

THE FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SPORT, YOUTH AND CHILD AFFAIRS FOR THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE TENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPOINTED ON 25 SEPTEMBER 2009

Consisting of:

Mr L J Ngoma, MP (Chairperson), Dr B E Chishya, MP; Mr E Munaile, MP; Mrs J C Mumbi-Phiri, MP; Mr B K Mweemba, MP; Mr B M M Ntundu, MP; Mr V Mwale, MP; and Mr S Sikota, SC, MP

The Honourable Mr Speaker
National Assembly
Parliament Buildings
LUSAKA

Sir, following the guidance that your Committee should table the Report of the previous Committee for the Third Session of the Tenth National Assembly, your Committee studied the Report in detail and on Thursday, 8th October 2009, adopted it.

Your Committee, Mr Speaker, now, have the honour to present the Report.

Mr L J Ngoma, MP
CHAIRPERSON

October 2009
LUSAKA

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SPORT, YOUTH AND CHILD AFFAIRS FOR THE THIRD SESSION OF THE TENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPOINTED ON THURSDAY, 17 JANUARY 2009

Consisting of:

Mr. L J Ngoma, MP (Chairperson); Dr B E Chishya, MP; Ms M M Mwape, MP; Mr E M Munaile, MP; Mr. B K Mweemba, MP; Mr. B M M Ntundu, MP; and Mr. P Sichamba, MP.

The Honorable Mr. Speaker
National assembly
Parliament buildings
LUSAKA

Sir

Your Committee have the honour to present their report for the Third Session of the Tenth National Assembly.

Functions of the Committee

2. In accordance with the National Assembly Standing Orders, the functions of your Committee are to:
 - (a) study and report on the mandate, management and operations of the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development, departments and agencies under its portfolio;
 - (b) carry out detailed scrutiny of certain activities being undertaken by the Ministry, departments and agencies under its portfolio and make appropriate recommendations to the House for ultimate consideration by the Government;
 - (c) make, if considered necessary, recommendations to the Government on the need to review certain policies and existing legislation;
 - (d) examine in detail annual reports of the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development, departments and agencies under its portfolio and determine whether the affairs of these bodies are being managed according to relevant Acts of Parliament, established regulations, rules and general orders; and
 - (e) consider any Bills that may be referred to them by the House.

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

Meetings of the Committee

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

Programme of Work

4. Your Committee considered and adopted the following programme of work for the year 2009:

- (a) consideration of the Action-Taken Report on the Report of the Committee on Sport, Youth and Child Affairs for the Second Session of the Tenth National Assembly;
- (b) consideration of Topical Issues:
 - (i) an assessment of Zambia's efforts in the prevention of child labour; and
 - (ii) an assessment of the development of sport in schools and institutions of higher learning.
 - (iii) Tours
 - Sports facilities in both private and public learning institutions in Lusaka and Solwezi.
 - Institutions for the rehabilitation of children involved in child labour in Solwezi.
 - (iv) Foreign Tour
 - Sports facilities in schools and Institutions of Higher Learning in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Operations of the Committee

5. Your Committee requested detailed memoranda from Permanent Secretaries of various Government's ministries and Chief Executive Officers of non-governmental and sports organisations on the promotion of sport in schools and institutions of higher learning. They also requested detailed memoranda on the prevention of child labour.

PART 1

TOPIC ONE

ZAMBIA'S EFFORTS IN THE PREVENTION OF CHILD LABOUR

6. Your Committee, concerned about child labour, decided to carry out an appraisal of the activities regarding the prevention of this plight in Zambia.

The main objective of the appraisal was to:

- i. establish a definition of child labour in Zambia;
- ii. identify the current various forms of child labour in Zambia;
- iii. identify the major causes of child labour in Zambia;
- iv. establish the impact of child labour on the general welfare of the child;
- v. establish the impact of government's implementation of the National Plan of Action for the prevention of child labour;
- vi. identify the constraints impeding the prevention of child labour in Zambia; and
- vii. determine the way forward.

The following were invited to submit on the topic on Zambia's efforts in the prevention of child labour:

- i. Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development
- ii. Ministry of Education
- iii. Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare
- iv. Ministry of Labour and Social Security

- v. The International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- vi. Zambia Congress of Trade Union (ZCTU)
- vii. Zambia Federation of Employers (ZFE)
- viii. The Jesus Cares Ministries
- ix. The Human Rights Commission
- x. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
- xi. Youth Parliamentarians
- xii. The Victim Support Unit
- xiii. Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA)
- xiv. Children in Need (CHIN)
- xv. Care International
- xvi. Community Youth Concern.

DEFINITION OF CHILD LABOUR IN ZAMBIA

7. Your Committee were informed that in Zambia, child labour was defined by the *Employment of Children and Young Persons Act*. The definition contained in the Act was in line with what is provided by the International Labour Convention No 138 of 1973 on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment and No 182 (1999) on the Elimination of the Worst forms of Child Labour (WFCL), both of which Zambia had ratified.

Therefore, the following forms of work undertaken by children could be clearly classified as child labour in Zambia:

- work undertaken by children younger than twelve years. Work that is likely to impact negatively on a child's education, especially primary education, involving children aged twelve, fifteen and older school-going children;
- hazardous work undertaken by children below eighteen years; and
- other forms of child labour as defined in the *Employment of Children and Young Person Act* and Convention 182.

CURRENT FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR IN ZAMBIA

8. Your Committee were informed that child labour in Zambia existed in many forms. Sometimes, it was easily observed. However, in most cases, it was hidden. The most common forms of child labour were as set out below.

- **Domestic work:** This was very common and sometimes seen as acceptable. It happened in the family or outside the home. Domestic work outside the home involved children, almost always girls, who worked very long hours, had no chance to go to school and were isolated from their family and friends.
- **Agricultural work:** A lot of children were found working in agriculture sector. They often worked on family farms or with the whole family, as a unit, for an employer.
- **Work in mines and quarries:** Child labour was used in small-scale mines in many countries. They worked long hours without adequate protection and training. Child miners suffered from physical strain, fatigue and disorders of the muscular and skeletal systems.
- **Prostitution and child trafficking:** This was one of the worst forms of child labour. The dangers faced by children in this regard were extreme and ranged from moral corruption to sexually transmitted diseases (including HIV) to death.

- **Work in the informal economy:** This included a whole range of activities such as cleaning, begging, drawing water, ferrying goods, or collecting rubbish. Some forms of child labour were very easily observed, while others were hidden from public view. Activities often took place on the streets and in the informal economy businesses.

CAUSES OF CHILD LABOUR

9. Your Committee were informed that the Understanding Children's Work ((UCW) project was a joint research project between the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nation International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank. In Zambia, the UCW was working at understanding and analyzing the causes of child labour. A Report on the study was released in 2008.

The following were identified as the major causes of child labour:

(i) Poverty and vulnerability to economic shocks

Your Committee were informed that it was common sense that child labour was caused by poverty. The poverty concept could be broken down further to understand exactly what drove child labour. Apart from inadequate income and resources at household level, vulnerability to economic shocks was a major determinant of child labour. Families that were already poor, but coping without child labour, often resorted to child labour when economic shocks, such as illness or death of a bread winner or natural phenomena like floods, struck. This caused an immediate economic shock leading to shortage of income and /or food insecurity in the family. Often, part of the coping strategy was to send children for work in order to add to household income and save on school expenses. This was often combined with selling off assets, if the shock prolonged, leading to a vicious cycle where families got poorer and poorer and, thereby, rely increasingly on children's labour to survive.

(ii) HIV and AIDS and other permanent illness

Your Committee were informed that chronic illnesses and, in particular HIV/AIDS, had a direct bearing on the incidence of child labour. Often, when an adult member of the household fell seriously ill or died, the household would experience an economic shock effect that caused child labour as described above.

HIV, in particular, had a serious effect in that it hit the parent generations hardest and thereby had a serious impact amongst children's primary care givers; especially, among mothers of younger children, bearing in mind the fact that women of child bearing age were among the population groups most affected by HIV and AIDS. Children whose parents passed away often ended up living with elderly grandparents who were unable to provide for them materially. The children, therefore, were extremely vulnerable to child labour.

(iii) Lack of access to education and other basic social services

Your Committee were informed that equal access to free and compulsory basic education, had proven, globally, to be one of the most effective tools in eliminating child labour. Though free primary education was declared in Zambia in 2002, in reality there were still very substantial costs associated with sending children to school. The national educational policy "Educating our future, 1996" was indeed based on cost-sharing.

Though enrolment rates have gone up since 2002, completion rates, especially for girls, and performance at examinations were still low. The education system in Zambia was suffering from problems, such as lack of classrooms and teachers. This had led to very high pupil-teacher ratios, especially in rural areas. Lack of education materials and absenteeism had all contributed to low quality education, as reflected in the poor pass rates at national examinations.

When education was both costly and not worth it, most guardians withdrew their children from school to contribute to strained household resources. Parents hoped that the children would, in the process, learn agricultural or other skills.

Cultural factors

Your Committee were informed that cultural factors that may have once contributed to maintaining the socio-economic fabric of society cause child labour and other child rights violations when they got corrupted or stayed unchanged in the context of changing social and economic development. This had resulted into the corruption of traditional foster care, into a source for trafficking cheap child domestic labour from poorer (often rural) areas to more well-off (often urban) areas.

Similarly, the traditional cattle herding practices, promising young boys future cattle in return for herding, could very well be tantamount to child labour, especially, where the practices deprived the child of education.

Your Committee were informed that child labour in many instances was closely determining by gender roles and beliefs. Therefore, a child's gender may be a determining factor for whether the child became a child labourer or not. Moreover, gender was a major determinant of the form of labor a child would be engaged in. Boys' work was generally more visible, such as vending and agriculture, while girls ended up in more invisible forms of labour, such as domestic labour. Therefore, girls' work was often under-reported and girl child labourers were harder to reach out to as they were more difficult to identify and access.

The extent of child labour in Zambia

10. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) informed your Committee that in 1999, the Central Statistical Office (CSO) carried out a child labour survey with support from ILO and the United States Department of Labour. Data on child labour was up-dated in the 2005 Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS estimated that approximately one million, two hundred thousand (1.2million) children in Zambia were economically active. The LFS further estimated that approximately 980,000 children were in outright child labour and that, out of this figure, 780,000 were doing hazardous work likely to harm their normal development.

The impact of child labour on the general welfare of the child

11. The Ministry of Labour and Social Security informed your Committee that child labour constituted a key obstacle to obtaining full primary education for children. It did not only harm the welfare of the individual child, but also slowed broader national poverty reduction and development efforts. Children forced out of school into labour to help their families make ends meet were denied the opportunity to acquire the knowledge and skills needed for gainful future employment.

The Ministry further noted that involvement of children in work appeared to interfere both with children's ability to attend school and to perform effectively once there. This underscored the significance of child labour as a barrier to achieving education for all. The 2005 Labour Force Survey showed that the school attendance of working children, lagged behind that of their non-working counterparts at every age.

Child labour also had an effect on the health of the child. The 2005 Labour Force Survey revealed that child labourers either got injured or fell ill as a result of their engagement in labour.

THE IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT'S IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF CHILD LABOUR

12. Your Committee were informed that the Ministry of Labour and Social Security launched the National Time Bound Programme on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in Zambia in December 2006. Under this programme, the Government intended to implement activities aimed at prevention, withdrawal, rehabilitation and reintegration of children engaged in the worst forms of child labour country wide.

District structures (District Child Labour Committees) had been created in the districts with a view to using them to oversee and implement various activities that would be contained in the National Action Plan at district level. The composition of the District Labour Committees included relevant Government line ministries such as the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and the Ministry of Home Affairs. There were also unions and employers' representatives, the local leadership, including chiefs in some districts, and Non Governmental Organisations.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Security informed your Committee that the National Action Plan was currently being formulated and expected to be finalized by the end of 2009. So far, submissions for planned activities to be included in the National Action Plan from all districts in the nine provinces had been solicited.

A beneficiary estimate, through the International Labour Organisation supported partners, stood at approximately 20,000 children since the year 2000. These had benefited from support for education and training. In addition, an unknown number of children had benefited from awareness raising, community mobilisation and other types of direct support like, support for family economic empowerment, recreation and psycho-social support.

A number of sensitisation activities had been undertaken by various partners and stakeholders, especially, during the commemoration activities of the World Day Against Child Labour, which fell in June, every year. These activities included, among others, march pasts, music performances, debate competitions, radio and television interviews.

Your Committee were informed that, upon realising that child labour was a trade union issue, the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) recognized the need to fully participate in the fight against it. In consultation with other stakeholders, ZCTU developed a policy on child labour that gave guidance to trade unions on programmes and activities aimed at the elimination of child labour in Zambia. The policy had a particular focus on prevention. It gave guidance to trade unions on various matters in respect of children's rights in the world of work,

enhanced their protection and prevented their exploitation and exposure to hazardous work situations. It also helped ZCTU to continue advocating for adoption and adherence to appropriate legislation and practices to combat child labour in Zambia. The policy complimented other policies and programmes, including the National Child Labour Policy (when adopted) and the UN and ILO Convention on Children's Rights.

Further, ZCTU had and continued to undertake a number of activities and programmes to raise awareness on the risks, dangers and other negative effects of child labour. With the assistance of the International Labour Organisation/ International Programmes for the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO/IPEC), issues of child labour had been integrated in trade union activities, including formation of Child Labour Committees, with government participation. Such Committees had been established in Katete, Chipata, Mkushi, Mumbwa, Kalomo, Livingstone, Lusaka, Kapiri Mposhi, Luanshya and Kitwe.

Training in child labour issues had been done at three levels. At Policy level, to negotiate for inclusion of child labour issues in Collective Bargaining Agreements; at union level, to include child labour issues in their educational programmes and at district level to facilitate identification of and dealing with child labour issues at the workplace. By using these existing structures of Congress, capacity had been built.

Your Committee were informed that through the activities of the ZCTU, the following had been achieved:

- The National Union of Plantation and Agriculture workers had trained ninety eight Child Labour educators from various districts. They had included child labour issues in most of their Collective Agreements with employers.
- The National Union of Building, Engineering and General Workers had integrated HIV/AIDS-induced Child Labour concerns in their Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) activities. It had carried out sensitisation activities for its members on the problem. A total of forty educators had been trained to carry out peer sensitisation meetings and to prevent employment of children.
- The Zambia National Union of Teachers had trained twenty-seven provincial leaders in HIV/AIDS-induced Child Labour from nine provinces.
- The National Union of Communication Workers had mainstreamed child labour issues in their educational programmes. It was making arrangements for use of television and radio to disseminate information to the grassroots and the rural areas (traditional media such as songs, dance and sketches were used).
- The Hotel Catering Workers Union of Zambia had trained union leaders to lobby for inclusion of child labour issues in their collective bargaining process. They had trained their shop stewards to monitor recruitment of staff to ensure a child labour free workplace.

CONSTRAINTS IMPEDING THE PREVENTION OF CHILD LABOUR IN ZAMBIA

13. Your Committee were informed that the major constraints impeding the prevention of child labour in Zambia was the lack of funds. This had greatly inhibited the support of direct action activities that were meant to withdraw, rehabilitate and integrate child labourers into school.

The lack of adequate resources had hindered the effective enforcement of the *Employment of Young Persons and Children Act, Cap 274* of the laws of Zambia, as well as sensitization on its prohibition.

The lack of an approved policy document to guide various stakeholders on the direction that the Nation was taking regarding the issue of the prevention of child labour, and to help them mobilise resources from donors where there were funding gaps, was also a great hindrance.

The Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security both informed your Committee that due to inadequate funding, it was difficult to acquire the required manpower to plan and carry out activities aimed at addressing the problem in its entirety. The Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare informed your Committee that their 2009 budget had been cut by 5 billion kwacha, requiring them to make adjustments to the several planned activities.

THE WAY FORWARD

As a way forward, for the adequate prevention of child labour in Zambia, your Committee were informed by the various witnesses as set out below.

1. According to the ZCTU, the most urgent matter was for the Government to speed up the adoption of the National Child Labour policy. This would allow for effective implementation and monitoring of the fight against child labour. ZCTU further submitted on this matter as set out hereunder.

(i) Review of Legislation and Enforcement Mechanisms

ZCTU informed your Committee that the existing law did not conform to Article 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child which defined a child as anyone below the age of eighteen. There was need for harmonisation of legislation and policies on the definition of a child. The Central Statistical Office (CSO) had its own yardstick to determine the minimum age that constituted the labour force. Experience had also shown that, even when good legislation was in place, enforcement was often lacking, making the legislation impotent. The enforcement mechanism had to be enhanced by strengthening and capacitating enforcement agencies in their efforts to enforce the provisions of the law.

(ii) Broadening the knowledge base and civic education

There was urgent need to have a clear data base on child labour, including causes and effects, so as to generate a greater scope of public understanding of the phenomenon. This could be achieved through supporting the implementation of the Zambia Decent Work Country Programme (Z-DWCP) through the National Employment and Labour Market Policy (NELMP). This had to be complemented by a systematic and coordinated information campaign regarding the plight of working children. The campaign should be aimed at drawing public attention to the problem. In order to maximize the impact of the awareness campaign, there was need to document the effects of child labour on physical and mental development of children so as to bring to the fore the seriousness of the problem.

Employer organisations such as Zambia Federation of Employers had equally an important role to play. They had to ensure that their members complied with the international and national legal requirements of not employing children in their enterprises and that they should pay decent wages to their workers so that they could sustain their families.

(iii) Compulsory Education

ZCTU informed your Committee that training was meant for children to acquire the skills necessary to succeed in the labour market. Education and training were also important to economically and socially excluded children and youth. This could lift them out of poverty. Therefore, education had to be made compulsory.

(iv) Household Income Sustenance

ZCTU noted that in view of ever declining employment opportunities in the formal economy, the Government, trade unions and other civic organizations needed to develop community based income generating initiatives to prevent children from seeking employment to supplement household incomes.

