

# ZAMBIA

## Policy Progress to End Violence against Children

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**31%**

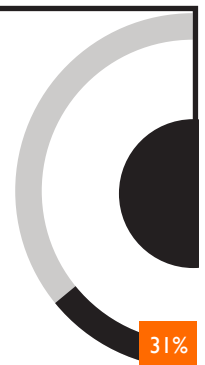
of Zambian women, ages 20-24, are married by the age of 18<sup>1</sup>

## Introduction

As in all countries throughout the world, children living in Zambia experience situations of violence in their homes and within the communities where they live. Despite governments, citizens and children taking action to end this violence, the percentage of Zambia's young women who marry before the age of 18 suggest that current efforts to end these abuses and other types of violence are not enough. World Vision believes that a world without violence against children is possible. It takes actions from all members and institutions in society to end violence against children.

This report focuses on a government's duty to ensure that all actors can and will take action to end violence against children. To create an enabling environment, government must ensure a legal framework based on child rights and employ services and actors to protect those rights. An enabling environment also requires conditions favourable to implementing those services, such as funding and strategy.

This report reviews progress made by the government of Zambia to create the minimum conditions in law and policy needed to end violence against children. These minimum conditions align with provisions stated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and described in the General Comment, General Measures of Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child<sup>2</sup> that clarify necessary government actions to protect children from violence. These minimum standards do not mean that governments cannot do more to end violence against children, but rather, without these critical, foundational steps, it cannot enable all actors, within government, in civil society and in communities, to work in unity towards this achievable goal.



<sup>1</sup> Synopsis of Child Marriage in Zambia, Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs, 2015

<sup>2</sup> Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 5 "General Measures of Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Articles 4 and 42 and paragraph 6 of Article 44)", CRC/GC/2003/5, November 27, 2003.

## Report Methodology

World Vision bases the policy progress scores on 28 questions and sub-questions that review government's national policy, regulatory frameworks and other commitments targeting violence against children. These are in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and General Comment No. 5 on the Rights of the Child. The final section of this report provides a list of each of the 28 questions and sub-questions in the last section of the report. Each sub-question received one of three answers: yes, no, or partial, scored 1, 0 or .5 respectively. The final score for each of the 28 questions is the average of its respective sub-points. Scores are noted by colour in the policy table annex (1 = green, .5 = yellow, 0 = red). In addition, the policy table provides legal and policy references that determined each score.

## Zambia | Legal Progress 49%

The Sustainable Development Goals, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child all enshrine national government commitments to protect children from violence. To fulfil these promises for children, it takes complex and coordinated actions; as a first step, it takes national laws and regulations to end violence against children.

Governments must establish national laws and regulations that forbid violence, prevent violence, create pathways to report violence and respond to violence. These four actions also create a clear approach to review and benchmark a government's progress to create and reform laws that adequately protect children from violence. They represent the minimum effort needed to end violence against children. According to these benchmarks, Zambia's legal and regulatory framework meets a 49 per cent total threshold of the four actions:



### Forbid

Governments must create laws that forbid all forms of violence against children. These laws help set community values; laws must ban violence against children in all its forms and punish actions that contradict those values.



### Prevent

Governments must create laws and regulations that prevent violence against children. Proactive policies can stem behaviours and actions that lead to violence.



### Report

Governments must create laws and regulations that encourage children to report violence and mandate communities and professionals to report violence; such pathways should be accessible and confidential.



### Respond

Governments must respond to violence in ways that protect a child from future violence and provide rehabilitation and justice to remedy the violence act.



**Governments must forbid all forms of physical and mental violence, sexual violence, child labour, child marriage, and where applicable, female genital mutilation.**

## **Forbid 68%**

Governments must create laws that forbid all forms of violence against children. These laws help set community values; laws must ban violence against children in all its forms and punish actions that contradict those values.

