

PMRC NEWSLETTER

JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022

16TH DEC 2022



Policy Monitoring and Research Centre (PMRC)
Corner of Nationalist and John Mbita Roads, Ridgeway, Lusaka - Zambia.
Private Bag KL 10
Tel: +260 211 269 717 | +260 979 015 660



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Acting Executive Director's Remarks

Sydney Mwamba

The PMRC Newsletter provides an overview of the various activities, research outputs, policy briefs, policy statements, presentations and collaborative meetings undertaken during the course of the year. The Newsletter aims to provide a summary of all engagements undertaken both locally and internationally, which are aimed at leveraging the institution's agenda through our stated aims. During the year, most of the institution's strategies were aimed at fostering and stimulating policy debate on Zambia's economic transformation agenda. Despite having a lean team, PMRC's performance during the year was exemplary and on target. This was made possible through the spirit of hard work and collaboration with our stakeholders, which include; the Government, Academia, Civil Society Organisations, Parliament, Cooperating Partners, Community Groups and the Media,

As PMRC, we are committed to continuously work towards supporting Government institutions, agencies and development partners in developing evidence-based policy recommendations for the effective delivery of the national development agenda. We commit to continue providing policy analysis to complement Government's efforts in the pursuit of economic transformation. In so doing, we shall continue to partner with all like-minded institutions to enhance our efforts and work towards encouraging debate on social and economic policy issues critical to national development. We are thankful to all the key stakeholders we have worked with this year and are hopeful that we will pursue more undertakings in 2023.

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON INFRASTRUCTURE IN ZAMBIA: POSSIBLE POLICY OPTIONS FOR MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12 on climate action encourages the implementation of urgent strategies to combat climate change and its impacts. **The sub-target of the SDG goal emphasises the need to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change related hazards and natural disasters. Zambia is among countries where climate change has continued to pose critical threats to its development,** particularly in rural areas where poverty is widespread and key assets such as infrastructure are underdeveloped and sparse due to wide geographical location.

Infrastructure, particularly roads are a lifeline for economic and agricultural livelihoods in rural areas and as a **key for access to health, education, credit finance, political participation and many other human needs.** However, extreme weather variability has over the years posed a costly hazard to roads, bridges, schools and health facilities in terms of degradation and collapse resulting in decreased lifespan of the critical infrastructure in the country. In view of these challenges, **Zambia needs a robust strategy to finance and invest in climate resilient and sustainable infrastructure.**

As stated, climate change impacts have continued to pose a huge cost to the treasury with regards to maintenance and rebuilding of infrastructure as a result of damages from heavy rainfall and rise in temperatures leading to loss in connectivity thus compromising access to essential services. However, these impacts can be mitigated and avoided by implementing pro-active adaptation measures with a well spelt out plan. **It is important to note that for the period 1996-2017, the total cost of direct rainfall related damage to road infrastructure alone was estimated at K2,205 million and annual estimates of indirect costs of climate change (temperature and rainfall) related damages to the road infrastructure network amounted to K295 million of which, K210 million was attributed to rainfall events while K85million was due to the rise in temperature.** This cost is projected to increase to K303 million by the year 2030.

In view of these projections, it is imperative that Government **considers implementing measures key to the protection and building of resilience to current and future infrastructure investments as well as the socio-economic functions they serve as acquisition of road infrastructure requires huge capital investments.**

In order to respond to the impacts of climate change on infrastructure especially roads, **Government with support from various cooperating partners have been implementing several initiatives to combat climate-related hazards as well as ensuring that vulnerable sensitive industries, such as agriculture, may continue to flourish amid climate change.** A crucial step towards realizing this is to ensure that the existing and future infrastructure is climate-proofed. While progress is being made in this regard, a number of bottlenecks continue to exist that need to be addressed in order to reduce the vulnerability of infrastructure countrywide. **Some of these bottlenecks include: low funding towards infrastructure maintenance and the lack of a harmonized maintenance framework to support the preservation of existing and new infrastructure countrywide.**

In order to attain climate change resilience and adaptive capacities on the various infrastructure in the country, the Policy Monitoring and Research Centre (PMRC) proposes the following policy options for consideration by Government and other key stakeholders:

Harmonization of policy framework for infrastructure maintenance: as the country develops an infrastructure policy

through the Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development, there is need for harmonization of the of the policy framework guiding infrastructure maintenance **of various sectors in the wake of climate change. In March 2021 Government through the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Works and Supply developed and launched a Public Asset Maintenance Policy to provide a framework for maintaining public assets both movable and non-movable.**

It is important to note that while the policy is in place, evidence shows that maintenance of infrastructure especially non-movable assets is project and sector based which has proved to be unsustainable in the long term as most sectors have other competing needs such as expansion of infrastructure thus not prioritizing maintenance needs. Within these sectors most of the infrastructure built is project based implying that the contractor supports the maintenance of a particular project within the first year. Thereafter, the maintenance is left to the beneficiaries with no proper long-term sustainability and maintenance plan.

For example road maintenance is done by the Road Development Agency (RDA) through the Road Maintenance Strategy 2015-2024, which was developed to create a clear pathway for the provision of maintenance activities on the core road network in the country. However, most of health infrastructure is maintained under the Ministry of Health that has other competing needs leading to the dilapidation status of most health facilities countrywide and this is similar for other sectors such as agriculture, education and livestock and fisheries.

It is therefore important that harmonization of the policy framework for maintenance of infrastructure is done to facilitate for timely execution of maintenance activities. **Zambia is one of the fastest growing economies in Africa and its sustained development is dependent on a well-functioning infrastructure sector.**

Increased funding towards infrastructure maintenance: although the need for infrastructure maintenance is widely recognised, it has not been prioritised by most developing countries, Zambia inclusive. **This is evidenced by the worn-out state of most old infrastructure in Zambia and the current low budgetary allocation towards infrastructure maintenance. For example the 2012 Maintenance Needs Report by the Road Development Agency indicated that a minimum of US\$721 million on an annual basis was needed for maintenance activities in order to bring the road network into a sustainable condition between 2012 and 2016.** However, in 2014, only 21.5 per cent of the required yearly maintenance funding was allocated. This status of low funding has subsequently led to the deterioration of existing infrastructure, especially roads and bridges, leading to their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.

Further another limitation towards funding for maintenance of infrastructure is that the funding is activity based and in an event funding for maintenance has not been released, the department cannot move funding from rehabilitation or construction to carry out maintenance and this has left infrastructure maintenance deprived over the years as the country has been concentrating on construction and rehabilitation.

Lastly, the Policy Monitoring and Research Centre is of the view that with the creation of the infrastructure maintenance fund, enough resources will be realised to fund the various maintenance needs to reduce the vulnerability of the sector to the impacts of climate change.



EQUITABLE LAND ACCESS AND OWNERSHIP AMONG WOMEN, YOUTH AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

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Equitable access to and ownership of land is cardinal in fostering socio-economic development that results in empowerment for all citizens. However, key sections of society such as women, youth and persons with disabilities have continued to face barriers in the acquisition and ownership of land. This is partly attributed to social practices and beliefs as well as the lack of economic inclusion, which have excluded certain sections of society from owning land by virtue of their socio-economic status, physical ability and gender.

The United Nations Charter of 1945 which Zambia is signatory to, recognises human rights and economic and social development as closely interrelated. The Charter acknowledges the implications of insecure land tenure on people's livelihoods, dignity and survival. Hence, there is need for changes in societal norms to ensure that vulnerable groups have unrestricted access to land, secure land rights and are empowered to make their own decisions about land use.

Given the dual nature of Zambia's land tenure, women, youth and persons with disabilities tend to hold land on customary tenure because it is cheaper and relatively easier to access than state land. However, the lack of security of land due to inadequate documentation to claim ownership has made it easier for people to be displaced. Recognising this challenge, Government has been rolling out a National Land Titling Programme in order to secure land ownership rights to land holders. However, there is an urgent need to amend the 1995 Lands Act in order to guarantee customary land rights.

As a fulfilment to Government's commitment to uphold human rights, the 2021 National Lands Policy was instituted to address the various challenges related to access and control over land and its resources with special recognition to women, youth and persons with disabilities. This is especially important since securing land rights reduces their vulnerability through increased individual agency and socio-economic status.

Several policy measures have been put in place in order to allow for equitable land distribution. These include; facilitating ownership of land by Zambian citizens in order to promote decent livelihoods and socio-economic development, regulating the land ownership of non-Zambians in order to facilitate reasonable access to land, achieving a gender sensitive and youth friendly land sector which is inclusive of persons living with disabilities and other socially marginalized groups, strengthening the land allocation mechanisms in order to improve security of tenure, among others.

Additionally, land distribution quotas have been effected in order to improve access and ownership of the resource. Government has revised land distribution quotas to 50% of available land for alienation being reserved for women and 20% for the youth and Persons with Disabilities. This pronouncement is also in line with promoting gender equality and socio-economic inclusion of women, the youth and persons with disabilities as envisaged in the National Gender Policy, National Youth Policy and National Disability Policy. It has also aided in uplifting livelihoods and enhancing greater participation of all citizens in national development.

Furthermore, Government's revision of the contractual age for youths to own land from 21 to 18 years will make land more accessible to young people and enable them to contribute to the growth of the economy by venturing in agricultural and entrepreneurial activities. This affirmative step will empower women, youths and persons with disabilities through ownership of assets, which can be used as collateral to obtain financing from formal financial lending institutions such as banks. These policy measures need to be implemented effectively in order to enhance access and ownership of land to key groups and other marginalised persons in line with Government's aspirations of promoting gender equality, inclusivity as well as equitable distribution of the country's resources.



Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA)

THE AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) is a flagship project of the African Union's Agenda 2063, which is a blueprint for attaining inclusive and sustainable development across the continent over the next 50 years. **The AfCFTA aims to boost Intra-African trade by providing a comprehensive and mutually beneficial trade agreements among the member states, covering trade in goods and services, investment, intellectual property rights and competition policy.** The private sector will play a pivotal role in boosting intra-African trade through the AfCFTA.

According to the Trade Law Centre, in **Africa, the private sector accounts for 80% of total production, 66% of investment, 75% of credit and employs 90% of the working age population. In addition, 90% of the firms within the African private sector are Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).** This is also the case for Zambia where Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) employ the majority of the country's workforce

The private sector is the **engine for innovation, investment, job creation, poverty alleviation and sustainable economic growth for any economy.** However, the sector's participation in cross-border trade is often hindered by tariff and non-tariff barriers (including complex customs and trade procedures), high transportation costs and a lack of access to information. These are some of the issues that the AfCFTA will seek to address. **It will progressively remove tariffs on 90 % of goods (with 10% of sensitive items to be phased in later) as well as resolve the challenges of multiple and overlapping memberships, both of which will make it easier for businesses to trade across the continent.** The AfCFTA is also expected to enhance competitiveness of local enterprises and promote industrial development. None of this will be possible, however, unless the legal instruments of the Agreement are fully implemented. These legal instruments represent an opportunity to establish strong governance structures as well as a stable and predictable business climate when trading or investing across borders.

The AfCFTA will need to build on the work done by various Regional Economic Communities (RECs) as it relates to pri-

vate sector participation. For example, **the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat Directorates, with support from various committees, have established consultative mechanisms with the private sector on various topics, including infrastructure development, food security, customs and mining.** Additionally, SADC has the Support to Industrialisation and the Productive Sectors (SIPS) programme, which is supported by the European Union and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development to facilitate expansion of regional value chains and promote dialogue between the private and public sectors. Such mechanisms and programmes must be infused into the AfCFTA negotiations and implementation of the Agreement. **SADC represents just one of at least 8 RECs found across the continent, all of which have approached private sector participation differently.** The progress that has been made in these RECs in terms of private sector participation is the key building block for greater private sector participation in the AfCFTA.