(v) Representations in enforcement and prevention schemes

ZCTU recommended that trade unions needed to be represented in all schemes and programmes aimed at protection of the child and prevention of child labour. These should include representation on enforcement agencies and in the process of policy monitoring and evaluation.

(vi) Strengthening Trade Union Activity

1. ZCTU recommended that trade unions should intensify and extend activities aimed at eliminating child labour, particularly, in areas where it was more prevalent. The scope of trade union activities should be widened to capture the informal economy, thereby exerting an influence on child labour practices in the informal economy. The ZCTU, through its child labour policy, had to institute a continuous child labour monitoring unit to reinforce the campaign measures. The ILO/IPEC project had to focus on strengthening the trade union capacity in this area and to plan for longer projects on prevention of child labour. This would ensure that trade unions were strong enough to sustain the activities, even after the ILO/IPEC project had closed.

2. ILO informed your Committee that strategic partnerships were a major issue in the prevention of child labour. Elimination of child labour required a comprehensive response to the complexities of the problem. A comprehensive effective response to child labour could only materialise through a strategic partnership between multi-national partners. Through Government, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security had the responsibility to drive and oversee the process of the elimination of child labour. Multiple stakeholders should take responsibility for concrete action. This included Government Ministries that had important responsibilities for delivering services that tackled the root causes of child labour. These included both the obvious ministries with responsibilities for children welfare and rights as well as other line ministries with responsibilities for economic development.

Workers and employers organisations played an important role in contributing to the formulation of child labour/child rights sensitive policies and educating their membership to change practices. Individual employers and business associates could play a key role in defining and implementing responses as had been seen in the agricultural and small mining sectors.

Other civil society organisations, such as NGOs, Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and churches played an equally critical role in awareness raising, reaching out to communities and facilitating sustainable community based responses to child labour in collaboration with relevant government entities.

Research and media institutions were players in the understanding of child labour and in the dissemination of relevant information.

ILO informed your Committee that achieving a strategic response to child labour, involving a multitude of stakeholders at community, intermediate and national levels required consultation, coordination and overall strategic oversight and direction from Government. Hence, the adoption of the National Child Labour Policy and the formulation of the National Action Plan were a key to the success of the interventions for the prevention of child labour.

COMMITTEE'S OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In noting the submissions, your Committee make the observations and recommendations set out hereunder.

Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development

14. Your Committee recommend that each and every Ministry should streamline Child Rights activities in their operations.

Your Committee observe that issues of child welfare are not being given enough recognition and support under the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development. Your Committee recommend that child issues should be fully recognized and supported.

Your Committee observe that the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development is not comfortable with delegating their activities to the District Councils. The Ministry would rather have their officers appointed at district level. Your Committee recommend that this (the employment of child welfare officers at district level) should be put into the Ministry's 2010 budget.

Ministry of Community Development and Social Services

Your Committee recommend free education from grade 1 to 12. Your Committee recommend that the Government has to concentrate on job creation, poverty reduction and social cultural sensitization, to completely eliminate child labour.

Ministry of Labour and Social Security

Your Committee are disappointed to observe that none of the newly formed District Child Labour Committees have received funding from the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child

Development. Your Committee observe that there is confusion and duplication of activities amongst the various Ministries that are dealing with children's rights.

Your Committee recommend that the legally established District Council Committees should be utilized for the prevention of child labour activities.

Your Committee observe that the prevention of child labour is not a priority under the Ministry of Labour and Social Security. The Ministry has no budget line for the prevention of child labour activities. The Ministry has so far only received one Action Plan from amongst the seventy two (72) District Child Labour Committees that have been formed.

The Zambia Police Service Victim Support Unit

Your Committee observe that due to the non criminalisation of child labour, it has been under reported. Your Committee, therefore, recommend for criminalization of child labour.

Your Committee observe that the Zambia Police Force lacks expertise and equipment to carry out investigations in child labour. Your Committee recommend for more training and equipment to assist in the investigation of child labour.

Your Committee strongly recommend that the victim support unit should establish a data bank on reported child labour cases. Your Committee also recommend for careful individual consideration of each child labour case that is reported to the victim support unit.

Zambia Congress of Trade Union

Your Committee observe that the fragmentation of trade unions had greatly weakened their bargaining power. This had led to the perpetuation of poor working conditions.

Your Committee recommend that trade unions should strive to coordinate and agree to work together to achieve pertinent goals such as the total elimination of child labour.

Zambia Federation of Employers (ZFE)

Your Committee observe that the delay in launching of the National Child Labour Policy has been a great hindrance to the operations of organisations working in the prevention of child labour. Your Committee recommend that ZFE should join other organisations in lobbying Government to launch the National Child Labour policy and to domesticate the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Your Committee recommend that ZFE should work closely with the Local Authorities so that their activities can have a wider impact. Your Committee also urge the Government to come up with penalties for employers indulging children in labour. The ZFE should also come up with clear penalties for their members who employ children.

Women and Law in Southern Africa

Your Committee observe that the dual legal system, customary and statutory law are a great hindrance in the process of safe guarding the rights of women and children. Your Committee recommend the harmonization of the two systems.

Your Committee observe that the process of acquiring maintenance for children born out of wedlock is long and complicated. Your Committee recommend the shortening of the process to allow for recognition and support of these children.

Your Committee recommend that the Government should establish a social safety net to specifically empower women, who are the children's main care-givers.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Your Committee observe that the National Plan of Action for elimination of child labour has not yet been adopted. They also note that the process of issuing the Statutory Instrument that defines hazardous child labour has been delayed. This Statutory Instrument is the basis upon which inspection and prosecution can be carried out.

Your Committee recommend the immediate adoption of the Statutory Instrument and the National Plan of Action for the elimination of child labour.

Your Committee observe that child labour is not an isolated issue but an issue that has to be dealt with in conjunction with various other issues in the society.

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

Your Committee observe that UNICEF is a vital partner in the prevention of child labour. Your Committee recommend that, UNICEF should also play an active role in the capacity building of social workers and community development officers in the various Community Based Projects dealing with Children's Rights.

National Youth Constitutional Assembly

Your Committee observe that the establishment and empowerment of School Parliaments by the National Youth Constitutional Assembly is a good educational tool. Your Committee recommend that this should be strengthened and spread to other parts of the country. The clubs should be encouraged to work closer with Members of Parliament, Chiefs, parents and Local Authorities.

TOPIC TWO

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE PROMOTION OF SPORT IN SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

15. Your Committee conducted an assessment of the promotion of sport in schools and institutions of higher learning. Your Committee examined Government's activities at ensuring that sport is adequately taught and practiced in schools and in higher learning institutions of Zambia.

The objectives of your Committee's study were to:

- i. establish whether there is a sport/physical education curriculum for schools and institutions of higher learning;
- ii. establish whether there are any formal qualifications required for sport/physical education instructors in schools and institutions of higher learning;

- iii. establish the current status of sports facilities in schools and institutions of higher learning;
- iv. establish whether there are any constraints impeding the development of sport in schools and institutions of higher learning; and
- v. determine the way forward.

During the assessment of the promotion of sport in schools and institutions of higher learning, the following were called upon to make submission:

- i. Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development
- ii. Ministry of Education
- iii. Ministry of Local government and Housing
- iv. The Secretary General, National Sports Council of Zambia
- v. The Secretary General, Sport In Action
- vi. The Secretary General, Zambia Amateur Athletics Association (ZAAA)
- vii. The Director, Zambia Open Community Schools (ZOCS)
- viii. The Director, Independent Schools Association of Zambia (ISAZ)
- ix. The General Secretary, Zambia Higher Institutions Sports Association (ZHISA)
- x. Zambia Secondary School Sports Association (ZASSSA)
- xi. Zambia Basic Schools Sports Association (ZBSSA)
- xii. The Secretary General, Football Association of Zambia (FAZ)
- xiii. The General Secretary, Netball Association of Zambia.

SPORT/PHYSICAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM FOR SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

a) Basic School–Lower and Middle Basic

16. Your Committee were informed that Physical Education at Grades 1 to 7 was a component of Creative and Technology Studies (CTS) in the revised Grades 1 to 7 school curriculums. CTS appeared as a taught learning area on a school timetable with three learning hours per week. Every school had co-curricular activities where every pupil was given an opportunity to participate in a sporting activity of his or her own choice, whilst being supervised by a teacher. In this way, learners consolidated on skills that were taught during a specified learning period. Further, learners who exhibited a high level of skill gained in particular sporting activities were encouraged to engage themselves in such activities. A teacher assigned to a particular sporting activity helped the learners develop their skills to a higher degree of perfection. It was worth to note that Physical Education was assessed alongside other subjects that made up CTS leading to the making up of a composite mark which constituted the continuous assessment. Your Committee were informed that in 2009, Physical Education would be examined for the first time at Grade 7 level.

b) Open, Upper Basic and High Schools

Your Committee were informed that, at Open Upper Basic and High School levels, Physical Education (PE) was equally timetabled with 120 minutes of learning time per week. Like at the Lower and Middle Basic, learners at this level were engaged in co-curricular activities where learners engaged in different sporting activities. Those that were highly skilled in particular sports and games were attached to particular sports teachers who trained and prepared them for

early calendar and competitive sporting activities. These took place at School (inter-house), Zone, District, Province and National levels.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR SPORT/PHYSICAL EDUCATION INSTRUCTORS IN SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

a) Qualifications for sports teachers in Basic Schools (Grades 1 to 7)

17. Your Committee were informed that all teachers teaching Physical Education or Sport at Basic School qualified to teach at this level and the minimum qualification was a certificate in teaching.

b) Qualifications for sports teachers at Open, Upper Basic and High Schools

Your Committee were informed that the minimum qualifications at Open and Upper Basic level was a diploma, with Physical Education as one of the teaching subjects. At High School level, the minimum qualification was a degree. However, due to low output of degree holders from the universities, diploma holders were teaching at High school level.

c) Higher Institution of Learning

Your Committee were informed that, at College of Education level, P.E and sports were a compulsory component of the curricular. Nkrumah College of Education and the National In-Service Teachers College offered specialised training in Physical Education. However, once transformed, Nkrumah would offer P.E at degree level. In addition, Mufulira and David Livingstone Colleges of Education would provide teacher training in P.E at diploma level.

At the University of Zambia (UNZA) and Mulungushi University, P.E was offered as a course, while at other institutions of learning, it was offered as a recreation.

THE STATUS OF SPORTS FACILITIES IN SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

18. Your Committee were informed that, although it was the Government's mandate to create an enabling environment for the smooth promotion and development of sport in learning institutions, inadequate funding allocated to the Ministries of Education and Sport, Youth and Child Development had made it very difficult.

The Ministry was unable to keep the existing sports infrastructure in good shape. Most provincial stadia were in a deplorable state of affairs.

Your Committee were informed that, currently, sports infrastructure in learning institutions required funding to rehabilitate and continuously maintain them. The institutions had inadequate, outdated sports equipment.

CONSTRAINTS IMPEDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPORT IN SCHOOL AND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

19. Your Committee were informed that the constraints set out hereunder were a major hindrance to the developments of sports in institutions of learning.

- **Inadequate structure for effective promotion and development of sport in the country**

Your Committee were informed that the current structure of the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development ended at provincial level, leaving the districts and community points of service delivery in the hands of volunteers who were not accountable to the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development.

The Ministry relied heavily on the Provincial/District Sports Advisory Committees to deliver sports programmes in their respective areas of operation. Though these provincial and districts committees were appointed by the Ministry, they were purely volunteers and were not paid. These committees were directly under the National Sports Council of Zambia.

- **Inadequate funding**

Your Committee were informed that for several years, the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development had never been able to implement its initiated programmes in full. Most sports programmes were abandoned by mid-year because of inadequate and erratic funding. This would continue to impact negatively on sport development for as long as sport was not taken as a serious business in the country.

- **Lack of transport**

The Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development informed your Committee that the Department of Sport had inadequate transport to enable it carry out its entire programmes smoothly. In the provinces, the three departments, namely, Sport, Youth and Child were made to share one vehicle to cater for more than eight districts in each province. This made follow up and outreach programmes unattainable.

- **Inadequate qualified human resources in schools and sport federations**

The promotion and development of sport in the country, including in the schools and institutions of higher learning, was hampered by a critical shortage of qualified coaches and sports administrators.

- **Poor/inadequate sports infrastructure and Teaching materials**

Due to inadequate funding allocated to the ministry, the promotion and development of sport, through the provision and maintenance of sports infrastructure, had remained a pipedream. The ministry was unable to keep the existing sports infrastructure in good shape. The ministry was further unable to purchase the required modern sports equipment.

Zambia's inability to host the continental games billed for 2011 spoke volumes of the little attention given to sport infrastructure development.

The Ministry of Education lacked standards officers to check on the implementation of sport in schools and institutions of higher learning.

- **Costly Equipment**

Your Committee were informed that most institutions could not afford to acquire sports equipment easily as this was very expensive. Individual institutions found it hard to acquire the same on a waiver basis as the process took long.

- **Variations of Academic Calendars**

The Zambia Higher Learning Institutions Sports Association (ZHISA) informed your Committee that it had found it difficult to organise activities for tertiary institutions due to variations in sessional dates. Institutions on recess or break usually did not take part in games held when other institutions were in session. This often reduced the number of participating teams. The best players were, therefore, left out of national teams.

Your Committee were informed that ZHISA had also been affected by the following inadequacies:

- ZHISA and the country at large were missing out on educated talent in the national teams. The best players from high schools were not supported to continue tertiary education and sport by a way of a bursary or sports scholarships.
- Talented students, who were able to make it to tertiary institutions, found it difficult to continue their sporting careers because of pressure of academic study. They were required to put all their effort in academic activities. This gave them little time for training and competing in games.

National and international commitments, sometimes, coincided with academic examinations, tests or lectures. Often when not given a choice, students stayed away from sporting activities for fear of failing their examinations.

Your Committee were informed that a lack of space for most schools in the urban areas had prevented them from adequately participating in sport. Land that had originally been allocated for school sports had been relocated for other commercial or private use. Due to lack of title, most land meant for school sports had been encroached upon.

Vandalism was rampant in most learning institutions. Sports facilities had been highly vandalised.

The way forward

As a way forward for the adequate promotion of sport in schools and institutions of higher learning, your Committee were informed by the various witnesses as set out hereunder.

The Ministry of Education recommended that:
Schools and institutions of higher learning should be encouraged to promote sport and physical activity in their respective institutions.

It should be made mandatory for new schools and institutions of higher learning to have sports facilities before they are allowed to operate.

(i) Retraining of Physical Education (PE) or Sports Teachers

There was need to train and retrain PE or Sports Teachers in specific coaching and sports management. This was important as the development of sport called for professionalism.

(ii) Establishment of sports centres in provinces

The Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development recommended that Provincial Sports Centres should be established in provinces as a start and then later at district level. The need for the establishment of a national high performance sport centre could not be over emphasised given the fact that sports competitions were getting tougher every year. This called for better facilities and scientific preparations.

The Ministry of Education recommended that sports development at the provincial centres could start with the selection of one boarding school in each province. These selected schools should have their sports facilities up-graded to meet the requirements of international sports federations.

These centres would serve as training ground for both sports teachers and identified talented pupils and students as they prepared for inter-provincial sports festivals.

(iii) Talent identification and development

The Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development recommended that talent identification in schools should be encouraged through Inter-Schools, district and provincial sports festivals.

Talent development should be carried out in the established provincial centres. These activities should be carried out during school recess. Further, the selected teams should be accorded more opportunities for regional and international exposure through participation in international competitions.

(iv) Funding for sport

The Ministry of Education recommended that funding for sport in schools and institutions of higher learning should be the responsibility of the respective institutions. The Ministry of Education should only facilitate the training of the coaches and officials and assist logistics for international events. However, the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development recommended that the Ministry of Education should not abrogate its responsibility of fully developing the pupils and students by looking elsewhere for funding of school sport programmes. Just as is done for other subjects, such as Agricultural Science, the Ministry of Education should be able to cater for school sports programmes.

(v) Provision of adequate funding to Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development

The Ministry of Sport, Youth and Development recommended that it should be given due consideration in the budgetary allocation. This would allow the Ministry to make positive impact on the development of sport in the country.

Adequate funding would enable the Ministry to invest in infrastructure development, improve and increase the level of participation and performance in sport through a quality service delivery system.

The Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development noted that the sports industry world over had emerged as a significant engine for economic development and social change. Therefore, Zambia should move to recognise the economic benefits that accrue through sports, such as employment creation, attraction of foreign exchange through tourism enhanced by visiting teams, infrastructure development, as well as contribution to a healthy labour force which stimulates productivity.

The Government had to, therefore, ensure that measures were put in place to allow schools and institutions of higher learning access subsidised sports equipment.

COMMITTEE'S OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

20. In noting the submissions, your Committee make the observations and recommendations set out hereunder.

Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development

Your Committee observe that the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development is failing to adequately delegate power to the NSCZ. Your Committee recommend that the Ministry should delegate power to the NSCZ to monitor, coordinate and fund its affiliates. The Government should concentrate on policy development.

Your Committee recommend for the implementation of the Decentralisation Policy to reduce on costs incurred through duplication of duties by several sports organisations.

Your Committee recommend for increased and consistent funding to the NSCZ.

Your Committee are sad to observe that Zambia lost an opportunity to sell itself sports-wise and to build and improve upon its sports infrastructure when it withdrew from hosting the 2011 All Africa Games.

Ministry of Education

Your Committee are concerned to observe that there is no specific budget for sports in the schools. School sports are funded through associations under the NSCZ. Unfortunately, funding to the NSCZ is erratic and at times unavailable. Your Committee strongly recommend that Government should start funding school sports activities.

Your Committee observe that the Senior Education Standards Officer (SESO) for Expressive Arts is overwhelmed with various activities. Your Committee recommend a review of the position.

Your Committee recommend that there should be regular inter-ministerial meetings to develop and establish incentives to encourage private involvement in sports in the learning institutions.

