

## **REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON YOUTH AND SPORT FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE ELEVENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPOINTED ON 27<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2012**

### **Consisting of:**

Mr L J Ngoma, MP (Chairperson); Ms V Kalima, MP; Mr E J Muchima, MP; Mr R Siamunene, MP; Mr S Chungu, MP; Mr B M M Ntundu, MP; Mr H Sililo, MP; and Mr M Muteteka, MP.

However, the composition of your Committee changed following the appointment of Mr R Siamunene, MP as Deputy Minister and was replaced with Mr O C Mulomba MP.

The Honourable Mr Speaker  
National Assembly  
Parliament Buildings  
**LUSAKA**

Sir

Your Committee has the honour to present its Report for the Second Session of the Eleventh National Assembly.

### **Functions of the Committee**

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

- (i) study and report on the mandate, management and operations of the Ministry of Youth and Sport;
- (ii) carry out detailed scrutiny of certain activities being undertaken by the Ministry of Youth and Sport, departments and agencies under its portfolio and make appropriate recommendations to the House for ultimate consideration by the Government;
- (iii) make, if considered necessary, recommendations to the Government on the need to review certain policies and existing legislation;
- (iv) examine in detail annual reports of the Ministry of Youth and Sport and to determine whether the affairs of these bodies are being managed according to relevant Acts of Parliament, established regulations, rules and general orders; and
- (v) consider any Bills that may be referred to it by the House.

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

### **Meetings of your Committee**

3. Your Committee held nine (9) meetings during the year under review.

## **Programme of Work**

4. Your Committee considered and adopted the following programme of work for the Second Session of the Eleventh National Assembly:

- a) Consideration of the Action-Taken Report on the Report of the Committee on Youth and Sport for the First Session of the Eleventh National Assembly;
- b) Zambia's preparedness for International Sports Competitions; and
- c) local tour to various sports infrastructure in Lusaka, Copperbelt and Southern Provinces.

## **Operations of the Committee**

5. Your Committee requested detailed memoranda from Permanent Secretaries of the Ministry of Education, Science, Vocational Training & Early Education and Youth and Sport. Your Committee also requested submissions from various sports associations, corporate entities and non-governmental organisations involved in sports.

## **PART I**

### **CONSIDERATION OF THE TOPICAL ISSUE**

#### **Zambia's Preparedness for International Sports Competitions**

6. Your Committee, concerned with the country's poor performance in international sport competitions, which resulted in the elimination of the Zambian participants in the early stages of the competitions, was prompted to undertake a study to establish Zambia's preparedness for international sports competitions. The objectives of the study were to:

- i) establish the reasons for Zambia's poor performance in past international competitions;
- ii) examine the state of existing sports infrastructure in the country;
- iii) examine how accessible existing sports infrastructure was to the country's aspiring athletes;
- iv) examine what programmes the Government had that were aimed at improving and increasing sports infrastructure in the country;
- v) find out what programmes were in place to identify, tap and harness potential sporting talent in the country;
- vi) assess the levels and types of collaboration between sports associations, the private sector and the Government in the promotion of sporting activities; and
- vii) learn the factors that could positively influence the country's performance in future international sporting events.

The following witnesses were invited to submit on the subject:

- i) Ministry of Youth and Sport;
- ii) Ministry of Education, Science, Vocational Training and Early Education;
- iii) National Sports Council of Zambia;
- iv) National Olympic Committee of Zambia;
- v) Football Association of Zambia;
- vi) Netball Association of Zambia;
- vii) Zambia Volleyball Association;
- viii) Zambia Secondary Schools Sports Association;
- ix) Zambia Paralympic Sports Association;
- x) Zambia Amateur Athletics Association;
- xi) Independent Schools Association of Zambia;
- xii) Airtel Zambia;
- xiii) Zambian Breweries;
- xiv) Chawama Sports Academy;
- xv) Sport in Action;
- xvi) Zambia Golf Union; and
- xvii) Zambia Motor Sports Association.

## **Summary of Stakeholders' Submissions**

### **Reasons for Zambia's Poor Performance in Past International Competitions**

7. Your Committee was informed that the reasons for Zambia's poor performance in international competitions were as set out below.

#### *i) Inadequate Funding*

Adequate funding is one of the key components of any meaningful development programme. The lack of funds impacted very adversely on the development of sport in the country.

Your Committee was informed that resources for sports development had been constrained and limited due to equally competing needs for the Government. The limited funds had resulted into low funding towards sports activities and organisations. It was also noted that except for football, there was poor funding to sports associations to enable them run various programmes that could develop players to levels at which they could compete evenly with other countries.

Your Committee also heard that countries like South Africa, Ghana and Nigeria had done well at international level because they had well resourced and thriving youth sport development programmes aimed at equipping the athletes for international competitions which was not the case with Zambia. Zambia could do even better with adequate funding as there was a lot of latent talent in the provinces. Lack of funding from both the Government and the corporate world hampered the preparations. Even when funds were provided, this was usually at the eleventh hour and the amount was less than the budget submitted. This also compounded the poor performance of the sports men and women.

*ii) Progressive Decline in Enforcement of Physical Education in Schools and Other Institutions of Learning*

Your Committee was informed that the lack of commitment on the part of the Government to enforce physical education and sports programmes in schools and colleges had a telling effect on the standards of sport in the country. In sport, there was an adage that stated “Catch them Young”. Schools were the best institutions as most young people go to school. The country lost a glorious opportunity of tapping young talent by neglecting physical education and sports in schools and colleges. Young people exposed to physical education and sport at early ages carry those physical fitness trends throughout their lives.

Further, your Committee heard that the move by the Ministry of Education to reduce its commitment towards sports development had not only affected sports at the national level but also the local community sports. In the past, schools used to compete through provincial school leagues which enhanced commitment towards training as compared to the current system which focused on short-term tournaments at zone, district and provincial levels. Talent could not be developed through tournaments, but a permanent league was required. Schools needed to revamp sports days and use them as opportunities for the different schools to compete. School’s competitions, once well developed and co-ordinated, could be a remedy to the many challenges that the country faced.

Furthermore, your Committee was informed that in the past, the country had a School Eleven National Team. Most of the players from this team ended up in the Senior National Team. Players such as the late Ashios Melu and others who made their names from schools national team ended up playing soccer at the National level.

What was needed was a closer working relationship at operational levels so that the other line Ministries could tap on what the Ministry of Education, Science, Vocational Training and Early Education had put in place. Concentration on field and track events, and ball games could not take the country far. There was a need to develop other sporting activities such as those involving target shooting and promote canoeing in areas where there were lakes and big rivers. The country needed to move away from traditional games by promoting others.

*iii) School/ College Sports Infrastructure*

Your Committee was informed that in the past, it was a requirement that new schools and colleges included sports fields for various sports disciplines. The schools which were built before Zambia’s Independence in 1964 had facilities such as gymnasias and swimming pools. Unfortunately, most of the mushrooming new schools did not have sports grounds and other sports infrastructure. In most cases,

even the old sports grounds were totally neglected. Some of them were turned into production areas and/or housing estates. Sport was deprived of the much needed facilities for the improvement of standards as was evidenced by the schools being constructed without sports facilities.

*iv) Demise of Parastatal Companies*

Your Committee heard that the privatisation of parastatal companies such as the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) and the Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation (ZIMCO) had dealt a telling blow on sports development. Gone were the once thriving sports programmes and national sports festivals through which a lot of talent for the national teams were discovered. The ZCCM teams which were once dominant became shadows of their former selves and languished in lower divisions due to inadequate sponsorships.

Your Committee was further informed that there was a need to encourage investors to setup up more sporting academies. Stakeholders submitted that there was a need to encourage the mining companies in the Copperbelt and North-Western Provinces to rehabilitate and modernise the sporting facilities of the former ZCCM and ZIMCO so as to improve the country's performance in international sports competitions.

*v) High Cost and Lack of Sports Equipment*

Your Committee was informed that sports equipment in Zambia was very expensive. Customs duty and VAT on these items was very high. Consequently, most sports clubs had the barest minimum of sportswear and equipment. This had the effect of limiting the number of sports men and women in the clubs.

In addition, your Committee heard that the lack of Government incentives to the few companies that sponsored sports associations had not helped matters. Companies were willing to assist sports associations only if the Government would give them tax concessions on the money spent on sponsorship of sports goods and services.

Your Committee was also informed that for sports teams to excel, equipment was required. Zambia had been sending inadequately prepared athletes to competitions. Sports associations and academies lacked specific equipment such as footballs for soccer teams, gloves for boxers and other equipment necessary for various sports disciplines. Considering the fact that few organisations and individuals were interested in providing sponsorship to teams in local communities, most youths and other sports individuals lacked basic equipment such as football boots which were expensive in shops. Unfortunately, most sports disciplines had basic equipment at the time of international competitions and this has had a negative effect on teams' performance.

*vi) Inadequate Trained Coaches (Technical Expertise) and Lack of National Championships by Sports Associations*

Your Committee was informed that most club administrators and coaches, especially those in lower divisions of the sports leagues and those in provinces and district associations, were not trained administrators or coaches. As a result, their organisational and managerial skills were poor. The administrators did not seem to appreciate the current rules and regulations governing sport. There was a need to send more coaches and sport administrators for training either locally or abroad to

keep them to abreast with the ever changing rules and regulations in their relevant disciplines.

Regrettably, plans to train coaches by sport associations and clubs even at the lowest levels were hampered by lack of funding to undertake training courses. Thus, there was a need to address the issue of qualified coaches for national teams if the country was to enhance its performance in international competitions.

Your Committee was also informed that the lack of national championships in sports disciplines was a contributing factor to the country's poor performance, hence one would wonder how national teams were constituted if the associations had no national championships at which the best sportsmen and women would be picked.

*vi) Inadequate Community Sports Development Programmes & Conversion of Community Infrastructure into other Investments*

Your Committee was informed that there had been little commitment by the Government in initiating sports development programmes at community level. This was evidenced by the ratio of Government's investment in grassroots sports to that of national teams. Billions of Kwacha was invested in funding international training programmes for national teams without consideration for grassroots sports which were the genesis of all athletes participating in international competitions. Therefore, an environment and a fund for community sports development needed to be provided for the benefit of identifying champions who would lift the Zambian flag high. The lack of centres of excellence in all the provinces had also contributed to the country's poor performance, as most of the sports infrastructure existed mainly along the line of rail, leaving the rural communities with no sports facilities.

With regard to community infrastructure being converted into other investments, your Committee heard that a lot of sports infrastructure had been converted into investments such as trade areas, churches and plots for housing units. The two practical examples were Chipanda Ground in Matero Constituency which was used by community members and about three schools in the constituency and Chimwemwe Basic School Ground in Chawama Constituency which was sold off by unknown people and houses erected on it. Chawama Basic School Ground in Chawama Constituency was converted into a market by the school authorities. Multipurpose halls that were used by community youths for indoor sports converted into schools, churches, trade centres etc. If the country was to produce champions, there was a need to protect and preserve all sports infrastructure.

**The State of Existing Sports Infrastructure in the Country**

8. Your Committee was informed that the state of sports infrastructure was not up to the required standard to warrant good performance in international competitions.

Apart from the newly-constructed stadia in Lusaka and Ndola, the country's sports infrastructure remained in a pathetic state. Sports grounds and halls lacked proper maintenance and ended up dilapidated. The local authorities mandated to control land such as football grounds were found wanting in as far as they had embarked on leasing out such facilities to business people, churches and for housing estates.

Furthermore, the condition of most community sports infrastructure in the provinces and rural areas was in a bad state and falls short of required standards. Therefore, there was a need for rehabilitation and construction of sports infrastructure countrywide in order to improve the level of sport in the country.