To further achieve success in the implementation of the AfCFTA, it will be important for the Zambian Government to actively engage the private sector at all levels because it is a key stakeholder in the Agreement. To date there has been limited direct involvement of the private sector in the negotiations of the AfCFTA, which demonstrates the importance of such engagements. To this end, it is commendable that Zambia's Minister of Commerce and Trade, Mr Chipoka Mulenga recently stated that the private sector will be briefed on the provisions of the agreement and engaged as the negotiations proceed. **This will further need to include the likely impacts of the Agreement on the sector as a result of the increase in competition that will come with open borders.**

The AfCFTA will not achieve any success without the involvement of the private sector. It is therefore critical that they receive the necessary support in order for them to have a major developmental impact in Zambia and Africa at large.

[Link for the Blog](https://pmrczambia.com/pmrc-blog-the-african-continental-free-trade-area-and-the-private-sector/)

<https://pmrczambia.com/pmrc-blog-the-african-continental-free-trade-area-and-the-private-sector/>



THE COMMEMORATION OF THE 2022 INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY UNDER THE THEME: GENDER EQUALITY TODAY FOR A SUSTAINABLE TOMORROW

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Every year on 8th March, women around the world celebrate this special day as an appreciation and recognition of their strength, resilience, and endless potential. **This year's theme "Gender equality today for a sustainable tomorrow"** is particularly special in that it recognises the role and contributions of women and girls in driving an inclusive and sustainable development agenda in the face of evolving climate change risks, adaptation, and mitigation responses. This year's theme has come at a time when Zambia was grappling with the effects of climate change through loss of property and livelihoods leading to increased widespread poverty and vulnerability.

Although climate change affects everyone, women and girls have a unique relationship with the environment as it provides a source of livelihood, food security and income through agriculture, artisanal mining, fishing, as well as exploitation of forest and non-forest products. Globally, women are increasingly being recognized as more vulnerable to climate change impacts than men, as they constitute the majority of the world's poor. In the case of Zambia, women constitute over 60% of small-scale farmers at production level therefore their vulnerability to impacts of climate change is more pronounced.

In the face of climate change, women are also at heightened risk of health-related challenges due to compromised water and sanitation as water resources are heavily impacted during drought and flooding. Furthermore, they bear the impact of environmental, economic and social shocks, as they are more dependent on natural resources to support their livelihoods at household and community levels. Thus, when climate-related risks are rampant, women's livelihoods are negatively impacted, marginalising them further and impeding their participation and decision-making abilities in the overall development agenda.

As the global climate crisis advances, women and girls have a huge role to play in steering the discussion and providing a voice as equal players and change-makers in the development of adaptation and mitigation strategies. Also,

women are early adopters of new agricultural techniques and make key decisions about energy and waste management. Therefore, enhancing gender equality in addressing climate change risks is a critical pillar for building inclusive and gender-responsive policies for a sustainable future that recognises the unique challenges and opportunities women have in spearheading climate action. Climate action cannot be successful without the full inclusion of every section of society, especially those at the center of climate-related vulnerabilities.

Women, in particular, rural women are active participants of sustainable natural resource management through community-based initiatives, putting them at the center of climate action. Recognizing this role is essential for fostering climate justice and a sustainable future for all.

The Policy Monitoring and Research Centre underscores the need to strengthen gender-mainstreaming strategies across all Government policies and programs in order to achieve a just and equitable society that responds to global problems and offers sustainable climate change solutions to build resilience for greater environmental and economic development. **In addition, there is need to step up action for the implementation of policies that prevent discrimination, gender stereotypes, social norms that limit women's voice, gender-based violence, harassment, and the unequal distribution of care responsibilities in an effort to transform society** into one that offers equal opportunities for all through financial inclusion and the promotion of women and girls in Green and Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) industries that are responsive to the current and future climate risks.

[Link for the Press Statement](#)

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2022-03-pmrc-press-statement-the-commemoration-of-the-2022-international-womens-day-under-the-theme-gender-equality-today-for-a-sustainable-tomorrow-pdf/>



YOUTH DAY: ENHANCING YOUTH PARTICIPATION AT ALL LEVELS OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

This year, Zambia celebrated youth day under the theme “enhancing youth participation at all levels of national development”. This year’s celebrations come at a time when there is renewed hope for greater youthful participation in the national development agenda as well as a heightened expectation that Government will foster job creation, youth economic empowerment, inclusion in the governance of the country, equal education opportunities and enforcement of the rule of law.

Economically, this theme entails the need for Government’s transformation agenda to be youth-centred through the use of fiscal policies and job creation drivers in the Agricultural, Finance, Information and Communication Technology, Tourism and Manufacturing sectors that have been touted as key sectors for economic transformation.

Politically, the large youth turnout during the 2021 general elections demonstrated that the young population have a key role to play in driving Zambia’s democracy. This year’s theme therefore calls for enhanced youth participation in the political sphere through the deliberate inclusion of a clause in the electoral policy framework that mandates political parties to adopt the youth in all their organizational structures, especially with regards to nominating members of parliament.

At a cultural and social level, this year’s theme calls for the abolishment of social and cultural norms that exclude young girls from attaining their full potential as a result of teenage pregnancies and early marriages. This therefore calls for the enhancement of equal opportunities in access to education and economic empowerment.

The Policy Monitoring and Research Centre (PMRC) is elated by the strides that Government has made to ensure youths are empowered through the

establishment of the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises as well as the Ministry of Science and Technology. This is a positive step towards encouraging the Zambian young population to venture into entrepreneurship and innovative skills. Entrepreneurship and innovation in the private sector are the engine for investment, job creation, poverty alleviation and sustainable economic growth for any economy. The promotion of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) schools will ensure that students are thoroughly equipped with the necessary knowledge to be better able to support the development of science and technology industries across the country.

Furthermore, the decision by Government to allocate over K2.5 million towards Youth Empowerment Programmes under the K25.7 million Constituency Development Fund (CDF) in the 2022 National Budget is an opportunity for the youth to shape the development of their communities through the establishment of businesses that foster job creation and income generation, which is key for poverty reduction.

PMRC urges young people to stay away from vices that could derail their full participation in the national development agenda such as drug and alcohol abuse, theft and graft and the abuse of social media. PMRC encourages all youth to take care of their physical and mental health this year.

[Link for the Press Statement](https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads/2022-03-pmrc-press-statement-youth-day-enhancing-youth-participation-at-all-levels-of-national-development-pdf/)

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads/2022-03-pmrc-press-statement-youth-day-enhancing-youth-participation-at-all-levels-of-national-development-pdf/>



Understanding Drivers Behind Reduced Inflation in Zambia

Over the period 2019 to 2021, inflation in Zambia has been higher than the 6-8 percent target range. Inflation averaged 9.1 percent in 2019, 15.6 percent in 2020 and rose further to an average of 22.1 percent in 2021. Inflation is a broad measure involving goods and services and not only consumer food. It measures the overall impact of price changes for a diversified set of products and services. Calculating the overall inflation rate for a country requires an index with broader coverage of items called basket. Depending on the country and its consumption habits of the majority of the population, the basket will have different goods. Some goods might record a drop in prices and others may increase and the overall value of inflation will depend on the weight of each of the goods with respect to the whole basket.

In 2019 and 2020, the increase in inflation was mainly attributed to the depreciation of the Kwacha against the trading currencies, and upward adjustments in energy prices (fuel pump prices and electricity tariffs). Upward pressures on food prices following the adverse impact of the 2018/19 drought and trade disruptions, that followed the lockdown measures taken in response to the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020, also contributed to rising inflation. The higher inflation outturn in 2021, was also associated with a sustained increase in food prices and the depreciation of the Kwacha until the second half of the year. The inflation in Zambia is as a result of price changes on several goods and services. In a hypothetical example, using one of the most consumed items in the country (cooking oil) from the basket for illustration purposes for a period January to April. Suppose the initial price of cooking oil in January is K70 and over the next months, increases to K100, K125, and K135 in February, March and April respectively, the rates at which the price of cooking oil increased from January to April are K30, K25 and K10 respectively as shown below.

K70 → K100 → K125 → K135 or 42.9% → 25% → 8% when expressed in percentage change. The rate at which prices of cooking was increasing from one month to another at a decreasing rate is what is called inflation. Therefore, a reduction in the inflation rate does not mean a reduction in the prices of goods and services but the reduction in the rate at which prices are increasing.

EFFORTS TOWARDS REDUCTION IN INFLATION BY GOVERNMENT

Government has been using a mixture of monetary and fiscal measures to control the rate of inflation towards its aspiration of an inflation rate of between 6-8 percent. Some of the key measures that the Government has been using to control inflation are not limited to the following:

The monetary policy being one of the major tools used by the central bank to control inflation has been instrumental during this period. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC), at its November 22-23, 2021 Meeting, decided to raise the Monetary Policy Rate by 50 basis points to 9.0 percent. This was done in order to help steer inflation to single digits in 2022 and to within the 6-8 percent target range by mid-2023 as stated in the 2022 Budget Address. As anticipated, a sharp decline was experienced in the inflation rate and during the previous two MPC meetings (in February 2022 and May 2022) the MPC rate has been maintained at 9%.

In the 2022 national budget, the Government initiated a number of reforms to support the agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors. These included among others, the removal of 5% customs duty on the importation of cattle breeding stock and suspension of 5% customs duty on grandparent and/or parent stock of day-old chicks. These actions and many others have drastically addressed the supply shocks and moderately improved the

price movements in food items such as meat. Subsequently arresting food inflation from a whole year high of 31.6 % in August 2021 to 9.7% in June 2022.

The Kwacha has been stable for the past few months in trading against major currencies, which has contributed to a reduction in inflation. In the last three months, the Kwacha has sustainably been on a bullish trend appreciating averagely at 5.8% monthly against the US dollar. This performance has been anchored on enhanced fiscal consolidation measures, positive market sentiments emanating from the progress made on the IMF Extended Credit Facilities with its accompanied debt structuring programme and support from the Central Bank through its open market operations. Other factors that have buoyed up the Kwacha sprung from the encouraging dollar-quoted tax declarations from the mining sector. These factors have unwaveringly reduced the imports value basket for the imports-

dependent local manufacturing sector, reducing production costs and thus, moderating consumer price levels.

Government is urged to continue with its fiscal consolidation measures towards achieving a stable single-digit inflation rate which will positively impact the prices of goods and services in the long term. Lastly, in order for the gains of the single digit inflation to be realised and yield economic dividends through the reduction of the cost of living, there is need for continued stability of the exchange rate as well as stable fuel prices which are critical determinants for the cost of goods and services through its impact on the cost of production.

[Link for the Blog](https://pmrczambia.com/pmrc-blog-understanding-drivers-behind-reduced-inflation-in-zambia/)

<https://pmrczambia.com/pmrc-blog-understanding-drivers-behind-reduced-inflation-in-zambia/>





The Importance of Financial Literacy in the On-going Empowerment Programmes in Zambia

In a bid to address the high unemployment levels in Zambia the Government has been implementing a number of empowerment programmes, particularly those under the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Arts, Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare, the Department of Gender, Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission and more recently, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, among others, targeted at supporting the economic empowerment drive of the women and youth. These programmes are aimed at fostering job creation and economic growth through entrepreneurship as a vehicle. These programmes also provide citizens opportunities to participate in the growth of the economy by accessing capital to invest in viable business ventures.

Although the empowerment programme initiative is commendable as it supports innovation and entrepreneurship which are the critical pillars for economic growth and social and economic inclusion, notable challenges have been observed in the effective management and accountability of empowerment funds to derive real economic benefit to the beneficiaries as well as the government at large.

Therefore, financial literacy has emerged as an essential pre-requisite for effective and efficient management of the funds accessed by beneficiaries venturing into businesses under the current empowerment programmes. Not only will enhancing the financial literacy of beneficiaries increase the sense of ownership within beneficiaries of the funds, it will equally enable them to fully take control of the opportunities available to them and guarantee their businesses to be self-sufficient. However, findings from the 2020 FinScope survey indicate that a significant amount of the population experience low financial capabilities with financial inclusion recorded at 71.2% for men and 67.9% for women. This has been attributed to low levels of financial literacy which is largely skewed

towards the urban population at 31.9% and 16.2% among rural households. Hence, limited financial literacy remains a major barrier for the successful implementation of economic empowerment programmes in order to transform the economic outcomes of ordinary citizens.

