



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

REPORT

of the

COMMITTEE ON SPORT, YOUTH AND CHILD AFFAIRS

for the

**FIFTH SESSION OF THE NINTH NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY APPOINTED ON 19TH JANUARY, 2006**

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SPORT, YOUTH AND CHILD AFFAIRS FOR THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE NINTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPOINTED ON 19TH JANUARY, 2006

Consisting of:

Mr Y M Badat, MP (Chairperson); Mr L J Ngoma, MP ; Mrs B M Wamulume, MP; Mr C B Sakalani, MP; Mr M Mukwakwa, MP; Mr A M Chungu, MP; Mr W Nsanda, MP; and Mr B M M Ntundu, MP.

The Honourable Mr Speaker
National Assembly
LUSAKA

Sir,

Your Committee have the honour to present their report for 2006.

Functions of the Committee

2. In accordance with the National Assembly Standing Orders, the functions of your Committee are to:

- (a) study and report on the mandate, management and operations of the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development, departments and agencies under its portfolio;
- (b) carry out detailed scrutiny of certain activities being undertaken by the Ministry, 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 in detail, annual reports of the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development, departments and agencies under its portfolio and determine whether the affairs of these 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 them by the House.

Your Committee on Sport, Youth and Child Affairs also enjoy all the privileges, immunities and powers of a sessional committee as provided for in the Constitution of Zambia, the National Assembly (*Powers Privileges*) Act Cap 12 of the Laws of Zambia and the National Assembly Standing Orders.

Meetings of the Committee

3. Your Committee held eleven meetings during the year under review.

Programme of Work

4. Your Committee considered and adopted the following programme of work for the year 2006:

- (a) consideration of the Action-Taken Report on the Report of the Committee for the Fourth Session of the Ninth National Assembly; and
- (b) detailed study of the promotion of the participation of youths in the arts.

Operations of the Committee

5. Your Committee requested detailed memoranda from permanent secretaries of various ministries and chief executives of non-governmental organisations on the promotion of the participation of youths in the arts.

Your Committee were not able to review the submissions contained in the Action-Taken Report on your previous Committee's Report. This was due to the fact that the Report was not tabled before the National Assembly on time.

PART I

CONSIDERATION OF TOPICAL ISSUE

The Promotion of the Participation of Youths in the Arts

Your Committee, concerned about the inadequate participation of youths in the arts under took a study to establish the promotion of the participation of youths in the arts.

The objectives of the study were to:

- (i) clearly and precisely define arts in the Zambian context;
- (ii) examine, if any, the participation of youths in the arts;
- (iii) examine the involvement, if any, of cooperating partners in the promotion of participation of youths in the arts;
- (iv) identify the constraints, if any, impeding the promotion of participation of youths in the arts;
- (v) examine the impact of neglecting the promotion of participation of youths in the arts; and
- (vi) determine the way forward.

The following were invited to submit to the topic on the promotion of the participation of youths in the Arts;

- (i) the Permanent Secretary – Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development;
- (ii) the Permanent Secretary – Ministry of Education;
- (iii) the Permanent Secretary – Ministry of Community Development and Social Services;
- (iv) the Permanent Secretary – Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services;
- (v) the Managing Director – Celtel (Z) Ltd;
- (vi) the President – Zambia Association of Theatre for Children and Young People;

- (vii) the President – Zambia Women Writers Association;
- (viii) the Chairperson – Zambia Visual Arts Council;
- (ix) the Chairperson – Zambia Folk Dance and Music Society;
- (x) the Chairperson – Zambia Association of Musicians;
- (xi) the Executive Director – National Arts Council of Zambia; and
- (xii) the Senior Programmes Officer – Zambia National Commission for UNESCO.

Definition of Arts in the Zambian Context

6. In the submission by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development, your Committee were informed that Arts could be defined as part of a people’s culture. This includes elements such as music and dance, sculpture, crafts, design, theatre, traditions and language. These forms of cultural expression provide continuity, cultural preservation and are an important source of cultural identity and pride. The arts could be seen as a creative expression of a country’s culture.

The Permanent Secretary also gave a classification of the main areas of art in the Zambian context as set out hereunder:

Music: ranging from traditional to modern and contemporary music.

Visual arts: crafts, paintings, sculpture, print making, photography and design.

Drama: poetry, plays and theatre

Media Arts: actors and actresses who act on radio and television.

Creative Writing: which include fiction and non-fiction writers and poets.

Dance and Music: folk, instrumental, traditional and modern.

The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services informed your Committee that art was a part of culture which was a whole complex of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features that characterise a society or social group. He defined Art as the use of imagination to express ideas or feelings, particularly, in paintings, drawing or sculpture. Art also refers to the skill of creating objects such as paintings and drawings. Art is an important aspect of culture.

The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Education defined art as the creation of beautiful things or objects, thought provoking works which are produced through creative activity. Art is the making or expression of what is beautiful or true in the manner that can be seen as in a painting.

The Permanent Secretary cited the policy document for education “Educating our Future” (1996) which defines art as “a powerful channel for expressing feelings, communicating messages, fostering imagination and inventiveness, interacting with others, expressing solidarity and balancing feelings and emotions against intellectualism and bookishness.”

The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services informed your Committee that art can be defined as activities that help in expressing creativity, of pleasure in dexterity, invention and the ingenious use of both natural and artificial materials. The Permanent

Secretary went ahead to explain that art also applies to the human skill of writing, composing and performing music, to act, to draw and to paint.

Celtel, one of the premier Pan-African mobile operators with more than 6 million subscribers also submitted to your Committee. It has mobile licences covering more than 30% of Africa's population. Zambia is one of the 14 African countries in which Celtel operates mobile cellular operations. In line with its principle of good corporate citizenship, Celtel was committed to the promotion of art, local culture, music and sport in Zambia.

The Managing Director of Celtel (Z) Limited informed your Committee that the definition of arts in the Zambian context remained quite unclear. It was for this reason that the majority of the youths were having problems in establishing a key point of contact to guide their ambitions.