Your Committee also heard that in an effort to improve sports infrastructure, the Government had rehabilitated the National Sports Development Centre (NASDEC), constructed a modern Olympic standard swimming at Olympic Youth Development Centre (OYDC) and rehabilitated Nkoloma Stadium preceding the successfully hosted Zone VI Under 20 Youth Games.

### **Accessibility of Existing Sports Infrastructure to the Country's Aspiring Athletes**

9. Your Committee was informed that the state of the existing sports infrastructure in the country was generally accessible despite some areas, having no such facilities especially in rural, areas. The situation was different along the line of rail, but there was little that the coaches or athletes could do with the deplorable state of infrastructure in the rural areas.

Furthermore, your Committee heard that sports infrastructure such as football grounds owned by schools were fully accessible to aspiring athletes despite the fact that the school authorities might decide to lease out or convert the said grounds into other structures such as laboratories. Communities had limited infrastructure for the multiple sports disciplines. Other infrastructure that could help in increasing accessibility had been converted into privately-owned structures and attracted high costs thus making them inaccessible.

Your Committee was also informed that the OYDC was available for use by aspiring athletes. However, stakeholders questioned its accessibility. Only those sportsmen and women or athletes that belonged to associations that were affiliated to the National Sports Council of Zambia were privileged to access it due to the lack of good sports infrastructure. The case was the same with the Levy Mwanawasa Stadium.

Notwithstanding the existence of the OYDC, it was noted that what was needed to ensure accessibility by aspiring athletes was the existence of sports infrastructure which communities could access at minimal or no cost at all. The OYDC would then rightfully take its place as one of the centres of excellence accessible to sports men and women or athletes who showed great potential.

The other challenge that the aspiring athletes were facing, especially in rural areas, was that the facilities were fewer, far apart and on high demand at all times. In football, for instance, your Committee was informed that most stadia used by Super Division 1 clubs were shared by two or more teams and, as a result, access by community teams outside the league was rather restricted. This also was another challenge that affected aspiring athletes.

### **Government Programmes Aimed at Improving and Increasing Sports Infrastructure in the Country**

10. With regard to Government programmes aimed at increasing sports infrastructure in the country, your Committee was informed that the Government had prioritised sports infrastructure development in the Sixth National Development

Plan (SNDP). Under the SNDP, the Government had planned to rehabilitate all the provincial stadia. Some of the programmes included:

- i. the on-going construction of a brand new 50,000 seater state-of-the-art Lusaka stadium near the Independence Stadium;
- ii. rehabilitation of the Independence Stadium in Lusaka;
- iii. the construction of the new 20,000 seater state-of-the-art stadia in Livingstone and Mongu, after the completion of the Lusaka Stadium;
- iv. the rehabilitation of the Maramba Stadium in Livingstone to compliment the work to be done by Federation of International football Associations (FIFA) and Football Association of Zambia (FAZ);
- v. the possibility of constructing another state-of-the-art stadium on the Copperbelt, whose site was yet to be decided;
- vi. the possibility of the construction of a new provincial stadium in Muchinga Province; and
- vii. the on-going rehabilitation of Nkoloma and Sunset Stadiums in preparation for the SADC Zone VI Under 20 Games.

However, your Committee also heard that most sports infrastructure expansion programmes being undertaken by the Government were all football-related. It was stressed that other sports infrastructure in the country must include facilities for other sports disciplines. Additionally, your Committee heard that the stadia being constructed around the country must accommodate other indoor sports in order to expand the much needed sport facilities.

### **Programmes Put in Place to Identify, Tap and Harness Potential Sporting Talent in the Country**

11. Your Committee was informed that talent identification was a pre-requisite for competitiveness in sport. In this regard, there were a number of programmes aimed at identifying talent in the country, which include:

- National Youth Sports Festivals which were held once a year. It was through these games that talent was identified in schools. The National Youth Sport Festivals entailed identifying athletes through sports activities held at the grassroots (community) then district and province as they culminated into a National Sports Festival. It was hoped that increased collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Science, Vocational Training and Early Education would enhance physical education and sports development in schools;
- Airtel Rising Stars (ARS) which was a unique football property that identified budding talent among youths and offered support in providing youths with a real platform to gain skills and ultimately become stars. More than KR 4,500,000 had been spent since its inception in Zambia. Your Committee was also informed that the ARS programme had contributed one (1) player to the national team and about fourteen (14) to the Zambia under 17 national



teams. The programme was also represented in all provinces and some rural districts;

- appointment of provincial sports co-ordinators as liaison officers in the promotion of sport in the provinces, especially regarding youth and women football;
- conducting training courses for coaches in youth and women football and for academies;
- creation of the under 15 leagues for both boys and girls and selection of an under 15 national team to expose players to international competitions from an early age;
- monitoring and encouraging football academies and teams with junior and youth teams for both girls and boys, to participate in junior and youth competitions abroad.
- FAZ collaboration with Airtel Zambia Limited in the under-17 talent identification annual competitions involving over 200 under-17 teams from all provinces in an elimination competition at community, school, district, provincial and national levels. This competition culminated in the selection of the National Team that competes with similar teams from countries in other regions of Africa;
- sponsorships of Mosi and Coca-cola cups by Zambian Breweries in favour of Coca-cola Schools Championships. This was done as a way of stimulating the promotion of football in schools, which was waning. These championships had not only stimulated and enhanced football development in all secondary schools, but also proved to be one of the major arenas for identifying and tapping talent by clubs and FAZ under-age group national coaches; and
- the Zambia Amateur Athletics Association (ZAAA) Inter-Company Relay project and the newly-inaugurated Lafarge Marathon which was sponsored by Lafarge Cement Company was also one such programme used for talent identification.

### **Types of Collaboration between Sports Associations, the Private Sector and the Government in the Promotion of Sporting Activities**

12. Your Committee heard that the Government collaborated with the private sector in the promotion of sporting activities at various levels. For some companies such as Zambian Breweries, MTN and Airtel, collaboration was through sponsorship of sports clubs, school tournaments and various leagues. Support to these activities was made in the form of material or financial support to teams when they were travelling outside the country and media sponsorship of live coverage of major sports events such as the Zone six (6) and AFCON. Some of the collaboration between sports associations, Government and the private sector are outlined below.

- i. The Government provided the policy guidelines and funded the activities of the Senior National Football Team for men. Funds were disbursed by the Government through the Ministry of Youth and Sport.
- ii. Nike International of Holland sponsored all football ware to FAZ for use by the various national teams. The Company also provided funds to FAZ annually for using its football ware, for qualifying to the finals of the World Cup and Africa Cup of Nations and for progressing through the various stages of such finals.
- iii. The Airtel Rising Stars (ARS), which was a collaboration between Airtel Zambia and FAZ, was used to identify budding talent among youths and offered support in providing youths with a real platform to gain skills and ultimately become stars.
- iv. MTN Zambia Limited sponsored the Super Division League. The company paid FAZ a sponsorship fee and donated funds to all Super Division Clubs. It also provided trophies and prize money to the various winners.
- v. Zambian Breweries PLC sponsored all home National Team matches and provided substantial amounts of funds for use by the Football Association of Zambia and the team annually. It also sponsored the schools coca-cola competitions mentioned above. Through Coca-cola Company, Zambian Breweries Plc had since the early 1990's provided a platform for the identification and tapping of soccer talent at secondary school level. The Company, through the Zambia Schools Sports Association, had sponsored many tournaments such as the Coca-cola tournament whose aim was to support the development of grassroots youth talent in Zambia.
- vi. Barclays Bank PLC sponsored the Barclays Cup, which is the only cup competition in the FAZ/MTN Premier League currently. The Bank made available a sponsorship fee and provided trophies and prize monies to the various winners.
- vii. The news media houses, both print and electronic, had assisted football development greatly by keeping the public fully informed of the activities being undertaken. FAZ needed such publicity as it did not have the capacity to do so on its own.
- viii. The Zambia Motor Sports Association (ZMSA) collaborated with private sector companies in all the national events, and there were 25 competitions per annum for all the 4 sports, which costs between ZMK 7m and ZMK 15m to prepare. For example, the 4x4 Challenge had a main single sponsor, Stanbic Bank, for all their 6 rounds. The International Rally used about 20 private companies and in some years, the Government had come in to assist, by waiving the import taxes on machines that met the rules and conditions of ZMSA.

- ix. Sport In Action (SIA) in collaboration with the Government. A case in point was a project jointly implemented with the Ministry of Education with support from the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) SIA implemented sports-related activities for and on behalf of the Ministry of Education. In so doing this helped to rehabilitate Government sports structures in that Ministry.

**Factors that could Positively Influence the Country's Performance in Future International Sporting Events**

13. Your Committee was informed that the factors outlined below would influence the country's performance in future international competitions.

- i. Increased funding of sports development programmes and projects by the Government and local government authorities. In this regard, consideration should be made for the establishment of a sports development fund.
- ii. Rehabilitation of all existing sports infrastructure and construction of new ones to suit various communities. Reverting welfare halls and recreation centres to their original use would assist greatly, especially at community levels. The Government could also enter into concession agreements with countries such as China, India and Australia to put up modern sporting facilities that could cater for more different sporting activities. Primary drivers should be the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Youth and Sport. Zambia should have a deliberate policy in place for Sports to move alongside entrepreneurship in the infrastructure development plans.
- iii. The Government should put in place meaningful incentives by way of tax rebates or exemptions on funds used to sponsor sports activities. Doing so would attract and encourage business houses to come on board to support sporting activities as they would have nothing to lose by investing in sports development.
- iv. The Government should make a bold decision and enjoin the Ministry of Education to enforce extra-curricular sports programmes in all schools and colleges. Physical education should also be funded the same way as examinable subjects.
- v. The Government should consider waiving customs duty and VAT on sports equipment for a longer period than one year to enable entrepreneurs to establish their businesses so as to supply cheaper sports equipment for a longer period.
- vi. Sports associations should intensify training courses for administrators, coaches and referees so that they keep abreast of modern trends in their sports disciplines. This would have a beneficial spill-over effect on the development of sports in the country.
- vii. Sports associations should regulate and supervise sports academies so that only those with qualified coaches and administrators are allowed to operate. This would ensure that young people are exposed to proper coaching methods.

- viii. To further entrench a culture of identifying and developing young talent, legislation must be enacted to introduce mandatory academy or nursery teams for all teams in established leagues for the various sports in the country.
- ix. The ages of players of all academy teams and age-restricted team must be scientifically verified to avoid age cheating in sport.
- x. It was necessary for relevant stakeholders to understand the demography of the stature of athletes for effective participation in sports competitions as some sports required tall people while others required physically big and strong people.
- xi. The period of interaction of athletes before tournaments impact on the co-ordination among players. Thus residential camping is cardinal for any team's success because it enhances team work and co-ordination amongst the athletes; it also enables the coaches to learn their athletes' weakness and address them timely.
- xii. There is need to increase incentives to motivate the sports men and women through giving of awards to successful sports men and women.
- xiii. There is need for the introduction of mandatory sports national championships by all associations as a requisite for receiving funding from the Government in an effort to pick the best sports men and women should be the norm. The selection of athletes in the different sports disciplines has been marred by incidences of corruption, unfairness and, in some extreme cases, they had been based on who knows who. Thus, competitions at district, provincial and national levels should be organised to ensure that the majority are given an opportunity to prove themselves.

### **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

14. After consideration of the submissions from all the witnesses, your Committee makes the observations and recommendations listed hereunder.

- (i) Your Committee observes that there is a need to provide adequate funding towards sport as it is a component of any meaningful development programme. The lack of funding to sports has impacted adversely on development of sport in the country.

