



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

REPORT

OF THE

**COMMITTEE ON YOUTH, SPORT AND CHILD MATTERS ON THE PLIGHT OF
CIRCUMSTANTIAL CHILDREN IN ZAMBIA**

FOR THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTEENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

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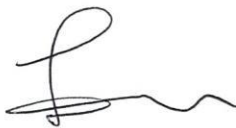
FOREWORD

Honourable Madam Speaker, the Committee on Youth, Sport and Child Matters has the honour to present its Report for the Second Session of the Thirteenth National Assembly. The functions of the Committee are stipulated in Standing Orders No.197 (o) and 198 of the National Assembly of Zambia Standing Orders, 2021.

In line with its Programme of Work for the Second Session of the Thirteenth National Assembly, the Committee undertook a study on the topical issue namely: *the plight of Circumstantial children in Zambia*. The Committee held twelve meetings to consider the topical issue. In order to fully interrogate the topical issue, the Committee requested detailed memoranda from various stakeholders. The stakeholders were also invited to appear before the Committee and speak to their memoranda in order to afford the Committee an opportunity to make clarifications on issues contained in the memoranda. The list of stakeholders who provided memoranda and appeared before the Committee is at Appendix II.

The Committee's Report is organised in two parts. Part I presents the Committee's findings from its deliberations on the topical issue, including findings from the tours. Part I further presents the Committee's observations and recommendations on the topical issue. Part II contains the Committee's observations and recommendations on its consideration of the Action-Taken Report on the Report of the Committee for the First Session of the Thirteenth National Assembly.

The Committee is grateful to all stakeholders who tendered both written and oral submissions. The Committee further wishes to thank you, Madam Speaker, for affording it an opportunity to carry out its work. The Committee also appreciates the services rendered by the Office of the Clerk of the National Assembly during its deliberations.



Mr Sydney Mushanga, MP
CHAIRPERSON

June, 2023
LUSAKA

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACRWC	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
ZLDC	Zambia Law Development Commission
<i>NYDC</i>	National Youth Development Council

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1.0 COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee consisted of: Mr Sydney Munshanga, MP (Chairperson); Ms Emelda Munashabantu, MP (Vice-Chairperson); Mr Edgar Sing'ombe, MP; Mr Golden Mwila, MP; Mr Misheck Mutelo, MP; Mr Chinga Miyutu, MP; Mr Michael Z J Katambo, MP; Mr George K Kandafula, MP; Mr Pavyuma Kalobo, MP; and Mr Allen Banda, MP.

PART I

2.0 THE PLIGHT OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL CHILDREN IN ZAMBIA

Background

The *Zambia Correctional Service Act, No. 37 of 2021* provided for the establishment and existence of correctional services. Section 30 of the Act provided that an expectant mother admitted to a prison or correctional centre may be provided with the necessaries and care at the public expense as prescribed. It further stated that a circumstantial child of a female inmate may be received into the prison or correctional centre with its mother and shall be supplied with clothing and other necessaries at the public expense, except that when the child is weaned and capable of being cared for by a person other than the female inmate, the officer in-charge shall: (a) on being satisfied that there is a relative or friend of the female inmate who is able and willing to support the child, cause the child to be handed over to the relative or friend; or (b) where there is no relative or friend of the female inmate who is able and willing to support the child, subject to any other written law, the child should be handed over to the care of the Commissioner of Social Welfare. Under section 2 of the Act, a circumstantial child was defined as a child under the age of four years who was born in a prison or brought in a prison or correctional center, by virtue of the mother's incarceration.

The *Children's Code Act, No. 12 of 2022*, stated that the Zambia Correctional Service was mandated to provide the necessaries for circumstantial children who were confined with their mothers, until such a time as they were transferred out of their care.

Despite this being the case, the Zambia Correctional Service infrastructure inherited from the colonial period was not built to accommodate expectant mothers and mothers with children. The prison system was not designed to deal with circumstantial children, since they were not prisoners themselves and it was on this basis that these children could not be treated as such. This therefore, hampered the provision of the much-needed necessaries such as good diet, education, health, physical and psychological needs of the children. It was against this background that the Committee on Youth, Sport and Child Matters undertook a study on the Plight of Circumstantial Children in Zambia.

3.0 Objectives

The objectives of the study were to:

- (i) ascertain the adequacy of the policy and legal framework governing the support for circumstantial children;
- (ii) establish the number of circumstantial children in Zambia;

- (iii) appreciate the measures that the Government has put in place to enhance care for circumstantial children;
- (iv) ascertain the challenges if any, faced in providing support for circumstantial children; and
- (v) make recommendations to the Executive on the way forward with regard to providing support for circumstantial children.

4.0 SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS FROM STAKEHOLDERS

The Committee requested for input from selected stakeholders that made written and oral submissions to it on the topical issue. A synopsis of the submissions made by the various stakeholders on the topical issue is presented below.

4.1 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK SUPPORTING THE PLIGHT OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL CHILDREN IN ZAMBIA

4.1.1 Policy Framework

The Committee was informed that there was adequate policy and legal framework to address the plight of circumstantial children in Zambia. However, what was lacking was their full implementation. Key among the policy instruments included but not limited to the National Child Policy.

(i) The National Child Policy

The National Child Policy addressed existing challenges faced by children in Zambia such as orphan hood, vulnerability to sexual and gender-based violence, and disabilities. Additionally, it focused on maternal and child health, food and nutrition, water and sanitation, early childhood development and education, leisure, recreation and family welfare.

4.1.2 Legal Framework

The Committee was informed that the legal framework supporting the plight of circumstantial children was adequate, and it included the following:

(i) The Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) Act, No. 2 of 2016

The Committee was informed that the *Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) Act, No. 2 of 2016*, defined a child as “a person who had attained, or was below, the age of eighteen years. Furthermore article 15, prohibited any form of torture or other cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment against children.

