



2021 – 2026 MANIFESTO

MAKING EVERY ZAMBIAN COUNT

Continuity for a Prosperous, Peaceful, Stable and an all Inclusive Zambia



Making Every Zambian Count

Manifesto of the Patriotic Front Party 2021-2026

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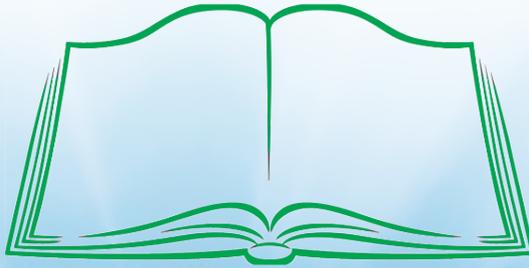
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**RECOGNISING THE SUPREMACY
AND FAITHFULNESS OF GOD ALMIGHTY**



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Foreword



I wish to thank you, the people of Zambia, for having elected the Patriotic Front (PF) in 2011, in 2015 and again in 2016. Your votes have transformed Zambia. Within nine years of the PF Government, Zambia has experienced unprecedented transformational development. Zambia is now better than it was in the 47 years under previous administrations.

I am pleased to report that we have fulfilled the campaign promises we made to make Zambia a better place than we found it. We have consolidated our Democratic Governance and promoted Peace in our Nation. We began with an ambitious programme of strengthening our economy and improving the lives of our people by rolling out a huge infrastructure programme that has covered economic and social sectors. The major infrastructure programmes are well known and are visible countrywide. They include roads, bridges, hospitals, clinics, education institutions, energy installations, agricultural facilities, water development schemes and housing projects.

In addition we have created 44 new districts that have become on-going infrastructure development hubs meant to serve as centres of rural development. These unprecedented undertakings created employment and wealth-creation opportunities for our people. We fulfilled our pledge of putting more money in people's pockets by introducing the minimum wage, increasing the tax-free threshold and doubling the salaries of civil servants in 2012.

The successes we have scored, the lessons we have learnt and the knowledge and experience we have acquired make us better-placed to move the country to even greater heights. I therefore, appeal for your continued support.

I now beseech you to read this manifesto and familiarize yourselves with what we plan to do for you and for Zambia in the next five years. The plans in this manifesto are a culmination of the extensive consultations we have conducted with different members of society, both in rural and urban areas. These include: Traditional Authorities; Faith-based Organizations, Civil Society Organizations, Business Associations, Professional Associations, Academia, Civil Servants, the Labour Movement, the Farming Community, Zambians in the Diaspora, university and college students, sportsmen and women, artists, youth and women groups, people with disabilities and other marginalized groups.

As this manifesto has been developed during the COVID-19 pandemic which has stifled economic growth worldwide, it contains measures to fight it. The focus in the medium-term will be on containing the spread of the virus, mitigating the effects of the pandemic and restoring macroeconomic stability as well as promoting growth. Our priority will be to move towards attaining fiscal fitness and restoring debt sustainability, dismantling domestic arrears and safeguarding social protection spending. In the meantime we have rolled out several stimulus packages mainly to provide relief for Zambian businesses, faith based organisations, women, youths' and artists in addition to other empowerment measures.

This manifesto builds on our past achievements and on lessons learnt and is based on our new vision of ***“A modern, industrialized and peaceful Zambia where people live in harmony, and access the fruits of inclusive development.”*** We are committed to grow our economy and to meet the

needs of the Zambian people through self-reliance, notwithstanding the prevailing negative effects of the COVID-19 and other natural disasters such as droughts and flash floods. Our major priority shall be to ensure that both human and material resources continue to be made available for Zambians to have good health during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. The main focus of our economic pillars will be to ensure food security, sustainable livelihoods of the vulnerable, increased ownership of the economy and land by Zambians, affordable cost of living, increased revenues from our natural resources, job and wealth creation that will benefit mainly the youths and women. The priority sectors shall be diversified agriculture (fisheries, livestock, and cash crops); mining (gold, cobalt, manganese and emeralds); energy- to end load shedding; land and natural resources; education and skills development as well as youth and women empowerment programmes. In the medium term this manifesto shall dovetail with the Economic Recovery Programme which I launched on 17th December, 2020 under the theme “Restoring Growth and Safeguarding Livelihoods through Macroeconomic Stability, Economic Diversification and Debt Sustainability”. This manifesto is a new contract with you, my fellow citizens. We can achieve all the campaign pledges in this manifesto if we work together for the only Zambia which is our heritage. We have to be patriotic and depend on ourselves. With dedication and hard work, we will get there. With God on our side, all things are possible. Patriotism, dedication, resilience, innovation and hard work must be our developmental agenda for the attainment of the Zambia we want. It is our God-given responsibility to build and leave for future generations, a better Zambia than the one we inherited from our forefathers. We should all rise to the occasion of developing our country in honouring the supremacy and faithfulness of the Almighty God, through whose providential goodness we remain One Zambia, One Nation.

May the Grace of God continue to flow across the whole country and to touch each one of us.



Edgar Chagwa Lungu
President – Patriotic Front Party

Acknowledgments



I wish to place on record the appreciation of the leadership of the PF to all members of the party both new and old for their invaluable contributions in developing it into the party of choice nationwide. Our party is an inclusive, pro-poor party which has representations from all parts of the country. The PF is a tested party with a proven record of success. It is one that has already demonstrated its ability to deliver.

This manifesto has been inspired by the leadership of His Excellency the President and the Central Committee of the party. It is a product of in-depth consultations involving the various organs of our party especially the sub-committees of the Central Committee. It

has drawn from the experiences we have acquired over the years of running the intricacies of government.

The process has been guided by the Central Committee and managed by a well experienced and very dynamic Technical Committee comprising of members representing a wide spectrum of academic qualifications and versatile skills and rich socio economic and political backgrounds with wide experience in the operations of Government, International Organisations, the Civil Society and the Private Sector. I wish to thank them for their dedication and commitment.

I now urge all members of the party to read and internalise the manifesto as it conveys a very clear message on the way forward.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'D' followed by several loops and a long horizontal stroke.

Honourable Davies Mwila
Secretary General – Patriotic Front Party

Recognising the Supremacy and Faithfulness of God Almighty

Vision, Mission, Core Values and Guiding Principle

Vision:

A modern, industrialized peaceful and united Zambia where people live in harmony, and access benefits of inclusive development.

Mission:

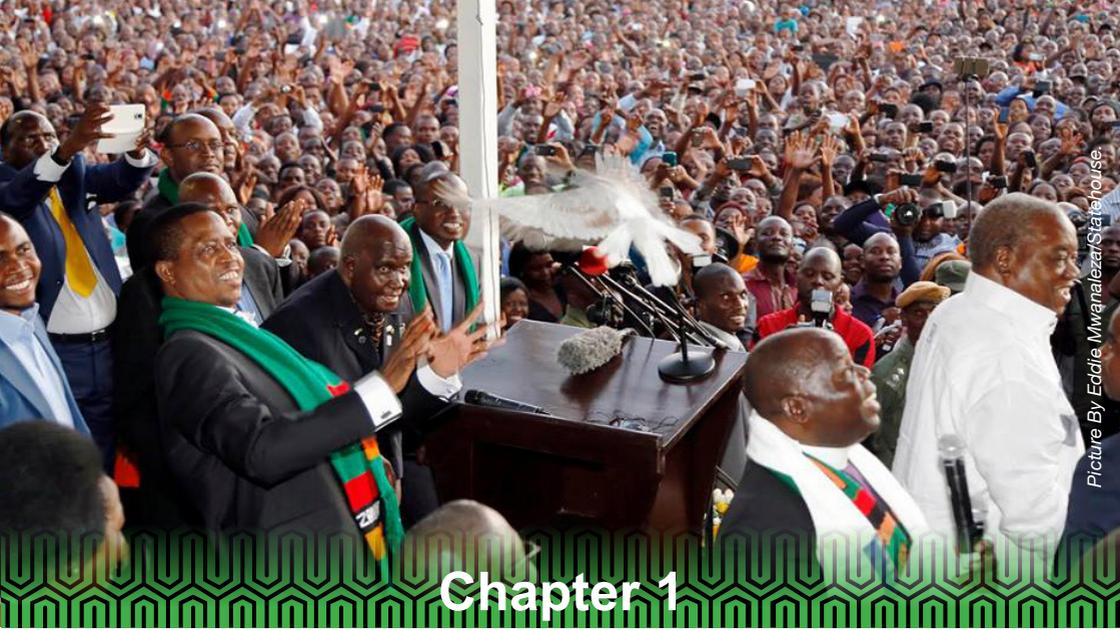
To run a democratic government with opportunities to make every Zambian count, especially the youth, women and persons with disabilities.

Core Values

- Patriotism
- Integrity
- Dedication to duty
- Zero tolerance for corruption, tribalism and violence
- Respect for cultural and traditional values
- Respect for the Rule of Law
- Respect for Human Rights

Guiding Principle

Making every Zambian count



Picture By Eddie Mwanaleza/Statehouse.

Chapter 1

President Edgar Lungu releases a Dove at the National Prayer, Fasting & Reconciliation at the showgrounds in Lusaka.

Democracy and Good Governance

The PF believes that democracy offers governance dividends which include: wide political participation in national affairs; broad-based political participation in the selection of leaders; respect for civil and political liberties; transparency and accountability in the running of national affairs; and adherence to the Rule of Law.

The Patriotic Front is committed to democracy and good governance. Central to this commitment is our guiding principle: **“Making every Zambian count”**. We genuinely cherish the ideal that democracy is participatory. This is the reason why from our founding as a political movement two decades ago, we have operated within a framework of democracy and good governance anchored on people-centered and people driven decision-making structures that extend from the grassroots to the national leadership. Over the years, we have observed and we shall continue to observe the following tenets:

- **People Centred and People Focussed:** All development processes being anchored on and driven by the people of Zambia: the women, youth and men being the reason for the being of the Nation.
- **Constitutionalism and the Rule of Law:** The doctrine of

Constitutionalism requires that both the governors and the governed observe and uphold the Rule of Law and that laws evolve to meet the demands of a dynamic society and reflect the dynamic will of the people. In line with this doctrine, the PF shall continue implementing legal reforms aimed at addressing emerging issues and challenges concerning democracy, good governance and the Rule of Law. In the same vein, the PF Government remains resolute in enshrining the people's social, economic and cultural rights in the Republican Constitution.

- **Separation of Powers:** The PF shall remain committed to the principle of effective checks and balances among the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary.
- **Access to Justice for All:** The PF Government recognises that for sustainable human development to occur, people must have easy access to justice. In this regard the PF Government shall work towards providing adequate court infrastructure for the superior courts and for Judges and a High Court in every Provincial Headquarters, a Subordinate court in every District and a Local Court in every ward. The Judiciary shall be facilitated to operate electronic case-flow management systems which link all institutions in the justice system.
- **Elections Administration and the Independence of the Electoral Commission of Zambia:** The PF is committed to the holding of legal, free and fair national elections. It shall continue to uphold the independence of the Electoral Commission of Zambia.
- **Commitment to Political Pluralism:** The PF is alive to the fact that Zambia is a multi-party democracy. The 2016 Constitutional Amendment, which allows the opposition to have a leader in the House, is a true testimony of the PF's commitment to working with the opposition. The PF will continue to promote inter-party fora.
- **Commitment to Decentralization:** The PF has prioritized Districts as centres of development and service delivery and has, thus, increased the number of Districts, from 72 in 2011, to 116 in 2020. The District Council is now the engine of all decentralized activity. Power has been devolved from the District Councils to the wards, making it possible for the people to participate in decision-making at the local level. The PF shall establish Township Councils, to improve the management and efficiency of City and Municipal Councils.

- ***Commitment to Public Service Reform:*** The PF is committed to improving Public Service systems and enhancing efficiency and effectiveness through regular training, monitoring and evaluation of performance.
- ***Commitment to Partnership with the Church:*** The PF recognizes the Church as a key partner in transforming citizens in line with Zambia being a Christian nation, and in promoting peace, unity and stability. The pivotal role of the Church in the provision of education, health and community services in the nation is acknowledged and appreciated. This recognition and the need to propagate national values motivated the PF Government to create the Ministry of National Guidance and Religious Affairs.
- ***Commitment to Partnership with Traditional Leaders:*** The PF recognizes traditional leaders as strategic partners in engendering, promoting and sustaining national development. The role of the traditional leadership in maintaining peace and unity is well appreciated. This is what led the PF to create the Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs.
- ***Commitment to Media Development and Freedom of the Press:*** The PF acknowledges that the media, both print and electronic, are important contributors to democratic processes and good governance. The PF is fully committed to promoting and enhancing media freedom and independence, the protection of media personnel from harassment, and allowing for self-regulation among media practitioners and media institutions.
- ***Cooperation with Civil Society Organizations:*** The PF recognizes Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) as key players in inculcating a culture of democratic behaviour, good citizenship and promoting development among citizens and particularly the marginalized. The PF is fully committed to providing an enabling environment for the operations of CSOs.
- ***Commitment to Accountability in the Utilisation of Public Resources:*** The PF recognizes its fiduciary duty to the citizens and is committed to upholding and strengthening its accountability in the utilization of public resources.



ZAMBIAN Breweries malt plant at Lusaka South Multi Facility Economic Zone

Chapter 2

The Economy and the Financial Sector

The PF formed Government in September, 2011, with a very clear economic agenda to make Zambia better. Central to that agenda was large-scale infrastructure development that has been rolled out across the country in all sectors of the economy, including: roads; energy; health; education; transport; communication; water and irrigation infrastructure and housing. Every province or district in Zambia now bears evidence of the PF's unwavering commitment to national development.