The National Arts Council (NAC) is a statutory body established under Act No.31 of 1994 of the Laws of Zambia. It is the overall coordinating body of all artistic activities in the country.

The Chairperson of the National Arts Council informed your Committee that Art was part of a people's culture. NAC cited the Inter Governmental Conference on Culture Policies for Development (Stockholm, 1998) which defined art in relation to culture as "the whole complex of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features that characterise a society or group."

The Zambia Folk Dance and Music Society (ZAFODAMUS) is an Association formed and registered in 1996. The purpose of this Association is to uphold, protect and provide the cultural heritage of all the ethnic groups in the country through traditional music, dance and other artistic forms of communication.

According to the Chairperson of the Zambia Folk Dance and Music Society, art is an activity through which humans express themselves in terms of culture. Art could be expressed in various forms in every society through dance, music, drama, theatre, fine and visual arts, sculpture and language.

The Zambia Women Writers Association (ZAWWA) is a voluntary Association that caters for the interests of both male and female writers in Zambia. Its main objective is to provide effective leadership in the development and promotion of literary arts in Zambia.

According to the President of the Association, literary arts are a major component of arts in the Zambian context. They have a powerful ability to shape a person's thinking and values in forms of poems and creative stories.

The Association of Theatre for Children and Young People (ASSITEJ) was officially registered in Zambia in 1999. Its mission is to promote and contribute to the development of theatre for children and young people in Zambia through seminars, workshops, festivals and cultural exchange programmes.

ASSITEJ informed your Committee that Arts are such a wide topic and it is therefore, not possible to arrive at a single universally accepted definition. The Association provided a definition of arts in three categories as set out hereunder:

1. Art refers to studies designed to provide general knowledge and intellectual skill.
2. Art refers to the visual arts, music, theatre, dance, drama, puppetry, poetry and literature.
3. Art refers to the objects of work that can be found in institutions associated with the arts such as museums, theatres, libraries, galleries and dance stages.

The Zambia National Commission of UNESCO is a programme under the Ministry of Education. Its main objective is to support issues of culture and arts in the country.

The Zambia National Commission for UNESCO defined art as a humanistic discipline which involves studies intended to provide general knowledge and intellectual skills. Art was further defined as an expression of form created for perception through sense or imagination. Art is a fundamental human process.

The Zambia Association of Musicians (ZAM) was initially formed as a Musicians Union in 1979. In 1988, it changed to an Association whose main objective is to ensure that music is developed into a serious career.

The Zambia Association of Musicians informed your Committee that art is the creation of objects such as sculptures and the expression of ideas through music and dance.

The Participation of Youths in the Arts

7. The Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development informed your Committee that in both the modern and traditional environments, the arts sector was dominated by youths. The Government had also facilitated youth exchange programmes in which youths had been given an opportunity to share Zambian arts with youths from other countries. The revised National Youth Policy, the Cultural Policy and the Fifth National Development Plan highlighted the involvement of youths in the arts.

The Ministry of Community Development and Social Services informed your Committee that the majority of Zambian youths who participated in the arts were musicians, actors, dancers, painters, artists and craftsmen and women. A considerable number of youths were engaged in artistic activities such as music, theatre, crafts and film as a way of earning a living. The Ministry further informed your Committee that the Zambian youths have utilised drama and other art forms to educate and inform the public about issues of concern to the society such as HIV/AIDS, civic awareness and other topical matters.

The Ministry of Education informed your Committee that in line with their focus which is to implement the syllabus and extra curricular activities in the Basic, High and Tertiary institutions, it was working at ensuring that each and every child in the educational system is exposed to the arts. Under the Ministry of Education, the youths are involved in both the performing and fine arts. The Ministry further explained that the participation starts at classroom level. Here, music had been integrated into the literacy programmes.

In creative and technology studies, subjects like Industrial Arts, Art and Design, Home Economics, Physical Education and Music have been integrated so as to afford pupils a wider opportunity to improve their talents. The merger of the subjects availed a variety from which

pupils could acquire knowledge and skills, which the majority could use for self sustenance whether they managed to proceed to high school or not.

The Permanent Secretary informed your Committee that pupils sit for examinations in Art and Design at grade 9 and 12 levels and also at Diploma and Degree levels.

Celtel informed to your Committee that, in line with its principle of good corporate citizenship, it is committed to the promotion of art, local culture, music and sport in Zambia. This commitment was demonstrated through Celtel's deliberate policy to sponsor major traditional ceremonies countrywide as the youth took up the culture and traditional norms from these ceremonies. As a leading Pan-African mobile phone company, African tradition was at the centre of Celtel's operations.

Celtel messages communicated through the common Pan African advertisements were inspired by the spirit of Pan Africanism. Celtel Zambia spent K100 million Kwacha in sponsorships to traditional ceremonies in 2005.

In 2005, Celtel went a step further to sponsor the nationally acclaimed and prestigious Ngoma Awards. This was done at a total cost of K400 million. Celtel's decision to sponsor the Ngoma Awards was premised on its commitment to encourage talented Zambian youths to take up artistic ventures that could enable them effectively contribute to national development.

In the same vein, Celtel sponsored workshops for Zambian artists and brought in resource persons from South Africa to train local artists in business skills. The workshops imparted skills on how Zambian youthful artists could use their talents to earn a decent living and contribute to the economic and national development through tax contributions and addressed issues of employment creation. This sponsorship cost Celtel K30 million.

Importantly as well, Celtel was working at developing the future of an African child, through the "Build Our Nation" Project. Celtel had partnered with the Ministry of Education to donate books and to carry out infrastructure renovations to needy schools in Zambia.

The "Build Our Nation" Project was jointly launched by the Zambian Government through the Ministry of Education and Celtel Management, and it was aimed at contributing to the future of Africa's children through donations of books, desks and infrastructure support materials.

Celtel reported that the Project was structured in a way that the Ministry of Education, through the office of the Provincial Education Officer, provided Celtel with a list of the most underprivileged schools in each province of Zambia. So far, well over 10 needy schools had benefited from the "Build Our Nation" Project since its launch.

