



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

REPORT

OF THE

**COMMITTEE ON LEGAL AFFAIRS, HUMAN RIGHTS, NATIONAL GUIDANCE,
GENDER MATTERS AND GOVERNANCE ON THE ADDRESS BY HIS
EXCELLENCY MR EDGAR CHAGWA LUNGU, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF ZAMBIA ON THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE APPLICATION OF NATIONAL
VALUES AND PRINCIPLES**

FOR THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE TWELTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

APPOINTED ON WEDNESDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER, 2017

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OF THE

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GENDER MATTERS AND GOVERNANCE**

ON THE

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APPLICATION OF NATIONAL VALUES AND PRINCIPLES**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Paragraph	Page
1.0	Members of the Committee	1
2.0	Functions of the Committee	1
3.0	Meetings of the Committee	2
4.0	Procedure adopted by the Committee	2
5.0	Background	2
6.0	Stakeholder Comments on Salient Features of the Address	3
	I. Morality and Ethics	3
	II. Patriotism and National Unity	6
	III. Democracy and Constitutionalism	10
	IV. Human Dignity, Equality, Equity, Social Justice and Non Discrimination	12
	V. Good Governance and Integrity	16
	VI. Sustainable Development	18
7.0	Conclusion	20
	Appendix I-List of National Assembly Officials	21
	Appendix II-List of Witnesses	22

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL AFFAIRS, HUMAN RIGHTS, NATIONAL GUIDANCE, GENDER MATTERS AND GOVERNANCE ON THE ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR EDGAR CHAGWA LUNGU, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA ON THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE APPLICATION OF NATIONAL VALUES AND PRINCIPLES FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWELFTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Consisting of:

Mr M Jere, MP (Chairperson); Mrs P G M Jere, MP (Vice Chairperson); Ms E Phiri, MP; Mr C Nanjuwa, MP; Mr C L Bwalya, MP; Mr H Shabula, MP; Mr E Sing'ombe, MP; Mr R Bulaya, MP; and Mr T C Ngulube, MP.

The Honourable Mr Speaker
National Assembly
Parliament Buildings
LUSAKA

Sir

Your Committee has the honour to present its Report on the Address by His Excellency Mr Edgar Chagwa Lungu, President of the Republic of Zambia, on the Progress made in the Application of National Values and Principles for the Second Session of the Twelfth National Assembly.

Functions of the Committee

2.0 *According to Standing Order No 157 (2), the duties of the Committee on Legal Affairs, Human Rights, National Guidance, Gender Matters and Governance are to:*

- (a) study, report and make appropriate recommendations to the Government through the House on the mandate, management and operations of the Government ministries, departments and agencies under its portfolio;*
- (b) carry out detailed scrutiny of certain activities being undertaken by the Government ministries, departments and agencies under its portfolio and make appropriate recommendations to the House for ultimate consideration by the Government;*
- (c) make, if considered necessary, recommendations to the Government on the need to review certain policies and certain existing legislation;*
- (d) examine annual reports of Government ministries and departments under its portfolios in the context of the autonomy and efficiency of Government ministries and departments and determine whether the affairs of the said bodies are being managed according to relevant Acts of Parliament, established regulations, rules and general orders;*
- (e) consider any Bills that may be referred to it by the House;*
- (f) consider International Agreements and Treaties in accordance with Article 63 of the Constitution;*

- (g) *consider special audit reports referred to it by the Speaker or an Order of the House;*
- (h) *where appropriate, hold public hearings on a matter under its consideration;*
- (i) *conduct familiarisation visits to relevant Government ministries, departments or any place within or outside Zambia;*
- (j) *consider petitions as may be referred to it by the Speaker or an Order of the House; and*
- (k) *consider any matter referred to it by the Speaker or an Order of the House.*

Meetings of the Committee

3.0 Your Committee held ten meetings to consider the Presidential Address.

Procedure adopted by the Committee

4.0 In carrying out a detailed analysis of the Address delivered to the House by the President of the Republic of Zambia on 16th March, 2018, your Committee called for both written and oral submissions from different stakeholders. The list of institutions who gave oral and/or written evidence to your Committee is at Appendix II of the Report.

Background

5.0 The Address was delivered by the President of the Republic of Zambia on 16th March, 2018 pursuant to Articles 8, 9 and 86 of the Republican Constitution and touched on the values and principles set out hereunder.

- (a) Morality and Ethics
- (b) Patriotism and National Unity
- (c) Democracy and Constitutionalism
- (d) Good Governance and Integrity
- (e) Human Dignity, Equality, Social Justice and non-Discrimination
- (f) Sustainable Development

According to the President, the main objective of the Address was to serve as a platform for the nation to reflect and debate on the state of the nation with respect to the application of national values and principles.

In this regard, your Committee requested witnesses from various state institutions to state:

- (a) what was being done to actualise the national aspirations highlighted in the Address;
- (b) challenges being experienced, if any, in the actualisation process; and
- (c) suggestions on the way forward.

Non - state actors, on the other hand, were requested to evaluate the measures that were being implemented to actualise the aspirations highlighted in the Presidential Address and state whether, in their opinion, the measures were adequate.

STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS ON SALIENT FEATURES OF THE ADDRESS

6.0 Comments by the stakeholders on the salient features of the Presidential Address are summarised hereunder. Each comment is followed by the observations and recommendations of your Committee on the matter.

I. MORALITY AND ETHICS

(Page 4, Paragraph 12)

“However, we have observed, with great concern that our morals have deteriorated over time. This is evidenced by the high prevalence of teen pregnancies and early marriages. We have also witnessed the growing trend in the misapplication of public funds, and abuse of social media. Of equal concern are alcohol and substance abuse as well as poor work culture, among others.”

The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of National Guidance and Religious Affairs informed your Committee that in order to help inculcate a high standard of morals, and ethical values, the Ministry had embarked on stakeholder engagements to identify strategic partners to work with. To this end, the Ministry had engaged civil society organisations to explore possible areas of collaboration on the national values and principles and had developed information, education and communication materials to unpack the national values and principles. Some of the materials developed included the following: an overview of the National Values and Principles; the Role of National Values and Principles in National Development; the Youth and National Values and Principles; an overview of the Zambian Constitution; and National Values and Country Branding.

The Ministry had also partnered with various media houses to disseminate information on morality and ethics. Of note was the recording and airing of programmes on ZNBC Television, covering topics such as alcohol abuse, gender based violence, early child marriages and defilement.

