

2018 PMRC MIDYEAR NEWS LETTER

JANUARY TO JUNE

31ST JULY 2018

VOLUME 1





TABLE OF CONTENT

Executive Director’s Remarks	4.
Op-Ed	5-11
Mindset Change and Transformation	5.
Zambia Power Sector: Making Hay while the sun still shines	7.
National Health Insurance Scheme	9.
Press Statement	12-15
Seizing the opportunity on Africa Freedom Day: <i>“an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena.”</i>	12.
E-Voucher : Towards Climate Change Responsive E-voucher programme	14.
Reflections from the 62 nd Session of the Commission for Women- New York .USA.	15.
PMRC Policy Briefs, Briefing Documents and Policy Analysis	16-19
Towards Successful Implementation of the Seventh National Development Plan	16.
Analysis of Dual Citizenship in Zambia	17.
Housing Development in Zambia within Framework of Achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	18.
Energy Policy Reform: Energy Policy Reform – Independent Power Producers and Power Sector Reform: Some Lessons from Comparative Experience in Sub-Saharan Africa.	19.
Parliamentary Committee Presentations	21-23
International Engagements/Collaborations	24.
International Conference Presentation	25.
Infographics	26-28
PMRC Events	29-32
PMRC Corporate Social Responsibility	33.
Looking Ahead to 2 nd Half Of the Year	33.



MS. BERNADETTE DEKA — PMRC EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REMARKS

PMRC has with keen interest, been following the Implementation of the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP) for the period 2017 to 2021 under the theme “Accelerating development efforts towards the Vision 2030 without leaving anyone behind”. At PMRC, we have been driven by the aspirations of the people on inclusive socio-economic development which is at the core-goal of the 7NDP; to create a diversified and resilient economy for sustained growth and socioeconomic transformation driven, among others, by agriculture, tourism, manufacturing and mining.

The country has also seen pronouncements of measures by the Ministry of Finance aimed at addressing Fiscal and Debt Challenges for Sustained Macroeconomic Stability and Growth which are consistent with PMRC’s recommendations to Parliament and Government ministries over the last three years. The proposed measures include; strategies to curb the debt stock and the pace of debt accumulation, reduce Government arrears, reduce unsustainable Government expenditure, ramp-up revenue measures and achieve effective communication on economic and financial matters.

PMRC’s vision to unlock Zambia’s potential was bolstered by domestic and international think-tank exchanges and various stakeholder collaborations that resulted in detailed context of policy development conversations. PMRC continues to anchor context, comparative discussions of research agendas, communication strategies and ways of engaging with the government to achieve successful operations.

These events have provided a unique opportunity

for PMRC to promote and encourage good governance and keep the citizenry informed on critical social and economic policy issues. As we look back on some of our achievements and publications produced during the course of the year, we invite you to continue to work with us as we achieve our mission to ‘Unlock Zambia’s Potential’.

We would like to thank you for your ongoing partnership, support and feedback in all aspects of our work. We look forward to be part of the solution to challenges and opportunities that may come in the second half of the year and, will continue to produce high quality, relevant and timely public policy analysis, policy monitoring and reform proposals.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bernadette Deka".

Bernadette Deka - **Executive Director**



Mindset Change and Transformation

“Towards the Implementation of the Seventh National Development Plan”

“A nation is not defined by its borders or the boundaries of its land mass rather, a nation is defined by adverse people who have been unified by a cause and a value system and who are committed to a vision for the type of society they wish to live in and give to the future generations to come.”

— Fela Durotoy

This PMRC OPED discusses the critical role of mindset shift towards the implementation of the Seventh National Development Plan (2017-2021) in view of new approaches to development that our country Zambia has embarked on. Over time, it has been realized that citizens' **negative mindsets** are some of the key national constraints to development and social transformation in many nations and it is widely held that growth of any country's economy is only possible if citizens play their various roles and responsibilities diligently. The wealth of society is mutually created by the **collective efforts** of citizens who include workers, farmers, intellectuals and entrepreneurs, among many others.

Lets begin by defining mindset, which is basically a set of assumptions, methods, or notations held by people or simply beliefs held about oneself. A mindset can also be said to be a mental attitude or disposition that predetermines responses and interprets situations. In other contexts, mindsets are beliefs that orient our reactions and tendencies towards many aspects including development. When our mindsets become habitual, they define who we are, and who we can become. One of the most powerful aspects of mindsets is how quickly they can be shifted, and how influential the values can be. Unlike skills that have to be practiced again and again,

mindsets sometimes show vivid alterations according to social orientations.

What is the Link between Mindset, Citizens and National Development?