The National Arts Council (NAC) informed your Committee that the participation of youths in the arts began informally through children's games. Art for a child is primarily a means of expression.

NAC went on to explain that the youths are part of society, and they really love to have their views known. Art offers the best way to do so. It also provided a form of entertainment which every youth enjoys.

Formal participation of the youths is done through institutionalised training, with varying degrees of involvement from pre-school through secondary school up to tertiary level. NAC observed

that in both traditional and modern environments, the arts sector was dominated by youths, as the majority of the practitioners fell between the ages of 15 to 35 years.

NAC informed your Committee that art is very important for the youth. It plays a meaningful role in their development. Art education provides the opportunity for increasing the capacity for action, experience, redefinition, and stability that is needed in a society filled with changes, tensions and uncertainties.

Through art, the youths are nurtured and developed into creative citizens, those who would safeguard the cultural heritage as expressed through the arts. The socialisation process is part of the arts.

The Zambia Women Writers Association informed your Committee that youths, through writing clubs in schools, are introduced to the art of writing. Such clubs were introduced because they were seen as a way to enhance the pupil's writing and reading skills which helped the learners in all other subjects.

However, the Association noted that the interest in writing was not encouraged outside the school. As a result, youths did not see writing as an art that could be picked up as an income generating activity. In instances where this art was moulded properly, the youths had been known to come up with very good materials. An example of the manuscript submitted to ZAWWA by Baobab College students, entitled 'Football Crazy and other Stories' was given.

The Association noted that in most cases, the youth are encouraged to read, writing is not so much emphasised. Thus support from partners came in the form of reading materials but not in the promotion and development of manuscripts. The Association, was encouraging schools to affiliate themselves to ZAWWA so that they could benefit from the services, offered.

According to ASSITEJ, youths are at the centre of the development and promotion of the arts in Zambia. An example of the current music revolution in the country was given. This was due mainly to the fact the youths have been provided with a means and opportunity to exploit their latent talents in the field of music. Some youths have also established music studios to help in the production of music among youths yearning for opportunities to produce their works. It is evident that most of the big names in Zambian music today are youths. Similarly, ASSITEJ observed that the bulk of theatre animators and performers in Zambia are youths. The same scenario prevailed in the visual arts. The youths have contributed greatly to the development of arts in Zambia.

However, despite the massive participation of youths in the arts cited above, UNESCO informed your Committee that a good number of people in the Zambian society do not understand the arts. The arts are viewed as the last resort for one who has failed to perform in other academic spheres. This has negatively impacted on the participation of youths in the arts. According to a research conducted by the University of Zambia (2000), art was the most neglected subject in schools and colleges by the youths and it was also poorly taught. Very few people seemed to benefit from their artistic skills when they completed formal schooling.

Most of the youths who were participating in the arts in Zambia are those who had not gone very far in their academic achievements.

Many parents discouraged their children from participating in the arts as they felt that certain art disciplines like music, dance, and drama are practiced by people who are immoral.

UNESCO informed your Committee that it is important to allow the youths to participate in the arts because arts help to equip the youths with a kind of communication skill that reinforces their personality. Drama, for example, helps children improve their interpersonal skills such as the capacity for teamwork and the ability to communicate effectively. Traditional storytelling, narration and theatre, though they have a strong element of play are also a way of learning how to construct a narrative of diction and oratory.

The Zambia Association of Musicians (ZAM) informed your Committee that the participation of the youths in the arts despite it growing at a rapid rate was in most cases poorly planned. There is further no deliberate effort by the Government to encourage the youths to take up art as a serious income earner.

ZAM informed your Committee that they currently have no particular programme designed for the youths. Initially, ZAM was working with the youths through the Crossroads Project. A youth music competition would be held every year and the winners had an opportunity to produce a record and to represent the country at an international music festival. The project was eventually taken away from ZAM's administration and given to an individual musician to manage. This had resulted into the lessening of its impact on the nation as a whole.

ZAM had tried to involve schools through the formation of music clubs in all the schools throughout the country. This effort was not sustainable due to lack of funds for follow up activities. Lack of funds further led to the folding up of the Rainbow Nations Project that had been initiated by ZAM in conjunction with the Evelyn Hone College to train and promote young musicians.

Involvement of the Cooperating Partners in the Promotion of the Participation of Youths in the Arts

8. The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development informed your Committee that cooperating partners have a great understanding of the importance of art to the Zambian society and they have been very supportive to the Zambian Arts and particularly to the involvement of youth in the arts, this is in line with Government policy which seeks to improve young people's involvement in the arts.

The establishment of the National Arts Council had helped in coordinating the efforts of the cooperating partners' involvement in the promotion of the arts. The involvement of cooperating partners was significant considering the fact that since privatisation of the mines and other parastatals who were the major sponsors of the arts in Zambia, private sector involvement had declined. The Permanent Secretary outlined the cooperating partners who had made contributions to the promotion of the arts as set out below:

- i) Ngoma Awards – supported by the Royal Norwegian Embassy (1996-2005) and Celtel (Z) Limited (2005). The Royal Norwegian Embassy contributed between K180m-K230m every year while Celtel contributed K250 million in 2005.
- ii) several international art competitions were sponsored by UNESCO (2001-2002) at a cost of approximately \$500 for prize money.
- iii) National Essay Writing Competition was sponsored by the American Embassy (2004) at a cost of approximately K15m.

- iv) National Visual Arts Competition for Secondary Schools was sponsored by the European Union (2005) at a cost of K20m.
- v) Expressive Art Competition for JICA and Open Community Schools was sponsored by Zambia – Japan Friendship Association 2004-2005 at a cost of K30m.
- vi) Zambili – d’Afrique handicraft competition (1999-2000) was sponsored by the European Union and German Technical Services at a cost of K30 million.

