

PMRC NEWSLETTER JANUARY TO MARCH 2021

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Executive Director's Remarks

Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines Investment Holdings (ZCCM-IH) 100% acquisition of Mopani Copper Mines (MCM)

On Tuesday the 19th of January 2021, the Zambian Government, through its mining investment arm **Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines Investment Holdings (ZCCM-IH)**, completed the **100% acquisition of Mopani Copper Mines (MCM) following its negotiations with Glencore Corporation**. In April 2020, Glencore Corporation had announced its intention to place the mine under care and maintenance sighting the **impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and low copper prices**. However, this was rebutted by Government because it would have resulted in the loss of employment for 15,000 employees.

ZCCM-IH has acquired the 90% shareholding of MCM previously held by Glencore Corporation through Carlisa Investment Corporation (73.1%) and First Quantum Mining (16.9%), giving ZCCM-IH 100% control of Mopani. **The Government of Zambia and Glencore Corporation signed an off-take arrangement deal. An off-take arrangement is simply an arrangement between the producer and a buyer to purchase or sell all or portions of the producer's forthcoming goods/commodities to the market.** This sort of agreement is commonly done with the mines to secure a market for their future production purposes. In this case, Glencore Corporation has agreed to sell 90% of its shares to ZCCM-IH, which will fully own the mines after the transaction has been fully settled. This is because ZCCM-IH and Glencore deal is based on a no-cash transfer basis.


The deal is priced at \$1.5 billion which will be funded by a loan that will be repaid from sales and profits moving forward. **The loan is estimated to be repaid in a period of 10-17 years depending on copper prices which are currently at \$8000 per tonne on the London Metal Exchange.** For the

debt to be paid, the Government and Glencore have put up terms and conditions as stipulated below. Firstly, the interest of the transaction debt will be capitalized for the first three months, implying that it will report to the balance sheet and not the income and expenditure sheet and thereafter, paid quarterly at the London Interbank Offer Rate which is at 3%. The principal outstanding payment will be paid using a dual mechanism approach. Firstly, 3% of the gross revenue of Mopani copper (2021-23) and thereafter, 10-17.5%. Secondly, 33.3% of the Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) minus (taxes, changes in working capital, royalty payments, and payments in the first mechanism).

The 100% acquisition comes with many socio-economic benefits such as employment security for the 15,000 mine workers. This will have a trickle down effect on their communities and the nation as large. The acquisition also provides an opportunity for local mine suppliers and contractors to conduct business with the mines. It is envisioned that this move by Government will increase the number of local contractors within the mining sector, which will enhance the establishment of local mining supply chains. Additionally, the deal comes at a time in which the price of copper has increased on the global market, trading at \$ 8,014 per tonne as of the 20th of January 2021, with a projection of above \$7000 per tonne in 2021. Government will therefore generate revenue which will not only be used to pay off its acquisition loan but will also be used to enhance economic development in the country.

In order for Government to maximize from this acquisition, there is need for them to amend the Mines and Minerals Development Act No. 11 of 2015 to ensure that Zambians benefit from the mining sector. The amendment of the Act will ensure proper coordination and an adequate legal framework governing the mine. Secondly, poor corporate governance has led to the fall of many private and stated owned enterprises around the world. It is for this reason that PMRC strongly recommends that principles of corporate governance be embedded in the running of MCM.

Mrs. Bernadette Deka-Zulu
PMRC Executive Director



Youth Day - Enhancing National Development through Sustainable Youth Partnership

This year, Zambia celebrates Youth Day under extraordinary circumstances brought by the COVID-19 pandemic, as the virus continues to cause havoc and remains a danger to the wellbeing of all world over. **Zambia has a youthful population with a mean age of 17 years and 70% of the country's population comprising of youth.** These statistics entail that the exclusion of youths from national affairs is an exclusion of the majority in society.

Zambia celebrates this year's Youth Day under the theme: **'Enhancing National Development through Sustainable Youth Partnership'**. Central to this theme are the words 'sustainable' and 'partnership'. They speak of the need to work together both the old and young, present and future, in a manner that benefits society. This year's theme is a reminder that, **in driving our development agenda, there is need to forge partnerships with youths in all spheres of development.** It is also a call to **collective action for the youths** to take up their place in the **socio-economic space** and play their role in the development of the country.

Zambian Youth, like many young people in developing countries, are faced with many challenges. Although Government has intensified measures to improve access to education, **it is sad to note that a large number of youths are not in school, a situation that needs urgent redress if we are to see any form of genuine, sustainable development in the country.** What is even more saddening is that those who have an education are faced with **serious unemployment and underemployment standing at 21.62%.** Government has a critical role to play in **ensuring**

a positive and conducive environment for job creation and an enabling environment for employment opportunities. Leadership initiatives are needed to improve the functioning of the skills marketplace and the alignment of the skills supply with employment demand. Further, partnerships among Government, educators and businesses are needed in order to create more channels for young people to move from school to work.