It is crucial to note that empowerment should not only be about access to seed capital, it should rather focus on providing a comprehensive programme that is sustainable by giving more power to beneficiaries through education, information, coaching and counseling, as well as amplify the possibilities to get or create a job or business, access micro-credits and ICT networks in order to inculcate business values in the beneficiaries, particularly for those who are not typically familiar with running a profitable business. Further, enhancing relevant trade skills has the potential to make beneficiaries competitive in their respective fields in order to maximise profit margins. Hence, government should consider integrating these aspects into the current empowerment programmes.

Furthermore, there is need to create guidelines that clearly identify eligible candidates through a robust mechanism that seeks to provide tailored mentorship and training programmes of candidates to actualise their business proposals. At the onset of the empowerment programme, eligible beneficiaries should be taught financial literacy courses before fully embarking on their investments as this will form the basic foundation for the success of the programme. Similarly, building the capacity of candidates in requisite financial, negotiation, marketing and product development skills is necessary to effectively achieve the goals of empowerment programmes.

Moreover, enhanced financial literacy skills will enable beneficiaries to effectively track their expenditure and balance their income with expenditure which is critical for assessing the

profitability of the venture. By embedding basic business management practices and principles into the current empowerment programmes will enable candidates to understand the basics of business management and develop their competencies to generate and sustain their income while improving the sustainability of the empowerment programmes, particularly in the case of revolving funds where beneficiaries need to pay back loans. Equally, for funds accessed as grants, beneficiaries need to account for the funds in order to achieve the goal of the programme that has a multiplier effect which should trickle down to improved quality of life of the beneficiaries and direct economic benefits within the community as well as the local economy.

In addition, when beneficiaries of empowerment programmes are financially literate, it can be expected that there will be a general motivation

to access formal financial services in order to expand their businesses as they will be able to have balanced and well documented business transactions. Therefore, there is need to facilitate linkages between financial lending institutions and beneficiaries of empowerment programmes in order to improve financial inclusion through technical assistance that relevant financial service providers are able to give to the beneficiaries. This will also nurture the skill of saving and growing the savings of the business which is critical for the evolution of the business from one of empowerment to that of self-sustainability.

Link for the Blog

<https://pmrczambia.com/blog-the-importance-of-financial-literacy-in-the-on-going-empowerment-programmes-in-zambia/>





FARMER'S DAY: INNOVATION THROUGH TECHNOLOGY

Technological innovations have greatly shaped agriculture over the years. From the introduction of climate-resilient and yield-enhancing seed varieties to Global Positioning System (GPS) driven farming, technology has allowed us to develop new ways to make agriculture more efficient and productive. This year, Zambia celebrated Farmer's day under the theme "Innovation through Technology". This theme reminds us of the critical role that science and research continues to play in the development of technologies critical for enhancing agricultural efficiency and productivity.

Agriculture remains one of the best options to transform the Zambian economy and attain economic growth, especially as it is a source of livelihood for over 60% of our population. However, there remains a sense in which the sector has not been fully exploited. Several challenges remain including; low production and productivity; mono-cropping (maize); inadequate delivery of extension services; high dependence on rain fed agriculture; limited access to markets; underdeveloped value chains due to a lack of fully developed agro-industries; inadequate access to agricultural finance and credit and the experience of natural disasters such as droughts and floods as a result of climate change.

Forms of innovative technology that can and are being used to address some of the challenges above include but are not limited to:

The use of sensor technology is increasingly being applied by farmers to understand their crops at a

micro level, reduce environmental impacts, and conserve resources. Sensors can monitor soil temperature and offer critical knowledge of soil health which helps farmers use irrigation waters more efficiently, minimise on wastage and lower costs.

The use of mobile technology has given farmers access to mobile apps that can, amongst others, help them collect information about their fields and obtain weather updates. Additionally, mobile technology has provided farmers with easier access to extension services and has also become an important tool to enhance farmers' access to better paying agricultural markets.

The use of drones to combat pests. This technology uses intelligent automatic spraying of fields instead of labor-intensive manual spraying.

The use of GPS technology. Although not widely used in Zambia, tractors equipped with GPS technology and automatic steering systems are being used to improve the planting of seeds on farms, thereby reducing wastes and costs. Additionally, GPS guided drones are being used to perform tasks such as crop spraying and livestock monitoring.

Irrigation developments have allowed farmers to move away from a dependence on rain-fed agriculture. Irrigated farming has also increased yields and promoted a shift to farming crops which require more water but give better financial returns.

In livestock and fisheries, the use of exotic breeds has enabled genetic improvements to accelerate.

Various additives and supplements have been identified to accelerate weight gain, increase digestibility of feedstuffs or reduce the amount of feed required. Genetic improvements have led to the enhanced food conversion ratios in animals.

In the crop sector, biotechnology has also led to improved yields, reduced vulnerability of crops to environmental stresses and increased the nutritional qualities of food crops.

In consideration of the theme “Innovation and Technology”, Policy Monitoring and Research Centre (PMRC) believes that one key policy option which could aid in the successful implementation of the above mentioned technologies is to enhance private sector partnership for joint action aimed at financing research and development as well as technological transfer in the agricultural sector. In this regard, it is worth noting that the 2022 National Budget included a significant increase in the funding of research and development under the Ministry of Agriculture from K5,957,500 in 2021 to K25,146,955 in 2022. The continual timely disbursement of

these allocated funds will be critical in promoting research and innovation in the sector.

PMRC is also delighted to note that the 94th Agriculture and Commercial Show took place this year after having been postponed for the past two years as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. We are glad that the theme “Innovation Through Technology” has been maintained because the show is an important platform where some of the technologies mentioned above can be showcased. Furthermore, the Agricultural and Commercial Show is a place where innovation and the exchange of ideas can be promoted among a wide variety of stakeholders, both local and international.

[Link for the Press Statement](https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2022-08-pmrc-press-statement-farmers-day-innovation-through-technology-pdf/)

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2022-08-pmrc-press-statement-farmers-day-innovation-through-technology-pdf/>



THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF 30,496 TEACHER RECRUITMENT: TOWARDS THE ACTUALISATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL (SDG) 4

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The advancement of the education sector is a critical pillar for achieving human and social development as well as ensuring sustainable investment in human resource to drive the country's development agenda. Zambia's education sector has for many years faced challenges that include; inadequate financial and human resources, poor quality of education and low progression rates, among others. These challenges tend to be higher in rural areas due to developmental inequalities, where access to quality education has continued to be affected by distance, poor infrastructure and lack of teachers.

Early this year, the Government made significant progress on enhancing investment in the education sector through the implementation of the education for all policy which saw the removal of user fees to guarantee access to education. Similarly, the increased allocation towards the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) would be channelled towards the fulfilment of this policy as a vehicle for infrastructure development and access to bursary financing for boarding fees and skills development at tertiary level. The policy direction to remove user fees across all Government primary and secondary schools resulted in increased demand for education services across the country. These measures meant increased pressure on existing infrastructure and human resource in the education sector.

To effectively deliver the education for all agenda, Government through the 2022 national budget announced the recruitment of 30,000 teachers set at a cost of K1.7 billion. This was aimed at improving service delivery and reducing the teacher-learner

ratio, particularly, in rural areas where challenges with teacher allocation were prominent. The average teacher-learner ratio currently stands at 1:58 for primary schools and 1:38 for secondary schools, against the required standard ratio of 1:45 and 1:35 at primary and secondary school levels, respectively. Therefore, the recruitment of 30,496 teachers will translate into a significant reduction in the teacher-learner ratio which is likely to have a positive impact on progression rates and quality of service delivery which is a crucial aspect for attaining Sustainable Development Goal 4 on quality education.

The step to allocate 2,056 teachers towards early childhood education will enhance the cognitive foundation of children in literacy and numeracy skills while 25,736 teachers in primary education will help address the quality of basic education, while the 2,694 teachers recruited under secondary education will improve the knowledge of learners gained at primary level. This recruitment is an achievement towards the actualisation of the right to education as espoused by the Convention on the Rights of the Child which Zambia has continued to make strides towards the commitment to fulfil its obligations as recommended by the United Nations Committee. Additionally, investment in human development through sectors such as education is crucial for the attainment of economic transformation that Government envisages will propel economic growth, sustainability and job creation.

PMRC notes that there has been increased allocation of teachers in rural areas and commends the Government for this positive investment towards rural development. This recruitment is also a step towards reducing developmental inequalities through the provision of equitable quality education services aimed at bridging the gap between urban and rural learners.

Aside from positively impacting service delivery in the education sector, the recruitment will have positive socio-economic benefits at household and community levels since these teachers will be able to effectively contribute to the growth of the economy through taxes and access to other essential services. In the same vein, the demand for local goods and services will be increased, particularly, in rural areas. This presents an opportunity for private sector investment in rural areas to meet the demand for various social amenities such as accommodation, financial services, water and sanitation, among others. Increased disposable income will lead to investments in communities and could positively grow the rural economy. Increased disposable income will also have trickle-down effects for sustained livelihoods such as investment in entrepreneurship ventures leading to job creation, increased household income and support towards the extended family, as well as improved nutrition and health outcomes.

An analysis of the school structures and the payroll indicates that with the recruitment of the 30,496 teachers, the education sector at Early Childhood Education, Primary and Secondary levels will still have a deficit of about 84,570 teachers. Going forward, the Government endeavours to recruit teachers over the next 5 years, this and the recruitment of the 30,496 teachers will add to the already existing wage bill of 104,448 teachers countrywide.

In order to sustain this timely and progressive move, PMRC would like to urge Government to increase the budgetary allocation towards the education sector in line with the Incheon Declaration and Framework for Action Towards Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Lifelong Learning for All, which states that 20% of the total national budget be allocated towards the education sector. Given the country's tight fiscal space, some of the quick wins of enhancing the country's resources to actualize this measure will include the following;

1. The IMF US\$1.4 Billion bailout package will help the country to restructure its extensive debts. The IMF package will open the door for talks for the restructuring of Zambia's foreign debts with its creditors. The expected fiscal adjustment envisages an important shift in spending towards productive sectors such

as manufacturing. This will help stimulate economic growth and job creation which are necessary to support social sector spending. The IMF package will also open up opportunities for Zambia to borrow at concessionary rates (borrow cheaply), enhancing the country's resources which can then be channelled towards its investment within social sectors including education.

2. The Zambia Revenue Authority is investing in technology to modernize its tax administration and seal all tax loopholes. An efficient and "modernized" tax administration system presents one way of improving taxpayer compliance, which in turn increases tax capacity.
3. Broadening the tax base through the provision of incentives to support the formalisation of the informal sector to stimulate growth and job creation. Such incentives could include; the formation of capital markets to improve access to finance as well as easing the cost and tedious processes attached to formalisation, among others.
4. Economic diversification of key sectors such as mining, agriculture, tourism, energy and manufacturing creates a sustainable cycle of economic activities thereby increasing prospects of employment and growth. Economic diversification is also a positive objective in sustaining economic growth as it will enable the country to be less vulnerable to adverse terms of shocks by stabilizing export revenue.
5. Exploring opportunities for increased tax revenues, job creation and investment following the enactment of the Cannabis Act and Industrial Hemp Act. The world is beginning to recognize marijuana for its enormous health and economic benefits. There is a booming industry in the United States, Canada, Holland and across Europe. Statistics show that the world marijuana market is expected to reach US\$146.4 billion by the end of 2025.

Link for the OPED

<https://pmrczambia.com/pmrc-oped-the-socio-economic-impacts-of-30496-teacher-recruitment-towards-the-actualisation-of-sustainable-development-goal-sdg-4/>



ZAMBIA'S 58TH INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

PMRC joined the rest of the country in celebrating Zambia's 58th Independence Anniversary. Independence Day provides us as a nation with time to celebrate our independence and freedom. It is also a day we pay tribute and remember our national heroes who fought and sacrificed their lives to secure our independence and national sovereignty.

This year, we celebrated the country's 58th independence anniversary under the theme "Promoting Inclusiveness towards a Sustainable Social Economic Recovery". Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and post COVID-19, the Government has shown commitment towards accelerating the country's economic recovery. In so doing, the Government has continued to preserve the liberties and freedom for all citizens as well as work towards improving the welfare of the people.

