

PAID.ABY-089

119998

Pact Zambia IPD Semi-Annual Report
Cooperative Agreement #690-A-00-01-00197-00
01 October 2002 through 31 March 2003

15 April 2003

1. Background

USAID

USAID/Zambia's Democracy and Governance SO was reviewed in February 2001. The assessment suggested that although the SO remained valid, more emphasis should be placed on "demand" driven strategies articulated in the FY2002 R4 Report. Intermediate Result (IR2) of SO4, "Increased Public Debate," lies at the core of this strategy. Previously designed activities that would have focused on work with the National Assembly to improve outreach and public debate proved to be beyond USAID's manageable interests. As such, the revised IR2 strategy focuses on (1) increased democratic participation in political processes, both election and post-election governance processes, and (2) increased participation in public debate on public policy related issues through membership organizations. Support to activities related to public debate will complement USAID's core interests within the DG SO, that is, issues related to local government and administration of justice, and cut across Mission sector themes such as HIV/AIDS and other vital development issues.

Pact, Inc. under Leader Award

On 09 March 2001, Pact was awarded a USAID Global Civil Society Strengthening Leader with Associates Cooperative Agreement. Pact leads a thirteen-partner Global Civil Society Strengthening Consortium that represents extensive experience, skills, and regional reach in the field of civil society. Under the provisions of the cooperative agreement, missions may sign associate awards with the Pact Consortium to develop and implement programs in a wide array of civil society strengthening areas.

Pact Zambia under Associate Award

On 11 September 2001, USAID/Zambia (through its regional contracting office in Botswana) awarded Pact an associate award to implement its IR2 through its Pact Zambia country office. The estimated completion date is 10 September 2003 with the possibility of a 1 ½ year extension subject to availability of funds, program performance and continued alignment with USAID strategic direction. Program instruments to support IR2 strategies for Increased Public Debate will include sub-grants, capacity building, and technical assistance.

2. Prevailing Climate for Political and Development Issues Debate

During the reporting period the political climate in Zambia was characterized by intra/inter-party tensions both in ruling and opposition parties. Executive pronouncements focused on an anti-corruption crusade through the work of the "Taskforce" investigating cases of national plunder. Parliament continued on the unsteady path to democratization and experienced continued pressure from civil society lobbies. The Judiciary was inundated with cases of alleged national

plunder by officials in the former administration culminating in the indictment of former Finance Minister Katele Kalumba and removal of former President Frederick Chiluba's immunity. A significant development that has left the general public with mixed feelings regarding the current constitution is the appointment of opposition MPs to ministerial and deputy ministerial positions. Opposition unity is in disarray, and the sincerity of the governments adherence to the spirit of the constitution is in question.

These events have set the stage for an *Expanded Opportunity For Effective Participation of citizens'* in ongoing anti-corruption and constitutional/rule of law debates

3. Summary of Activities

All activities are geared to fit the IPD program framework (see **Appendix 1**). In doing so, IPD activities have contributed to demonstrable progress toward results and program impact. Following is a summary of activities to date:

Sub-grant/Financial Management

- **Sub-grants** to 28 organizations through 4 application rounds totaling \$905,238 (98% of total sub-grant budget) have been either completed or awarded with activities in process. The balance of \$78,000 (includes estimated deobligations) will focus on available opportunities during the transition period when an extension period for IPD will be decided (i.e. April-June, 2003);
- Overall financial performance has been excellent. There are no noteworthy cost overruns or high unit costs. Cash flow projections are adhered to and indications are strong that the regular flow of funding and programmed use/control of funds will continue along a positive course; and
- Our sub-grant obligation **target** the life of the project has been met. **Cost share** projections exceed contracted target of \$230,000. The organizations supported and their respective financing can be found in **Appendix 2**.