Despite the challenges being faced by the youth, it must be mentioned that they have been front liners in the fights against COVID-19 in the health sector as well as embraced the use of ICTs to ensure the continued provision of goods and services amidst the pandemic. PMRC wishes to acknowledge the hard work that the youths are putting in to ensure Zambians are kept safe, healthy and the wheels that have kept the country's economy running. As the country continues to develop efforts towards the prevention and mitigation of the COVID-19 pandemic, youths must be at the centre to drive the recovery agenda. In this regard the duty also lies on the youths' shoulders to ensure that they step up to the responsibility being asked of them. **They should strive not to keep their minds idle but instead use their time productively and avoid being drivers of illicit activities like violent behavior and substance abuse.** As a youth-led Institution, PMRC wishes all Zambian Youth a fruitful commemoration.

LINK: <https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2021-03-press-statement-youth-day-enhancing-national-development-through-sustainable-youth-partnership-pdf/>



The Commemoration of the 2021 International Women's Day under the theme: Women in Leadership: Achieving an Equal Future in a COVID-19 World

The 2021 commemorations of International Women's Day are like no other. As Zambia makes its way through a devastating pandemic which has shown no discrimination in its effects, there is a chance to reactivate the issue of exclusion and marginalization of women and girls. COVID-19 has delivered home some hard truths: in the social space, women and girls have been more adversely affected by the pandemic. Accounts of **increased cases of Gender Based Violence (GBV) in which some result in death; teenage pregnancies; are just some of the social ills that have dominated the news in the recent past.**

In the economic space, women are still striving to put food on the table despite the uncertainties brought about by job losses and reduced business opportunities due to the pandemic. This pandemic is therefore, a clarion call to action. **Women must have the opportunity to play a full role in shaping the pivotal decisions being made as Zambia responds to and recovers from the COVID-19 pandemic.**

To do this, we must **break down the deep-seated historic, cultural, and socio-economic barriers that prevent women from taking their seat at the decision-making table to ensure that resources and power are more equitably distributed.** Much of the intolerance and tokenism of days gone by cannot be allowed in shaping the agenda for women's participation in the response to the COVID 19 pandemic. Tokenism cannot be allowed in the new normal. **A shift in the way we do things and view ourselves can enable women to contribute to the post-COVID socio-economic recovery of the country.** Thus it is necessary for

women to engage more deeply in the decisions that could change their future and that of their families.

Across the world, women remain concentrated in the lowest paid jobs with many in extremely vulnerable forms of employment. Women have been nearly twice as likely as men to lose their jobs during the COVID-19 crisis. Indeed, the pandemic has dramatically increased the poverty rate for women and widened the gap between men and women who live in poverty. **As women take on greater care demands at home, their jobs are disproportionately affected by cuts and lay-offs.** Such impacts risk rolling back the already fragile gains made in female labor force participation, limiting women's ability to support themselves and their families, especially for female-headed households. In many countries, including Zambia, the first round of layoffs has been particularly acute in the services sector, including retail, hospitality and tourism, where women are most represented. Perhaps this should make the case for the discussion of job creation outside of the formal sector into non-traditional areas such as agriculture, small scale manufacturing and mining. We believe that Government, through the 2021-2023 Economic Recovery Plan recognizes this and stands ready to support women. **The onus is also on women to familiarize themselves with these important documents and claim this support immediately.**

Despite the barriers, women have continued to be at the forefront of the response to COVID-19, be it in health facilities, the service industry, markets, in their families and communities. **It is important**

to note that more inclusive leadership and representation leads to stronger democracies, better governance and better implementation of policies. We therefore, seek to amplify women's voices and promote their participation and leadership in public institutions, parliament and generally in the development space. With support from Government, electoral quotas to gender-smart business policies, we believe women can help identify and address gaps in response to the pandemic; from ways to address gender-based violence and redistribute economic resources.