From the time that His Excellency delivered his speech in Parliament, the Ministry of Justice had completed the drafting of the Information and Communications Technology Association of Zambia Bill, which had been tabled in Parliament and was aimed at regulating the professional conduct of ICT professionals. The Ministry of Justice was also in the process of drafting various pieces of legislation which would govern the conduct of professionals in the country, namely: the Professional Secretaries Association of Zambia Bill, the Public Officers Ethics Bill, and the State Officers Ethics Bill. With regard to ending child marriage, the Ministry was currently drafting the Children’s Code Bill and the Marriage Bill.

In addition, the Ministry of Gender submitted that the Ministry launched the National Plan of Action on Ending Child Marriage, which was aimed at, inter – alia, sensitising traditional leaders and their subjects on ending child marriage in chiefdoms where it was rife. The Ministry had, with support from the European Union, launched a programme on Sexual and

Gender Based Violence (SGBV) which was aimed at changing beliefs, attitudes and practices; and increase SGBV survivors' access and use of comprehensive support services.

The Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs submitted to your Committee that over 100 traditional leaders had been sensitised on the fight against child marriage and they had since become change champions against the vice. Additionally twelve chiefdoms were visited and sensitised in 2017, on the National Plan of Action and National Strategy on Ending Child Marriage in Zambia 2016 – 2021.

The Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, submitted that in order to counter vices like gender based violence, it was implementing an Anti - Gender Based Violence Programme, under which it had established a shelter in Mansa and another one in Kapiri Mposhi, for the safety of survivors of GBV. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services, on the other hand, submitted that in order to promote morality and ethics, it had developed rules to regulate broadcast content so as to ensure that information being disseminated from various media houses did not promote moral decay amongst citizens. This function was the mandate of the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA).

With regard to the rising social media abuse and commission of cyber crimes such as cyber – bullying, identity theft, offensive and illegal content, online child sexual abuse material, among others, the Ministry of Transport and Communications was in the process of introducing Bills that would aid in curbing the abuse of social media and ensure that perpetrators of such acts were brought to book. The Ministry would, in this regard be introducing the Cyber Security and Cyber Crimes Bills in the House.

On the growing trend in the misapplication and misappropriation of public funds, the Secretary to Cabinet submitted that the Government was in the process of introducing for enactment some pieces of legislation, namely; The Public Finance Management Bill, 2017; The Public Officers and State Officers Bills, 2017; and the Planning and Budgeting Bill, among others.

The Anti - Corruption Commission (ACC) submitted that in addition to the integrity committees that had been established in various Government Ministries and Agencies, it had been conducting sensitisation activities aimed at changing the mindsets of people regarding tolerating corruption. The ACC had been conducting activities towards fighting corruption through three broad strategic areas of integrity building, public sensitisation and enforcement.

Some stakeholders submitted that immoral and unethical behaviour had become deep rooted in the way of life of Zambians in both public and private life. They pointed out that law to curb or proscribe bad behaviour was in abundance; however, immorality and unethical conduct was also on the increase. In this regard it was suggested that there was need by the Government to engage in strategies that would address changing people's mindsets towards issues of morality and ethical conduct rather than concentrating on making laws to regulate human behaviour. They submitted that programmes such as the one under the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services where sensitisation against GBV and child marriage was done at community or village level, were bound to yield more positive results because they were transformational in nature and were targeted towards traditional set ups and belief systems that tended to marginalise women and girls. Stakeholders were, therefore, of the view that more resources should be allocated to such interventions rather than legal and policy reform alone.

While welcoming the statement that Government was developing codes of ethics to regulate the conduct and behaviour of public service officials, stakeholders emphasised a more transformational approach aimed at engaging public workers about their moral obligations to the public so as to achieve ‘buy – in’ of the codes of ethics. Stakeholders were concerned that if a ‘top to bottom’ approach was used in the development of the codes of ethics, this effort would be rendered futile.

Committee’s Observations and Recommendations

(i) Your Committee is in agreement with the President that moral and ethical uprightness are a prerequisite to national development. This means that those charged with the responsibility of implementing government programmes have to do so with the highest ethical and professional standards. In this regard, your Committee agrees with the steps being taken to develop ethical codes of conduct for the public service. However, your Committee supports stakeholder submissions that the development of these codes of ethics should take a ‘bottom – up’ approach in order to attain acceptability from those they are intended for.

(ii) Your Committee observes that the Government has lined up a number of pieces of legislation meant to curb public finance mismanagement. Your Committee recommends that these pieces of legislation, particularly the Planning and Budgeting Bill should soon be presented to Parliament as their enactment is long overdue.

(iii) Your Committee also observes that the Child Code Bill and the Marriage Bill have taken an inordinately long time at the drafting stage. Your Committee recommends that they should be presented to parliament for enactment sooner than later as they would assist to curb early child marriages.

(iv) Your Committee takes cognisance of the efforts being made by the Government to control social media abuse. Your Committee, however, recommends that as interventions to curb social media abuse are being put in place, the Government should take care not to violate citizen’s rights to information and expression as guaranteed by the Constitution and international human rights instruments to which Zambia is a state party.

(v) Your Committee commends the Ministry of Religious Affairs and National Guidance for the interventions being implemented in collaboration with CSOs to disseminate information on the National Values and Principles.

(Page 6, Paragraph 18)

“Alcohol and substance abuse is an area of great concern affecting the moral standard of our people.”

The Commissioner - Drug Enforcement Commission, explained that the DEC had, in line with its mandate, continued to sensitise the general public through different fora on the dangers of drug and substance abuse. The Commission had specifically been targeting children in schools, churches and communities because they were the most vulnerable. The Commission had also continued to rehabilitate people addicted to drug and substance abuse, albeit under a very constricted budget. The Commission was hopeful that its long term vision to establish a state of the art rehabilitation centre would one day be realised when funds were mobilised.