As a new Government, the PF inherited the following challenges:

- Dilapidated infrastructure that had not seen a facelift since the 1970s;
- Non-existence of any basic social economic infrastructure in some parts of the country;
- Insufficient health infrastructure and facilities thereby denying many Zambians access to health services, especially for rural dwellers;
- Poor and insufficient educational facilities with only three universities built since independence in 1964;
- Poor road infrastructure, making it difficult to move people and goods to

markets;

- Inadequate irrigation infrastructure, making farming activities rain-dependent;
- Inadequate energy generating projects, with the last improvement having been made in the 1970s despite the population growing from under 5 million to about 18 million people in 2020;
- High youth unemployment that was worsened by the privatization of over 225 state-owned companies in the 1990s;
- Inadequate proper mineral wealth management strategies after privatization that prevented the country from benefiting from its mineral wealth, among other problems.
- A very demoralized private and Civil Service workforce, with salary discrepancies across Government Ministries for the same job levels;
- High bank-lending interest rates, making it impossible for Zambian businesses to flourish; and
- An economy dominated by non-Zambians.

In order to address the above challenges, the PF Government embarked on the following:

- Created the Ministry of Planning and established the 7th National Development Plan;
- Increased the tax-free salary threshold from K 1,000 to K 4,000 and introduced the minimum wage;
- Implemented various job and wealth-creation initiatives;
- Harmonized salaries for the Civil Service and increased them by 100 % in 2012;
- Introduced a policy rate which acts as a recommended cost of debt for lenders in Zambia;
- Created the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC), to ensure effective organization of state-owned enterprises;
- Transformed some non-profit making State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) into viable and profitable entities under the IDC;
- Embarked on economic diversification, to reduce Zambia's dependence on copper and cobalt; and
- Initiated the promotion of agricultural diversification.

Going forward, from 2021 the PF Government shall implement the following:

- Recognising the COVID-19 pandemic's devastation of the global, national, household and individual socio-economic well being, the PF Government's focus in the medium-term will be on containing the spread of the virus, investing in robust health security, mitigating the effects of the pandemic and restoring macroeconomic stability as well as growth. In addition, priority will be to move towards attaining fiscal fitness and restoring debt sustainability, dismantling domestic arrears and safeguarding social protection spending. This will be in addition to the **stimulus packages** that have already been rolled out to support local Zambian businesses in several sectors including the youths and women as main beneficiary.
- Upscale the contribution of the agricultural sector to GDP;
- Increase the GDP post-Covid-19, through economic diversification;
- Promote Zambian-owned enterprises;
- Embark on a citizen-led industrialization drive aimed at import substitution and wealth-creation;
- Create a stabilization fund, to cushion the economy against unfavorable fluctuations in metal prices;
- Diversify foreign exchange reserves by prioritizing gold as a reserve asset;
- Promote entrepreneurship by making affordable loans available to Zambians;
- Ensure availability of financial resources for productive sectors of the economy;
- Recapitalize Zambian-owned Banks and non-Bank financial institutions, to enhance financial inclusion and reduce interest rates;
- Manage externalization of foreign exchange;
- Fund Government expenditure using proceeds from the sale of mineral and natural resources, to reduce the fiscal burden on individuals and companies;
- Maintain low income tax in the agricultural sector, to enhance food production;
- Consolidate all tax payments made by companies into a single tax, to reduce the cost of meeting statutory requirements;
- Combine all employee statutory obligations and pay-slip taxes into a single pay-slip deduction;
- Reduce Government participation in the domestic money and capital

market, so as to minimize the crowding-out effect;

- Strengthen the prudent use of resources;
- Investigate, and speedily prosecute cases of abuse of public resources and corruption reflected in the Auditor General's report;
- Combat corruption through Integrity Committees in all public institutions.
- Prioritize investment tax credits as opposed to tax holidays;
- Create Economic Zones in provinces where they do not exist; and
- Create more Road Tolls throughout the country and eventually abolish Road Tax.

Increasing Zambians' Ownership of the Economy

Evidence shows that the participation of Zambians in the national economy is very low. The participation of Zambians in most sectors such as mining, finance, construction, real estate and trading, etc., is very minimal.

Going forward, the PF Government shall implement the following:

- Undertake comprehensive review of the Citizen Economic Empowerment Act and the Zambia Development Agency Act in order to facilitate empowerment interventions for businesses where a threshold of equity is owned by citizens.
- Provide incentives for Zambians to set up trading businesses, especially in townships and rural areas;
- Prioritise Zambians in the award of all Government funded procurements and construction projects;
- Provide Government support for Zambians in economic areas where there is a deficit of capital investment, equipment and skills;
- Reserve for Zambians, specific businesses, such as timber logging, mining of gold, manganese, precious and semi-precious minerals, trading in live chickens at markets, quarrying, block-making, commercial cleaning, saloons, barber shops, domestic haulage and local road transportation;
- Compel foreign-owned supermarkets to stock local products, such as vegetables, fruits, chickens, pork, fish and beef;
- Introduce a local content allowance for income tax purposes;
- Consolidate empowerment programmes to enhance the participation of Zambians in the economy; and
- Ensure that land allocation is based on preference to Zambians and on utilization capacity.

TEVETA skills training workshop

Chapter 3

Youth Empowerment

Zambia is a youthful population, with approximately 74% being below the age of 30 years. The PF believes that this huge and energetic human resource potential requires to be harnessed towards National development. The PF Government has undertaken the following measures and initiatives aimed at reducing youth unemployment and promoting wealth creation:

- Launched the National Youth Policy and its accompanying Implementation Plan whose theme is: “Towards Skilled, Enlightened, Economically empowered and Patriotic Youth”;
- Launched the Action Plan for Youth Employment and its accompanying Implementation Plan;
- Implemented empowerment programmes through the Ministries of Youth, Sport and Child Development, Fisheries and Livestock, Commerce Trade and Industry and Gender;
- Built trades schools in rural areas and equipped existing ones, to enhance skills training;
- Created numerous jobs targeting youths, through massive infrastructure projects and the creation of new Districts; and
- Constructed universities and colleges, to give opportunities to Zambian

youths to acquire university education and technical skills even in rural areas. The PF Government has learned vital lessons about job creation for the youth.

Thus, going forward, it shall continue to prioritize job and wealth creation for youths, through the following:

- Create opportunities for wealth creation among the youth, through entrepreneurship and innovation based on merit;
- Upscale resource mobilization to sustain the existing youth empowerment programmes;
- Create a legal framework to enable youth participation in governance institutions, such as Parliament, Local Authorities and Boards of State Owned Enterprises;
- Provide quotas for youth participation in government projects;
- Capacitate the young people with appropriate skills and put in place a framework that will ensure their participation in the exploitation of the country's natural resources;
- Provide practical skills development and entrepreneurship programmes for youths through Zambia National Service (ZNS);
- Promote youth participation in the creative industries (art, culture and recreation) as a major source of livelihood;
- Build capacity among youths to enable them to successfully compete in business and entrepreneurship;
- Make Zambia a **24-hour economy** thereby creating 3 shifts to enhance youth employment;
- Create financial institutions within existing local banks to fund youth business start-ups;
- Create specific public preferential procurement programs targeting the purchase of goods and services from youth enterprises;
- Accelerate the Apprenticeship and Internships Programme (AIP) for school-leavers and graduates from tertiary institutions for them to acquire work experience;
- Strengthen Provincial Youth Development Offices and decentralize them to Districts; and
- Establish a monitoring mechanism in the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Child development, to track implementation of all youth programs.



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Chapter 4

Women of the Patriotic Front Party celebrating international women's day

Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality

The PF has made history by appointing several women to high offices that hitherto were monopolized by men in Zambia and elsewhere in Africa. The first females were appointed in the following high positions: Vice President; Chief Justice; President of the Constitutional Court; President of the Court of Appeal; First Deputy Speaker of Parliament; Inspector General of Police; Director of the Drug Enforcement Commission etc. Women have also been appointed to hold other senior positions, such as: Judges, Cabinet Ministers, Permanent Secretaries, District Commissioners, and Ambassadors among others. The PF Government nominated the first Woman to have been elected for the position of COMESA Secretary General. The Party also adopted numerous women as its candidates for Council and Parliamentary Elections.

This historic move signaled the Party's commitment to promoting the agenda of Gender Equality to a higher level. This is also in keeping with the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995); the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development (1997); and the Millennium Declaration and Developmental Goals (2000); and the SADC Protocol of 50-50 which was adopted by the PF

Cabinet. The PF believes that Gender equality and the empowerment of women are fundamental Human rights and are pre-requisite to **making every citizen count** as well as for the attainment of sustainable development.

In appreciating, that women empowerment is an important strategy for overcoming poverty, marginalisation and all other ills that disadvantage women, the PF Government shall:

- Accelerate the pace for the equitable participation of women in all structures of governance and the economy;
- Adopt affirmative action to ensure that there is equitable representation of women in Parliament, Councils, Boards of State Owned Enterprises and on Commissions;
- Reserve 50% of available land for women while allowing competition between men and women in the remaining 60%;
- Create financial institutions within existing local banks to fund women businesses;
- Modernize township and highway markets by providing them with water, sanitation, health, financial and other services, to make them suitable for trading, especially by women who are the predominant users of these facilities;
- Build Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Boarding Schools for girls in rural areas, to promote the girl-child's technical education;
- Promote programs around maternal and child health;
- Enhance the observance of legislation on rights of women and children, such as the Child Code Act, Marriage Act, Sexual Abuse Act, Gender-based Violence Act, and Divorce Act;
- Domesticated Regional and International Conventions that promote gender equality.



Part of Eastern Province in Zambia

Chapter 5

Climate Change and Environmental Management

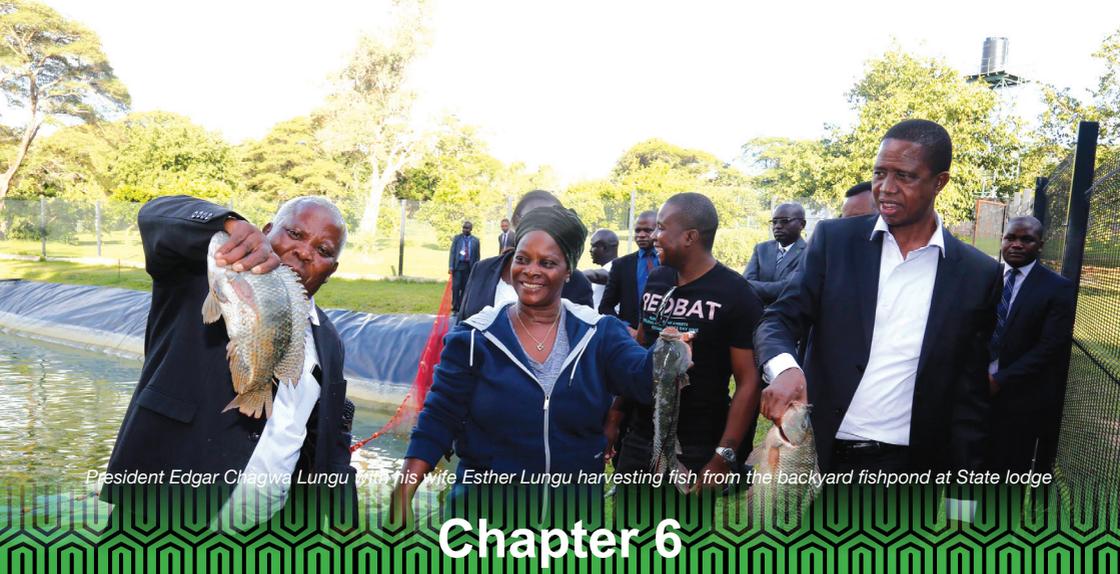
The PF is deeply concerned about climate change, as it has devastating effects on sustainable development, causing social and economic shutdowns and impeding wealth creation and poverty reduction. In Zambia, climate change has caused droughts and floods which have affected millions of people countrywide. Since 1960, the mean annual rainfall has been decreasing. Over the same period, Zambia has been affected by extreme weather events, including 7 major droughts and 20 major floods.

From 2011, the PF Government set up multi-sectorial institutions and put in place policies and programmes for the coordination of climate change interventions spearheaded by the Council of Ministers which is chaired by the Republican Vice President.

Going forward the PF Government shall:

- Develop new legislation and continue to implement international agreements and protocols to strengthen coordination and programming on climate change;

- Establish the National Climate Fund to finance development programmes;
- Continue to implement climate change resilient programmes and adaptation preparedness strategies;
- Adopt a policy to build back better any infrastructure that is affected by climate change;
- Strengthen and decentralize the Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) to all the Districts;
- Ensure that all development projects are tested for their impact on the climate before being approved for execution;
- Introduce climate change topics in the school curriculum;
- Intensify sensitization programmes on the negative effects of climate change, how to mitigate its effects, and how to promote sustainable use of resources;
- Enhance support for research institutions working in developing climate change resilient strategies and tree varieties and disseminate results countrywide;
- Strengthen infrastructure and systems for early warning to ensure preparedness;
- Intensify afforestation and reforestation in all Districts;
- Upscale the conservation of wetlands, rivers, lake basins and canals, to protect bio-diversity;
- Foster investment in recycling of non-bio-degradable plastics so as to curtail indiscriminate and hazardous disposal;
- Introduce alternative sources of energy to curtail the utilisation of wood fuel; and
- Introduce alternative sources of livelihood and income for people living on charcoal.



President Edgar Chagwa Lungu with his wife Esther Lungu harvesting fish from the backyard fishpond at State lodge

Chapter 6

Agriculture

(Crops, Fisheries, Livestock, Floriculture and Horticulture)

Zambia uses only 15 % of its total arable land for agricultural production. Notwithstanding this reality, the country under the PF Government has consistently produced bumper harvests and has guaranteed food security since 2012. Over the last ten years, the PF Government has pursued the objective of making agriculture the mainstay of the economy. Currently, it provides the main source of livelihood for more than 80 % of the population living in rural parts of the country and employs 70 % of the total labour force. Investment in agriculture has a larger impact on the alleviation of poverty than any other sector. The policies that have been implemented by the PF Government have proven that Zambia is capable of producing enough agricultural products for domestic consumption and for export. From the experience that we have had and the lessons learnt, the PF Government shall upscale its diversification from maize to other cash crops, such as: cashew nuts; rice, cassava; soya beans; cotton; in addition attention shall be paid to fisheries and livestock.