Government recently launched the Eight National Development Plan (8NDP), which is the country's medium-term blueprint designed to unlock the country's potential in all sectors of the economy for sustainable, holistic and inclusive national development. As Government aspires to ensure economic growth, it will pursue growth that transforms the people's livelihood. Therefore, this year's theme is timely, as inclusiveness is key to building a great and prosperous nation that we all can rely on and be proud of. Inclusiveness also entails the provision of equal access to opportunities and resources for people who might otherwise be excluded or marginalized.

The country's economic discourse can not be achieved with Government's aspirations alone, there is a dire need for a multi-sectoral approach. Therefore, as we celebrate Mother Zambia, PMRC urges all key stakeholders, including the general citizens, to take centre stage in ensuring we achieve our nation's development agenda. PMRC also calls for the inculcation of a positive mindset shift as the wealth of society is created by the collective efforts of citizens. If citizens do not have a culture of hard work and sacrifice, there would be minimal economic progress the country can make in spite of progressive policies.

Lastly, let's remember to love one another, maintain peace and tranquillity, and share with our young generations the importance of this day.

"For to be free is not merely to cast off one's chains, but to live in a way that respects and enhances the freedom of others".

-Nelson Mandela-

[Link for the Press Statement](#)

<https://pmrczambia.com/pmrc-press-statement-zambias-independence-anniversary/>



2022-2024 Medium-Term Budget Plan: Economic Transformation and Job Creation

The 2022-2024 Medium Term Budget Plan (MTBP) provides details about Government's performance for the period 2019-2021 as well as its policy direction for the period 2022-2024. The MTBP outlines that Zambia's economic outlook for 2022-2024 remains positive. However, there is a degree of uncertainty in view of slow growth, high inflation and high debt levels, challenges which have only been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Country's macroeconomic objectives for the period 2022-2024 will be informed by the Economic Recovery Programme 2020- 2023 which seeks to restore macroeconomic stability, attain fiscal and debt sustainability, restore growth and improve human development. The 2022-2024 MTBP will also form the basis for the formulation of the 2023-2025 MTBP.

This briefing document focuses on the sectors that have been identified as key to Government's economic transformation and job creation agenda as enshrined in the 2022 budget speech. The section of MTBP on economic transformation and job creation outlines policies and interventions to be undertaken in the agriculture, tourism, mining, manufacturing, energy, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and transport which have been identified as key sectors to achieve the desired growth levels and create employment opportunities.

The briefing document further documents the

identified challenges that might negatively impact on the set targets and policy options of the MTBP and finally provide recommendations for achieving success in the priority areas.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES



Set Targets

- Implement a new agriculture support programme beginning in the 2022/2023 farming season.
- To develop irrigation infrastructure at Chiansi, Mwomboshi and Musakashi.



- Promote the use of ICT in the provision of extension services.
- Promote the establishment of large scale agricultural estates across the country through the use of farm blocks.
- Provide tax incentives on the purchase of agricultural equipment.

LINK FOR THE PUBLICATION

<https://pmrczambia.com/2022-2024-medium-term-budget-plan-economic-transformation-and-job-creation/>



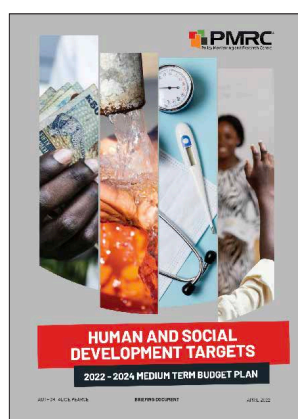
Gendering the Impacts of COVID-19 - Equitable Policy Responses for Zambia - Briefing Document

The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic raised global panic and fear, particularly for low-middle income countries such as Zambia as this affected trade and mobility due to the restrictions that were imposed in order to avert the spread of the virus. This also led to unprecedented loss of; not only life, but incomes and livelihoods especially among the already poor and vulnerable sections of society. As the cases of people that had contracted the virus began to rise in Zambia, the reality of the measures put in place to contain COVID-19 became eminent; unsettling several sectors of the economy such as those in the tourism and hospitality arena, hence businesses such as bars, restaurants, gyms and casinos had to shut-down in order to minimise social interaction which directly contributed to the spread of the virus. Similarly, those operating in the informal economy such as market traders were negatively impacted since people avoided going to crowded places. Consequently, some businesses closed entirely or had to scale-back in order to stay afloat, resulting in loss or a significant reduction in household incomes. This had a trickle-down negative effect on the economy, resulting in an increase in the cost of living, therefore, heightening levels of vulnerability and more importantly leading to changes in the livelihoods of individuals at household and community level.

Pandemics have differential impacts in society, the experiences of women and girls vary significantly due to their socio-economic positionalities¹. COVID-19 has the potential to increase negative social vices such as intimate partner violence, stigma and discrimination as well as unequal access to information, financial and social protection and access to sexual and reproductive health services. The impacts of crises are never gender neutral, and COVID-19 is no exception. Thus, it is recommended that global and national strategic plans for COVID-19 preparedness and response must be backed by strong gender analysis and must ensure meaningful participation of affected groups, including women and girls, in decision-making and implementation. Also, COVID-19 revealed the deep-rooted socio-economic vulnerabilities that exist due to gender inequality and how they are further perpetuated during times of crisis, particularly, among women and girls. This briefing document seeks to highlight these vulnerabilities and how they impact women and girls, particularly, on their voice and social power as well as highlight strategies for the development of gender-responsive policies during times of crisis.

LINK FOR THE PUBLICATION

<https://pmrczambia.com/gendering-the-impacts-of-covid-19-equitable-policy-responses-for-zambia-briefing-document/>



Human and Social Development Targets 2022 - 2024 Medium term budget plan.

Human and social development are critical aspects within society and a pre-condition for economic growth. Cardinal to the fulfilment of human, cultural and social rights is the human and social development agenda which encompasses critical issues such as education, healthcare, nutrition, water and sanitation and social protection among others. In acknowledging the roles these sectors play in the wider development agenda, the Government has set out medium term targets for social sector spending as outlined in the 2022-2024 Budget Plan White Paper.

Although progressive strides have been made within these sectors, securing the fiscal space within which human and social development must thrive are key considerations for success. Over the years, the Government has experienced a strain on its fiscus due to an unsustainable debt burden, high inflation and an under-performing economy, among others which contributed to the huge financing gaps that have negatively impacted the social sector and in some cases, eroded the progress made¹. In addition, the recent challenges stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic have heightened vulnerabilities, impacting different sections of society in various ways. Thus, a greater focus on the social sectors remains imperative.

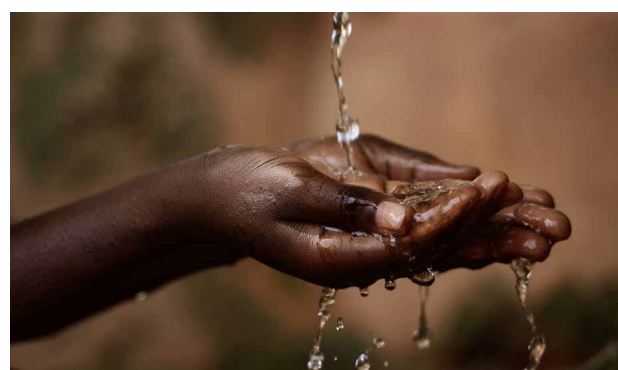
Moreover, securing social sector spending also provided a backdrop for sustainable debt

management, thus prompting the Government to seek an IMF bailout with the view of freeing up more resources that could be channelled towards the social sectors². Achieving this will not only provide room for investment needed to grow the productive sectors of the economy but will also offer the necessary conditions to safeguard the country's social aspirations such as reducing developmental inequalities and delivering a people centred growth agenda.

This briefing document will highlight the set targets, successes and challenges in various social sectors as well as policy options for Government to be implemented in 2022-2024.

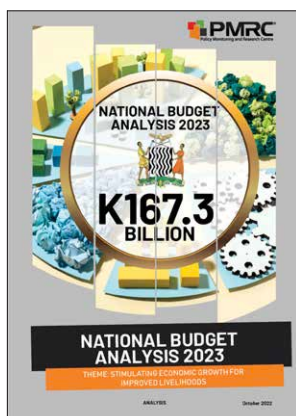
1. UNICEF; World Bank. (2021). Zambia - Social Protection and Jobs Public Expenditure Review 2021 (English). Washington, D.C. : World Bank Group. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/443591633674322885/Zambia-Social-Protection-and-Jobs-Public-Expenditure-Review-2021>

2. IMF (2021) <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2021/12/06/pr21359-zambia-imf-staff-reaches-staff-level-agreement-onecf>



LINK FOR THE PUBLICATION

<https://pmrczambia.com/human-and-social-development-targets-2022-2024-medium-term-budget-plan/>



2023 PMRC National Budget Analysis - Theme: Stimulating Economic Growth for Improved Livelihoods

On 30th September 2022, the Minister of Finance and National Planning, Dr Situmbeko Musokotwane, unveiled the 2023 National Budget under the theme “Stimulating Economic Growth for improved livelihoods”. This was the first budget after Zambia’s attainment of an IMF Extended Credit Facility, which was announced in September 2022. This facility is critical to help resolve the debt crisis through debt restructuring to facilitate economic growth that will translate into improved livelihoods for citizens. This budget announcement also came shortly after the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP), the country’s blueprint for national development for the period 2022-2026. The importance of aligning the national development plans and budgets is critical to resource allocation.

The 2023 National Budget seeks to provide supportive funding for the operationalisation of socio-economic transformation by implementing measures to stimulate economic growth. Furthermore, the budget provides the policy framework, resources and incentives to drive growth, unlock local and foreign investments, promote value addition, create jobs and enhance trade through various proposed tax and non-tax measures. Therefore, this analysis seeks to assess the pronouncements made in the budget against critical economic and social sectors and their responsiveness towards the aspirations of the 8NDP.

To consolidate and build on the achievements on the economic front, the following macroeconomic objectives will be pursued in 2023:

1. Attain a real GDP growth rate of at least 4.0 percent.
2. Reduce inflation to within the target band of 6-8 percent by the end of the year.
3. Maintain international reserves above 3 months of import cover.
4. Mobilise domestic revenue to at least 20.9 percent of GDP.
5. Achieve a fiscal deficit of not more than 7.7 percent of GDP.
6. Limit domestic borrowing to not more than 3.0 percent of GDP.



LINK FOR THE PUBLICATION

<https://pmrczambia.com/pmrc-national-budget-analysis-2023-theme-stimulating-economic-growth-for-improved-livelihoods/>



African Continental Free Trade Area Volume 2 - The theory and importance of economic integration

The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) is a flagship project of the African Union's Agenda 2063, which is a blueprint for attaining inclusive and sustainable development across the continent over the next 50 years. It refers to a continental geographic zone in which goods and services are to move with no restrictions among member states of the African Union (AU).

In December 2018, Policy Monitoring and Research Centre (PMRC) released a booklet titled "The Continental Free Trade Area: What's in it for Zambia?". The purpose of this booklet was to introduce the AfCFTA, provide details about the content of the Agreement and suggest how Zambia could benefit.

This booklet is a continuation of the one released in 2018 and builds on it by providing a theoretical grounding for economic integration and its importance for the African continent. Additionally, a refresher on the Agreement is provided as well as an update on the status of the Agreement. Thereafter, the importance of the private sector for the Agreement is discussed followed by an introduction to Zambia's national strategy for the implementation of the Agreement. The booklet concludes with PMRC's recommendations.

LINK FOR THE PUBLICATION

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2022-09-african-continental-free-trade-area-volume-2-the-theory-and-importance-of-economic-integration-pdf/>



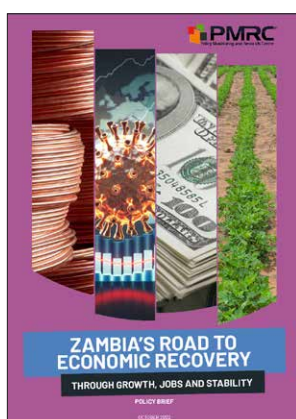
Constituency Development Fund Framework Analysis Series Strategies to Improve Efficiency in the Administration and Delivery of the Constituency Development Fund.