Development is a process that creates growth, progress, positive change or the addition of economic, environmental, social and demographic components. The resolution of development is a rise in the level and quality of life of the population, and the creation or expansion of local income and employment opportunities. Consequently **National development** is the aptitude of a country to improve the social welfare of the people e.g by providing social amenities like quality education, clean water, transportation infrastructure, medical care, etc. As veracity, every country is made up of citizens and the strength of the country or community depends upon the mindsets and attitudes of its people. Further, we must bear that sound policies still require positive mindset from implementers and citizens in order to translate into positive developmental results. This has been the case in countries of best practice such as China, The far eastern Tigers, and an example of Rwanda in Africa. Mindset change is not a technical challenge; rather it is administrative and social, because it is about people. Citizens bear most of the impact of transformation and thus have to be included in the decisions and understand the benefits because accomplishment comes from

what they do every day. Experience has further disclosed that countries with an entrenched culture of hard work develop faster than those without such a culture. In view of these actualities, the President of the Republic, His Excellency Mr. Edgar C. Lungu, during the official opening of the second session of the Twelfth National Assembly of Parliament emphasized on the need for a **“change of mindset”** in order for the country to achieve aspirations in the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP 2017-2021). The President’s call comes in the wake of inculcating a new approach of development delivery.

Within the framework of the 7NDP, it is expressed that cultural traits tend to influence development in Zambia in both positive and negative ways. However, observations in the 7NDP further designate negative traits that may be detrimental to achieving rapid progress in development including: Poor time management, Poor working culture, Low productivity, Poor reading culture, Poor entrepreneurship culture, Low levels of innovation. These negative traits need to be confronted and remedied whilst building on the positive traits of our culture and development model. Transforming these traits will call for widespread **Mindset Education Programme** and sensitizations, which combines positive traits towards developing a positive Zambian identity and propel a profound approach towards development, patriotism and looking after the environment among other things. The aim is to ensure that majority of the citizenry reach a level of sharing the same concept and idea about our development path and approaches. This would certainly promote a coordinated approach to development. One of the pathways towards attainment of the Vision 2030 is the current national development plan referred to as the Seventh National Development Plan (2017- 2021) or 7NDP.

In view of the Seventh National Development Plan Implementation, PMRC has since produced a publication titled: **“Towards Successful Implementation of the Seventh National Development Plan – with a focus on Mindset Shift”**. The Publication promotes embracing of national ethics and mindset shift

towards a positive Zambian Identity. The main recommendation in the publication is for the establishment of a **National Mindset Education Programme**, which would promote patriotism and above all a positive Zambian Identity and positive attitude towards Development among citizens. The categorization of citizens in this case implies firstly with the actual implementers of the plan and spreads to the rest of the citizenry to promote coordinated and multi sectoral approach to development. We also highlight some of the factors that impeded the implementation of the previous Sixth National Development Plan and Revised Sixth National Development Plan. The aim is to create awareness and ensure that during this implementation of the 7NDP, we don’t face the same challenges. On the government side, we highlight key reforms that need to be undertaken to ensure accurate implementation of the 7NDP; such as Decentralisation Reforms, Public Finance Reforms, Public Service Management Reforms among others. We also highlight measures that government commits to in ensuring that impediments to implementation are remedied. We also highlight key success factors that are critical towards the implementation of the Plan and the importance of coordination in delivery of development among the various institutions and individuals.

Conclusion

The changing of mindsets will require substantial awareness, strong institutions and management, which will strengthen our strategies and facilitate for cohesive policies and implementation. Finally as PMRC we call on Zambians to take ownership of the 7NDP and contribute towards implementation with a shift in mindset, as this will contribute towards Zambia attaining the status of being a developed middle-income nation by the year 2030. Zambia needs to commence with Mindset Education Programme, to propel implementation efforts of the Seventh National Development Plan.

OP-ED: ZAMBIA'S POWER SECTOR: MAKING YOUR HAY WHILE THE SUN STILL SHINES

After the power sector crisis of 2015 and 2016 that saw Zambia experience daily 8-hour power cuts due to low water-levels at the main reservoirs for hydroelectric generation triggering a power deficit of 34% of demanded electricity, normal service seems to have resumed in Zambia's electricity sector. The rainfall patterns have been better in the 2017/2018 season, so Kafue Gorge and Kariba hydropower stations are working well, and new capacity has been added this year, including a new coal-fired power station in Maamba. Power cuts are becoming an increasingly distant memory, and all seems rosy in the garden. But in reality, fundamental problems remain, and if Zambia does not make its hay while the sun is still shining, it will pay a heavy price in the future.

Zambia has suffered a pattern of major droughts and accompanying power shortages every ten years or so over the last few decades, and climate change is predicted to make these events more frequent in future. At the same time, demand for electricity is growing fast and will continue to grow, as the economy continues to expand. Fewer than one in twenty rural households have access to the electricity grid, and if the Rural Electrification Authority Programme aim of getting more than half the population connected by 2030 is to be realised, more electricity supply is urgently needed. The 7NDP recognises the imperative for investment in more generation capacity, not only in hydro but also in other sources, including geothermal, wind, solar or nuclear.