(ii) The Zambia Correctional Service Act, No. 37 of 2021

The Committee was informed that the *Zambia Correctional Service Act, No. 37 of 2021* stated that a circumstantial child of a female inmate may be received into the prison or correctional center with its mother and should be supplied with clothing and other necessities at the expense of the public. When the child is weaned and is capable of being cared for by a person other than the female inmate, the officer in charge on being satisfied that there was a relative or friend of the female inmate who was able and willing to support the child, would cause the child to be handed over to the relative or friend. Where no relative or friend of the female inmate was able and willing to support the child, subject to any other written law, the child was to be handed over to the care of the Commissioner of Social Welfare. Further, the Act described a “circumstantial child” as a child under the age of four years who was born in a prison or brought in a prison or correctional centre, by virtue of the mother’s incarceration.

(iii) The Children’s Code Act, No. 12 of 2022

The Committee was informed that section 12 of the *Children’s Code Act, No. 12 of 2022* mandated the Social Welfare Department to provide welfare services to, among other children, circumstantial children. According to the Act, every child had, among others, the right to protection, social services as well as education.

(iv) The Penal Code Act, No. 5 of 2005

The Committee was informed that in the *Penal Code Act, No. 5 of 2005*, section 248 A, assault or battery against children was a criminal offence. It prohibited the abuse, neglect, abandonment or exposure in penal institution. Further, Sections, 138, 140, 141, and 157 prohibited commercial sexual exploitation and abuse, abortion, infanticide, murder, and aiding in suicide of children.

(v) The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

The Committee was informed that the United Nations rules for the treatment of women prisoners and non-custodial measures for women offenders, informally known as the ‘Bangkok Rules’, were to be the first instrument that addressed the gender-specific needs of incarcerated women and their needs as mothers in prison with their children. Rule number 48 addressed the importance of a good diet and health of mothers whilst in custody. The rules recommended that mothers should be given advice on their health and diet programmes drawn by a qualified health practitioner; adequate and timely food; healthy environment; and regular exercise opportunities provided free of charge for pregnant women, babies and breast-feeding mothers. Further, Rule number 3 of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the treatment of prisoners (SMRs) stated that women’s institutions needed to have special accommodation for all necessary pre-natal and post-natal care and treatment.

(vi) The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child

The Committee was informed that the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children (ACRWC) affirmed the standard of the best interest of the child. Article 19 stated that “the child was entitled to the enjoyment of parental care and protection and whenever possible had the right to reside with his or her parents. No child would be separated from his parents against his will except when judicial authority determined, in accordance with the appropriate law that such separation was in the best interest of the child. Further Article 25 of the Charter mandated that children without a family environment were entitled to protection and assistance.

4.2 NUMBER OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL CHILDREN IN ZAMBIA

The Committee was informed that as of 15th November, 2022, there were a total of seventy-eight circumstantial children in correctional centres country wide. Thirty-seven were boys while forty-one were girls. The Committee was further informed that the numbers fluctuated from time to time due to the inflows and outflows in the prisons.

4.3 MEASURES INSTITUTED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO ENHANCE THE CARE FOR CIRCUMSTANTIAL CHILDREN IN ZAMBIA

The Committee was informed that the Government had put in place a number of measures to address the plight of circumstantial children. Some of the measures are discussed below.

(i) Enactment of the Zambia Correctional Services Act, No. 37 of 2021

The Committee was informed that the *Zambia Correctional Service Act, No. 37 of 2021* stated that an expectant mother admitted to a prison or correctional Centre should be provided with necessaries and care at the expense of the public as prescribed. The Committee heard that a circumstantial child of a female inmate may be received into the prison or correctional centre with its mother and should be supplied with clothing and other necessaries at the expense of the public, except when the child was weaned and was capable of being cared for by a person other than the female inmate.

(ii) Enactment of the Children’s Code Act No, 12 of 2022

The Committee was informed that the *Children’s Code Act, No.12 of 2022* domesticated the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child; the Convention on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Inter-country Adoption; and the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. Section 167 of the Act, stated that, for the purposes of the legislation, a circumstantial child was a child in need of care and protection. The Committee was further informed that the Act supported the provisions of the *Zambia Correctional Service Act, No. 37 of 2021*. Further, section 32 of the Act stipulated that one of the functions of the Social Welfare Department was to provide services to a circumstantial child and the circumstantial child’s family.

(iii) Revision of the National Child Policy

The Committee was informed that the Government had revised the National Child Policy which was formulated and approved in 2006. The Policy addressed the existing challenges faced by children in Zambia such as orphanhood and vulnerability to sexual and gender-based violence. Additionally, the Policy focused on maternal and child health, food and nutrition, water and sanitation, early childhood development and education, leisure and recreation and family welfare. This was meant to enhance the general standard of living and quality of life for all children in Zambia. Further, the Policy addressed other issues such as child marriages, migrant children, circumstantial children, the impact of climate change and environmental degradation on children, as well as children’s access to Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

(iv) Open Door Policy

The Committee was informed that the Zambia Correctional Service practiced an open-door policy where Government’s efforts were supplemented by other stakeholders. The stakeholders included but were not limited to Mother of Millions Foundation, Council of Churches in Zambia and Action Aid. The stakeholders supplemented the Government’s effort through the construction of baby facilities at Mongu correctional service, baby care centres at Kamfinsa, and through the donation of necessaries such as medicines, food stuff, mother’s pregnancy hampers, and children’s books, clothing and toys.

4.4 CHALLENGES FACED IN PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR CIRCUMSTANTIAL CHILDREN.

The Committee was informed that despite all the measures that were put in place to enhance the support and care for circumstantial children in Zambia, a number of challenges existed that hampered the adequate provision of support to circumstantial children. Some of the challenges highlighted are discussed below.