The first six months of IPD Year Two have seen the implementation and conclusion of Round 3 subgrants and the inception of Round 4 activities. This current round focuses specific attention on HIV/AIDS. Following is a listing of new subgrants beginning March and ending 31 July 2003:

Pact Zambia/IPD, Organizations & Sub-grants	Themes and Targeted Results per Pact Zambia IPD Program Framework
Approved Subgrants (Round4)	
1. ZHECT	Authentication of the National HIV/AIDS policy to enhance workplace policy development
2.ZARAN	Constitutionalizing HIV/AIDS as a Human rights issue
3..ZCC	Partner notification policy guidelines
4.TPAZ	Advocating community involvement in Timber management
5.NAOG	Pre marital mandatory testing
6.OASIS/NGOCC	Constitutional review phase 2(National conference)
7.CBUHS	Promote the need for HIV/AIDS policy for prisons
8.LADA	Debating the need for a gender sensitive Land policy
9.ZBCA	HIV/AIDS workplace policy

General Management

- The Pact/IPD Advisory Panel, a group of prominent Zambians and officials from USAID Zambia and the U.S. Embassy, held meetings on 06 December 2002 and 24 January 2003. Panel contributions included concurrence on sub-grant applications and approval of the Pact IPD Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP);
- PMP baseline (rural and urban) and targets in relation to IPD framework discussed at the advisory panel meeting of 24 January 2003. Related activities implemented include workshop session on performance monitoring, data collection, and data quality assessment and review on February at Lilayi Lodge. Subrecipient organizations were introduced to project monitoring and results oriented quarterly, monthly and closeout reporting formats at same session. These tools have been distributed to all IPD subrecipients and are in use. A Terms of Reference for the 2003 baseline update was also completed in anticipation of the relevant survey to be implemented between April and May 2003.

A significant result from the workshop was participating organizations requesting copies of the IPD PMP for use to develop their own monitoring plans.

- A third Grant management workshop was conducted on ...February...2003. A total of nine, Round 4 applicants attended. The NGOs participating in the training were typically attended by key program, finance and executive staff. The fourth round of subrecipients is predominantly comprised of membership organizations with a focus on HIV/AIDS. Two have corruption and constitutional issues as their focus.

Technical Assistance

- **Capacity Building in Siavonga, Zambia (17-22 November 2002)**

Pact Zambia sponsored a 1-week workshop for 18 membership organizations on key skill topics as identified by these same organizations. Public polling, policy research and conflict management were covered. Skills developed from this workshop aim to add value to debate in Zambia, in particular by the broad memberships supported through Pact IPD.

Bridging Initiatives/Donor Coordination

Stage I of PRP, a \$600,000 multi-donor initiative managed by the Pact/parliament team, has been launched (see www.pactzm.org). The PRP Steering Committee has met on two occasions; 1. to approve the work plan and the engagement of a Senior Advisor, Hon. John Bosley from Canada and a Local Advisor, Dr. Sam Chipungu, and 2., to concur on the public consultation sub-grant to the Catholic Commission for Development Justice Peace and Justice (CCJDP). Former Pact Zambia Media Specialist Jumbe Ngoma has been promoted to the full-time PRP Manager position. CCJDP has been sub-contracted to coordinate civil-society's input into the reform process.

On 29 January, Pact Zambia hosted an Irish delegation in Zambia for their multi-year strategic plan review. Pact gave a general presentation on PRP. The Irish left convinced that parliamentary reform in Africa, while giving mixed results over the years, is ripe for support in Zambia.

January's PRP activities focused on getting ready all the logistics for the next few months and planning the workflow for the remainder of Stage I of the project. Pact Zambia recruited project staff and began the process of coordinating communication between the donor group and parliament. The Parliamentary Reforms and Modernization Committee Parliament (PRMC) elected a new chairman, Mr. Chance Kabaghe.

On 04 February 2003, Catholic Commission for Justice Development and Peace (CCJDP), through a Pact subgrant, held a national public forum to review the recommendations that form the basis for the Parliamentary Reform Project. More than 160 delegates, representing the views of well over 3500 civic organization members from all over Zambia, attended the debate. The PRMC used the forum's proceedings and resolutions as **direct input** into the subsequent SWOT meeting held at parliament later in the week.

New Parliamentary Reforms and Modernization Committee (PRMC) chair, Bob Sichinga, MP for Kafue, presided over a meeting on 24 March 2003 of the PRP Steering Committee which amended and ratified Pact Zambia's proposals for the next phase of the overall PRP Work Plan. The PRMC adopted the Pact Zambia proposed implementation plan for the Pilot Phase and the Bridging Phase of the PRP Stage I.