Your Committee recommends that the Government, through the Ministry of Youth and Sport, increases funding towards sports development in the country so as to enable the various sports associations implement their programmes. Furthermore, your Committee recommends that the proposed establishment of the Sports Development Fund be expedited so that programmes aimed at supporting sports programmes such as talent identification and establishment of various sports infrastructure in the country can be achieved.

- (ii) Your Committee observes that the proposed establishment of the Sports Development Fund will require practical steps of income generation so as to enable the effectiveness of sports development in the country and subsequently improve Zambia's performance in international competitions.

Your Committee recommends that the Government introduces levies on goods and services to be specifically channelled towards the sports development fund in an effort to deal with the huge financial challenge the Ministry is facing.

- (iii) Your Committee observes that the lack of commitment on the part of the Government to enforce physical education and sports programmes in schools and colleges has had a telling effect on the standards of sport in the country.

Your Committee recommends that the Government enjoins the Ministry of Education, Science, Vocational Training and Early Education to enforce extra-curricular sports programmes in schools and that physical education in schools be examinable as is the case with the other examinable subjects.

- (iv) Your Committee observes that in the past, it was a requirement that new schools and colleges included sports facilities for various sports disciplines. Unfortunately, most of the new schools do not have sports grounds and other sports facilities.

Your Committee recommends that the Government ensures that it becomes mandatory for each school or college, whether Government or privately owned, which is envisaged for construction should have sport grounds and other sports facilities.

- (v) Your Committee observes that most community and Government schools have had their football grounds encroached on by private property developers.

Your Committee strongly recommends that, as a matter of urgency, the Government should ensure that all schools obtain certificates of title as a measure to curb further encroachments.

- (vi) Your Committee observes that the privatisation of parastatal companies such as ZCCM and ZIMCO has had a telling blow on sports development in the Country. Your Committee also observes that there is a need to encourage investors to setup more sports academies.

Your Committee recommends that the Government engages mining companies in the country for them to rehabilitate and modernise the sports facilities left by ZCCM so as to contribute towards the improvement of the country's ability to host in international competitions and also encourage local sports man and women.

- (vii) Your Committee observes that sports equipment in Zambia is very expensive. Customs duties and VAT are very high and have the effect of limiting the number of sports men and women in the clubs as well impacting negatively on the performance of the sports men and women in international competitions, as some of the athletes use the equipment for the first time in

international competitions. Your Committee further observes that companies are willing to assist sports only if the Government can grant them tax concessions on the money spent on sponsorship of sports equipment and services.

Your Committee recommends that the Government considers granting tax concessions to companies that are supporting sport.

Your Committee welcomes the introduction of tax rebates on sports equipment and observes that it will ensure adequate purchase of sport equipment by various sports associations. Your Committee, however, observes that the one year period for the rebates is not adequate for those involved in the business to establish their business bases.

Your Committee therefore recommends that the tax rebates be extended for longer periods as a year will not be enough for the required sports equipment to be acquired.

- (viii) Your Committee observes that there is lack of qualified coaches and sports administrators in Zambia. Currently, most coaches and administrators do not seem to appreciate the current rules and regulations governing sports. This may have contributed to the country's poor performance in international competitions.

Your Committee recommends that the Government ensures that every national sports team has a qualified coach and sports administrator. Further, your Committee recommends that the Government sends more coaches and sports administrators for courses either locally or abroad in order for them to keep abreast of the ever changing rules and regulations in their respective sport disciplines

- (ix) Your Committee observes that the lack of national championships by most sports disciplines has hampered the country's performance in international competitions.

Your Committee recommends that all sports disciplines have district, provincial and national championships before the selection of the national teams to participate in international competitions so as to pick the best sports men and women to represent the country.

- (x) Your Committee notes that it was the view of most stakeholders that the selection of athletes in the different sports disciplines has been marred with incidences of corruption, unfairness and, in some extreme cases, have been based on who knows who.

Your Committee recommends that the Government ensures that players participating in international competitions are selected on merit so as to improve the country's performance.

- (xi) Your Committee observes that the period of camping by the national teams in most international competitions is not adequate. Some athletes only camp for a few days before a competition. This impact negatively on the performance in international competitions.

Your Committee recommends that the minimum camping period for all national teams be a month before any international competition so as to equip the players with the required fitness.

- (xii) Your Committee also finally notes the stakeholders' observation that age cheating and taking of performance enhancing drugs by some athletes in the country is one of the reasons for the country's poor performance in international competitions.

Your Committee recommends that the Government purchases doping test equipment and equipment for determining correct ages for the athletes so as to curb the poor performance arising from age cheating and abuse of drugs.

## **PART II**

### **REPORT ON THE LOCAL TOUR TO COPPERBELT, LUSAKA AND SOUTHERN PROVINCES (MONDAY 15<sup>TH</sup> TO WEDNESDAY 23<sup>RD</sup> APRIL 2012)**

15. In accordance with its programme of work, your Committee undertook a tour of the following sports facilities:

- Levy Mwanawasa Stadium in Ndola;
- Konkola Stadium in Chililabobwe;
- Old Independence Stadium in Lusaka;
- The Proposed Lusaka Stadium;
- Maramba Stadium in Livingstone;
- Proposed Site for the Livingstone Stadium;
- Khosa Stadium in Kafue;
- Encroached FIFA Goal (3) Project land;
- Chibuluma Golf Club in Kalulushi;
- Roan Golf Club in Luanshya;
- Nchanga Golf Club in Chingola;
- Diggers Rugby Club in Kitwe;
- Nkana Cricket Club in Kitwe;
- Kitwe Playing Fields (KPF);
- The Olympic Youth Development Centre (OYDC) in Lusaka;
- National Sports Development Centre (NASDEC) in Lusaka;
- Kabulonga Girls Secondary School in Lusaka;
- Kabulonga Boys Secondary School in Lusaka;
- Hillcrest Secondary School in Livingstone; and
- The encroached Community Grounds in Chawama.

The objectives of the tour were to:

- (i) establish the state of existing sports infrastructure in the country;
- (ii) assess Zambia's preparedness for hosting international sports competitions and challenges facing various sports disciplines in the country; and
- (iii) make recommendations for the improvement of Zambia's performance in International sports competitions as well as the ability to host international sports competitions.

## **Findings of the Tour**

### ***Levy Mwanawasa Stadium***

A tour of the Levy Mwanawasa Stadium revealed that the stadium has a spectator capacity of 40, 000 and has facilities for football and athletics such as track and field, long and high jump.

Your Committee also had an opportunity to view the sports equipment at the facility which included recorders for the track and field events and equipment for long and high jump.



*Control Room at the Levy Mwanawasa Stadium*

The tour by your Committee to the stadium also revealed that the stadium has a control room which was used as a security monitoring mechanism for the facility. Your Committee learnt that the facility was only monitored during the day.

Your Committee learnt that the Levy Mwanawasa Stadium was receiving a grant of KR 84, 000 per month from the Government while its total bills per month were at KR 173, 000. Your Committee also learnt that in order to raise extra resources for the stadium, a number of income-generating, activities including hiring out the facility for weddings, kitchen parties, board meetings as well as other meetings were held at the facility.

Your Committee heard that the facility also had 10 shops which were yet to be leased out so as to enhance income generation.

Your Committee was also informed that the Council of Southern Africa football Association (COSAFA) had visited the stadium in order to assess the facility's ability to host international competitions and that the COSAFA team had expressed satisfaction at the stadium facilities.





*Terraces at the Levy Mwanawasa Stadium*

With regard to the stadium's water supply, your Committee learnt that the facility relied on the Kafubu Water and Sewerage Company for supply. Management informed your Committee that considering the amount of water that the stadium required for its day-to-day use, there was a need for it to have its own boreholes.

#### ***Committee's Observations and Recommendations***

- (i) Your Committee observes that the supply of water to the Levy Mwananwasa Stadium by the Kafubu Water and Sewerage Company is not only expensive but also affecting the general maintenance of the facility considering the erratic supply of water.

Your Committee recommends that, as a matter of urgency, the Government sinks boreholes at the facility in order to secure adequate and affordable supply of water to the stadium.

- (ii) Your Committee observes that the lack of facilities for indoor sports such as basketball, volleyball, badminton, among others, at the stadium is impeding the full utilisation of the facility.

Your Committee recommends that the Government supports the management's intention to build facilities for other indoor sports in view of the lack of the much needed facilities for other minor sports in the country.

- (iii) Your Committee observes that the casual workers who were engaged during the construction of the stadium and were laid off following the completion of the construction had the required knowledge about the facility in terms of routine maintenance.

Your Committee, therefore, recommends that the Government re-engages some of them on a permanent basis in order to enhance the routine maintenance of the facility.

- (iv) Your Committee observes that the lack of a legal framework required to regulate the running of the sports facility as a commercially-driven entity so as to make itself reliant is a matter of concern. This is in view of the bills accrued on a monthly basis against the meagre Government financial allocation.

Your Committee recommends that the Government establishes a legal framework to regulate the running of the Stadium so as to make it commercially driven in an effort to complement the meagre financial monthly allocation from the Government.

- (v) Your Committee observes that the security control room is only operational during the day due to the fact that the equipment cannot capture images at night, hence posing a threat to the security of the stadium.

Your Committee recommends that the Government ensures that the security control room at the facility is upgraded to capture images both during the day and at night.

- (vi) Your Committee observes that the absence of a ticketing system at the Stadium has affected accountability whenever matches are hosted.

Your Committee recommends that the Government installs ticketing checking equipment in order to maximise the sale of tickets at the Stadium and enhance income generation at the sports facility and foster accountability.

### ***Tour of the Old Independence Stadium and the New Lusaka Stadium***

The tour of the Independence Stadium revealed that the Stadium was being renovated by the same contractor who was constructing the New Lusaka Stadium.



*Committee Chairperson Hon. L J Ngoma Engages the Contractor at the New Lusaka Stadium*

Your Committee learnt that the old Independence Stadium would be used as a training pitch and the terraces were being renovated in order to make the facility usable by aspiring football teams.

The tour revealed that the New Lusaka Stadium has a capacity of 50, 009 seats and would have a capacity of 550 car park slots. It was also learnt that access roads from the Stadium to the Great North Road would be worked on by the Contractor.



*Part of the Terraces at the New Lusaka Stadium*

Your Committee also learnt that a total of 350 local people had been engaged as casual workers by the Contractor.

Your Committee was informed that the new Lusaka Stadium would be handed over to the Government by the end of the year (2013).

Your Committee also learnt that water and electricity supply was generally poor and thus impeding the progress of the works.

### ***Committee's Observations and Recommendations***

- (i) Your Committee observes that the number of local engineers, technicians and artisans attached to the construction of the Lusaka Stadium is insufficient and this may pose a threat when the Contractor hands over the stadium, as the routine maintenance will require expertise from those who had taken part in the construction.

Your Committee recommends, the as a matter of urgency, that the Government ensures that sufficient numbers of local engineers, technicians and artisans are attached to the facility before the Contractor hands it over to the Government.

- (ii) Your Committee observes that the erratic water supply at the on-going construction of the Lusaka Stadium will not only affect the completion date for the project, but also hamper the general maintenance of the facility once completed.

Your Committee recommends that the Government ensures that boreholes are sunk at the stadium in order to enhance the timely completion of the construction and for general use at the facility once completed.

- (iii) Your Committee observes that the lack of facilities for indoor sports at the on-going construction of the Lusaka Stadium is a source of concern considering the limited number of facilities for 'minor' sports in the country.

Your Committee strongly recommends that the Government ensures that future plans for the construction of stadia in the country such as those planned for Livingstone and Mongu, include facilities for indoor sports to ensure the full utilisation of such facilities.

### **Tour of Konkola, Khosa and Maramba Stadiums**

Your Committee's tour of the Konkola, Khosa and Maramba Stadiums revealed that a few renovation works were being done at the stadiums.