(i) Inadequate Infrastructure

The Committee was informed that section 6 of the *Zambia Correctional Service Act, No. 37 of 2021* stipulated that different categories of inmates shall be kept apart and confined in a separate prison or correctional centre, taking into account the inmate's sex, age, criminal record, the legal reason for detention and the necessities of that inmate's treatment. Section 36 (2) further stated that male inmate, female inmate, and a child in conflict with the law shall be kept apart and confined in a separate prison or correctional centre or in separate parts of the of the same correctional centre to prevent, as far as is practicable, any form of contact. The Committee heard that, there was no separate accommodation available for mothers with children, instead they were confined together with other female inmates in cramped quarters, with the children sleeping on the chest of mothers, a situation that distressed the mothers. In this regard, there was need for accommodation specifically reserved for mothers with children and pregnant women, as this would ensure the physical and emotional wellbeing of the children.

(ii) Inadequate Dietary Provision

The Committee was informed that prison authorities did not provide a specific diet that catered for the developmental needs of children in prison facilities. The Committee heard that the mothers shared the rations of nshima, kapenta and beans allocated to them to feed their children. To their detriment, children who lived with their mothers in prison were not getting the sufficient dietary requirements needed for them to grow and develop. The Committee was informed that this situation violated section 30 of the *Zambia Correctional Service Act, No. 37 of 2021*, which stated that a child admitted with its mother into the facilities may be provided with clothing and other necessities at the public's expense. In this regard, there was need for the Government to allocate funds that would specifically cater for the dietary needs of circumstantial children.

(iii) Inadequate Education and Leisure Facilities

The Committee was informed that there was an education and leisure facilities crisis in the Zambian correctional facilities for circumstantial children. Apart from a few facilities where stakeholders managed to put up class room structures, the rest of the facilities did not have education and leisure facilities. In addition, there were no qualified teachers to cater for the education needs of children.

(iv) Limited Knowledge and Information on Circumstantial Children

The Committee was informed that in order for support to be rendered to circumstantial children and to yield a positive impact, there was need for accuracy in terms of knowledge and information dissemination about their situation and the challenges faced. The circulated and available information on the children that lived with their incarcerated mothers was not up to date. This gap in information affected the type of support that these children received, if any because the specific kind of help and support needed was not provided, as the areas that required intervention were not well known.

(v). Laws on Circumstantial Children

The Committee was informed that despite existing laws that highlighted the plight of circumstantial children being considered as adequate, they were however not detailed enough to adequately address the issues that affected children who lived with their incarcerated mothers in prison. Sections 2 and 30 of the *Zambia Correctional Service Act, No. 37 of 2021* were the only provisions that addressed and acknowledged the existence of circumstantial children. Further, *the Children's Code Act, No. 12 of 2022*, which was enacted with the purpose of protecting the

rights of children did not contain provisions that were directly linked to circumstantial children. In this regard, without the proper legislation, protecting the rights of these children was difficult.

(vi) Inadequate Funding to Correctional and Social Welfare Services

The Committee was informed that in order for the correctional and welfare departments to appropriately meet the needs of the citizens, there was need to establish a proper funding mechanism. The Committee learnt that the lack of financial resources stifled the ability to provide correctional or social welfare services, especially those which were to be provided by Government. The social welfare services required adequate funding in order to ensure the well being of the circumstantial child that had turned four and was released from prison. Without adequate funding, the children would experience a change in their quality of life as they would not only lack the motherly affection that they were initially accustomed to, but would further be deprived of basic necessities such as proper food and clothing. With this in mind, living away from their mothers, in poorly funded state-owned facilities, was not the best option for these children.

5.0 TOURS

5.1 Foreign Tour to Kenya

The Committee undertook a benchmarking tour to Kenya in order to learn and share information and experiences on addressing the welfare of circumstantial children.

The Committee held a meeting with the Committee on Social Protection of the Parliament of Kenya. The Committee further visited the Ministry of Interior and National Administration; Department for Correctional Services; Ministry of Labour and Social Services; Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizens Affairs; and the Laangata Women's Prison.

(i) Meeting with the Social Protection Committee

The Committee learnt that part of the Committee's mandate was to look after the affairs of children, youths, persons with disabilities and senior citizens. The Committee, learnt that Kenya had ratified a number of international, regional and national instruments that supported the rights of children. In addition, the Government of Kenya had a number of policies in place such as the Policy on Care of Children of Incarcerated Mothers, 2022, and the National Children' Policy, 2010. The Committee was also informed that laws such as *Children Act, No. 29 of 2022* and the Constitution of Kenya all enhanced the care for circumstantial children.

(ii) Visit to the Department for Correctional Services

The Committee visited the Department of Correctional Services, and held a meeting with the Commissioner General of the Kenya Prisons Service. The Committee was informed that the Kenya Prisons Service's mandate as stipulated by the *Prisons Act, Chapter 90 of the Laws of Kenya* and *Borstal Institutions Act, Chapter 92 of the Laws of Kenya* was among other things, the provision of care for children aged four years and below, who accompanied their mothers in prison. The Committee also learnt that the Prisons Service looked after an average of 54000 inmates across the 129 prison institutions in Kenya and that 230 children under four years accompanied their mothers to prison.

(iii) Visit to the Social Protection and Senior Citizens Affairs Department

The Committee learnt that the Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizens Affairs under the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection had the overall function of safeguarding and

protecting the rights and welfare of all children in Kenya, through the implementation of relevant policies, coordination, supervision and delivery of services. The Committee also learnt that section 38 of the *Children Act, No. 29 of 2022* prescribed the functions of the Department, which included the provision of service to children in need of care and protection; facilitation of justice to children in the child justice system; establishment and management of statutory children's institutions; and strengthening the capacities of families taking care of orphans and vulnerable children.