Therefore, to build a better way forward from the COVID-19 crisis, and to get Zambia firmly back on track, we cannot simply return to the world we knew before. We must do things differently as required by the new normal. That means shattering the barriers that have previously held women back. **This year's International Women's Day is a rallying cry for Generation Equality. It is time to finally fully harness the power of women's leadership to realize a more equal, more inclusive and more sustainable future.**

As women we ought to ride on the shoulders of those who have led the way: **through following their optimism, purpose and courage; believing in our limitless potential to add value to achieve growth and impact. Her Honor the Vice President Inonge Wina at the helm of the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) at such time as this has shown that everyone has the potential and opportunity to be an impactful leader.** Leadership, like love, success or beauty is a word with as many definitions as there are people. And like many of these other words and concepts, leadership has some fundamental truths. One of these fundamental truths is service. The pandemic calls for each one of us to serve. Leadership is consciously seeking, recognizing and acting on opportunities to make things better for oneself and for others. The COVID-19 Pandemic represents such an opportunity and women are reminded to take up their positions to serve in whatever capacities they find themselves in; at home, at work, the community and at national level. Therefore, as we

commemorate International Women's Day under the theme **"Women in Leadership: Achieving an Equal Future In a COVID 19 World"** we recognize the tremendous efforts so far made by women and girls around the world but more so by our own Zambian *shereos* in shaping a more equal future and recovery from COVID-19.

It is against this background that PMRC, calls for women to be Ambassadors for the post COVID-19 response agenda as the country implements the Economic Recovery Program 2021-2023.

LINK:

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2021-03-press-statement-the-commemoration-of-the-2021-international-womens-day-under-the-theme-women-in-leadership-achieving-an-equal-future-in-a-covid-19-world-pdf/>



Zambia's Second Wave of COVID-19 A Call to Collective Action

On the 21st of January 2021, Zambia recorded 1,264 new cases of COVID-19 out of 10,523 tests conducted with 12 deaths and 1,747 recoveries. Cumulatively, the number of tests stood at 806,196, recorded cases at 42,213 with 31,522 recoveries. Total deaths were recorded at 597 with 345 classified as COVID-19 associated deaths and 233 as COVID-19 deaths and 19 pending classification. Total active cases stood at 10,094 as announced by the Ministry of Health.

From the time that Zambia recorded its first two cases in March 2020, much of the virus was contained within the capital. In the span of a few months, many cases emerged in major towns such as Kafue, Ndola, Nakonde and Livingstone, which led to lockdown in order to conduct massive testing on residents. Although cases were recorded each month after March, the infection rate was stable before increasing during the cold season. Thereafter it decreased once more which led to citizens becoming complacent towards the prevention measures. By September 2020, the number of districts affected by the pandemic increased from 68 to 96 as of 30 November 2020.

Recent statistics between the 1st of December 2020 and the 21st of January 2021 show that cases have been soaring as the second wave makes its mark globally. **The increase in the number of cases and deaths has seriously raised Government's concerns, considering the social and economic impacts the country had experienced throughout the course of 2020.** With the current number of active cases on the

raise, one would fear the strain this will have on health facilities, and if at all the available facilities will be enough to accommodate patients in critical condition.

Beyond its effects on the health of Zambian citizens, COVID-19 has had significant economic effects. Zambia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was revised downwards from an initial positive growth of at least 3% to a new forecast indicating negative growth of around -4.2%. In 2020, the agriculture, mining and tourism sectors all took significant hits as a result of the pandemic. **Heading into 2021, the Minister of Finance Dr. Bwalya Ng'andu estimates a real GDP growth rate of at least 1.8%. However, the attainment of this will largely depend on how the global economy performs, Zambia's ability to keep the virus at bay and how well companies across the country can maintain "normal" operations. In order to respond to the economic impact of COVID-19, Government has drawn up a robust multi-Sectoral approach that it will continue to develop and re-evaluate as the situation changes.**

The recent strain of the virus is thought to be more contagious and fast-spreading thus Government is concerned with the laxity of citizens' adherence to prescribed measures to contain and mitigate the spread. Rigorous measures to try and curb the spread of the pandemic were employed last year which included: wearing of face masks, sanitizing hands regularly, disinfecting surfaces, discouraging the public from visiting crowded places and observing social distancing of about

1-2 meters, among others. **More stringent measures included restrictions on foreign travel, quarantines for symptomatic travellers returning from high risk countries as well as the closure of learning institutions and certain businesses.**

The recent surge in cases has resulted in increased public anxiety and uncertainty as to what more stringent measures will be implemented by the Government and their socio-economic impacts on individual households and society at large. The Ministry of Health is hard pressed to increase testing capacity, surveillance and mitigation strategies amidst low public compliance on preventative measures across the country to avert the potential of a deadlier strain of the virus as exhibited in the second wave. **The onus is on us as individuals to adhere to the Ministry of Health guidelines in order to ensure our own safety and that of everyone around us.**

This is therefore a call to collective action for all citizens to intensify adherence efforts to the prescribed measures in order to protect citizenry and compliment Government's efforts in mitigating the spread of the virus, as we await a vaccine.