Your Committee recommend that preventive maintenance should be an integral part of the school/higher institutions of learning curriculum. School Managers and college principals

should be compelled to ensure that sports facilities are maintained. The implementation of preventive maintenance should form part of the school manager's and college principal's assessment of their work.

Your Committee recommend that University students who are active in sports should be allowed to defer their exams to attend international sports competitions.

National Sports Council of Zambia (NCSZ)

Your Committee observe that the Government's funding to the NSCZ is erratic. The Council has had to operate for months without funding. Your Committee recommend that the NCSZ Act should be reviewed. The Government has to ensure that NCSZ staff are competent by exposing them to vigorous competitions. Only competent staff should be employed or seconded to the NSCZ.

Your Committee recommend that the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development, has to ensure that it plays its facilitation role by empowering local manufactures of sports equipment. The Ministry has to meet with business houses to gain their support for the development of sport. The Government should further facilitate zero rating of sports equipment.

Your Committee observe that there are poor financial reports from the NSCZ and its affiliates. Your Committee recommend that the Ministry should insist on updated financial reports from the NSCZ and its affiliates before any funding is provided.

Your Committee observe that the NSCZ is failing to perform due to lack of funding. It is failing to adequately monitor and coordinate the activities of its affiliates. The sports facilities at the NSCZ are in a poor state and not much funds are collected from the usage of the facilities.

Your Committee observe that the NSCZ continues to have seconded staff, such as the General Secretary, and that it currently has no Board of Trustees. Your Committee recommend for immediate advertisement and recruitment of a General Secretary on an objective and competitive basis.

Your Committee observe that most affiliates are receiving money directly from the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development. This has weakened the NSCZ and it takes away the NSCZ's power of auditing the expenditure of the affiliates. Some affiliates have not been cooperative in availing their books of account to the NSCZ for auditing. There is a duplication of duties between the NSCZ and the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development.

Ministry of Local Government and Housing

Your Committee observe that the Ministry of Local Government and Housing is not aware of the partnership between the Ministry and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The partnership is meant to assist in the rehabilitation of recreation and sports centres in some districts. This information was availed to your Committee during their meeting with ILO. Your Committee recommend that this partnership should be supported by the Ministry. The Ministry has to show seriousness and commitment to partnerships aimed at enhancing sports recreation in the country.

Your Committee recommend that the district councils should be empowered for them to be able to raise enough income to employ and retain qualified manpower. The district councils require adequate and trained manpower to plan the maintenance and protection of land meant for public sports infrastructure. The Councilors should be oriented and guided through various capacity building ventures to appreciate sport and the importance of creating, reserving and protecting land meant for it.

Your Committee observe that land meant for learning institutions' sports activities is being taken over by private and commercial activities.

Your Committee recommend that this should be stopped. Land meant for sport should be reserved and protected.

Your Committee further note that massive political interference has intimidated the operations of the professionals in the district councils. Your Committee recommend for a reduction of political interference in the issue of local governance.

Your Committee recommend that there should be a review of the land allocation process. It further recommends that Government should get permission from the councils before putting up structures. Your Committee recommend that the building of government structures should revert back to the Ministry of Works and Supply for adequate monitoring, control and evaluation.

Sports in Action

Your Committee recommend for the formalisation and standardisation of the teaching and examination of physical education. Your Committee also recommend for the operationalisation of the Sports Policy. The funding and capacity building of Ministry of Education staff should be clearly outlined.

Your Committee observe that Zambia has few and sub-standard sports shops. Your Committee recommend the establishment of a Trust Fund for the provision of sports equipment to schools and institutions of higher learning.

Your Committee observe that sport is a cross-cutting issue. They recommend that its activities should be streamlined in all the ministries.

The Zambia Basic Schools Sports Association (ZBSSA)

Your Committee observe that the Government, through the Ministry of Sports, Youth and Child Development, has not prioritised sports in basic schools. There is no direct financial support from Government to sports in the basic schools. Sport in these schools has to rely on the sports levy which is difficult to collect amongst the grades 8 and 9. Your Committee recommend that Government should provide support to basic school sports and for the establishment of a sports department under the Ministry of Education.

Your Committee recommend that the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development should work together to ensure that ZBSSA is nationally recognised and supported.

The Zambia Secondary Schools Sports Association (ZASSSA)

Your Committee observe that the Zambia Secondary Schools Sports Association (ZASSSA) representative is not familiar with the current Zambian Education Policy. Your Committee recommend that members of educational sports associations should be fully acquainted with the current Zambian Educational Policy.

Your Committee observe that it is very difficult for education sports associations to get financial support from the Government through the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development.

Your Committee recommend that the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development should re-examine its support to schools and higher learning institutions sports associations. More consistent support should be provided.

Your Committee observe that there is a lack of cooperation between the various educational sports associations. The funds are limited and the associations are competing for support. Your Committee recommend that more financial support should be targeted towards the educational sports associations.

Your Committee observe that sports associations have neglected swimming. Though many schools had swimming facilities, these have been severely neglected. Your Committee recommend that swimming should be reintroduced and the Government should ensure that there is a functional swimming pool in at least one school in all the districts.

Your Committee recommend that the Ministry of Education should plan and budget for sports in all sectors. The goals and objectives of ZASSSA should be revitalised and revised.

Independent Schools Association of Zambia (ISAZ)

Your Committee observe that the membership to ISAZ is only restricted to thirty schools throughout Zambia. Your Committee recommend that more should be done to expose ISAZ on the national and international level. Your Committee recommend that ISAZ should meet and interact more with the Zambia Basic Schools Sports Association (ZBSSA) to share information and other resources.

Zambia Open Community Schools (ZOCS)

Your Committee observe that ZOCS has an inadequate number of trained teachers to adequately manage both class work and Physical Education. Your Committee observe that, due to the poor salaries in the ZOCS, most teachers opted to join Government schools after receiving formal teacher training. Your Committee recommend that the Government should support ZOCS by placing trained teachers in the ZOC schools on the Government payroll.

Zambia Amateur Athletics Association (ZAAA)

Your Committee observe that ZAAA is carrying out a good initiative of sports talent identification in schools. Your Committee further observe that ZAAA has a good fundraising initiative, however, more support is required for a country wide impact. Your Committee are, however, sad to note that an organization, such as ZAAA, with vast experience in sport

management, was left out of the National Sports Policy formulation process. Your Committee recommend that, in future, organisations such as ZAAA should be involved in such a process.

PART II

REPORT ON THE LOCAL TOUR

21. In line with their approved programme of work, your Committee on Sport, Youth and Child Affairs commenced their local tours on Wednesday, 19th August 2009 and ended the tour program on Wednesday, 26th August 2009.

The following eight sports facilities were toured:

- Sports facilities at the University of Zambia, Lusaka
- Sports facilities at Baobab college, Lusaka
- Sports facilities at Nkrumah Teacher Training College, Kabwe
- Sports facilities at Copperbelt University, Kitwe
- Sports facilities used by the schools under Lumwana Mine, Solwezi
- Sports facilities at Solwezi Teacher Training College, Solwezi
- Sports facilities at Solwezi Technical High school, Solwezi
- The Committee toured the Provincial Stadium in Solwezi. The stadium is used for Provincial inter schools sports festivals.

Your Committee also paid an impromptu tour to a stone crushing site in Kalingalinga, Lusaka, where a large number of children are involved in the hazardous activity of stone crushing.

Your Committee toured a Community School for vulnerable children who had been withdrawn from child labour activities. The school is being run by the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development in partnership with the Jesus Care Ministries in Solwezi.

Your Committee toured Chief Mumena's Palace in Solwezi where they were briefed on the activities towards the prevention of child labour in the chiefdom.

SPORTS FACILITIES IN INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING

The University of Zambia Sports Facilities (UNZA)

22. On Wednesday, 19th August 2009, your Committee toured the University of Zambia. Your Committee toured the School of Education, Primary School Section, where the physical education course is taught. In the company of the University Registrar, the Dean of the School of Education and other Lecturers in the School, your Committee were briefed on the operations of the department.

Your Committee were informed that physical education was a component of the Bachelor of Primary Education. It was, therefore, not an independent program. The University of Zambia, however, was in the process of finalizing a Memorandum of Understanding for the introduction of the Diploma in Physical Education which was going to be run in partnership with the University College of Laphberry of the United Kingdom. UNZA was further working with local stake holders such as the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development, the Football

Association of Zambia (FAZ), the National Sports Council of Zambia and the National Olympics Committee.

Initially, the Diploma in Sport program will only be open to none school leavers on correspondence basis. It will be advertised in the next academic year (2010). In future, UNZA plans to offer the course on a full time basis and to extend it to a degree program.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee were able to tour the Physical Education activity room and to see the various sports equipment used. Your Committee toured the University sports hall where various indoor sports activities take place and the University sports field where various out door sports activities take place.

Your Committee observe that, generally, the sports hall infrastructure is still very solid. However, facilities such as the basket ball goals are weak and in need of repair. The floor of the hall is worn out and in need of repair. The sports field is dry and disturbed with several foot paths. The Registrar explained that the newly constructed fence around the University had helped to curb trespassing and to protect the sports fields. However, the high electricity and water bills had prevented the University from regularly watering the fields. The fence around the tennis court had been torn down in some places and the floor of the court had several cracks and pot holes. Your Committee are disappointed to observe that UNZA, the highest institution of learning in the country, has basic and poorly maintained sports facilities.

Your Committee recommend that UNZA should be supported fully to develop a full faculty of Physical Education and sport. This should further develop into an institute of sport to regulate the qualifications of sports administrators. Your Committee recommend that UNZA should be supported in research and development of traditional games.

Your Committee acknowledge the positive development of the introduction of the Diploma in Sport at UNZA. Your Committee strongly recommend for further development of the course into a full time degree programme.

Baobab College

23. Your Committee met with the school manager, the head and other staff of the Physical Education Department.

Your Committee were informed that all staff in the Physical Education Department were trained physical education specialists. Children starting from the reception class were all exposed to Physical Education which was examinable in the sixth form.

Observations and recommendations

During the tour of the sports facilities, your Committee observed that the condition of the fields, the swimming pool and the sports equipment was very good. The fields and the pool were very well maintained and the school attributed this to the fact that it was a fee paying school. Therefore, it was able to manage, secure and pay adequately for the best services. Your Committee, however, observe that Baobab is facing some challenges in the following areas:

- The sports equipment bought by the schools is subject to Value Added Tax (VAT).
- Competition with other schools has been very difficult due to the fact that age group competition is not strictly adhered to.
- Sport as a career has not been fully supported and developed in Zambia.
- Sports such as Hockey, Rugby and Swimming had not reached a high level of recognition and development in Zambia.

Your Committee recommend that Baobab, which is registered under the Independent Schools Association of Zambia, should work closely with other national school sports association such as the Zambia Basic Schools Sports Association. This will allow for a healthy exchange of sporting information, equipment and competition.

Your Committee further recommend that more should be done by the Government to ensure that sport develops into a recognized and respected career.

Nkwame Nkrumah Teacher Training College

24. In the company of the College Principal, your Committee toured the sports facilities at the college, which offers a diploma course in Physical Education.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee made the following observations:

- The College had inadequate sports equipment; the mattresses used for high jump were purchased in the 1970s.
- The sports field was dry. Though the College had recently commissioned four bore holes, the electricity bills were high and watering of the fields has to be restricted.
- The College had no sports hall for indoor games.
- The College had no swimming pool. Swimming was taught to the students only in theory.
- Disability sports' training was not included at the College. The Paralympics Association of Zambia had actually declared that the sports facilities at the College were disability unfriendly.
- The College had not received any support from the allocated monies in the 2009 Yellow book.
- The College had partnered with the Lancashire University in the United Kingdom. Through this partnership, a Philosophical Doctorate scholarship in sport had been allocated to the head of the Physical Education Department.

Your Committee recommend as set out below.

- The Government has to ensure that monies are allocated to the College for the development of sport.
- The College, which offers a diploma in Physical Education, should have adequate and modern sports equipment. This should include a multi-purpose sports hall and swimming pool.
- Disability sports training should be introduced at the College.
- The Government should seriously consider allocating the former Pan African Development Education for Southern Africa (PADESA) land to the College. The

College could utilize the land for its extension. The College has been recently promoted to University status and degree courses have been introduced.

The Copperbelt University

25. Your Committee toured the sports facilities at the Copperbelt University in the company of the Dean of Students and staff of the sports department.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee make the following observations:-

- Sport at the Copperbelt University is offered as an extra curricular activity, open to students in their free time.
- Your Committee noted that the basketball and tennis courts were recently built and still in good condition. The sports field was, however, in a poor state.
- The University had a lot of land that it intended to develop for sport. Unfortunately, the lack of funds was a hindrance.
- The current sports facilities at the University were inadequate. The University only had one sports officer. The required number was four. The University had no swimming pool and no multi-purpose sports hall.

Your Committee make the following recommendations:-

- A specific percentage of the fees paid by the students should be directed towards sports infrastructure development.
- The University should study and establish a public/private partnership with the various business houses on the Copperbelt. Sports infrastructure should be developed on a Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis.
- The University should re-examine its policy regarding the sponsorship of sports activities by commercial houses. Currently, the sponsorship is restricted to avoid the exploitation of students. However, the University should negotiate to ensure that conditions set are acceptable for both parties and non-exploitative.
- The University should ensure that the number of sports assistants is upgraded to the required four.

Solwezi College of Education

26. Your Committee toured the College in the company of the Principal, the head of Physical Education and heads of other departments. The college is a Basic School Teacher Training College. All the trainee teachers are trained in teaching Physical Education.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee makes the observations as set out hereunder.

The College has a reasonably well maintained sports field. The College has some sports equipment; however, these are inadequate and out dated.

- The College is actively involved in the promotion of traditional Zambian sports. The College has developed some equipment for the traditional games.
- The funding to the College is erratic and sport development funding is not clearly outlined in the College budget.
- The College only has one Physical Education lecturer as compared to four for the other subjects.
- Physical Education is not examinable at the end of the academic year. As a result, students pay very little attention to it.
- Disability sport or Physical Education does not form part of the College Physical Education Curriculum.
- The students are only exposed to swimming theoretically due to the fact that the College has no swimming pool.

Your Committee recommend the following:-

- the Government should ensure that consistent funding is provided to the College for its general development. However, a specific amount should be set aside for the development of sports infrastructure and equipment;
- the College should be provided with more Physical Education lecturers;
- the Government should re-examine the Colleges' education policy to ensure that the Physical Education training curriculum includes disability sport; and
- the College policy should further be reviewed to ensure that Physical Education is examinable.

Solwezi Technical High School

27. Your Committee toured the Solwezi Technical High school in the company of the school manager, head of the Physical Education department and heads of other departments.

Observations and recommendations

During the tour, your Committee observed the following:-

- The sports field is reasonably well maintained. The basketball court was recently resurfaced with the support of Kansanshi mine. The resurfacing cost Sixty nine million kwacha (K69, 000,000.00). Unfortunately the resurfacing was poorly done and the surface is beginning to crack, it is, therefore, in need of further resurfacing.
- Each pupil is required to pay a total of twenty five thousand kwacha (K25, 000.00) for sports fund. These funds are used for the general management of sports at the school.
- An amount of money for sports development is supposed to be drawn from Government funding for curriculum development. However, this funding is inadequate and irregular.
- The school is facing a big challenge in the procurement of sports equipment. The equipment is very expensive.
- The Ministry of Education has decided to suspend the examination of Physical Education in all the examination grades of 7, 9 and 12. However, a big number of pupils who had paid for this examination were highly discouraged following the suspension.

Your Committee recommend the following:-

- The Government should adequately and regularly fund schools. A clear and specific amount of money should be set aside for sports development.
- The Government should ensure that tax on sports equipment is waived.
- The Government should refund Physical Education examination fees collected from pupils.
- The Government should prepare adequately for the examination of physical education and ensure that these examinations are soon reintroduced.
- In conclusion, your Committee are sad to note that despite a large amount of money spent on the resurfacing of the basket ball court, it has developed cracks after a few weeks of use. Your Committee strongly recommend for a thorough scrutiny of the utilisation of the funds and the contractor.

Lumwana Mine Sports Facilities

28. Your Committee toured the Lumwana mine sports facilities, which are used by the two schools that have been established at the mine. The sports facilities are also used by the staff and their families.

Your Committee began their tour with a briefing by the Managing Director, who gave a historical development of the mine. During the tour, your Committee were accompanied by the head of Human Resources and the head of the Construction and Development Department.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee observed the following:-

- The sports facilities are in a very good condition. The football pitch is of international standard. The swimming pool has been recently constructed and in good condition. The gym is filled with modern equipment. The squash courts are also in a good state.
- Lumwana mine has laid down plans to build a golf course, a second football pitch and to develop the river front for water sport. Lumwana is developing a green belt in the township for the children's play ground.

The sports facilities are owned and maintained by Lumwana Properties and Development. Members of staff are required to pay a monthly contribution towards the maintenance of the sports facilities.

Your Committee are impressed with the status of the sports facilities at Lumwana. Your Committee are further satisfied to learn that once completed, the facilities will be accessible to the surrounding schools and communities at a reasonable fee.

Observations and recommend for the following

Your Committee observe that, Lumwana Copper mines are doing a lot in the provision of sports facilities for the local schools and communities. Your Committee, however, note that the mine is facing challenges in providing the required funding to maintain the sports facilities and to construct more.

Your Committee recommend that, Lumwana Copper Mines should work at ensuring that they involve the local community in the preventive maintenance planning and implementation. Through this exercise, the community will develop a sense of ownership and work at protecting the sports facilities.

Solwezi Stadium

29. Your Committee toured the Solwezi stadium which is the largest stadium in the North-Western Province. Apart from provincial sports activities, the stadium is used by both government and community schools for various sporting activities.

Your Committee, in the company of the Provincial Sports Officer, toured the stadium to ascertain its condition.