The Permanent Secretary under the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services noted that there are a number of financing institutions and cooperating partners financing the arts. The following were listed:

- UNESCO
- UNICEF
- FINNIDA
- NORAD
- USAID
- WORLD BANK
- EUROPEAN UNION

According to the Permanent Secretary, the assistance to the youth arts’ activities by these institutions has not been as good as it should be because Government has not prioritised this important sector of development as has been the in other countries where the arts industry is thriving. There is need for a deliberate policy of empowering youths with artistic skills through formal and apprenticeship training.

The involvement of the European Union (EU) under the Cultural Sector Support Programme (CSSP), enabled the Government to provide skills in artistic disciplines and marketing between 2002 and 2004.

Many of the youths who were assisted in this way, are currently professional musicians, soap opera producers, professional actors and craftsmen and women.

The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Education informed your Committee that cooperating partners were supporting various activities as set out below.

- Education exchange programmes were supported by a number of foreign Governments such as Japan, Norway, China and Korea in which many pupils had participated. A number of pupils supported by co-operating partners had featured prominently in local Arts Festivals and Exhibitions.
- Teachers were benefiting through in-service programmes supported by cooperating partners.

The Centre for Indigenous Instrumental Music and Dance (CIIMDA) based in South Africa, offered in service training to teachers of music making use of African instruments like drums, xylophones, thumb pianos and mouth bow. Eighteen teachers had been trained at the centre in

Pretoria, sponsored by Norway. The programme had been launched in Zambia and would run for the next three years.

The Global Rock Challenge based in Australia is a proven performing Arts organization and was scheduled to be in Zambia on 1st and 2nd June, 2006. The organization offered programmes in design and dance which helped to mitigate challenges in health and social education of the young people.

However, the Permanent Secretary emphasised the need for more support from locally based businesses and other organisations.

The National Arts Council of Zambia informed your Committee that foreign co-operating partners have had a greater understanding of the importance of arts to society. They have understood that art can not be separated from the ordinary life of a person. It is this knowledge and understanding that made them more supportive to art programmes in general, and the involvement of the youth in particular.

NAC identified the support of the cooperating partners through competitions that had been conducted in conjunction with the National Arts Council of Zambia.

NAC further informed the Committee that support had come through the EU Cultural Sector Support programme of 1.2 million Euro from 2000 to 2003. This programme was hosted by the National arts Council of Zambia.

The Zambia Women Writers Association (ZAWWA) identified the following cooperating partners in the promotion of the participation of youths in the Arts:

National Arts Council had been highly supportive in the promotion of the participation of youths in the Association. The Council had conducted workshops at which youths had been empowered with several skills including writing.

United States of America had come out strongly in supporting the youths in literary arts. In October, 2004 the United States of America sponsored the School's Writing Competition to commemorate Zambia's 40th Independence Anniversary. Schools throughout the country participated in the competition and Zambia Women Writers Association adjudicated. The responses to the competition were overwhelming and this revealed the potential in literary arts among the youths in urban and rural schools.

The British Council had been involved with Zambia Women Writers Association in the promotion of the participation of the youths in the literary arts. The British Council had conducted the Crossing Borders workshops, which were specifically for upcoming young writers.

The British Council had further invited Zambia Women Writers Association youths and other members to participate in a series of workshops covering several topics such as project proposal writing and the management of meetings.

The British Council had lined up activities for the youths which would start in April, 2006 and end in 2009. The activities involved six weeks residency of a UK creative writer or performance poet with experience in writing, performing and educating.

The UK writer would work with a group of twenty creative writers to develop their creative writing skills in prose and poetry for performance.

Twenty professional writers would work with groups of young people through schools or individual applications to deliver creative writing performance and story telling workshops.

Zambia had been chosen to host a one week long voice fair mini power in the voice festival where 20 writers would perform live spoken work for an audience of young people.

NORAD in conjunction with Zambia Women Writers Association specifically brought in an international renowned writer Selma Aaro to train the young writers.

ASSITEJ observed and informed your Committee that the Zambian Government alone could not manage to fund the development and promotion of the arts. Thus, the involvement of cooperating partners, both local and foreign, is vital. Cooperating partners, such as the Embassies of Finland and Norway, had done a lot in the promotion of the development of the arts. Their contributions have helped empower youths in the field of the arts. The local business community have also played a very limited supportive role. More needed to be done to prevent the same business community from exploiting artists due to the high poverty levels amongst them. Some artists had accepted very little payment to create adverts for some business houses. These adverts had in turn helped the business houses to increase their profits.

The Zambia Association of Musicians informed your Committee that in the promotion of youths in the art of music or arts in general there are but very few cooperating partners. Some record labels were helping the youths in the production of music. Celtel was also identified as a major cooperating partner.

Constraints impeding the Promotion of the Youths in the Arts

9. The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development informed your Committee that there were many problems hindering the full and beneficial participation of youths in the arts. The following were outlined:

- 1) lack of appropriate arts infrastructure where both formal and informal apprenticeship in the arts could be undertaken. These include art galleries, theatre houses and community social welfare centres;
- 2) the education system does not recognise the importance of art in overall youth development; unlike Mathematics and Science, art is not compulsory in many schools; it is taken as an optional subject to Religious Education or Commerce and most schools are ill equipped to offer meaningful lessons;
- 3) there are inadequate tertiary institutions that offer specialised training in the arts for youths planning careers in the arts;
- 4) undeveloped art industries such as book publishing, film production, print manufacturing and music equipment; as most of equipment and materials for these arts are imported, they are well beyond the reach of the youth;
- 5) fragmented policy/legal provisions and institutional framework; currently the arts and culture sector administration cuts across six (6) line ministries as follows:-

- a) the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (under which the Department of Cultural Services and the National Arts Council of Zambia fall);
 - b) the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services (under which Zambia Music Copyright Protection Society and film and cinema administration fall);
 - c) the Ministry of Tourism (under which the National Museums Board and the National Heritage Conservation Commission fall);
 - d) the Ministry of Local Government and Housing (under which the administration of Chiefs' Affairs falls);
 - e) The Ministry of Science Technology and Vocational Training (under which the training of artists in colleges falls); and
 - f) the Ministry of Home Affairs (under which the National Archives falls).
- 6) lack of promotional programmes and materials for the arts.