(iv). Key Measures Taken to Enhance the Welfare of Circumstantial Children

The Committee learnt that in an effort to enhance the care for circumstantial children, the Government of Kenya through the Department of Social Welfare developed a Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS). This was a web-based application system that captured, compiled, collated and maintained child protection data as mandated by section 38 C of the Kenyan *Children's Act, No. 29 of 2022*. This system helped to trace children even as far as the village setup once a mother was arrested. The application allowed members of the community to slot in information concerning the children who were left behind or carried to the correctional facilities.

The Committee also learnt that the Policy on Care of Children of Incarcerated Mothers, 2022 mandated the Kenya Prison Service to provide the basic necessities to children of incarcerated mothers while in their facilities such as education, health care and nutrition. One case in point was at Laangata Female Prison where health posts were constructed within the prison facility that catered for the children and pregnant mothers for both ante-natal and post-natal services. In addition, the prison facility also provided day care and kindergarten structures for children below the age of two and a half years and a special diet that mate the specific nutritional requirements for the circumstantial children.

The Committee also heard that the Government of Kenya constructed police protection units near every police station as provided for in section 64 of the *Children Act, No. 29 of 2022*. These ensured that the rights of the children were upheld through provision of a conducive environment before handing them over to the Social Welfare Department.

In addition, the Committee was informed that the Kenya Prison Service had implemented a number of measures that provided support to circumstantial children on a regular basis. Some of the measures implemented are outlined below.

- (i) The enforcement of the provision of the *Children Act, No. 29 of 2022*, which stated that pregnant women and mothers within the facilities were to be treated fairly and not subjected to hard labour as they served their sentences.
- (ii) Ensuring that non-custodial options were given to mothers who had committed less serious offences.
- (iii) Construction of ten day care facilities within and outside the prisons throughout the country with trained counsellors from within and outside the facility hired to provide counselling to both the mothers and children. They also conducted family reintegration and placement in care homes; and executed any other court orders.
- (iv) Prison facilities ensured that expectant mothers and children were given a special diet.
- (v) Prison facilities ensured that circumstantial children above two and a half years attended school outside the facilities together with children from the community.

- (vi) Prison facilities ensured that pregnant women and mothers with children were placed in prisons cells separate from other inmates.
- (vii) Through community policing strategies, members of the community were grouped in clusters of ten houses, which were responsible for taking care of the welfare of each other, including guarding the properties of the women who had been incarcerated.
- (viii) The strengthening of family ties through social cash transfer, because the family setup had been identified as the best place to raise a child and not a prison facility.
- (ix) The prison facilities developed a care plan for children while in the prison premises and the exit plan for children who were to be separated from the mothers. An aftercare and well being of those left at home was also developed.

5.2 Local Tour

In order to consolidate its findings from the long meetings, and to appreciate what was obtaining on the ground in relation to “the plight of circumstantial children in Zambia”, the Committee undertook a local tour to Luapula, Copperbelt and Central provinces.

While in Luapula Province, the Committee toured two correctional facilities, namely; Mansa and Samfya correctional facilities. On the Copperbelt Province, the Committee toured Kamfinsa, Luanshya and Kansenshi correctional facilities and whilst in Central Province the Committee toured Kabwe Female Correctional Facility. The Committee also held stakeholder’s meeting at Mansa Council Chambers and at the Luanshya Correctional Facility. Further, the Committee held a meeting with the Deputy Commissioner General, and other officials from the headquarters of the Zambia Correctional Service, in its quest to seek clarification from the concerns raised during the tours.

The key findings of the Committee during its local tour are summarised below.

General observations made during the tour.

During the tour of the provinces, the Committee learnt that most of the infrastructure at the correctional facilities was in a deplorable state. The correctional facilities were over crowded with the total number of inmates going beyond their capacity. For instance, Mansa correctional facility had a total of 544 inmates on the infrastructure that was built during the colonial era. The correctional facility was built to accommodate a total of 145 inmates, but to their detriment the facility was made to accommodate 399 more inmates against the stipulated number. The one female cell block that was available at the correctional facility, with a capacity to hold only eight inmates was currently holding more than forty-one inmates together with eleven circumstantial children.

The Committee learnt that apart from Kamfinsa correctional facility that provided separate accommodation with adequate space for pregnant women and mothers with circumstantial children, the rest of the correctional facilities were incapable of providing separate accommodation. To this effect, the circumstantial children slept in the same cell blocks with their mothers and all the other female inmates. The Committee also learnt that the Government funding that was given to meet the specific needs of the circumstantial children was only accessed by some correctional facilities whilst others did not receive any. For instance, Kansenshi, and Luanshya correctional facilities did not receive any funding from the Government channeled towards the specific needs of the circumstantial children. In its place the correctional facilities extended the funding that was given to the inmates to meet some of the

needs of the children. In this regard, it was difficult for the correctional facilities to provide all the necessities to the Circumstantial children. Further the Committee learnt that apart from a few, the rest of the correctional facilities visited did not have kindergarten class rooms for the circumstantial children. As a result, the children in the correctional facilities did not have access to early education;

The Committee heard that all the female correctional facilities visited did not have stationed vehicles that were needed to ease mobility. During emergency cases, the officers in charge borrowed vehicles from the well-wishers and at times used their own personal vehicles to transport inmates to the hospital to receive medical attention. Further, the Committee heard that all the correctional facilities did not have play grounds, games or kindergarten areas, which were vital in terms of growth and development of the children. Furthermore, in their quest to supplement Government's efforts towards the care for circumstantial children, the Committee was informed that the correctional facilities partnered with a number of stakeholders. These included but were not limited to the following; Mother of Millions Foundation, Ubumi, In but Free and Kids Alive. Some of the stakeholder's efforts included the donations of assorted necessities for the children and also through the construction of nursery schools at Kamfinsa and Kabwe female correctional facilities.

The Committee learnt that apart from Kabwe female correctional facility which had a full-fledged clinic situated right outside the prison that provided adequate health care to both the inmates and the circumstantial children, the rest of the correctional facilities only had mini clinics that provided primary health care to the inmates and the circumstantial children. In addition, the Committee learnt that Kabwe female correctional facility did not have adequate water supply, a situation that was hazardous to both the inmates and the circumstantial children.