Zambia's laws forbid many types of violence against children, but legal gaps and/or a lack of clarity remain that limit the scope of perceived protection in specific cases. The Zambian Constitution mandates general provisions that prohibit mental violence (Article 11) and any form of torture or other cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment (Article 15) against children and citizens alike. Zambian law also tackles gender-based violence and violence by caregivers and guardians against children that includes physical assault, ill-treatment, neglect and mental harm. There is a question of harmony between international standards and Zambian law on corporal punishment in specific settings. The Education Act prohibits the use of corporal punishment or degrading treatment in education institutions (Section 28). In the setting of criminal justice institutions, Zambia's High Court ruled in the case of *John Banda v. the People* (1999) that the state could not impose corporal punishment as a sentence for a crime (as previously allowed under the Juveniles Act, Section 73). At the same time, the Juveniles Act (Section 46) permits caregivers and guardians to administer lawful punishment against children without definition of "lawful punishment". In response, government officials cite to Zambia's Penal Code (as amended) in 2005 that includes an offense of assault and/or battery against children (Section 248). Given the prevalence of violent discipline in Zambia and current competing legal provisions and court cases that may not be clear or known in communities, it is necessary to amend contradicting provisions and clarify the definition of corporal punishment to fortify community values against this act of violence.

Laws forbidding sexual abuse and exploitation do not fully protect children. In cases of sexual abuse and violence, the law limits the protection of children ages 16 and above because it permits children to consent to sexual activity (Penal Code Act, Section 138). According to international standards, consent under the age of 18 is irrelevant because a child may believe they are voluntarily engaging in sexual activity despite a person's intent to exploit. Likewise, laws forbidding the commercial sexual exploitation of children and child pornography also fall short because they exclude children ages 16 and above (Juveniles Act, Section 47 and Penal Code Act, Section 140). The Child Code Bill, if passed, will protect all children (0-18) from sexual abuse and exploitation.



Specific to child pornography, laws do not criminalise the purchase or delivery of such materials or address online activities associated with this crime, including the grooming of children for illicit activities.

Zambia's Anti Gender-Based Violence Act protects victims of gender-based violence, whether it is the infliction of physical, sexual or mental injury and names female genital mutilation as a form of abuse under the law. Laws forbidding child labour are also strong. The Employment of Young Persons and Children Act forbids hazardous labour and identifies specific work and circumstances as hazardous. The law forbids labour that interferes with a child's education, is harmful to a child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development and involves cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment. This same law prohibits the sale of children or servitude and activities in which a child performs legally punishable criminal acts, such as trafficking in drugs or prohibited goods. Zambia's family law sets the minimum age of marriage at 21 but provides an exception that allows children to marry with parental consent. Aside from positive law, the government recognises customary law, which does not ascribe any minimum age of marriage.

## Prevent 16%

Governments must create laws and regulations that prevent violence against children. Proactive policies can stem behaviours and actions that lead to violence. Prevention policies empower children, peers, parents, caregivers and professionals to identify risks, seek help and create solutions before violence takes shape.

Zambia has taken an important step to establish prevention services in communities. The Anti Gender-Based Violence Act mandates home visits by police, social workers, counsellors, medical practitioners and other key professionals when police receive a report of gender-based violence. At this time, the home visit policy does not extend to other scenarios of violence except gender-based violence.

Policies to prevent gender-based violence (GBV) are also present in schools. Zambia's Education Policy creates mechanisms to report all gender-based violence and clear measures are planned and in place to respond to this same violence. Again, these policies do not encompass other forms of violence in schools and should expand to include all types of violence. These policy measures should include anti-bullying and safe school policies, mechanisms to report all types of violence and standardised training and capacity building for teachers to recognise and respond to violence appropriately. Children also require life skills curriculum to manage the risks of violence, equip them with informed decision-making and address gender stereotyping. Structural policies to promote safety in schools are also essential, including separate toilets, adequate lighting in and around schools, and schoolyard fencing. Zambia's Vision 2030 Strategy addresses school sanitation and hygiene, including separate toilets for girls and boys.

## Report 54%

Governments must create laws and regulations that encourage children, communities and professionals to report violence; at each step, they must ensure accessibility and confidentiality. Once reported, professionals need guidelines and training to understand their roles and coordinate with other key actors.