The PF Government has injected K 275 million into the Aquaculture Value chain in 35 Districts in all the Provinces of Zambia. The PF Government has facilitated the increase in aquaculture fish production to 38,000 metric tonnes in 2019 from only 5,000 metric tonnes 2016. In addition by 2019 the

country was producing 196 million fingerlings and 300,000 metric tonnes of fish feed annually of which 60% is exported. The PF is on the way to transforming Zambia into a net exporter of fingerlings, fish and fish value-added products by the year 2022 after addressing the national fish deficit of 40,000 metric tonnes.

The PF Government is determined to achieve a transformed, diversified, innovative and commercially-oriented agriculture that leads to production, productivity, industrialization, and enhanced trade and markets. This will lead to wealth creation, good nutrition, affordable food and decent livelihoods for all Zambians.

To achieve the above, the PF Government shall prioritize agriculture, by allocating increased budgetary resources to the sector, in order to address the following critical areas:

A. Production and productivity

The Patriotic Front will foster the transformation of the sector into of an all-inclusive, transparent and diversified agricultural sector. To achieve this, the PF Government shall implement the following:

- Establish an Agricultural Financial Institution to support the agricultural sector, with a bias toward small scale youths and women farmers;
- Promote the graduation of 100,000 small-holder farmers to commercial agriculture per year;
- Support 1,000,000 farmers (that cannot commercialize), through social development programmes of Government;
- Promote enhanced productivity and production of small-scale farmers, commercial and corporate producers;
- Promote the certification of seedlings and other vegetatively propagated planting materials;
- Promote commercial production of small livestock (sheep, goats, chickens, village chickens, guinea fowls) of improved genetics;
- Operationalise aquaculture parks in Rufunsa, Kasempa, Mungwi, Siavonga, Sinazongwe and Samfya and open new ones to have one per Province;
- Expand and intensify fish farming among women and youths, to meet the approximately 40,000 metric tonnes of fish which is in short supply,

create wealth and contribute to nutrition levels;

- Promote wildlife husbandry (game ranching);
- Promote the cultivation of tree crops such as avocados, citrus, mangoes, cashew nuts, macademia etc
- Promote growing of industrial hemp and cannabis for medicinal purposes; and
- Institutionalise and promote the certification of livestock breeds, fish species and breeding programmes.

The PF Government shall implement the following programmes:

1. *Farmer Input Support Programme*

During the period from 2021 to 2026, the Farmer Input Support Program (FISP) shall:

- Deliver through the more cost-effective E-Voucher System which allows for diversification;
- Provide adequate and diverse production assets (inputs) to cover a wide range of crops, livestock and fisheries, across the country to targeted farmers with the potential to graduate;
- Expand the network of agro-dealers countrywide; and
- Establish and administer an agriculture loan scheme that enables viable farmers to grow and graduate to a higher production level. The youths and women will be especially targeted for this component.

2. *Farm Land Empowerment Programme*

The PF Government recognizes that land ownership is integral to enhanced agricultural production and productivity. To support production, the PF shall by 2024 bring into agricultural use at least 30% of the current 43 million hectares of arable land by:

- Operationalizing the existing farm blocks (100,000ha each), one in each province. The farm blocks will be developed around anchor farmers who will link satellite out-growers and other appropriate operating models;
- Encouraging traditional authorities to avail appropriate sizes of land to farmers, especially the youths and women, in their chiefdoms for expanded production;

- Improving production and productivity of land under cultivation by applying Zambian proven climate-smart, conservation agriculture; and
- Promoting commercial large scale agricultural production and provision of agricultural services by the Zambia National Service, Correctional Service, Police Service, and Defense Forces.

3. Irrigation Promotion Programme

Investment in irrigation has been very low, and mostly by commercial and corporate producers, covering only 200,000 hectares out of a potential of 2.75 million hectares. To address this, the PF Government over the last ten years has invested in major irrigation dams and schemes, targeting small scale farmers.

During the period from 2021 to 2026, the PF Government shall:

- Commercialize the operations of the existing dams and irrigation schemes by involving small-scale farmers;
- Scale-up investment in new public dams and irrigation schemes;
- Rehabilitate existing water schemes, livestock troughs and dams as well as water canals for agricultural purposes; and
- Promote the use of water harvesting technologies among the private sector, including damming of streams alongside road infrastructure to enhance productivity through commercial irrigation.

4. Improved Technologies, Technical Information and Training

The PF Government shall:

- Promote improved technologies to support farmer graduation, innovation and productivity;
- Scale-up investment in research and development including research infrastructure and national laboratories for diseases of national importance for livestock and fisheries and establish cordon lines to prevent cross-border transmission of diseases;
- Establish the National Artificial Insemination Liquid Nitrogen plant and satellite Artificial insemination centres;
- Invest in improved livestock breeds through artificial insemination;
- Invest in research and certification of tree crops;
- Promote the establishment of electronic extension and technical information platforms;

- Increase the number of extension and research staff and scale-up their training and re-training in livestock, fisheries and crops that include climate smart curriculum;
- Complete the construction of the University of Zambia School of Agriculture and scale-up investment to improve the infrastructure of agriculture training and farm institutions;
- Introduce Veterinary Boxes of frontline drugs at camp level to support livestock and fisheries production; and
- Eradicate all major animal diseases to unlock livestock production and economic value of livestock in affected Provinces especially in Western and Southern Provinces.

5. ***Mechanization Programme***

The hand hoe-based production system has been a major hindrance to increased land cultivation, production and productivity. With enhanced technology and investment, Zambia has the potential to become the regional food basket and supplier of other agricultural products. To achieve this position, the PF Government shall:

- Encourage lending for the acquisition of agricultural tools and equipment, to support land cultivation;
- Support appropriate mechanization, including animal draught power, with the necessary tools to match the various levels of producers;
- Re-initiate government breeding of draught animals (oxen and donkeys), for onward distribution to areas of need;
- Increase the availability of tractors, from one tractor per 50,000 farmers to one tractor per 5,000 farmers;
- Promote the use of tillers, especially among women and youths, to increase production and productivity;
- Capacitate the Defence Forces, the Correctional and Police Services, with farmland preparation and development services, pest control services, and agricultural machinery for extension to farmers;
- Incentivise private sector investment in the assembly and production of appropriate agricultural tools and equipment; and
- Incentivise leasing arrangements for agricultural equipment and tools.

B. Agricultural Industrialization and Value Addition

Agricultural industrialization and value addition are critical in spurring

production and enhancing exports, creating employment and business opportunities for all Zambians.

The PF Government shall establish the Small Agro-Processing Development Organization to promote and support the development of the following agro-industries by Zambians:

- Leather, wool, and skin industry for livestock, birds, crocodile, snake and fish, etc’;
- Horns and hooves, to cover ornaments, glue, tooth picks, spoons, etc;
- Industrial hemp and medicinal cannabis;
- Fruit processing and preservation; and
- Feed and nutrition for livestock and fisheries.

C. Trade and markets

The PF Government will ensure the optimal combination of safeguarding national food security and promoting exports. Trade and market policies will be focused on promoting a whole spectrum of agricultural commodities including livestock, fisheries, crops and associated by-products.

In order to support an effective, predictable, diversified and efficient market for agricultural products, the PF Government shall:

- Develop a Crop Marketing and Export Policy;
- Develop agro-industrial zones and upscale agricultural processing centres, milk processing centres, aquaculture parks, cold chains (refrigeration from source to market), aggregation centres and milling plants, to reduce-post harvest losses. Some of these shall be located at the solar hammer mills that have been established throughout the country;
- Strengthen Agricultural Market Information Systems (AMIS), to improve market efficiencies and competitiveness;
- Promote the participation of the private sector in agricultural commodity markets through farmer groups, cooperatives, aggregators, and commercial agribusinesses;
- Promote Commodity Exchange Programmes;
- Maintain an open-border policy for agricultural trade;
- Maintain the FRA as a buyer of designated commodities and strictly for National Strategic Reserves; and

Liuwa Plain

Chapter 7

Land Resource Management

The PF Government regards land as a birth right and a prerequisite to national economic development and wealth creation for citizens. When the party took over Government in 2011, the following challenges beset land administration:

- No land policy;
- No segregation in land ownership, between Zambians and non-Zambians;
- A manual system of allocating Title Deeds;
- A backlog of issuance of Certificate of Title;
- Numerous disputes among citizens over land ownership; and
- High deforestation rates, due to poor forest management

In order to resolve the challenges found in 2011 and move forward, the PF government undertook the following measures:

- Formulated, validated and approved the National Land Policy;
- Continued with sporadic Titling through which 300,000 Title Deeds were issued by end of 2020;
- Commenced the Systematic National Land Titling Program,

through which 53,453 Title Deeds have been issued by end of 2020;

- Amended and approved the transaction act to allow Digital signatures and Digital certificates of Title;
- Commenced the National Land Audit, being carried out in conjunction with various stakeholders countrywide; and
- Disbursed a total of K90 million of the Land Development Fund, to Ninety-one (91) Councils for Land Development.

Going forward, the PF Government shall maintain the Dual (Customary and State) Land Ownership System and will ensure that:

- Land allocation is based on preference to Zambians and on utilization capacity;
- At least 50% of land that is made available for alienation is allocated to women and 20% to youths, with a particular bias towards the disabled;
- 80% of Public or Private Land to be on Title by 2026;
- The age for youths to acquire land is reduced from 21 to 18 years of age;
- The Land Development Programme through Local Authorities will continue with bias to establishing Resettlement Areas for vulnerable groups;
- The Land Court is established, as a division of the High Court, so as to decentralize the handling of land disputes;
- Integrated land-use planning involving related Government Ministries in order to effectively allocate, manage and utilize land to be completed by 2026;
- The Land Audit to be completed by 2026;
- Create a paperless registration system for Land transactions and a digital record keeping for all Land;
- An accurate and reliable National Cadaster System is produced by 2026; and
- ICT is introduced for National Land Management by 2022.

Kansenshi Mine

Chapter 8

Mines and Mineral Resources Development

Zambia has a mining history that spans over 100 years. Whereas the sector plays an important role in employment creation, revenue generation and urbanisation, the country's real benefits from this sector have been dismal, particularly after privatization in the 1990s. In addition, the participation of Zambians in the ownership of the mines has been almost non-existent.

The main mining activity is large-scale copper mining while the production, processing and export of other minerals remain underdeveloped.

Since forming Government in 2011, the PF undertook the following measures:

- Changed the mining tax regime, in order to increase Government revenue;
- Changed the mining tax regime, to encourage value addition of minerals within Zambia;
- Amended the Mines and Minerals Development Act to declare as strategic, selected minerals such as gold;
- Established a parastatal the Zambia Gold Company (ZamGold), to handle all trade in gold;

- Localized the auctioning of emeralds;

Going forward, the PF Government shall undertake the following measures:

- Establish a Mining Regulatory Authority to monitor and regulate the operations of the mining industry;
- Expand ZamGold, to process and add value to minerals;
- Introduce a financing scheme that will guarantee citizens' participation in share-holding in companies in the mining value chains;
- Facilitate the acquisition of majority shares in Mopani Copper Mines (MCM) and in Konkola Copper Mines (KCM) by ZCCM-IH;
- Implement the amended Mines and Minerals Development Act, to declare as strategic, selected minerals, such as gold to be reserved for Zambians.
- Encourage the mining of other minerals, such as gemstones, gold, nickel, manganese, iron and industrial minerals;
- Promulgate and enforce policies to raise the participation of Zambians in the value chain;
- Develop and adopt policies that make capacity-building of citizens in the management of mines through sponsorship, apprenticeship and in-house training are preconditions for investments in mining;
- Formalise and empower artisanal and small-scale mining especially among youths and women;
- Support the processing of minerals and gemstones locally;
- Increase the types of gemstones to be auctioned locally;
- Position the country to be a leading manufacturer of electrical cables, copper-based accessories and manganese batteries for the growing electric car market;
- Continue optimizing the mine tax regime to ensure that minerals benefit Zambia;
- Formulate policies to reserve quotas for Zambians in the mining supply chain, in procurement of goods and services and in employment; and
- Continue promoting petroleum, oil and gas exploration starting with the 57 identified blocks.

ZESCO Power line

Chapter 9

Energy Development

Energy is central to the effective management of any economy. Zambia spends over one billion US dollars on the procurement of energy per year. When the PF formed government in 2011, power generation capacity was at 1600 MW. The last major addition to the electricity grid had been in 1977 when the Kariba North Bank Power station was commissioned, and two additional generators were installed at Kafue Gorge power station. Since then, there had been no investment in electricity generation, notwithstanding the fact that there was growing demand for electricity for industrial and domestic use. Against this background, the PF Government has almost doubled electricity generation capacity in the 9 years it has been in government. Currently the total capacity stands at 2800MW. Over the years the following have been installed:

- Kariba North Bank Power Station 360 MW
- The Itezhi -Tezhi hydro Power Station 120 MW;
- In 2015, the new Lunzua was upgraded to 14.8 MW;
- The Musonda Falls Power Station in Mansa was upgraded from 5 MW to 10 MW to supply power to 7 districts.

- In 2012, the Shiwang'andu 1 MW mini hydro power Station;
- In 2013, Lusaka Transmission and Distribution Rehabilitation Project (LTDRP) of 900MVA;
- In 2016, the 330 kV Pensulo-Msoro-Kasama and Pensulo-Msoro-Chipata Grid Transmission lines;
- In 2017 the connection of 7 districts in Northwestern province and one district in Western Province; and
- The PF Government created an enabling environment for independent power producers to undertake the following projects:
 - 300 MW Maamba Collieries Ltd (MCL);
 - 120 MW Itezhi-Tezhi Power Corporation (ITPC);
 - 54 MW Bangweulu's solar park;
 - 105 MW Ndola Energy Company (NEC) Thermal power plant capacity;
 - 56 MW Lunsemfwa hydro power company;
 - 34 MW Ngonye solar PV plant;
 - 0.75 MW Zengamina Power Company (ZPC); and
 - North Western Energy Company (NWEC), privately owned, involved in distribution and supply of electricity.