PRP Steering Committee meeting, March 2003.

The Pilot Phase plan will test four methods for increasing MP–constituent connectivity and consultation and make final recommendations to feed into Stage II of the PRP (probable multi-year parliamentary strengthening project). Under the activities for this pilot exercise, MPs will become more accessible to their constituents in the chosen test constituencies. This will have the effect of immediately increasing MP-voter consultation.

4. Program Highlights & Results Review

Featured in this reporting period is public order act reform – a refinement of administrative instruments to comply with the Public Order Act amendment of 1996. The SACCORD subgrant triggered public pronouncements by the Ministers of Home and Legal Affairs where they concurred with SACCORD on the need for reform and that the Act be further amended to uphold the constitutional right to freedom of assembly. The debate also resulted in a public admission by the Chief of Police (Inspector General) on the ambiguity of the Public Order Act and the difficulties of shielding its appropriate application from political manipulation.

A key result is Government's opening of the door to SACCORD for ongoing discussions on the possibility for a government bill to repeal the current Act.

Reform of the administrative systems of the Public Order Act

SACCORD was born out of a group of NGO members who participated in UN peace keeping mission at the independence of Eastmor in the year 2000. The organization was formed as a response to incidences of violence that seemed to be increasing around bye-elections. The organization was also formed to step up civic education on non violence campaigns for the 2001 tripartite elections. SACCORD promotes peaceful resolution of conflict especially around the electoral process. SACCORD works closely with the Foundation for democratic process (FODEP)

Under the sub-grant Public debate and media campaigns on the subject were carried out.. The campaign for reform began in September 2002 through direct contact with the Office of the Inspector general. SACCORD secured nationwide participation of Police heads at District and provincial levels.

The debate reached its apex in January 2003 when the Acting Minister of legal affairs Hon. Ludwig Sondashi at the opening of the national debate organized by SACCORD declared that the public order act was, in fact, archaic and that it needed to be democratized. At the same forum the Inspector general of police admitted that the Act in its current, nebulous form was subject to interference and manipulation by higher authorities.

SACCORD has set the stage for promoting the amendment of the public order Act of 1996. Either through funding leveraged from another donor or through a bridging activity (PRP Stage 1), the stage is set for bill drafting either through a private members' motion or through a government bill. At present, Denmark is in consultation with SACCORD for funding for this purposed. These private members' bills are products of Pact-supported public consultations through broad-based membership organizations on the need for debate on the Act--- a controversial issue since the colonial era.

A press article quoting the Acting Minister of Home affairs in the Decemberissue of *The Post* provides an excellent highlight on positive responses from public officials. Meanwhile the office of the New Ministry of Home affairs Ronie Shikapwasha has written to SACCORD to express his interest and desire to work with SACCORD.

The envisioned amendment of the Public Order Act debate is well-positioned to achieve Strategic Objective #1 – legislative debate on a targeted development issue. Strategic Objective #2, influence on laws through public debate, is also well within reach. At the peak of the public debates of the Public order Act by SACCORD, UPND MP Crispin Sibetta called parliament to amend the 1996 Act to enhance participation opportunities for citizens. The major threat to the potential of the debate may be changes to office bearers in top ministerial portfolios. So far changes at the Local government ministry have affected progress for TI Zambia and AVAP.

Results Review

The objective of IPD is to increase debate and influence policy. The results over the first six (6) months of year two reflect performance predominantly at the Output level and less at the strategic outcome level. While it is desirable that actual influencing of the debate agenda in the local and national assembly is achieved there were, in the short term, tangible results in terms of official, public official pronouncements on topics of relevance to IPD.

1. Results in relation to program framework;

In relation to the project framework IPD maintained the emphasis on result three(3).--
Citizens engage collectively and participate in reform process through debate on development issues. A few connections to results 2 (SACCORD and AVAP sub grants) and 4(SACCORD, TIZ, AFRONET) were occasioned with regard to the use of policy analysis and polling tools.