Zambia has taken some important legal steps forward to establish reporting pathways for children, communities and professionals regarding GBV. To create an environment that establishes the necessity of reporting, Zambia's Anti Gender-Based Violence Act requires public authorities and specific groups of professionals and community leaders (for example, medical practitioners and religious leaders) to report identified situations of GBV and trafficking of children (Anti-Human Trafficking Act). Despite a mandatory duty to report cases of GBV, the law does not assign a penalty in cases where duty bearers do not report cases of alleged abuses. Mandatory reporting requirements do not yet extend to other forms of violence against children; Zambia's Juveniles Act (Article 10) only conveys a "discretionary" duty to report other acts of violence against children. To establish the reporting requirement in cases of GBV, the government provides reporting and referral protocols to police, health services, educators and social workers. Again, there are no reporting and referral protocols in cases of other types of violence against children.

For communities and individuals, the government co-sponsors a national helpline and GBV line with civil society partners and mobile companies. At the local level, communities and individuals have access to Victim Support Units (VSU) at police stations (Zambia Police Amendment Act No. 14 of 1999). VSU officers receive reports on violence, follow gender-sensitive and child-friendly protocols and ensure referrals to needed services and specialists. Again, the policy on VSUs target assistance related to gender-based violence.

The government has not taken action to create child-friendly reporting pathways in places frequented by children, including schools, community centres, alternative care institutions or medical clinics. Child-friendly reporting pathways exist intermittently through civil society programming and other community-centric actions, but the government does not maintain national policies that correspond to these instances.