The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services informed your Committee that the participation of youths in the arts was constrained by the following:-

- i) lack of curriculum in schools for the arts;
- ii) lack of an academy for the arts;
- iii) inadequate cultural infrastructure;
- iv) lack of policy for youth involvement in the arts;
- v) lack of investment in the arts.

The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Education outlined the following as major constraints to the promotion of the participation of youths in the arts:

- **Limited time** - The merger of subjects into learning areas required to be allocated more time to cover all topics in the syllabus. There is a lack of art rooms in most high and basic schools. There are very few classrooms that can be used for creative activities or for the display of the pupils' work. Many categories of arts need to be developed especially at school level. However, the time for extra-curricular activities meant for pupils to interact, improve and promote talent while being supervised by their teachers has been taken up by the introduction of Academic Production Unit (APU) classes. Measures have to be enforced to create time for this very important activity.
- **Limited Funding** - The funding for art activities was limiting. Most Head-teachers require more funding to meet expenses of procuring tools, instruments and materials required in the teaching and learning of art subjects;
- **Poor Coordination amongst Ministries** - There is a need to strengthen linkages with the relevant Ministries like Youth, Sport and Child Development, Community Development and Social Services and Local Government and Housing in tapping the abundant talent among pupils especially in the rural schools. Currently it is difficult to coordinate the activities in these various ministries.

- **Limited capacity of standards officers** - The Ministry, works through the Standards Officers to ensure that the teachers teach the subjects in which they are trained. There is however, need to strengthen the standard officers with more training.
- **Poor enforcement of the Law of Copyrights** - The law on copyrights should be enforced to curb piracy in order for art pupils to realize full benefits of their products on the market. Enforcement of the law could indirectly or directly attract pupils to exploit their talents in music while at school and after, to sustain themselves.
- **Lack of Financial and Entrepreneurial Support** - Talented school leavers could not engage in the promotion of arts due to a lack of favourable terms for credit facilities and entrepreneurship skills development.

The National Arts Council further informed your Committee that to a certain extent illiteracy has led to poor information flows among youths. Not many youths know their rights fully and their participation in national development and decision making has been insignificant.

The Zambia Women Writers Association (ZAWWA) identified the following constraints in their operation as an Association working in the promotion of youths in the arts:-

Lack of Resource Centres

The major constraints being faced by the Association are lack of resources both material and financial. This has hampered ZAWWA's out reach programme to potential writers especially among the vulnerable population. ZAWWA opened nine branches in all the nine provinces. All these branches were being managed and administered on voluntary basis without any offices or resource centres. ZAWWA has no resource centres where the youths can go and sit and compose poems, short stories, and novels. Most of the youths come from homes where they have no reading space.

Lack of Transport

ZAWWA has no mode of transport to travel round the country to encourage the youths to participate in Literary Arts. In the rural areas, there are youths who are talented in writing poetry in local languages and in story telling to audiences. ZAWWA needs to tap these beautiful stories and poems.

Lack of Finances

Zambia Women Writers Association needed to publish at least (9) nine books a year. That is one book per province. Currently ZAWWA published only one book per year due to their limited financial capacity. The grant allocated to ZAWWA each year was shared with all the nine provincial branches. The K2,500,000 which was given to each branch was not sufficient to print a book.

ASSITEJ-Zambia noted and informed your Committee that one of the major constraints in the promotion of the participation of youths in the arts was the lack of adequate remuneration in the arts. This has led to the youths shunning a career in the arts because they are generally associated with poverty.

UNESCO further highlighted the view held by ASSITEJ and informed your Committee that there are few youths participating in the arts because the arts are not given the status they deserve in society. They are viewed as an unnecessary leisure and only those who have time to waste on frivolities indulge in them. Art is treated as an optional subject in all schools that offer it. Currently there is only one college offering art education and a small number of students at UNZA were beginning to take the subject.

UNESCO further pointed out the gender imbalance amongst the Art teaching profession. Lack of female teachers/lecturers in the subject of art have made it difficult for the female students to participate. The teaching of arts in schools was limited to male teachers. There were very few female teachers who took up the arts, and if they did, they concentrated on music only. For this reason the arts have been pre-conceived by women to benefit only men.

The Zambia Association of Musicians (ZAM) identified the high cost of the tools required in the arts as a major constraint. It noted that not much has been done to implement the tax rebate on musical equipment. ZAM further noted that the schools through the Ministry of Education have not been very supportive to the idea of promoting the youths in the arts.

ZAM noted that arts are not taken seriously in the schools, colleges and university. This had resulted into the poor development of art as a profession. Since art is not taken as a serious profession, artists are denied access to loans from banks and other money lending agencies. Lack of an industry of music was noted as a further constraint.

The Impact of Neglecting the Promotion of the Participation of Youths in the Arts

10. The Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development informed your Committee that the following would result due to the neglect of the participation of youths in the arts:

Cognitive Development

Through arts, a child is exposed to a wide range of thinking abilities that are necessary for the survival of mankind, including the abilities to question, to seek answers, to find form and order, to rethink and restructure and to find new relationships. Art is important for a child's cognitive development. Therefore, neglecting the arts would greatly hinder the children and youth's cognitive development.

Cultural Identity

Art is an expression of a people's culture and neglecting the arts is tantamount to neglecting culture. Unless there is an active involvement of young people in the arts, there is a risk of the nation losing its cultural identity.

Employment Creation

The Arts have the potential for job creation among the youth. Neglecting the development of the arts would result in denying the youths an opportunity for gainful employment in such areas as music, theatre, crafts and films.

International Collaboration

Non-involvement of young people in the arts would deprive the nation of the benefits on the international scene as the youths would not benefit from the provision of the UNESCO Conventions on Cultural Exchange amongst member states.