With regard to the Konkola Stadium, your Committee learnt that it was owned by Konkola Copper Mines (KCM). Your Committee learnt that KCM sponsored four football clubs, namely, Napundwe Football Club, Konkola Mine Police Football Club, Nchanga Rangers Football Club and Konkola Blades Football Club.

Your Committee learnt that Konkola Stadium had a sitting capacity of 27, 000, but had a potential sitting capacity of 80,000 if fully utilised.

The tour by your Committee also revealed that KCM had embarked on an ambitious programme to renovate the facility following the 2006 disaster that left six people dead. The renovations include opening six more gates at the stadium and construction of additional ablution blocks.



*Newly Constructed Toilets at Konkola Stadium*

Your Committee also learnt that Konkola Stadium was FIFA certified to host international matches. In spite of this, the tour revealed that the road to the Stadium was deplorable and the car park was not only inadequate, but also in a bad state. Further, the stadium had no flood lights to cater for evening matches.



Your Committee's tour of Khosa Stadium revealed that the Stadium was built in the 1970's and was initially the property of the defunct Industrial Development Co-operation (INDECO) until it was handed over to the Kafue District Council in 1975.

Your Committee learnt that following its vandalism in 2006, Kafue District Council, in 2010, resolved to renovate the stadium using income generated by itself.



*Newly Renovated Khosa Stadium Grandstand*

Your Committee also learnt that a total of KR 250, 000 had been spent so far on renovations and a total of KR 250, 000 was required for the total completion of the renovations at Khosa Stadium.

The tour by your Committee revealed that a wall fence had been erected at the Stadium, and a borehole had been sunk at a cost of KR 30, 000.

Your Committee's tour of Maramba Stadium revealed that it was being rehabilitated in view of the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) Conference to be held in August, 2013, which would be co-hosted by Zambia and Zimbabwe.



*Grandstand to be Upgraded and New Pitch at Maramba Stadium*

Your Committee learnt that no progress had been made on the terraces, toilets and change rooms at Maramba Stadium as the bill of quantities was still being prepared by the Buildings Department at the Ministry of Transport, Works, Supply and Communications.

Your Committee also learnt that a borehole had been sunk at the Stadium at a total cost of KR 85,000.

Your Committee learnt that a total of KR 1 million was allocated in the 2013 Budget for the renovation of the Maramba Stadium.

### ***Committee's Observations and Recommendations***

With regard to the Konkola Stadium, your Committee observes and recommends as set out below.

- i) KCM has been sponsoring four clubs in the FAZ League which has a positive effect on the advancement of sport in the country.

Your Committee recommends that the Government grants tax incentives to KCM in order to not only motivate the Company to continue supporting sports, but also encourage other mining companies in the country to venture into supporting various sports disciplines.

- ii) Your Committee observes that the road leading to Konkola Stadium is in a deplorable state. Your Committee further observes that the lack of adequate parking space at the stadium is a source of concern especially during international matches.

Your Committee recommends that the Government, in partnership with KCM, allocates resources for the rehabilitation of the road leading to the Konkola Stadium and create adequate parking space at the Konkola Stadium.

With regard to Khosa Stadium, your Committee observes that the initiative by the Kafue District Council to renovate Khosa Stadium is commendable, especially that the Council renovated the Stadium using funds raised from its revenue generating activities.

Your Committee recommends that the Government allocates the required KR 250,000 balance to Kafue District Council for the successful completion of renovations at Khosa Stadium as a way of encouraging other councils in the country to emulate Kafue District Council for the initiative it has undertaken.

With regard to Maramba Stadium, your Committee observes that the works being undertaken at the Stadium are not impressive. The amount of money spent on the pitch and borehole was too exorbitant compared with the work done on the ground.

Your Committee strongly recommends that the Government enhances monitoring mechanisms to ensure that works are completed before August, 2013 in view of the UNWTO Conference which will take place in Livingstone.

Your Committee further recommends that, as a matter of urgency, the Government probes how the KR150,000 that it released for initial works on the pitch and sinking of the borehole at Maramba Stadium was utilised, following the shoddy works observed at the Stadium.

### ***Tour of Encroached FAZ Land and Chawama Community Grounds***

A tour of the encroached FAZ land in Mandevu behind OYDC revealed that FAZ was unable to implement the construction of football pitches with support from FIFA for the FIFA Goal '3' Project due to the encroachments that had occurred.



*Encroached FAZ Land in Mandevu*

Your Committee learnt that the FAZ Technical Centre land, which was strategically located near the old Independence and proposed Lusaka stadia, had been encroached on and houses built.

With regard to the encroachment in Chawama, your Committee learnt that the Chawama Basic School Grounds, which were used by the community as its main sports ground, was slowly being turned into a market and that every Monday and Friday, the entire football ground was used as a fully fledged market.



*Marketers trading on the Chawama Basic School Grounds*

Your Committee also learnt that plans were underway to turn the football grounds at Chimwemwe Basic School in Chawama which were also used by the community, as laboratory in view of the proposal to upgrade the basic school into a secondary school.

### ***Committee's Observations and Recommendations***

- (i) Your Committee observes that the encroachment of the FAZ Technical Centre land behind OYDC has made the country miss the opportunity of benefitting from the FIFA Goal '3' Project which would have resulted in the establishment of football pitches.

Your Committee recommends that the Government demolishes all the structures erected on the FAZ land to enable the implementation of the FIFA Goal '3' Project and discourage illegality and promote sports development in the country.

- (ii) Your Committee observes that the proposal turn to the Chimwemwe Basic School Grounds in Chawama into a laboratory in light of the proposal to upgrade the basic school into a secondary school would entail that the school will have no sports facilities.

Your Committee recommends that the Government utilises the other space within the Chimwemwe Basic School premises to build the laboratory so that the grounds for the School are used for sporting activities.

- (iii) Your Committee observes that the use of the Chawama Basic School grounds as a fully-fledged market on Mondays and Fridays is impeding the use of the facility by the community.

Your Committee recommends that the Government ensures that the Chawama Basic School Grounds are used for sporting activities only and should remove all marketers that are vending on the school ground premises.

### ***Tour of the Proposed Sites for the Livingstone Stadium***

Your Committee had the opportunity to visit the two proposed sites for the construction of the Livingstone Stadium in order to assess the best site in view of the concerns raised by the local authority.

One of the sites for the Livingstone Stadium was along the Lusaka/Livingstone Road which was proposed by officers from the Ministry of Transport, Works, Supply and Communications when the Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet visited Livingstone. The other site, which was proposed by the Livingstone City Council, was located off the Lusaka/Livingstone Road and was allocated to the Council by the Forestry Department.

Your Committee heard that the site that the Livingstone City Council was proposing was arrived at following discussions among the Planning Department at the council, Ministry of Youth and Sport, Rural Roads Unit (RRU) and the Survey Department.



### ***Committee's Observations and Recommendations***

Your Committee observes that the Livingstone Stadium site being proposed by the Council would open up the City as the stadium would be surrounded by a clinic and a university, among other facilities.

Your Committee recommends that the site for the Livingstone Stadium be the site proposed by the Livingstone City Council so as to open up and expand the City.

### ***Tour of Diggers Rugby Club and Nkana Cricket Club***

Your Committee's tour to Diggers Rugby Club revealed that the facility was owned and run by Mopani Copper Mines PLC while Nkana Cricket Club was owned by the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines-Investment Holdings (ZCCM-IH).

Your Committee learnt that Mopani Copper Mines had rehabilitated the gymnasium and had undertaken general maintenance of Diggers Rugby Club. Your Committee also learnt that Mopani had engaged a private security firm to provide security at the premises.

With regard to the Nkana Cricket Club, your Committee learnt that the infrastructure at the club was dilapidated as there was no financial support to the facility from both the Government and Mopani Copper Mines in spite of the fact that the Cricket Club grounds were often used by the Government to host programmes such as Youth Day, Women's Day and Labour Day Celebrations, among others, without any payments.



*Members of the Committee touring the Nkana Cricket Club*

### ***Committee's Observations and Recommendations***

- (i) Your Committee observes that the continued support of Digger's Rugby Club by Mopani Copper Mines PLC is worth commending as the facility is accessed by various sports men and women as well as schools. Your Committee recommends that the Government engages Mopani Copper Mines PLC to extend its support to Nkana Cricket Club which is in a deplorable state.

- (ii) Your Committee observes that the continued use of the Nkana Cricket Club grounds by the Government to host national events without payment has escalated the bills at the club and has had a negative effect on the state of its grounds.

Your Committee recommends that the Government pays Nkana Cricket Club whenever it uses the facility in an effort to reduce the Club's debt.

- (iii) Your Committee observes that the lack of sports equipment at Nkana Cricket Club is an impediment to the growth of the sport on the Copperbelt Province and the country as a whole.

Your Committee recommends that the Government finds ways of assisting the purchasing of sports equipment for sports associations such as Nkana Cricket Club and other sports clubs.

### **Tour of Kitwe Playing Fields (KPF), the OYDC and the NASDEC**

Your Committee's tour at KPF revealed that the facility was established by local residents (in the 1950's) who saw the need to have social amenities in the area. During the tour, your Committee learnt that KPF had sports facilities which include a football pitch, tennis courts, swimming pools, balling club, hockey, rugby, motor racing and a multi-facility hall for indoor sports such as judo, karate, basketball and badminton.



*Multi-Facility Hall at Kitwe Playing Fields (KPF)*

Your Committee also learnt that in spite of the facility being currently run by the Kitwe City Council, the Council had no certificate of title.

With regard to the OYDC, your Committee learnt that it was established as a result of partnership between the Government of Zambia and the National Olympic Committee.



*Olympic Sized Heated Swimming Pool with a 2000 Sitting Capacity at OYDC*

Your Committee learnt that the OYDC catered for sixteen sports disciplines which include, badminton, basketball, boxing, football, handball, hockey, judo, taekwondo, tennis, volleyball, rugby, netball, swimming, weightlifting and track and field events.

Your Committee also learnt that the OYDC had been taking up the role of NSCZ through the training of coaches and other sports men and women as most national clubs could not be offered the training by the NSCZ.

Your Committee was informed that over 700 children used the facility on a daily basis from the surrounding communities and an estimated 10,000 per month. Your Committee was further informed that the 90 day legacy swimming pool at OYDC was of international standard and could match up to being one of the best swimming pools in the world.

Your Committee also learnt that the OYDC had the challenge of inadequate water supply to satisfy the demand for watering the pitches and for general use.

As part of the tour, your Committee visited the OYDC Lodge. Your Committee learnt that the lodge had 51 rooms and 153 bed spaces and had been constructed as an income-generating activity to contribute towards the cost of maintenance of the facility. The lodge would also provide accommodation for sports men and women during competitions. Your Committee was also informed that the OYDC had other income-generating activities which included hosting of private coaches and provision of catering services.

A tour by your Committee of NASDEC revealed that the sports complex was officially opened in 1996 by the former President Dr F J T Chiluba.

Your Committee learnt that the sports complex had facilities for basketball, squash, football, tennis, netball, badminton, volleyball, and hockey. Your Committee learnt that NASDEC had only undergone major renovations in 2012 during the Supreme Council of Zone VI Games since its establishment.



*Cracking Tennis Courts at NASDEC Sports Complex*

Your Committee also learnt that the land on which NASDEC was constructed belonged to the Show Society of Zambia and a monthly rent of KR 5,000 was being paid by the NSCZ.

In terms of challenges, your Committee learnt that the renovations at NASDEC were done in a hurry and were of a poor quality in some instances. For example, the tennis courts were already cracking.

Another challenge was the shortage of transport as the NSCZ only had one vehicle which it was using for all its activities.

Your Committee also learnt that the FAZ, despite being an affiliate of the NSCZ, received funding directly from the Government instead of it receiving funding from the NSCZ, as was the case with the other sports affiliates.