Stakeholder's Interactions

During the meetings with the stakeholders, the Committee was informed that there was need to build transit facilities where mothers with children could be kept as soon as an arrest was made. The Committee heard that police cells were not conducive for children, as no food was provided that was needed to enhance the production of milk for breast feeding mothers. Further, the Committee heard that there was need for the Department of Social Welfare to enhance their support to circumstantial children as stipulated by the *Children's Code Act No. 12 of 2022*, as their focus was mainly on the juvenile offenders. Furthermore, the Committee heard that some of the correctional facilities were not aware of the amended *Zambia Correctional Service Act No. 37 of 2021*, which mandated the officer in charge of the correctional facilities to provide the necessities to circumstantial children at the public's expense. In this regard, there was need for a robust sensitisation campaign to be conducted in all the correctional facilities on the laws governing the care and support for circumstantial children.

The Committee was also informed that the Public Welfare Assistance Scheme under the Social Welfare Department that was mandated with the responsibility to provide social services to circumstantial children and their families but had not been funded for a long time. In addition, the Social Cash Transfer Scheme which was properly funded did not allow the Department to provide services to circumstantial children. Further, the Committee heard that there was lack of coordination among the stakeholders such as the Department of Social Welfare, the Police and the Child Protection Unit, mandated to provide support to circumstantial children. In this regard, there was need for a multi sectorial approach to be adopted, as this would adequately address all the needs of the circumstantial children.

The Committee was also informed that the mental development of circumstantial children was being affected by the prison set up, in such a way that the children imitated the actions of their mothers and other inmates. It was submitted that these children needed to interact with other children from outside the walls of the correctional facilities so that their mental growth could be enhanced. In this regard, it was recommended that schools needed to be constructed outside the correctional facility that would cater for both the circumstantial children and the children from the surrounding areas. Further, the Committee heard that although the *Zambia Correctional Service Act No. 37 2021* mandated the officer in charge to provide the necessities to circumstantial children, it did not prescribe the actual diet scale that needed to be given to these children. There was therefore, need for the Act to state in totality all the food requirements of the children whilst they were in the prison facility.

Furthermore, the Committee learnt that mothers in the correction facility refused to release their children at a tender age. In addition, mothers felt privileged to carry their children in prison because they assumed that they would receive special treatment because of them. In this regard, it was recommended that mothers and the relatives of the inmates needed to be sensitised on the dangers that came with raising a child in the prison facility. The Committee was informed that in order for the rights of the circumstantial children to be upheld, the children needed to be given recreation time outside the facilities to visit places like play parks. The Committee learnt that several attempts had been made to take these children out but the protocols of the correctional service hampered all the efforts.

Further, the Committee heard that the various pieces of legislation disadvantaged women and children when it came to adjudication. It was observed that the pieces of legislation had prescribed sentences that applied to the various offences, and acting outside these prescriptions would contravene the law. In this regard, it was recommended that most of the pieces of legislation such as the *Anti-Human Trafficking Act, No. 16 of 2022*, the *Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances Act No. 35 of 2021* and any other that affected women and children needed to provide for consideration of women and children when passing judgements. Furthermore, the Committee heard that, while juveniles, probation of children and many other categories were highlighted in the *Children's Code Act, No. 12 of 2022*, the circumstantial children were not in any way outlined in the Act. It was recommended that the Children's Code Act needed to be revisited to ensure that the plight of circumstantial children is expressly highlighted.

6.0 COMMITTEE'S OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Having considered the submissions made by various stakeholders and taking into consideration the findings from the foreign and local tours, the Committee makes the observations and recommendations set out below.

- i. The Committee is greatly concerned that pregnant women and mothers with children are confined together in the same over crowded prison cells with other female inmates irrespective of the offence. The Committee is further concerned that mothers are used as beds for their children due to overcrowding in the correctional facilities.

The Committee strongly recommends that the Government should consider constructing mother-baby cells that are specifically reserved for pregnant women and mothers with children. This will

allow mothers to provide adequate attention and better parenting support to their children, and reduce the risk of children contracting communicable diseases.

- ii. The Committee notes with concern that there is no diet specifically assigned to circumstantial children in order to meet their nutritional needs. The Committee was informed that children shared the same portion of kapenta, beans and nshima that was given to their mothers. This food may not be suitable for infant development.

In light of the foregoing the Committee recommends that the Government should as a matter of urgency come up with a strict diet specifically for Circumstantial children.

- iii. The Committee observes that there is no specific policy that addresses the educational needs of circumstantial children in Zambia, and that the Ministry of Education has over the past years overlooked the early education needs of circumstantial children.

The Committee, therefore, strongly recommends that as a matter of urgency, the Government through the Ministry of Education should develop a policy that will address the early education needs of circumstantial children.

- iv. The Committee observes that no proper accountability and follow up mechanisms by the Social Welfare Department exist to ensure that children who are released from prison after turning four years are adequately tracked. The Committee further observes that due to the ill treatment of children at the drop-in-centres and by other guardians assigned with the responsibility to take care of them, most mothers are skeptical about handing over their children.

The Committee, therefore, strongly recommends that the Government through the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services should develop a Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) similar to what Kenya has implemented. This will enable the Department of Social Welfare to track children as far as the village setup and ensure that children left behind or carried to a correctional facility are accounted for.

- v. The Committee observes that mothers and pregnant women who come in conflict with the law, are not considered for non-custodial options first before a sentence is passed. The Committee further observes that irrespective of the offence, there is no consideration for non-custodial sentences for pregnant women and mothers with children.

The Committee, recommends that the Government should develop a policy that ensures that non-custodial and suspended sentences are considered first for mothers and pregnant women, depending on the severity of the offence committed.