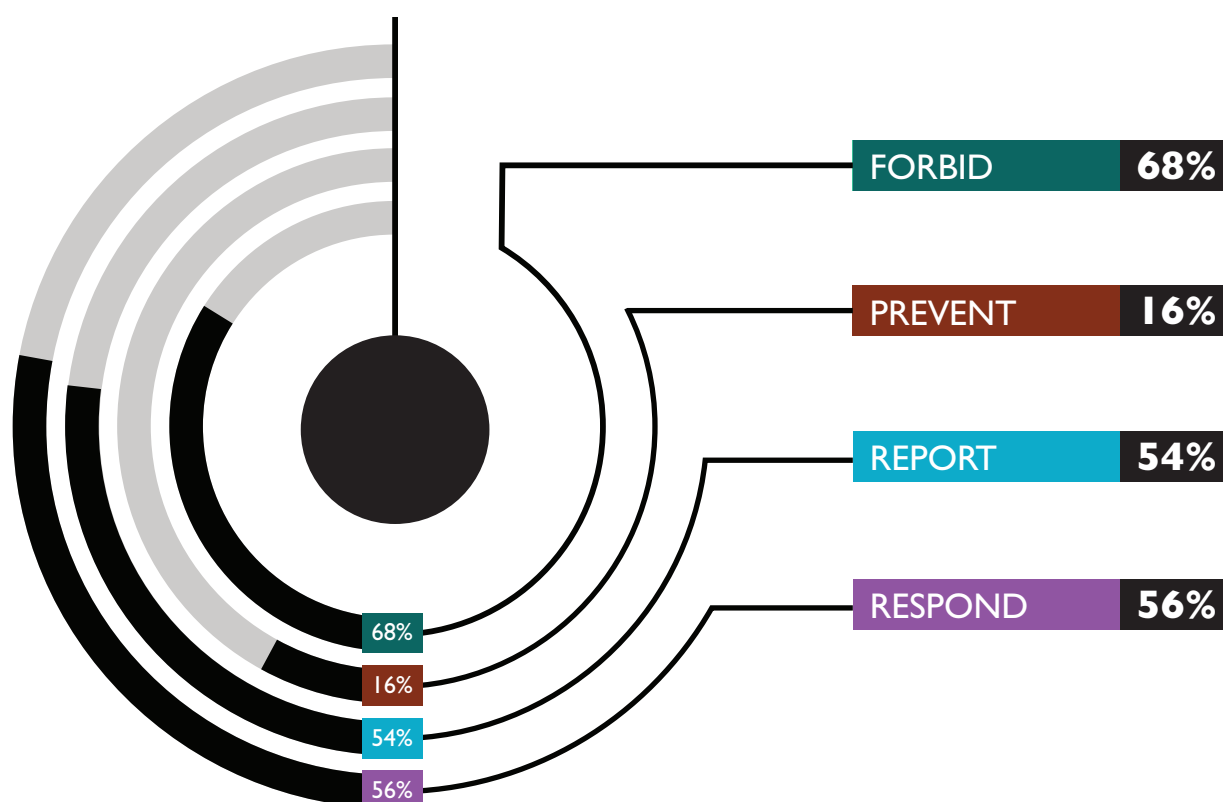
## Respond 56%

Governments must respond to violence in ways that protect a child from future violence and provide rehabilitation and justice to remedy the violent act. Without a clear course of action towards recovery, governments cannot end violence against children.

Zambia's Anti Gender-Based Violence Act (2011) ensures response services in such cases, including the removal of perpetrator; protective placement (in alternative care), first aid and medical assistance in cases of violence, long-term medical and mental health services, psychological counselling and rehabilitation, access to legal support / aid, access to legal protection, witness protection, and judicial review to hold offenders criminally responsible. These same services do not exist for other situations of violence with the exception of protective placement services for children in situations of abuse and/or neglect.

## Conclusion | Legal Progress

Zambia's laws forbid many types of violence against children, but legal gaps remain that limit the scope of protection in specific cases. Laws do not fully protect adolescent girls and boys from sexual abuse and violence, commercial sex exploitation, child pornography and child marriage. Given Zambia's critical legal reform work on GBV that encompasses prevention, reporting and response services, it is essential that these legal gaps close.



## Zambia | Preparing to Implement 52%

Once national governments adopt laws to end violence against children, they must also create policies to implement those laws. These policies provide for sufficient resourcing, coordination, awareness-raising and political momentum to equip the public sector workforce to implement laws and allow its citizens to rely on these laws at the community level.

There are four distinct policy actions that governments must take to ready their laws for implementation. According to these four benchmarks, Zambia's readiness to implement their current laws to end violence against children meets a 52 per cent total threshold:



### Fund 25%

To prepare for policy implementation, national governments must provide budgets to fund services, personnel and trainings to implement laws and policies to end violence against children. These resources are hard-won, given competing political and funding interests, however, funding from official development assistance budgets coupled with partnerships from civil society can amplify state budgets. Governments must create a detailed budget for national action plans and current laws and policies; budgets must identify activity-related costs and implementation. Zambia's National Plan of Action on Ending Child Marriage 2016-2021 addresses costs to support the implementation of the plan. Accordingly, the government created an annual budget of ZMW 1 million to fulfil the mandate. The funds will support responses to reduce child vulnerability to marriage and to raise awareness on the dangers and effects of child marriage to foster and change attitudes and behaviours that perpetuate a cultural acceptable of child marriage.

Although Zambia provides transparent budgeting for the Action Plan, current data on actual government funding and budgets to end violence are not available, at local or national levels.



## Manage Data 13%

Governments must create centralised information systems or national databases that host information on children victims of all types of violence, abuse and neglect. The system must segregate data by type of violence, age, gender and disability and assign responsibility to manage the database to a specific public sector workforce. Centralised information systems provide the tools for individual case management that propel referral and coordination between workforce experts. A national system also creates consistent prevalence data on violence against children that is necessary for evidence-based policymaking and budget allocation.

Zambia does not presently maintain a nationwide information system on all issues of violence against children. The Victim Support Units associated with police stations do collect information on GBV cases with information consolidated at the national level, however the database does not disaggregate data by age, only gender. Next steps require additional elements to build a system that incorporates all issues of violence against children. To encourage data collection for policy development, Zambia enlists the Demographic Health Survey program funded by USAID. The survey includes figures on violence against children while cooperating civil society partners report cases identified in the implementation of their programs. As a next step, it would be important to make a regulatory commitment to the collection of prevalence data on a consistent basis to build data tools for further policy development.

## Promote Accountability 66%

Participation in accountability processes can provide national governments with new funding, political and technical support, citizen approval and, most importantly, oversight to strengthen policies and move towards the implementation of policies. There are global, regional and national level accountability mechanisms that governments can harness to seek new support and partnerships.