### ***Committee's Observations and Recommendations***

- (i) Your Committee observes that the rift between the Kitwe City Council and some former residents who owned the KPF has jeopardised prospects of any renovations to be undertaken on the facility as both parties claim ownership.

Your Committee recommends that the Government intervenes as a matter of urgency and help to resolve the matter of ownership of KPF. Your Committee strongly recommends that the Government takes over the running of the facility in order to transform it into a multi-facility sports complex like the OYDC for the enhancement of sports development in the country.

- (ii) Your Committee takes note of the efforts being made by the OYDC management to maintain the facility considering the high maintenance costs. Your Committee observes that the inadequate water supply being experienced at the OYDC could have a negative effect on the pitches that need constant water supply.

Your Committee recommends that the Government allocates funding to the OYDC for sinking of boreholes for the facility to have constant water supply.

- (iii) Your Committee observes that the continued renting of land by the NSCZ from the Show Society of Zambia is a serious draw-back considering the monthly bills the council accrues against the funding it receives from the Government.

Your Committee recommends that the Government engages the Show Society of Zambia in order to transfer the land to the NSCZ in an effort to stop the continued renting of the land by the NSCZ.

- (iv) Your Committee observes that the lack of adequate transport for the NSCZ has negatively affected the Council's operations, especially with regard to monitoring of the various clubs and affiliates.

Your Committee recommends that the Government purchases more vehicles for the NSCZ to enable it fulfil its mandate.

- (v) Your Committee observes that the funding of the FAZ directly by the Government has not only made FAZ to be unaccountable to the NSCA, but also compromised the legal mandate of the Council to monitor all sports affiliates in the country.

Your Committee recommends that the Government allocates all resources for FAZ to the NSCZ for closer monitoring by the Council.

- (vi) Your Committee observes that the cracking tennis courts at NASDEC within a short period is a source of great concern as a lot of money was spent by the Government to rehabilitate the courts.

Your Committee recommends that the Government ensures, as a matter of urgency, that the Contractor who worked on the tennis courts corrects the defects on the courts so as to facilitate the full utilisation of the facility.

### **Tour of Kabulonga Boys, Kabulonga Girls and Hillcrest Secondary Schools**

Your Committee visited sports facilities at Kabulonga Boys, Kabulonga Girls and Hillcrest Secondary schools and learnt that the schools had sports facilities which included tennis courts, basketball courts, gymnasias, football pitches, rugby grounds and swimming pools.





*Dilapidated Swimming Pool at Kabulonga Boys and Girls*

Your Committee learnt that the swimming pool shared between Kabulonga Boys and Girls was last used in the 1970's.

Your Committee also learnt that the two rugby grounds and cricket grounds at Kabulonga Boys were now housing the newly-constructed Nyumba Yanga High School.



*Formerly Squash Hall at Kabulonga Boys School*

Your Committee learnt that the squash hall and tennis courts changing rooms at Kabulonga Boys were transformed into a United Church of Zambia (UCZ), St Stephens's Congregation and Kabulonga Kids Land Nursery School, respectively.



*Tennis Courts at Kabulonga Girls School*

During the tour, your Committee also learnt that Sports In Action had renovated tennis courts at Kabulonga Girls and donated gym equipment.

With regard to Hillcrest Secondary School, your Committee learnt that the Hillcrest School swimming pool had not been renovated despite resources having been allocated in the 2013 Budget.

### ***Committee's Observations and Recommendations***

- (i) Your Committee observes that the transformation of sports facilities such as the squash hall and tennis court change rooms into a church and a nursery school, respectively, at Kabulonga Boys Secondary School has affected the development of minor sports in the school.

Your Committee recommends that the Government should ensure that all schools with existing sports infrastructure that had been transformed into other use should revert to their original purpose. Your Committee further recommends that both the squash hall being used as a church and the tennis court changing rooms being used as nursery school at Kabulonga Boys Secondary School be reverted to their original use.

- (ii) Your Committee observes that the general neglect of dilapidated sports infrastructure in schools is a serious concern especially for the development of sport in the country.

Your Committee recommends that the Government allocates adequate resources for the renovation of all existing sports infrastructure in schools in an effort to revamp sports in schools. Further, your Committee recommends that the Government should allocate funding towards the rehabilitation of sports infrastructure at Kabulonga Boys and Girls Secondary Schools.

- (iii) Your Committee observes that the delay to commence renovations at Hillcrest Secondary School despite resources being allocated in the 2013 Budget is a source of concern.

Your Committee recommends that the Government should ensure that renovations of the swimming pool at Hillcrest Secondary School commences as soon as possible.

### ***Tour of Chibuluma, Nchanga and Roan Golf Clubs***

A tour of the golf clubs by your Committee revealed that Chibuluma Golf Club was owned by Chibuluma Mine PLC, while Nchanga Golf Club is owned by Konkola Copper Mines (KCM) and Roan Antelope Golf Club is owned by the defunct Roan Antelope Mining Corporation of Zambia (RAMCOZ) currently under receivership and run by the Administrator-General.

Your Committee was informed that while golf may be viewed as a self-sustaining sport, it still required support from the Government in terms of funding.

During the tour, your Committee learnt that several golf courses around the country, including Nchanga and Roan, had been encroached by illegal land developers.



*Houses erected on the Nchanga Golf Course below the Electricity pylon lines*

Your Committee learnt that Nchanga Golf Course had been encroached on by individuals who were allocated the plots by Chingola Municipal Council.





*Part of Encroached Land at Roan Golf Course*

Your Committee also learnt that Roan Golf Course had been encroached on by individuals who had obtained land through the Luanshya Municipal Council. The tour of the Roan Golf course by your Committee also revealed that one of the plot owners had brought some animals that were grazing on the golf course.



*Animals grazing on the Roan Golf Course*

Your Committee was informed that the Ministry of Youth and Sport had transferred the ownership of the golf club from the Roan Golf Club executive to Luanshya Municipal Council, following concerns raised by the Roan Golf Club executive over the encroachment and grazing of animals at the golf course.

During the tour, your Committee observed that the Chibuluma and Nchanga Golf Clubs were well maintained and could host any national and international golf championships.



*Members of the Committee Touring Nchanga Golf Club*

Following your Committee's findings regarding the encroachment of golf courses at Roan and Nchanga Golf Clubs, your Committee resolved to call witnesses in an effort to establish the reason(s) for the encroachments and possible ways of curbing future encroachments. In this regard, your Committee resolved to call the following witnesses:

- i) the Town Clerk, Chingola Municipal Council;
- ii) the Town Clerk, Luanshya Municipal Council;
- iii) the Administrator-General;
- iv) the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Youth and Sport;
- v) the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection; and
- vi) the Minister of Youth and Sport.

#### **Submission by the Town Clerk, Chingola Municipal Council**

The Town Clerk, Chingola Municipal Council, informed your Committee that the Council had received representation from the Management of Nchanga Golf Club who had expressed worry about creation of stands near the golf course.

Your Committee also heard that following the complaint from the golf club management, a boundary verification exercise was conducted by the Engineering Services Department of the Council, in conjunction with officials from Konkola Copper Mines PLC.

Your Committee was informed that the pieces of land that had remained outside the verified boundary of the Nchanga golf course were then subjected to replanning, creation of stands and subsequently allocated to applicants which developments were now seen outside the Nchanga Golf Course.

Your Committee learnt that Copperbelt Energy Corporation (CEC) officials and Chingola Municipal Council had conducted a tour of all way-leaves on 5<sup>th</sup> October 2012. The way-leave reserve was 20 metres measured from the centre of the pylons. Your Committee was informed that currently there were no encroachments on the golf course.

When reminded that your Committee had just concluded a tour of the area and structures were being erected below the pylons, the Town Clerk stated that the Council would undertake a tour to the area again and ensure that all structures which were within the 20 metres way-leave were demolished by the end of May 2013.

#### **Submission by the Town Clerk, Luanshya Municipal Council**

In his submission regarding the encroachment of the Roan Golf Course, the Town Clerk informed your Committee that the land in question was given to Luanshya Municipal Council eight years ago following a directive by the then Commissioner of Lands on 18<sup>th</sup> April 2006.

Your Committee was informed that all councils on the Copperbelt were directed to take charge and control the alienation of the pieces of land surrendered to the Government by the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines Investment Holdings (ZCCM-IH).

Your Committee heard that following the directive by the Commissioner of Lands for all councils on the Copperbelt as agents to re-plan the former ZCCM land, Luanshya Municipal Council, through a legally-constituted council and consultations with the stakeholders, allocated the land to the developers who had since acquired certificates of title from the Commissioner of Lands.

Asked to state why the council had tolerated a situation where livestock belonging to one of the encroachers were grazing on the golf course with no action from the council, your Committee heard that the matter was being handled under the Public Health Act and that the encroacher had been written to and given 30 days to remove his animals failure to which the council would forcefully remove them.

#### **Submission by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of the Youth and Sport**

In her submission to your Committee, the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Youth and Sport, stated that following the decision by the Administrator-General, the official receiver/liquidator of the defunct Roan Antelope Mining Company of Zambia (RAMCOZ), to advertise the sale of all property belonging to RAMCOZ, which included the Roan Golf Club, the Ministry wrote to the Administrator-General, requesting that the Administrator-General hands over facilities to the Ministry of Youth and Sport.

Your Committee was informed that the Administrator-General, in the response to the Ministry of Youth and Sport, stated that the office of the Administrator-General had no authority to act outside the receivership laws but that the Ministry of Youth and Sport could bid to buy the assets as prescribed by Law.

Your Committee also heard that the Ministry of Youth and Sport had since requested the Secretary to the Treasury to intervene as selling the sports facilities to private entities would deprive the country of the much-needed sports facilities.

Asked to state whether her office was aware of the correspondence from the Minister of Youth and Sport dissolving the Roan Golf Club executive and transferring Roan Golf Club to the Luanshya Municipal Council, your Committee heard that the Permanent Secretary's office was not aware of such correspondence and was equally not aware of the dissolution of the Roan Golf Club executive.

On whether the Ministry of Youth and Sport had powers to dissolve any sports executive body, your Committee heard that the ministry had no such powers save through the National Sports Council of Zambia.

**Submission by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection**

In her submission to your Committee, the Permanent Secretary informed your Committee, regarding the ownership of the Nchanga Golf Club, that the property historically belonged to Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM). However, following the privatisation and disposal of ZCCM assets, the golf club was not sold by ZCCM.

Your Committee was further informed that in 2004 and 2006, respectively, the Commissioner of Lands wrote letters to all the councils on the Copperbelt informing them of a decision by ZCCM-IH to surrender former ZCCM properties that were not committed by the company to other interested partners or purchasers.

Your Committee heard that it was that permission from the Commissioner of Lands which paved way for several discussions between ZCCM-IH and Chingola Municipal Council which culminated in the creation of plots next to Nchanga Golf Club.

With regard to Roan Golf Club, your Committee was informed that, historically, the golf club belonged to ZCCM-IH which was later owned by RAMCOZ following the privatisation of the then Luanshya Mine.

Your Committee also heard that Roan Golf Club sat on three farms namely F/867, 868 and 866. Your Committee heard that the hiving off of the 30 plots from the golf club was done in consultation with RAMCOZ, who were the owners at the time, and the Luanshya Municipal Council.

Asked to state whether a Government Ministry had power to transfer property which was under receivership to a council, your Committee heard that no ministry or authority had such powers save for the liquidator, who had such authority.

Your Committee was also informed that the Ministry of Youth and Sport had no such powers of transferring Roan Golf Club to the council without any authority to do so by the Administrator-General.