Much of this investment will need to come from Independent Power Producers (IPPs). Recent tariff reforms, informed by PMRC's analysis, have helped improve ZESCO's financial situation, but this is also going to be needed. Given this situation, a look at recent experience, both successful and unsuccessful, from Zambia's neighbours in Africa is useful for setting the framework for success. Countries from Nigeria to Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda and South Africa have all built up experience over the last 20 years in trying to attract high-quality, cost effective investment by IPPs. PMRC has recently surveyed this experience with the aim of drawing out the lessons learned.

The first lesson is that those countries that have been successful in getting the most out of IPPs have planned their power systems well. Countries that developed strong capacity in power sector planning, such as Uganda and Kenya, have been able to make procurement of IPP investments fit into an overall coherent picture. Successful planning should look out 15 to 20 years into the future and use tools that can bring together projected demand with generation and transmission planning, while also thinking about environmental sustainability. Kenya also involved a range of power stakeholders in its planning, which helped identify critical issues and build consensus on what was needed. It is also important that planning is not a one-off exercise, but an on-going dynamic process, responding to events and new information. South Africa's 2010-2030 Integrated Resource Plan provides an example of how planning can become out of date, ending up with incorrect cost assumptions and demand projections.

This leads us to the second lesson, which is that for planning to play a useful role, it must be translated into investment and procurement decisions which take account both of the public and private sectors. A coherent but balanced public and private sector will be easier when procurement is handled by a single actor (as in South Africa) or by the Chief Procurement Officer, exactly which

actor plays the role of procurer is less important than how it carries out the very role. While most countries in Africa still rely on unsolicited proposals and direct negotiation, competitive procurement processes such as auctions lead to lower costs, which at the end of the day means lower prices for consumers. A recent review by the World Bank of 50 African projects found that diesel capacity procured by an internationally competitive process were on average around US cents 10/MWh cheaper than directly negotiated contracts, while solar PV projects were around US cents 8/MWh cheaper. Directly negotiated projects contracted under emergency conditions can end up being very expensive, as Tanzania found out in the case of its Symbion plant built in 2006.

Where projects have to be directly negotiated, experience suggests that measures to ensure value for money can and should also be taken. The supplier Kenya Power has successfully used 'open book' processes, pre-specifying a capital structure for projects, clear reporting criteria on debt and equity, comparing the resulting price to other pricing benchmarks—such as feed-in-tariffs (FITs) and the prices resulting from competitive procurements.

In many African countries, IPPs will end up selling their electricity output to the state utility (ZESCO in the case of Zambia). If that utility is financially fragile they will often hold back or seek safeguards such as loan or payment guarantees from international financial institutions or bilateral donors. Those safeguards can help in the short term, but in the long run, a third lesson is that getting the stars align in good financial shape is the only sustainable basis for attracting investment. Uganda has attempted to do this via a mix of making tariffs more cost effective, and also by reducing losses on distribution lines.

A fourth and final lesson is that having an electricity regulator with a real degree of independence, able to make transparent, fair and predictable regulatory decisions, giving some certainty about market access and tariffs will help attract IPP investment at a reasonable cost. Again, Uganda seems to have benefited from having a strong and fairly independent regulator, while Tanzania has suffered from having a weak one.

Overall, then, the experience of many African countries is that cost effective IPP investment can be forthcoming if it is coordinated in a well-constructed power sector plan. It needs to be procured competitively and transparently or through negotiation with a strong national team skilled at making deals and with the use of appropriate benchmarks. The utility buying the power needs to be in a reasonable financial shape, and a competent independent regulator should govern the sector.

These are the lessons that need to be reflected upon if Zambia is to successfully 'make its hay while the sun is still shining'. If we are to avoid future power shortages, given the increase in demand, we must learn from other African countries' failures and successes. For this reason, PMRC will soon be publishing a report on the future of electricity supply in Zambia.



Zambia's Power Sector: Making Your Hay While the Sun Still Shines

After the power sector crisis of 2015 and 2016 that saw Zambia experience daily 8-hour power-cuts due to low water-levels at the main reservoirs for hydroelectric generation triggering a power deficit of 34% of demanded electricity, normal service seems to have resumed in Zambia's electricity sector. The rainfall patterns have been better in the 2017/2018 season, so Kafue Gorge and Kariba hydropower stations are working well, and new capacity has been added this year, including a new coal-fired power station in Maamba. Power cuts are becoming an increasingly distant memory, and all seems rosy in the garden. But in reality, fundamental problems remain, and if Zambia does not make its hay while the sun is still shining, it will pay a heavy price in the future.

Zambia has suffered a pattern of major droughts and accompanying power shortages every ten years or so over the last few decades, and climate change is predicted to make these events more frequent in future. At the same time, demand for electricity is growing fast and will continue to grow, as the economy continues to expand. Fewer than one in twenty rural households have access to the electricity grid, and if the Rural Electrification Authority Programme aim of getting more than half the population connected by 2030 is to be realised, more electricity supply is urgently needed. The 7NDP recognises the imperative for investment in more generation capacity, not only in hydro but also in other sources, including geothermal, wind, solar or nuclear.