Zambia promotes and contributes to accountability mechanisms at the national and international levels. At the national level, the Office of the Commissioner for Children's Rights under the Human Rights Commission, established by Article 230 of the Constitution of Zambia, serves as an independent agency in accordance with the Paris Principles. In addition, Zambia maintains up-to-date national action plans on prevalent issues of violence in the country. To increase accountability, it is important to transparently report on progress achieved to fulfil these strategic documents.

At the international level, Zambia participates in the Universal Periodic Review process and responds to the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The government has addressed some of the CRC recommendations as prescribed, including reforms that decentralised birth registration processes. The reforms simplified the steps and travel distance needed for vulnerable families, especially in rural areas, to achieve registration for their children. To increase accountability for child rights and protection policies, Zambia should take steps to include the participation of children and adolescents in policy development.

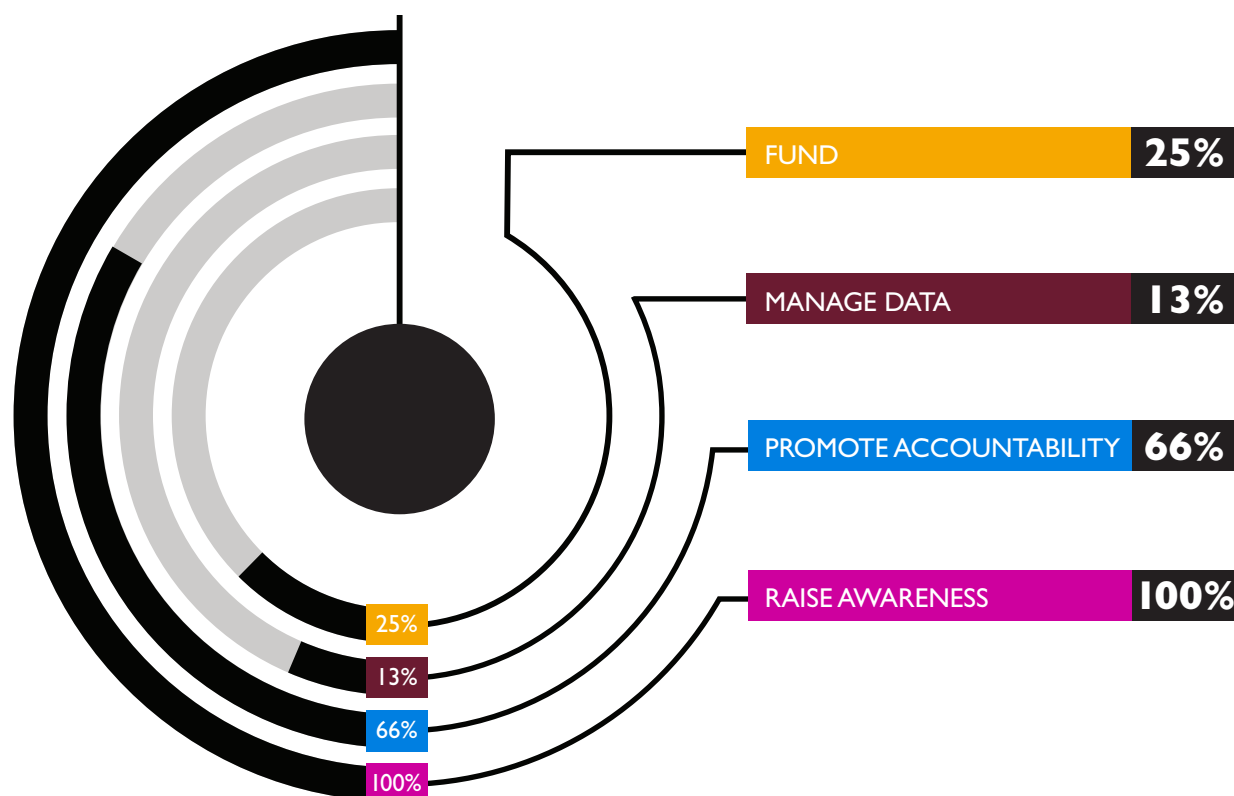
## Raise Awareness 100%

Governments must take steps to inform its citizens about issues of violence against children; public awareness builds momentum around behaviours to prevent, report and respond to violence and invites citizen responsibility. Although donors and civil society can be main partners in this process, governments must provide leadership and systematic actions (that assign responsibility to specific actors and ministries) to change ad hoc advertisements into well-managed and targeted campaigns.