The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Local Government, submitted that the Ministry had embarked on campaigns to educate communities on the dangers of alcohol abuse. The Ministry had, with support from the Zambia Police Service been enforcing the *Liquor Licencing Act, No 20 of 2011* through regular inspections of bars and liquor traders and was following up with the Ministry of Health on the finalisation of the National Alcohol Policy.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

Your Committee observes that alcohol and substance abuse in Zambia had reached alarming proportions, especially among the youth. It is observed that despite the issuance of Statutory Instrument No 64 of 2012 to regulate the opening and closing times of bars and night clubs, the local authorities had lamentably failed to enforce this law. This situation was compounded by the fact that Zambia did not have a proper rehabilitation centre to provide rehabilitation facilities to addicts. As a result, the country had continued to lose many productive lives through drug and substance abuse as well as road traffic accidents occasioned by drunken driving.

In view of the above observations, your Committee recommends that the local authorities should strictly enforce laws pertaining to opening and closing time for bars and night clubs. Enforcement of the Liquor Licencing Act should not just be concentrated in Lusaka and the Copperbelt, but should be extended to all parts of the country, including rural areas.

Your Committee observes that alcohol abuse is on the increase due to lack of social entertainment amenities such as play parks and amusement parks. Your Committee further observes that some councils have sold off land where play parks used to be located to commercial developers. Your Committee, therefore, recommends that the Ministry of Local Government should ensure that upcoming districts plan for play parks, while the old councils should begin looking for plots within their jurisdictions to revive or build play parks for social entertainment.

Your Committee also recommends that the Government should mobilise resources to establish a rehabilitation centre that would assist in providing rehabilitation services to alcohol addicts and substance abusers.

II. PATRIOTISM AND NATIONAL UNITY

(Page 9, Paragraph 29)

"To promote patriotism and national unity, Government is undertaking sensitisation programmes. Among these are programmes aimed at ensuring that our citizens appreciate and respect our national symbols and emblems, which are: the National Flag; National Anthem; the Coat of Arms; Public Seal; and the National Motto.."

Your Committee heard from the witnesses from Government ministries that patriotism in the recognition and use of national symbols and emblems was demonstrated by ensuring that the singing of the entire national anthem was compulsory at all national events, including both private and public schools.

To promote national unity, the Government had continued to offer financial and logistical support to the hosting of traditional ceremonies, which provided a platform for people from

diverse ethnic backgrounds to interact and celebrate peoples' national identity and unity. Further, in order to inculcate a spirit of nationalism in citizens so as to invoke a sense of ownership over the country's resources, the Ministry of National Development Planning was collaborating with the Ministry of National Guidance and Religious Affairs on various aspects aimed at sensitising citizens on the need to be patriotic enough to safeguard the country's resources, in the wake of illegal mining activities and the illegal harvesting of the Mukula tree, among others.

Other stakeholders submitted that the National Motto of "One Zambia One Nation" was not fully being realised because some sections of society were being left behind. In this regard it was submitted that Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) were not included in national development planning and public and political participation activities. PWDs were also not adequately catered for in budgetary provisions for education and health services such as sexual reproductive health services. It was posited that there was a growing tendency to think and plan on behalf of PWDs, without consulting or involving them in the planning processes. As a result, the government ended up coming up with plans and budgets that did not specifically address the issues affecting the different categories of PWDs

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

Your Committee acknowledges the efforts being made by Government to ensure the recognition and respect of national emblems in an effort to enhance patriotism and national unity. Your Committee, therefore, urges the Government to continue supporting the hosting of traditional ceremonies across the country as they provide an opportunity to celebrate cultural diversity amongst Zambians, which in turn fosters national unity.

Your Committee also recommends that in the spirit of "One Zambia One Nation," the Government should pay particular attention to PWDs. Your Committee observes that PWDs are not a homogenous group, but there are different categories of disabilities, which require specific interventions. In this regard, your Committee recommends that the Government should be more inclusive of PWDs in planning and budgeting process as well as in participation in public and political life of the country. Your Committee observes that the current constitutional refining process presents an opportunity for the government to reform the electoral system by making it more inclusive. Your Committee also urges political parties to align their adoption processes to a more inclusive process that does not leave anyone behind.

(Page 33, Paragraph 10 - 11)

"Another way of demonstrating patriotism is through buying Zambian products...let us strengthen the campaign on buying Zambian products. Let us aim to buy Zambian products. Let us be proud to buy Zambian products."

The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry informed your Committee that in order to actualise this national aspiration, the Ministry was undertaking the following interventions as a way of promoting patriotism, support the growth of local industries and encourage citizens to buy Zambian products:

(i) Buy Zambia Campaign

The Ministry, in partnership with the Zambia Association of Manufacturers (ZAM), was operationalising the Proudly Zambian Campaign (PZC) programme, whose implementation

was recently launched on 14th February, 2018. This was in an effort to stimulate production and consumption of quality locally produced goods and services with a view to contributing to sustained broad based economic growth, wealth and employment creation and ultimately reduce poverty.

The campaign was aimed at addressing negative consumer perceptions towards locally produced goods and services as well as assist local service providers and producers to improve the quality of their services and products through provision of quality focused capacity building interventions. This would help address barriers that had hindered the growth and development of the domestic economy. Therefore, the campaign presented an opportunity for bridging the gap between the demand and supply of products and services.

The Ministry had delegated the implementation of the PZC programme to ZAM. In this regard, ZAM would be in charge of recruiting companies or members to the campaign, as well as coordinating provision of various services to its members in line with the campaign's objectives. Accordingly, ZAM would be the sole issuer and authoriser of the use of the "Proudly Zambian" mark.

(ii) Local Content Strategy

The Ministry had developed a Local Content Strategy in order to foster business linkages in growth sectors as well as promote linkages between micro small and medium enterprises and large enterprises, both local and foreign. The Strategy would enhance the competitiveness of local firms and, therefore, spur industrialisation and diversification. The Strategy would also serve as a framework for integrating the use of local primary resources, locally manufactured goods and services and employment of local labour. Furthermore, it would serve as a framework for strengthening institutional capacity and streamline measures to inform the requisites that investors need with regard to meeting local content targets.

The successful implementation of this strategy would largely depend on concerted efforts by the Government, the private sector and collaborating partners.

(iii) Development of National Quality Infrastructure

The Ministry, mainly through the Zambia Bureau of Standards (ZABS) provided standardisation, testing, certification, training, research and development related to the output of local products in order to ensure that local industries produced quality products that met international standards and were able to compete with imported products.