PMRC would like to commend the President of the Republic of Zambia, Dr. Edgar Chagwa Lungu on his precautionary statement on the need to ensure safety of proposed vaccines before they are administered to the Zambian citizenry.

LINK:

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2021-01-press-statement-zambias-second-wave-of-covid-19-a-call-to-collective-action-pdf/>



The Enabling Business of Agriculture - Towards a Successful Agricultural Sector for Zambia

Agriculture and agribusiness play an important role in the Zambian economy, contributing around 20 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in recent years and about 12 percent of national export earnings. Agriculture employs nearly 70 percent of the labor force and remains the main source of income and employment for most of the people living in rural areas. It is for this reason that the **Government has over years endeavored to invest in the agricultural sector through various initiatives such as the Farmer Input Support Program (FISP), reducing customs duty on agricultural equipment and the encouragement of private sector involvement.**

The Enabling Business of Agriculture (EBA) report measures how regulation affects the livelihood of domestic farmers. It helps policy makers assess the regulatory environment in agriculture by examining whether Government-designed regulations and processes either facilitate or hinder agricultural activities of domestic farmers. **The 2019 EBA report indicators show that Zambia is ranked number 3 out of 28 countries in Sub Saharan Africa in design and implementation regulations as well as processes that promote an enabling environment for farmers to thrive.**

The EBA report has eight quantitative indicators which include; **supplying seed, registering fertilizer, securing water, registering machinery, sustaining livestock, protecting plant health, trading food, and accessing finance.** The report shows that Zambia scored well in five of these indicators, which included; **the availability of seed, access to fertilizer, availability of water**

resources, plant protection and access to finance.

There has been an improvement in the use of improved seed by farmers for the period 2002 to 2019. Particularly for maize, there has been substantial improvement by households using the improved maize seed from 54% to 70%. This improvement is attributed partly to the liberalization of the seed subsector. The private sector plays a major role in seed production and exports. Zambia is one of the largest seed exporters in Africa; aside from the domestic market, it exported a **recorded total of 17,891 tons of certified seed to other African countries in 2011.** Other reasons for the improvement in the use of improved seed use include; research, breeding, production, marketing and extension services, which have positively influenced the adoption of improved seed among smallholder farmers. In addition, the traditional FISP has contributed to this increase, especially that hybrid maize seed is part of the FISP package. Further, the Governments' Food Security Pack (FSP), which distributes free hybrid maize seed to vulnerable households, may have partly accounted for this increase in the use of improved seed.

In the recent years, the agricultural sector has witnessed increased trends in the use of fertilizer by farmers. This increase in the use of fertilizer is as a result of increased Government funding towards FISP, which stands at 61% of the fertilizer financing in the country. Secondly, there has been an increase in the commercial farm sector over the years, which in turn entails more use

of fertilizer in crops such as wheat, soybean, sugar, barley, and maize production as drivers of increased demand for their product.

Zambia and Kenya are two of the three countries that received a maximum score on securing water as they have put in place sufficient regulation for water management. The creation of the Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Environmental Protection is an effort in the right direction in ensuring the protection and use of water resources as well as investment in water infrastructure.

Despite the tight fiscal space from the ongoing debt repayments, the Government has continued to fund the agricultural sector. In the 2021 national budget there was a 6.7% increase in the budget allocation towards the agricultural sector. The private sector has played a minimal role in financing the agricultural sector in form of loans for greenfield investments, as majority of the lending goes toward financing big commercial farms. Access to finance for small scale farmers recently improved with recent initiatives by Zambia National Commercial Bank's Lima Credit in collaboration with the Zambia National Farmers' Union (ZNFU). The scheme enables groups of small-scale farmers to receive a seasonal credit for maize. Loan funds are disbursed in kind through input suppliers, who deliver the inputs to the District Farmers Association for onward distribution to each farmer group, in which the group members are jointly liable for repayment.

The report also indicates **some areas of improvement such as use of farm machinery, plant protection and food trading. These areas are very critical for a successful agricultural sector as such there is need for Government to expedite the establishment of the tractor assembly in order to improve the use of farm machinery especially by small scale farmers.** The improvement in plant protection is essential, as the country grapples with the effects of climate change which has brought about new pests and insects that are destroying crops. This therefore calls for increased funding towards research and development in the sector which will capacitate the research institutions to carry out research and experiments in a timely manner. Lastly, the aspect of food trading is important as the country strives to grow the contribution of the