The Provincial Sports Officer informed your Committee that, the K100,000,000 provided for the rehabilitation of provincial stadia was all utilised. A report on the utilisation of the funds has been availed to him but it does not tally with the current condition of the stadium.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee observe as follows:

- the stadium premise is very large. The wall around the stadium has fallen in some parts. The money provided for the rebuilding of the fence is inadequate and work has stopped. This has left the stadium open to vandalism and encroachment;
- the football pitch is well maintained. Kansanshi mines has provided assistance for the drilling of a borehole to ensure that the pitch is watered. Kansanshi mines has also provided flood lights for the stadium;
- the terraces of the open wing are incomplete. The ablution block for the spectators has been renovated but, more needs to be done;
- the stand for the water tank is weak and falling;
- the funding for the rehabilitation and maintenance of the stadium is erratic and inadequate; and
- due to the lack of funds, the club house had only been built to foundation level.

Your Committee recommended as set out hereunder:

- An audit on the utilisation of the sum of K100,000,000 for the rehabilitation of provincial stadia should be carried out.
- Money from the Government meant for sports development should be directed to the Department of Sports and not the Provincial Permanent Secretary, who might decide to use it elsewhere.
- Funding from the Government should be adequate and regularly allocated.
- The Government has to ensure that each one of the provincial stadia has a long term rehabilitation and maintenance schedule.

Meeting with Chief Mumena

30. Your Committee met with Chief Mumena at his Palace in Solwezi. The Chief was pleased to be visited by a Parliamentary Committee.

He informed the Committee that, though the extended family system was still strong in the rural areas, orphans and other vulnerable children continue to be involved in child labour.

The Chief informed the Committee that, the issue of child labour was a great challenge in his chieftdom. It was a challenge to differentiate child labour from child training. However, a lot of sensitization had been carried out to differentiate the two.

The women's groups in the chieftdom had gone on to ensure that every child attends school. The Chief was pleased to learn that the packaging of strong alcoholic drinks into small sachets had been banned. A number of youths were now free from cheap alcohol consumption. The youths in the Chieftdom were being encouraged to participate in sport. Sixteen teams of football and netball had been established and had successfully competed for the Lubinda Cup in July 2009.

The Mumena Development Trust was drilling boreholes in the chieftdom to save the women and girl children from the back breaking job of drawing water from a river far away. The women's groups were also active in the prevention of gender violence.

The Chieftdom was receiving support from the Lumwana mines, the mines were supporting the social community clubs. However, the registration of these clubs was a challenge. It had to be done in Lusaka and it took two years to finally acquire a certificate of registration.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee are impressed with the child protection activities in the Chieftdom and recommend that:

- registration of clubs should be decentralised; and
- the Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission should strengthen its sensitization activities to reach the rural areas.

Jesus Cares Ministries (JCM)

31. Your Committee toured the premises utilised by the Jesus Cares Ministries to educate and feed children who had been withdrawn from child labour activities.

The building is owned by the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Affairs. It had been recently renovated and the surrounding area had been taken up for gardening by a youth group.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee are sad to learn that, despite taking up the building in partnership with the Ministry, the Jesus Cares Ministry were not carrying out any activities there. This was in spite of the Ministry approaching the JCM to inform them that they would soon repossess the building and partner with another organisation.

Your Committee strongly recommend that JCM should seriously take up the challenge of implementing its activities.

Kalingalinga stone crushing site

32. Your Committee decided to pay an impromptu tour of a stone crushing site in Kalingalinga, one of the oldest townships in Lusaka.

In the company of the Director of Child Development at the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development, your Committee visited the site on Wednesday, 19th August 2009.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee observe that, there is a large number of children involved in stone crushing. Children as young as twelve years were found crushing stones for a payment of K2, 000.00 per wheel burrow. Some of the children were in the company of their parents. The parents informed your Committee that, they knew very well that child labour was wrong and that stone crushing was hazardous to children. However, due to the economic problems that they were facing, they had resorted to using their children.

Your Committee recommend that the Government should work closely with the local grass root organisations in the various communities where child labour is rampant. Sensitisation campaigns against child labour, could be planned and implemented at community level, with the involvement of parents and guardians.

Your Committee recommend that, messages against child labour, should be accompanied with information on alternative avenues for income generation. Information on opportunities for support such as the Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission should also be shared.

PART III

ACTION TAKEN REPORT FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Affairs

33. Your previous Committee observed that time was running out for Zambia to build capable teams that would bring medals to the country and recommended as follows:

that talent identification and training, had to start as soon as possible. There was no need to wait for the building of training facilities, suitable facilities already in existence could be identified and used for training.

In the Action Taken Report, your Committee were informed that the Government had taken note of the Committee's observations and recommendations. It would keep this advice in mind as the implementation of this programme progressed.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee are satisfied with the response from Government and have decided to close the issue.

Your previous Committee recommended that, the Zambia Amateur Athletics Association (ZAAA) should be reorganized and strengthened to ensure that its operations of talent identification start at community level.

In the Action–Taken Report, the Government informed your Committee that the National Sports Council of Zambia had been advised to undertake the measures recommended by your Committee. Further, nearly all the Districts had formed Districts Sports Advisory Committees (DSACs), to spearhead sports development at community level.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee are satisfied with the response from Government and have decided to close the issue.

Your previous Committee recommended that, during the preparations for the 2011 All-Africa Games, waivers for the importation of sports equipment should be extended to other associations and individuals and not only to those affiliated to the National Sports Council of Zambia. Individuals and organisations would, however, have to be strictly scrutinised by the COJA-Zambia Procurement Committee.

In the Action–Taken Report your Committee were informed that all activities aimed at hosting the All-Africa Games were stopped after the Government made a decision to withdraw from hosting the Games.

Committee’s recommendations and observations

Your Committee have decide to close this issue and further, to register their great disappointment at the government’s decision to withdraw from the hosting of the 2011 All Africa games. Your Committee request a full report from the Government outlining the major reasons, that led to Zambia’s withdrawal from the hosting of the 2011 All Africa Games.

Your previous Committee recommended that, in view of the present state of the Lusaka International Airport, which lacked space and facilities that were found at other international airports in the region, the budget for the preparations of the hosting of games should be increased to allow for a major facelift of the airport and of the roads around Lusaka.

In the Action–Taken Report your Committee were informed that all activities aimed at hosting the All- Africa Games were stopped after the Government made a decision to withdraw from hosting the Games. Therefore, rehabilitation of the Lusaka International Airport would no longer be done under the auspices of the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from Government and have resolved to close this issue.

Ministry of Transport and Communications

34. Your previous Committee recommended that, the Ministry of Works and Supply should take advantage of the preparations for the All-Africa Games to improve upon the road infrastructure in Lusaka.

In the Action–Taken Report, Your Committee were informed that, the Government had taken note of your Committee's recommendations and that works on improvements to the road infrastructure in Lusaka, would continue despite Zambia's withdrawal from the hosting of the 2011 All Africa Games.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from Government and have decided to close this issue.

Your previous Committee recommended that, the Road Traffic Act should be revised and strengthened to ensure that once encountered at the road blocks, faulty vehicles should not be merely given a notice but that they should be immediately impounded.

In the Action–Taken Report, the Government informed your Committee that in 2007, the Road Transport and Safety Agency (RTSA) Board constituted the Law Review Committee (LRC). The mandate of the Committee was to review subsidiary legislation under the *Road Traffic Act*. Subsidiary legislation was revised and sent to the Ministry of Justice for consideration.

Further, the RTSA Board, at its 10th Board Meeting held on 25th November 2008, resolved that the Road Traffic Act should be revised. This was due to the high penalty fees for some traffic offences, typographic errors and to include in the law, new developments in the transport sector. The revision of the *Road Traffic Act* would commence in the first quarter of 2009 and one of the terms of reference would be to address the recommendations of your Committee.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government. They request to be provided with a progress report on the consideration of Subsidiary Legislation under the *Road Traffic Act*.

Your previous Committee recommended that, during the 2011 All Africa Games, the Government, through the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, should play a more active role in the provision of transport to the public. The provision of transport to the public should not be left entirely in private hands.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that the Government had taken note of your Committee's recommendations, however, following Zambia's withdrawal from hosting the All-Africa Games, the matter had been temporally put on hold to be revisited in consultation with other stakeholders.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and have decided to close the issue, as it is in connection with the hosting of the 2011 All Africa Games. Zambia has withdrawn from hosting the games.

Ministry of Local Government and Housing

35. Your previous Committee recommended that, in their preparations for the hosting of the All-Africa Games, the Government, through the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, should intensify the "Keep Lusaka Clean" Campaign.

In the Action-Taken Report, the Government informed your Committee that it had kept alive efforts under the "Keep Lusaka Clean" Campaign. Further, with the completion of the new market in Lusaka, the keep Lusaka clean campaign would receive a major boost.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee are satisfied with the response from Government and have decided to close this issue.

Your previous Committee recommended that there be strengthened co ordination between the various Ministries and COJA-Zambia and that, COJA-Zambia should further strengthen and streamline its co-ordination with the various Sports Associations.

In the Action-Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, activities planned under COJA-Zambia were discontinued after Zambia withdrew from the hosting of the All-Africa Games.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from Government and have decided to close this issue as it is in relation to the hosting of the All Africa Games.

Your previous Committee recommended that COJA-Zambia should not be directly involved in talent identification and training. This should be done by the various sports associations which would then be monitored and coordinated by the National Spots Council of Zambia.

In the Action-Taken Report, your Committee were informed that prior to discontinuation of activities under COJA-Zambia, mechanisms were put in place to address the concerns of your Committee. However, all plans had been discontinued until advised to the contrary.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and have decided to close this issue, as it is in relation to the All Africa Games.

Ministry of Works and Supply

36. Your previous Committee observed that, the lack of cement was a big hindrance to the progression of the building and renovation works at the various stadiums. Your Committee recommended that the Government should regulate cement as an essential commodity. Priority should further be given to the building of sports infrastructure in readiness for the hosting of the 2011 All-Africa Games.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that Government had liberalized the economy and had invited credible investors in the various sectors of the economy. Therefore, rather than regulate the price of cement among other commodities, the long term solution was to increase the number of manufactures of the commodity. Once the supply met and indeed surpassed demand, the price would begin to stabilise.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from Government and have decided to close this issue.

Your previous Committee recommended that, the quality of contractors should be highly emphasised and that, they should have the capacity to start up projects independently. Advance payments should not be condoned.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, Government had put measures in place aimed at selecting credible contractors. These would commence projects with their own capital. To this effect, the Government had since halted any advance payments to contractors for projects.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee are satisfied with the response from the Government and have decided to close this issue.

Your previous Committee observed that the Ministry of Lands was essential in land allocation and recommended that it be included on the COJA Ministerial Committee.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, although their recommendation to include the Ministry of Lands in the COJA Ministerial Committee was noted, COJA Committee had since been disbanded following Zambia's withdrawal from hosting the All-Africa Games.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee have decided to close this issue as it is in relation to the hosting of the All Africa Games.

Ministry of Education

37. Your previous Committee observed that the Ministry of Education was doing a lot in the promotion of sports in schools in readiness for the 2011 All-Africa Games. They were, however, concerned that sports in schools, especially secondary schools, did not have a specific budget allocation. Your Committee recommended that sports in schools should have a specific budget allocation to ensure full development of this very important subject.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, the Ministry of Education had an allocation for co-curricular activities that included sports under the budget line for curriculum and assessment. These funds were remitted to all high schools. Furthermore, to supplement funds for this purpose from Government, the schools charged sports funds to support all sporting activities including procurement of sports equipment and rehabilitation of

sports facilities. However, the funds that schools realised for sports were inadequate to cater for the improvement of all dilapidated sports infrastructure in the schools.

In spite of inadequate funding for sports in schools, some head teachers had taken the initiative to rehabilitate sports facilities in phases. In some cases schools had worked closely with corporate organisations who had assisted them with sports equipment. In addition, the Ministry of Education Headquarters usually provided funding to cater for the hosting of annual sports festivals at local and international levels.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee are satisfied with the response from the Government and have decided to close this issue.

Your previous Committee recommended that, partnership with the private sector in the promotion of sport should be promoted even at community level.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, the Ministry of Education was working very closely with the British Council and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) through the International Inspiration Programmes in the provision of sport both at school and community levels. In this respect, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Sport, youth and Child Development and the United Kingdom Sports Council signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Sports Co-operation in May, 2007. Through the MoU, the United Kingdom, through UK Sports, offered to help transform the lives of thousands children and young people in schools and communities in Zambia using the power of Physical Education and Sport.

Additionally, the Ministry of Education was working with NGOs such as RIGHT TO PLAY, SPORT IN ACTION, and EDUSPORT in promoting both Physical Education and sport in schools. The Ministry of Education had also engaged the corporate world such as MTN; ZAIN; COCA-COLA ZAMBIA; MILES ASSOCIATION; and other organisations to support sport in schools.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee are satisfied with the response from the Government and have decided to close this issue.

Your previous Committee recommended that, the Government should play a more active role in the identification of coaches amongst physical education teachers. These would then be retrained and reoriented to acquire international standards.

In the Action–Taken, your Committee were informed that the Government had been working very closely with other sporting organisations such as the Zambia Secondary Schools Sports Association (ZASSSA); the Basic Schools Sports Associations (BSSA) and the Teacher Training Sports Association (TETRASA) in talent identification. To this effect, potential sportswomen and men had been identified for training under the International Inspiration Programmes. This would include training coaches within and outside the country especially in the United Kingdom.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee are satisfied with the response from Government and have decided to close this issue.

Your previous Committee recommended that, to curb the issue of vandalism and encroachment on school sports facilities, the Government should adopt a proactive approach. Sensitising the community on the importance of protecting sports infrastructure had proved to be a more effective approach in other countries.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, the Government had strived to sensitize members of the public with regard to safeguarding public infrastructure, including sports facilities. The solution to reducing vandalism and encroachment on schools sports facilities could be encouraged by allowing the general public to utilise the sporting facilities within their communities. This deliberate approach taken by the Government, would help to cultivate the sense of ownership of these facilities. In some cases, where funds had been available, the Government had began erecting wall fences to protect schools and sporting facilities.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from Government and request for a report clearly stating the districts where the sensitisation program has taken place and the results of the exercise.

The Local Organising Committee (COJA) Zambia

38. Your previous Committee observed that, confirmation of Zambia as the host for the All- Africa Games had been delayed and further that COJA-Zambia had organised its activities on a well prepared timed schedule. Your Committee recommended that, the flow of information amongst the COJA Inter-Ministerial Committee Members should be enhanced.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, COJA-Zambia no longer existed as Zambia had withdrawn from hosting the 2011 All-Africa Games.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from Government and have decided to close this issue.

The National Sports Council of Zambia (NSCZ)

39. Your previous Committee was saddened that NSCZ lacked leadership and that the Secretary General was operating in an acting capacity. Furthermore, NSCZ had failed to operate in accordance with its established mandate due to lack of resources. There was duplication of activities among the various organisations working with COJA—Zambia. Your Committee recommended that the NSCZ should work very closely with COJA Zambia and with its various affiliates.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that the process to employ a full time Secretary General had since commenced and the position had been advertised.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from Government and request for a progress report on the employment of a full time Secretary General for the National Sports Council of Zambia.

Zambia Amateur Athletics Association (ZAAA)

40. Your previous Committee was saddened to observe that ZAAA had only three reliable Athletes who were ready and capable of participating in an international sports event. This was evidenced by the sending of only two athletes to the Beijing Olympics of 2008. They further observed that, ZAAA had been plagued with severe mal-administration which had led to the dissolving of the Executive Committee and the ushering in of a new one in 2006. The President was the only retained member. To ensure that ZAAA adequately prepares for Zambia's participation in the 2011 All-Africa Games, your Committee recommended that, ZAAA should move out of talent identification and concentrate on training the talent identified by national structures such as schools, colleges and universities.

In the Action–Taken Report, Government informed your Committee that, the National Sports Council of Zambia had since been advised to liaise with the ZAAA on how best the concerns raised by your Committee could be addressed.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from Government. They, however, request for a progress report on the results of the interaction between ZAAA and the National Sports Council of Zambia, regarding training of sports talent identified by National structures such as schools and colleges.

Your previous Committee recommended that, informal structures such as community based sports teams should be used for talent identification.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, through the establishment of the District Sports Advisory Committees, future talent identification programmes would be undertaken by these community based structures.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee are satisfied with the response from Government and have decided to close this issue.

Your previous Committee recommended that, the National Sports Council of Zambia and the National Olympics Committee of Zambia should ensure that ZAAA's administration and accounts are thoroughly checked and streamlined before the next batch of funding is provided.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, Government had taken note of the concerns of the Committee and would address these matters in the 2009 budget cycle.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from Government and request for a report on the Government’s findings during the review of ZAAA’s management of its finances.

The National Paralympics Committee of Zambia (NPC)

41. Your previous Committee observed that NPC had an ambitious programme. Your Committee recommended for more Government support to the NPC. They further recommended that, Government should consider Discare, a local wheelchair manufacturing firm, for the provision of sports equipment for the disabled. This would be much cheaper than importing the sports equipment, it would further promote local industry.

Your previous Committee further observed that, COJA-Zambia was behind schedule in terms of talent identification and training. Your Committee, therefore, recommended that COJA-Zambia should work closely with the National Olympics Committee of Zambia (NOCZ) and that, the NSCZ should play a more active role in coordinating the various sports associations.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, all activities and programs planned and funded under the auspices of COJA-Zambia were discontinued following Zambia's withdrawal from hosting the All-Africa Games.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and request an update on Government’s support to the NPC. Your Committee would also like an update on Government’s consideration of Discare, a local wheelchair manufacturing firm, for the provision of sports equipment for the disabled.