The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services informed your Committee that:

- i) neglecting the arts would make the youths engage themselves in vices such as juvenile delinquency, crime and other anti-social behaviour;
- ii) neglecting the arts would impact negatively on diversification of the economy since over a million of youths countrywide are talented and have special skills in artistic disciplines; and
- iii) neglecting the participation of youths in the arts would impact negatively on cultural tourism since the majority of artists in this sector are the youths.

The Ministry of Education informed your Committee that the impact of neglecting the promotion of the arts among the pupils could be seen in many areas as set out hereunder.

- The notion that arts are a past time has resulted into pupils and youths in general losing the aesthetic awareness and resort to vandalism and other risky behaviours. The situation could be reversed if the teaching of art subjects were promoted and supported. Pupils would harness their energies, intellect, determination and talent into producing works which they could enjoy, admire and appreciate.
- Lack of exposure of talented school leavers had contributed to the neglect and failure by many Zambians to adequately benefit from the arts.
- Few artists contribute to the Gross Domestic Product (GPD) because they are unable to generate income from their talents due to lack of knowledge on how they could market their skills.
- The development of the arts in the country is at its lowest in comparison with other countries abroad.
- Most artists have no bright prospects in the country and this had forced many of them to search for greener pastures outside the country. This had resulted into a lack of locally promoted arts.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services informed your Committee that there is evidence to show that nations that promoted the arts were culturally stable and rich, and had produced great scientists, inventors, mathematicians and actors. Neglecting the arts would therefore, deny a country the opportunity to experience both cultural and economic stability.

The Zambia Folkdance and Music Society informed your Committee that neglect of the youths participation in the arts would lead to the demise of Zambia's cultural heritage and identity. Even with the strong drive of globalisation it is very important to introduce the youths to the traditional

arts. This would ensure continued development of these traditional practices. A strong cultural identity brought about pride and confidence in the youths. This helps them to work harder towards their self development and that of their country.

The non-participation of the youths in the arts leads them to partake in other negative activities such as drugs, theft and prostitution.

The Zambia Women Writers Association (ZAWWA) emphasised that non-participation of the youths in the arts would lead to the dying out of literary arts.

Literary arts is a form entertainment. Youths who do not have any entertainment resort to other vices like drug abuse, alcoholism and prostitution. On the other hand youths, who are kept busy with literary arts would be distracted from such vices.

Literary arts sustain the culture of a nation in written form for the youths to read in the coming generations.

According to UNESCO, the arts (visual arts, performing arts, dance, music, theatre, creative writing and poetry) are of crucial importance to the development of the children and youths. They require creative thinking and qualified teachers to challenge all students and not only those with ability and talent. Neglecting the arts would 'kill' the intellectual development and creative ability of the youths. Any given society used arts to express its identity and if the participation of youths in the arts was neglected it meant loss of a country's cultural identity.

Your Committee were further informed that artistic activities at schools promoted access to the arts to the largest number of children. Neglecting the arts in the schools would deny this access. Arts are equally important to the building up of cultural diversity and sustainable development. Art, by its very nature, is a tool to the strengthening of ethics, social and aesthetic values.

THE WAY FORWARD

11. In presenting the way forward for the promotion of the participation of the youths in the arts, the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development informed your Committee that the Government had put in place the National Cultural Policy. The policy has very specific ways in which arts and culture could be promoted. In addition, the revised National Youth Policy (2006) overall goal on the arts was to: "Promote youth participation in artistic, theatrical, musical, literature and cultural programmes as a major source of leisure, livelihood, wealth creation and national heritage".

The Permanent Secretary noted that the provisions of both the National Cultural Policy and the National Youth Policy had been included in the Fifth National Development Plan and Vision for 2030. Implementation of the National Development Plan would contribute greatly to the development of the arts in the country.

The Ministry recommended that Government must ensure that cultural agreements that are signed with other countries include a component of youth arts activities. The Ministry further recommended that Government should reinstate the culture desk at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and culture attaches in strategic diplomatic missions representing Zambia.

As a way forward, the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services recommended that all line Ministries and stakeholder institutions, prominent artists and cultural practitioners, should hold a congress on the promotion of youths participation in the arts.

The Permanent Secretary further stated that in order to effectively promote the participation of youths in arts, the following strategies needed to be put in place:-

- i) establishment of arts academies for training of the youths;
- ii) construction of culture centres, theatres, art galleries, culture villages and other venues for the training, production and marketing of artistic and cultural products;
- iii) investment in and establishment of a Youth Arts and Cultural Development Fund to provide soft loans for youths art works;
- iv) establishment of arts and cultural industries;
- v) establishment of a programme for Youth Development in arts disciplines; and
- vi) lobbying cooperating partners to finance arts and cultural industries.

The Government, through the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development needed to put in place an administrative structure and to set aside resources to implement a programme of capacity building through skills training for primary and secondary school education and tertiary training and apprenticeship programmes for out-of school and unemployed youths.

The Permanent Secretary further informed your Committee that in order to support youth initiative in the arts and cultural development programme, the Government, through line ministries, needed to establish a soft loan facility called an Art and Culture Entrepreneurship Fund to support viable projects in the arts such as:

- visual arts workshops and exhibitions; and
- training workshops and courses for dance ensembles, theatre, companies, film and video production projects as well as wood carving, production and marketing workshops targeted at youth cultural workers.

In determining a way forward, the Ministry of Education recommended the following:

- enforcement of the Education Policy to support the revival and sustenance of the arts;
- there should be a way of identifying pupils who are talented in the various kinds of arts and to promote their skills to make them realize tangible benefits;
- the District Education Board Secretary's offices should revive the district education fairs which should be linked into the provincial and eventually national fairs;
- linkages should be established with other line ministries like Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, NGOs, Bilateral and Multilateral organizations in the promotion and support for arts;
- cooperating partners should channel some of their resources to the promotion of art in general;

- the Registrar of Copyrights (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services- *Copyrights and Performance Rights Act* No. 44 of 1994 enacted by the Parliament of Zambia and the Zambia Music Copyrights Society ZAMCORP) should sensitize and protect the pupils from exploitation by other older professionals in Arts; and
- exchange programmes in arts should be encouraged in order to expose the pupils locally, regionally and internationally.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services submitted that there is need for a country to have a comprehensive Arts policy intended to promote the participation of youths in Arts. The Ministry further recommended National Arts Promotion Council be established, supported by the State, whose objective would be to promote arts in educational institutions, such as primary and secondary schools, colleges and universities.