Going forward, the PF Government shall build on this remarkable success and turn Zambia into an electricity hub for the region by increasing power generation. This will improve the quality of supply domestically, thereby ending load-shedding and having excess power for the export market. During this transitional period, electricity tariffs (prices) have had to increase to attract investment into the sector. After meeting demand, the tariffs will start to reduce. The driver of increased supply will be the following public and private power-generation projects:

ZESCO developing the Kafue Gorge lower 750MW hydro power station; ZESCO upgrading the Lusiwasi Lower Hydro power station from 12 to 86MW and ZESCO developing Lusiwasi Upper Hydro Scheme at 15MW; and Kalungwishi hydro power station 245MW. Feasibility studies underway to develop 600MW on the Luapula River and the 1200MW Batoka Gorge Hydropower Project between Zambia and Zimbabwe; and Energy

diversification by embracing solar energy, nuclear power, thermal power, wind power, bio-mass, and ethanol is underway. In addition, the following power-transmission projects shall be commissioned: 330KV Kabwe Step-downs – Pensulo Transmission Line No. 2; 330 KV Kasama – Nakonde Transmission line; Luangwa Connection to the national grid; Lundazi and Chama connections to the national grid; Sesheke-Mongu-Shangombo Transmission Line; 330 KV Luano-Kansashi Transmission Line; and 330 KV Pensulo Substation.

To ensure that Zambia exports power to other countries, the PF Government will complete the following on-going projects: Reinforcement of Central Transmission Corridor (2022); Kolwezi - Solwezi Interconnector (2023); Reactive Power Compensation (2024); Mozambique - Zambia Interconnector (2024); Malawi - Zambia Interconnector (2024); ZIZABONA Transmission Line (2024); and Zambia - Tanzania Interconnector (2025).

Addressing the Cost of Electricity

The PF Government is concerned about the increasing cost of electricity and shall undertake the following measures to address it:

- Finalise the reform programme for ZESCO to stabilise power supply and address liquidity challenges at ZESCO;
- Complete the Cost of Service Study to facilitate cost reflective tariffs;
- Facilitate for citizens to participate in the generation, distribution and supply of energy in accordance with the Electricity Act No. 11 of 2019;
- Foster the development of regional Interconnectors for the supply of electricity to the region;
- Implement the provisions of the Electricity Act No. 11 of 2019 to allow open market access to enable other offtakers to participate in the generation, distribution and supply of electricity;
- Encourage and facilitate utilization of (LPG and bio-mass) gas for cooking;
- Scale-up power generation;
- Scale-up use of solar energy;
- Compel the use of led lights;
- Encourage and facilitate the use of energy-saving measures; and

- Phase out electric geysers in all public properties (hotels, lodges).

Oil Energy

Zambia's imported crude oil is pumped through a 1,711-km pipeline from Dar es Salaam, Tanzania to Indeni Oil Refinery in Ndola. Refined products are transported by rail or road into Zambia, by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs).

The following are the challenges in Zambia's fuel value chain, inherited by the PF Government:

- High costs added by a chain of middle men;
- Oil marketing in Zambia dominated by non-Zambians;
- Strengthening of the US dollar against major currencies that has made the importation of fuel costly;
- High transport costs, high guarantors' costs, and astronomical oil marketing company margins;
- High fuel levy which increased the cost of fuel;
- Disproportionate pricing between rural and urban areas;
- Frequent closures of Indeni Oil Refinery; and
- Subsidies of fuel prices largely consumed by mines, thereby diverting resources from social services.

Since 2011, the PF Government undertook the following interventions:

- Completed the construction of provincial oil storage tanks;
- Rehabilitated Indeni Oil Refinery;
- Standardized fuel prices across the country;
- Removed fuel subsidies and fuel levy to balance the price of fuel;
- Removed customs duty on fuel tankers, to encourage Zambians to participate in oil marketing;
- Introduced quotas for Zambian companies to market oil;
- Issued numerous oil exploration licenses, especially for Zambians.

Going forward, the PF Government shall undertake the following measures:

- Upgrade Indeni Oil Refinery to ensure that it refines various types of crude oil including “hard crude” that is cheaper to process than the current “soft crude”;
- Sign bilateral supply agreements directly with other foreign countries to ensure cheaper and more stable fuel pump prices;
- Source oil from nearby countries like Angola thereby reducing transportation costs;
- Intensify the exploration for gas, fuel and oil in Zambia to provide a diversified fuel supply source;
- Switch to other sources of energy like ethanol, biomass, wind energy, solar etc;
- Cut down the number of middlemen to reduce fuel costs along the value chain;
- Upscale the participation of Zambians in oil marketing;
- Compel all oil marketing companies to transport imported fuel by rail, to reduce transport costs and lessen the damage caused to our roads by oil tankers;
- Sustain the rehabilitation of the TAZAMA pipeline infrastructure;
- Direct Sales of Outstanding Contract Import Balance to Oil Marketing Companies: In order to prevent continued accumulation of debt and reduce, the quantities remaining on their contracts, Government will negotiate with the current suppliers to facilitate direct sales to OMCs;
- Standardise Suppliers’ Contract Prices as a stop gap measure to address the growing exposure and losses with a view of ensuring that the landed cost falls below the Energy Regulation Board (ERB) Wholesale price; and
- Avoid the current price differentials between the ERB wholesale price and Suppliers Price and restore the self-financing mechanism of the open account system, by adherence to price reviews every 60 days.



Kalungwishi Dam

Chapter 10

Water Resource Management

Zambia is endowed with many fresh water lakes and rivers. Water resources infrastructure is a critical component for the sustainable capturing, storage and provision of sustainable water resources. Due to the lack of the foregoing, Zambia has been faced with the challenge of most of the water that she receives annually flowing across the country into neighbouring countries and finally into the Indian Ocean in the East and the Atlantic Ocean in the West. Many Zambians, especially in the rural areas, are therefore left without access to clean and safe drinking water. Agriculture, energy, fisheries, livestock, water transportation and other sectors of the economy face challenges of insufficient water supply.

From 2011, the PF undertook the following measures:

- Introduced a Government Ministry for water development;
- Introduced mechanisms to regulate the sinking of bore holes;
- Constructed four major dams and water schemes, to provide water for household use, aquaculture, livestock and irrigation;
- Provided dredgers to Luapula and Western Provinces;
- Upgraded the Kafue-Lusaka water pipeline, to increase water supply

to the country's capital city;

- Completed water supply projects in Kafue, Nakonde, Chinsali, Chongwe and Lusaka;
- Commenced water supply projects in Serenje, Mufumbwe and Kafulafuta, to supply Ndola, Luanshya, Masaiti and Mpongwe;
- Completed six piped-water schemes in Central, Southern, Luapula and Western provinces; and
- Constructed 4,151 boreholes complete with hand pumps.

Going forward, the PF Government shall:

- Continue to construct dams along the major inland water bodies for domestic use, aquaculture, livestock and irrigation;
- Continue to establish water schemes, small earth dams and weirs for livestock;
- Encourage rain water harvesting at household level and invest in water harvesting through road drainage systems at municipal level;
- Continue to construct boreholes to supply potable water;
- Replace hand pumps with solar and electricity pumps;
- Support Research and Development in the manufacturing of water treatment chemicals;
- Decentralise the issuance of borehole, water dams and weir construction licensing to local authorities to ease access;
- Protect waterbody frontages from encroachment and deforestation;
- Introduce a **two-tier** system of water reticulation - treated water for human consumption, and untreated water for agriculture and industrial use; and
- Facilitate private sector investment in Water supply for domestic, agricultural and industrial use.



Gourock Plastics and Packaging plant in Zambia

Credit: Gourock

Chapter 11

Commerce, Trade and Industry

Upon forming Government in 2011, the PF inherited the following challenges:

- Low participation of Zambians in industry, manufacturing, international business, trade, etc.;
- High cost of doing business;
- Large volumes of imported goods;
- Limited number of Trade Agreements with other countries;
- Limited financing for local businesses;
- Poor management of Government empowerment funds; and
- Non-application of the schemes meant to reserve business sub-sectors for Zambians, as provided for in the Citizens' Economic Empowerment Act 9 of 2006.

Recognizing that commerce, trade and industry are the backbone of every economy, and to promote these sectors, the PF Government adopted the following measures:

- Reduced the number of licenses and permits required to operate business, thereby reducing the cost of doing business;
- Provided substantial amounts of empowerment loans to Zambian businesses (youths and women) in several sectors of the economy countrywide;
- Re-enforced schemes meant to reserve business sub-sectors for Zambians, starting with the sale of live chickens, concrete block-making, internal haulage, cleaning services, etc.;
- Signed Trade Agreements with the DRC and Angola;
- Established the the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) as a Special Purpose Vehicle for promoting public sector investment and improving the governance of parastatals; and
- Built (8) eight Industrial Yards for light manufacturing in seven provinces, thereby creating 4000 jobs, mainly for youths and women.

Going forward, the PF Government shall implement the following:

- Ensure that all businesses are Zambian-centred;
- Provide appropriate tax breaks, to allow Zambian companies to be competitive;
- Facilitate Zambian businesses to have access to credit and finance;
- Facilitate the participation of Zambians in the ownership of chain stores;
- Upscale Zambian-manufactured goods and farm products in international chain stores;
- Support Zambians to establish retail and wholesale businesses in rural areas and townships;
- Upscale the provision of empowerment funds to boost Zambian-owned businesses across sectors;
- Review and restructure State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Cooperatives to make them profitable;
- Continue with the programme of establishing innovation hubs,

Multi-Facility Economic Zones, and Industrial Yards, to accelerate industrialization and value addition;

- Upscale industrialisation in the Engineering sub-sector, to supply products and recondition equipment for the mining, agriculture, energy sectors, etc.;
- Upscale Small and Medium Scale Entrepreneurs into large scale investors;
- Upscale small scale farmers into large scale farmers;
- Provide further incentives for the setting up of companies in the Economic Zones, particularly for infant industries that are labour intensive, such as the Textile industry;
- Discourage the importation of commodities that are, or can be produced locally, such as farm produce, uniforms and other garments;
- Implement and increase Trade Agreements with neighbouring and other countries;
- Introduce incentives for market linkages (aggregators) and fully utilize commodity exchange platforms;
- Empower IDC to review the status of closed SOEs, with a view of reviving feasible ones;
- Reduce the Cost of Doing Business further through initiatives by the Business Regulatory Review Authority aimed at minimizing the fragmentation of charges for permits and licenses;
- Rationalise withholding tax on interest payment on investment loans borrowed locally as well as the enforcement of the use of the kwacha in the conduct of all domestic transactions;
- Enhance Business Support Services by facilitating the training of Cooperative Officers that are present in all the districts, with the view to reclassify them as Trainer of Trainers for Business Development;
- Address the skills gap among SMEs and cooperatives by supporting tailored initiatives aimed at enhancing managerial and digital skills; and
- Encourage a 24 hour economy.



Community-based Natural Resource Management in Zambia

Chapter 12

Forestry and Wildlife

Forests constitute a large proportion of Zambia's land endowment. They are important in many of their uses including construction, medicine, cosmetics, food, drinks, furniture, habitat for wildlife, absorption of carbon dioxide from the air, and supplying oxygen. Forests are also the sole source of energy in most parts of our country; 68% of energy consumed is in the form of firewood and charcoal. This has caused rampant deforestation in Zambia.

The PF Government is concerned about this. Thus, for the sustainable management of forests, the PF Government has instituted the following measures:

- Planted at least 1,100,000 tree seedlings per year, through Zambia Forestry and Forest Industries Corporation Plc (ZAFFICO), Department of Forestry, Community Forestry Management Programmes, and more through Schools and private players;
- Introduced the growing of special bamboo for charcoal production;
- Restricted issuance of forestry-related licenses to only Zambians;
- Banned the export of unprocessed logs, to stimulate local value addition and employment creation;

- Banned the importation of furniture for educational institutions; and
- Stimulated increase in bee-keeping and honey-harvesting to an extent that Zambia is now exporting organic honey.

Going forward, the PF government shall implement the following:

- Introduce a multi-sectoral approach to Natural Resource Protection (to protect forests, wildlife, water bodies and other natural resources thereby also creating jobs);
- Continue planting at least one million trees per year, countrywide;
- Ban the export of timber totally to promote value addition locally;
- Extend the ban on the importation of furniture for health and other public institutions;
- Empower communities and individuals, through direct funding, land allocation and tax incentives, to establish forestry plantations;
- Expand ZAFFICO plantations across the country, particularly in desert-threatened areas;
- Provide incentives for investment in efficient and sustainable harvesting of wood for construction, furniture, paper, and pulp;
- Incentivise the processing of forest products, such as fruits, juices, mushrooms, caterpillars, honey, etc.;
- Encourage the private sector to partner with local cooperatives to invest in forestry and wildlife;
- Encourage Chambers of Commerce and Industry to facilitate entrepreneurship in forestry and wildlife management;
- Expand extension services for the forestry sector to sub-district level; and
- Promote the use of alternative sources of energy, such as bamboo, gas and solar, to curtail charcoal burning.

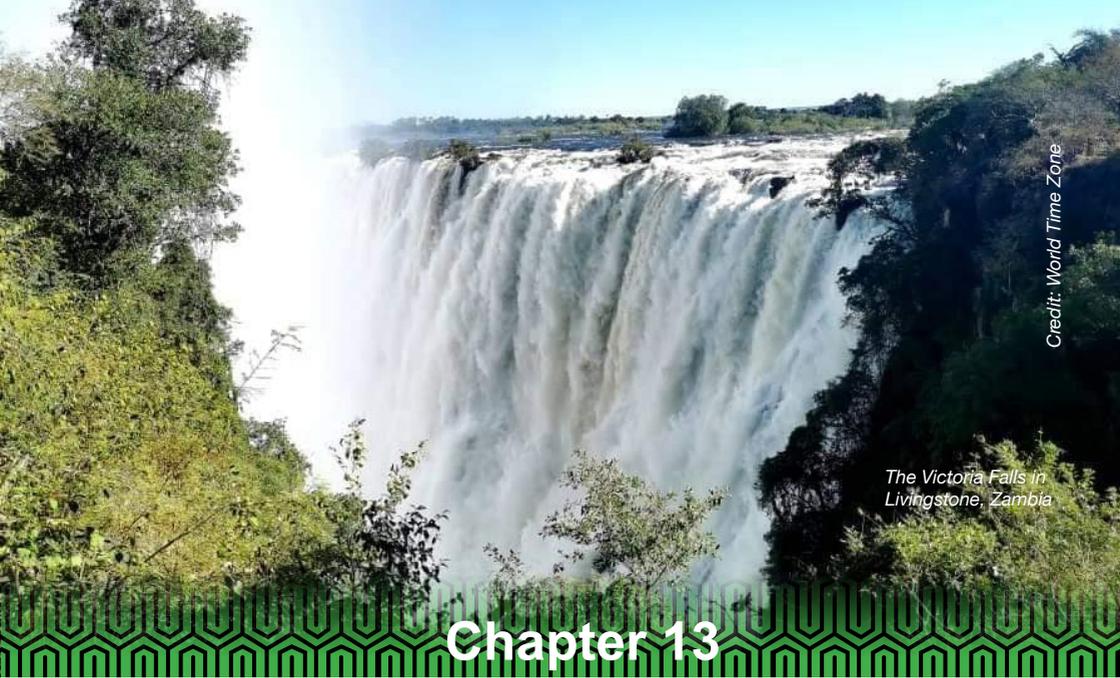
Wildlife

Zambia stands out in Africa as one of the largest wildlife protected areas, occupying about 30% of the Country's total landmass. Zambia's 20 national Parks are major tourism assets. Regrettably, Wildlife has been decimated in many parks and wildlife numbers and species in others are under severe

threat of extinction. Some of the game parks are threatened by rampant encroachments.