In detail find the results of each recipient below:

a. ANTI VOTER APATHY PROJECT (AVAP) on constitution and rule of law

Result; # 2 *Increased citizen voice in election and political processes.*

To impress on both parliamentarians and the government to see the importance and urgency of availing funding for the establishment of constituency offices for members of parliament, AVAP has held provincial meetings in all provinces to mobilize opinion of the electorate on the matter. In this campaign AVAP has attracted not only media attention but also attracted input from local government officials and provincial government representatives who have officiated at these events. It is worth noting that this particular debate has in relative terms managed to attract government officials compared to most others apart from ZIMA/PAZA campaign. On the other hand it is noteworthy that the debate has raised many issues that are common to those of the OASIS forum with respect to the strengthening democratic governance and reduction of powers of the executive (appointments of ministers) in particular. AVAP's work will also provide a potentially important role the PRP bridging activities. Meanwhile the former Local government Minister did make a ministerial directive requesting All council secretaries and Town clerks to allocate members of the national assembly with offices in their council/municipality/city jurisdictions. It is not however established how many MPs have taken up the offer where these offices are available.

b. AFRONET (CORRUPTION)

Result #3 *Citizens engage collectively and participate in the reform process through debate on development issues.* Afronet has together with four other organizations formed a Civil society Lobby including TIZ, OYP, ZCEA, FCA and UNZAAMO to sharpen, consolidate and diversify the voice of citizens on strengthening the institutions to check corruption and ensure integrity in governance systems. The coalition has since developed a program plan and is negotiating resources for implementation. Other specific activities of the Coalition are in the process of implementation by respective members. Other activities in the reporting period include radio drama on the theme "impact of corruption" aimed at social mobilization of the general public to act against the scourge. The programs have been aired on six community radio stations in five provinces (approximately 55% of the country). On the request of the Anti Corruption commission, a public poll to ascertain the adequacy of the Anti Corruption Act 1996 was also conducted in Lusaka from December 9-13 2002. The poll is meant to provide information to help in the decision to strengthen the Act. The Public poll is set to be disseminated to parliament, the law development commission, Law association of Zambia , Ministry of legal affairs and the Anti corruption commission for consideration. Ultimately the results of the poll will provide basis to mount a legislative reform campaign.

c. TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL ZAMBIA (CORRUPTION)

Result #3 *Citizens engage collectively and participate in reform process through debate on corruption.* Over the initial implementation period (September to December 2001) a TIZ has in conjunction with ZORO conducted research on perceptions of citizen on accountability in Local councils, to feed into strengthen the recommendations from the nationwide public

debate fora. The major consultative forum was held in Kabwe in collaboration with the Local government association of Zambia in October 2001. Apart from the general public and members of the LGAZ, the meeting was attended by officials from the Ministry of Local government. TIZ also engaged the public through both print and electronic media. The talk shows also provided call time for listeners to interact with the panelists. Print media articles also enjoyed email feedback from members of the public. The recommendations from these activities will be disseminated to the Ministry of Local government, MPs and Parliamentary committees during the month of April 2003. TIZ has managed to attract the attention of the Local government minister who has agreed to officiate and receive the recommendations of the debates.

d. NATIONAL MOVEMENT AGAINST CORRUPTION – NAMAC (CORRUPTION)

Result #3 *Citizens engage collectively and participate in reform process through debate on corruption.*

Through its coalition NAMAC has conducted mass mobilization activities through the community radio programs, public demonstration walks and capacity building workshops to enhance mobilization efforts for its nationwide Chapters. NAMAC activities have all been well received by media with good coverage. Other major activities included a 26 series radio program on the national broadcaster ZNBC; a stakeholders workshop, and a caucus meeting with parliamentarians on January 25, 2003. NAMAC has continued its campaign on an independent integrity commission amidst resistance from the Anti Corruption commission.

e. SACCORD(CONSTITUTION AND RULE OF LAW)