**Submission by the Administrator-General**

Submitting to your Committee, the Office of the Administrator-General stated that the office of Administrator-General and official receiver of RAMCOZ PLC was appointed in accordance with the Companies Act, Cap 388 and the Bankruptcy Act, Cap 82 of the Laws of Zambia.

Your Committee was informed that the land where the Roan Golf Club was, formed part of the RAMCOZ property and was situated on property number F/867/C in Luanshya. Your Committee perused through the survey diagrams which evidenced that the land in question belonged to RAMCOZ.

Your Committee was informed that on 14<sup>th</sup> January 2013, the office of the Administrator-General advertised some of the social assets belonging to RAMCOZ in receivership to the public for public tender and Roan Golf Club and Golf Course were among the properties advertised.

Your Committee also heard that all the advertised properties would soon be offered to the highest successful bidders according to the receivership laws.

Asked to state whether the office of the Administrator-General was aware of any correspondence from the Ministry of Youth and Sport stating the taking-over of Roan Golf Club from the executive to the Luanshya Municipal Council, your Committee was informed that the office of the Administrator-General was not aware of such correspondence.

With regard to the letter written by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Youth and Sport requesting the office of the Administrator-General to consider selling some properties to the Government, your Committee heard that no special consideration would be given to the Ministry of Youth and Sport as the receivership laws had to be followed, thus the Ministry of Youth and Sport could bid just like any other bidders.

Your Committee further heard that the Ministry of Health had bid for two clinics in Luanshya hence the Ministry of Youth and Sport could do the same.

### **Submission by the Minister of Youth and Sport**

Submitting to your Committee, the Minister of Youth and Sport stated that the land in question was given to applicants by the Luanshya Municipal Council in 2004.

Your Committee also heard that the Minister was approached by the Roan Golf Club executive in 2012 requesting him to become a trustee at the club of which he declined considering the fact that he was a Minister of Youth and Sport, as accepting the position could have resulted into conflict of interest.

The Minister informed your Committee that it was at that point that the Roan Golf Club executive accused him of encroaching on the golf course.

Asked to state what authority he had as Minister of Youth and Sport to transfer property that belonged to RAMCOZ to the Luanshya Municipal Council, the Minister stated that he consulted the Secretary to the Treasury, although no correspondence was availed to your Committee. The Minister added that the Government was a secured creditor which meant that the Administrator-General represented the Government.

When reminded that your Committee was informed by the office of the Administrator-General that the receivership laws had no special consideration for any Government Ministry bidding for assets under receivership, your Committee was informed that State House had instructed the Administrator-General to ensure that none of the social facilities were sold to private bidders, although no correspondence was availed to your Committee.

On whether he had powers, as Minister, to dissolve the Roan Golf Club executive without the knowledge of the National Sports Council of Zambia, which had the legal mandate of dissolving sports associations, the Minister stated that by virtue of his office being the final stage of appeal, it meant that he had powers to dissolve any sports executive. The Minister added that the NSCZ had delegated functions from the Minister responsible for Youth and Sport.

With regard to the encroachment of the golf course and the grazing of his animals on the golf course, the Minister informed your Committee that his animals would be removed as soon as he sorted out security issues at his farm. He added that by mid June, 2013, all the animals would be removed from the residential plot.

### ***Committee's Observations and Recommendations***

- (i) Your Committee observes that, historically, most golf clubs in the country were owned and supported by mining companies hence making the sport of golf to be viewed as self-sustaining.

Your Committee recommends that the Government should consider to supplement the efforts from the mining companies by giving financial support to the Zambia Golf Union in order for the union to achieve its goals and objectives.

- (ii) Your Committee observes that the continued encroachment that has characterised golf courses around the country is a serious source of concern.

Your Committee recommends that the Government should facilitate the issuance of certificates of title to all golf clubs and courses in the country in order to protect the golf courses from further encroachments.

- (iii) Your Committee observes that the rate at which councils around the country are authorising and giving plots on golf courses may in future negatively affect the growth of the sport in the country.

Your Committee recommends that the Government must ensure that the Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection physically assess idle land that its agent, the council, applies for before the issuance of certificates of title to the councils, especially land involving golf clubs.

- (iv) Your Committee observes that Luanshya Mines PLC has not been rendering support to Roan Golf Club as was the case with the other mining companies in the country.

Your Committee recommends that the Government engages Management at Luanshya Copper Mines PLC in order for the mine to renovate and upgrade the Roan Golf Club as part of its corporate social responsibility.

- (v) Your Committee observes that the animals that were grazing on the Roan Golf Course were hampering the full utilisation of the sports facility.

Your Committee recommends that the Government ensures that all the land encroached upon that belongs to Roan Golf Club be given back to the rightful owners and that all the animals grazing on the golf course be removed urgently.

- (vi) Your Committee observes that the decision by the Administrator-General to advertise all the properties belonging to RAMCOZ for sale, including social assets such as sports facilities, would negatively affect the advancement of sport in the country.

Your Committee recommends that the Government should engage the office of the Administrator-General to ensure that all the social assets, including the golf club, are sold to the Government for ease of accessibility to the sports facilities by aspiring sports men and women.

- (vii) Your Committee observes that the decision by the Ministry of Youth and Sport to transfer the Roan Golf Club from its executive to the Luanshya Municipal Council, and dissolving the executive without the knowledge of the Administrator-General, the official receiver of RAMCOZ and the National Sports Council of Zambia, is not only a violation of receivership laws, but also usurping of powers of legally-mandated institutions by the Ministry.

Your Committee recommends that the Government nullifies the directive by the Ministry of Youth and Sport to transfer Roan Golf Club to Luanshya Municipal Council and dissolving of the Roan Golf Club executive so as to allow the legally-mandated institutions to carry out their operations. Your Committee further recommends that the Roan Golf Club executive be re-instated as its dissolution did not tally with the laid-down procedure.

### **PART III**

#### **CONSIDERATION OF THE ACTION – TAKEN REPORT ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE FIRST SESSION OF THE ELEVENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

##### *The Development of Youth Entrepreneurship in Zambia*

16. Your previous Committee had observed that there was lack of understanding amongst the youths between social grants that were provided by the Government and other aid organisations, and, the loans under the CEEC that required collateral and had to be paid back with interest. Most youths believed that the funds under the CEEC were grants and therefore, there was no need for collateral or for paying back the money.

Your previous Committee had recommended that the CEEC should embark upon an extensive education campaign to clearly explain to the members of the public on the types of loans available and the conditions that came with them.

In the Action-Taken Report, your Committee was informed that the Government had written to the CEEC to convey the recommendation for an extensive educational campaign to explain to the members of the public the types of loans available and the conditions that came with them.

### **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response from the Government and requests for a progress report on the campaigns by the CEEC to explain to the members of the public on the types of loans available and the conditions that come with them.

#### *Youth Development Bank*

Your previous Committee had observed that the youth had been categorised as high-risk borrowers. Your previous Committee had, therefore, recommended that they should be detached from the current CEEC Fund and that a special fund should be established with conditions conducive for the youth.

Your Committee was informed that the Government intended to circulate a Cabinet Memorandum to establish a Youth Development Bank which would lend finances to the youth on terms and conditions that suited the particular needs of the population group. The Executive further explained that the Ministry of Youth and Sport had a Youth Development Fund that was responsive to the needs of the youth. In 2010, the fund was K5 billion, K10 billion in 2011 and K11.8 billion in 2012. Over the last three year the fund has risen by 136 percent.

### **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response from the Government and requests for a progress report on the establishment of the Youth Development Bank.

#### *National Youth Development Council Act*

Your previous Committee had observed that the frequent changes on the Board of the NYDC had posed a great hindrance to its operations. Your Committee recommended that institutions, other than individuals, should constitute membership of the Board. This would ensure continuity and stability for the successful implementation of the projects.

Your previous Committee had recommended that the NYDC Act should be reviewed. This would deal with, amongst other things, the required number of board members and the provision of a clear definition of youth organisations to be registered with the Council.

In its response to your Committee, the Government stated that it took note of your Committee's recommendation on the matter and would consider the recommendation in the process of reviewing the National Youth Development Council Act. The Government reported that the process of reviewing the Act commenced in 2010 and was being spearheaded by the Zambia Law Development Commission. The Commission had since appointed the Committee of Experts that would be meeting with drafts persons for the drafting of the Bill for presentation to the Ministry of Justice.

### **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response from Government and requests for an update on the current status of the proposed revised Bill on *the National Youth Development Council Act*.



### *National Youth Development Council*

Your previous Committee had observed that the NYDC farm in Mongu had been encroached upon. The Committee recommended that the Government should support the NYDC by seriously following up this issue, and ensuring that the NYDC renewed its title to the farm and that the encroachment was reversed. The farm was one of the NYDC's major sources of income.

The Government informed your Committee that the Ministry of Lands was considering the renewal of the title to the farm. The Government further reported that surveyors had re-surveyed the land with a view to fencing it.

#### **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the Government's response and requests for an update on the current status of renewing of the title at the Ministry of Lands.

#### *Youth Guarantee Scheme*

Your previous Committee observed that a bank sole purpose was to maximise profit. Therefore, in order to encourage banks to support youth entrepreneurship, there was need for the establishment of a Government guarantee scheme. This would assure the banks that in case the youths defaulted, the Government would come in to clear the debt.

Your Committee was informed that the Government took note of the observation by the Committee and advised that issues of guarantees on behalf of the Government were handled by the Ministry of Finance and National Planning. However, the Ministry of Youth and Sport had since written to the Ministry of Finance for the two ministries to explore the possibility of introducing the scheme.

#### **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the Government's response and requests for an update on the introduction of the scheme by the Ministry of Youth and Sport and the Ministry of Finance.

#### *Youths in Agriculture*

Your previous Committee recommended that youths involved in agriculture should be availed with timely inputs and a ready market for their produce. This would economically and socially empower them to contribute to national development.

In its response, the Executive explained that the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) did not isolate the youth from accessing agricultural inputs through co-operatives or farmers' groups that they may belong to. Those youths that were involved in agriculture but did not belong to any of the two groupings were encouraged to join any of the existing co-operatives or farmer-groups in their area so that they could have the opportunity to access farming inputs through FISP.

## **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response by the Government but requests for an appropriate response to the concern raised earlier regarding youths involved in agriculture to be availed with timely inputs and a ready market for their produce as the response given did not address the concern.

### *Youth entrepreneurship in Zambia*

Your previous Committee had observed that in order to have a stable base for the formation and development of youth entrepreneurship in Zambia, there should be 12 years of free education from grade 1 to 12.

In its response to your Committee, the Executive explained that the 12 years of education provided in schools in Zambia ensured that beneficiaries did not only have numeracy and literacy but also knowledge and access to information essential to meaningful livelihood. The effectiveness of investments in health and sanitation depended on good basic knowledge among villagers. The effectiveness of extension services for poor farmers depended on their capacity to understand what was being explained to them. This was made into reality by increased number of years one spent in schools.

A recent Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development study stated that those few countries in Africa that years ago significantly invested in education now derive economic growth from this investment. Going back in history, it was generally acknowledged that the introduction of compulsory education in Western Europe in the 19<sup>th</sup> century had been a crucial factor for economic and social development. Giving priority to education did not compete with other sectors, it supported their development. A well-educated population was also crucial for countries wanting to take advantage of market opportunities, wanting to export or to attract foreign investment. Free market access was important but what would you do if your country had no competitive enterprises because its population could not read, calculate or was not innovative.

Because of this recognition, the Ministry intended to make education from grades 1-12 progressively tuition free and compulsory.

## **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response by the Government but requests for an update on the process to make education tuition-free and compulsory from grades 1-12.

### *Youth Entrepreneurship in Zambia*

Your previous Committee had observed that education in entrepreneurship should start at primary school level. This would ensure that children developed an interest and appreciation of the tasks involved.