In order to protect and expand our wildlife the PF government shall:

- Continue restocking parks such as Nsumbu, Sioma Ngwezi, Lusenga plains, Southern Kafue etc.;
- Lease out depleted parks and game management areas to Zambian companies, for game ranching on Restock-Operate-Transfer basis;
- Strengthen Community-based Natural Resource Management Boards, to curtail poaching;
- Encourage Zambians to invest in safari hunting by providing incentives, such as tax rebates on equipment and construction; and
- Provide incentives to Zambians to establish private game ranches, to surround and interact with national parks.
- Formulate regulations to allow private ownership of wild animals bred in private game ranches.



Credit: World Time Zone

The Victoria Falls in Livingstone, Zambia

Chapter 13

Tourism Development

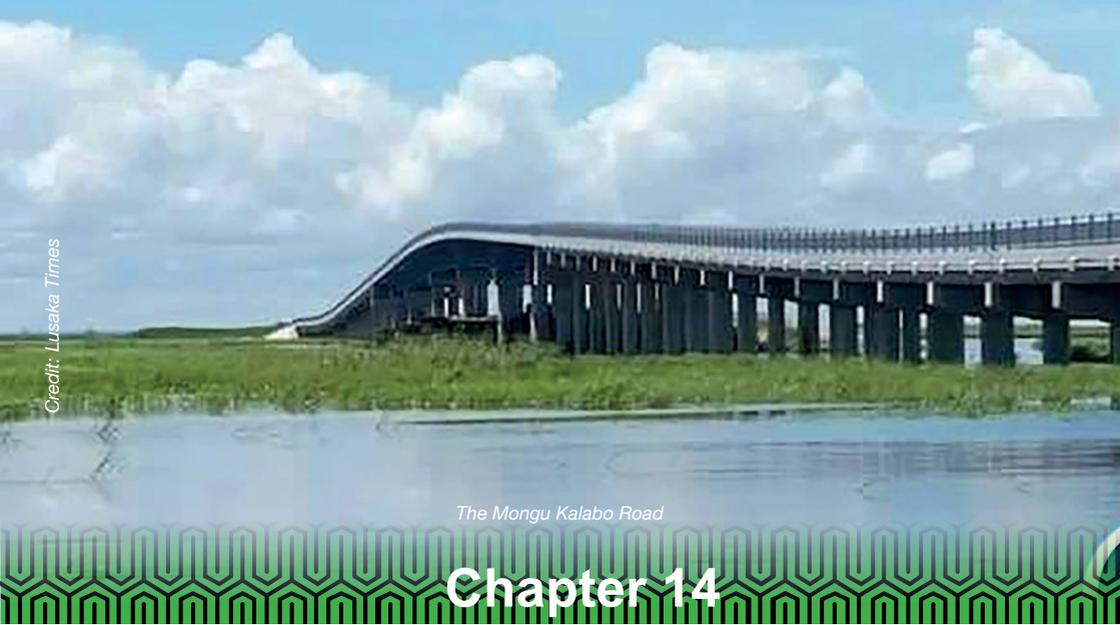
The tourism sector is one of the country's major contributors to job creation and foreign exchange earnings. Since 2011, the **PF Government has undertaken the following measures, to support the growth of the sector:**

- Constructed, rehabilitated and modernised International Airports at Lusaka, Ndola, Livingstone and Mfuwe;
- Constructed the Mongu-Kalabo road to the Liuwa National Park; the road to the Sioma-Ngwezi National Park; the road from Chipata to the Mfuwe game park; the Chama-Matumbo road to the North Luangwa game park; the Kafue-Chiawa road, through the Michael Sata bridge, to the lower Zambezi National Park;
- Supported the holding of cultural ceremonies countrywide;
- Co-hosted the World Tourism Organization General Assembly which promoted the publicity of the country's tourism;
- Opened the Lusaka National Park, with good access roads through the Lusaka South Multi-Facility Zone (MFEZ);
- Overhauled the Mulobezi railway line; and

- Rehabilitated the Itezhi-Tezhi road allowing access to the southern section of the Kafue National Park.

Going forward, the PF Government shall:

- Prioritize domestic tourism in view of the negative impact of COVID-19 on international tourism;
- Build and or upgrade airstrips and airports at the major tourist sites at Siavonga, Liuwa National Park and Kasaba Bay;
- Build and upgrade climate resilient roads to tourist sites;
- Prioritise cultural tourism by establishing infrastructure at cultural sites;
- Establish Provincial museums;
- Re-stock zoos and game parks in different parts of the country;
- Re-introduce the Tourism Development Fund to benefit Zambians in the construction of lodges, for affordable tourism accommodation;
- Rehabilitate and refurbish the National Hostels Board Lodges and Guest Houses;
- Support the establishment of helicopter services in major tourist sites;
- Establish an Eco-Tourism Centre at Mafungausi (confluence of the Zambezi and Kafue Rivers) in lower Zambezi;
- Promote the utilisation of the modern Lusaka International Conference Centre Complex for mega Meetings, International Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) tourism
- Promote Livingstone as a premier centre for Meetings, International Conferences and Events (MICE);
- Rehabilitate Maramba Cultural Village and make it operate as an eco-tourism centre;
- Facilitate the development of Samfya and surrounding attractions as anchor tourism centres;
- Facilitate the development of Sioma and surrounding attractions such as the Sioma Ngonye falls as anchor tourism centres;
- Introduce industrial breaks for public service workers to stimulate demand for local tourism;
- Promote international tourism through Zambian Embassies;
- Promote Adventure-Tourism that caters for younger tourists;
- Promote eco-tourism, agro-tourism, community-based tourism, mine tourism and health tourism;
- Promote photographic tourism; and
- Promote the hosting of Provincial tourism and cultural expos.



The Mongu Kalabo Road

Chapter 14

Infrastructure and Housing Development and Maintenance

When the PF formed Government in 2011, it inherited dilapidated infrastructure in all the sectors of the economy. The PF Government has been committed to building Zambia to a higher level of development in which infrastructure plays a significant role. Thus, the following major and mega infrastructure projects have been rolled out:

Road infrastructure:

- The link Zambia 8,000 programme: Mbala to Nakonde; Luangwa bridge to Feira; Bottom road, from Njami to Munyumbwe; Chinsali to Nakonde; Kafue to Mazabuka; Luangwa to Mwami Border; Mongu to Kalabo; Mansa to Luwingu; Chingola to Solwezi; Chipata to Mfuwe; Chipata to Vubwi; Kalomo to Dundumwezi; Senanga to Sesheke; Kafue to Chirundu; Pedicle Road; Feeder roads programme (4,300 km) covering all the ten provinces;
- **Township roads** -a robust programme of constructing and rehabilitating township roads in the cities, municipalities, towns and townships have been rolled out in all the ten provinces; **C400 project** earmarked

to rehabilitate township roads on the Copperbelt; **L400** divided into phases: (i) 358km; (ii)146km and (iii) 130km of urban roads in the central business district, residential areas, and industrial and commercial areas of Lusaka;

- Lusaka Decongestion Project which includes four major flyover bridges;
- **Mega bridge projects include:** Kazungula bridge; Micheal Sata bridge across the Kafue river towards Chiyawa; Imwiko II bridge on the Mongu - Kalabo road; Sioma bridge; Kafue hook bridge (under rehabilitation,) and Kafue bridge in Kafue district.
- **Acrow bridges include:** 131 modular bridges to be installed in eight out of the ten provinces. The actual installation of the bridges will be by local contractors.

Housing Development and other Public Infrastructure Programmes

- Constructed 132 Housing Units and Six-storey Provincial Administration offices in the new Provincial Headquarters in Chinsali and Choma;
- Constructed administration offices, post offices, 10 medium-cost houses, 20 low-cost houses and police stations with 10 staff houses, district council office blocks and two high-cost houses in each of the 34 districts that were established in the first phase. Similar infrastructure shall be constructed in the 10 districts that were established in the second phase districts. Others are Ninety (90) housing units in: Mwansabombwe; Chembe; Chipili; Sinda; Rufunsa; Chirundu; Chikankata; Zimba; and Mulobezi. Eight (8) Police housing projects in Nsama; Mafinga; Lunga; Chilanga; Shibuyunji; Pemba; Ikelenge; and Vubwi;
- Constructed additional housing units in old districts; and constructed several chiefs' palaces countrywide.

The Defence and Security Wings - Constructed 4,527 housing units in Mufulira, Kabwe, Lusaka, Makeni Garrison for ZNS, ZAF Twin Palm and 185 in Lusaka; Kala barracks in Kawambwa; The 6th Regiment Barracks in Lusaka for Zambia army;

Aviation infrastructure – Constructed the Copperbelt International Airport, constructed two new airport terminals at Lusaka and Livingstone and rehabilitated Mfuwe and Ndola airports;

Health infrastructure: Constructed 45 district hospitals (level 1) in all provinces; four general hospitals in Petauke, Chinsali, Bangweulu, and Mpika; two specialized hospitals (Maina Soko Military Hospital and Lusaka Specialized Hospital); 490 Health Posts out of 650 have been completed and

are operational, 24 mini hospitals; surgical wards at the University Teaching Hospital, and the expansion and modernization of UTH. Levy Mwanawasa Hospital has been upgraded from 120 to 850 bed capacity; an isolation facility for COVID-19 patients at the Levy Mwanawasa Hospital and in all ten provinces; and Medical Stores Hubs in 8 provinces;

Trade facilitation infrastructure: includes the rehabilitation of border posts at: Chanida; Kazungula; Mwami; Chirundu; Kasumbalesa and Nakonde;

Maritime infrastructure – Bought dredgers to facilitate the clearing of canals in Luapula, Western, Copperbelt, Lusaka, and Northern provinces mostly to ease movement of communities that depend on water transport and a total of six hundred Kilometers are targeted for dredging annually;

Rail infrastructure - Rehabilitated railway lines and rail wagons to make them functional;

Power infrastructure – Built the Kafue Gorge lower power station (750 MW); Musonda falls hydro power station (10 MW); Kariba North (360 MW); construction of Kasanjiku mini hydro power station; the Lunga and Chunga solar mini grids; the 330 KV Pensulo-Msoro-Kasama and Pensulo-Msoro; the Shiwang'andu 1 MW mini hydro power station; the new Lunzua upgraded to 14.8 MW; Itezhi -Tezhi hydro power (120 MW); the Lusaka transmission and distribution rehabilitation project (LTDRP) 900 MVA; the Ndola energy power plant upgrade; Copperbelt Energy Corporation solar plants; Bangweulu (54 MW) and Ngonye (the 34 MW Ngonye Solar PV Plant). Feasibility studies are also underway to develop 600 MW on the Luapula River and the 1200 MW Batoka Gorge Hydro-power project. Maamba Collieries Ltd (MCL) 300 MW;

Information Communication Technology – Installed 774 communication towers countrywide, bringing the total network coverage to 91 percent; mobile subscription increased to 15.8 million while internet subscription increased to 9.9 million; mobile money transactions have tremendously increased to 552 million transactions valued at 49.3 billion kwacha; 73 digital transmission sites for television broadcasting across the country are fully operational; the installation of six new provincial television studios in Eastern, Western, Luapula, Muchinga, Central and Northern provinces;

Industrialization - The construction of Industrial Yards in Chipata, Kasama, Mansa, Mongu, Kafue, Kitwe, Ndola and Solwezi are at different levels of completion;

Education infrastructure – Constructed 14,235 classrooms at primary education level and 4,690 at secondary education level; established Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) schools of excellence in all the 10 provinces. Trades Training Institutes were rolled out countrywide; Western (Kalabo and Sesheke), Eastern (Ukwimi, Chipata and Lundazi), Northern (Mporokoso), North Western (Solwezi and Mwinilunga), Southern (Kasiya and Choma), Copperbelt (Luanshya), Muchinga (Isoka), Luapula (Milenge and Mwense). Resource Centres rolled out in Western Province (Kalabo Youth Resource Centre), Copperbelt (Luanshya, Kwalimuna Youth Resource Centre, Masaiti and Chililabombwe); and Lusaka Province (Chiyota, Chongwe and Kafue);

Water supply and sanitation – Undertook major projects in Kafue, Nakonde, Chinsali, and Chongwe. Other water supply and sanitation projects are being implemented in Kafulafuta, Serenje and Mufumbwe. The Kafulafuta water supply system will supply water to more than one million people in Ndola, Luanshya, Masaiti and Mpongwe. With regard to the rural water and sanitation programme, six piped-water schemes in Central, Southern, Luapula and Western provinces have been completed, benefiting more than 155,000 people. A total of 4,151 boreholes were constructed and equipped with hand pumps. This resulted in one million people in rural areas having access to clean and safe water;

Agriculture - Constructed livestock service centres, milk collection centres, dams, dip tanks country wide. Government has invested heavily in plant and equipment that include tractors, bulldozers, irrigation equipment and motor vehicles to be used mainly by the Defence Forces and Correctional Services and for lease to farmers;

Tollgate – Constructed 34 tolling points consisting of 21 toll stations, three weighbridges and 10 ports of entry.