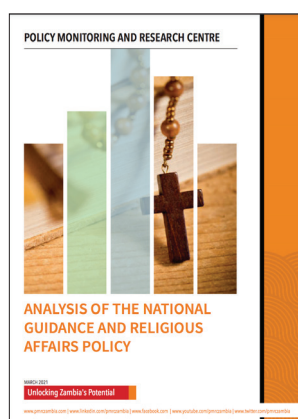
sector to the national GDP. Improvements in food trading include among others, ready markets for agricultural products, food storage, packaging and branding and proper handling of crops after harvest. **These aspects of the agricultural sector require improved investment in infrastructure such as roads, agro-processing machines in convenient locations and proper storage facilities.**

Therefore, Government is urged to continue providing a conducive environment for increased private sector investment within the sector. There is also need for increased funding towards research and development as well as extension services, to enable the country to score in all the indicators of the EBA report.

LINK:

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2021-01-press-statement-the-enabling-business-of-agriculture-towards-a-successful-agricultural-sector-for-zambia-pdf/>

ANALYSIS



Analysis of the National Guidance and Religious Affairs Policy

The Ministry of National Guidance and Religious Affairs was established on the 28th of August 2016 by President Edgar Lungu and ratified by Parliament on 27th October 2016. The mandate of the Ministry is to promote national values and to actualize the declaration of Zambia as a Christian nation for social transformation and sustainable development. The work of the Ministry is particularly relevant at a time when moral standards across the country appear to be declining. In addition to ensuring that this trend is rectified, the Ministry is also playing a critical role in ensuring that all national undertakings and projects are in line with Zambia's Christian identity as well as the Country's national values and principles. The Ministry further plays an important role in facilitating inter-denominational dialogue; coordinating religious events such as the National Day of Prayer, Fasting, Repentance and Reconciliation; and preserving Christian and religious sites.

In view of its mandate, on the 30th of June 2020, the Ministry of National Guidance and Religious Affairs launched the National Guidance and Religious Affairs Policy. The Policy seeks to reinforce national values, principles and ethics among various stakeholders in Zambia and also operationalizes the Declaration of Zambia as a Christian nation. In order to appreciate the Policy, it is important to have an understanding of its connection to the Zambian Constitution as well as

the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP).

The preamble to the Zambian Constitution declares Zambia as a Christian nation while upholding a person's right to freedom of conscience, belief or religion. Article 8 of the Constitution outlines the following as national values and principles of Zambia:

- Morality & Ethics
- Patriotism and National Unity
- Democracy and Constitutionalism
- Human Dignity, Equity, Social Justice, Equality and Non-discrimination
- Good Governance and Integrity
- Sustainable Development

Furthermore, the constitution states that these national values and principles will apply to the interpretation of the Constitution itself; enactment and interpretation of the law; and the development and implementation of State policy. Article 9 (2) further states that once a year, the President is required to provide a report to the National Assembly on the progress made in the application of the values and principles.

LINK FOR THE PUBLICATION

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2021-03-pmrc-policy-analysis-an-analysis-of-the-national-guidance-and-religious-affairs-policy-pdf/>



Status of Ratifications for Regional, Continental and International Treaties

This briefing document seeks to outline the regional, continental and international treaties to which Zambia is a State party and where possible, the status of ratification of these treaties. It looks at the implications of being a State party and the attendant obligations. It also touches on some of the inherent challenges in ensuring that reporting obligations are met, while upholding the duty to respect, protect and fulfil the rights contained in each instrument.

Zambia is an active member of several multilateral and regional organisations, notably the United Nations (UN), the World Trade Organisation (WTO), African Union (AU), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Membership to these international and regional bodies entails certain obligations and Zambia, like many other countries in the world, is a State party to international instruments that she has ratified.

The Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) Act No.2 of 2016 provides that the laws of Zambia consist of:

a) The Constitution

b) Laws enacted by Parliament

c) Statutory Instruments

d) Zambian customary law which is consistent with the Constitution

e) The laws and statutes which apply or extend to Zambia as prescribed.¹

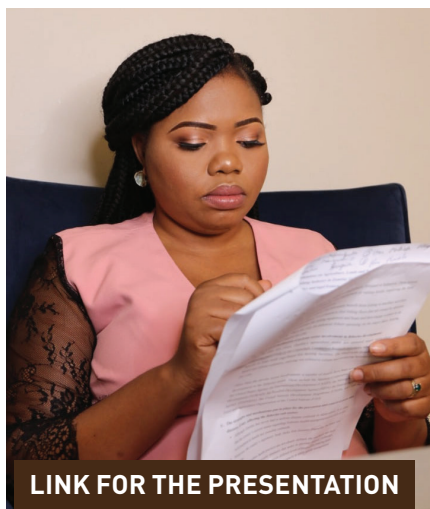
The Constitution makes no mention of the status of international law in the Zambian legal system. Zambia belongs to the dualist tradition which views international law and domestic law as two separate legal systems. Domestication of international law by way of an Act of Parliament is the only means by which international law can be applied. Therefore, once a treaty is ratified, it has to undergo a separate process to make it justiciable under Zambian law.