Celtel submitted that many youths were soliciting for funds to startup careers in arts. This, according to Celtel, is not sustainable. Celtel emphasised that once the national vision was created, Government should not stop at dissemination of the policy to the various Government institutions but embrace the private sector whole-heartedly. This would assist the private sector in fully understanding the policy and in identifying where and how to partner with Government in the promotion of the arts.

The National Arts Council referred to the Culture Policy which stated that it is very difficult to plan and coordinate cultural activities at the moment because of the large number of line ministries involved (six). It would help matters if sectors in the various ministries could become departments under one Ministry of Culture and Arts.

As a way forward in the advancement of its activities , the Zambia Women Writers Association (ZAWWA) proposed the following:-

- (i) establishing a secretariat with an information centre/library and access to a hall to hold workshops and reading of poetry and short stories; the hall should have a seating capacity of 100 people; as well as the establishment of resource centres in all the nine provinces;
- (ii) ZAWWA should hold a bookfair each year; this bookfair would be held in a rotating manner so that each year it was held in a different provincial capital and youths would be encouraged to attend;
- (iii) ZAWWA should carry out a nation wide sensitisation campaign in schools to promote the art of writing among youths;
- (iv) ZAWWA should identify literary work by youths and to support and develop it and to distribute these materials for the reading programme in schools;
- (v) at least one youth should be sponsored to attend an international Writers Bookfair and Workshops; and
- (vi) a national prize should be created and granted for one deserving youth creative writer on the World Book Day which falls in April each year; the winning book could be in any Zambian language or in English.

As a way forward in the promotion of youth participation in the arts, ASSITEJ recommended the following:

- (i) the newly introduced Youth Development Fund should not only be a permanent feature of the national budget, but should also have a permanent allocation to the arts in order to empower young artists;
- (ii) implement measures aimed at making the arts more profitable (formalise the artists' remuneration);
- (iii) accord tax incentives to local companies supporting the youths; and
- (iv) strengthen anti-piracy laws; currently they are designed more specifically for the music industry; other forms of Art have not be adequately catered for.

UNESCO submitted that the way forward in the promotion of the participation of youths in the Arts would be the appointment of female artists to higher positions so as to inspire the girl children to participate in the arts.

As a way forward, the Visual Arts Council recommended that the Government should put in place a policy that will ensure that every public building has an artistic component included in both the budget and architectural design. This would ensure both employment and exposure of the artists.

COMMITTEE'S OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

12. In noting the submissions, your Committee make the following observations and recommendations:

Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development

Your Committee recommend that the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development should seriously take up the issue of the construction of Art Centres. The Ministry must include this as a major component of their budget.

Your Committee recommend that three quarters (3/4) of the Youth Development Fund should be reserved for the promotion of the rural youths who are in most need.

Your Committee acknowledge that the creation of ministries is the prerogative of the State President. Your Committee observe that it is very difficult to plan and coordinate cultural activities which currently overlap over six Ministries. Accordingly, your Committee recommend that a Ministry of Culture and Arts be created and that, the various sectors in the six Ministries could become departments in the new Ministry of Culture and Arts if created.

Ministry of Community Development and Social Services

Your Committee observe that the Government, through the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, has not taken the issue of the construction of Arts and Culture Centres seriously. The last Cultural Art Centre was built before independence.

Your Committee further observe that due to the lack of recognition and support, most artists are not generating enough income so as to pay tax. Therefore, they are not contributing towards the country's economy.

Your Committee recommend that the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services has to play a more active and focused role, it being the line Ministry for Culture and art. They observe that the Ministry has prioritised the construction of the Maramba Village in Livingstone because it is a great tourist attraction. Your Committee therefore, recommend that the construction and rehabilitation of cultural centres should not be based on the presumption of having tourists in the area, but on the important role that the centre would play in the promotion of arts among the youths.

Ministry of Education

Your Committee observe that the Ministry of Education has no readily available data to show the number and gender of art teachers in the country.

Your Committee recommend that the Ministry should ensure that the number and gender of art teachers is established and updated yearly.

They further recommend that the Government should seriously consider the implementation of tax rebates on equipment used in the teaching of the arts.

Your Committee also recommend that schools should be encouraged to sensitise the community through Parents Teachers Association on the importance of allowing children and the youths to take part in the arts.

Your Committee strongly recommend for the Ministry of Education to include arts in the curriculum. Art education should be included in the curricula from pre-school to university level. Art should be given the full attention it deserves as a major subject and not as a mere option.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services

Your Committee observe that the Cultural Policy is not being fully implemented. The Policy has further not been fully publicised.

Your Committee recommend that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services should work in cooperation with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services to sensitise the major stake holders and the general public on the existence of the policy, its goals and objectives.

Your Committee observe that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting services is failing to function due to lack of equipment, transport and trained manpower. They strongly recommend for more funding to the Ministry to allow it to fully function. They further urge the Ministry to plan and budget for the maintenance and servicing of the vehicles and equipment. This activity is a major one therefore it has to be fully budgeted for.

Your Committee, finally, recommend that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services should work with the various radio stations, both public and private, to encourage them to play a wider variety of music (traditional included) with positive messages. Radio stations have to be encouraged to ensure that every musician has equal access to having their music played on the

radio.

Celtel (Z) Limited

Your Committee observe that Celtel is doing a lot in terms of the promotion of Arts and Culture amongst the youth. Your Committee recommend that the company works closely with the Government to establish provincial Arts/Cultural Centres. This effort would result into sustainable growth of arts and culture in the country.

National Arts Council

Your Committee observe that there has been a serious neglect of the arts in the country by the Government. This has made it difficult for the full participation of the youths.