In its response to your Committee, the Executive explained that the rapid growth of the informal sector after the economic reforms of the early 1990's, created a greater need for entrepreneurship training. A national curriculum on entrepreneurship training had been developed and implementation was in progress in order to promote the self-employment career option. Entrepreneurship training however had

been frustrated by inadequate number of trainers and as a result, the up-take of entrepreneurship teaching and learning had remained rather low.

### **Committee's observations and recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response by the Government but requests for an update on the implementation of the entrepreneurship course at primary school level.

#### *Youth Entrepreneurship in Zambia*

Your previous Committee had recommended that the Government, through the Ministry of Education, Science and Vocational Training, should ensure that formal entrepreneurship training encompassed both the theory and practical hands-on experience.

In response, the Executive explained to your Committee that the Government, through Ministry of Education, Science, Vocational Training and Early Education, recognised entrepreneurship education as a lifelong learning process, that should start as early as elementary school and progressing through all levels of education, including adult education. For this reason, in the new reforms, the Government intended to both ensure that education is practical and by exploratory means and provided for two path ways for Grade pupils, namely ordinary and technical/entrepreneurial.

### **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response by the Government but requests for the current status on the new curriculum to have practical and theory entrepreneurial training in the education system.

Your previous Committee had observed that in order to keep track of the progress of youth entrepreneurship in Zambia, it was important to have well-equipped and fully functional statistical departments in all the ministries in charge of youth development in Zambia.

In its response to your Committee, the Executive explained that the Government, through the Management Development Division at Cabinet Office, was reviewing the structure of the Ministry of Youth and Sport to make it responsive to the needs of the youth and sportspersons. The recommendation would, therefore, be considered within the overall review of the structure for the Ministry as to whether or not specialized unit was required.

### **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response by the Government but requests for the current status on the established of a well equipped and fully-functional statistical department at the Ministry of Youth and Sport.

### *Youth entrepreneurship in Zambia*

Your previous Committee observed that one-stop centres, where the youths would be able to find information on skills training, basic health support services, entertainment, sport and entrepreneurship opportunities, should be established at district level in the whole country.

In its response to your Committee, the Government agreed with the recommendation of your Committee and stated that it would engage the Management Development Division at Cabinet Office on the matter and ensure that such centres were part of the staff establishment at district level.

#### **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response by the Government but requests for the current status on whether the centres have been established at district level.

### *The Prevention of Child Marriages in Zambia*

Your previous Committee had recommended that the Ministries of Education Science, Vocational Training and Early Education and Community Development Mother and Child Health should have a policy on the prevention of child marriages and should be adequately funded to carry out the relevant activities. District Child Protection Committees, under the Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health, needed to be scaled up to all eighty-two districts in order to effectively address issues affecting children. Currently, only 25 districts had established Child Protection Committees. Your Committee had recommended that more should be done to sensitise the public on the existence of the Child Protection Committees and their operations.

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that from the last report submitted to your Committee, the Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health, through the Department of Social Welfare, did commence preparations on the Study of Child Marriages in Zambia. Advertisement for expressions of interest for a consultant to undertake the study was done in November, 2011, but due to some technicalities in the tender process, the call for proposals had to be re-done early this year (2013). This meant that the tendering process took longer than planned, thereby missing the targeted time-frame of commencing the study which was slated for December, 2011.

#### **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response by the Government but requests for an update on the findings of the study on the causes of child marriages in Zambia once it is undertaken.

### *The Prevention of Child Marriages in Zambia*

Your previous Committee had observed that the Ministry of Community Development Mother and Child Health housed the Cultural Policy and culture played a major role in the issue of marriages and initiation ceremonies such as "*chisungu*". Your Committee had recommended that initiation ceremonies should continue to be practiced however, organisations such as Child Fund-Zambia, UNICEF, Zambia National Traditional Counsellors Association, Ministry of Sport and

Youth, Ministry of Gender and Child Development and the Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health, should carry out a study on all the initiation ceremonies carried out in Zambia. The study would help the country to establish the impact of the ceremonies on the development of children. It would also help the Ministry to formalise the ceremonies and to ensure that the best interest of the child was observed and preserved.

In its response to your Committee, the Government stated that the funds from UNICEF which were set aside under the 2011 Budget were no longer available to continue with the study. However, the Department of Culture and UNICEF were yet to re-design the scope of the study to suit the budgetary allocation which was available. It was hoped that the study would commence before the end of 2012.

### **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response by the Government but requests for an update on the current status of the study.

#### *The Prevention of Child Marriages in Zambia*

Your previous Committee had recommended that the Government should initiate community-based education on the prevention of child marriages, and the interpretation of the Constitution and the Penal Code into local languages. Community leaders should be involved in this activity which would contribute towards the prevention of child marriages.

In its response to your Committee, the Government explained that through the Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health, it planned to scale up to 10 more District Child Protection Committees (DCPCs) in 2012 to add to the existing 25 to bring the total to 35 and eventually to all the districts. Meanwhile, in order to ensure proper implementation of the programme, the Government first started with assessing the past performance of the existing DCPCs from the time they were established. The assessment was to cover both the 13 DCPCs that had received capacity building training in 2009/2010 and the 12 that had not received training. The 13 trained districts were: Lusaka, Livingstone, Chipata, Mongu, Kabwe, Kapiri-Mposhi, Kitwe, Ndola, Chililabombwe, Mufulira, Solwezi, Mansa and Kasama. The districts which were not trained were: Monze, Kafue, Chongwe, Luanshya, Chingola, Mpika, Nakonde, Mbala, Mpulungu, Petauke, Lundazi, and Sesheke.

In order to accomplish this, the Ministry was in the process of engaging a consultant to carry out the assessment. However, the ministry had challenges in implementing the program due to the fact that the funds which were supposed to have been used to supplement the funds from UNICEF had since moved to the Department of Child Development under the Ministry of Gender and Child Development (MGCD) in line with the realignment of portfolio functions.

Your Committee took note of the response from the Government and requested for an update on the scaling up of the district child protection Committees. The Committee further requested for an update on the Community-Based Child's Rights Awareness Raising programme.

In its response to your Committee, the Government explained that the awareness raising programmes were done through the District Child Protection Committees which were mandated to raise awareness on this issue. The Committees comprised stakeholders from different organisations including Government and NGO's who came together to raise awareness in different parts of the districts. Further, the Committees encouraged its members to incorporate issues around child rights in activities they undertook on a daily basis. However, that year, this had been a challenge as resources to carry out these activities had been moved to Ministry of Gender and Child Development in line with the realignment of portfolio functions to that ministry. Thus it was recommended that MGCD should consider supporting the committees to ensure that issues of children were adequately addressed.

### **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response by the Government but requests for an update on whether the Ministry of Gender and Child Development is supporting the Committees in order for them to address issues of children.

#### *Tour of the Young Women's Christian Association*

Your previous Committee had recommended that the Kitwe-YWCA Office should write to the Kitwe City Council and formally request for the waiving of land rates for the Kitwe-YWCA Safe House. The Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation and the Nkana Water and Sewerage Company, should also be written to and requested to reduce their rates in support of the Safe House.

Your Committee requested for an update on the waiving of rates paid for the land and electricity at the Kitwe YWCA Safe House.

In its response to your Committee, the Government explained that the ZESCO office in Kitwe had promised to look into the matter of waiving electricity rates for the Kitwe YWCA Safe House. A response was also still being awaited from the local authority on the waiving of land rates at the same facility.

### **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response by the Government but requests for an update on whether the ZESCO office in Kitwe had looked into the matter of waiving electricity rates for the Kitwe YWCA Safe House.

#### *The Management and Development of Football*

Your previous Committee had observed that the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development was facing major challenges in the management and development of football. The challenges included poor sports infrastructure in the country, the absence of the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development at district level and limited funding.

Your Committee took note of the response from Government, and requested for an update on the establishment of a Sports Trust Deed.

Responding to your Committee, the Government explained that the Sports Trust Deed was not yet established. The document was submitted to Cabinet Office which made some observations. The Ministry had since established a Finance and Investment Committee to review the document.

### **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response by the Government but requests for an update on the response from Cabinet Office regarding the establishment of the Sports Trust Deed.

#### *The Management and Development of Football*

Your previous Committee had recommended for the restructuring of football management in the country, by separating the management of the League from the Football Association of Zambia, leaving FAZ to only manage the national teams. In its response, the Government stated that the restructuring of the management of football by separating the management of the league from the FAZ had been accomplished. This entailed that the National Football League would administer the Football League whilst FAZ would be responsible for management of national teams.

Your Committee took note of the response from the Government and requested for an update on the re-organisation of the administration of football.

In its response to your Committee, the Government explained that the status on the restructuring of the management of the football league could not be separated because the Football Association of Zambia was still holding seminars on how the separation could be done. However, the processes as outlined under the club licensing provision under FIFA had not been attained.

### **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response by the Government but requests for an update on how far the Government has gone with the separation of the league from FAZ's management.

#### *Enhancing the Role of the National Sports Council of Zambia*

Your previous Committee had recommended the revision of the National Sports Council Act.

In its response, the Government had stated that stakeholders were consulted and had since made their comments. Your Committee was further informed that the draft layman's Bill would soon be submitted to Ministry of Justice for further action.

Your Committee took note of the response from the Government and requested an update on the revision of the National Sports Council Act.

Responding to your Committee, the Government explained that the Committee the Act was under review.



## **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response by the Government but requests for an update on when the revised Bill will be presented to Parliament for enactment.

### *Community-Based Football Development*

Your previous Committee had requested an update on efforts to prioritise social counselling and educational support for youths under community-based football academies.

In its response, the Government stated that the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development had taken note of your Committee's observations and recommendations and had since written to the National Sports Council of Zambia and was currently awaiting feedback.

Your Committee took note of the response from Government and requested an update on the prioritisation of counselling and educational support for the youth under community-based football academies.

In its response to your Committee, the Government explained that the Government through the Ministry of Youth and Sport, had not yet received any update from National Sports Development Council. However, the Government had once again reminded the National Sports Development Council to give an update on the prioritisation of counselling and educational support for the youth under community based football academics.

## **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response by the Government but requests for an update on the response from the National Sports Council of Zambia regarding the prioritisation of counselling and educational support for the youth under community-based football academics.

### *The Management and Development of Football*

Your previous Committee had observed that administrative and management positions in the FAZ had all been filled, except for the Referees Manager. They expressed displeasure at the allocation of the land next to Football House, which belonged to FAZ, to another developer. Further, your Committee observed that Football House had not been painted since the first painting when the building was completed.

Your previous Committee had, therefore, recommended that the allocation of the land belonging to FAZ be investigated and resolved.

In its response, the Government had stated that the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development had taken note of your Committee's observations and recommendations, and had since written to the National Sports Council of Zambia, requesting for information on how this issue had been resolved. Feedback was being awaited.

Your Committee took note of the response from the Government and requested an update on the re-allocation of the land to FAZ and on the painting of the Football House.

In response, the Government explained that, as earlier reported, the land next to the Football House was given to another developer. FAZ had not yet submitted the details about the land to National Sports Council of Zambia and, later, to the Ministry of Youth and Sport. The painting of the Football House was expected to be done in 2012 considering that FAZ had factored this activity in its budget.

### **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response by the Government but requests for an update on the FAZ land that was given to another developer and what the Government is doing to resolve the matter.

#### *Meeting with Representatives of the Local Football Clubs in Kabwe*

Your previous Committee had recommended the replacement of iron sheets and water tank at the Winter Muleya Stadium in Kabwe.

In its response, the Government had stated that the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Child Development had taken note of your Committee's observations and recommendations. The Ministry had since written to Kabwe Municipal Council requesting it to take up the matter. A report on the progress made was being awaited.

Your Committee took note of the response from the Government and requested an update on the replacement of the iron sheets and water tank at the Winter Muleya Stadium in Kabwe.