- vi. The Committee is greatly concerned that there is inadequate and at times no funding channelled to institutions such as the Zambia Correctional Services and the Social Welfare Department. The Committee observes that apart from a few, most of the correctional facilities do not receive funding to meet the specific needs of the circumstantial children. These institutions are fundamental in the provision of service to circumstantial children. They are of the view that these institutions fail to operate efficiently due to these inadequacies.

The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Government should, as a matter of urgency, increase funding to institutions such as the Social Welfare Department and the Zambia Correctional Service that will cater for the specific needs of circumstantial children.

- vii. The Committee observes that there is no proper coordination among stakeholders over which prison facilities they should assist in order to supplement Government's efforts. The Committee further observes that most of the stakeholder's efforts are concentrated along the line of rail and usually in the same correctional facilities. This has led to the duplication of assistance from different stakeholders, leaving out the children in other correctional facilities.

The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Government should come up with guidelines and a database that will link all stakeholders together. This will enhance coordination among them for efficient and effective support to circumstantial children.

- viii. The Committee observes that the mandate of the Zambia Correctional Service officers focuses mainly on the welfare of the inmates and not the children of the inmates.

The Committee recommends that the Government should amplify the Zambia Correctional Service recruitment to include aspects around child health and education or alternatively train the current officers in relation to children's welfare and development.

- ix. The Committee observes that most of the correctional facilities do not have stationed vehicles that are needed to ease mobility. The Committee notes with concern that in emergency cases, the correctional facilities use vehicles from well-wishers and at times their own personal vehicles to transport pregnant inmates and circumstantial children to the hospital for medical attention.

The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Government should consider purchasing motor vehicles for all the correctional facilities, as this will enhance the operations of the correctional service.

- x. The Committee, observes that, while juveniles, probation of children and many other categories are highlighted in the *Children's Code Act, No. 12 of 2022*, the circumstantial children are not in any way highlighted in the Act.

The Committee, recommends that the *Children's Code Act, No. 12 of 2022* should be revisited to ensure that the plight of circumstantial children is explicitly highlighted.

- xi. The Committee observes that apart from Kabwe female correctional facility that has a full-fledged clinic situated right outside the facility that provides adequate healthcare to the inmates, the rest of the correctional facilities only have mini clinics that provide primary health care.

The Committee, therefore, urges the Government to consider constructing full fledged clinics within or outside the correctional facilities that will provide adequate health care to the inmates and the circumstantial children

- xii. The Committee notes with concern that due to lack of socialisation with other children from the community, the circumstantial children imitate the actions and adopt the language used by their mothers and other inmates in the correctional facilities.

The Committee, therefore urges that the Government to derive a law that will ensure that the children in the correctional facilities are allowed to interact with the other children from the community. Further, the Committee urges the Government to consider constructing schools near the correctional facilities that should cater for both the circumstantial children and the children from the community, as this will give the circumstantial children an opportunity to socialise.

- xiii. The Committee observes that incarcerated mothers are reluctant to release their children at a tender age. The Committee notes that mothers feel privileged to carry their children in prison because they assume that they will receive special treatment because of them.

The Committee, therefore urges the Government through the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services to sensitise incarcerated mothers on the dangers that come with raising a child in the correctional facilities,

PART II

7.0 CONSIDERATION OF THE ACTION-TAKEN REPORT ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON YOUTH, SPORTS AND CHILD MATTERS FOR THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTEENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

7.1. MANAGEMENT OF CHILD CARE FACILITIES IN ZAMBIA

(i) Poor and Erratic Funding by the Government to Child Care Facilities

The previous Committee had recommended that the Executive should establish a well-defined mechanism that will cure the erratic and, in some cases, non-release and or provision of grants by the Executive to some child care facilities.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Treasury would strive to ensure increased allocations to child care facilities and would facilitate for the timely release of funds. However, it was reported that a sum of K2, 460 million was allocated in the 2022 national budget towards the child facilities.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee takes note of the response given by the Executive and resolves to await a progress report on improved funding towards child care facilities.

(ii) Strengthening of the National Social Protection Policy

The previous Committee had recommended that there was an urgent need by the Executive to double up its efforts in strengthening the National Social Protection Policy and also to effectively promote policies and programmes aimed at reducing the lifelong consequences of poverty and exclusion in families.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services had begun preparations for the revision of the 2014 National Social Protection Policy with a view to incorporating emerging issues and enhance programming aimed at addressing poverty and vulnerability. This would result in reduced long-life consequences of poverty and exclusion.

The Policy would provide a framework that would facilitate implementation of programmes that would address the welfare of children and ensure the promotion of family values so that poverty would no longer be a reason for children to end up in child care facilities. Further, the framework would strengthen linkages among existing Social Protection programmes and families that had children in child care facilities in order to alleviate their situation of poverty and prevent separation of children from their families.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee takes note of the response given by the Executive and resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(iii) Donor Support Dependency

The previous Committee had urged the Executive to consider increasing financial support to child care facilities and reduce donor support dependency. The Committee had further urged the Executive to sensitize local citizens and organisations on the need to support children in child care facilities.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Executive had taken note of the Committee's concern. In this regard, the Executive would endeavor to increase the budgetary allocation to child care facilities, revenue permitting.

Committee's Observations and recommendations

The Committee takes note of the response given by the Executive and resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(iv) Inadequate Transport and Staff Levels in the Department of Social Welfare

The previous Committee had recommended that the Executive should provide adequate transport to the Department of Social Welfare as this would ensure regular inspections of childcare facilities and also enhance the recruitment of social welfare officers so that the mandate of the Department would be carried out effectively.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services planned to enhance staffing once restructures were done. In addition, through partnerships, there had been efforts to employ staff at district level for projects, who in turn were assigned to other work areas. Furthermore, the Executive's decision to transfer staff under Chiefs Affairs to the Department of Social Welfare would also help to improve staffing levels.