Your Committee further observe that the several ministries involved in the issues of culture and art has resulted into a lack of proper coordination.

They, further, recommend that NAC, with the support of Government, should carry out a sensitization programme targeting both the musicians and the general public on the importance of the promotion of positive messages through music.

Your Committee recommend that NAC's submission to the five year plan must be taken seriously and implemented and that NAC must embark upon a massive campaign to inform the general public about their operations, goals and achievements. Currently, NAC and its operations have not been fully publicised.

Your Committee also observe that NAC is the least funded Council in the country and that due to the limited funding, the sustainability of the Association of Artists under National Arts Council is not assured.

They, therefore, strongly recommend that more funding be provided to NAC as most of its affiliates are failing to fully carry out their functions due to the limited funding provided.

Zambia Folk Dance and Music Society

Your Committee observe that although the Association has clear and positive objectives and goals, is difficult to achieve these due to lack of funding.

On the issue of a proper and decent dress code, your Committee observe that it is difficult for the Association to settle on one form of dressing. Dress is dynamic and every individual has a basic human right to dress up in whatever way they feel like. Your Committee, however, recommend that the Association, as a promoter of pride through cultural values, should carry out a national sensitisation programme to guide the youth on the importance of decent acceptable dress.

Zambia Women Writers Association

Your Committee observe that the Zambia Women Writers Association is carrying out a lot of activities for the promotion of youths in the literary arts. They recommend that more financial support be given to the Association so that it could carry out a massive out reach programme especially in the rural areas.

Your Committee further observe that literary arts like any other arts need to be introduced to the youths. An early and well developed introduction to the literary arts could lead to the development of internationally reknowned Zambian writers.

Your Committee recommend that the Association should call upon the older generation of Zambian writers to give some guidance and advise to the youths involved in the literal arts. As part of its lobbying activities, the Association should work together with Members of Parliament. Members of Parliament could be invited to the provincial meetings and workshops.

Your Committee further recommend that the Zambia Women Writers Association should work with the Youth Parliamentarians under the Commonwealth Programme. The Association could present a theme for the Youth Parliamentarians to debate in the next coming session.

Association of Theatre for Children and Young People (ASSITEJ)

Your Committee recommend that the Government must ensure that adequate training of the highest level (University degrees for art teachers and practitioners) is introduced in the country. Furthermore, ASSITEJ's promotion of the usage of Zambian traditional musical instruments must be supported by the Government and other cooperative partners.

Zambia Commission for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

Your Committee observe that the teaching of arts in the schools is not being fully supported by both the teaching staff and the parents. It has been reserved for slow learners. Your Committee further observe that there is a gender imbalance amongst art teachers in the schools.

Your Committee recommend that UNESCO, with the support of Government, should carry out an objective study to establish the extent of gender imbalance in the teaching of the arts in schools. The Government can then use this objective study to come up with ways to bring about gender balance in the teaching of the Arts.

Your Committee further recommend that UNESCO strengthens its approaches of tapping and promoting talents amongst children and the youths. Other community based organisations, such as churches and non governmental organisations, should be approached and involved.

The Zambia Association of Musicians (ZAM)

Your Committee observe that corruption has entered the music cycles. For a musician to have his music played on the radio stations, they perhaps have to pay the disc jockeys. Your Committee recommend that the National Arts Council, in cooperation with Government through the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting services, must work at putting a stop to these corrupt practices, if they exist.

Your Committee recommend that the powers and ability of Zamcorps should be strengthened to do away with piracy as the country is losing a large amount of income (K75 billion) through piracy. Your Committee recommend that tertiary and university training in the arts must include training for practice and not only training for teaching.

Your Committee observe that the Cross Roads project that was meant to promote young musicians has been taken away from ZAM's Management and given to an individual musician to

manage. This has seriously reduced the projects' impact on the youths in the nation as a whole. Your Committee strongly recommend that the project be handed back to ZAM for it to have a wider national impact.

The National Arts Council must seriously take up the issue of a national campaign to sensitise the artists, especially musicians, on the importance of positive and decent messages and on upholding of the Zambian culture.

Zambia National Visual Arts Council

Your Committee observe that the *Copy Right Act* concentrates highly on music. Other artists have been left out and they are finding it difficult to protect themselves. Your Committee recommend for a revision of the Act to include all artists. They further recommend for Government's serious implementation of the Act.

Your Committee recommend that the youths, under the Visual Arts Council, should be made aware of the fact that they could be supported under the Youth Development Fund. Through the fund, the Council could look into issues of capacity building and marketing skills. However, proper objective assessment has to be carried out to ensure that only the deserving cases benefit.

Your Committee recommends that in cooperation with the Ministry of Works and Supply, the Visual Arts Council should pursue ways in which art concepts could be included on every public building. Consultations can be made with countries like Norway who have managed to formalise this arrangement.

Your Committee finally recommend that the Times of Zambia, the Zambia Daily Mail and both the Television and Radio stations under the Zambia National Broadcasting Cooperation should carry articles on the promotion of Zambian arts.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, your Committee wish to extend their gratitude to you, Mr Speaker, for appointing them to serve on this Committee. They also thank the office of the Clerk of the National Assembly for the services rendered during the year.

They are indebted to the witnesses who appeared before them for their cooperation and provision of the necessary memoranda and briefs.

Your Committee would, however, like to express their displeasure at the fact that they had not been afforded with an opportunity to tour either locally or internationally. Your Committee insist that tours are a major part of their oversight role and every effort should be put in to ensure that Committee tours are carried out.

Your Committee would further like to register their disappointment at being denied an opportunity to consider the Action-Taken Report, on the report of your previous Committee. They insist that in future, the Action-Taken Report should be tabled before the National Assembly in time to allow your Committee to carry out their important role of scrutiny.

Finally your committee are very hopeful that the observations and recommendations contained in this report will go a long way in improving the participation of the Zambian Youths in the arts.

Y M Badat, MP
CHAIRPERSON

May, 2006
LUSAKA