In its response to your Committee, the Government explained that the tank and iron sheets had not yet been put back by the Kabwe Municipal Council for fear of vandalism due to lack of security at the stadium.

### **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response by the Government but requests for an update on the matter as to whether the Kabwe Municipal Council has put up security at the stadium.

#### *Meeting with Representatives of the Local Football Clubs in Kabwe*

Your previous Committee had recommended the building of terraces at the stadium.

In its response, the Government had stated that the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Child Development had since written to Kabwe Municipal Council on this issue and a report was being awaited.

Your Committee took note of the response from Government and requested an update on the building of terraces at the Winter Muleya Stadium

In its response to your Committee, the Government explained that terraces at Winter Muleya stadium had not yet been built due to lack of funds.

### **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response by the Government but requests for an update on whether funds have been secured to build the terraces at the stadium.

#### *Tour of Mkushi Welfare Football Ground*

Your previous Committee had recommended the construction of a wall fence around the Mkushi Welfare Football Ground.

In its response the Government had stated that the Mkushi District Council had been written to and feedback was being awaited.

Your Committee took note of the response from the Government and requested an update on the construction of a wall fence around the Mkushi Welfare Football Ground.

Responding to your Committee, the Government explained that the wall fence around Mkushi Welfare Football Ground had not yet been erected due to lack of funds. However, the Government had since written to the Provincial Sports Co-ordinator to make a follow up.

### **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response by the Government and requests for an update on whether funds have been secured to erect a wall fence around the stadium.

#### *Tour of Mkushi Welfare Football Ground*

Your previous Committee had recommended that the availing of the building adjacent to the football ground in Mkushi to be used as a changing room. In its response, the Government stated the Mkushi District Council had been written to on this issue and feedback was being awaited.

Your Committee took note and requested an update on availing the building adjacent to the football ground in Mkushi to be used as a changing room.

In its response to your Committee, the Government explained that the building adjacent to the football ground in Mkushi had not yet been availed to players as a changing room.

### **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response by the Government but requests for an update on whether the building adjacent to the football ground in Mkushi has since been availed to the players as a changing room.

#### *The Prevention of Child Labour in Zambia*

Your previous Committee had requested for an update on the establishment of the Zambia Council for the Child.

In its response, the Government had stated that Cabinet's approval that the Department of Child be transferred to the Ministry of Community Development Mother and Child Health had been passed. The Zambia Council for the Child would soon be established under the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services.

Your Committee took note of the Government's response and requested an update on the establishment of the Council for the Child.

In response, the Government stated that the 'Child' component of the then Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development was on 1st September 2011 transferred to the Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health. The decision was arrived at on the need to have one ministry or institution responsible for the overall custody and co-ordination of child welfare and development functions.

Following the general elections of 20th September, 2011, which brought about the new government under the leadership of the Patriotic Front Party, some government ministries were re-aligned and merged in order to improve efficiency and delivery of public services. The Department of Child Development, as a consequence was merged with the Gender in Development Division at Cabinet Office to become Ministry of Gender and Child Development whose portfolio functions have also been re-aligned.

In view of the foregoing, the Government informed your Committee that the matter regarding the establishment of the Zambia Council for the Child would be reconsidered by the Ministry of Gender and Child Development taking into account its new portfolio functions.

### **Committee's observations and recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response by the Government but requests for an update on the whether the Ministry of Gender and Child Development will implement the establishment of the Zambia Council for the Child.

#### *The Prevention of Child Labour in Zambia*

Your previous Committee had recommended for the employment of District Child Development officers.

In its response, the Government had stated that the transfer of the Department of Child Development to the Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health, would have to be re-visited.

Your Committee took note of the response from the Government and requested an update on the employment of District Child Development Officers.

In response, the Government informed your Committee that following the re-alignment and merger of some Government ministries, the Department of Child Development was moved from the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services to the Ministry of Gender and Child Development.

Currently, the Ministry of Gender and Child Development was undergoing a restructuring process with the guidance of the Management Development Division at Cabinet Office in order to align it to its new portfolio functions of Gender Policy, Child Policy and Street Children. The outcome of the restructuring process would determine the suitable structure and staffing levels for the Ministry.

Not until the restructuring process was concluded, would the Ministry of Gender and Child Development be able to indicate the status regarding the employment of District Child Development officers.

### **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response by the Government but requests for an update on whether the restructuring of the Ministry of Gender and Child Development has been concluded and if the positions of District Child Development Officers have been included on the new ministry structure.

#### *The Zambia Police Force Victim Support Unit*

Your previous Committee had requested a progress report on the establishment of a Data Bank for Child Labour cases reported in the country.

In the Action-Taken Report, your Committee was informed that the process of criminalisation of child labour had not yet commenced. Consequently the Data Bank on reported cases of child labour had not been established. The process would commence in the year 2012, once consultations on the subject had been concluded.

Your Committee took note of the response from Government and requested an update on the process of criminalising child labour, and on the establishment of a data bank for reported cases of child labour.

In its response to your Committee, the Government explained that in respect of child labour, the *Employment of Young Persons Act*, Chapter 274 of the Laws of Zambia provided for the criminalisation of child labour. Under this Act, a child was defined as a person under the age of fifteen years and a young person as a person aged between fifteen and eighteen years.

The Ministry of Justice had been working on a statutory instrument that would list the kinds of work which would constitute hazardous work, in accordance with International Labour Organisation Convention number 182.

In addition, Article 32 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, to which Zambia is a party, placed a responsibility on member States to protect children from economic exploitation and work which was dangerous or harmful to the child's health or education or which jeopardises any of the child's other rights.

Furthermore, with the recommendation of the Zambia Law Development Commission to harmonise the definition of "child ." as a person below the age of eighteen years in all child-related legislation in Zambia, the domestication of the Convention on the Rights of the Child would enhance the protection of persons below the age of eighteen years from child labour.

However, the Government had not established a data bank of reported cases of Child Labour due to inadequate funding. However, during the process of labour inspections, information on child labour was collected from all work places.

### **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response by the Government but requests for an update on the matter regarding funding from the Government for the establishment of the Data Bank for Child Labour cases reported in the country.

#### *Zambia National Service*

Your previous Committee had requested an update on the procurement of skills training equipment, for the Zambia National Service Skills Training Centres.

In its response to your Committee, the Government explained that the Youth Skills Training Equipment had not yet been procured as the funding for the project had not yet been released. The Zambia National Service was still awaiting a response from the Ministry of Finance.

### **Committee's Observations and Recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response by the Government but requests for an update on the procurement of equipment for the Zambia National Service Youth Skills Training Centres.

#### *Zambia National Service*

Your previous Committee had requested an update on the rehabilitation of the Chishimba Zambia National Service Camp.

In its response to your Committee, the Government stated that the rehabilitation of Chishimba Zambia National Service Camp had not yet been carried out to date due to the non-release of funds. The Bill of Quantities had been and forwarded prepared and forwarded to the Ministry of Gender and Child Development which adopted the rehabilitation project.

### **Committee's observations and recommendations**

Your Committee takes note of the response by the Government but requests for an update on the rehabilitation of the Chishimba Zambia National Service following the adoption of the rehabilitation project by the Ministry of Gender and Child Development.

### **Conclusion**

17. In conclusion, your Committee wishes to extend its gratitude to you, Mr. Speaker, for your unwavering support during the past year. Your Committee also extends its thanks to the Office of the Clerk of the National Assembly for the services rendered during the year.

Your Committee remains indebted to the witnesses who appeared before it for the co-operation and provision of the necessary memorandum and briefs.

Your Committee is hopeful that the observations and recommendations contained in this Report will go a long way in ensuring that Zambia improves her standing and performance in future international sports competitions.

L J Ngoma, MP  
**CHAIRPERSON**

May 2013  
**LUSAKA**



## **APPENDIX 1**

### List of Officials

#### **National Assembly**

Mr S M Kateule, Principal Clerk of Committees  
Mr S C Kawimbe, Acting Deputy Principal Clerk of Committees  
Mr S C Samuwika, Assistant Committee Clerk  
Mrs D Mukwanka, Assistant Committee Clerk  
Ms S E Mwale, Stenographer  
Mr R Mumba, Committee Assistant  
Mr C Bulaya, Committee Assistant

## **APPENDIX II**

### **WITNESSES**

#### **THE ZAMBIA PARALYMPICS ASSOCIATION**

Mr C Chanda, Board Member  
Mr W Moonga, Board Member  
Ms S Brotherton, Treasurer

#### **THE NETBALL ASSOCIATION OF ZAMBIA**

Mr P Ngoma, General Secretary  
Mrs M L Sichone, Treasurer

#### **ZAMBIA VOLLEYBALL ASSOCIATION**

Dr G Muyinda, President  
Mr B Lwando, Vice-President  
Mr C Haambote, General Secretary

#### **ZAMBIA SCHOOLS SPORTS ASSOCIATION**

Mr M Bwembya, Vice-President  
Mr N Nyambe, General Secretary

#### **ZAMBIA MOTOR SPORTS ASSOCIATION**

Mr M Comana, President

#### **THE ZAMBIA AMATEUR ATHLETICS ASSOCIATION**

Mr E W Mpondela, President  
Mr P Kubomasla, Secretary  
Ms M Kulumme, Assistant Secretary  
Mr D Mvngambata, Treasurer

#### **THE INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION OF ZAMBIA**

Mr H M Kwalombota, Chairperson

#### **CHAWAMA YOUTH SPORTS ACADEMY**

Mr A Tembo, Executive Co-ordinator  
Mr C Phiri, Programmes Manager

#### **SPORT IN ACTION**

Mr F Mushindu, Director  
Mr G Kakoma, Administration Manager  
Mr K Mwape, Programmes Manager

#### **AIRTEL ZAMBIA**

Dr C Kawesha, Head-Government Relations  
Ms M Kabaso, Government Relations Executive  
Ms A Chisesa, Marketing Officer

#### **ZAMBIAN BREWERIES**

Mr L Njovu, Corporate Affairs Director  
Ms M Mwiimbu, Marketing Manager

**NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OF ZAMBIA**

Ms M Moyo, President  
D G Muyinda, Vice President  
Ms H Kennedy, Secretary General

**NATIONAL SPORTS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA (NSCZ)**

Lt Col M Muchimba, General Secretary

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EARLY EDUCATION**

Dr P K Nkanza, Permanent Secretary  
Mr A M Simumba, Director (TVET)  
Mr L B Y Kalirani, Principal Curriculum Specialist (PCS-SS)  
Mr B Mtzumara, Administrative Officer  
Ms H B Chishala, Senior Education Standards Officer

**MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORT**

Ms A Musunga, Permanent Secretary  
Mr B Nakachinda, Director Sport  
Ms B Chelemu, Chief Planner  
Ms G Mwenya, Principal Accountant  
Mr M K Mukupa, Chief Youth Officer

**FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION OF ZAMBIA (FAZ)**

Mr G Kasengele, General Secretary  
Mr S Phiri, Finance Manager  
Mr H Janza, Technical Director  
Mr K Kabungo, Referees Manager  
Mr E Mwanza, Communications Manager

**LUANSHYA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL**

Mr A Mwansa, Town Clerk

**CHINGOLA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL**

Mr G Mulenga, Town Clerk

**MINISTRY OF LANDS, NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

Ms D N Ngambi, Permanent Secretary  
Ms L S Habauji, Chief Registrar  
Mr B B Mulenga, Commissioner of Lands  
Mr T Mwanalushi, Assistant Surveyor General

**MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORT**

Hon C Kambwili, Minister

**MINISTRY OF JUSTICE- ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL AND OFFICIAL RECEIVER**

Mrs D B Kafunya, Assistant Administrator General & Official Receiver