LINK FOR THE PUBLICATION

<https://pmrczambia.com/https-pmrczambia-com-wp-content-uploads-2020-12-status-of-ratification-of-international-and-regional-treaties-1-pdf/>

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE PRESENTATIONS

1. PMRC Team appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on Energy, Water Development and Tourism and presented on the Fishing Industry in Zambia: Opportunities and Challenges.

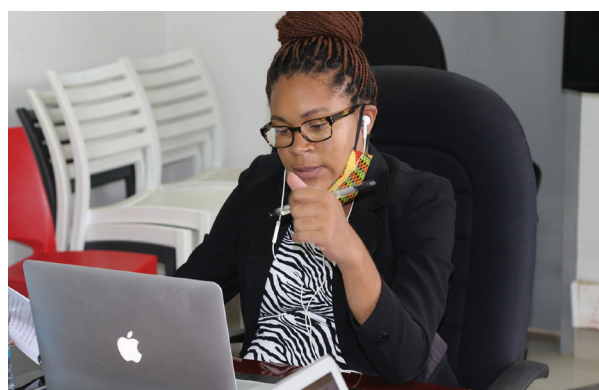


LINK FOR THE PRESENTATION



<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2021-01-committee-on-agriculture-lands-and-natural-resources-the-fishing-industry-in-zambia-opportunities-and-challenge-1-1-pdf/>

2. PMRC Team appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on Health, Community Development and Social Services. They presented on Zambia's Preparedness to Respond to Emerging Epidemics and Pandemics.



LINK FOR THE PRESENTATION

<https://pmrczambia.com/presentation-committee-on-health-community-development-and-social-services-zambias-preparedness-to-respond-to-emerging-epidemics-and-pandemics/>

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE PRESENTATIONS

3. PMRC Team appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on Budgets and presented on the Impact of Trade and other Partnership Agreements on the National Budget.



LINK FOR THE PRESENTATION

<https://pmrczambia.com/presentation-impact-of-trade-and-other-partnership-agreements-on-the-national-budget-policy-and-legal-framework-governing-trade-agreements/>

4. PMRC Team appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on Energy, Water Development and Tourism and presented on the Report of the Auditor General on the Promotion of Renewable Energy Sources in Rural Areas in Zambia.



LINK FOR THE PRESENTATION

<https://pmrczambia.com/committee-on-energy-water-development-and-tourism-report-of-the-auditor-general-on-the-promotion-of-renewable-energy-sources-in-rural-areas-in-zambia/>

5. PMRC Team appeared before the Committee on Energy, Water Development and Tourism and presented on the Consideration of the Zambia Institute for Tourism and Hospitality Studies (Amendment) Bill No. 29 Of 2021.



LINK FOR THE PRESENTATION

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Committee-On-Energy-Water-Development-And-Tourism-Consideration-Of-The-Zambia-Institute-For-Tourism-And-Hospitality-Studies-Amendment-Bill-No.-29-Of-2021.pdf>



PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

1. WOMEN 'S BUSINESS ORGANISATION INDABA

Her Honor the Vice President, Mrs. Inonge Mutukwa Wina officiating at the Women's Business Organization Indaba hosted by the Ministry of Gender in collaboration with the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry with support from the Office of the Vice President under the theme: 'Women's Empowerment and Entrepreneurship in the COVID-19 Era'

The speakers at the event on day one and two included:

- Mrs Bernadette Deka-Zulu
- Mr. Chibamba Kanyama
- Rev. Walter Mwambazi
- Mr. Justin Kangwa
- Ms. Beatrice Nkhanza

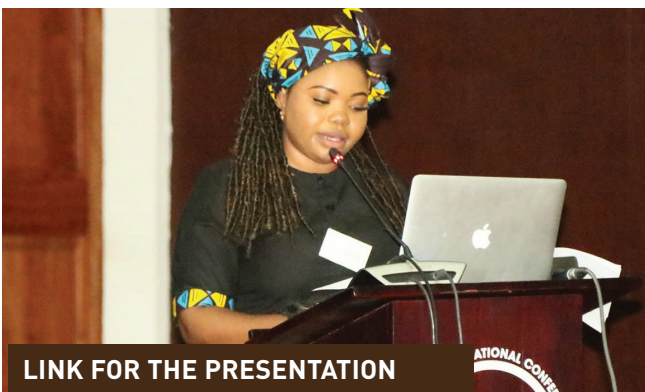


2. WOMEN 'S BUSINESS ORGANISATION INDABA

PMRC Executive Director Mrs. Bernadette Deka-Zulu spoke during the Women's Business Organization Indaba hosted by the Ministry of Gender in collaboration with the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry with support from the Office of the Vice President under the theme: Women's Empowerment and Entrepreneurship in the COVID-19 Era'

The purpose of the Indaba was to determine the Impact of COVID-19 on Women Driven Enterprizes and possible solutions.