Administratively, officers in the districts with child care facilities were advised to pay attention to statutory mandates by including them in their work plans. Officers were also encouraged to

use the available transport to attend to statutory functions including the inspection of child care facilities.

The Ministry had further introduced the Single Window Initiative (SWI) as a pilot initiative, which aimed at improving coordination and efficiency in service delivery. The SWI reduced barriers such as transport and inadequate staffing which made it difficult for the poor, vulnerable and socially excluded groups to access services by increasing services and taking them to the community so that they were accessed at a community level.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee takes note of the response given by the Executive and resolves to await a progress report on the restructures and the provision of adequate transport.

(v) Irregular Inspections by the Department of Social Welfare

The previous Committee had recommended that the Executive would strongly review the operations of the Social Welfare Department to ensure that they successfully conducted their statutory function of inspections of child care facilities and ensured compliance to the minimum standards as well as to preserve the best interest of children.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services had directed district social welfare officers who were juvenile inspectors to ensure that they made efforts to inspect child care facilities in their jurisdiction using the available resources. The officers were further directed to submit independent quarterly reports on the inspection of child care facilities to the national office in order to track compliance of child care facilities to the minimum standards of care.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee takes note of the response given by the Executive and resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(vi) Committal Orders

The previous Committee had recommended that the Executive, through the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services as a matter of urgency should ensure that all the children in child care facilities country wide were given committal orders, as this was one of the ways that would help to legally grant custody of the children and also ensure proper accountability of the children in the facilities.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services had written to the Judiciary to consider waving off the prescribed fees for obtaining of committal orders from the courts for children in child care facilities. All the officers in the Department were also advised to ensure that all children in child care facilities had committal orders by December, 2022.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee takes note of the response given by the Executive and resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(vii) Payments for Committal Orders

The previous Committee had recommended that the Executive, through the Judiciary should consider waiving payments for the committal orders for children being admitted and those who were already in child care facilities.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Executive through the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services had written to the Judiciary to consider waving off the prescribed fees for obtaining of committal orders from the courts for children in child care facilities.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee takes note of the response given by the Executive and resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(viii) Material for Artificial Limbs

The previous Committee had recommended that the Executive should implement measures that would eradicate the vice of shortage of material for the artificial limbs, and lighten the burden faced by facilities such as Solwezi Cheshire Homes and other facilities.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and the Ministry of Health through Zambia Agency for Persons with Disabilities would work towards the availability and accessibility of the material for artificial limbs for children with special needs.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee notes the response and resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(ix) High Cost of Electricity

The previous Committee had recommended that the Executive should put up a mechanism that would ensure that the burden of the high cost of electricity was alleviated as the facilities were on Social tariffs.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services would engage ZESCO and other utility companies to consider special rates or tariffs for child care facilities as these were nonprofit making organisations which were offering protection and other services to children in need of care.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee takes note of the response given by the Executive and resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

CONSIDERATION OF OUTSTANDING ISSUES FROM THE ACTION-TAKEN REPORT FOR THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE TWELFTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

7.2 THE SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN ZAMBIA

(i) Comprehensive Sexuality Education

The previous Committee had recommended that there was an urgent need to review the Comprehensive Sexuality Education course content that was used when teaching pupils. The review needed to consider traditional values of Zambia. The Committee had resolved to await a progress report on the matter.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that comprehensive sexuality education was implemented in two tiers, one for the in school young people and one for the out of school youth. It should be noted that the out of school Manual on Comprehensive Sexuality had never been subjected to review the process from the time it was developed in 2016. However, the in-school Manual on Comprehensive Sexuality which sat under the Ministry of Education, had been reviewed to incorporate traditional values of Zambia.

Committee's Response and Recommendations

The Committee notes the response from the Executive and resolves to await a progress report on the review of the comprehensive sexuality education course for out of school youth.

7.3 CHILD MARRIAGE IN ZAMBIA

(i) Inadequacy and Inaccessibility of Schools in Rural Areas

The previous Committee had noted the response from the Executive that the status of the forty-seven secondary schools under the one hundred and fifteen secondary schools being constructed country wide remained largely the same due to financial constraints. The Committee had resolved to await a progress report on the remaining works.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Ministry of Education had practically completed and operationalised fifty-nine projects. In addition, seventeen projects which were almost complete had been operationalised. This brought the total of operationalised projects to seventy-six out of the one hundred and fifteen projects countrywide. However, thirty-nine projects out of the one hundred and fifteen projects had remained the same.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee takes note of the response from the Executive and resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

7.4 YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN ZAMBIA

(i) Apprenticeship Act, Chapter 275 of the Laws of Zambia

The previous Committee had noted the response from the Executive that the process of reviewing the *Apprenticeship Act, Chapter 275 of the Laws of Zambia* during the period under review had continued, and had requested a progress report on the matter.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Executive through the Ministry of Labour and Social Security was still in the process of undertaking stakeholder consultations.

Committee's Recommendations and Objectives

The Committee takes note of the response from the Executive and resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(ii) National Youth Development Council Board

The previous Committee had noted the response from the Executive and resolved to await a progress report on the review process for the *National Youth Development Council Act, Chapter 144 of the Laws of Zambia* which would eventually provide for the appointment of the National Youth Development Council (NYDC) Board.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the process of drafting the Bill had not been finalised as the Ministry of Justice awaited the conclusion of the Executive's consultative processes and submission of further instructions by the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Arts.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee takes note of the response from the Executive and resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

CONSIDERATION OF THE ACTION-TAKEN REPORT ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON YOUTH, SPORT AND CHILD MATTERS ON THE REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL ON THE PERFORMANCE AUDIT ON THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN ZAMBIA FOR THE PERIOD 2014 TO 2017 FOR THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE TWELFTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

7.5 THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN ZAMBIA

(i) Inadequate Courtroom Space

The previous Committee had noted the response from the Executive and resolved to reiterate its previous recommendation on the necessity of court infrastructure in the delivery of justice.