Result #3 *Citizens engage collectively and participate in reform process through debate on development issues.* SACCORD has since the beginning of October 2002 been holding a combination of public debates and focus group discussions to galvanize opinions of the general public as well as the Zambia police on how the Public order Act affects their lives. Among the major activities undertaken during the reporting period are ; A consultative forum with members of parliament(on October.. 2002 at Lilayi Lodge); focus group discussions with members of the civil society and Provincial Commanding officers in four provinces. The debate has particularly attracted the attention of other citizen groupings interested in the review of the public order act such as ZIMA, Fodep and members of the OASIS forum. Others also calling for the repeal of the act are the Federation of free trade unions who were almost denied the opportunity to undertake a protest march against the privatization of three parastatals (Zambia national Commercial bank, Zambia telecommunications limited and the Zambia Electricity cooperation) at the peak of the debates on the need to repeal the POA. It is interesting to note that the debate that begun with the need to review the administrative instruments to suit the provision of the amended POA of 1996 has drifted to calls for a complete overhaul of the act which is considered to be detrimental to the fundamental liberties of individuals, issues being raised by the OASIS forum, Fodep and ZIMA. The final round up was focused on an the opinion survey concerning the whether or not the public order Act must be amended as well as the legal analysis that provided recommendations into the modalities for improving the administration of the Public Order Act.

f. ZAMBIA WOMEN WRITERS ASSOCIATION (ZAWWA) (GENDER/CONSTITUTION/RULE OF LAW)

Result #3 *Citizens engage collectively and participate in reform process through debate on development issue.*

ZAWWA conducted public debates with a cross section of stakeholders on the need to include a clause that creates space for women in political leadership by allocating quotas with regard to legislative candidature. A national convention held in the first week of November resulted in the creation of a technical committee with representation from organizations such as FODEP, GIDD, ZNWLG and media. The committee is tasked to compile and draft the document encompassing the recommendations from the public debates to be presented for consultations at the national convention scheduled for late January. The activity has been involved in negotiations with members of Parliament. Debates to galvanize public support, lobbying of MPs and Government Ministers, was mostly done through electronic while supplements were also used to conclude the debated. These were channeled through both public and private print media.

g. ZHECT

Result #3 Citizens engage collectively and participate in reform process through debate on development issue.

Pushing for the authentication of the national HIV/AIDS policy to secure legitimacy for promoting work place HIV/AIDS policies, ZHECT in the round four groups of sub grantees has since signing conducted one workshop with Managers from nine companies including the Zambia world life authority, Toyota Zambia and Lake road school. ZHECT has also will participate in the inter company relay to create rapport with participating companies on which to base future round table meetings. Meetings have also taken place to Lobby influential MPs to begin debating the need for authenticating the National HIV/AIDS policy. Those contacted include UPND members Bob Sichinga and Sakwiba Sikota who have both expressed willingness to lobby others. Sikota who sits on the health committee has pledged to table the issue on the committee agenda at the next session of parliament.

h.ZARAN

Result #3 Citizens engage collectively and participate in reform process through debate on development issue.

Most of the first month ZARAN has been organizing a petition against the Army policy not to recruit seropositive person to the profession have also laid ground for media debates on the need for inclusion of HIV/AIDS in the constitution as a non discriminatory human rights issue.

i. NAOG

Result #3 Citizens engage collectively and participate in reform process through debate on development issue.

NAOG has in the first month hit the public with the TV PSAs on the need for pre marital testing. This has caused much debate on Mini buses, homes and other public places. The debate by Secondary school pupils on the subject has equally steered interesting discussions amongst the young people.

j. CBUHS

Result #3 Citizens engage collectively and participate in reform process through debate on development issue.

The Copperbelt University health Services has also been in the media (Times of Zambia) organizing debate for inmates and providers to discuss the need for HIV/AIDS policy for Prisons. The debate has added the prisoner's voice to other NGOs that are calling for better living conditions in prison that has occupied the media during the first week of April 2003. The key message coming from the prisoners which has also been agreed by the minister of Home affairs is the need to decongest the prisons to among others lessen practices that promote the spread of HIV infections.

k. Zambia Counseling Council

Result #3 Citizens engage collectively and participate in reform process through debate on development issue.