Much of this investment will need to come from Independent Power Producers (IPPs). Recent tariff reforms, informed by PMRC's analysis, have helped improve ZESCO's financial situation, but realistically, if we are to have more power, and more reliable power, investment from other sources is also going to be needed. Given this situation, a look at recent experience, both successful and unsuccessful, from Zambia's neighbours in Africa is useful for setting the framework for success. Countries from Nigeria to Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda and South Africa have all built up experience over the last 20 years in trying to attract high-quality, cost effective investment by IPPs. PMRC has recently surveyed this experience with the aim of drawing out the lessons learned.

The first lesson is that those countries that have been successful in getting the most out of IPPs have planned their power systems well. Countries that developed strong capacity in power sector planning, such as Uganda and Kenya, have been able to make procurement of IPP investments fit into an overall coherent picture. Successful planning should look out 15 to 20 years into the future and use tools that can bring together projected demand with generation and transmission planning, while also thinking about environmental sustainability. Kenya also involved a range of power stakeholders in its planning, which helped identify critical issues and build consensus on what was needed. It is also important that planning is not a one-off exercise, but an on-going dynamic process,

responding to events and new information. South Africa's 2010-2030 Integrated Resource Plan provides an example of how planning can become out of date, ending up with incorrect cost assumptions and demand projections.

This leads us to the second lesson, which is that for planning to play a useful role, it must be translated into investment and procurement decisions which can span both the public and private sectors. A coherent link between planning and procurement will be easier when procurement is handled by a single actor (as in South Africa- office of the Chief Procurement Officer). Exactly which actor plays the role of procurement is less important than how it carries out the very role. While most countries in Africa still rely on unsolicited proposals and direct negotiation, competitive procurement processes such as auctions lead to lower costs, which at the end of the day mean lower prices for consumers. A recent review by the World Bank of 50 African projects found that diesel capacity procured by an internationally competitive process were on average around US cents 10/kWh cheaper than directly negotiated contracts, while solar PV projects were around US cents 8/kWh cheaper. Directly negotiated projects contracted under emergency conditions can end up being very expensive, as Tanzania found out in the case of its Symbion plant built in 2006.

Where projects have to be directly negotiated, experience suggests that measures to ensure value for money can and should also be taken. The supplier Kenya Power has successfully used 'open book' processes, pre-specifying a capital structure for projects and expected returns on debt and equity, comparing the resulting prices to other pricing benchmarks—such as feed-in-tariffs (FiTs) and the prices resulting from competitive procurements.

In many African countries, IPPs will end up selling their electricity output to the state utility (ZESCO in the case of Zambia). If that utility is financially fragile they will often hold back or seek safeguards such as loan or payment guarantees from international financial institutions or bilateral donors. These safeguards can help in the short term, but in the long run, a third lesson is that getting the state utility in good financial shape is the only sustainable basis for attracting

investment. Uganda has attempted to do this via a mix of making tariffs more cost reflective, and also by reducing losses on distribution lines.

A fourth and final lesson is that having an electricity regulator with a real degree of independence, able to make transparent, fair and predictable regulatory decisions, giving some certainty about market access and tariffs will help attract IPP investment at a reasonable cost. Again, Uganda seems to have benefited from having a string and fairly independent regulator, while Tanzania has suffered from having a weak one.

Overall, then, the experience of many African countries is that cost effective IPP investment can be forthcoming if it is coordinated in a well-constructed power sector plan. It needs to be procured competitively and transparently or through negotiation with a strong national team skilled at making deals and with the use of appropriate benchmarks. The utility buying the power needs to be in a reasonable financial shape, and a competent independent regulator should govern the sector.

These are the lessons that need to be reflected upon if Zambia is to successfully "make its hay while the sun is still shining". If we are to avoid future power shortages, given the increase in demand, we must learn from other African countries' failures and successes. For this reason, PMRC will soon be publishing a report on the future of electricity supply in Zambia.

OP-ED: NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE BILL

Health is central to development and a precondition for, as well as an indicator of, an outcome of progress in sustainable development. It is therefore essential that Zambia achieves universal health coverage at every stage of life, with particular emphasis on primary health services, including mental and reproductive health, to ensure that all people receive quality health services without distress of financial hardship.

Zambia's health system is being transformed through the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) which is a key pillar of the health system reform. The NHIS is a social health insurance scheme that will ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services without distress of financial hardship. The NHIS is a social health insurance scheme that will ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services without distress of financial hardship.

The introduction of National Health Insurance is a step towards ensuring that 100% of the population have access to health care services through the scheme. Formulation of the National Health Insurance Bill is a key pillar of the health system reform. The NHIS is a social health insurance scheme that will ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services without distress of financial hardship.

Similarly, while there is no standard definition of what health insurance is, it is widely defined and perceived to be a financial protection mechanism for healthcare, through health cost sharing and pooling for a larger group of the population. The NHIS is a social health insurance scheme that will ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services without distress of financial hardship.

The NHIS will provide for the establishment of the National Health Insurance Scheme which will ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services without distress of financial hardship. The NHIS is a social health insurance scheme that will ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services without distress of financial hardship.