To further strengthen and improve the quality of local products, Parliament enacted the *Compulsory Standards Act No. 3 of 2017*, the *Standards Act No. 4 of 2017*, the *National Technical Regulation Act No. 5 of 2017* and the *Metrology Act No. 6 of 2017*. The passing of these laws was necessitated by the fact that Zambia's national quality infrastructure and its technical regulation regime were not developed to their full potential, and were not harmonised with those of its major trading partners. The national quality infrastructure also fell short of the country's obligations under various regional and international trade agreements.

Further, public institutions within the national quality infrastructure were not fully compliant with international requirements and as a result, their output was not fully recognised in both the local and export markets. In addition, affected institutions faced challenges such as conflicts in their roles and responsibilities, inoperative laboratory equipment, inadequate

environmental controls, poor maintenance and calibration of laboratory equipment, unacceptable accommodation and lack of trained personnel, among others.

The enactment of these laws saw the birth of three new institutions; namely Zambia Compulsory Standards Agency (ZCSA), Zambia Metrology Agency (ZMA), re - alignment of the Zambia Bureau of Standards (ZABS) and the Department of Technical Regulations. To that effect, the Minister had since issued Commencement Orders effecting these Acts and subsequently, the establishment of the new institutions and the Department of Technical Regulations had taken place. The operationalisation of the new institutions commenced on 1st January, 2018. However, the Department of Technical Regulation to be situated in the Ministry would become operational once treasury authority was secured. The implementation of these statutes would not only improve the quality and branding of local products to meet international standards but would also promote public health, public safety and environmental protection as well as enhance trade and development of the industrial sector.

The Permanent Secretary highlighted two major challenges in actualising the aspirations highlighted in the President's speech under Patriotism and National Unity. These were negative consumer perceptions towards locally produced goods and services; and inadequate support by public institutions.

Your Committee also heard that the Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development, in an effort to promote patriotism, had been engaging with Zambian contractors to build a sense of patriotism, and nationalism through the delivery of high quality infrastructure works. This was being done through the National Council for Construction (NCC), which had been conducting training in a number of programmes.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

Your Committee applauds the efforts being made to actualise the above national aspirations aimed at inculcating patriotism to buy Zambian products. Your Committee, therefore, urges the Government that these efforts should be spread out to all the parts of the country, especially rural areas so that the rural producers can also have access to the markets. Your Committee also recommends that the Government, through the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry, should enhance its sensitisation efforts about buying Zambian products so as to avert the negative perceptions about the quality of Zambian products. Your Committee is of the view that sometimes locally produced goods and services are not bought because the cost of their production is higher than imported goods and services. To this end, your Committee urges the Government to put in place incentives that would ensure that the local production of goods and services becomes cheaper, so that the benefit can be passed on to local consumers.

Your Committee is concerned that Zambian contractors have continued to generally deliver sub standard work, especially in the road and housing sector. Your Committee observes that, more often than not, Zambian contractors would abandon a construction site after receiving part payment from the Government. Your Committee is of the view that such behaviour is unpatriotic and should be punished severely. Your Committee, therefore, recommends that the Government should increase funding to the Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development so that staffing levels can be enhanced in order to attain quality supervision of construction works, especially of Zambian contractors. Your Committee also recommends

that the Government should expedite the review and approval of the National Housing Policy; Construction Industry and Standard and Specification Policies.

(Page 12, Paragraph 39)

“We are one people. Let us all build upon our motto of ‘One Zambia One Nation’ to foster national unity. The fact that one was born in the East does not make them less Zambian than those born in the West; neither are those born in the North nor in the South any less Zambian.”

The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of National Guidance and Religious Affairs, informed your Committee that the Minister of National Guidance and Religious Affairs on 30th May, 2017 engaged the House of Chiefs on the need to promote Patriotism and National Unity through their chiefdoms. The Minister’s engagement also reminded the chiefs, that it was imperative for them, as anchors of national values and principles of the nation, to bring together people in the different chiefdoms to uphold a spirit of patriotism and oneness, regardless of the different ethnic identities. Chiefs were further urged to partner with Government to sensitise citizens of their common background and oneness upon which the country was founded.

The Minister further called upon the chiefs to work with the Ministry to promote a language and culture of oneness and help the people to identify themselves with the country’s national emblems, including the ‘One Zambia One Nation’ Motto.

Committee’s Observations and Recommendations

Your Committee welcomes the Presidential call for national unity and the efforts made by the Ministry of National Guidance and Religious Affairs to engage the chiefs in sensitising the subjects about the importance of national unity.

Your Committee observes that despite the efforts being put in place, Zambia is slowly becoming a highly polarised country on political and tribal basis, which if not soon curtailed can plunge the country into turmoil. In this regard, your Committee strongly urges all political party leaders to inculcate in their members and supporters a spirit of political tolerance and to embrace one another despite the ethnic diversity of the country. Your Committee recommends that all efforts being made to bring political opponents to dialogue over their differences should be embraced by all political players in the spirit of ‘give and take’. Your Committee also urges the church and relevant civil society organisations to take concrete steps towards promoting national unity.

III. DEMOCRACY AND CONSTITUTIONALISM

(Page 13, Paragraph 41)

“To enhance our country’s democratic principles, Government developed a Political Parties Bill in 2017 in response to Article 60 of the Constitution. This Bill, once enacted, will provide for the registration and regulation of political parties and require them to uphold the tenets of democracy.”

The Permanent Secretary (Legislative Drafting), in the Ministry of Justice submitted that to foster democracy and constitutionalism, the Ministry of Justice was in the process of refining

the Constitution with the aim of tabling it in Parliament by the end of 2018. The Ministry was also in the process of drafting the Political Parties Bill and amending the Public Order Act. Additionally, the Ministry aimed at facilitating dialogue between political parties.

Other stakeholders informed your Committee that democracy and constitutionalism was just not about political parties and dialogue, even though these were important. They submitted that constitutionalism meant respect for the rule of law and developing a culture of using the Constitution as the supreme and fundamental law of the land to regulate and limit the powers of government, and to ensure the efficacy of such limitations in actual practice. They further submitted that the Constitution was sacrosanct, and, therefore, could not be subjected to frequent amendments or refinements. They called upon the Government to be inclusive in the current constitutional refinement process so that the resultant document would stand the test of time. Stakeholders bemoaned the large number of inconsistencies in the Constitution, which they attributed to a hasty and non consultative process, which deprived the Constitution the legitimacy it sought to have.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

Your Committee observes that the Government intends to present to Parliament for enactment the Political Parties Bill and amendments to the Public Order Act. Your Committee recommends that these processes should be expedited, especially that the Public Order Act was an old piece of legislation, which was used by the colonial government to curtail fundamental freedoms such as freedom of expression, association and assembly. Your Committee is of the view that the manner in which the Public Order Act was being enforced or administered was undesirable in a Constitutional Democracy. Your Committee recommends that some of its provisions, which are contrary to the tenets of good governance, respect for human rights, democracy and constitutionalism, will require to be repealed or amended.

