNDP and that FNDP hardly spelled out implementation agencies while the EIF did. He stressed that there were implementing agencies in both the two initiatives. to which Patrick Chengo responded by challenged Maybin Nsupila to highlight which implementation agencies were spelled out in the FNDP. He stated the EIF had clearly defined implementation agencies such the NIU but the FNDP fails to do so.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CLOSING REMARKS

8.1 Recommendations

- ◆ It was recommended that the process and activities of the TEWG should be communicated to all the stakeholders.
- ◆ It was also recommended that the EIF should consider investing information in base line surveys.
- ◆ It was further recommended that EIF process should look at helping Copperbelt Province to diversify and move away from its dependence on mining. Proposed areas were tourism, honey and farming.
- ◆ The EIF process should consider providing more incentives to cross border traders.
- ◆ CUTS was also urged to utilise the existence of Zambia News and Information Services (ZANIS) local languages programmes so as to reach out to as many people as possible in the marginalised communities. CUTS was also advised to consider forming a network with the media on the EIF.
- ◆ It was also suggested that concerns of the environment should be looked at by the EIF and the process would mitigate the impact of environmental implications such as bio fuel.
- ◆ The final recommendation was for CUTS in collaboration with MCTI to consider forming a Kitwe chapter on the EIF i.e. EIF working group.

7.0 Vote of Thanks and Closing Remarks

Patrick Chengo thanked all the participants for their participation in the workshop. He further thanked the district commissioner for taking time off his busy schedule and being

present till the end of the workshop. He further said that all the recommendations that came from the workshop were going to be documented and shared with the NIU.

Annex I

Sensitization workshop on the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),

11th February 2009, Hotel Edinburgh, Kitwe

0800-0830 Registration

0830 – 1000: Session I

Welcome Remarks (National Anthem and Prayer): JCTR

Introduction to CUTS/the EIF project: Mr. Anthony Kasolo

Official Remarks: District Commissioner

Floor Deliberations

1000 – 1015 Tea/Coffee

1015 – 1140 Session II

1. EIF and its Fund operationalisation process. (20min)

Presenter: Maybin Nsupila- Trade Expert (EIF/MCTI)

2. The status of the implementation of the EIF in Zambia (20 min)

Presenter: Alain Pierre Bernard- UNDP Technical advisor (EIF/MCTI)

Floor Deliberations: (20min)

1140-13:15 Session III

**3. EIF and its relevance to LDCs (case of Zambia) and Poverty reduction
(20min)**

Presenter: CUTS-ARC Coordinator

4. Copperbelt Export Potential Sectors/Industries. (20min)

Presenter: Mr. Mundia - CBU Lecturer

Floor deliberations: (20min)

1315-1400 Lunch

1400-15:30: Session IV

5. Recommendations and Way forward

Presenter: Preamble of deliberations by rapportuer

Vote of Thanks

Annex II participants list

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10	Charles Muchuba	MUZ	Director of Research	0966921445	
11	Lwando Annie	MCTI Kitwe	Director	0978098799	
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