ZCC launched its debate campaign with a forum on the need for Partner notification and VCT. The even was well attended by government officials and the media. At least nine participants were from the media. The minister of health officially opened the meeting.

l. LADA

Result #3 Citizens engage collectively and participate in reform process through debate on development issue.

LADA launched their activities in the month of March with a research to analyze the land policy in relation to its accessibility to women. The major output in making is the report that will form basis for debate and media campaign to have a gender sensitive policy.

m. TPAZ

Result #3 Citizens engage collectively and participate in reform process through debate on development issue.

TPAZ are in the process of organizing stake holder meetings in three provinces beginning with Chipata and Mongu. Contacts with Forestry officials and other provincial leaders have been the key output in the early inception days of the debates.

2. Thematic grant making under targeted issues of national importance as defined by membership organizations

Over the past six months the project was able to support activities ranging from Constitution (3), Corruption(4) gender(1) and HIV/AIDS(6). Focus on HIV/AIDS is now a priority and there are indications that influencing of public agenda in this field will come at less cost than compared to the other three themes. HIV/AIDS appears to be less politically threatening in the Zambian context relative to more the more politically sensitive issues of corruption, constitution and gender.

3. Results in relation to strategic objectives

The period saw renewed debate on media bills that were first debated in the house as private member's bills and later as Government bills as a result of Pact's partners ZIMA and PAZA debates. Two of the three bills were passed while the third one was held in abeyance by the Speaker of the national assembly on the reasoning that it had financial implications which government had not prepared for. Other IPD debate topics that were raised in the house of parliament include the Public order Act by SACCORD and constitutional review.

4. Scope of debates sub recipient organization (multiplier effect of public debate support.)

Through the ongoing subgrants in round 2 and 3 public debate was notably expanded to include student unions and labor unions (NAMAC walks), the church and private sector. Others included the Local government Association of Zambia, and local government officials (TIZ and AVAP). Through SACCORD the debates extended to the Zambia Police District, provincial and National command. The women's movement was captured through the ZAWWA debate on the need for a quota system in the top leadership hierarchy to increase scope for women's participation in governance.

Of note is that the formal Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) has been finalized. The PMP is the sole basis for scientific reporting of results and is built around the three SOs and two IRs to which Pact is responsible. These result statements are:

- SO4.1** Number of Targeted Issues Debated by Legislative Assemblies
- SO4.2** Number of Targeted Issues or Policies Influenced as a Result of Debate Initiated by Membership Organizations
- SO4.3** Number of Targeted Parliamentary Reform Recommendations Implemented

- IR4.1.1** Increased Debate on Targeted Development Issues
- IR4.2.1** Number of Membership Organizations Conducting Research/Analysis Forming Coalitions or Dialoguing with Government or Parliament

A second baseline (2003) is meanwhile underway to establish progress towards the targets set by the advisory panel in conjunction with USAID. The 2003 baseline report will be tabled to the advisory panel first week of June 2003.

Factors affecting performance

Government interference with the coverage of public debate (cancellations of airtime) activities has continued with specifically one subrecipient who has had to extend its work up to July from the original date of April 20. Another had one of their speakers vetted by ZNBC. Within this climate, Pact IPD has developed, in coordination with the IPD Advisory Panel, an anti-corruption concept paper with emphasis on the role of media.

The public order Act is another controversy relating to the rule of law. Recent events where Police have denied permits to citizens wishing to express themselves on local and international events (such as the Iraq war) provide a basis for further interest in potential bill development for repeal of the Public order Act of 1996.