With regard to the process of refining the Constitution, your Committee welcomes the efforts being made, but observes that hardly two years have passed since the country underwent a constitution making process, which culminated into the Constitution (Amendment) Act, No 2 of 2016. Your Committee further observes that Zambia has, since independence, been grappling with coming up with a Constitution that will stand the test of time. Your Committee notes that the constitution making process comes at a great cost to the national treasury and therefore, recommends that the refining process should take care of all the lacunae in the Constitution so as to avoid similar exercises in the near future.

With regard to the dialogue process between political parties, which the Ministry of Justice is facilitating, your Committee observes that political players are setting preconditions for the dialogue process to take place. Your Committee fears that the dialogue process may collapse if stakeholders prioritise their personal interests above national interests. Your Committee, therefore, urges all political players to yield to the dialogue process in the spirit of 'give and take'.

IV. HUMAN DIGNITY, EQUALITY, EQUITY, SOCIAL JUSTICE AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

(Page 14, Paragraph 43)

“The upholding of human dignity remains an ethical, legal, social and political obligation of this Government. Every citizen of our country deserves to be respected and treated fairly, regardless of race, gender, ethnic background, religious beliefs or social status”

The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of National Development Planning explained that the Ministry was not an implementing agency, but a coordinating and oversight Ministry for all developmental activities in Zambia. To this end, the Ministry had, in line with its mandate, developed the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP) 2017 – 2021, which contained five key Result Areas or Pillars. One of the Pillars of the 7NDP was dedicated to creating a conducive Governance environment for a diversified economy. In order to enhance human dignity, the Ministry had deliberately included a development outcome on ‘improved rule of law, human rights and constitutionalism’ as a key Result Area. To this end, the Ministry would, in line with its mandate coordinate and oversee that the appropriate bodies such as the Human Rights Commission, the Judiciary and the Zambia Correctional Services, actualise this outcome so as to enhance human dignity for all who came into contact with these institutions.

Committee’s Observations and Recommendations

Your Committee commends the ingenuity of the Ministry of National Development Planning in involving relevant Government institutions in the promotion of the rule of law and human rights, which are critical to preserving human dignity. Your Committee urges the Ministry to ensure that it effectively discharges its mandate of being a coordinating and oversight Ministry so that the 7NDP as it relates to the National Values and Principles may be fully actualised.

(Page 14, Paragraph 44)

“Access to shelter is one of the fundamental hallmarks of human dignity. Government is, therefore, working towards providing decent housing, especially for the poor in society. Upgrading of shanty compounds through provision of access roads, electricity, water and other social amenities is progressing well.”

Your Committee heard that the Ministry of Local Government had engaged a number of local road contractors to work on feeder roads in selected rural districts so as to open up road communication and improve access to remote areas so that services such as health and education could be made available. The Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development recognised that housing, as a fundamental need for human life, was critical in promoting and preserving human dignity.

In this respect, the Ministry, in collaboration with cooperating partners, had instituted measures to upgrade shanty compounds through providing access roads and other social amenities as well as building housing units for the people. The Ministry undertook to achieve social justice in the performance of its core mandate by balancing of geographical location of infrastructure in the country without recourse to political, social, religious and cultural orientation.

The Ministry also endeavoured to provide social housing to the poor in society to alleviate destitution. To this end, the Ministry had signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with various institutions in the provision of housing units.

In terms of promoting equality and non-discrimination, the Ministry had been implementing all-inclusive infrastructure projects in all the ten Provinces of Zambia including the following:

- (i) Building housing units particularly in newly created districts;
- (ii) Construction of roads to provide a support base for increased economic opportunities in rural areas where poverty was more prevalent;
- (iii) Construction of education facilities to cater for primary, secondary and tertiary levels;
- (iv) Construction of health facilities and specialised hospitals to cater for provision of quality health care; and
- (v) Expansion of aviation infrastructure.

To promote inclusiveness in infrastructure development, the Ministry was actively implementing the 20 percent local contracting decision made by the Government. Further, the Ministry had made proposals under the on - going review of the *Public Procurement Act, No 15 of 2011* relating to the legislation of the 20 percent local contracting for infrastructure projects to improve compliance.

In the energy sector, your Committee was informed that the Government, through the Ministry of Energy, was currently implementing the uniform petroleum pricing, which had ensured that people in rural areas paid the same prices as those in urban areas, despite being remotely located. Furthermore, as a way of ensuring that electricity infrastructure was developed in rural areas in order to link them up with the rest of the country, the Ministry had continued with the implementation of the Rural Electrification Programme through the development of grid extension projects, solar energy projects and mini hydro projects. The roll out of these projects was, however, hampered by limited resources from the treasury.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

Your Committee notes the efforts being made by the Government to provide decent accommodation and improve rural roads, schools and health centres as well as link rural communities to the national electricity grid. Your Committee observes that there is no legal or constitutional obligation on the Government to provide these socio - economic amenities. Your Committee recalls that these rights were part of the proposed Bill of Rights, which failed to gather the requisite support at the 2016 Referendum. Your Committee therefore, recommends that the Government should, as soon as funds permit, consider amending the Bill of Rights so as to include the progressive realisation of economic, social and cultural rights.

Your Committee also observes that, more often than not, people in rural constituencies were left out of socio - economic amenities on the basis that taking certain infrastructure such as roads and electricity to remote areas was of little or no economic value to the country. Your Committee is of the view that denying rural communities of these basic necessities of life

amounted to discrimination on the basis of social status. Your Committee, therefore, recommends that the plans put in place by the Government to take infrastructure development to rural areas, should be well funded and rolled out equitably, irrespective of race, creed, language, tribe or political affiliation.

(Page 17, Paragraph 52)

“In pursuit of the principle of equality, Government is committed to reducing development inequalities.... These efforts are also, by extension, contributing to non – discrimination and the promotion of social justice for our people.”