The Zambia National Tender Board

42. Your previous Committee observed that, the tender procedure was clear and straight forward and that, the Ministry of Works and Supply had not taken the initiative to ensure that the tender process was fast tracked. This had caused the current delays in the rehabilitation of the Independence Stadium. Your Committee were saddened to observe that, there were counter claims between the Ministry of Works and Supply and the Tender Board, in relation to who was responsible for the delays. Your Committee was fearful that this would result into further delays. In addition, they observed that, the Terms of Reference for the Committees of Ministers and Permanent Secretaries that were formed in preparation for the 2011 All-Africa Games were not clear. Therefore, it would be very difficult to evaluate their work.

Arising from the above, your previous Committee recommended the following:

- (i) the Ministry of Works and Supply should take a proactive approach to the tender process;
- (ii) there should be more co-ordination between the Ministry of Works and Supply and the Tender Board;

- (iii) more funding and commitment should be allocated to the rehabilitation of the Independence Stadium; and
- (iv) the Terms of Reference should be clear with specific time based benchmarks.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, Government had taken note of their concerns and stated that COJA-Zambia was no longer in existence. However, regarding collaboration between the Ministry of Works and Supply and the National Tender Board, with specific regard to delays in procuring goods and services for rehabilitation works, your Committee was informed that the newly constituted Zambia Public Procurement Authority, was adequately dealing with these concerns.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and request a report on the operations of the Zambia Public Procurement Authority. The report should state whether the operations of the Authority have led to the reduction of delays in the procurement of goods and services for rehabilitation works at national stadia.

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONSTITUENCY YOUTH DEVELOPMENT FUND (CYDF)

Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development

43. Your previous Committee recommended that the role of Members of Parliament should be to provide leadership and guidance. Members of Parliament should, therefore, not be directly involved in the actual selection of groups to benefit from any future youth empowerment fund. Provincial Permanent Secretaries, had to regularly meet with the local committees and Provincial Youth Officers in order to allow for free flow of information.

In the Action–Action Report, your Committee were informed that, the Government had taken note of your Committee’s concern and agreed with your Committee's observations and recommendations. The role of Members of Parliament should be to provide leadership and guidance, and not to be directly involved in the actual selection of groups to benefit from any future youth empowerment fund.

Your Committee were also informed that, the Government had taken note of your Committee's recommendations that Provincial Permanent Secretaries should meet regularly with the local committees and Provincial Youth Officers. Your Committee were informed that, all Provincial Permanent Secretaries and Provincial Youth Officers had been informed of the recommendation.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee are satisfied with the response from the Government and have decided to close this issue.

Chongwe District Council

44. Your previous Committee observed that, the guidelines of the CYDF were very restrictive. Further, the lack of an administrative component in the CYDF was a great hindrance to its

operation. Your Committee, therefore, recommended that an administrative component should be included in all future funds aimed at youth empowerment. Further, District Planners under the various District Councils should be clearly recognised in the fund guidelines. The District Planners should be provided with a specific role. Recognition of the role of District Planners would allow them to be more vigilant in the dissemination of information and in the implementation and follow up of any future youth empowerment funds.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that the Government had noted these recommendations and would take them into account during implementation of the any future youth empowerment funds.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee are satisfied with the response from the Government and have decided to close this issue.

CARITAS–ZAMBIA

45. Your previous Committee recommended that, youth empowerment should be seriously re-examined and strengthened. The Government should seriously examine the pros and cons of moving the Youth Empowerment Fund to the Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission (CEEC) Fund. There should be put in place by the Government, a vigilant dissemination of information to the youth on the shifting of the funds and the requirements of accessing the funds.

In the Action–Taken Report your Committee were informed that, the Citizens Economic Empowerment Fund had mounted a sustained campaign in the print media on how specific categories of citizens, youths included, could access the CEEC funds. Collateral security which disadvantages the youth, was a major concern of most citizens. The Government stated that considering that, the CEEC funds were not grants, there was need to set up a separate fund specifically for youth empowerment. The fund would have to be of a social security nature.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and request a progress report on the plans by the Government to create a separate fund specifically for the youth empowerment.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA, YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YMCA)

46. Your previous Committee recommended that, to avoid the politicisation of any future youth empowerment fund, Committee Members of the fund should not hold any political offices and they should not have any political interest or affiliations.

Your Committee observed that, most organisations had no information on the Constituency Youth Development Fund (CYDF) and also that, funds for youth empowerment had been transferred to the Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission (CEEC). Further, your Committee observed that several of the stakeholders had no information on the establishment and operations of the CEEC.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that the YMCA was in total agreement with your Committee's recommendation that position holders to the Constituency Youth Development Fund should not be office holders of any political party. They should further have no demonstrated political interest or affiliation. This was one way the fund could avoid political bias and possible politicisation that may lead to loss of public confidence.

With regard to lack of information on CYDF, cessation of CYDF and transfer of the CYDC to CEEC, your Committee were informed that, whereas it was true at that time, that the YMCA had little or no information on the above, they did receive correspondence from the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Sport Youth and Child Development, informing them about the change of consolidation of the youth empowerment into the CEEC.

Further, the YMCA acknowledged that, through the media, they had received a lot of information regarding the establishment and the subsequent operations of CEEC. Over and above that, the YMCA had taken the initiative to visit the offices of CEEC to familiarize themselves with their operations and also to assess the opportunities for the CEEC to support them. Hence the YMCA had adequate information about the operations of CEEC.

In fact, it was the view of the YMCA that there be a speedy process of appraising projects at CEEC as well as timely release of the approved project loans. The aspect of collateral security had to be revisited to provide opportunity for small and up-coming youth organisations to access the CEEC loans. In addition, the CEEC should find ways of expediting their operations so that intending applicants in the provinces and districts could also participate with minimum costs.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee are satisfied with the response from Government and have decided to close this issue.

The Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)

47. Your previous Committee observed that, the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) was working in isolation. This could have led to its exclusion from the CYD funding in all of the Constituencies it was operating in.

Arising from the above, your Committee recommended that the YWCA should work in partnership with several other organisations that are in the community.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that the YWCA worked in close partnership with the Community and other organizations. YWCA valued networking as this was one way of sharing information and also collaborating on similar issues with other organizations. Currently, youth under YWCA were members of the Child Justice Forum, National Youth Development Council and the Great Lakes Region. In addition, YWCA worked with groups that are community based, however, it had been noted that there was room to strengthen the YWCA and its community partnerships.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee are satisfied with the response from the Government and have decided to close this issue.

Your previous Committee recommended that the YWCA should seriously include empowerment of the youths as one of its major objectives. Currently, the YWCA was concentrating on whistle blowing, advocacy and lobbying. However, financial empowerment of the youth was necessary to curb most of the prevailing social injustices.

In the Action-Taken Report, your Committee were informed that the YWCA was dedicated to the empowerment of women, youth and children to realize their potential with a view to contributing to a just society. The organisational goal was to enhance the quality of life in which health, education, human rights and economic empowerment was promoted for women, youth and children. In order to realize this goal, YWCA had the Women's Human Rights Programme, Economic Empowerment and Youth Skills Enhancement Programme.

Therefore, Youth skills enhancement both in terms of life skills and vocational training were key priority areas of the organisation. The Economic Empowerment programme also provided for youth beneficiaries.

Further, your Committee were informed that with regard to youth empowerment, the YWCA was undertaking, among others, the following activities:

(i) Chongwe—Lwiimba

YWCA had trained about 160 youths in this area in vocational skills including tailoring and carpentry during the period 2004-2006. The challenge that the organization faced during this training was that the youth had to walk long distances to the training centre.

In order to overcome this challenge, YWCA had partnered with the Japanese Embassy to build boarding facilities and a modern training centre that would offer training in carpentry and tailoring. It was hoped that other skills such as brick laying would be introduced in future. Works at the skills training centre were expected to be completed by the third quarter of 2009.

(ii) Tailoring Training—Kitwe

YWCA ran tailoring courses for youth on an annual basis. The number of youth enrolled during the period commencing January 2009 was sixteen.

(iii) Youth Skills Entrepreneurship programme

YWCA had provided business skill training and grants to youths to enable them start up businesses as a way of empowering them economically. This project ended in 2007 but the youth, especially the female youths continued to benefit from the Economic Empowerment Programme which had continued to provide vocational skills training in bead work, food processing and business management training. Some youth had also been beneficiaries of loans for business start up under the Youth Empowerment programme.

(iv) Farm Inputs

In December 2008, twenty four youths were provided with farm inputs in Mongu district. This was an ongoing activity which is done as and when funds are available.

(v) Loan Revolving Fund

Some youths benefited from this programme. Grants have been provided for business start up.

(vi) Training in Business Management

Youth had been trained in business management to equip them with skills that would enable them to run successful businesses. However, providing economic empowerment activities required resources which are not readily available to the organisation.

With the examples above and the very fact that Economic Empowerment was one of the key programme areas, it could be appreciated that YMCA was actively involved in youth empowerment. All that was left to be done was to scale up these activities as demand grew.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee are satisfied with the response from the Government and have decided to close this issue.

The National Youth Development Council (NYDC)

47. Your previous Committee observed with concern that NYDC was not active in youth empowerment. Your Committee therefore recommended that, NYDC should play a more active role in the empowerment of the youth through funds such as the CYDF.

Your Committee recommended that, though small in terms of administrative structure, the NYD should have a major role to play, it had a total of 400 youth groups registered with it. The Council should, therefore, play an active role to ensure that issues of youth empowerment were given the attention they deserve under the established CEEC.

The Government agreed with this recommendation and committed itself to ensuring that the statutory organisation mandated to register and regulate all youth NGOs operations in the country, should take the centre stage role in youth empowerment. In this regard, the Government would work towards strengthening the capacity of the National Youth Development Council.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and request for a report on Government's efforts to strengthen the capacity of the National Youth Development Council.

YOUTHS REPRESENTING VARIOUS GROUPS THAT BENEFITTED FROM THE CYDF

48. Your previous Committee observed that, the urban youths were well informed and that they were doing much better in their income generating activities than the rural youths. Your Committee therefore recommended that, the Government should ensure that a well planned and coordinated national information campaign should be simultaneously implemented with any future youth empowerment fund. This would ensure equal access to information on the fund for both the rural and urban youth.

Your Committee further recommended that guidelines and procedures relating to any future youth empowerment fund should be minimised, be less complicated and printed in all the seven Zambian languages.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, indeed, the Government fully appreciated the views of your Committee with regard to the need to simplify procedures and guidelines to ease access of the youth to Empowerment Funds. It was in fact partly for this reason that the forms under the CEEC were reviewed with input from all stakeholders. In the same way, issues of collateral security and cost of borrowing were determined bearing in mind the youth.

Furthermore, a deliberate information campaign would be implemented as well as printing the guidelines in the seven Zambian languages in order to spread the information to as many youths and other stakeholders as possible.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and request to be provided with a progress report depicting the provisions of CEEC guidelines in all the seven national languages. Your Committee further request for a progress report easing of the requirement for collateral vis-à-vis youth economic empowerment.

Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission (CEEC)

49. Your previous Committee observed that under the CEEC, the youth had not been specifically targeted. They were being viewed generally like any other citizen in need of financial empowerment. Your Committee further observed that the operations of the CEEC would work well in an urban setting and might not reach the needy youths in the rural areas.

Your Committee therefore recommended that the CEEC should specifically target the youth and develop specific guidelines for youth empowerment. Youths were a special group with special needs they could, therefore, not be viewed like any other citizens in need of support. Ministries such as the Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare who had experience in dealing with the above group, should be allowed to play a more significant role in the CEEC.

In the Action–Taken Report your Committee were informed as set out below.

(i) Youth Empowerment Fund (YEF)

Several concerns had been raised by your Committee concerning the YEF. Indeed this Fund was among the six Funds that pooled into the CEEC Fund. Others were-

- a) the Irrigation Fund;
- b) the Agricultural Mechanism Fund;
- c) the Tourism Development Fund; and
- d) the Forestry Development Fund.

Two Funds namely, the Youth Fund (YF) and the Youth Constituency Development Fund (YCDF) were transferred to the Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission. The total pooled funds into the CEEC Fund was, therefore, five. Further, the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry had no mandate to administer the YCDF.

Therefore, it had not developed any criteria, mechanism, or institutional framework for the implementation of this Fund.

The CEEC and the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry shared the view that any institutional framework, process and mechanism designed for use by its clients should be highly transparent, politically neutral and socially acceptable to a broad-based clientele in order to take into account the interest of a wider section of the community.

It was for this reason that the Citizen Empowerment Commission had developed an all-inclusive, non partisan, politically neutral system at all the three levels of district, province and national level through the creation establishment and strengthening of institutions that were mandated to undertake assessment, approval and evaluation of empowerment investment proposals through Empowerment Committees.

The Government informed your Committee that in its current form, the Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission was economic empowerment strategy for all citizens, including the youth. As had been stated above in order to broaden the participation of all citizens, including the youth, the Citizens Empowerment Commission (CEEC) had developed Empowerment Committees, mandated to undertake assessment, approval and evaluation of empowerment investment proposals at district and provincial levels.

These Committees included representatives from the following:

- Youth Associations/Organisations;
- women Association/Groups;
- People who are physically challenged;
- People living with HIV and AIDS (PLWA);
- District/Provincial Business Associations;
- Government Officials; and
- Financial Institutions.

Concerns had also been raised with regard to alleged restricted access to the Fund as a result of complicated application forms. In order to allay fears that the application form were too complicated and not user-friendly and therefore, potentially disadvantaging to the youth, the CEEC

had structured the Form to capture only notable but critical information summarized in the table set out hereunder.

Further, concerns had also been raised over the issue of providing collateral security to back up the loan applications. The Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission did, indeed, realize that the targeted citizens may have difficulties in providing collateral security; therefore, it had introduced various avenues of dealing with this concern. For instance, collateral for projects of up to a sum of K50,000,000 which was popular with Youth Groups-was dealt with in ways such as;

- Asset Financing;
- Key Man Insurance;
- Community Referencing and;
- Other Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) friendly permutations.

With respect to the concern over the cost of borrowing, the Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission had abolished administrative fees for loans up to K50, 000, 000 and charged a simple interest of 12% compared to above 25% interest charged by Commercial Banks. Further, the Commission had maintained a low fee of K 20,000 per application form for loans in this category.

The positive results of these measures had been that:

- Between December 2008 and February 2009, the Commission received, appraised and approved applications from youths, women, and the disabled and other categories, a total of seventy-nine projects valued at K9. 207 Billion. These applications were either for project financing seventy-four or trade financing five.
- Of the seventy-nine projects above, nineteen or 24% were from Youth Applicants; 21 or 26.6% were from women groups and one (01) or 1.26% was from a disabled person, distributed by province as given in the table below.

Province	Project No of projects	Finance Total Cost (K'Million)	No. of projects	Trade Finance Total Cost (K' Million)	TOTAL Total Cost (K' Million)
Lusaka	20	2,700	5	2,300	5,000
Southern	23	1,600			1,600
Copperbelt	2	74			74
Eastern	17	1,300			1,300
N/Western	5	800			800
Western	5	345			345
Central	2	88			88
TOTAL	74	6,907	5	2,300	9,207

From the foregoing, it was clear that the Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission had taken into account youth concerns at each level of proposal development, assessment, approval and financing. Further, the CEEC was open to advise on how best to enhance youth participation in its operations from the co-operating Ministries including the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services.

Your previous Committee recommended that the role of the Members of Parliament in the operations of the CEEC should be specific and clearly spelt out.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that guidelines outlining the role of Members of Parliament were developed and distributed to all Honourable Members, however, the CEEC Management was open for further dialogue to review the guidelines if and when found inadequate.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee are satisfied with the response from Government and have resolved to close this issue.

Your previous Committee recommended that the CEEC should also utilise the Constituency Offices under the National Assembly of Zambia.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that the Government had taken due note of this suggestion.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee are satisfied with the response from the Government and resolved to close this issue.

Tour of the Independence Stadium

50. Your previous Committee were uncomfortable with the pace at which the renovations of the Stadium were taking place. Your Committee recommended the shortening of the tender procedures to allow for the stadium to be ready by 2011 for the opening and closing ceremonies of the All-Africa Games.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that the Government had taken note of the observation and recommendation and informed your Committee that the playing field at the Stadium were cleared and the artificial turf had been laid.

Further, Government had taken note of the delays in the procurement process of the works. Your Committee were informed that the Ministry of Works and Supply had received high tender bids for the works at the Stadium which were rejected. In addition, the designs had to be modified to meet the budgetary allocation for the grand stand which was then re-tendered. However, the lowest bidder was still by far beyond the Ministry's estimate and budget.

Arising from the above, the Ministry sought the authority of the Zambia National Tender Board to negotiate with the lowest bidder. The authority was granted and negotiations were conducted. The report was submitted to the Zambia National Tender Board on 30th December, 2008.

The National Tender Board had since advised the Government to negotiate with the two contractors—Covet and Yangts Jiang. However, owing to the high costs of the two contracts, the Ministry had requested Tender Board to consider allowing them to single source the same

contractor who would build the Ndola Stadium as it would be cheaper for the Government to use this contractor.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response Government and request a progress report on the renovations at the Independence Stadium.

Tour of the Sport for Hope Center

51. Your previous Committee were informed that the building of the Center was supposed to have started in April, 2008, however, due to some unforeseen delays, the construction was expected to start in September, 2008.

In the Action-Taken Report, your Committee were informed that construction works on the Sport for Hope Centre commenced in October 2008. These works were expected to be completed in fourteen months time. Your Committee were further informed that the name had since been changed to Olympic Youth Development Centre-Zambia.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from Government and request a progress report on the completion of the construction of the Olympic Youth Development Center-Zambia.

Tour of the Olympic Swimming Pool

52. Your previous Committee recommended that, the procedure for the renovations of the pool should start as soon as possible, to allow for the Zambian swimmers to use the pool for their training. Your Committee further recommended that, the ablution block and change rooms be razed down and replaced by modern facilities.