5. Conclusion

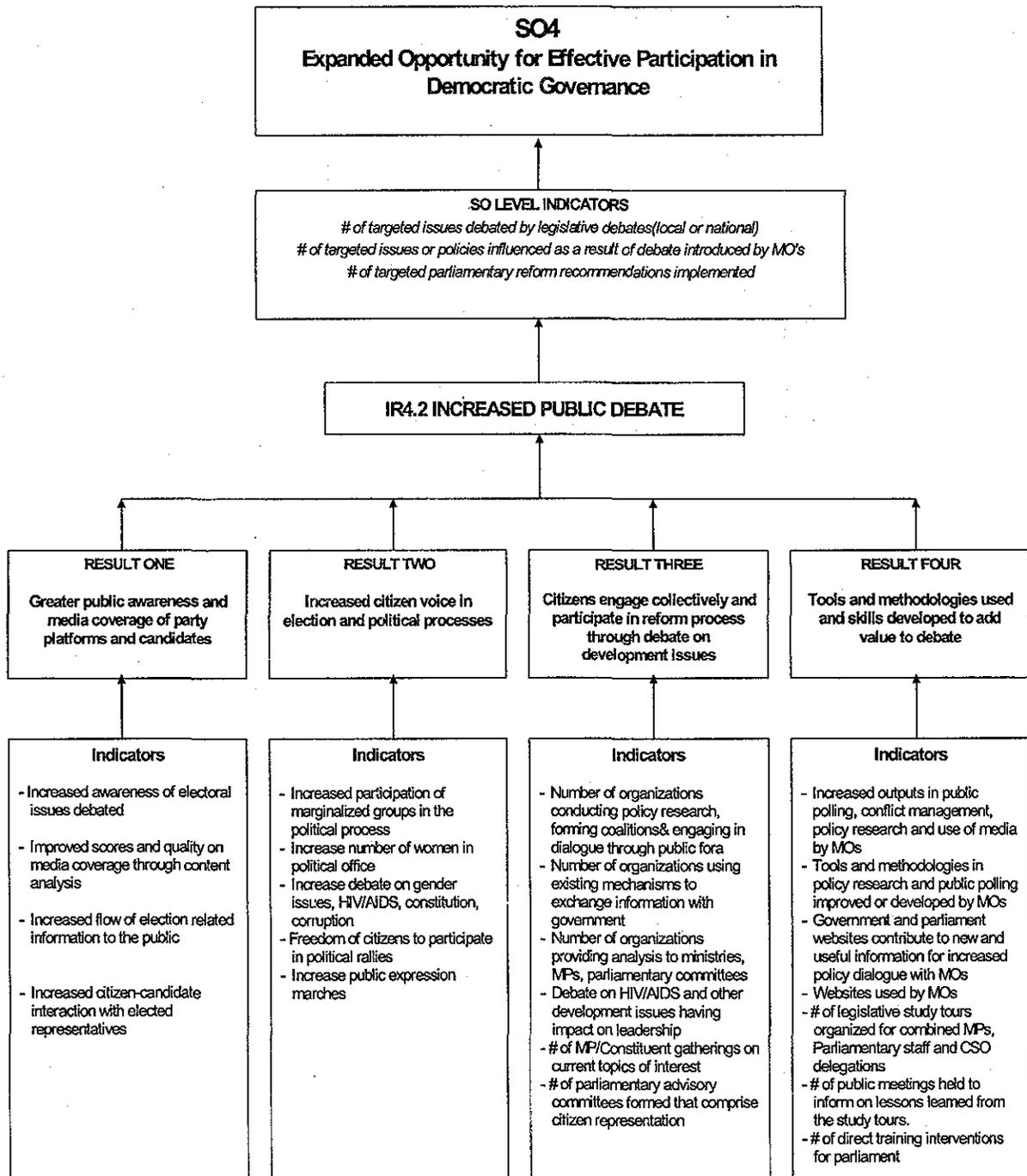
This report has outlined IPD strategy for the period and the events occurring in relation to it. The forthcoming baseline update will be the key determinant on the degree of progress made toward overall results. Events point clearly to a momentum of influence and change as a result of the targeted debates. Another similar trend is increased interaction between citizens and their elected representatives on issue of a policy nature.

In view of all activities outlined in this report, therefore, the Pact Team deems performance to be on track.