The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services submitted that in enhancing human dignity, equity, social justice, equality and non-discrimination, the Ministry ensured that marginalised categories of society were provided with assistance to promote their standard of living. The principles of human dignity, equity, social justice and non-discrimination were applied to ensure that social protection programmes to reach the poor and vulnerable were affirmatively introduced and reached groups that were greatly disadvantaged in order to meaningfully narrow the inequality gap with the rest of the population. The needs and status of different individuals such as age, gender, disability, health and socio-economic conditions were taken into consideration. The identified categories of the marginalised were: persons with disabilities, women and children, the aged, and children in conflict with the law.

The programmes being implemented to address issues of human dignity, equity, social justice, equality and non-discrimination were as set out below.

(i) Non-Formal Education and Skills Training Programme

The Ministry was implementing the Non-Formal Education and Skills training Programme aimed at providing the communities with the correct messages and empowering the youths. Non formal skills training promoted equity and social justice for women and men by imparting to them survival skills to keep them busy and hence deter them from engaging in harmful activities such as alcohol abuse. The programme also had a component of functional literacy which was aligned with programmes on family planning, agriculture, nutrition, and environment, and child protection, prevention of early marriages, gender-based violence and HIV/AIDS. In total, the Ministry had eleven Community Development Skills Training Centres in eight provinces, namely: Southern, Eastern, Western, Copperbelt, Northern, Luapula, Central, and North Western.

(ii) Community Development Training Programme

Implementing literacy programmes was an empowering process, particularly for women who were traditionally denied access to literacy programmes. The gender gap in literacy and education was widespread, especially in rural areas. Beyond being a serious human rights and equity issue, it also had significant economic, demographic and health ramifications. Therefore, to ensure human dignity, equality, equity, social justice and non-discrimination in society, the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services managed and supported training institutions under the Department of Community Development to impart knowledge and skills to adult learners, especially youth and women so as to enable them make informed decisions and also have a more positive self-concept and self-worth about themselves.

(iii) Social Cash Transfer Programme

The Social Cash Transfer (SCT) Programme was based on social assistance in the form of cash provided to incapacitated individuals and households in order to reduce extreme poverty. The programme's budget for the year 2018 amounted to K721 million out of which K550 million would be funded by the government and K171 million by cooperating partners. The trend in the number of beneficiaries of the SCT programme from 2012 to 2017 had increased from 51, 106 in 2012 to 551,000 in 2018 (First Quarter). This sharp increase was attributed to the Government's commitment to contribute to human dignity and the programme's ability to improve people's lives.

In terms of gender disaggregation, data from the programme in the first quarter of 2018, there were 395,575 female beneficiaries of the SCT while 155,747 were male. In terms of disability, 38,903 were females whilst 30,824 were males. The total caseload would be 700,000 by the end of 2018.

(iv) Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)

The Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS) programme was aimed at empowering incapacitated individuals who included the less privileged such as older persons, persons with disabilities, child headed households and the chronically ill. The PWAS was implemented in 109 districts across the country with 20,000 beneficiary households assisted under the scheme in 2015. In 2018 a caseload of 150,000 has been targeted due to an increase in budget allocation to the programme of K16 million from K6 million in 2016, which was evidence of the governments' commitment to reducing inequalities between the rich and the poor.

(v) Support to Social Welfare Institutions

To support persons with disabilities in order to sustain their livelihoods, Government through the Ministry, had been providing resources to a number of institutions such as the Zambia Agency for Persons with Disabilities (ZAPD), Zambia National Cultural Centre and Library for the Blind, National Trust Fund for the Disabled (NTD) and nine other social welfare institutions across the country.

In terms of challenges faced to actualise the above aspirations, it was submitted that the Non Formal Education programme faced challenges of inadequate resources to motivate volunteer literacy instructors and to print or purchase adult literacy books. Equipment and infrastructure at the Community Development skills training centres remained obsolete, or aged. The infrastructure was built in the 1950s.

Further, community development training colleges faced operational challenges due to inadequate or poor staffing levels. Each college was supposed to have ten training staff, but after the restructuring that was done in the Ministry, only five training staff were available. Inadequate computers and library books for students was also another challenge that the colleges faced.

The Public Welfare Assistance Scheme Programme faced a challenge of untimely release of funding from the Ministry of Finance, a situation which had resulted in poor implementation of programme. Generally, these budgetary constraints had made it difficult for the Ministry to follow its work plans and meet set targets, thereby affecting its performance; and the support to social welfare institutions had suffered from inadequate budgetary allocation, making it difficult for the institutions to carry out their day to day operations.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

Your Committee observes that human dignity is an essential need of every human being and every society must strive to preserve it. Your Committee further observes that human dignity is a fundamental human right, which is at the core of human existence. In this regard your Committee commends the efforts being put in place to promote the dignity of different categories of marginalised groups in society such as persons with disabilities, women, children and the aged.

Your Committee therefore, recommends that in light of the challenges being faced by the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services in carrying out its mandate of promoting human dignity, equity, social justice and non – discrimination, the Government should increase allocation to programmes meant for assisting the most vulnerable in society. The Government should also attend to the numerous challenges being experienced in the community development training institutions and the Non Formal Training Programme so as to improve literacy levels especially among women.

V. GOOD GOVERNANCE AND INTEGRITY

(Page 21, Paragraph 65)

“One of the major challenges to good governance and integrity is the issue of corruption. Corruption is a cancer which requires concerted and continuous effort to eliminate.”

The Director General, Anti – Corruption Commission, informed your Committee that the Commission had continued to facilitate the establishment of Integrity Committees in various public and private institutions, which had now reached sixty one. The Integrity Committees were being established to spearhead the prevention of corruption through, inter - alia, the development of codes of ethics; conflict of interest guidelines; gift policy guidelines; recruitment and promotion guidelines; procurement guidelines; and whistle blower policies.

He further submitted that several achievements had been recorded by some Integrity Committees, but a lot still needed to be done to ensure that there was a complete mindset change among public officers in the manner public duties were discharged. Some of the challenges encountered in the implementation of the integrity programme in Zambia were as follows:

- (i) Lack of linkage between the National Anti - Corruption policy and other wider Government reform programmes in public financial management, public service management, public procurement legislation;
- (ii) The National Anti – Corruption Policy faced on ownership crisis as most institutions saw it as an ACC Policy document rather than a national document. Be that as it may, the ACC had the responsibility of overseeing its implementation;
- (iii) Lack of existence of a permanent secretariat and determined structures in Ministries, Departments and Agencies to spearhead the implementation of the Policy;

- (iv) Lack of data collection systems on anti-corruption interventions meant that there was over reliance on self-reporting from Ministries, Departments and Agencies; and
- (v) Lack of Government funding to support the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Policy.