In the Action-Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, the rehabilitation of the Olympic Swimming Pool in Lusaka was being undertaken by the Lusaka City Council, including the provision of new facilities such as jumping castles. There was also a Park which had been rehabilitated and was currently operational and attracted a lot of people holding functions such as weddings.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and request for a progress report on the completion of the rehabilitation of the Lusaka Olympic swimming pool.

Tour of the University of Zambia

53. Your previous Committee recommended that, COJA Zambia should work closely with the Tender Board and the Ministry of Works and Supply, in order to establish a tender procedure that would expedite works. The process should be quicker, but still retain its objectivity.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, the Government had taken note of their concerns and had addressed them. Further, tender procedures would be streamlined by the newly reconstituted successor of the Zambia National Tender Board, the Procurement Authority, as stipulated by the Public Procurement Act, No. 12 of 2008.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and request a progress report, on the construction of sports facilities at the University of Zambia.

Tour of Lusaka International Airport

54. Your previous Committee recommended that, the National Airport Corporation Limited should continue to lobby the Government on the need to renovate the Lusaka International Airport. Your Committee further recommended that, in its renovation exercise, the Corporation should ensure that the needs of the disabled are taken into full consideration.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, renovations of the Lusaka International Airport were on-going and so far, check in and immigration counters had been ordered. The National Airports Corporation Limited (NACL) has procured an "AMBULIFT," a piece of equipment used to provide aircraft embarking and dis-embarking services for the disabled.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and request an update report on the rehabilitation of the Lusaka International Airport.

Your previous Committee recommended that, NACL should not work in isolation but in corporation with COJA, Zambia.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, the Government had taken note of the recommendation, however, COJA was no longer in existence.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from Government and have resolved to close the issue as it is in connection with Zambia’s hosting of the 2011 All Africa Games.

Your previous Committee noted that, the Lusaka International Airport had no posters advertising the 2011 All-Africa Games. Your Committee were of the view that it was important for the Airport to have posters advertising the games so as to provide information to the many people using the airport.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that Government had taken note of the concerns of the Committee and that up to the time of Zambia's withdrawal from hosting the All-Africa Games, preparations to display posters advertising the games were being made. However, this had since been overtaken by events following Zambia's withdrawal from hosting the games.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the issue and have resolved to close it as it is in connection with Zambia's hosting of the 2011 All Africa Games.

Tour of Kambule High School, Mongu-Western Province and Hillcrest

55. Your previous Committee observed that the two schools had poor sports facilities. The facilities would not allow for the adequate training of the identified talent to compete at an international level. Therefore, your Committee recommended that the Ministry of Education should work closely with COJA to ensure that funds are accessed for the rehabilitation of sports facilities of at least one major school in each one of the nine provinces.

Further, your Committee recommended that, rehabilitation of sports infrastructure in the schools, should be done in good time, to allow for commencement of talent identification and training.

In the Action-Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, in the 2003-2007 Ministry of Education Strategic Plan, the Ministry prioritised to increase access to education by building more high schools across the country. However, due to the high investment in this area, there has been inadequate resources earmarked for the other infrastructure developments, including sports infrastructure, especially in rural high schools.

On the other hand, the School Education Boards had been mandated to raise resources, to complement government efforts in rehabilitating sports infrastructure. To this effect, it had been noted that some high schools such as Chizongwe Technical High School, had taken up the challenge while others were still struggling to raise funds.

Up to the time of its demise, the Local Organising Committee (COJA) was assessing the proposal to help with the rehabilitation of at least more than three High Schools' sports infrastructure in each province. This had all stopped due to the disbanding of COJA.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and request a progress report on the rehabilitation of sports facilities in the above two schools.

Tour of Youth Clubs in Western and Southern Provinces that benefited from the Constituency Youth Development Funds

56. Your Committee observed that, although some of the visited projects had been doing well, it was difficult to tell whether the projects were sustainable enough to meet the needs of each individual member. Your Committee recommended that:

- youth projects should be strengthened with enough capital that will allow for individual members to draw adequate financial and technical benefits. This should in turn, allow them to eventually establish individual projects;
- that youth projects should be advised to open up bank accounts before being provided with any funds. This would allow for the development of a saving and investment culture, which was important for entrepreneurial development;

- youth groups should be provided with specific training in income-generation, market research and specific technical advice in relation to the type of project that they had interest in. Youths who were interested in goat, pig and cattle rearing, needed information on the proper care of these animals; and
- the Office of Council Secretary, the District Commissioner and the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development should work together to ensure that the sponsored projects were monitored and evaluated.

In the Action–Taken Report, the Government informed your Committee that, it had taken note of the observations and recommendations and that it had communicated to all Provincial Permanent Secretaries to implement the recommendations.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee are satisfied with the response from the Government and have resolved to close this issue.

ACTION-TAKEN REPORT FOR THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development

57. Your previous Committee recommended that the process of approval by Cabinet and presentation to Parliament of the revised *National Sports Council Act* and the *Professional Boxers and Wrestlers Control Board Act* be expedited.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that the Government had taken note of your Committee’s concern. The Bills on the above were withdrawn for further consultations upon Cabinet advice that they should be circulated separately for stakeholder comments. The suggested revisions had since been made and the draft Bills were in circulation for stakeholder comments.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and request a progress report on the revision of the Professional Boxers and Wrestlers Control Board Act.

Rehabilitation of Provincial Stadia

58. Your previous Committee were pleased to note that, the Government had assigned its internal auditors to verify the utilization of funds that were released for the rehabilitation of five provincial stadia. In view of the foregoing, your Committee recommended that, the verification exercise be expedited and that your Committee be furnished with a report as soon as it was ready.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that the Government had taken note of your Committee’s recommendation.

Your Committee were further informed that the Ministry planned to assign internal auditors during the third and fourth quarter of the year. However, due to financial constraints following the demise of the President and the Presidential Elections that were held, the internal auditors did not carry out this exercise. The internal auditors would be sent to the provinces as soon as funds were available in 2009.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and request a report on the findings of the internal auditors.

National Sports Council of Zambia

59. Your previous Committee recommended that the process of drafting a new Investment Act that would regulate selling and land leasing of former ZCCM sports facilities should be put in place. Furthermore, your Committee had insisted that, the Government should ensure that investors are compelled by an established policy, to contribute toward the development of sport in the country.

In the Action-Taken Report, your Committee were informed that Government had taken not of their recommendation. Your Committee heard that the necessary consultations with relevant ministries on the enactment of this Act would be undertaken in 2009.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and request a progress report on the enactment of a law that would regulate selling and land leasing of former ZCCM Sports facilities.

The Football Association of Zambia

60. Your previous Committee recommended that a report on the progress made by FAZ and the Ministry of Finance and National Planning, in establishing a lottery and other fundraising strategies be prepared and presented to your Committee.

In the Action-Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, the Government had taken note of your Committee's recommendation and that consultations with all stakeholders had been concluded. These were supportive of the initiative, however, there were a few outstanding impediments as regards the administration of the lottery, which the Treasury was yet to provide further guidance on.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and request a progress report on the Government's effort to establish a lottery, for the purposes of fund raising for the FAZ.

The Zambia Amateur Athletics Association

61. Your previous Committee recommended that, deliberate efforts should be put in place to ensure that sport in institutions of higher learning is formally recognized and adequate time and sports facilities should be provided for.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that sports in institutions of higher learning was already recognized as a major contributor to sports development in this country. Zambia had been sending teams from Higher Institutions of Learning through the Zambia Higher Institutions of Learning Sports Association (ZHISA) to participate in international sports events in the SADC region and beyond. The academic calendar of most institutions of learning did provide for sports events.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee resolve to close the issue above as it has been thoroughly dealt with in their 2009 Programme of Work.

Zambia Volleyball Association

Your previous Committee recommended a thorough evaluation exercise of the implementation of the National Decentralisation Policy and that a report on the evaluation exercise should be presented to the Committee.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were in formed that, the Government had taken note of the their recommendation. Your Committee were advised that the report would be presented by Ministry of Local Government and Housing after completion of the evaluation.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and request a progress report on the evaluation exercise, that would be carried out on the implementation of the National Decentralisation Policy.

Sports in Action

63. Your previous Committee recommended that a progress report on the National Capacity Building Programme, targeting referees, coaches, umpires, judges and other sports officials, should be prepared and presented to your Committee.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, the following progress had been made:

- 147 Teachers had been trained in netball, football, volleyball and were also orientated in Integrated Physical Education. These teachers were drawn from Lusaka, Kaoma, Mongu and Petauke;
- 163 community coaches were also trained. These were drawn from Lusaka, Livingstone, Kapiri- Mposhi, Kabwe, Mazabuka and Chirundu;
- 280 peer to peer coaches (children) were trained in Kaoma; and

- 33 Teachers and coaches from Lusaka, Kafue and Chongwe were trained in disability sport in partnership with the National Paralympics Committee of Zambia.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee are satisfied with the response from the Government and have resolved to close this issue.

The National Paralympics Committee

64. Your previous Committee recommended that, it should be furnished with a report that would detail specific efforts that had been made at ensuring that, the needs of the disabled were taken into consideration during the rehabilitation of sports facilities.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that the Government had taken note of its recommendation. Your Committee learnt that all construction and rehabilitation of sports infrastructure would ensure user friendly facilities for the disabled. Examples were the construction of the Independence Stadium grand stand and the Centre for Hope.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee are satisfied with the response from the Government and have resolved to close this issue.

The Zambia Motor Sports Association (ZMSA)

65. Your Committee recommended that a progress report on the efforts by the Government to ensure that land is availed to the ZMSA should be submitted to your Committee.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that the Government had taken note of your Committee's recommendation and that, like any other client looking for land, ZMSA needed to apply for it before it was given to them. The Government through the Ministry of Lands was ready to assist in providing this land.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and refer to a submission that was presented to your Committee in 2007. The submission stated that, the Zambia Motor Sports Association had already applied for land to the Ministry of lands. Unfortunately, there had been no response from the Ministry. Your Committee would therefore like to be furnished with a progress report, on the efforts of the Government to ensure that land is availed to ZMSA.

The Zambia Rugby Union

66. Your previous Committee recommended that it be provided with a report, indicating efforts the Kitwe City Council was making to ensure that the Kitwe playing fields were once again availed to the Zambia Rugby Union.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that the Kitwe City Council had been written to, reminding them of the need to avail the playing fields to the Rugby Union and other sports associations.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and request a progress report. The report should state whether the Kitwe City Council had responded favourably to the request from the Government.

ASSESSMENT OF THE REHABILITATION AND SKILLS TRAINING OF STREET CHILDREN IN THE ZAMBIA NATIONAL SERVICE CAMPS

Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development

67. Your previous Committee recommended that, they should be provided with a report on the progress made so far, in establishing an Agreement with the mines and other relevant organisations, to provide practical training to the youths.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee was informed that, currently there was no Agreement between the Government, the mines and other organisations on the provision of practical training for youths. However the Government had agreed with the Zambia National Service to intensify efforts to increase practical training opportunities by meeting Chief Executives of the Mines and other organisations.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government. They request a progress report on the efforts to establish an agreement with the mines and other organisations to provide practical training to the youths under the Zambia National Services training camps.

Ministry of Science, Technology and Vocational Training

68. Your previous Committee recommended that, a report on the visits of the Permanent Secretaries to the Zambia National Service Skills Training Centres should be submitted.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that visits to the Centres were indeed undertaken and Reports had since been submitted.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and request a report stating the major findings and recommendations of the visit by the Permanent Secretaries to the ZNS training camps.

Ministry of Defence-Zambia National Services (ZNS)

69. Your previous Committee recommended that, the Government should ensure that funding is set aside for the very important task of acquiring skills training equipment.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, the Government had allocated some funds towards this purpose. Hence the equipment would be sourced in due course.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government. They request a progress report on the purchase of skills training equipment for the youths in the Zambia National Service training camps.

UNICEF

70. Your previous Committee recommended that, a report stating issues raised and resolved during the Government's meeting with UNICEF should be provided.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, the UNICEF Country Representative was invited for a meeting which took place on Tuesday, 13th January, 2009 at the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development Headquarters. The report had since been prepared for submission to your Committee.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and request a report on the meeting referred to above, which has not yet been presented to your Committee.

Zambia Red Cross Society

71. Your previous Committee recommended that, they should be provided with a report on Government's assessment of the suitability of the Mwange Refugee Camp to be utilised for the rehabilitation and skills training of street children.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee was informed that the Provincial Administration in Northern Province had been requested to commence assessment of Mwange Refuge Camp.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government. They request a progress report on the assessment of the suitability of the Mwange Refugee Camp.

ACTION TAKEN REPORT ON THE COMMITTEE'S PREVIOUS TOURS

The Independence Stadium, Lusaka

72. Your previous Committee recommended that, quarterly progress reports on the rehabilitation of stadia be prepared and presented to your Committee.

In the Action–Taken Report, the Government informed your Committee that quarterly reports and checklists for the preventive maintenance of the proposed new structures, would be provided to the Committee once the rehabilitation projects begin.

In addition, a report on the rehabilitation works at Independence Stadium and progress on construction works of Ndola Stadium would be prepared and presented to your Committee. Further, your Committee were informed that the laying of the artificial turf at the Independence Stadium was near completion with only minor works remaining. The reports were being prepared for presentation in April 2009.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and have resolved to close this issue as it has already been dealt with.

The National Sports Council of Zambia (NSCZ), Lusaka

73. Your Committee requested for a progress report on the rehabilitation and maintenance works at the National Sport Development Centre of Zambia.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee was informed that, the rehabilitation works at the National Sports Development Centre (NASDEC) were expected to be part of the 2011 All-Africa Games venue preparations. However, due to the country's withdrawal from hosting these games, fresh plans would have to be put in place to rehabilitate the facility.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and request a progress report on the rehabilitation of the National Sports Development Center.

The Chishimba Zambia National Service Camp, Kasama

74. Your previous Committee recommended that, the Government should ensure that the old sleeping facilities at the camp undergo massive rehabilitation before they are opened for utilization. Your Committee further recommended that a progress report on the rehabilitation of the Camp be submitted to them.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that there had been no progress on the rehabilitation of the old infrastructure, neither had there been any progress on the construction of new ones. This had been due to non availability of funds. In view of these constraints, the camp would not be used in 2009.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and request a progress report on the rehabilitation of the Chishimba Zambia National Service Camp.

Kasama Stadium

75. Your previous Committee requested a progress report on the participation of the corporate world in the maintenance and rehabilitation of stadia in the country. Further, your

Committee recommended that, a progress report on the rehabilitation of provincial stadia in the country, be submitted to them.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that there had not been any involvement of the corporate world in the rehabilitation of stadia, however, this was an option that Government had kept open for discussion.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and further, request a progress report on the involvement of the corporate world, in the rehabilitation of the stadia.

The Mwangwe Refugee Camp, Mporokoso

76. Your previous Committee recommended that a progress report on the process of turning the Refugee Camp into a Youth Rehabilitation and Training Centre be furnished to them.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee was informed that Government was still in the process of assessing the suitability of the Mwangwe Refugee Camp, to be turned into a Youth Rehabilitation and Training Centre. To this effect, the Director of Child Affairs traveled to Mwangwe in the second week of March 2009. A report would be submitted in due course.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee have resolved to close this issue as it has already been dealt with.

Kitwe ZNS Camp, Kitwe

77. Your previous Committee recommended that a progress report on the following issues should be produced and presented to them:

- (i) the revision of the guidelines, to take into account the street girls who are found to be pregnant; and
- (ii) the inclusion of a trainee representative on the management team of the Camp.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed as set out hereunder.

The Government, through the Zambia National Service and the Ministry Of Sport, Youth and Child Development, were working closely to ensure that certain mechanisms were put in place, to revise the guidelines and other important issues. However, the Provincial Street Kids Mobilising Committees did not recruit girls who were pregnant.

Your Committee were informed that, inclusion of a trainees' representative on management committees may not be possible. This was due to the background of the recruited street kids. There were among them, some who came from broken homes/families and would require to be handled carefully. However, they were organized in such a way that head-boys, head-girls, deputy head-boys, deputy head-girls and house captains, channeled youth's problems to management committees through their instructors and/or patrons on a daily basis.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and state that they were aware that the provincial street kids Mobilising Committees did not recruit girls who are pregnant. However, during the tour of the camp, your Committee were made aware that some pregnant girls were unknowingly recruited. The pregnancies were only discovered after medical tests were carried out at the camps. In line with the response from the Government, your Committee request to be provided with information on whether the youths are now being tested before recruitment, so as to dropout those who are found to be pregnant.

The Friends of Street Children Project, Kitwe

78. Your previous Committee requested that they be provided with a report on the support so far provided to the Friends of Street Children project in Kitwe.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that the Government had been working with the Friends of Street Children Project on the Copperbelt, especially in the area of elimination of children from streets and in the marking of special children's days such as the Day of the African Child. Although the Government had not provided financial support to the organisation, in December 2008, the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development issued fresh instructions to the Provincial Office, to strengthen the partnership between the Ministry and Friends of Street Children.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from Government and request for a progress report on the support provided to the project by the Government.

Meeting with the Kitwe Town Clerk and tour of the Kitwe playing fields

79. Your previous Committee requested a progress report on the establishment of a public private partnership with Copperbelt Energy Cooperation and Mopani Copper Mines.

Your Committee further requested for a report on the current state of the rugby playing field. In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, the Public Private Partnership with Copperbelt Energy Corporation and Mopani Copper Mines had not yet been established. However, the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development would commence the process of consultations with the organisations on how this could best be done, especially that most companies had reduced their operations due to the current world economic crunch. On the current state of the rugby playing field, the Ministry, in consultation with the Rugby Association, would undertake this exercise.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government. They request to be provided with a progress report on the establishment of the public private partnership with Copperbelt Energy Corporation and Mopani Copper Mines. Your Committee further request for a report on the current state of the Kitwe playing fields.