Mrs. Zulu presented a paper on the Overview of Challenges caused by the COVID-19 Pandemic on Women Led Enterprizes in Zambia.



<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2021-03-presentation-overview-of-challenges-of-women-led-enterprises-pdf/>

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

- PMRC Head of Monitoring and Evaluation Leya Namonje Tembo spoke at the Youth Mini Policy Analysis workshop hosted by Action Aid. She presented a paper on the Collaborative Policy Analysis using Designated Instruments : Gaps in the Implementation of the National Youth Policy and the National Climate Change Policy.



<https://pmrczambia.com/key-gaps-in-the-implementation-of-the-national-youth-policy-and-the-national-climate-change-policy-presentation/>



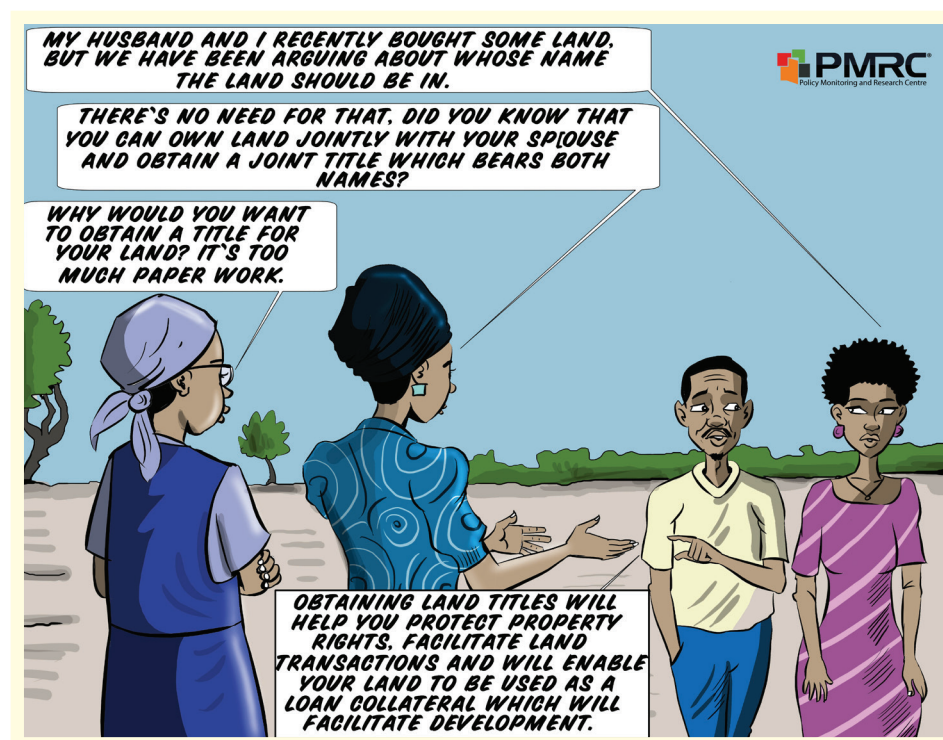
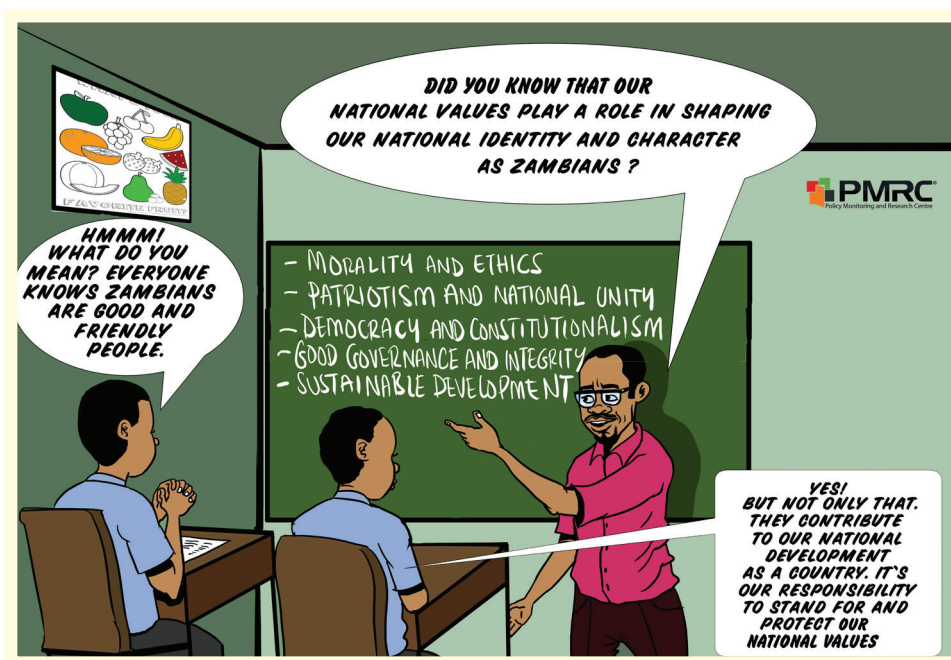
- PMRC Researcher, Mr. Chibuta Chisengele during a virtual presentation on "The Economic Recovery Plan- Restoring Growth and Diversity within the Agriculture Sector" during the Cooperating Partners Group meeting organized by the German Embassy in Zambia.