It is against this background that the government has formulated and intends to implement the National Health Insurance Act, which was formulated based on the Solidarity Model. The Solidarity Model of public health financing is a concept widely utilized by many countries to reduce costs and increase efficiency and effectiveness in a nation's health system.

Various countries have different country-based health insurance schemes, however, the concept of a Solidarity Model of health financing is widely utilized by many countries to reduce costs and increase efficiency and effectiveness in a nation's health system.

The NHIS is a social health insurance scheme that will ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services without distress of financial hardship. The NHIS is a social health insurance scheme that will ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services without distress of financial hardship.

The NHIS is a social health insurance scheme that will ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services without distress of financial hardship. The NHIS is a social health insurance scheme that will ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services without distress of financial hardship.

The NHIS is a social health insurance scheme that will ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services without distress of financial hardship. The NHIS is a social health insurance scheme that will ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services without distress of financial hardship.

The NHIS is a social health insurance scheme that will ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services without distress of financial hardship. The NHIS is a social health insurance scheme that will ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services without distress of financial hardship.

The NHIS is a social health insurance scheme that will ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services without distress of financial hardship. The NHIS is a social health insurance scheme that will ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services without distress of financial hardship.

reduce the Out-of-Pocket Payments (OOP) that are currently being incurred by citizens at required medical services, despite the removal of user fees in public health services.

Contributions to the scheme are to be made by the following categories of people:

- Contributions of 2% of income will be made towards the scheme by employers and employees.
- Self-employed citizens will make contributions towards the scheme as well.
- There are sections of society who are exempted from making contributions, among them are:
- Mentally or physically disabled persons who are unable to work.
- Elderly persons above the age of 70.
- Persons identified and recognized by the Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare.

There are several benefits that will come with the successful implementation of the National Health Insurance Scheme, the following are the notable benefits:

Reduction in barriers to health care access: despite the removal of user fees, a public health service provider, most Zambians are unable to pay for health services because of financial and non-financial costs they incur when accessing health services. These costs include payments for travel, transport, or registration fees at health facilities, and the cost of health services. The NHIS is a social health insurance scheme that will ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services without distress of financial hardship.

Improved health care provision: the implementation of health insurance will ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services without distress of financial hardship. The NHIS is a social health insurance scheme that will ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services without distress of financial hardship.

Improved health care provision: the implementation of health insurance will ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services without distress of financial hardship. The NHIS is a social health insurance scheme that will ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services without distress of financial hardship.

Improved health care provision: the implementation of health insurance will ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services without distress of financial hardship. The NHIS is a social health insurance scheme that will ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services without distress of financial hardship.

Improve information storage and management through investment in information and communication technology needed in the health sector.

Improved demand for health care: according to the Zambia Household Health Expenditure and Utilization Survey (ZHHEUS) 2015, 24% of Zambians do not report their own health care facilities and only about 21% do. These who do not report their own health care facilities are likely to be in need of health care services and some perceived poor quality of health care services in public health facilities. With the introduction of the National Health Insurance Scheme which will lead to the improvement of health care services and reduction in the cost of health services, the demand for health care services will increase and this will result in a reduction of mortality.

Recommendation for the successful implementation of the scheme

This Bill is an effective PMRC recommendation for an effective National Health Insurance Scheme:

1. Government should ensure adequate number of health personnel and facilities for the scheme. This can be achieved by increasing the private sector's contribution to the scheme through incentives such as tax exemptions on importation of specialized medical equipment.

2. The Government should put up a system that will ensure prompt remittance of contributions to the scheme and a quick payment mechanism to participation health care providers.

3. The Government should set up a monitoring and evaluation system for the scheme to ensure that the objectives of the scheme are met and that the scheme is sustainable.

PMRC would like to urge all citizens and organizations to support the implementation of the NHIS Bill as it is essential for the nation's health system reform and to ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services without distress of financial hardship.

BERNADETTE DEKA, Executive Director
PMRC
Public Health and Social Justice
www.pmrcofzambia.org

National Health Insurance Bill

Health is central to development and is a precondition and is as well as an indicator of an outcome of progress in sustainable development. It is therefore essential that Zambia achieves universal health coverage at every stage of life, with particular emphasis on primary health services, including mental and reproductive health, to ensure that all people receive quality health services without distress of financial hardship.

According to a study carried out by Ministry of Health and Central Statistical Office on Zambia Household Health Expenditure and Utilization (ZHHEUS, 2015) only 3.9% of Zambians have health insurance cover while the remaining 96% of the population depend on out of pocket payments when accessing health services. The above statistics if not addressed would cause Zambia not fully achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 3 which attempts to promote healthy lives and wellbeing for all at all ages by 2030.