Zambia launched a nationwide campaign on ending child marriage providing contributions of funding and leadership. Donors and civil society partners also embraced the challenge and provide funding and actions into the directed strategy.

## Conclusion | Preparing to Implement

Zambia is addressing the issue of child marriage with strategic plans, partnerships, funding, public awareness and accountability actions. Zambia has not yet taken systematic actions to create long-term funding mechanisms for prevention and response services, to consistently report on progress concerning other issues of violence against children, to substantiate a nationwide data system to capture data for policy development and case management, and further, to invite children and adolescents into participatory policy development on violence and protection issues.



## Scoring National Progress

Main and Sub-Indicators	Legal/Policy Source	Score
<b>I Forbid in all settings all forms of physical and mental violence</b>		
All forms of physical or mental violence	Article 11(a) and 15 of the Constitution	
Corporal punishment at home	Section 46 of the Juveniles Act (1964); Penal Code, as amended 2005, Section 248.	
Corporal punishment at school	Section 28 of the Education Act, 2011	
Corporal punishment in alternative care	Section 46 of the Juveniles Act (1964), Penal Code (Amendment) Act No. 10 of 2003 (Section 248)	
Corporal punishment in penal institutions	Section 73(1) (e) of the Juveniles Act (1964); John Banda v. The People (High Court, 1999). Penal Code (Amendment) Act No. 10 of 2003 (Section 248) Prisons Act (1966) – Art.33 and 98(h) Approved Reformatory school rules - rules 12(2) (c) and 53(h)	
Any other form of cruel or degrading punishment or treatment	Article 11(a) and 15 of the Constitution	



<b>2 Forbid sexual violence</b>		
Sexual abuse and violence	Penal Code Act (2003) – Sections 2, 138, 140, 141 Criminal Procedure Code (amended 1997)– Section 157	
Commercial sexual exploitation	Juveniles Act (1964) - Sections 47, 48, 49 Penal Code Act (2003) – Section 140, 141, 157(1) Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia	
Child pornography, online and offline	Penal Code Act (2003) – Section 140, 177A (1)	
<b>3 Forbid female genital mutilation</b>		
Female genital mutilation	Anti Gender-Based Violence Act (2011)	
<b>4 Forbid Child labour</b>		
Child labour that is hazardous (identifying specific activities)	Employment of Young Persons and Children's Act, No. 19 of 2004 – Sections 2(d), 17A, 17B,	
Child labour that interferes with a child's education	Employment of Young Persons and Children's Act, No. 19 of 2004 – subsections 1 and 2	
Child labour that is harmful to a child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development	Employment of Young Persons and Children's Act, No. 19 of 2004 - subsection (3), section 17A	
Child labour that involves cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment	Employment of Young Persons and Children's Act, No. 19 of 2004 – Section 4, 17A, 17B Chapter 274 of the Laws of Zambia Article 15 of the Constitution	
Child labour that involves the sale of a child or servitude	Employment of Young Persons and Children's Act, No. 19 of 2004 – Section 4, 17A, 17B Chapter 274 of the Laws of Zambia Article 14 of the Constitution	
Child labour that involves activities in which a child is used for legally punishable criminal acts	Employment of Young Persons and Children's Act, No. 19 of 2004 – Section 4, 17A, 17B	
<b>5 Forbid Early Marriage</b>		
Marriage under the age of 18 for men and women without exception	Marriage Act of 1964	
<b>6 Active National Action Plans to Forbid Violence</b>		
National action plans are updated and in place to end child labour	National Child Policy (2015)	
National action plans are updated and in place to end early marriage	National strategy to end child marriage (2016 to 2020) National Action Plan on Ending Child Marriage 2016-2021	
National action plans are updated and in place to end female genital mutilation	National Child Policy (2015)	
National action plans are updated and in place to end physical violence	National Youth Policy, 2015 National Child Policy (2015)	
National action plans are updated and in place to end sexual violence and exploitation	National Child Policy (2015)	
National action plans are updated and in place to end trafficking	National Child Policy (2015)	
<b>7 Home visits to Prevent Violence</b>		
Home visits by Social welfare specialists	Anti Gender-Based Violence Act (2011)	
Home visits by Health care workers	No provision	
<b>8 VAC Safe Policies and Measures in Schools to Prevent Violence</b>		
Laws or regulations that mandate in schools anti-bullying and / or VAC safe policies	The Education Policy of 2011	