Tour of Chiwoko Zambia National Service Camp, Chipata

80. Your previous Committee recommended that a progress report outlining the following issues be submitted to them:

- (i) the installation of the step up transformer at the camp by ZESCO;
- (ii) the revision of the guidelines for recruitment of street kids for rehabilitation and skills training;
- (iii) the inclusion of a Trainee' Representative on the Management Committee of the skills training and rehabilitation camp; and
- (iv) adherence of the Provincial Street Kid Mobilising Committee to the age bracket of 15-25 years old for recruitment to the skills training programme.

In the Action-Taken Report, your Committee were informed that:

- (i) a step-up transformer has since been installed at the Camp;
- (ii) guidelines have been revised, and these would enable Zambia National Service together with Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development in liaison with Provincial Street Kids Mobilising Committees to ensure that the right street kids were recruited for skills training; and
- (iii) inclusion of trainees representative on Management Committees may not be implemented because of the background of would be recruits as some among them, may have come from broken homes/families and would require to be handled carefully. However, they were organized in such a way that head-boys, head-girls, deputy head-boys, deputy head-girls and house captains channel youth's problems to Management Committees through their instructors/patrons on a daily basis. Instructors were encouraged to bring out problems without delays for quick redress.

The Provincial and District Street Kids Mobilising Committee had been advised to ensure that they recruited street kids in the age bracket of 15–25 years only for skills training.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee are satisfied with the response from Government and have resolved to close this issue.

Tour of David Kaunda Stadium, Chipata

81. Your previous Committee recommended that they be provided with a progress report on the following issues:-

- the establishment and implementation of scheduled plan for the rehabilitation of provincial stadia;
- implementation of a community sensitization program for the prevention of vandalism; and
- stoppage of the utilization of David Kaunda Stadium Club House for pre-school activities.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that the Provincial Administration in Eastern Province had been informed to effect your Committee's recommendation and an inspection exercise would be undertaken during the year.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from Government and request a progress report on the following:

- establishment and implementation of a scheduled work plan for the rehabilitation of all the provincial stadia;
- implementation of a community sensitisation program for the prevention of vandalism; and
- stoppage of the utilisation of David Kaunda stadium Club House for pre-school activities.

Tour of the Kagoro Jesus Cares Ministries Children's Centre, Katete

82. Your previous Committee recommended that, they be provided with a report on Government's efforts to ensure that there is a clear understanding at community level, of the difference between child labour and the process of socialisation that allows a child to partake in family and community chores whilst attending regular school.

In the Action-Taken Report, your Committee were informed that the Government was working with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on how best child labour and the process of socialisation could be differentiated. This had so far resulted into sensitization meetings taking place in communities such as Mpongwe and Chipata Districts in 2008. Plans were underway to carry out more sensitisation activities in 2009 funds permitting.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee are satisfied with the response from the Government and resolve to close this issue.

ACTION TAKEN REPORT ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE NINTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

PROMOTION OF THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES IN ZAMBIA

Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development

83. Your previous Committee recommended that they be provided with a copy of the Ministry's internal auditors report.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, the Internal Audit that had been scheduled to take place in the 3rd and 4th quarter could not be done as there was no funding. However, the Government was committed to undertaking the Audit and a report will be submitted in due course.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee have decided to close the matter as it had been dealt with earlier.

Ministry of Education

84. Your previous Committee recommended that they be provided with a progress report, stating the Ministry of Land's efforts to allocate title for land under the Ministry of Education. In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, the Ministry of Education had been unable to allocate any resources towards processing of title deeds. This was due to the fact that the Ministry was undertaking larger infrastructure development. The high cost of survey fees had also meant that some properties could only be provided title deeds on a phased out approach.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government. They request a progress report on the efforts to provide title to properties under the Ministry of Education.

National Sports Council of Zambia

84. Your previous Committee recommended that a progress report be provided on the identification of a strategic partner for the construction of an ultra modern stadium in Livingstone.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that a strategic partner for the construction of the ultra modern stadium in Livingstone had not yet been found. However, the Government remained committed to the idea.

Committee's observations and recommendations

85. Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and request a progress report on Government's efforts to construct an ultra modern stadium in Livingstone.

Konkola Copper Mines Plc

86. Your previous Committee recommended that they be provided with a progress report on the development of a legal framework to guide the private sector's involvement in the development and maintenance of sports infrastructure in the country.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that Government had taken note of your Committee's recommendation. Necessary consultations were underway with the Ministry of Justice and other stakeholders with a view to coming up with a legal framework for this purpose. Your Committee would be informed on the progress of these consultations in due course.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee have decided to close this matter because it had already been dealt with.

Edusport Foundation

87. Your previous Committee recommended that they be provided with a progress report on the Government's efforts to provide land to Edusport Foundation.

In the Action-Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, the Government had written to the Lusaka City Council and this matter was receiving attention.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from Government and request a progress report on the efforts of the Lusaka City Council in providing land for Edusport Foundation.

Zambia Amateur Athletics Association

88. Your previous Committee requested to be provided with a progress report on the utilisation of the funds meant for maintenance of play parks and other sporting activities.

In the Action-Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, the Government had been allocating funds to various councils for the maintenance of play parks but had been constrained by insufficient funds to rehabilitate all play parks in the country.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and request a progress report, on the efforts of the Government to maintain play parks and other sporting facilities.

Zambia Federation of the Disabled

89. Your previous Committee requested that a progress report on the implementation of a country wide sensitisation programme targeting parents of disabled children and the community at large be presented to them.

In the Action-Taken Report, your Committee were informed that during the period under review, the Zambia Agency for Persons with Disabilities (ZAPD) had been involved in the co-ordination of sensitization programmes. These were targeting both parents and the community at large, to encourage children with disabilities to participate in sports activities of their own choice.

Government, through Ministry of Sports, Youth, and Child Development, continued sensitising communities on the Sports For All Programme through its Agencies such as the National Paralympics Committee of Zambia (NPCZ). These were championing and promoting sporting activities among persons with disabilities. Community clubs were used to sensitize the parents and guardians by enlightening them on how sport is one of the best integration tools. Currently there are 23 sports clubs in Lusaka, Central, Copperbelt, Southern, Eastern and Northern provinces country-wide. Thirdly, these clubs were also used for talent identification among the disabled children.

Action on Disability and Development (ADD), an internationally funded project, provided sponsorship for promoting sports for persons with disabilities. This was in the form of printing t-shirts and provision of other sports attire for the athletes during the Inter-Company Relay also provided sports training in places such as Kabwe, Livingstone, Lusaka, Choma and Chipata.

The Zambia Agency for Persons with Disabilities was an active member of the Inclusive Schooling Programme (INSPRO), run by Ministry of Education in all the nine provinces to sensitize teachers, parents and learners with special needs, on how sport could contribute to reduce negative social attitudes towards children with disabilities.

During the period under review the following were the results of the sensitisation programmes and activities under National Paralympics Committee of Zambia:

- (i) sixty Persons with disabilities from Lusaka, Kabwe, Livingstone, Choma and Chipata, participated in the inter-company relay organised by Zambia Amateur Athletics Association (ZAAA); and
- (ii) persons with disabilities in communities participated in the following sports activities-
 - Clutch ball/Football
 - Sitting Volleyball
 - Wheel chair Basketball
 - Wheel Chair racing
 - Clutch racing
 - Tug of War
 - Power lifting
 - Athletics
 - Goal ball for the blind

Notable Achievements

In 2006, during the Under 20 Youth Games held in Namibia, Zambia participated in these competitions and won one silver medal and two bronze medals in the 400 and 800 meter races.

In 2008, Lassam Katongo participated in the 800 and 1500 meter races which are known as sprint and long distance races at the International Paralympics Games in China Beijing.

In 2008 during the Under 20 Youth Games, held in South Africa, five athletes participated in these competitions and returned home with two bronze medals.

Sports in Action

Your Committee were informed that, the Government was working in partnership with Sports-In-Action- a UNICEF funded programme established in 2006, to promote sport among disabled children. The Programme targeted children, teachers and the communities at large.

Among others, they train teachers in providing sport in the areas of athletics, netball and football for disabled children and in 2008; three training workshops were conducted for the teachers. They also provide sporting equipment for disabled children in these schools that they

support which are three schools in Kafue, one school and a community village (Chankumba) in Chongwe, twenty eight special schools in Lusaka, Katondo community in Kabwe and six schools on the Copperbelt.

Furthermore, in schools where there are no trained teachers in sports promotion, volunteers had been attached, some of whom are international volunteers. These volunteers served with the schools for a period of three to six months. Under the same school programme, inter-school sports tournaments and festivals were held once per quarter.

Sports-In-Action also had a complementary programme where disabled children participated and integrated with able-bodied children in other schools. This was usually held two to three times in a year depending on availability of resources.

On the aspect of sensitizing the parents and communities at large, Sports-In-Action conducts the following activities:

- conducted a thirty minute radio programme on Radio 2 and in 2008, five radio programmes were run;
- used PTA meetings in schools to encourage parents to ensure that disabled children actively participated in sports;
- run articles on Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation (ZNBC), to sensitise parents on promoting sport amongst disabled children. In 2008, three articles were being produced and broadcast; and
- the Post Newspaper, had been running articles about the value of allowing disabled children to participate in sports.

On Radio Phoenix in 2008, three programmes were conducted on the promotion of sport among the disabled, especially children.

Sports-In-Action has a strong relationship with the media in reaching out to parents in far flung areas. They also used other avenues to raise awareness, for instance on 24th October 2008, Sports-In-Action held a fundraising sports festival to raise resources for the purchase of sports equipment for disabled children and this was done in partnership with the National Sports Council of Zambia. Society for Family Health sponsored the event by providing a total of K 16 million to host the event.

Achievements

- Awareness raising had increased the knowledge among communities, for instance a case in point is Violet Bwalya, who before she was engaged in sport, she could barely stand for a long time and was struggling to have any balance, but with exercising she was able to run and do household chores without any difficulty. The community view her differently now.
- In October 2007, at the World Championships of Special Olympics in Shanghai, China, four disabled children participated in this championship and two of them brought silver medals in 100 meter races. The children in their communities are looked at as heroes. Violet Bwalya was one of the two who received the medals, and the other was Joseph Mugubo.
- On 19th November 2008, at Pamodzi Hotel, four children with disabilities were recognised for their outstanding performance in sports by the Honourable Minister of

Sport, Youth and Child Development. Despite achievements alluded to above, most public sports facilities are still not user friendly to persons with disabilities. Authorities responsible for running such facilities have been urged to modify them to ensure they are accessible to persons with disabilities. This is an on-going exercise requiring a lot of sensitisation.

- Furthermore, the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and the Ministry of Health were working hard to explore ways in which they could partner to sensitise the communities on how sport can contribute to maintain both the physical and mental health of disabled children.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee are satisfied with the response from the Government and have resolved to close this issue.

Ministry of Education

90. Your previous Committee recommended that, they be provided with a progress report on the establishment of the National Curriculum/Syllabus for Early Childhood Care, Development and Education (ECCDE).

In the Action-Taken Report, your Committee were informed that the Ministry of Education had developed a draft National Curriculum Framework for Early Childhood Care, Development and Education (ECCDE). Once the curriculum was approved, through a consultative process of all stakeholders such as the Zambia Pre-School Association, Zambia National Education Coalition, Universities, Private Providers, Communities, Line Ministries and Cabinet Office, the development of syllabus for ECCDE would commence as the curriculum would have provided the framework. This would then be followed by sensitising all ECCDE providers in the country, to acquaint them with contents of the approved National Curriculum and Syllabus.

Considering that most of the provisions of the ECCDE would continue being done by private providers, as the case stood, the role of the Ministry of Education would be to provide co-ordination and ensure quality in the ECCDE centres.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from Government and request a progress report on the establishment of a National Curriculum/Syllabus for Early Childhood Care, Development and Education (ECCDE).

Zambia Pre-School Association

91. Your previous Committee requested that a progress report on the development of the National Policy Framework of Early Childhood Care and Education be submitted to them.

In the Action-Taken Report, your Committee were informed that an Early Childhood Care, Development and Education (ECCDE) Coordinating Committee comprising key stakeholders such as Line Ministries, Civil Societies, Non-Governmental Organisations, and Co-operating Partners had been set up at the National Level, to offer advice on how to manage ECCDE country wide and zone Level.

In addition, the Ministry of Education was proposing a structure to institutionalize ECCDE in the Ministry at national, provincial and district levels, so as to liaise with the Coordinating Committees at those levels.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee have resolved to close this issue as it had already been dealt with.

CARE INTERNATIONAL

92. Your previous Committee request that, a progress report on the revision of the laws governing child development be submitted to them.

In the Action-Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, the Zambia Law Development Commission (ZLDC) had been contracted to revise these laws. Further, the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development, was a member of the stakeholders' team that had been tasked to review laws governing child development in Zambia.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from Government and request to be provided with a progress report on the revision of laws governing child development in Zambia.

Tour of Mtendere Council Pre-School-Lusaka

93. Your previous Committee requested that a progress report on the current situation of the Mtendere Pre-School with regard to the play grounds, the classroom desks and the implementation of the community awareness campaign, be furnished to them.

In the Action-Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, efforts had been made to improve the poor status of the play grounds and the classroom desks. The grass which was overgrown during the last visit had been cut short and the Council which ran the Centre had put in place a programme to repair classroom desks which were unstable. Concerning the community awareness campaign, the teachers at the centre had embarked on a door-to-door campaign, to raise awareness on the importance of parents/guardians sending their children to the pre-school centre. However, a lot still needed to be done especially in the area of swings which were non-functional.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee have resolved to close this issue, as the recommendations from your Committee have been addressed.

Tour of Our Lady of Mercy Pre-School-Mansa

94. Your previous Committee requested a progress report on the establishment of an implementation framework for Early Childhood Care Development and Education in the country.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that, the establishment of an implementation framework for Early Childhood Care Development and Education (ECCDE) Coordinating Committee had already been set. This comprised key stakeholders such as Line Ministries, Civil Societies, Non-Governmental Organisations and Co-operating Partners, to offer advise on how to manage ECCDE country wide.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee have resolved to close this issue as it had been addressed earlier.

Tour of Stadia in Lusaka, Ndola and Mansa

95. Your Committee were not satisfied with the response provided by the Government and requested information on the contractor of the club house and future plans for the utilisation of the site of the former Dag Hammarskjöld Stadium.

The Government informed your Committee that the contractor was Malichi Investments Limited. The Ministry intended to turn the club house into a recreation centre for children and youths and arrangements would be made to obtain a title deed in the name of the Ministry. Furthermore, your Committee might be aware that the Ministry did not hold title deeds to the land.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee have resolved to close this issue as the Government has responded to all the queries raised.

Tour of Swimming Pool Facilities, Lusaka and Luanshya

96. Your previous Committee regretted to report that contrary to Government's response which stated that the Olympic swimming pool had been renovated, a tour of the Olympic Swimming pool by your Committee on the 17th of July, 2008 revealed the contrary.

Your Committee, therefore, requested that a progress report on the current status of the Olympic Swimming pool and the plans for its renovation be submitted to them and further recommended that a diving board be installed at the pool and not a jumping castle as was stated in the response from the Government.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that the Government had taken note of your Committee’s observations and recommendation. The Lusaka City Council had definite plans to rehabilitate the Swimming Pool including putting up of the diving board and other facilities such as jumping castles. The pool also had a park which is operational and attracts a lot of people holding functions such as weddings.

As regards the Roan Swimming Pool in Luanshya, your Committee were informed that the Pool was now operational and was being run by Luanshya Copper Mine.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee resolved to close this issue as it has been addressed earlier.

Tour of Mansa Sports Club and Former ZCCM Sports Facilities

97. Your previous Committee were not satisfied with the response from the Government and requested that a progress report on the Ministry of Lands intervention efforts to correct the situation that had led to a dispute between the Mansa Sport Club, the Mansa Municipal Council-and the private individuals who had encroached into the Mansa Golf Course.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that there was no encroachment at all on the golf course. The facts were that, one individual and the Government owned plots outside the Mansa Golf Course and that because the Government and the same individual delayed in developing the land, Mansa Golf Club actually encroached onto these two plots.

When Government and the individual eventually decided to develop the land, it was discovered that Mansa Golf Club had actually encroached onto these plots.

The Government through the Ministry of Lands offered its plot to the Auditor General's Office for the construction of their office and all the documents were available at both the Council and Ministry of Lands.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee have resolved to close this issue, as the major concern of encroachment has been explained.

Tour of Sports facilities in Institutions of Learning

98. Your previous Committee requested that a progress report on the rehabilitation of sports facilities at Munali High School in Lusaka and St Clements' High School in Mansa, be availed to them.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that the initiative to rehabilitate the above two High Schools was part of the hosting of the 2011 All-Africa Games. With the withdrawal of Zambia from hosting the Games the rehabilitation of the schools sports facilities had been halted. However, consultations were being made between the Ministry of Works and Supply and the Ministry of Education, on how to realize the original goal.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of response from the Government and request to be provided with a progress report on the renovation of sports facilities at Munali and St. Clements High schools.

ACTION TAKEN REPORT ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE THIRD SESSION OF THE NINTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

PROMOTION OF SPORTS FOR THE DISABLED IN ZAMBIA

Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development

99. Your previous Committee requested that, they be provided with a report depicting the actual modifications on sports infrastructure, to allow for the full participation of the disabled.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee was informed that, although, to-date, none of the infrastructure had been modified to enable easy accessibility of the disabled, the Ministry of Works and Supply was preparing revised drawings of the sports infrastructure. Hence design works were already in progress.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee have decided to close this issue since it has already been dealt with.

National Sports Council of Zambia

100. Your previous Committee requested that, they be provided with a full report depicting the progress of the rehabilitation of the sports facilities at the National Sports Development Council (NASDEC).