The Ministry of Justice also informed your Committee that in order to foster good governance and integrity, the Ministry of Justice had prepared a number of state party reports in the recent past, which included the following:

- (i) National report on the third cycle of Universal Periodic Review (UPR) for Zambia;
- (ii) International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination;
- (iii) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR);
- (iv) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); and
- (v) Report on the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM).

The Ministry also submitted that it was facing challenges to carry out its drafting and reporting work in good time because the Ministry had a critical shortage of lawyers. A number of lawyers had left the Ministry for greener pastures, while those that had remained were too few to meet the drafting and litigation demands of the government.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

Your Committee observes that the ACC had continued to spearhead the establishment of integrity committees in public and private institutions. Your Committee, however, notes that the implementation of the National Anti - Corruption Policy had suffered some setbacks because most government Ministries and Institutions considered it as an ACC Policy, rather than a national document. Your Committee, therefore, recommends that Cabinet Office should take the leading role in sensitising all government ministries of the fact that the National Anti - Corruption policy should be implemented by all Ministries, Departments and Agencies without reservations.

With regard to Zambia's obligations on state party reporting under various International human rights instruments, your Committee commends the government for providing reports on the implementation of various governance and human rights obligations. Your Committee, however, observes that almost all the state reports submitted by Zambia were under the United Nations Human Rights System. There were no reports under the African Union Human Rights System. Your Committee, therefore, urges the Government to make appropriate follow ups on its obligations under the African Charter on Human and People's Rights, and where possible, render relevant reports to the African Regional Human Rights System.

Your Committee also observes that there is a critical shortage of lawyers at the Ministry of Justice, due to a high exodus of lawyers, as well as poor conditions of service to retain those already in the establishment. Your Committee recommends that there is need to improve lawyers' conditions of service in order to keep them within government, and to attract others to join. Your Committee also recommends that the Ministry of Justice should re-introduce

the sponsoring of student lawyers to ZIALE, and thereafter bond them to the Ministry. This would ensure that there is a steady supply of lawyers required to offer service to the country.

VI. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(Page 24 - 25, Paragraph 75 and 77)

“Government is aware that climate variability and change has become a major threat to sustainable development in our country..... it is important to address the effects of climate change and ensure sustainable development through interventions such as: afforestation and reforestation, promotion of conservation farming and promotion of green energy.”

The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of National Development Planning submitted that the Government was conscious of the fact that development and growth must be both inclusive and environmentally sound to reduce poverty and build shared prosperity for today's population, as well as to continue to meet the needs of future generations. The 7NDP had deliberately included a Development Outcome on “*Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction*” under the Key Result Area or Pillar on “*Poverty and Vulnerability Reduction*”. This was born out of the realisation that sustainable development had a direct impact on the socio-economic wellbeing of the general citizenry. As such, it was imperative that socio-economic development was conducted without the depletion of natural resources as it had the potential to disadvantage or compromise future generations. It is worth noting also that these efforts were augmented by the Climate Change Policy which Government developed and launched in 2017.

Further, the Government had realised that the current methodology of measuring wealth using income was not sufficient. In this regard, the Ministry had, therefore, embarked on a programme to measure wealth through a programme called Wealth Accounting and Evaluation Eco-Systems Services (WAVES). This aimed to promote sustainable development by ensuring that natural resource use was accounted for and mainstreamed in development planning and national economic accounts. To this end, the first ever draft Zambia Water and Forestry Accounts had been completed and were expected to feed into system of national accounts.

The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources submitted that the country was party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement. Under the Paris Agreement, the Government through the Ministry, submitted the first nationally determined contribution to the Paris Agreement. This contribution represented Zambia's part to the global efforts in addressing climate change. The focus of Zambia's contribution in reducing green house gas emissions is in the areas of sustainable forest management, sustainable agriculture, renewable energy and energy efficiency.

In responding to the adverse effects of climate change the country had focused on climate change sensitive sectors such as water, agriculture, forestry, energy, wildlife, infrastructure and health sectors. In 2016, the Government, through the Ministry, put in place the national policy on climate change. The policy was intended to provide a coordinated response in dealing with climate change while providing a long-term vision to achieve sustainable development.

Under the Council of Ministers, there was the steering committee of Permanent Secretaries chaired by the Ministry of National Development Planning to facilitate mainstreaming climate change in the national development process. The steering committee provided oversight on the implementation of climate change interventions.

The steering committee of permanent secretaries was supported by a technical committee on climate change which was chaired by the Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources. The technical committee supported the Ministry in coordinating the implementation of programmes under the national policy on climate change. These interventions on climate change were intended to build the capacity of the country to respond to the impacts of climate change. Successful implementation of these programmes contributed to the attainment of human rights, gender equality and the rights of future generations. Climate change programmes which were implemented by various stakeholders took in to account human rights such as the right to a good environment as well as rights to food and clean water.

The programmes also took into account the role of women and the youth in addressing the climate change. The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, with support from cooperating partners, was implementing a number of programmes aimed at mitigating the effects of climate change and ensuring sustainable development. These programmes included the following:

- (i) the Zambia integrated forest landscape project whose development objective was to improve landscape management and increase environmental and economic benefits for targeted rural communities in Eastern Province;
- (ii) promoting climate-resilient community based regeneration of indigenous forests in Zambia's Central Province, which aims at enhancing the adaptive capacity of local communities by securing ecosystem goods and services that underpinned rural livelihoods;
- (iii) Strengthening management effectiveness and generating multiple environmental benefits within and around the greater Kafue and West Lunga national parks. The objective was to ensure that biodiversity and carbon sinks of Kafue and West Lunga protected area systems were better protected from threats and effectively managed by national and local communities; and
- (iv) Launch of the "Zambia: plant a million trees initiative." The aim of this initiative is to increase productivity and improve people's livelihoods, through a diversified economy with a focus on the forestry sector. The initiative would also contribute to reducing the effects of climate change as a result of tree planting activities.