Laws or regulations that mandate in schools mechanisms to report all forms of violence	The Education Policy of 2011	
Laws or regulations that mandate in schools clear measures planned and in place to respond to violence	The Education Policy of 2011	
Laws or regulations that mandate in schools training and capacity building for teachers to recognize and respond to violence	No provision	
<b>9 School Safety/Environmental Standards to Prevent Violence</b>		
Laws or regulations that mandate safety / environment standards in schools: separate toilets by gender	No provision	
Laws or regulations that mandate safety / environment standards in schools: adequate lighting	No provision	
Laws or regulations that mandate safety / environment standards in schools: school yard fencing	No provision	
<b>10 Life Skills Education for Children to Recognise and Prevent VAC</b>		
Official national education curriculum includes life skills education to help children manage the risks of violence	No provision	
Official national education curriculum includes life skills education to help children equip them with informed decision making	No provision	
Official national education curriculum includes life skills education to help children addresses gender stereotyping	No provision	
<b>11 Mandatory Reporting of all Cases of Neglect, Abuse, Violence and Exploitation against Children</b>		
A mandatory reporting law for professionals who work with children	Anti Gender-Based Violence Act (2011) – Section 5 Section 10 of the Juveniles Act (1964) Section 25 of the Anti-Human Trafficking Act	
A mandatory reporting law for citizens	No provision	
<b>12 Reporting Protocols / Guidelines in place for Service Providers</b>		
Reporting protocols and referral guidelines for police	Anti Gender-Based Violence Act (2011) – Section 5 Section 10 of the Juveniles Act (1964)	
Reporting protocols and referral guidelines for health professionals	Anti Gender-Based Violence Act (2011) – Section 5 Section 10 of the Juveniles Act (1964)	
Reporting protocols and referral guidelines for educators	Anti Gender-Based Violence Act (2011) – Section 5 Section 10 of the Juveniles Act (1964)	
Reporting protocols and referral guidelines for social workers	Anti Gender-Based Violence Act (2011) – Section 5 Section 10 of the Juveniles Act (1964)	
<b>13 Free and Publically Accessible Hotline to Report Violence</b>		
Government-operated national helpline/hotline, free and publically accessible	Child help line (116) Gender Based Violence line (993)	
<b>14 Facilitate and Streamline VAC and GBV Reporting/Referrals</b>		
Mandated units / desks at police or other community spaces that encourage reporting and streamline referrals	Zambia Police Amendment Act No. 14 of 1999 – Victim Support Units	
<b>15 Create Specialised Police Units / Individuals to Receive Reports</b>		
Regulations require specialised police units / individuals trained to receive reports on VAC	Zambia Police Amendment Act No. 14 of 1999 – Victim Support Units	