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee were informed that rehabilitation works at NASDEC which was expected to be part of the venue for the 2011 All-Africa Games had been halted due to lack of funds. However fresh plans would have to be put in place to rehabilitate the facility.

Committee’s Observations and Recommendations

Your Committee resolved to close this issue, as it had been dealt with.

STUDY OF GOVERNMENT POLICY ON THE GROWING PROBLEM OF YOUTH ILLITERACY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The International Labour Organisation (ILO)

101. Your previous Committee requested that, a progress report on the efforts to increase funding for the Ministry of Labour and Social Security be submitted to them.

In the Action–Taken Report, your Committee was informed that frantic efforts were made in the six months leading to the budget finalisation, to lobby the Treasury to consider increasing funding to the Ministry. This did not yield the desired results. The Ministry held a number of meetings with the Treasury at which presentations were made to justify why more resources were needed for the Ministry.

However, owing to the overall reductions in revenue available to the Treasury, the Ministerial budget had to be reduced like for all Ministries from K19,735,244,588 in 2008 to K16,657,299,740 in 2009, resulting in a variance of approximately K3.1 billion. The decrease was attributed to the global financial crisis.

Committee’s observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from Government and request a progress report, on the efforts to increase funding for the Ministry of Labour and Social Security.

ACTION TAKEN REPORT ON THE REPORT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON SPORT, YOUTH AND CHILD AFFAIRS FOR THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE NINTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Ministry of Community Development and Social Services

102. Your previous Committee requested that they be provided with a progress report on the current status of the construction activities at the Livingstone, Mongu and Chipata cultural villages.

In the Action-Taken Report, your Committee were informed that the current status of the construction activities at the Livingstone, Mongu and Chipata cultural villages was as set out below.

Maramba Cultural Village in Livingstone

The construction of the multi-purpose theatre had progressed well. With an additional K 130 million being disbursed to the Office of the Permanent Secretary- Southern Province, for roofing of the theatre to support the works completed by the contractor which were certified by the Provincial Engineer's Office. It was expected that the Theatre would be completed and ready for use in the first quarter of 2009 to allow for the second phase of construction of the indigenous chalets.

Yuka Village in Mongu

During the 2008 Work-Plan, the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services requested all Provincial Permanent Secretaries to consider allocating at least K 500 million for the construction of Multi-Purpose Theatres in all Provincial Cultural Centres. It was hoped that the Western Province Provincial Administration would allocate some resources and commence tender procedures and construction works in the 2009 Work-Plan.

Kapata Village in Chipata

In the previous report, the Ministry had stated that Kapata Cultural Village was almost complete; however this was not the true reflection of the situation because Eastern Province Provincial Administration was actually expected to commence construction of the Multi-Purpose Theatre in 2009 and further, construction of indigenous chalets and landscaping in 2010. The Provincial Administration had appointed a committee to oversee the construction and management of the village. The committee had applied to the Line Ministry (MCDDS) to authorize the raising and utilization of funds that will be generated from the conference hall, bar and restaurant which were completed earlier in 2008. Additionally, a total of K 150 million had been approved for the construction of a slab for the multi-purpose theatre.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government and are satisfied with the situation at the Maramba cultural village in Livingstone and Kapata cultural village in Chipata. However, your Committee request a progress report on the building of Yuka cultural village in Mongu.

CELTEL Zambia Limited

103. Your previous Committee requested that, a progress report on the construction of the National Cultural Centre and the nine Provincial Cultural Villages be presented to them.

In the Action–Taken Report your Committee was informed as follows:

(i) National Cultural Centre

The Ministry of Finance and National Planning had requested the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services to provide cost estimates for the construction of the National Cultural Centre. The Ministry of Works and Supply was meanwhile currently preparing architectural drawings and bills of quantities for consideration in the 2009 budget.

(ii) The Nine Cultural Villages

Following the request by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, to all his counterparts in the provinces, a number of Permanent Secretaries had responded positively by allocating resources for the construction of the cultural villages. Highlights of progress for each centre was given below:

- Broken Hill Cultural Village in Kabwe

A total of K 140 million was allocated and currently the Central Province was constructing a Cultural Museum at the village using the Construction Task Force established by the Provincial Administration. And an additional K 50 million was disbursed by the line Ministry (MCDSS) to support roofing of the Museum and the sinking of a borehole at the site.

- Kasama Cultural Village in Kasama

Resources for commencement of the construction of the village amounting to K 240 million were allocated in 2008, however the office of the, Permanent Secretary is yet to resolve the issue of allocation of the plot so that construction can commence.

- Masala Cultural Village in Ndola

The Provincial Administration in Ndola had put up a Committee for the construction and management of the Cultural Centre in Ndola, which included officers from the Council, Provincial Administration and representatives of Chambers of Commerce and other business entities on the Copperbelt Province. The Office of the Permanent Secretary - Copperbelt has pledged to invest K 500 million to support the construction of the Multi- Purpose Theatre, which would commence in the 2009 Work-Plan.

- Yuka Cultural Village in Mongu

During the 2008 Work-Plan, the Ministry requested all Provincial Permanent Secretaries to consider allocating at least K500 million for the construction of Multi-Purpose Theatres in all Provincial cultural centres. It was hoped that Western Province Provincial Administration will commence tender procedures and construction works in the 2009 Work-Plan.

- Kabwata Cultural Village in Lusaka

Provincial administration had pledged k500 million. Currently a total of k 36 million has been allocated for the construction of chalets and preparation of bills of quantities for construction of the multi-purpose theatre.

- Maramba Cultural Village in Livingstone

The construction of the Multi-Purpose Theatre had progressed well, with an additional K130 million being disbursed to the Office of the Permanent Secretary- Southern Province, for roofing of the Theatre to support the works completed by the contractor which were certified by the Provincial Engineer's Office. It was expected that the theatre would be completed and ready for use in the first quarter of 2009 to allow for the second phase of construction of the indigenous chalets.

- Solwezi Cultural Village

The office of the Permanent Secretary-North- Western Province had committed K500 million and was in the process of establishing a Committee to supervise the construction and management of the Cultural Village.

- Mansa Cultural Village in Luapula Province

In Mansa the issue of an appropriate plot, had not been resolved however, K100 million was committed in the 2008 budget and it was expected that the Province will commit K500 million in the 2009 work-plan.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee are aware that, the pledge to support Government's efforts in the construction of a National cultural center and nine provincial cultural villages was made by CELTEL, which had changed ownership and has been renamed ZAIN. Your Committee would like a progress report stating whether ZAIN has pledged to continue with CELTEL's efforts. Your Committee further request for a progress report on the building of the provincial cultural centers.

The Zambia Folk Dance and Music Society (ZAFODAMUS)

104. Your previous Committee requested that, they be provided with a progress report on efforts to hold a symposium for the youth and other stakeholders in arts and culture.

In the Action-Taken Report, your Committee were informed that the holding of the symposium for youths and other stakeholders in arts and culture was dependent on the allocation of resources. The Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) was consulting their counterparts at the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development (MSYCD) on the possibility of the later financing the symposium for children and youths with talent in arts and culture, as finances were supposed to have come from the Youth Development Fund previously under their Ministry.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee request a progress report on the Government's efforts to hold a symposium for the youth and other stakeholders in arts and culture.

The Zambia Association of Musicians (ZAM)

105. Your previous Committee were not satisfied with the response from the Government and requested that they be provided with a report on the following:

- (i) the establishment of the Cross Roads Project in Zambia (when; how and why was it established); and
- (ii) background to the Crossroads Project.

In the Action-Taken Report, your Committee was informed that the Crossroads project in Zambia was formally known as Music Crossroads Zambia (MCZAM) and was part of the Music Crossroads Southern Africa (MCSA). This was a unique youth empowerment through a music programme initiated in 1995 by Jeunesses Musicales International (JMI), the world's largest youth and music network presently in five Southern African Countries; Zimbabwe (1996), Mozambique (1997), Malawi (1998), Tanzania (2000) and Zambia (2003).

Since the programme began twelve years ago as Music Crossroads, it had reached almost 45,000 young musicians and 75,000 audiences. Music Crossroads Southern Africa (MCSA) was comprised of workshops, festivals and competitions to promote the African traditional and contemporary/urban music of young African musicians. The programme objectives are set out below.

- **To promote African music among young musicians**

Through a combination of music, self awareness, and HIV/AIDS education, the Music Crossroads programme aimed to empower young African musicians and in the long term, to build a self-sustainable cross-border youth music structure in the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Music Crossroads combined workshops, festivals and competitions to promote traditional and contemporary African music played by young musicians.

- **To build capacity in young upcoming musicians**

The Programme aimed to increase the level of professionalism of musicians who have few learning opportunities, and acted as a platform to help launch the music careers of Africa's young talents. The Program encouraged its participants to think for themselves and to take pride in who they were and in their cultural heritages and to make informed decisions.

- **To promote HIV/AIDS awareness in young musicians**

Through the relationship workshops, Music Crossroads are its participants the unique opportunity to discuss sexuality, gender and relationships. In collaboration with HIV/AIDS control coordinators and representatives of family planning centres, the workshops explained how to take personal action against the further spread of Aids and encouraged the participants where to go for more information on HIV/AIDS issues.

The MCSA programme is supported by SIDA (Sweden), NORAD (the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and UNESCO. MCI had developed into the largest cultural programme in Sub-Saharan Africa and the most important youth empowerment programme on the African continent.

Music Crossroads Zambia

Music Crossroads Zambia (MCZAM) was established in 2003 and is, thus, the youngest of the five Music Crossroads member countries. In 2003, JMI approached the Zambian High Commission in Sweden informing them that they wanted to introduce the programme in Zambia. They also requested the High Commission to provide them with a resource person to initiate the programme in Zambia. MCZAM was registered as a Musical Arts Development Organization under the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services in 2004. The MCZAM targeted young musicians between 14 and 27 years old and run programmes in Southern, Luapula, Lusaka, Central and Copper-belt provinces. Music Crossroads programmes were in four stages that is at Provincial, National, Inter-regional and International levels.

In the past four years, the programme had effectively contributed to the development and promotion of young talent in music and the music industry. The Zambia's music industry lacks infrastructure, musical professionalism and means for young musicians to access musical instruments. In spite of these disadvantages, the situation in Zambia was changing, largely due to the Music Crossroads programme, which has facilitated the creation of a number of new bands, an increase in the amount of young people playing instruments and growth in both the confidence of solo artists and the inspiration to develop their visions and understanding of the music industry.

The activities and achievements of the Cross Roads Project in Zambia

The Committee was informed that Music Crossroads believed that the youth have an important role in directly shaping the norms, values, beliefs and principles of tomorrow. With the development of workshops that promoted an open discourse on sexuality and sexual choices, MCZAM was not only helping the youth to realize their dreams on a musical level, but was generating community dialogue towards a common vision of socio-economic development in an HIV/AIDS free-society.

The MCZAM programme encompassed the following activities; festivals, workshops, training and also competitions; selected by competent juries. The best artists and bands proceed from local levels up to the annual Inter-Regional Festival, where the two best bands from each country performed. Winning bands were offered International tours, performances and music equipment.

The workshops were in two, parts, firstly there were lessons on general music industry consisting of band/artists management, stage performance, stage awareness and conflict management and the other component was practical music lessons in Keyboard, Guitar, Drums, Xylophone, Percussion and Bongos.

Provincial Festivals/workshops

Music Crossroads Festivals were a combined set of workshops, social interaction, concerts and competitions on local, national and inter-regional levels. Music Crossroads festivals were the

driving force behind the programme from which many other activities sprung. The festivals were made up of at least two full days of workshop on music creation, training and music business/ entrepreneurship, jam-sessions and get-togethers. They led up to the final day of the festival where all participants competed in concert, a competent jury selected the best acts to proceed to the next level.

Local Festivals

Local festivals were the first level of Music Crossroads competitions programmes. They were run at provincial level in each of the five countries and included workshops, trainings and the competition where, three selected artists or groups would advance to the national festival level.

National Festivals

At national festivals, winners from each of the local (provincial) festivals came together to compete for the National Music Crossroads title, as well as the chance to go onto the Inter-Regional Festival. Two groups from each country's National Festivals were selected by competent juries to continue to the final round of Music Crossroads programme. As winners of the National Festivals, they would undergo intense training on all aspects of music and performance from their National Music Crossroads entity, ensuring that they were well prepared and ready to take on the heavy competition they would meet at the Inter-Regional Festival.

Inter-Regional Festivals

The Music Crossroads Inter-Regional Festival, more commonly known as the IRF was the ultimate platform for up coming South African bands. Two groups or solo artists from each country were brought together every year to see who had what it took to be the next Music Crossroads Champion. The IRF like the national and local festivals was not only a competition but was a complete musical experience for both artists and festival goers alike. Surrounded with workshops, cultural events, jam sessions, festivities and celebrations, IRF goers were able to share cultures and to learn from one another.

The festival culminated in the Music Crossroads IRF Final, which was a highly contested show down between the groups from the five Southern African Countries. The grand prize was the prestigious Music Crossroads World Tour of Europe for five weeks, with other prizes including the JM Sweden Tour for three weeks and the Ethno Music workshop in Sweden for one week; along with various instruments and sponsor prizes.

Relationship workshops

Through practical information and group dynamic methods such as Active Value Clarification and Forum Theatre, the participants got a unique opportunity to share their values, confront attitudes and openly discuss sexuality, gender issues, drug abuse and societal expectations and demystifying the myths that rendered them vulnerable.

Being a young musician and a potential icon put these youths in the HIV/AIDS high risk group. MCZAM strategy was based on the belief that with the appropriate information and tools, the youths were able to understand the consequences of their actions and able to make their own strategic decisions regarding sexuality.

Songs for Life

HIV/AIDS prevention was not for MCZAM participants only, as musicians, they were role models for many of their peers. Therefore, what they sang and played had an impact on the listeners.

The topics discussed in the Relationship workshops formed the basics for the song writer's workshops that takes place in each MCSA country. During the workshop, young musicians in interaction with professional musicians, create new songs and lyrics linked to important issues of life including topics such as life and death, sickness and health, violence and peace, education and poverty. Some of the songs are selected for studio recording, -offering musicians the opportunity to work in a studio setting, perhaps for the first time in their life. A CD compilation including "Songs for life" from the five target countries is made every year and is promoted towards radio and TV for airplay.

Girls only

Young women were currently under-represented in the Southern African music scene. They often played a subordinate role as dancers or as backing vocalists. This fact was linked to societal expectations and cultural notions of a woman's place within social spaces.

"Girls only workshops" were a new platform for young women to develop not only their musical skills, but also to build their self-esteem, confidence and communication skills that they needed in order to assert themselves within their personal and music communities.

These workshops were supported by gender-mixed relationship workshops, which taught participants to differentiate between gender and sex, between what are biological differences and what are socially construed roles.

Achievements of the music crossroads (MCZAM)

Music Crossroads Zambia (MCZAM) was at the forefront of the programme's women's empowerment drive, with a majority of female musicians playing musical instruments as opposed to only singing or dancing; and with a number of girls having taken up the challenge as band leaders. Prominent among these bands were the "Rare Roses," "Emaks" and 2007 national festival winners "I&I," who have all gone on to perform at Music Crossroads Inter-Regional Festivals.

Many MCZAM bands had been invited to perform at various festivals and functions in Tanzania and Zimbabwe, but the spotlight had recently been 'Sunga Umukoshi,' an eight piece band who took second place at the 2007 Festival in Harare and had recently returned from their winner's tour, an overwhelmingly successful three week tour of Sweden.

During the 2008 Inter-regional Festival that was held in Malawi, a Zambian Band, "Liverpool Young Stars" from Southern Province, won the third prize (Ethno Tour to Sweden).

Many past participants of the MCZAM programme have been successful. Most recently, Alice of the "Emaks" group has been dominating the Zambian airwaves with her debut solo album "Okondewa". On the international level, Theo, a member of the 2005 MCZAM National Festival winning group, Sheba and Friends, returned from Maputo to take first place in Celtel's

"Star Search" music competition, winning a recording contract in New York, USA. He is soon to release his debut album "Brooklyn 11 Am" in the United States of America as well as Europe and is making waves on the Zambian music scene. In summary, since inception, over 1,802 upcoming artists have been trained under MCZAM.

The project's relationship with the Zambian Association of Musicians and the Zambian Arts Council

Your Committee was informed that the Music Crossroads Zambia (MCZAM) was a duly registered Musical Arts Development organization affiliated to the National Arts Council (NAC) in accordance with the 1994 NAC Act. In addition, MCZAM was an autonomous organisation which promoted youth talent in music. The relationship with Zambia Association of Musicians (ZAM) was that some members of Music Crossroads belonged to ZAM as ZAM registered musicians and facilitated recordings, awards and festivals. MCZAM built the capacity of young musicians through skills training, organizing festivals and facilitating connections for young musicians to international promoters. Music Crossroads was autonomous and independent of NAC and ZAM.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee are satisfied with the detailed response from the Government and have resolved to close this issue.

The Zambia National Visual Arts Council

106. Your previous Committee requested that they be provided with a progress report on the review of the *Copyright Act* and the establishment of a policy to ensure that a concept of art is included on every public building in Zambia.

In the Action-Taken Report, your Committee was informed that a policy measure had been recommended for inclusion in the revised National Cultural Policy which was pending approval by Cabinet. This concern was, therefore, being addressed.

Committee's observations and recommendations

Your Committee take note of the response from the Government. They request an update on the review of the *Copyright Act* and the establishment of a policy to ensure that a concept of art is included on every public building in Zambia.

CONCLUSION

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

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

Your Committee had planned to undertake an international tour to Johannesburg, South Africa. Unfortunately, they were unable to undertake the tour due to change of the Parliamentary calendar.

Your Committee are hopeful that the observations and recommendations contained in this Report will go a long way in ensuring that Zambia successfully eliminates child labour and improves sport in schools and institutions of higher learning.

Mr. L J Ngoma, MP
CHAIRPERSON

August 2009
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