<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Parliamentary-Presentation-The-Economic-Recovery-Plan-Restoring-Growth-and-Diversity-within-the-Agriculture-Sector-.pdf>

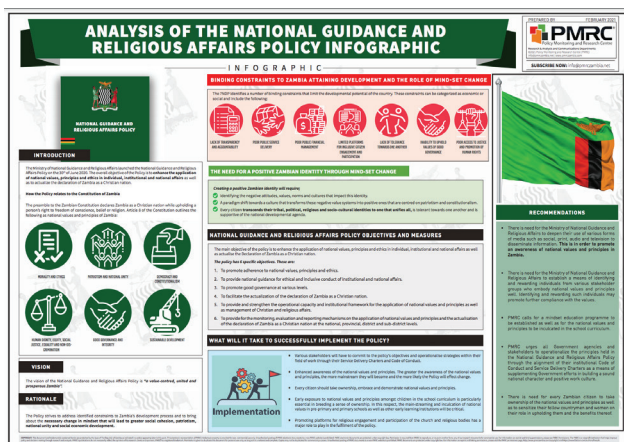
- PMRC Researchers conducted DATA COLLECTION MEETINGS with stakeholders for the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) project on the Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Persons with Disabilities in the following provinces: Copperbelt, Lusaka, Southern, Central and Luapula.





INFOGRAPHICS

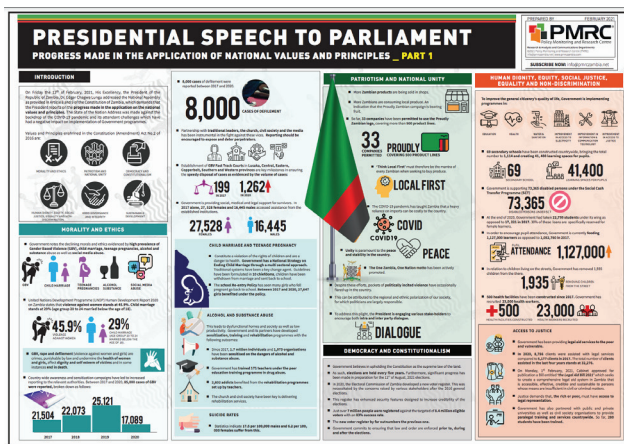
1. ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS POLICY



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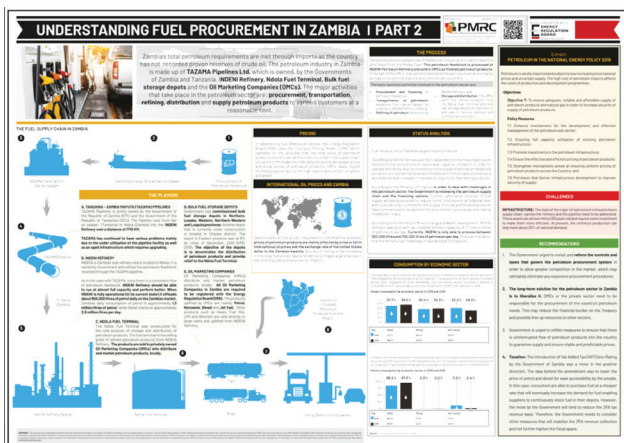
2. PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH TO PARLIAMENT PROGRESS MADE IN THE APPLICATION OF NATIONAL VALUES AND PRINCIPLES



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