The Permanent Secretary submitted that there were a number of challenges, which were affecting the actualisation process with the notable ones being limited local financing as most of the programmes were donor funded; limited capacity for development of bankable project proposals to attract climate financing for climate change programmes; inadequate awareness on climate change by the general public, particularly rural communities; and deforestation and charcoal production.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

Your Committee observes that the concept of climate change and its impacts on weather patterns is yet to be appreciated by many citizens, especially the rural communities. Your Committee is cognisant of the sensitisation efforts currently being undertaken, but notes that more still needs to be done so that more citizens can be educated about climate change. Your Committee, therefore, recommends that the Government should take the leading role in this endeavour instead of leaving it to donor financing. The Government should, therefore, provide adequate financial allocations to effectively mitigate the impacts of climate change on the country.

Your Committee welcomes the initiative by the Ministry of National Development Planning to introduce a programme to measure wealth, called Wealth Accounting and Evaluation Eco – Systems Services (WAVES). Your Committee recommends that as this programme will be rolled out, the rural communities should not be left behind, but should be thoroughly sensitised on what it is all about and how it can benefit them.

CONCLUSION

7.0 In conclusion, your Committee wishes to express its gratitude to you, Mr Speaker and to the Clerk of the National Assembly for the support rendered to it during its deliberations. Your Committee is also indebted to all the witnesses who appeared before it for their co-operation in providing the necessary memoranda and briefs.

Your Committee is hopeful that the observations and recommendations contained in this report will go a long way in helping the House and the nation in reflecting on what is contained in the Presidential Address delivered on 16th March, 2018.

Mr M Jere, MP
CHAIRPERSON

June, 2018
LUSAKA

APPENDIX I

List of National Assembly Officials

Ms C Musonda, Principal Clerk of Committees
Mr F Nabulyato, Deputy Principal Clerk of Committees (SC)
Mr S Chiwota, Senior Committee Clerk (SC)
Mr G Zulu, Committee Clerk
Mr A Chilambwe, Committee Clerk
Ms I Mwiya, Typist
Mr M C Chikome, Committee Assistant
Mr D Lupiya, Acting Committee Assistant

APPENDIX II

List of Witnesses

Ministry of Religious Affairs and National Guidance

Mrs K M Chifwepa, Permanent Secretary
Ms P Mlewa, Director POR
Mr Y Kankasa, Director National Guidance
Ms B Zulu, Acting/CMA
Mr A Choobe, Director – Human Resource and Administration
Mr S Mtonga, Chief Accountant
Mr R Mwiinga, Planner

Ministry of Gender

Ms A B Ponga, Permanent Secretary
Mr E B Lungu, Assistant Director
Mr W Nguluwe, Acting Director
Mr N Masese, Assistant Director
Ms S Ndhlovu, Director Human Resource and Administration

Ministry of National Planning and Development

Mr M Mulenga, Permanent Secretary
Ms M S Sinda, Acting Planner
Mr Mulele M Mulele, Director-Development Planning

Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs

Mr M B Pwete, Permanent Secretary
Ms P B Simutane, Permanent Secretary
Mr E Kasanga, Chief Planner
Ms G K Mukanda, Assistant Director Human Resource and Administration
Mr O Phiri, Director Finance

Cabinet Office

Dr R Msiska, Secretary to the Cabinet
Ms K Chifwepa, Permanent Secretary
Mr B Kamphasa, Permanent Secretary
Mr T Sichombo, Assistant Director

Ministry of Justice

Mr A Nkunika, Permanent Secretary (Legislative Drafting)
Mrs M Chibambo, Parliamentary Counsel

Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry

Ms K Siame, Permanent Secretary
Ms M M Pasi, Director Human Resource and Administration
Mr H Kaunda, Acting Planner
Mr A Mumba, Principal Economist
Mr J Mwansa, Acting Director-Cooperatives
Mr J Phiri, Principal Economist
Ms E Soko, Data Manager
Mr M Chivume, Senior Planner

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

Mr I Chipampe, Acting Permanent Secretary
Mr B Kaluba, Director - Planning
Mr S Silomba, Chief Planner

Ministry of Energy

Mrs F Zyambo, Acting Permanent Secretary
Ms H Zulu, Principal Energy Officer
Mr L Chinjenge, Acting Director-Petroleum Department
Mr K Mwale, Acting Executive Director (ERB)
Mr M Sikazwe, Senior Manager (ERB)
Mr C Susa, Manager
Ms L M Daka, Legal Counsel (REA)
Mr V Mtambo, Chief Planner
Ms R K Machina, Director - Human Resources and Administration

Ministry of Transport and Communication

Mr Mischeck Lungu, Permanent Secretary
Mr Stephen Mbewe, Director Planning
Mr Yese Bwalya, Director Communications

Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources

Mr T Kaunda, Permanent Secretary
Mr W Mwale, Acting Senior Register
Ms N P Chellah, Parliamentary Liaison Officer
Mr G Sindila, Chief Lands Officer
Mr O Mugara, Acting Director - Finance
Mr C Pole, Assistant Surveyor General
Mr A Dauchi, Planner
Mr I Makumba, Director - Forestry

Ministry of Local Government

Mr A Malupenga, Permanent Secretary
Mr P Phiri, Assistant Director
Mr N Siame, Director - DHID
Ms M Kapanda, Director-Local Government

Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development

Mr C Mushota, Permanent Secretary
Mr M Chilembo, Director - Housing
Mr H Simfukwe, Chief Architect
Mr B Mumba, Chief Planner
Mr A Mulenga, Senior Planner
Mr B Chisumpu, Director - Finance
Ms G Kaultiku, Principal Legal Head

Ministry of Community Development and Social Services

Dr L Mutale, Permanent Secretary

Mr K Mumba, Director

Mr K Mubani, Head of Procurement and Supplies

Mr E Chifumbano, Principal Accountant

Mr E Mwakalombe, Director

Ms N Soko, Parliamentary Liaison Officer

Mr A Ndhlovu, Director

Ant-Corruption Commission

Mr K Phiri, Director General

Mr Z Soko, Director - Prevention

Mr T Moono, Corporate Affairs Manager

Drug Enforcement Commission

Ms A Mbahwe, Commissioner

Ms R Chanda, Senior Assistant Commissioner

Mr R Chulu, Chief Investigations Officer

Ms F Sakala, Investigations Officer

Zambia Federation of Disability Organisations (ZAFOD)

Mr N Chiyala, President

Mr B Musonda, Board Member