The introduction of National Health Insurance is a step in ensuring that 100% of the populations have access to health care services through the scheme. Consultations on the National Health Insurance Bill started as early as 2012 and since then the Ministry of Health has continued to successively engage with various stakeholders on the formulation of the National Social Health Insurance Bill. These engagements with various trade unions and other key stakeholders in the health sector were coupled with general consultations validated by the Zambia Household Health Expenditure

and Utilization Survey (ZHHEUS, 2015). Nation-wide consultative meetings and best practice comparative studies spearheaded by a technical working group to ensure that all stakeholders views and concerns about the enactment of the Bill are taken in to consideration.

What is the National Health Insurance Scheme

The National Health Insurance Scheme is a system of health insurance that covers a national population against cost of healthcare. In most cases the scheme is administered by the public sector or the private sector, and in some instances a combination of both.

Similarly, While there is no standard definition of what health insurance is, it is widely defined and perceived to be 'a financial protection mechanism, for healthcare, through health risk sharing and fund pooling for a larger group of the population' (WHO,2003). The main goal of the scheme is to cover all citizens who are exposed to health-related financial risks by eliminating the need for out of pocket payments for health services. This model of health financing is beneficial to the population in the sense that, it offers a secured and sustainable financing model for the improved provision of drugs, health personnel recruitment, infrastructure development, and improved health information management system for better health care provisions for a country.

It is against this background that the government has formulated and intends to implement the National Health Insurance Act, which was formulated based on the Solidarity Model. The

Solidarity Model of public health financing is a concept widely utilized by many countries to reduce costs and increase efficiency and effectiveness in a nation's health sector. Although various countries have different country-fitted health insurance scheme structures, the concept of a Solidarity Based Model of health insurance financing can be identified in many of them. By definition, the modern meaning of solidarity in health insurance refers to the equal treatment for all social groups (elderly, low-income, immigrants, disabled etc.) anchored on a contributory based system mandating that all working citizens must join the same contributory health financing fund (Saltman R. 2015). Members of these schemes are usually nationals and residents who pay on average between 6-10% of their income to the scheme/fund, which is widely accessible to the general population at various levels (different packages). The concept is meant to provide for sustainable health financing through the equitable and fair collection of contributions. The model is intended to expand coverage for vulnerable groups such as the chronically ill and elderly and although there may be numerous arguments as to whether or not this must be supported is based on the moral fibre of the policy makers and general citizenry.

The National Health Insurance Bill is intended to institute the National Health Insurance Scheme whose aim is to provide universal access to quality insured health care services for the population. The following are the objectives of the scheme:

- Provide for universal access to quality insured health care services;
- Establish the National Health Insurance Management Authority and provide for its functions and powers which include but are not limited to, implementing, operating and managing the scheme and fund established by the Act;
- Establish the National Health Insurance Fund and provide for contributions to and payments from the fund;
- Provide for accreditation criteria and conditions in respect of insured healthcare services and;

- Provide for complaints and appeals processes and provide for the progressive establishment of provincial and district health offices of the Authority.

Contributions to the scheme

The Bill, will provide for the establishment of the National Health Insurance Scheme into which contributions will be made for financing of the different categories of the insurance scheme. These contributions will form a fund that will be utilized to administer the payment of the cost of insured health care services accessed by members of the scheme. This funding model will reduce the Out of Pocket Payments (OPP) that are currently being used to access all required medical services despite the removal of user fees in public health service centres.

Contributions to the scheme are to be made by the following categories of people:

- Contribution of 2% of income will be made towards the insurance. The employer will contribute 1% of income while the employee will also contribute 1%.
- Managers of pension schemes will make contributions for retirees.
- Self-employed citizens will make contributions towards the scheme as well.

There are sections of society who are exempted from making contributions, among them are:

- Mentally or physically disabled persons who are unable to work.
- Elderly persons above the age of 70.
- Persons classified as incapacitated by Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare.

Benefits Of The National Health Insurance Scheme

There are several benefits that will come with the successful implementation of the National Health Insurance Scheme; the following are the notable benefits:

- **Reduction in barriers to health care access**- despite the removal of user fees in public health service provision, most Zambians

especially in rural areas still find it difficult to access health care services because of financial and non-financial costs they incur when accessing medical attention. These out of pocket payments include travel costs, expenses on drugs or medical investigations not available at public facilities, with the introduction of the national health insurance there will be a reduction in the challenges that come with out of pocket payments.

- **Improved health care provision-** the implementation of Health Insurance Financing Model will improve the quality of health care in the country because it will provide sustainable financing to the sector which will not be affected by annual budgetary constraints. This Insurance fund will be used to provide optimal support to the sector through provision of drugs, basic diagnostics and improved human resource in the sector.
- **Improved health infrastructure** - the National Health Insurance Scheme will foster the development of health infrastructure especially in rural areas. Improvement of infrastructure will reduce the long distances that most people in the rural areas face when accessing health care. Improved infrastructure will foster improved information storage and management through investment in information and communication technology needed in the health sector.
- **Improved demand for health care** - according to the Zambia Household Health Expenditure and Utilization Survey (ZHHEUS) 38.3% of 15million Zambians do not report illness or visit health care facilities and only about 21.3% do. These who do not report illness attribute it mainly to distance, cost of health care service and some perceived poor quality of health care services in public healthcare facilities. With the introduction of the National Health Insurance Scheme which will lead to the improvement of health care services and reduction in the out of pocket payments, the demand for health care services will increase and this will result in a reduction of mortality.