In October 2021, the Government announced an increased allocation to the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) of K25.7million per annum for each of the 156 constituencies. Following this massive undertaking to take development closer to the people through various empowerment initiatives, a lot of hype has been generated around the CDF and its role in national development. This has in turn brought the Decentralisation Policy into focus, viewed as the re-awakening of tools that will take development to all constituencies in a more participatory manner. The need to foster a shared sense of purpose and ownership is at the core of the expanded scope of the CDF. With all these issues at play, it has also become apparent

that there is need for information sharing and sensitisation to dispel misconceptions about the fund and how it can be accessed. In fulfilment of one of its stated aims, namely to promote public understanding through research and education, the Policy Monitoring and Research Centre (PMRC) has embarked on a three-part series looking at aspects relating to disability and rural finance against a background of the legal and policy framework.

LINK FOR THE PUBLICATION

<https://pmrczambia.com/constituency-development-fund-framework-analysis-series-strategies-to-improve-efficiency-in-the-administration-and-delivery-of-the-constituency-development-fund/>



Zambia's Road to Economic Recovery through Growth, Jobs and Stability

INTRODUCTION

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Zambian economy was experiencing serious macroeconomic challenges, such as high inflation, widening fiscal deficits, unsustainable debt levels, low international reserves, and tight liquidity conditions. This was due to a legacy of years of economic mismanagement, with an incredibly inefficient public investment drive. These challenges were further exacerbated by the adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which saw the country default on its Eurobond payment in 2020 and later downgraded to a lower-income country in July 2022.

It is against this background that the policy brief proposes reforms and realigning of sector policies key for repositioning the country on the path of inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

BACKGROUND

In recent years, Zambia's socioeconomic prospects have been constrained by - among other things, the COVID-19 pandemic. Prior to this, Zambia already faced serious economic challenges such as; high fiscal deficits, elevated debt levels and debt service, low international

reserves, tight liquidity conditions and subdued growth. In this context, the COVID-19 pandemic undermined an already fragile economy. Nevertheless, in 2021 the Zambian economy grew by 3.3%, a turnaround which was attributed to a pick-up in performance in key sectors such as mining and quarrying, wholesale and retail, agriculture, energy, construction, and the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sectors.

Zambia, however, remains a highly commodity-dependent economy, with copper alone accounting for at least 75% of export earnings. Limited diversification of the economy exposes the country to copper commodity price shocks. Therefore, this provides a need for economic transformation in the Zambian economic landscape through economic diversification and job creation. Against this backdrop, this policy brief seeks to present policy options arising from the policy dialogue on best practices for economic transformation through the mining sector, sustainable financing for the agricultural sector; debt sustainability; domestic resource mobilization and public-private partnerships (PPPs).

LINK FOR THE PUBLICATION

<https://pmrczambia.com/pmrc-policy-brief-zambias-road-to-economic-recovery-through-growth-jobs-and-stability/>

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE PRESENTATIONS

1. PMRC team submitted their findings to the Parliamentary Committee on Health, Community Development and Social Services on the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Industry in Zambia: Challenges and Opportunities.

The presentation bordered around;

- Potential Opportunities for Promoting the Local Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Industry.
- Adequacy of the Policy and Legal Framework Governing the Sector.
- The Role of Non-State Actors in Complementing Government's Efforts to Promote the Local Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Industry.
- Measures by Government to Enhance the Local Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Industry.
- Challenges faced by Government to heighten Manufacturing in the Local Pharmaceutical Industry.
- Recommendations.

LINK FOR THE PRESENTATION

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2022-01-the-pharmaceutical-manufacturing-industry-in-zambia-pdf/>



PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE PRESENTATIONS

2. The PMRC team appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on Energy, Water Development and Tourism. The team presented on Water Resource Management in Zambia.

The presentation bordered around;

- Policy and legal framework governing water resource management.
- Major challenges impeding effective water management.
- Measures to protect and harness water resources.

LINK FOR THE PRESENTATION

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2022-01-water-resource-management-in-zambia-pdf/>



PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE PRESENTATIONS

3. PMRC team appeared before the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture, Lands and Natural Resources and presented on the Review of the Implementation of the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP)

The presentation bordered around;

- Adequacy of the Policy and Legal Framework Governing FISP.
- Governance Structures on the Implementation of FISP.
- The Impact of FISP on the Small – Scale Farmers.
- Measures put in place to ensure only deserving Farmers benefit from FISP.
- Private Sector Involvement in the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP).
- Budgetary Allocations for (FISP) in the Last Five Years.
- Strategies put in place by Government to Improve the implementation of FISP.
- Challenges faced in the Implementation of FISP.
- Recommendations.

LINK FOR THE PRESENTATION

<https://pmrczambia.com/submission-to-the-committee-on-agriculture-lands-and-natural-resources-topic-review-of-the-implementation-of-farmer-input-support-programme-parliamentary-presentation/>



PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE PRESENTATIONS

4. The PMRC team submitted their findings to the Committee on National Security and Foreign Affairs. The team presented on the Administration of Parole and Correctional Supervision Vis-a-Vis the Decongestion of Correctional Facilities In Zambia.

The presentation bordered around;

- Legal framework.
- The Constitution, Amendment Act No.2 of 2016.
- Zambia Correctional Service Act No.37 of 2021.
- Probation of Offenders Act, Chapter 93 of the Laws of Zambia.
- United Nations Minimum Standard Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules).
- Role of Civil Society and Non-State Actors.
- Efficiency of Parole and Correctional Supervision.
- Challenges in Administration of Parole and Correctional Supervision.
- Enhancement of Parole and Correctional Supervision.

LINK FOR THE PRESENTATION

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Submission-To-The-Committee-On-National-Security-And-Foreign-Affairs.pdf>



PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE PRESENTATIONS

5. The PMRC team submitted their findings to the Committee on National Economy, Trade and Labour Matters. Economic Diversification: The Case of the Zambian Mining Sector.

The presentation bordered around;

- The Adequacy of the Policy and Legal Framework Governing the Diversification of the Zambian Mining Sector.
- Mineral Resources In Zambia.
- Extent of Mineral Exploitation and their Contribution to the Economy.
- Suitability of the Investment Climate for Non-Copper Mining Subsector.
- Challenges faced by Non-Copper Mining Subsector.
- Opportunities that are available in the Non-Copper Mining Subsector.
- Impediments to Growing the Non-Copper Sectors Contribution to the Economy.
- Strategies for Enhanced Contribution of the Non-Copper Mining Sub Sector to the Economy.

LINK FOR THE PRESENTATION

<https://pmrczambia.com/submission-to-the-committee-on-national-security-and-foreign-affairs-presentation/>



PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE PRESENTATIONS

6. The PMRC team submitted their findings to the Parliamentary Committee on Planning and Budgets and presented on the Review of the Budget Performance in the First Quarter of 2022 Financial Year. The presentation bordered around;
- Global economic outlook.
 - The April 2022 IMF World Economic Outlook Report.
 - Domestic performance and outlook performance.
 - Revenue and Expenditure Budget Performance for the First Quarter of 2022 Fiscal Year.
 - Expenditure Performance.
 - Recommendations.



LINK FOR THE PRESENTATION

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2022-05-review-of-the-budget-performance-in-the-first-quarter-of-the-2022-financial-year-pdf/>

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE PRESENTATIONS

7. The PMRC team submitted their findings to the Committee on Planning and Budgets and presented on the Ramifications of the Proposed Public Debt Management Bill



LINK FOR THE PRESENTATION

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2022-12-pmrc-parliamentary-submission-public-debt-management-bill-pdf/>

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE PRESENTATIONS

8. The PMRC team submitted their findings to the Parliamentary Committee on Expanded Planning and Budgeting and presented the **Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the Financial Year Ending 31st December 2022**.

- The presentation bordered around;
- Budget Overview.
- Global Economic Overview.
- Domestic Economic Overview.
- 2022 Budget Performance.
- 2023 Key Sector Budget Allocation Against International Protocols.
- Key Tax Measures.
- Economic Transformation and Job Creation.
- Environmental Sustainability.
- Human And Social Development.
- Good Governance Environment.



LINK FOR THE PRESENTATION

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2022-10-pmrc-parliamentary-submission-to-the-expanded-planning-and-budgeting-committee-estimates-of-revenue-and-expenditure-for-the-financial-year-ending-31st-december-2022-pdf/>

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE PRESENTATIONS

9. The PMRC team submitted their findings to the Parliamentary Committee on Expanded Planning and Budgeting and presented the **Annual Borrowing Plan for the Financial Year Ending 31st December 2023**.

The presentation bordered around;

- Financing Strategies Associated with The Annual Borrowing Plan.
- Public Debt Management Objectives.
- Risks in the Proposed Debt.
- Programmes for which the Proposed Debt will be used.



LINK FOR THE PRESENTATION

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2022-10-pmrc-parliamentary-submission-to-the-planning-and-budgeting-committee-annual-borrowing-plan-for-the-financial-year-ending-31st-december-2023-pdf/>

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE PRESENTATIONS

10. The PMRC team submitted their findings to the Committee on Agriculture, Lands and Natural Resources. And presented on Government's measures to address the Impact of Climate Change on Food Security: A focus on Main Crops.



LINK FOR THE PRESENTATION

<https://pmrczambia.com/presentation-to-parliament-government-measures-to-address-the-impact-of-climate-change-on-food-security-in-zambia-a-focus-on-main-crops/>

11. The PMRC team submitted their findings to the Committee on Planning and Budgets and presented on Revenue and Expenditure Budget Performance for the Second Quarter of the 2022 Fiscal Year.



LINK FOR THE PRESENTATION

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2022-05-review-of-the-budget-performance-in-the-first-quarter-of-the-2022-financial-year-pdf/>

INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION AND PRESENTATIONS

1. Southern Africa Social Protection Expert Network (SASPEN): 2022 International Conference

PMRC Acting Head of Monitoring and Evaluation Esther Besa made a presentation on Forecasting Social Protection Towards the SDGs: COVID-19 and E Learning: Closing the COVID -19 Induced Education Gap through Social Protection in Zambia during the SASPEN conference held in Johannesburg South Africa.



LINK FOR THE PRESENTATION

<https://pmrczambia.com/forecasting-social-protection-towards-the-sdgs-covid-19-and-e-learning-closing-the-covid-19-induced-education-gap-through-social-protection-in-zambia-presentation/>

2. Southern Africa Social Protection Expert Network (SASPEN): 2022 International Conference

PMRC Senior Researcher Alice Pearce made a presentation on the Impact of COVID-19 on Persons with Disabilities during the SASPEN conference in Johannesburg, South Africa.



LINK FOR THE PRESENTATION

<https://pmrczambia.com/the-impact-of-covid-19-on-persons-with-disabilities-presentation/>

INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION AND PRESENTATIONS

PMRC Acting Executive Director, Mr. Sydney Mwamba, participated in United Nations Commission for Africa (UNECA) 28th Ad Hoc Meeting of the Expert Group of the Intergovernmental Committee of Senior Officials and Experts (ICSOE) of Southern Africa under the theme “Greening industrialisation in Southern Africa through Digitization, Infrastructure development and regional integration: leveraging AfCFTA implementation”, which took place between the 24th to the 27th October 2022, in Maputo, Mozambique.

During the breakout session, he presented on “The State of Green Industrialization, Digitalization, Infrastructure Development in Southern Africa” as a panel discussant.

During the proceeding, Mr Mwamba submitted that as a member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), Zambia is making positive strides in domesticating the SADC policies and frameworks that support green industrialisation such as the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063, which supports the development and implementation of green industrialisation agenda in the region and support member states’ efforts to integrate their various development policies and strategies.

The PMRC Acting Executive Director submitted that Zambia had shown commitment to the domestication of the regional policies through the development of the Eight National Development plan, which has a green growth agenda at the centre of its implementation. The Government has also developed sector policies and strategies that respond to the green growth agenda. For example, in the energy sector, the Government developed and is implementing the Renewable Energy Feed-in-Tariff (REFiT) Strategy (2017), which aims to promote the power sector’s diversification by adding a portfolio of small and medium-sized renewable energy to the national grid.