Executives Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that in the 2022 national budget the infrastructure allocation to the Judiciary was restricted to structures that were under construction and reached eighty percent and above completion stage. Therefore, inadequate courtroom facilities remained a challenge in the Judiciary. However, through UNDP-GRZ joint partnership, the Judiciary had constructed new Gender Based Violence Courts with juvenile facilities, which were also used for cases involving juveniles. Through the UNDP-GRZ joint partnership, new structures would be built that year in Solwezi, Mansa, Kasama and Chinsali.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee takes note of the Executive's response and resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(ii) Failure to Bring Juveniles to Court

The previous Committee had noted the response from the Executive that the Government acknowledged the transport challenges that were being faced by the Judiciary in the execution of its mandate. The Committee was informed that, in August, 2020, the Treasury released twenty million kwacha for the purchase of fifty-five motor vehicles to ease transportation challenges for the Judiciary. The Committee expressed its dissatisfaction with the response from the Executive as it did not address the Zambia Police as well as the Zambia Correctional Service but focused on the Judiciary instead. In light of the above, the Committee had reiterated its previous recommendation and resolved to await a progress report on the matter.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that due to the limited resources, the purchase of motor vehicles for all stakeholders involved in the delivery of justice would be executed in a phased manner, in the 2023-2025 Medium Term period.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee takes note of the Executive's response and resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(iii) Lost Documentation on Case Files

The previous Committee had resolved to await an update on the full implementation of the Electronic Case Management System in all courts in the country.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Judiciary had administratively and significantly reduced the incidences of lost or missing documents from files through introduction of file and document tracking registers. However, the Judiciary needed a lot of resources to implement the Electronic Case Management System. The only electronic case management system in place was the scanning of documents and was only available in a few stations.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee takes note of the response from the Executive and resolves to await a progress report on the full implementation of the Electronic Case Management System.

(iv) Court Facilities not Child-Friendly

The previous Committee had resolved to await a progress report on the adequate allocation of funds by the Office of the Secretary to the Treasury for the construction of child-friendly court rooms.

Executive's Response

It was reported in Action-Taken Report that inadequate courtroom facilities remained a challenge to the Judiciary. In the 2022 budget, the infrastructure allocation to the Judiciary had been restricted to structures that were under construction and had reached at about 80 per cent and above completion stage. Through a UNDP-GRZ joint partnership, the Judiciary had established Gender Based Violence Courts which were also used as child-friendly courts in Lusaka, Mongu, Choma, Kabwe, Ndola and Chipata.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee takes note of the response from the Executive and resolves to await a progress report on the adequate allocation of funds to the child-friendly courts.

7.6 ACTION-TAKEN REPORT ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON YOUTH, SPORT AND CHILD MATTERS ON THE PETITION BY MS RUTH K KANGWA NDHLOVU FOR THE INITIATION OF THE REPEAL AND REPLACEMENT OF THE NATIONAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL ACT, CHAPTER 144 OF THE LAWS OF ZAMBIA FOR THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTEENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

- (i) The previous Committee had recommended for an urgent repeal and replacement of the *National Youth Development Council Act, Chapter 144 of the Laws of Zambia*. The new Act that would reflect guiding principles for youth development, as well as good corporate governance, by clearly outlining the Council's organisational structure, functions, reporting and accountabilities of officers and bodies such as the Council Secretary and the Board.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Arts had commenced the process to repeal and replace the *National Youth Development Council Act, Chapter 144 of the Laws of Zambia*. To this effect, the Ministry in January, 2022 circulated a Cabinet Memorandum to facilitate the introduction of the NYDC Bill in Parliament to repeal and replace the said Act. Further, the Cabinet Memorandum had since been approved and the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Arts had engaged the Ministry of Justice to commence the review process.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee takes note of the response from the Executive and resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

8.0 CONCLUSION

The Committee notes that the policy and legal framework addressing the plight of circumstantial children though adequate, lacks effective implementation. The current laws lack clear guidelines that take into consideration the welfare of children when sentencing their mothers as the prison is not a conducive environment to raise children. The Committee notes that the policy and legal frame work should be more precise and definite in order for it to adequately cater for the needs and care of the circumstantial children. In addition, the Committee notes that increased funding to the Social Welfare Department and specific budget allocation towards the welfare of circumstantial children will help to improve service provision, monitoring and tracking of the children.

The Committee is of the view that once appropriate support infrastructure is constructed such as mother-baby cells, class rooms, kindergartens and health facilities, coupled with good nutrition, this will not only provide the children with a conducive environment, but will further contribute to the physical, psychological, and social development of the children. Furthermore, the

Committee is hopeful that its recommendations will be accepted by the Government and that they will contribute to addressing the plight of circumstantial children in Zambia.



Mr Sydney Mushanga, MP
CHAIRPERSON

June, 2023
LUSAKA

APPENDIX I – List of National Assembly Officials

Mr Francis Nabulyato, Principal Clerk of Committees (SC)
Mrs Chitalu K Mumba, Deputy Principal Clerk of Committees (SC)
Mrs Angela M Banda, Senior Committee Clerk (SC)
Mrs Evans Chilongu, Committee Clerk
Mrs Prisca M Shimalungwe, Acting Committee Clerk
Mrs Vainess B Tembo, Typist
Mr Daniel Lupiya, Committee Assistant
Mr Muyembi Kantumoya, Parliamentary Messenger

APPENDIX II – List of Witnesses

Action-Aid Zambia
Chapter One Foundation
Council of Churches in Zambia
Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection
Ministry of Community Development Social Services
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
Mother of Millions Foundation
Prisons Care and Counselling Association
Zambia Correctional Services
Zambia National Education Coalition
Zambia National Union of Teachers