Recommendations for the successful implementation of the scheme

The following are PMRC recommendations for an effective National Health Insurance Scheme;

1. Government should ensure adequate number of health personal and facilities for the scheme. This can be achieved by getting more of the private sector players onto the scheme through incentives such as tax exemptions on importation of specialised medical equipment.
2. The Government should put up a system that will ensure prompt remittance of the contributions to the scheme and a quick repayment mechanism to participation health care providers.
3. The Government should set up a monitoring and evaluation system for the for continuous monitoring and review of the operations of the scheme in a manner that will provide for accountability and justification of the implementation of the scheme.

PMRC would like to urge all citizens and organizations to understand the contents of the Bill as it is a milestone in the efforts towards universal healthcare services for all and improved service delivery in the Zambian health sector.

Seizing The Opportunity On Africa Freedom Day: “An integrated, prosperous and peaceful africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena.”

As Zambia commemorates Africa Freedom Day and reflects on the dawn of freedom, the onward progress of the liberation movement, and the determination of the people of Africa to free themselves from foreign domination and exploitation, it is important we do not forget Africa’s prolonged development challenges and seize the opportunities that lie ahead. Despite the recent remarkable development gains by some sub-Saharan African countries — driven by a combination of factors like increasing democratization and transparency, strengthening and reform of governance institutions, surge in commodity prices, and the adoption and implementation of more effective macro-economic policies, the region still faces daunting sustainable development challenges.

The African Development Bank Group (AfDB) and the Government of South Korea officially flagged off the Bank’s 2018 Annual Meetings in South Korea that have been running from 22nd May 2018 and scheduled to close on the 25th May 2018 at which Zambia is represented. The focus of the meeting has been to create synergies between the Korea-Africa Economic Cooperation (KOAPEC) and African Development Organizations and countries in areas of industrialization by bridging Innovation and Industry and harnessing the potential of African youth in resolving continental challenges and making improvements to Domestic Resource Mobilization to finance industrialization. Zambia and many African countries have been on a challenging path to attain development and accelerate African Industrialization and the platform provided by AfDB provides a great opportunity for Zambia to take lessons and experiences learned and help facilitate technology exchanges between

Zambia and Korea and navigate the challenges and risks associated with achieving sustainable development that is based on a people centered economy.

It is well documented in various literature that industrialization has several advantages, especially in the long run, such as economic diversification, unemployment reduction, technology transfer and welfare improvement. This statement is supported by economic crises of the past and the considerable expansion of the financial service sector that brought manufacturing back in the spotlight.

Basically, many factors could promote or hinder the process of industrialization. Some of them are socio-economic, skill sets, technology and financial while others are institutional. With Africa rising there are several suggestions for industrialization that exist and include; Innovation and setting the framework for what is envisaged to be the 4th Industrial Revolution, Inclusive Growth bearing in mind that inequality has the potential to erode sustainability and potential- Zambia and other African countries can learn from South Korea’s paradigm shift in 2017 where economic policy has since been people centered, and Smart Infrastructure with great results in Rwanda’s first drone port that has made significant impact on its health care and smart farming technology in Tanzania.

Zambia must take advantage of South Korea’s support towards development financing, knowledge sharing programmes and private sector partnerships to spur industrialization and economic development by latching onto its own development plans and seizing the opportunities available. To this effect, the role of the Industrial

Development Commission (IDC) will be very critical in identifying strategic relationships with strategic development commissions in South Korea under AfDB guidance. The AfDB's five development priorities which include; Light up and Power Africa; Feed Africa; Industrialize Africa; Integrate Africa; and Improve the Quality of Life for the People of Africa are essential in transforming the lives of the African people and therefore consistent with the United Nations agenda on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Further commitment has been made by AfDB to mainly focus on; Driving Agricultural Industrialization, Investment in Skills Training for the Youth, Private Sector Support, Capital Market Support and Support to Member Countries in order to establish more economic zones.

PMRC recognizes financial development, governance and labour market regulation, exchange rate, financial and institutional factors as main determinants of industrialization and to some extent socioeconomic factors. Zambia like many other African countries must build sustainable modern industrial sectors through good conception, execution and steering of industrial policies. This means essentially better mobilizing resources, improving business environment, building sound macroeconomic stability, insuring good governance and enhancing human capital and technology to attract the adequate foreign direct investment (not just targeting the FDI based on the low wages in developing countries) which is an intermediate goal to achieve industrialization.

E-Voucher: Towards A Climate Change Responsive E-Voucher Programme

On Thursday 3rd May, 2018 the Policy Monitoring and Research Centre (PMRC) launched its findings on a study focusing on the implementation of e-Voucher Programme in the 2017/2018 farming season. The key changes to the program included the establishment of a consolidated and harmonized National Database of Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) beneficiaries which enhanced beneficiary verification and tracking resulting in the elimination of non-existent and duplicate farmers.