Lastly, Mr Mwamba recommended that for countries to achieve the green industrialisation agenda, there is need for policy harmonization across sectors that have provisions for the domestication of the SADC/ COMESA policies and strategies on green industrialisation. This process entails reviewing and developing the policy framework that governs industrialisation, climate change, environmental protection and infrastructure development to respond to green industrialisation. While the harmonisation of these policies is key, member states must take deliberate initiatives to develop a green growth strategy that provides for private sector participation in the green growth agenda, especially in climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts that are considered risky, with emphasis on green financing and private sector participation.



EVENTS

1. The Economic Transformation Policy Dialogue

The Policy Monitoring and Research Centre (PMRC), in collaboration with the Zambia Institute for Policy Analysis and Research (ZIPAR) hosted the Economic Transformation Policy Dialogue

Theme: Zambia's Road to Economic Transformation through Growth, Jobs and Stability.



EVENTS

2. Lusaka Media Workshop

The Policy Monitoring and Research Centre (PMRC) in collaboration with the Zambia National Education Coalition (ZANEC) hosted the 2022 Lusaka Media Training Workshop under the theme: “The Role of the Media in the Actualization of the Vision 2030” The aim of the media training workshop was to provide a platform for various media houses to discuss critical roles the media must play towards actualizing the Vision 2030. The Media training workshop is one avenue through which PMRC and ZANEC are complementing efforts towards the actualization of Vision 2030, taking into account the critical role media plays in communicating the national development agenda.



EVENTS

3. PMRC Higher Education Debates

PMRC hosted the 2022 Higher Education Debates under the theme: “Achieving Zambia’s Economic Transformation Agenda: “Creating A Vibrant, Sustainable and Inclusive Economy” on 20th October, 2022 at NIPA Conference Centre. These debates provide an in-depth analysis of various important topical issues. They provide a platform for high-level dialogue and exchange of views from academia on Zambia’s Economic Transformation Agenda by various students.

They also offer a platform for a broader policy discussion on various national issues and strengthen the student’s participation and engagement in the wider development agenda of the country.

Participating universities/colleges included:

- University of Zambia.
- University of Lusaka.
- Cavendish University.
- National Institute of Public Administration (NIPA).
- Evelyn Hone.
- Zambia Centre for Accountancy Studies (ZCAS).
- Zambia Open University
- DMI St. Eugene University.

Best three Winning Schools

- **First Prize** – Evelyn Hone College
- **Second Prize** – University of Lusaka
- **Third Prize** - Zambia Centre For Accountancy Studies (ZCAS) University.



EVENTS

4. PMRC/ZANEC 2022 Media Awards

The Policy Monitoring and Research Centre (PMRC), in collaboration with the Zambia National Education Coalition (ZANEC), hosted the 2022 Media Awards under the theme: **'The Role of the Media in Zambia's Economic Transformation Agenda'**. The aim of hosting the media awards is to recognize the media's critical role in the country's development agenda.



EVENTS

DISABILITY AND CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND (CDF) WORKSHOP

The Policy Monitoring and Research Centre (PMRC) hosted the Disability and Constituency Development Fund (CDF) training workshop under the theme “From the Margins to the Centre: Mainstreaming Disability for Inclusive Development”.



PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

PMRC Acting Executive Director Mr. Sydney Mwamba met with Mr. Lai Bo, Minister-Charge d' Affaires of the Chinese Embassy to Zambia to discuss collaboration themes for the year 2022.

Mr. Mwamba was accompanied by the Head of Communication & Grants – Ms. Melody Simukali, Acting Head of Monitoring and Evaluation Mrs Esther Besa. –Communications Specialist Mr. Chiti Nkunde .



PMRC Acting Executive Director Mr. Sydney Mwamba met with ZIPAR Executive Director Dr. Herrick Mpuku to discuss future research collaborations key to the country's development agenda.

They conferred on issues bordering on the need for more evidence-based research critical to policy making decisions. Key issues of discussion included:

- Economic Policy Dialogue;
- Trade and Investment; and
- Cross cutting issues (private sector participation, climate change).



PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

PMRC team met with the Rural Finance Unit at the Ministry of Finance and National Planning and discussed the Rural Finance Policy Implementation and Strategy.



PMRC team met with Mr. Albert Mundike Tovek Country and Southern African Sales and Marketing Coordinator and discussed available research packages that enable quick research analysis.



PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

PMRC team met with the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Resident Representative Mr. Fritz Kopsieker and discussed the following:

- Social Protection.
- Governance.



PMRC team led by the Acting Executive Director Sydney Mwamba paid a courtesy call on Mr. Sakwiba Musiwa - Former Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Mines and Mineral Development and discussed issues around the Mining Sector.



PMRC Board Member – Dr. Kawesha and Acting Executive Director Sydney Mwamba met with the European Union Team Leader – Social Sector Governance Section Elisabeth Locker to discuss various aspects in the social sector thematic area.



PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

PMRC Acting Executive Director, Mr. Sydney Mwamba, met with Oxfam Zambia Country Representative Yvonne Chibiya to discuss future research collaborations key to the country's development agenda.

They conferred on issues bordering on the need for more evidence-based research critical to policy-making decisions. Key issues of discussion included:

- Economic Policy Dialogue;
- Mining sector development ;and
- Cross-cutting issues (private sector participation, climate change).



PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

PMRC BRAILLE PUBLICATION HANDOVER

PMRC has translated the following publications into Braille and handed over to various organisations during the Disability and Constituency Development Fund (CDF) Training Workshop:

- National Lands Policy Analysis.
- National Legal Aid Policy Analysis.



CHINESE EMBASSY

The PMRC Acting Executive Director, Sydney Mwamba paid a courtesy on the Chinese Ambassador to Zambia – His Excellency Du Xiaohui, and conferred on aspects key to the country's economic transformation agenda and research cooperations



INDIAN HIGH COMMISSION

PMRC team paid a courtesy call on the Indian High Commissioner – His Excellency Ashok Kumar to discuss areas of collaboration in research.



PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

LUSAKA BUSINESS INDABA AND EXPO 2022

PMRC team led by the Head of Communications and Grants exhibited during the Lusaka Business Indaba and Expo 2022 under the theme “Creating Opportunities to Access Affordable Finance and Market Linkages.”

In Pictures: Minister of Commerce Trade and Industry Hon. Chipoka Mulenga (MP) touring the PMRC stand.



UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (UNECA)

The PMRC team met with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) team and discussed key research focus areas bordering on:

- The Africa Continental Free Trade Area.
- Enhancing industrialization.
- Mining Value Chains.
- Agro-Industrial Parks.
- Policy Framework for enhancing SMEs.
- Climate Change.



PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

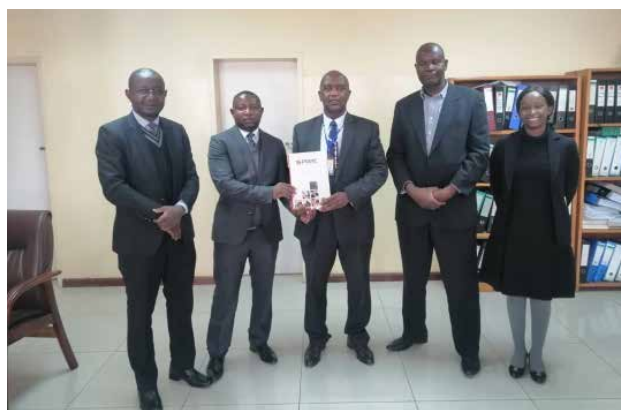
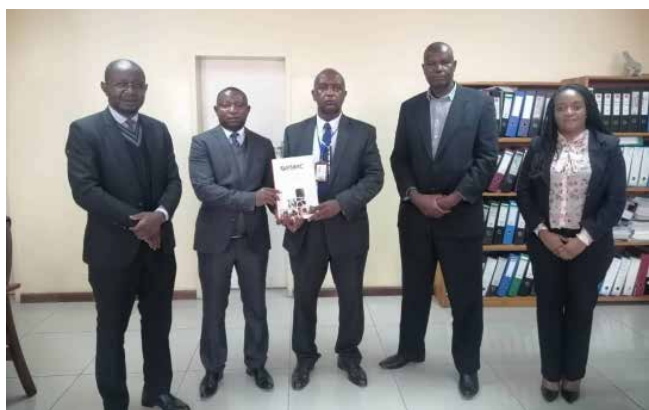
ZAMBIA STATISTICS AGENCY

PMRC Acting Executive Director, Mr. Sydney Mwamba, met with the Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats) Interim Statistician General Mr. Mulenga Musepa to discuss future collaborations key to the country's development agenda.

They conferred on issues bordering on the need for more evidence-based research critical to policy-making decisions. Key issues of discussed included:

- In-depth Analysis of Data.
- Promotion of the use of statistics across all planning structures.
- Importance of statistics in policy research.

He was accompanied by the Head of Communication and Grants-Melody Simukali and Acting Head of Monitoring and Evaluation – Esther Nyemba Besa.



ZAMBIA NATIONAL EDUCATION COALITION (ZANEC)

PMRC Acting Executive Director, Mr. Sydney Mwamba, met with the Zambia National Education Coalition Mr. George Hamusunga to discuss future collaborations. Key issues of discussion included:

- Co-Hosting of Media Trainings.
- Research Collaborations.
- Climate Change and Education.
- ICTs and Education.
- COVID 19 Impact on Education.

He was accompanied by the Head of Communication and Grants-Melody Simukali and Acting Head of Monitoring and Evaluation – Esther Nyemba Besa.



PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

ZAMBIA FEDERATION OF DISABILITY ORGANISATIONS (ZAFOD)

The PMRC team met with the Zambia Federation of Disability Organisations (ZAFOD) team and conferred on key research focus areas bordering on:

- Constituency Development Funds and Disability Training Workshops.
- The Importance of Mainstreaming Disability in Policy Formulation.
- Financial Literacy and Empowerment.



MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The PMRC team paid a courtesy call on Mr. Msimuko Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Green Economy and the Environment to discuss future collaborations around Climate Change and Smart Agriculture in the face of Climate Change.



PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND NATIONAL PLANNING

PMRC team met with Mwaka Mukubesa – Director, Development Planning in the Ministry of Finance and National Planning to discuss collaborations around the Eighth National Development Plan.



UBA BANK

The PMRC Acting Executive Director, Mr. Sydney Mwamba paid a courtesy call on UBA Bank CEO /Managing Director Mr. Chinendu Obeta and conferred on various economic topics key to the country's development agenda.

Key topics of discussion included:

- The role of the private sector in climate change mitigation and resilience.
- Product papers on Small and Medium Enterprises.
- The importance of media training on policy reporting.
- Financing options for artisanal and small-scale miners.
- Private sector participation in Geological Surveys.

Present during the meeting were the UBA Chief of Operations, PMRC Head of Communication and Grants-Melody Simukali, PMRC Acting Head of Monitoring and Evaluation Esther Besa.



PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

Zambia National Forest Commodities Association (ZNFCA)

The PMRC Acting Executive Director, Sydney Mwamba and team met with the Zambia National Forest Commodities Association (ZNFCA) National Coordinator – Milambo Maambo and conferred on the importance of forest resources through the promotion of forest-based enterprises and participation for the benefit of future generations.

Other critical aspects discussed were:

- Policy and legal framework for forest and farmer producer groups.
- Ecological and sustainable management of forests and farm forestry commodities.
- The importance of value addition for forestry products.
- Joint Research.

Present during the meeting were: PMRC Head of Communication and Grants- Melody Simukali, and Acting Head of Monitoring and Evaluation Esther Besa.



MUMBWA AND MAPATIZYA RESEARCH STUDY

The PMRC team paid a courtesy call on Mumbwa Town Council Secretary- Handson Kachenjela, and Mumbwa District Commissioner- Namukolo Hayumbu. The team was in the field collecting data for a study titled “The Ownership of Mining Rights in Zambia: Gender Disparities in the Artisanal and Small-scale Mining Sector” The team comprised of Alice Pearce - Senior Researcher, Emmanuel Mumba - Research Assistant, and Chiti Nkunde - Communications Specialist.