Tourism Infrastructure: Commenced the construction of an International Conference Center Complex in Lusaka and a Five-Star International Hotel in Livingstone;

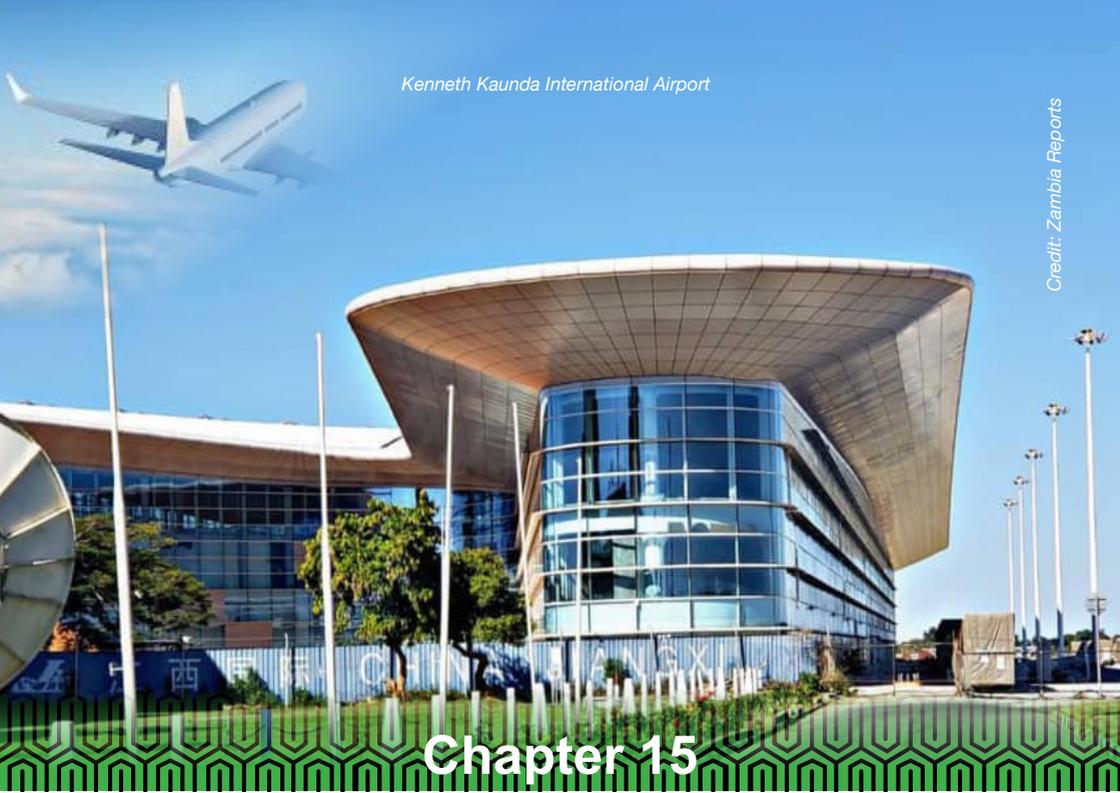
Private Properties: Created an enabling environment for the development of private properties including shopping malls, hotels, lodges, recreational centres and residences countrywide.

Accordingly, the PF Government will continue with the programme of maintaining, rehabilitating, and constructing of social-economic infrastructure as illustrated in the various chapters of this manifesto. In this undertaking,

the PF Government will focus primarily on infrastructure that fosters and or stimulates economic development such as roads, communication facilities, energy and water.

Maintenance of Infrastructure: The major challenge that affected infrastructure has been the total neglect of maintenance. Going forward the PF Government shall:

- Empower the Road Development Agency to establish regional administrative units to undertake periodic and routine maintenance works on all Trunk Roads, bridges and road furniture through local contractors;
- Undertake an inventory and establish a database of all Government buildings and implement a robust periodic and routine maintenance programme using local contractors.



Chapter 15

Transport Sector Development

The PF Government has made history in the infrastructure and transport sectors. Within a span of nine years, roads and bridges have been constructed at an unprecedented pace in all parts of the country. This has opened up Zambia by facilitating easy movement of people throughout the country, including for business purposes and for easy distribution of both farm inputs and products. The benefits of the new infrastructure are self-evident in the link Zambia 8,000 and 4, 000 respectively.

In order to build on these successes, the PF Government shall:

Trunk Roads

- Prioritise the maintenance and rehabilitation of damaged roads, starting with economic trunk roads, and township roads across the country, with the full participation of local contractors;

- Complete the outstanding transport infrastructure projects;
- Complete the roads linking Zambia to Angola from Kalabo and to Kolwezi from Solwezi;
- Expand to dual-carriage the Kafue-Lusaka-Ndola, the Chongwe-Lusaka and Lusaka-Mumbwa roads;
- Construct by-pass roads that allow for easy flow of traffic to avoid towns such as the Mazabuka – Kaleya By-pass, the Kalomo – Itezhi tezhi – Mongu Road By Pass.
- Upgrade to a minimum of gravel standard, roads to major tourist centres, using local contractors;
- Transfer over 50% of the heavy cargo from roads to railways, in order to save roads from destruction;
- Facilitate the use of alternative routes, such as the Benguela Railway to the Lobito Bay, and the Zambia – Botswana Rail link; and
- Encourage Public-Private Partnerships in the construction of roads.

Feeder Roads

- Construct new and rehabilitate existing feeder roads to facilitate the efficient movement of people and access to markets for agricultural inputs and produce and other commodities.

Air Transport

- Facilitate the operation of a commercially viable National Airline, to promote commerce and tourism;
- Reserve for Zambians, at least 50 % of the business spaces in the aviation industry and 100 % in all services such as airport shops, and restaurants and cleaning of airports;
- Provide relief to the road infrastructure, by promoting the use of air transport;
- Invest in the improvement of airstrips, particularly at tourism and commercial centres; and
- Make Zambia an Air Transport hub for the region.

Railway Industry

Zambia has two principal railway lines and three main branch lines. The first principal line is the Zambia Railways Limited (ZRL) — 846 km Kitwe-Livingstone, with several freight branches, mostly on the Copperbelt, totaling 427 km. Passenger services are available between Kitwe and Livingstone only. The second Principal line is the TAZARA Railway — 891 km in Zambia, running from Kapiri Mposhi to Nakonde. The other main branch lines are the Mulobezi Railways, and the Maamba Colliery Railway. The Mulungushi Commuter Line, later renamed Njanji Commuter Line, operated from 1991 to 1998 in Lusaka, from Chilenje-Libala to George township (16 km).

In 2011, the PF found the following status of the railway industry:

- Old, dilapidated and non-interlinked railways;
- Only two transboundary railway lines; linking Zambia to Tanzania and to South Africa respectively; and
- A non-functioning railway industry run through a non-performing Concession Agreement with Railway Systems of South Africa.

After taking over Government, the PF Government immediately implemented the following:

- Cancelled the non-performing concession agreement with Railway Systems of South Africa;
- Allocated \$120 million from the Eurobond towards the rehabilitation of the Zambia Railways line;
- Allocated K642.6 billion in the 2013 national budget towards the revamping of Zambia Railways;
- Recapitalised of Zambia Railways Limited, to enable the company operate normally;
- Completed the Zambian side of the Chipata-Mchinji railway line;
- Completed feasibility studies on the planned TAZARA–Chipata-Mchinji interconnector; and
- Issued a Statutory Instrument to move 30 % cargo from roads to railway transportation.

Because of the importance of the railway industry in enhancing economic development, and capitalizing on Zambia's land-linkedness, the PF Government shall undertake the following:

- Transform Zambia into a railway transit hub for goods moving to and from the surrounding countries;
- Continue to rehabilitate railway tracks;
- Allow the private sector to operate rolling stock;
- Provide incentives for the private sector to build private railway tracks;
- Restructure Zambia Railways by breaking it down into two independent companies: one to run the railway tracks and the other to run rolling stock;
- Interconnect all existing railway lines in Zambia;
- Commence the construction of inter-township commuter railway lines in Lusaka and other cities and

Water Transportation

- Water transportation shall be facilitated on our water bodies;
- Pontoons shall be made available for major river and lake crossing points to major tourist sites and districts;
- Major rivers and canals shall be cleared to make them navigable;
- Harbours shall be modernised to facilitate water transportation; and
- Mpulungu Harbour shall be modernised to facilitate international travel and trade.



The President of Zambia Edgar Lungu speaks during the signing ceremony for the framework agreement for construction of communication towers (phase two) in Zambia

Chapter 16

Information Communication Technologies

Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) continue to play an increasingly important role as enablers of growth across all sectors. In particular, sectors such as finance, agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade continue to adopt ICTs in the provision of goods and services. The contribution of ICTs to economic growth has continued to increase on account of notable investments in ICT infrastructure, such as optic fibre and communication towers. In addition, improvements in postal and courier services offered on the market, such as e-commerce, coupled with innovative initiatives aimed at financial inclusion through postal platform services have had a positive impact on economic growth.

Since 2011, the PF Government has undertaken the following:

- Erected 774 telecommunication towers;
- Facilitated the increase in the number of active mobile network subscriptions to 15.8 million;
- Facilitated the increase in the number of active and internet subscriptions to 9.9 million;
- Successfully migrated the country from analogue to digital television signal;
- Facilitated the laying of optic fibre, linking all provincial headquarters; and
- Constructed 73 TV Digital transmission Sites across the country.

Going forward, the PF Government shall:

- Continue the construction of more than 1000 communication towers coupled with investments in fibre and telecommunication sites;
- Introduce higher internet connectivity by issuing a license for 800 MHz band spectrum, to take advantage of digital migration;
- Issue additional licenses for Mobile Network Operators, to improve service delivery and reduce costs;
- Review the penalties levied against Mobile Service Providers who offer poor quality services to enhance quality of services;
- Introduce specialized training in ICT development and management;
- Incentivise the assembly and/or manufacturing of ICT equipment;
- Roll out e-Government systems to all MPSAs; and
- Roll out the Government Service Bus (GSB) to integrate new and existing information technology solutions.



Credit: Zambia Reports

Keeping Fit: Lessons from President Lungu's Morning Runs

Chapter 17

Sports and Recreation

The sports sector has great potential for job and wealth creation and is an important source of recreation and physical health. In 2012, Zambia won the Africa Cup of Nations (AFCON) and in 2017 the Youth Africa Cup of Nations.

Since 2011, the PF Government undertook the following:

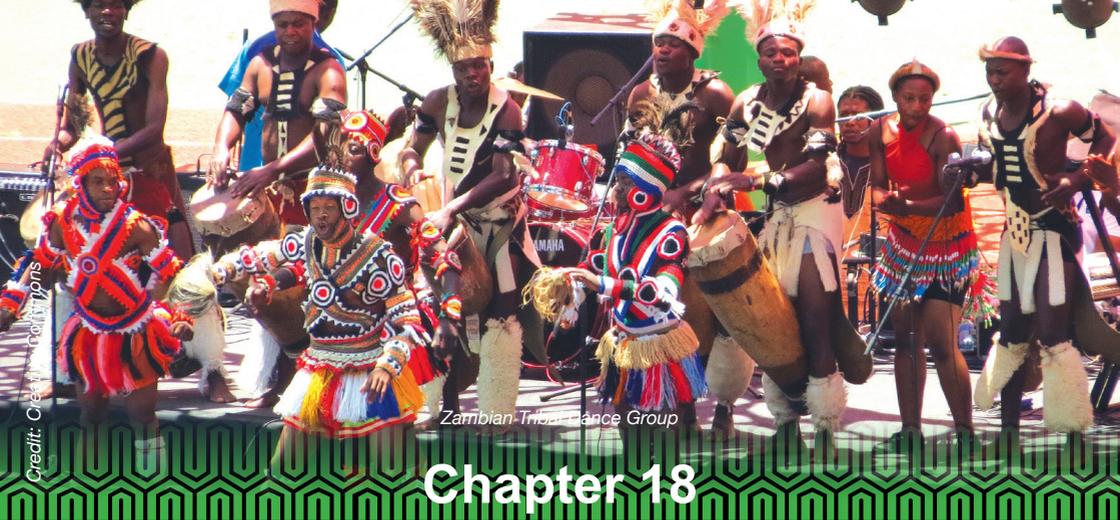
- constructed the National Youth Development Centre;
- completed the construction of the Heroes Stadium;
- distributed sports equipment to constituencies through Constituency Offices;

Going forward, the PF Government shall implement the following:

- Promote investment in all sports disciplines;
- Construct and rehabilitate sports infrastructure and recreation halls

countrywide, especially in rural areas;

- Promote the local manufacturing of sports equipment and sports attire;
- Replicate the National Olympic Youth Development Centre (OYDC) in all the provinces to develop sports;
- Encourage corporate institutions and individuals countrywide to start-up sports academies;
- Incentivise the training of sports coaches, trainers, and promoters;
- Extend support to sports in all institutions of learning;
- Re-introduce school sports competitions at district, provincial and national levels;
- Introduce community sports competitions through local authorities;
- Introduce and encourage scholarships for academic and professional training for youths talented in sports;
- Promote Sport-for-Health; and
- Encourage entrepreneurship and investment among sportsmen and sportswomen.



Credit: Clavin Dolly Jones

Zambian Tribal Dance Group

Chapter 18

Creative Arts Development

The creative arts industry is one of the fastest growing sectors in Zambia. It continues to account for the majority of the jobs created by youths. Zambian youths have scored considerable success in music, film, fashion, design, etc. They have also contributed significantly to educating and enlightening communities on many important issues, such as HIV/AIDS, COVID-19, Gender-based Violence, peaceful co-existence, etc.