6. Forward Planning

The following is planned for the forthcoming 6 months (April-September 2003)

- Rounds 4 & 5 issue of sub grants, some for follow-on activities to sustain debates that have shown promise of impact at SO level;
 - Roundtable consultative meeting with IPD partners on IPD programme direction;
 - Award of sub grant(s) to advance anti-corruption strategies;
 - Conduct performance assessment of IPD in relation to baselines/targets);
 - Build conceptual framework to support network of community and private radio stations to enhance national debates;
 - Regional workshop on ICT, tools and resources to add value to public debate; and
 - Agree on extension (possibly 2 years) of IPD beyond 2003 within the context of the proposed USAID/Zambia SO8.2, Citizens and Civil Society Organizations Demand Integrity.
-



Critical assumptions

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Zambia maintains multi-party rule 3. Absence of civil or international war is sustained. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Constitutional civilian rule is maintained 4. External assistance to Zambia remains at levels conducive to SO4 interventions |
|--|--|

12-Apr-03

**Pact Zambia IPD Program
Sub-Grant Payment Requirements
for the month of: April 2003**

Total Sub-grant Fund: \$920,000
 Total Sub-grants Awarded: 905,238
 Total Sub-grants Obligated: 905,238
 Sub-grant Balance Available: 14,762
 Plus: deobligations to date 28,681
 Sub-grant Balance Available (adj.) 43,443

Total Obligation Disbursed to date: 663,763
 Obligation Balance: 212,794
Amount to Disburse this Period: 50,051
 Remaining Obligation to disburse: 162,743

Sub-grant Schedule

<u>Sub-grant No.</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Total Award</u>	<u>Total Current Obligation</u>	<u>Disbursed to date</u>	<u>Balance Available</u>	<u>Est. to Disburse 50,051</u>	<u>Award Balance</u>	<u>% Disbursed</u>	<u>Amount Deobligated</u>	<u>status</u>
IPD-01	ZORO	14,370	14,370	14,370	0	0	0	100%		closed
IPD-02	NWLG	49,957	49,957	33,645	16,312	0	0	100%	16,312	closed
IPD-03	ZAMCOM	49,940	49,940	49,940	0	0	0	100%		closed
IPD-04	PANOS	52,656	52,656	40,287	12,369	0	0	100%	12,369	closed
IPD-05	OASIS FORUM	82,627	82,627	78,530	4,097	0	4,097	95%		open
IPD-06	PAZA	36,094	36,094	30,731	5,363	0	5,363	85%		open
IPD-07	ZIMA	29,888	29,888	25,971	3,917	0	3,917	87%		open
IPD-08	LPC	37,425	37,425	34,183	3,242	0	3,242	91%		open
IPD-09	ZAMCOM-2	100,000	100,000	91,784	8,216	0	8,216	92%		open

IPD-10	M-Films	37,500	37,500	35,005	2,495	0	2,495	93%	open
IPD-11	CCJP	20,673	20,673	14,221	6,452	0	6,452	69%	open
IPD-12	LAZ	8,000	8,000	6,775	1,225	0	1,225	85%	open
IPD-13	Afronet	26,348	26,348	24,034	2,314	0	2,314	91%	open
IPD-14	AVAP	24,750	24,750	24,429	321	0	321	99%	open
IPD-15	SACCORD	27,397	27,397	26,397	1,000	0	1,000	96%	open
IPD-16	ZAWWA	24,750	24,750	24,692	58	0	58	100%	open
IPD-17	TIZ	25,738	25,738	23,174	2,564	0	2,564	90%	open
IPD-18	IF-NAMAC	27,000	27,000	26,873	127	0	127	100%	open
IPD-21	ZHECT	24,461	24,461	4,797	19,664	11,878	7,787	68%	open
IPD-22	NAoG	32,938	32,938	10,680	22,258	0	22,258	32%	open
IPD-23	CBU	31,055	31,055	5,100	25,955	7,925	18,030	42%	open
IPD-24	ZARAN	32,403	32,403	8,768	23,635	0	23,635	27%	open
IPD-25	ZCC	27,530	27,530	3,000	24,530	13,024	11,506	58%	open
IPD-26	TPAZ	24,542	24,542	6,705	17,837	4,362	13,475	45%	open
IPD-27	LADA	28,598	28,598	18,857	9,741	0	9,741	66%	open
IPD-28	Oasis/NGOCC	28,598	28,598	816	27,782	12,863	14,919	48%	open
TOTAL		\$905,238	\$905,238	663,763	\$241,475	\$50,051	\$162,743	79%	\$28,681