The PMRC team was in Mapatizya conducting a study titled “The Ownership of Mining Rights in Zambia: Gender Disparities in the Artisanal and Small-scale Mining Sector “. The team met the immediate past President of the Association for Zambia Women in Mining, Mary Mphande, an Amethyst miner of Gramiraj Investments Limited.



PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

PMRC Acting Executive Director, Sydney Mwamba, met with the Zambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry Chief Executive Officer Phil Daka to discuss future collaborations key to the country's development agenda.

They conferred on issues bordering on the need for more evidence-based research critical to policy-making decisions. Key issues of discussion included:

- Industrialization.
- The Africa Continental Free Trade Area.
- Trade and Investments.

He was accompanied by the Head of Communication and Grants-Melody Simukali, and the Acting Head of Monitoring and Evaluation – Esther Nyemba Besa.



PMRC Acting Executive Director, Sydney Mwamba, met with the Zambia Industrial Commercial Bank Ltd Corporate Affairs Manager Luke Njobvu to discuss the Economic Transformation Policy Dialogue.



PMRC team during a meeting with the PPD Deputy Director.



PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

PMRC Acting Executive Director, Mr. Sydney Mwamba, met with the Road Transport and Safety Agency Acting Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Alinani Msisya, to discuss future research collaborations.

They conferred on issues bordering on the need for more evidence-based research critical to policy-making decisions. Key issues of discussion included:

- Government Policy on Road Transport, Safety, and Traffic Management.
- The impact of road accidents on the economy.

He was accompanied by the Head of Communication and Grants-Melody Simukali, Acting Head of Research and Analysis – Leya Tembo, and Senior Researcher Alice Pearce.



PMRC team during a meeting with the Lubambe Corporate Affairs Director – Ikayi Mushinge.



The Acting Executive Director - Mr Sydney Mwamba, participated at the 10th Zambia International Mining and Energy Conference and Exhibition (ZIMEC), held in Kitwe and presented on “Creating Cost-competitive Energy Tariffs”.



PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

PMRC Head of Communications and Grants during a tour of the Copperbelt Energy in Kitwe. Copperbelt Energy invited various institutions to familiarise organisations with the CEC business model and its role in the Country's energy sector and contributions to the national economy.



PMRC team participated in the African Statistics Day commemorations under the theme Strengthening Data Systems by Modernising the Production and use of Agricultural Statistics: Informing Policies with a view to Improving Resilience in Agriculture, Nutrition, and Food Security in Africa.



INFOGRAPHICS

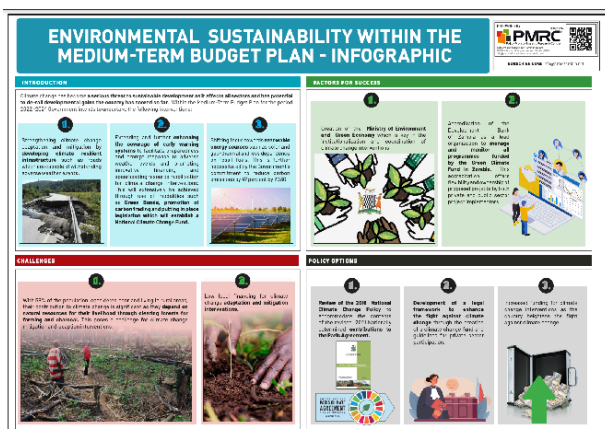
Presidential Speech to Parliament- Progress Made in the Application of National Values and Principles Infographic Page 1.



LINK FOR INFOGRAPHIC

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2022-03-presidential-speech-to-parliament-progress-made-in-the-application-of-national-values-and-principles-infographic-page-1-pdf/>

Environmental Sustainability Within The Medium-Term Budget Plan – Infographic



LINK FOR INFOGRAPHIC

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2022-03-environmental-sustainability-within-the-medium-term-budget-plan-infographic-pdf/>

Presidential Speech to Parliament- Progress Made in the Application of National Values and Principles Infographic Page 2.



LINK FOR INFOGRAPHIC

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2022-03-presidential-speech-to-parliament-progress-made-in-the-application-of-national-values-and-principles-infographic-page-2-pdf/>

Human and Social Development Targets 2022 Infographic

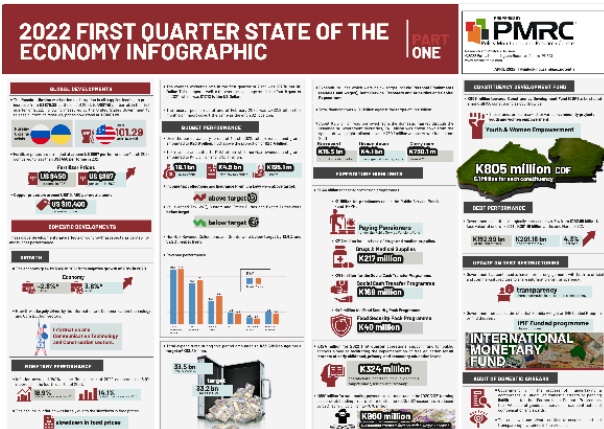


LINK FOR INFOGRAPHIC

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2022-03-human-and-social-development-targets-2022-pdf/>

INFOGRAPHICS

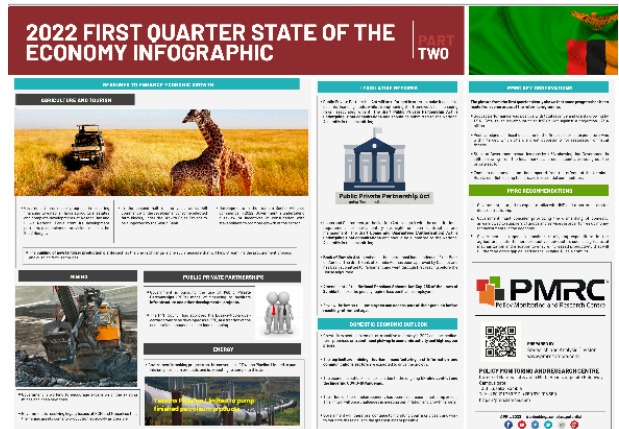
State of the Economy - 1st Quarter infographic Part 1



LINK FOR INFOGRAPHIC

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2022-04-state-of-the-economy-1st-quarter-infographic-part-1-pdf/>

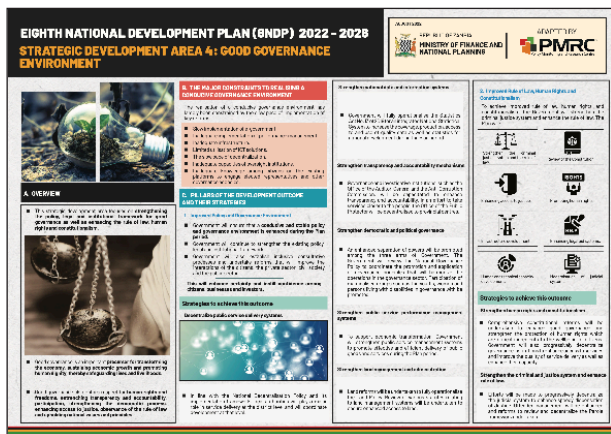
State of the Economy - 1st Quarter infographic Part 2



LINK FOR INFOGRAPHIC

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2022-04-state-of-the-economy-1st-quarter-infographic-part-2-pdf/>

Strategic Development Area 4: Good Governance Environment



LINK FOR INFOGRAPHIC

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2022-12-eighth-national-development-plan-8ndp-2022-2026-strategic-development-area-3-good-governance-environment-pdf/>

Strategic Development Area 3: Environmental Sustainability (Part 1)



LINK FOR INFOGRAPHIC

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2022-12-eighth-national-development-plan-8ndp-2022-2026-strategic-development-area-3-environmental-sustainability-part-1-pdf/>

INFOGRAPHICS

Strategic Development Area 3: Environmental Sustainability (Part 2)



LINK FOR INFOGRAPHIC

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2022-12-eighth-national-development-plan-8ndp-2022-2026-strategic-development-area-3-environmental-sustainability-part-2-pdf/>

Overview of the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP)



LINK FOR INFOGRAPHIC

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2022-12-overview-of-the-eighth-national-development-plan-8ndp-2022-226-pdf/>

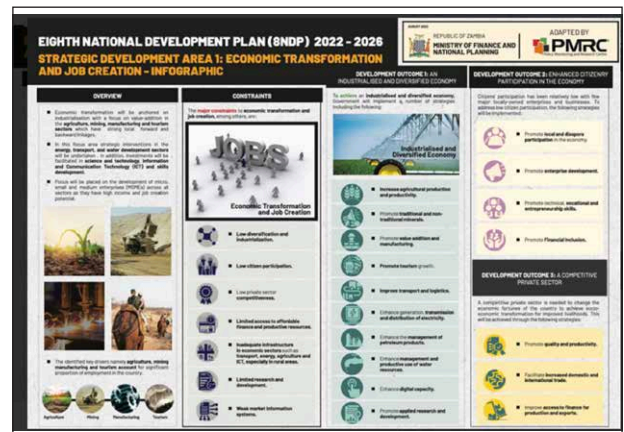
Strategic Development Area 2: Human and Social Development



LINK FOR INFOGRAPHIC

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2022-09-8ndp-infographic-strategic-development-area-2-human-and-social-development-pdf/>

Strategic Development Area 1: Economic Transformation and Job Creation

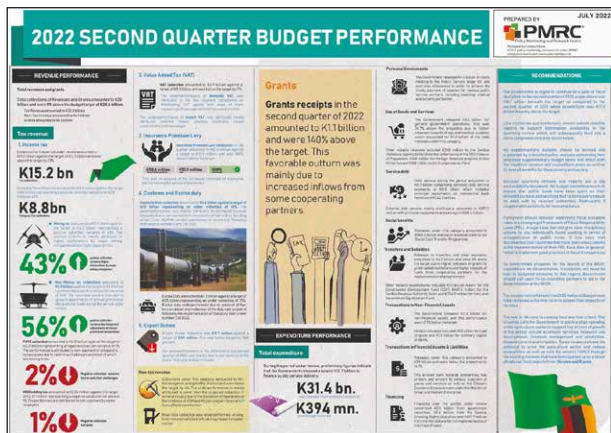


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<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2022-09-8ndp-infographic-strategic-development-area-1-economic-transformation-and-job-creation-pdf/>

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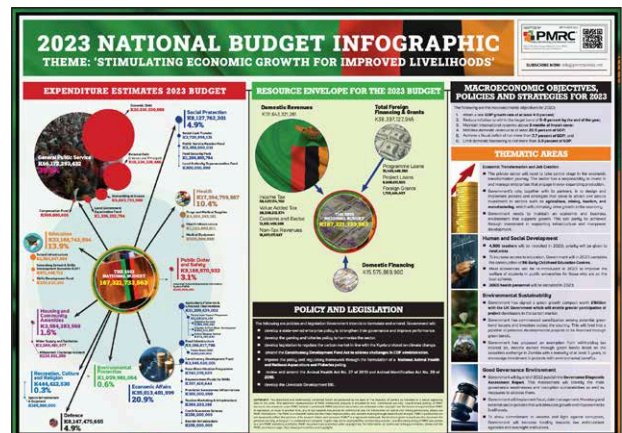
2022 Second Quarter Budget Performance - Infographic



LINK FOR INFOGRAPHIC

<https://pmrczambia.com/2022-second-quarter-budget-performance-infographic/>

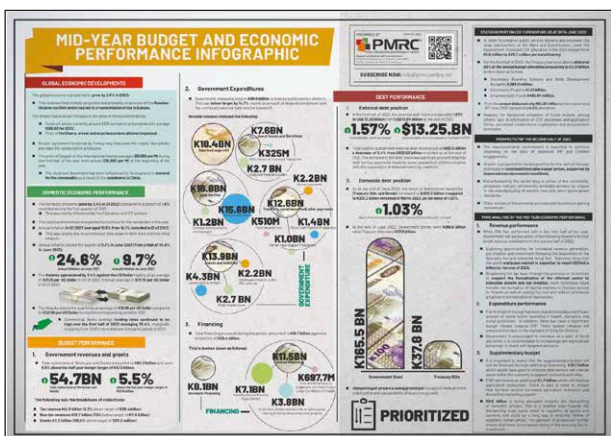
2023 National Budget Infographic



LINK FOR INFOGRAPHIC

<https://pmrczambia.com/wp-content/uploads-2022-10-2023-national-budget-infographic-2-pdf/>