Going forward, the PF Government shall:

- Establish a National Theatre House for drama;
- Establish a National Cultural Centre complete with recording and performing studios;
- Invest in centres for creative arts in all the districts;
- Promote the construction of pavilions and other cultural events centres;
- Support the National Arts Council in hosting Provincial and National Arts, Music and Cultural Festivals;
- Promote the holding of cultural events countrywide;
- Encourage the construction of sculptures and statues of historic value in major public arenas countrywide;
- Provide incentives for companies and individuals to invest in the creative art industry; and
- Encourage entrepreneurship and investment among artists.



Zambia National HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Council members of staff participating in Labour Day celebrations

Chapter 19

Labour Productivity and Industrial Relations

The PF believes that the stability of the national economy and the creation of sustainable jobs are anchored on stable labour and industrial relations.

Upon forming Government in 2011, the PF found the following labour-related challenges:

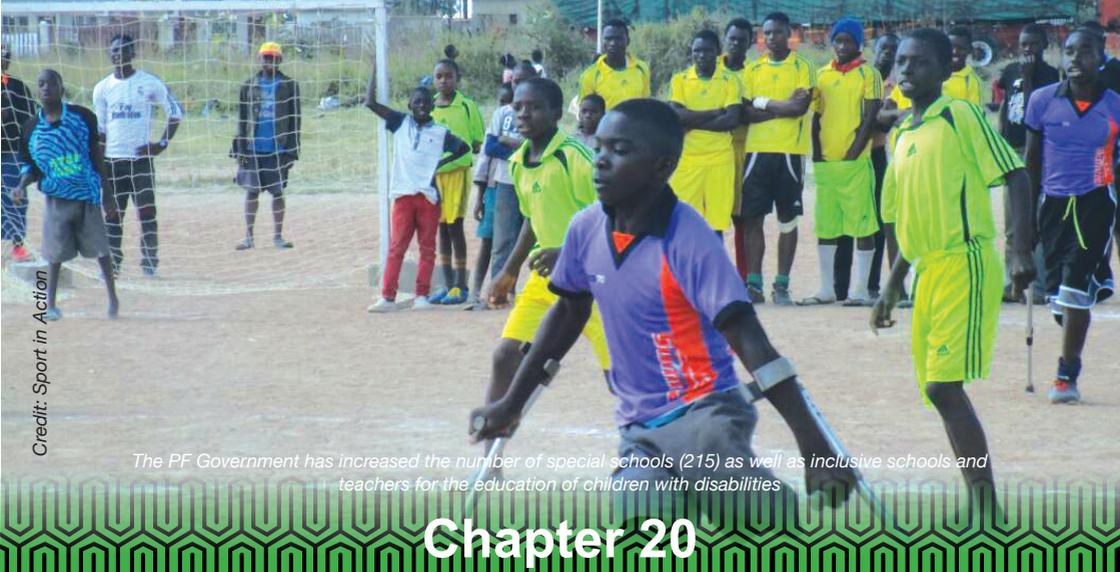
- Low salaries for general workers virtually in all the sectors of the economy;
- Casualization of labour;
- A very demoralized private and Civil Service labour force;
- Tension between the Labour Movement and some of the mining companies;
- Unsafe work conditions; and
- A weak and fragmented Social Security System that left some workers in both the formal and the informal sectors (especially domestic workers) without social security cover, leading to destitution on retirement.

The PF Government envisaged an employment and labour sector that is responsive to the needs of both the employers and the employees. This led to the following measures being undertaken:

- Developed policies, adopted legislation and mainstreamed employment and labour issues in National Development Plans;
- Introduced the minimum wage which has been reviewed several times over the years;
- Amended the Employment Act to ban casualization of workers;
- Amended the labour-related legislation, such as the Factories Act, the Employment Act and the Employment Code;
- Recruited additional Labour Inspectors to cover Labour Offices across the country;
- Domesticated and implemented labour standards, bringing them in line with international standards; and
- Re-established the Labour Department, to maintain a register of available skills in the country.

Going forward, the PF Government shall:

- Accelerate the enforcement of the principle of ‘Equal Pay for Equal Work’;
- Conduct a skills audit;
- Enforce the principle of permitting expatriates on a Skills-Needs basis;
- Continue the review of the Industrial and Labour Relations Act, to promote industrial harmony and productivity;
- Promote a cordial tripartite partnership among the Labour Movement, Employers’ Federation and the Government;
- Re-establish the programme for Labour Offices to serve as the link between job-seekers and prospective employers, and vice-versa;
- Operationalize the National Productivity Centre, to be responsible for increased labour productivity;
- Provide incentives to make Zambia a **24-hour economy**, thereby creating 3 work shifts and creating additional jobs;
- Introduce industrial breaks for public service workers to stimulate staff well being and productivity;
- Encourage the use of performance appraisal systems in the private sector, to enhance labour productivity;
- Develop a Programme through which the Labour Offices shall regularly sensitize on employer-employee rights and obligations;
- Undertake regular industrial relations monitoring for compliance to Social Dialogue Structures at workplaces; and
- Introduce sector-based minimum wages in various sectors of the economy in consultation with the Labour Advisory Committee.



The PF Government has increased the number of special schools (215) as well as inclusive schools and teachers for the education of children with disabilities

Chapter 20

Persons Living with Disabilities

According to the 2011 estimates of the World Health Organization, about 15 percent, or 2 million Zambians are living with disabilities. The PF Government considers that addressing challenges faced by persons with disabilities is its duty. These challenges include:

- Low literacy levels;
- Limited access to braille and other learning aids and literacy materials;
- Limited training opportunities;
- Limited employment opportunities;
- Limited access to basic services;
- Limited accessibility to public places;
- Inadequate media coverage;
- Political marginalization;
- Limited representation in positions of decision-making at all levels; and
- Economic exclusion.

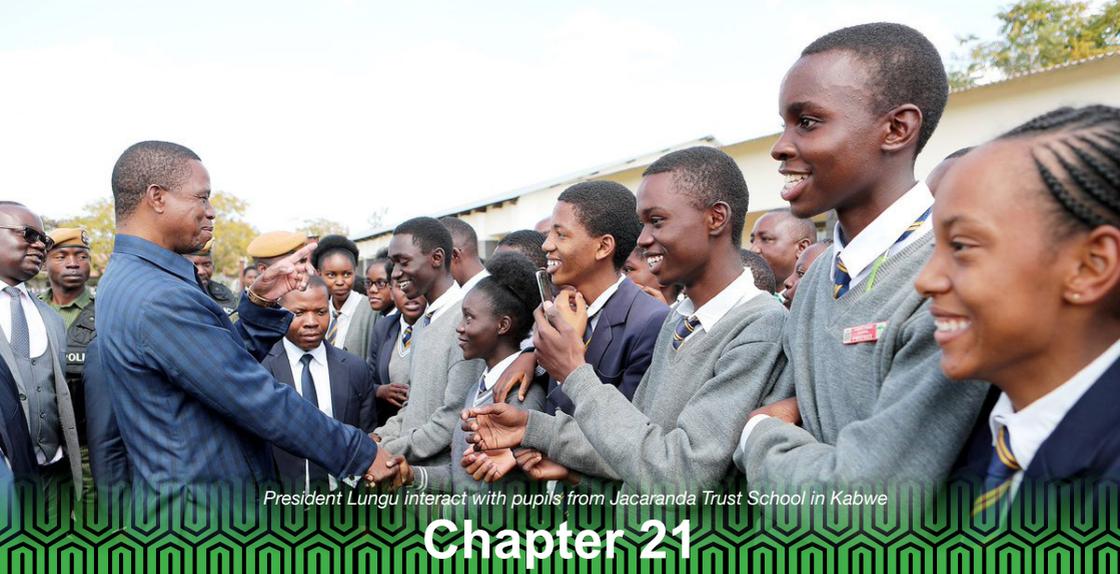
To address these challenges, the PF Government has undertaken the following measures:

- Enacted the Persons with Disabilities Act No. 6 of 2012, to ensure that a disability perspective is built into all aspects of policy-making;
- Launched the National Policy on Disability in 2015, to enhance the social and economic status of people with disabilities.
- Launched the National long-term Vision 2030, to ensure that ALL Zambians have opportunities to improve their lives without leaving anyone behind;
- Prioritized equality, full participation and empowerment of persons with disabilities in the national economy, through the Sixth and the Seventh National Development Plans;
- Strengthened the work of the Citizen Economic Empowerment, to favour the economic empowerment of persons with disabilities through start-up businesses for self-employment;
- Increased the number of special schools (215) as well as inclusive schools and teachers for the education of children with disabilities; and
- Reduced Pay As You Earn (PAYE) payable by persons with disabilities and allowed tax rebates for employers of persons with disabilities in the 2021 national budget.

Going forward, the PF Government shall:

- Enact legislation to increase the participation of persons with disabilities in decision-making positions at all levels, including Parliament and Councils;
- Invest in braille printing machines at every provincial headquarters;
- Invest in sign language interpreters;
- Position sign language interpreters in all Government Ministries and major public institutions;
- Continue to dismantle the barriers that hinder persons with disabilities from progressing in life;
- Enhance enforcement of disability laws and policies;
- Continue to provide persons with disabilities with improved access to education at all levels;

- Provide persons with disabilities with more opportunities for vocational training that is relevant to the labour market, to increase their employability;
- Provide medical social welfare assistance to persons with disabilities;
- Establish a quota for the allocation of land to persons with disabilities;
- Continue cooperating with the Zambia Federation of Disability Organizations (ZAFOD), to enhance the cause of persons with disabilities; and
- Ensure that all new buildings have provisions that facilitate easy access for persons with disabilities, such as ramps and lifts.



President Lungu interact with pupils from Jacaranda Trust School in Kabwe

Chapter 21

Education Development

Education, skills development and technological advancement are cardinal to creating societies that are better able to respond to developmental challenges. It is the biggest equalizer in personal development. The PF Government, being a pro-poor Government, believes in universal access to general education for all citizens. To this effect, it embarked on a transformation agenda for education, to improve quality, relevance and education for social-economic development.

Upon forming Government, the PF undertook the following measures:

- Prioritized education in resource allocation;
- Invested in massive educational infrastructure development by building 14, 235 primary schools, 4,690 secondary schools, 14 trades schools, and 7 universities as well as rehabilitated the existing colleges countrywide;
- Prioritized technical and vocational education as well as entrepreneurship training, in order to equip Zambians with hands-on skills;
- Established Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) schools of excellence in all the 10 provinces;
- Established Production Units (PU), such as crop, fish and livestock farming in education institutions;

- Ensured equitable access to education at all levels, for women, girls and persons living with disabilities;
- Employed more primary and secondary school teachers, to reduce the teacher-pupil ratio;
- Provided the necessary environment to ensure private sector participation in education;
- Revised the education curricula, to ensure that agriculture, ICT, and mathematics are compulsory subjects in all schools; and
- Introduced student loans to ensure access by all students in public universities.

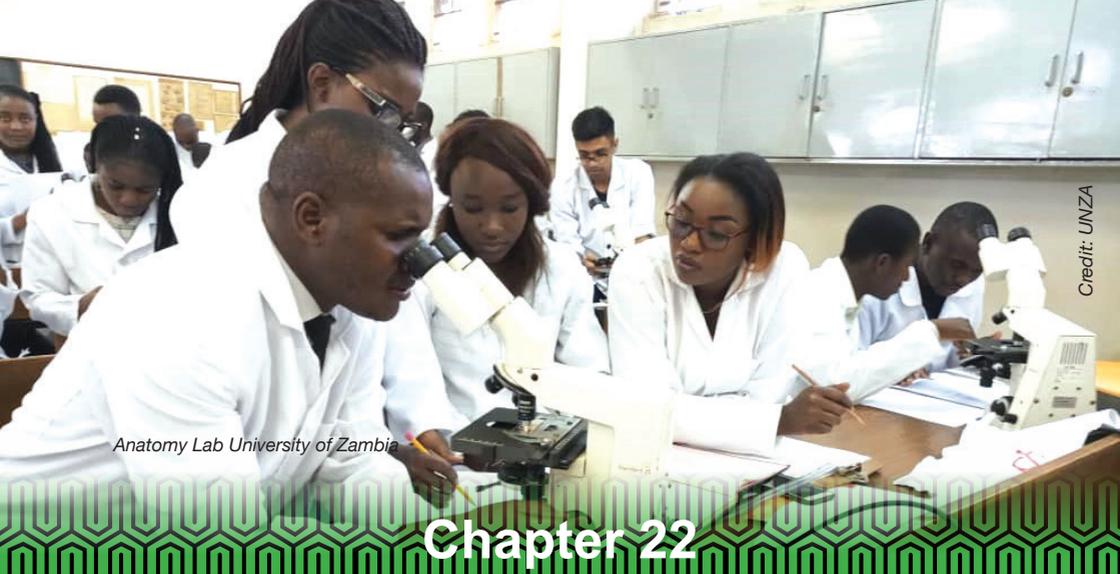
Going forward, the PF shall undertake the following:

Concerning General Education:

- Expedite the completion of all schools currently under construction;
- Introduce industrial skills training at primary school;
- Provide safe community-based early childhood education centres;
- Upscale the provision of safe boarding houses for school-going girls, especially in the rural areas;
- Upscale the employment of more school teachers, to reduce the teacher-pupil ratio;
- Upscale the provision of the necessary environment to ensure private sector participation in general education; and
- Re-introduce career guidance teachers in all the provinces.

Concerning Higher Education

- Extend the scope of the Higher Education loans to cover private universities registered under the Higher Education Authority;
- Provide Government guarantees for Financial Institutions to provide Higher Education loans;
- Develop a framework to compel more industry-based research, consultancy and teaching in the institutions of higher learning;
- Structure universities to generate resources internally through investments and use of human capital; and
- Revive the Inspectorate of School and College, to uphold learning standards as well as monitor the recruitment of teachers and lecturers.



Credit: UNZA

Anatomy Lab University of Zambia

Chapter 22

Science, Technology and Research

Science, technology and research are important drivers of innovation which spurs economic development. Countries that have embraced science, research and technology have illustrated the benefits of investing in these fields by becoming industrialized.

When the PF formed Government in 2011, the following challenges concerning science, research and technology were existing:

- Inadequate human capital;
- Inadequate research infrastructure, equipment and laboratories;
- Inappropriate curriculum and teaching methods;
- Limited incentives for Science, Research and Technology lecturers and teachers;
- Limited scientific and technological innovation to attract investment;
- Weak linkages between science, research and technology institutions and industries; and
- Inadequate budgetary allocation to science, research and technology programmes.