Regulations require specialised police units / individuals trained to follow gender-sensitive protocols	Zambia Police Amendment Act No. 14 of 1999 – Victim Support Units	
Regulations require specialised police units / individuals trained to follow child friendly protocols	Zambia Police Amendment Act No. 14 of 1999 – Victim Support Units	
Regulations require specialised police units / individuals trained to follow protocols to involve/ work with other specialists as needed	Zambia Police Amendment Act No. 14 of 1999 – Victim Support Units	
<b>16 Child-friendly Reporting Pathways Provided in Places Frequented by Children</b>		
Regulations require child-friendly reporting pathways / mechanisms in schools	No provision	
Regulations require child-friendly reporting pathways / mechanisms in health clinics	No provision	
Regulations require child-friendly reporting pathways / mechanisms in alternative care	No provision	
Regulations require child-friendly reporting pathways / mechanisms in community centres	No provision	
<b>17 Respond to Reports of Violence</b>		
Removal of offender (in domestic violence cases)	Anti Gender-Based Violence Act (2011) - Articles 9, 10	
Protective placement (in alternative care)	Anti Gender-Based Violence Act (2011) – articles 24, 27, 28	
First aid and medical assistance in cases of violence	Anti Gender-Based Violence Act (2011) - Article 5	
Long-term medical and mental health services	Anti Gender-Based Violence Act (2011) - Article 5	
Psychological counselling and rehabilitation	Anti Gender-Based Violence Act (2011) - Article 5	
Access to legal support / aid	Anti Gender-Based Violence Act (2011) - Article 5	
Access to legal protection	Anti Gender-Based Violence Act (2011) - Article 5	
Witness protection	Section 110 (2) (e) of the Anti-Human Trafficking Act, 2008 Anti-Gender Based Violence Act (2011) – Sections 11(2), 37, 38 Juveniles Act (1964) – Sections 121, 123, 125	
Judicial review (holding offenders criminally responsible)	Anti-Gender Based Violence Act (2011) – part III Juveniles Act (1964) – Section 10 Penal Code Act – Section 169	
<b>18 Fund National Action Plans on VAC</b>		
National action plans on violence against children are costed out with identified sources of funding	The National Plan of Action on Ending Child Marriage 2016-2021 addresses costs to support the implementation of the National Strategy on ending child marriage	
<b>19 Clear, Transparent Budgetary Commitments to End Violence against Children</b>		
Data is available on government budgetary commitments for ending violence against children at the national level	No provision	
Data is available on government budgetary commitments for ending violence against children at the local level	No provision	
<b>20 Centralized Database with Disaggregated Data on VAC to Manage Cases and Analyse Policies</b>		
Centralised database on child victims of violence by type of violence	Midterm Evaluation of Stamping out and Preventing (STOP) Gender Based Violence Zambia, 2015 (USAID, UKAID Report) – Role of the Victim Support Units	
Centralised database on child victims of violence by age	As above	
Centralised database on child victims of violence by gender	As above	
Centralised database on child victims of violence by disability	As above	

<b>21 Regular VAC Surveys Mandated by Law for Prevalence Data</b>		
Law or regulatory framework requires a representative population survey that provides a baseline on prevalence data (including violence against children)	No provision	
<b>22 – 26 Accountability Mechanisms at the National and Global Level</b>		
Mandated independent human rights institution operates a child rights unit	Office of the Commissioner for Children's Rights under the Human Rights Commission, established by Article 230 of the Constitution of Zambia	
Government regularly reports on national action plan progress (regarding violence against children)	No provision	
Government regularly reports on ending violence against children to global accountability processes, including UPR, VNR, CRC	Latest report to the CRC was submitted in 2015 and additional information (at the CRC Committee request) in 2016	
Children meaningfully participate at key stages of policy development for ending violence against children	No provision	
Government has complied with a recommendation from the CRC process from the most recent reporting period or last 3-5 years	Decentralized the registration and issuance of birth certificates to Provincial level (2016) Budget allocation to the office of the commissioner for Children increased by 43% (2015)	
<b>27 – 28 Raise Awareness on VAC to Citizens</b>		
Government has funded a public awareness campaign to address violence against children in the last 3 years	Nationwide campaign on ending violence against children, specifically child marriage	
Government created public awareness activities by relevant professionals at the community level in the last 3 years	As above	

WorldVision is a Christian humanitarian organisation dedicated to working with children, families and their communities worldwide to reach their full potential by tackling the causes of poverty and injustice. Inspired by our Christian values, World Vision is dedicated to working with the world's most vulnerable people. World Vision serves all people regardless of religion, race, ethnicity or gender.

WorldVision Zambia  
Plot 51/52 Great East Road, Zambia  
[www.wvi.org/zambia](http://www.wvi.org/zambia)  
+260 211 221950

Contact: Pamela Chama, Communications and Advocacy Director  
[pamela\\_chama@wvi.org](mailto:pamela_chama@wvi.org)