Mid-year Budget and Economic Performance infographic

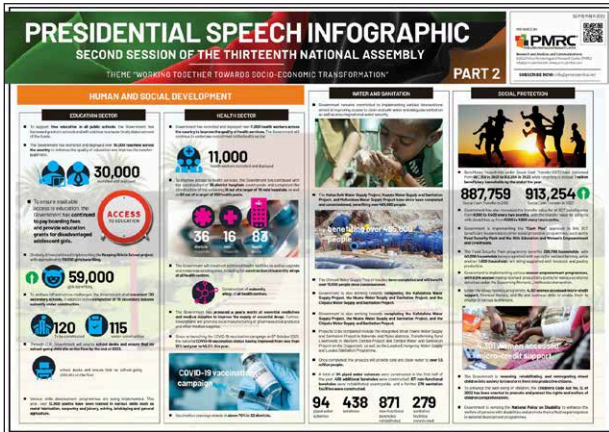


LINK FOR INFOGRAPHIC

<https://pmrczambia.com/mid-year-budget-and-economic-performance-infographic/>

INFOGRAPHICS

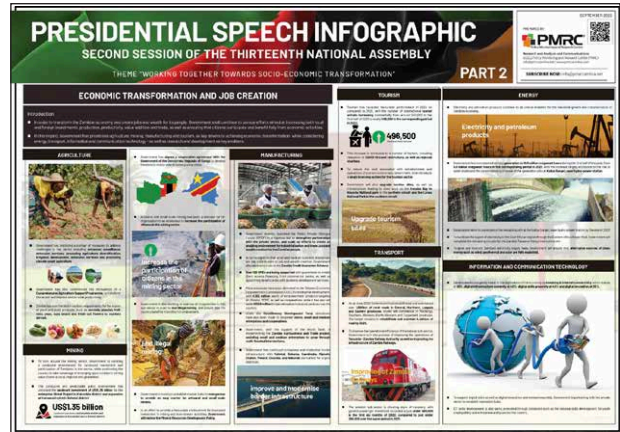
Presidential Speech Infographic - Second Session Of The Thirteenth National Assembly - Human And Social Development



LINK FOR INFOGRAPHIC

<https://pmrczambia.com/presidential-speech-infographic-second-session-of-the-thirteenth-national-assembly-human-and-social-development/>

Presidential Speech Infographic - Second Session Of The Thirteenth National Assembly - Economic Transformation And Job Creation



LINK FOR INFOGRAPHIC

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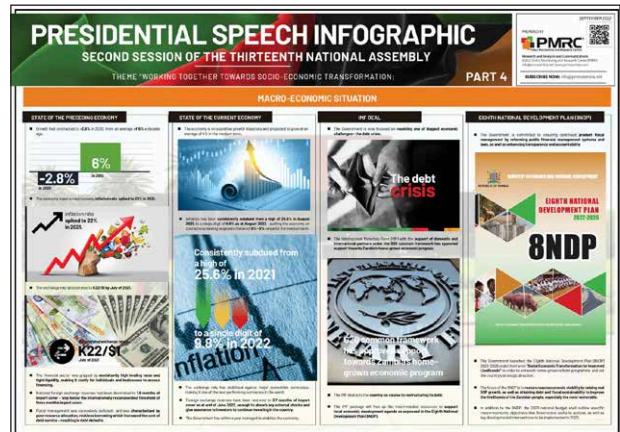
Presidential Speech Infographic - Second Session Of The Thirteenth National Assembly - Environmental Sustainability



LINK FOR INFOGRAPHIC

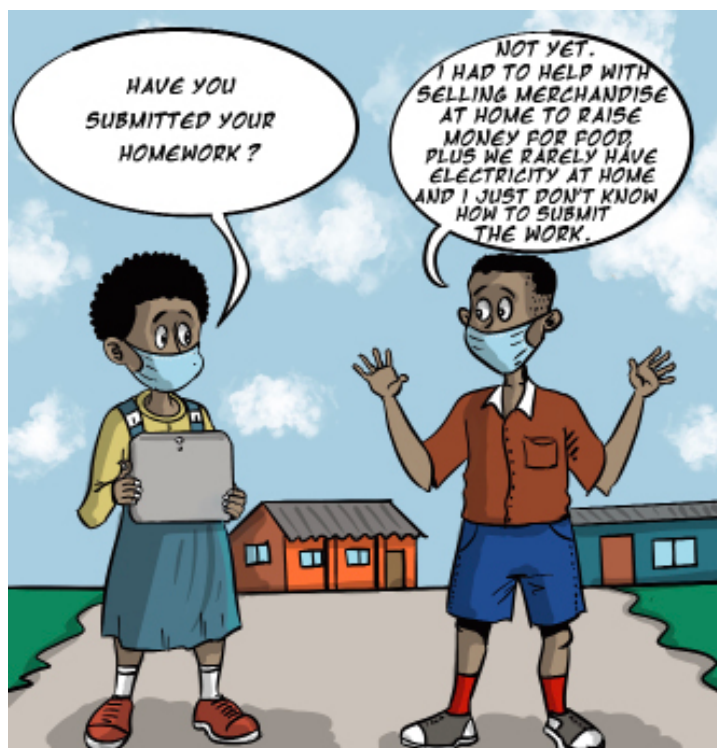
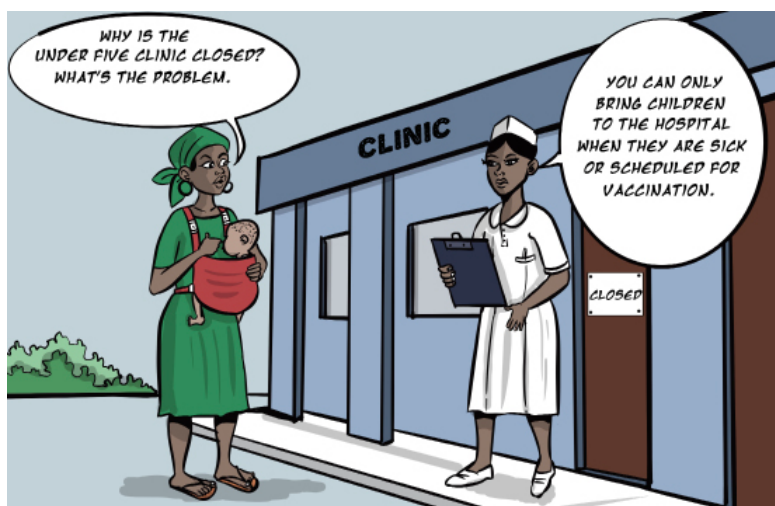
<https://pmrczambia.com/presidential-speech-infographic-second-session-of-the-thirteenth-national-assembly-environmental-sustainability/>

Presidential Speech Infographic - Second Session Of The Thirteenth National Assembly - Macro-Economic Situation

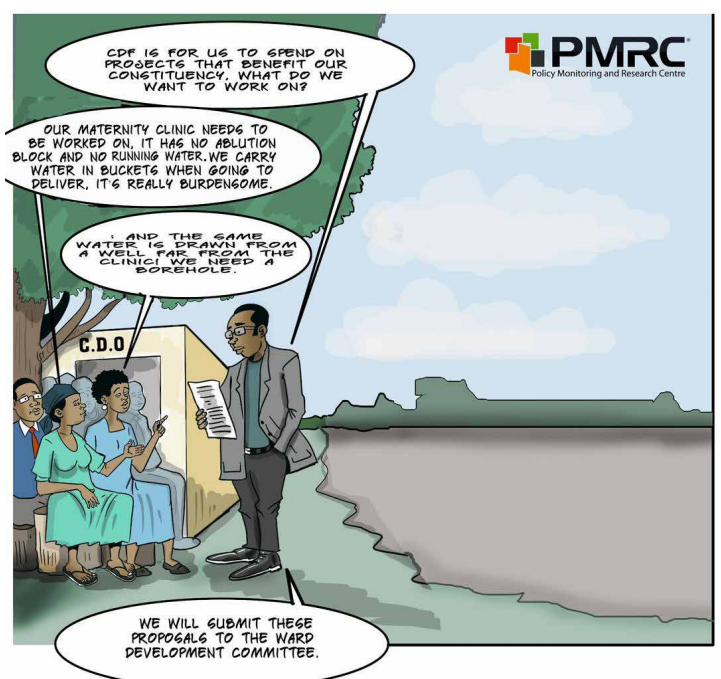
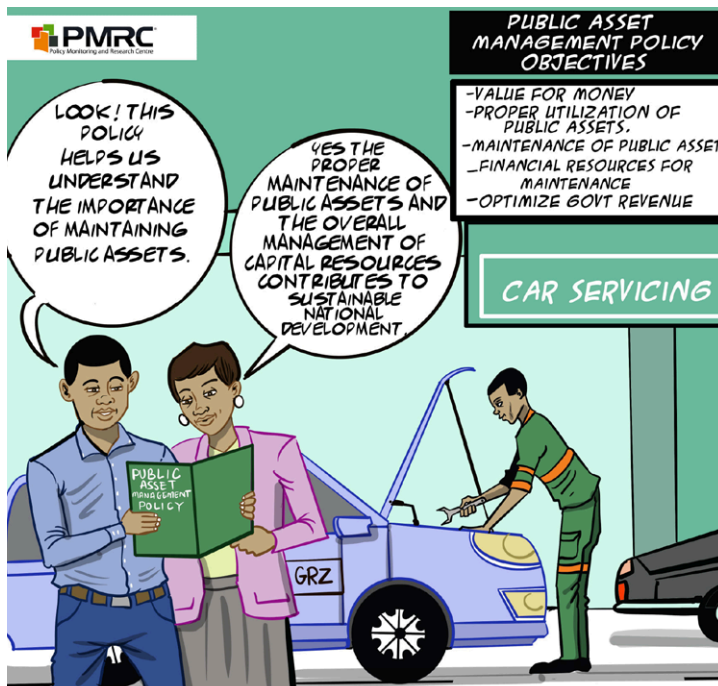
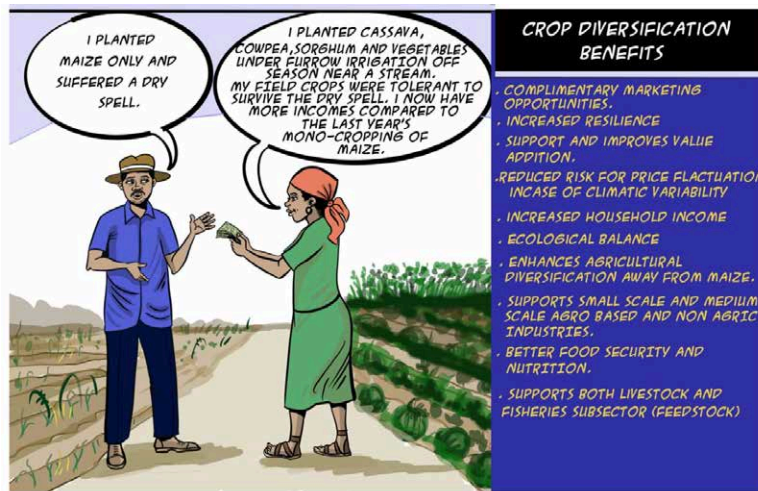


LINK FOR INFOGRAPHIC

<https://pmrczambia.com/presidential-speech-infographic-second-session-of-the-thirteenth-national-assembly-macro-economic-situation/>



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JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022

VOLUME 14



www.pmrczambia.com



Policy Monitoring and Research Centre (PMRC)
Corner of Nationalist and John Mbita Roads, Ridgeway, Lusaka.
Private Bag KL 10 Tel: +260 211 269 717 | +260 979 015 660