The PF Government undertook the following measures:

- Developed policies to promote science, technology innovation and skills as well as the use of nuclear science;
- Established science and technology faculties in universities and TEVET institutions;
- Introduced Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) secondary schools in all the 10 provinces;
- Commenced the construction of the Center for Nuclear Science and Technology, to contribute to improved technologies in agriculture, energy and health;
- Established the Academy of Science, through an Act of Parliament, to coordinate institutions of science and technology;
- Transformed the National Center for Scientific Research into the National Institute for Industrial and Scientific Research;
- Established the National Science Center, to promote training in science and technology; and
- Established the National Business and Technology Center, to link innovation with industry.

Going forward, the PF Government shall:

- Increase investment in Science, Research and Technology;
- Encourage investments from the private sector in Science, Research and Technology;
- Initiate a program to recognize and award outstanding scientific and technological innovation;
- Strengthen the operations of the Junior Engineers, Technologists and Scientists (JETS) Programme in schools;
- Ease the process of procuring equipment required for science, research and technology training and innovation;
- Continue with curricula review with emphasis on hands-on experience, apprenticeships and industrial attachments;
- Develop mobile laboratories, science, research and technology

educational approaches to ensure effective teaching and learning;

- Conduct capacity building of teachers and lecturers in the science, research and technological educational approaches, to ensure quality provision of education and data analysis;
- Enhance collaboration with international partners to harness science, research and technology;
- Develop programmes to inculcate and reward a culture of innovation among children;
- Promote research-based science and technology innovations for use in all sectors of the economy, including the exploitation of our natural resources;
- Ensure a culture of research, science and technology-based planning and implementation in all sectors;
- Expedite the construction of the Centre for Nuclear Science and Technology, to ensure that Zambia becomes a centre of Nuclear Science tourism; and
- Create a national research fund, to ensure that researchers and university staff compete for resources to develop innovations that are aimed at creating import substitution and enhancing economic growth.



Newly built Nalolo General Hospital



Newly built Chinsali General Hospital



Newly built Request Muntanga General Hospital



Newly built Kalindawalo General Hospital

Chapter 23

The Health Sector

In 2011, the PF Government embarked on a transformation agenda of the health sector, strengthening health systems in pursuit of universal health coverage. This was meant to address the run down health

systems and performance indicators such as HIV/AIDS and TB, maternal and child health, supply chain management.

Acknowledging that sustainable economic development requires a healthy Human capital, the PF Government redefined health as a key economic investment and set universal health coverage as a must attain legacy, by addressing the following fundamental pillars of health systems:

- Infrastructure and equipment:- Embarked on a robust infrastructure expansion program building 6 specialist hospitals, 46 district hospitals, 50 Mini Hospitals, 490 health posts and upgraded 15 health centers to level one hospitals. Modernised Hospitals through refurbishment and re-equipment
- Human Resource:- Recruited 25,000 health personnel and deployed across the country equitably
- Training:- Established the first ever standalone medical university and expanded other training

institutions

- Supply Chain:- Transformed Medical Stores limited into the Zambia Medicines and Medical Supplies Agency, and decentralized it into 9 modern regional hubs; further central warehousing was expanded from 7,000 pallet space to 32,000
- Health Care Financing:- Introduced mandatory health insurance scheme to eliminate out of pocket payments and inch towards health for all
- Research:- Established the National Health Research Institute to adduce evidence to inform health policy
- Health Security:- Established the Zambia National Public Health Institute (ZNPHI) to strengthen disease surveillance and intelligence and enhance epidemic preparedness and response; further this anchored the Africa Centre for Disease Control in the SADC region.

All these investments culminated into improved service delivery indicators including, maternal and child health, HIV/AIDS/TB, Malaria and Non-Communicable Diseases. Further, specialist services were introduced which included Kidney Transplant, Advanced Cardiac Services, Neuro Surgical Services, and Rehabilitation Services.

Going forward, the PF government shall

- Continue to strengthen health systems in its unwavering aspiration for health for everyone everywhere (universal health coverage). This will include continued Infrastructure expansion, Human Resource improvement, enhanced supply chain management, resilient health security measures, healthcare financing, research and governance.
- Work towards making Zambia a centre for medical tourism
- Complete the ongoing construction of health facilities;
- Continue the construction of health facilities with adequate medical personnel and modern equipment;
- Continue the programme of upgrading the existing medical infrastructure and ensure that every provincial centre has a modern hospital;
- Decentralize Medical Stores through the existing 9 Regional Hubs;
- Provide incentives for the production of generic drugs, including the utilization of the Centre for Nuclear Science and Technology, to foster the manufacturing of specialized drugs for the local and regional markets;
- Increase the number of medical personnel annually;

- Enhance the qualifications of medical personnel, by sponsoring existing health workers for specialised training;
- Continue investing in programs and upscaling responses that reduce maternal and child mortality and morbidity;
- Continue providing a favourable environment for the private sector to operate in the health industry;
- Interlink all pharmacies and dispensaries to enable surveillance of drug sale and usage as well as curtailing pilferage of drugs from Government institutions;
- Promote basic hygiene practices and nutrition;
- Scale up medical emergency services, by ensuring that all constituencies and progressively all wards have ambulance services;
- Ensure provision and use of sound sanitation facilities as a health issue is incentivised countrywide with support of traditional leaders and communities;
- Introduce facilities for rehabilitation counselling, especially for drug and alcohol related problems; and
- Work towards making Zambia a centre for medical tourism;



Credit: Lusaka Times

President Lungu during his visit at the Matero Home of the Aged

Chapter 24

Social Security and Senior Citizens' Welfare

The PF Government regards social security, social safety nets and senior citizens' welfare to be vital for sustaining the livelihoods of retirees and other vulnerable groups. When the PF formed Government in 2011, it found more than 20, 000 retirees from parastatals that were privatized and retrenchees from Government, whose pensions and other benefits had not been paid for many years. Their entitlements amounted to hundreds of millions of Kwacha. Many Zambian workers were not covered by any Social Security or Pension Programme. Others were covered by Social Security Programs that had become non-viable, such as LASF, while others were dubiously run. Other challenges inherited were a fragmented Social Security Policy and Legal framework; and a Social Security Scheme that covered workers only in the formal economy leaving out those in the informal and domestic sectors.

The PF Government undertook the following measures:

- Expanded NAPSA to include employees in the informal sector, such as farm workers, security guards, domestic workers, cleaners, shop workers, fuel attendants, marketeers etc.
- Commenced a comprehensive review of the Social Security Legal Framework, to encourage voluntary participation;
- Paid more than 10, 000 retirees and retrenchees;
- Introduced, operationalized and expanded the Social Safety Net Programmes, such as the Social Cash Transfer and the Food Security Pack.

Going forward, the PF Government shall implement the following:

- Promote a culture of saving and investment among the citizens;
- Introduce flexible Pension-based low interest loan schemes;
- Complete the comprehensive review of the Social Security Legal Framework, so as to prevent pension schemes from being abused and/or mismanaged;
- Strengthen the Law to ensure enhanced compliance to Workmen's Compensation to safeguard workers upon work-related accidents and death; and
- Complete paying all retirees and retrenchees.

Senior Citizens Welfare

The PF Government recognizes the uniqueness of the status of senior citizens (65 years and above) and shall undertake the following measures:

- Establish a department to administer Senior Citizens' affairs and address their vulnerabilities;
- Accord Senior Citizens preferential treatment in the provision of services;
- Accord Senior Citizens discounted fees for services; and
- Increase the Social Cash Transfer (Basic Income Grant), to cover an increased number of Senior Citizens.



PICTURE: STAFFRANCE ZULU

Chapter 25

VICE-President Inonge Wina (centre back row) interacts with homeless children from around Lusaka during the independence party held in their honour at Nakatindi Hall yesterday.

Street Children and Street Adults

The phenomenon of street children and street adults has its origin from the era of the privatization of State-Owned Enterprises which left many Zambians incapable of taking care of their kith and kin. The sad reality is that currently some of the street children are actually born and bred on the streets. This is a multi-dimensional challenge: exposure of the street children to inhumane lives, (begging, eating from the bins, substance abuse, etc.), radicalization of the street children against society, leading to crime, violence and total disregard of life. This is a source of grave concern for the PF Government.

As a new government, the PF inherited the following challenges:

- Large numbers of children surviving on the street through begging;
- Absence of a policy to address the causes and the plight of street children; and
- Sporadic and uncoordinated interventions mostly undertaken by Civil

Society and Faith-based Organizations.

To address the challenge of street children and adults, the PF Government embarked on the following:

- Instituted social cash transfer programmes;
- Launched and Women's Empowerment and Livelihood (GEWEL) programme that ensures education for girl children from vulnerable families and those removed from child marriages;
- Partnered with Civil Society Organisations to support vulnerable families and children; and
- Designated ZNS and other rehabilitation centres to provide skills training and education for street children once they remove them from the street.

Going forward, the PF Government shall implement the following measures:

- Strengthen the existing and establish new rehabilitation and skills training centres under ZNS;
- Ensure that all street children are taken to ZNS camps for skills training;
- Provide scholarships for children who need formal academic schooling. Integrate the post-training empowerment of street children into the programmes available for all youths and MSMEs;
- Empower the Police and Local Authorities to prevent the re-emergence of the phenomenon of street children.



Zambia Army during training

Chapter 26

National Security

The National Security Services have undergone tremendous transformation under the Patriotic Front (PF) administration. The Zambia Army, Zambia Air Force, Zambia National Service, Zambia Police Service, the Zambia Correctional Service, and the Drug Enforcement Commission have witnessed new establishments, infrastructure developments, improved military equipment holding, improved logistics capability as well as enhanced civil-military relations (CMR). This was aimed at ensuring sustainable peace and security in the country to foster national development. To achieve the foregoing the PF Government has undertaken the following:

- Established the 48-Marine Unit in 2013 to provide security on Lake Mweru, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Kariba and the Zambezi River, which form boundaries with neighboring countries;
- Revamped the 6-Engineer Construction Regiment of the Zambia Army, which has built a number of construction projects and is collaborating

with the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) in the reconstruction of washed away bridges and roads;

- Established the Provincial Joint Operations Committee in Muchinga Province, to preside over the security matters of the new province similar to the security structures in the older provinces;
- Constructed infrastructure (offices, workshops, Camps and Barracks) to address the deficit;
- Constructed new Correctional facilities for the first time since independence and rehabilitated old ones, including two new health centres at Livingstone and Chipata Correctional Facilities;
- Rehabilitated old and dilapidated infrastructure, including housing units, military barracks and the Maina Soko Medical Hospital;
- Enhanced the community-based Policing Model, to increase police visibility in the neighborhoods;
- Employed numerous youths in the Defence and Security Wings and in the Correctional Services;
- Conducted continuous training and retraining of officers to prepare them for modern challenges, including Gender-Based Violence, serious and organized crime, cyber-crime, theft of precious minerals, terrorism, and piracy to protect copy rights;
- Mechanized farms run by the Defence and Security Forces;
- Opened Kalonga Milling Plant with production capacity of 80 metric tonnes of mealie meal per day to supply all Correctional Facilities in the country and the excess for the market; and
- Computerized the systems and procedures at Immigration Department, thereby increasing efficiency, transparency and improved Government revenue collection.

Going forward, the PF Government shall:

- Continue to invest in a versatile modern Defence and Security Force capable of preserving national peace and security for sustainable national development;
- Upscale the community-based Policing Model, to increase police visibility in the neighbourhoods;

- Continue the training and retraining of officers, to prepare them for modern challenges;
- Establish Specialized Units, to curb and deal with sophisticated crimes, including Gender-based Violence, cyber-bullying, drug-trafficking, money-laundering, corruption, digital crimes, terrorist acts, such as gassing, and economic sabotage, stock theft, etc.;
- Invest in safer neighbourhoods through the Safe City Project employing technology (CCTV) in public places and roads, whilst respecting the privacy of individuals;
- Expand recruitment of more youths, both female and male, selected on the basis of equity from all the provinces;
- Continue the construction of new and rehabilitation of existing, Correctional Facilities countrywide and the completion of Mwembeshi Maximum Correctional Park;
- Increase agricultural production by expanding and opening new farms, some of which shall be under irrigation, to be run by the Defence and Security Wings;
- Continue computerizing systems and procedures in the Defence and Security Wings to enhance technical and human performance; and
- Upgrade Immigration Department and its facilities to be in harmony with other security wings.



Chapter 27

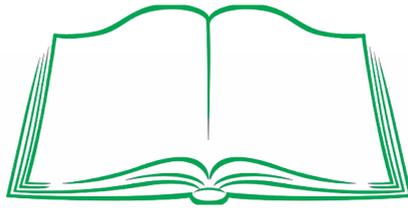
International Cooperation and Foreign Relations

Since independence, Zambia has enjoyed a good standing in her international cooperation and foreign relations. Building on, the PF Government has enhanced economic diplomacy. In view of the above, the PF Government has undertaken the following:

- Implemented dual citizenship;
- Introduced the Diaspora Policy to facilitate for Zambians in the Diaspora to participate in national affairs including investment;
- Participated in International, Continental and Regional Peace Missions and Investment Promotional Meetings;
- Signed Trade Agreements with various countries;
- Signed scholarship programmes with various countries;
- Effectively used Missions abroad and State visits to attract Foreign Direct Investment and to promote tourism;

Going forward, the PF Government shall pursue the following foreign policy priorities:

- Upscale economic diplomacy;
- Ensure that all Missions abroad are readily accessible to Zambians;
- Encourage Zambians in the Diaspora to expatriate their savings to Zambia for savings and investments;
- Facilitate the access of Zambians in the Diaspora to land for development and investments;
- Open Trade Consulates in the key trading partner neighbours to facilitate organized cross border trade;
- Continue signing Trade Agreements with neighbours who are Zambia's primary trading and transit partners; and
- Strategize the placement of Zambians in senior positions in International Organisations, especially in the UN, the AU, SADC systems.



*'To Almighty God Be All the HONOUR
and the GLORY'*