Further, there is change allowed for the tracking of all FISP transactions including payments in real-time. Key findings of the study relating to challenges experienced during the implementation of the programme included; Late commencement of the programme, Inadequate funds for programme sensitization, monitoring and implementation, delayed activations and uploading of farmers cards, lack of physical presence by contracted banks in some districts and the failure by Agro dealers to transact through the newly introduced system.

During the implementation of the e-Voucher in the current season Weather Index Insurance was introduced. Weather Index Insurance is used to compensate clients in the event of a loss due to risks associated with weather fluctuations, disease outbreaks. A total of K100 was allocated from each of the farmers' package towards Weather Index Insurance. The impact of Climate Change can not be underestimated and it is of significant concern at global, regional and national level in relation to agricultural productivity. Like any other country in the world, Zambia is concerned with negative effects of Climate Change on the agricultural sector. In the past decade, the country has witnessed increased temperatures and reduced rainfall resulting in reduced agricultural productivity and increased poverty, especially among rural

populations who depend on rain fed agriculture for their livelihoods.

During the 2017/2018 farming season, Zambia experienced dry spells, the early spells lasted between 20th December to 10th January and the late spell lasted between 11th January to 31st March 2018. The experienced dry spells resulted in reduced expected crop production as announced on the 4th May, 2018 during the 2017/2018 Crop Forecast Survey. Maize production is expected to reduce to 2.81 Million metric tonnes in 2017/2018 season compared to last season in which 3.17 Million metric tonnes were produced.

In view of the above, introduction of Weather Index Insurance is aimed at protecting farmers from the risks of weather fluctuations. Key findings of the study revealed that farmers had little knowledge on the roles and benefits of Weather Index Insurance in the programme. PMRC therefore recommends for enhanced sensitization for farmers on the importance of insurance against weather fluctuations for all farmers including those not on the FISP programme.

Secondly, PMRC further recommends that the Government through the e-Voucher program encourages farmers to engage in drought resistant crop production and increase technical support for climate change adaptation and mitigation through enhanced extension services for small scale farmers.

Reflections from the 62nd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women- New York USA

This year's session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), is being held under the priority theme: "Challenges and Opportunities in Achieving Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Rural Women and Girls; and the Review theme: Participation in and Access of Women to the Media, and Information and Communications Technologies and their Impact on and use as an Instrument for the Advancement and Empowerment of Women" (agreed conclusion of forty- seventh session).

During a high level session of this year's CSW, Vice President of the Republic of Zambia Inonge Wina called for Land Administrative refinement to boost sustainable agriculture production in Zambia. The Vice President's emphasis on the importance of meaningful development through effective land administration was coupled with highlights of Zambia's successes in women and girls empowerment. Additionally, she also stated that the Government of the Republic of Zambia under the leadership of His Excellency Edgar Chagwa Lungu would continuously work towards improving financial inclusion for rural-based women and farmers and urged private sector to be willing to partner with the current Government to achieve this.

Speaking on the side-lines of the 62nd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women PMRC Executive Director Ms Bernadette Deka commended the Zambian Government for its consistent participation in successive CSW sessions and further commended the Zambian Government for deliberately prioritizing women empowerment in various programmes such as those implemented through the Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission and other Funds.

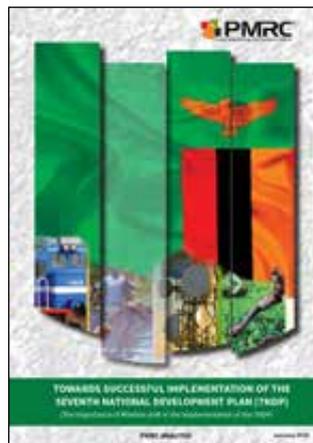
Most notably PMRC would like to commend Government on the implementation of the

monumental Girls in Education, Women Empowerment and Livelihoods (GEWEL) program implemented by the Ministry of Gender. GEWEL is a US\$ 65m project supported by the World Bank to be implemented between 2016 and 2021. It is an inter- ministerial initiative designed to empower women through improved livelihoods of 75,000 rural women and provide secondary school bursaries to 14,000 girls who are not in school due to poverty. This project is set to cover 51 districts across the country.

In addition to this, PMRC also commends Government for the positive impact, which the Village Banking Programme (implemented by the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services) has had in improving financial services for women in rural areas. PMRC would further like to call for a deliberate policy beyond the current programmes, to further secure and facilitate for the empowerment of rural women across the country.

Towards Successful Implementation of the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP)-The Importance of Mindset shift in the Implementation of the 7NDP

This publication basically focuses on the role of mindset in the implementation of the 7NDP whilst also depicting the need for a Mindset Education Programme in Zambia. In view of this, the President of the Republic of Zambia, His Excellency Mr. Edgar Chagwa Lungu, during the official opening of the second session of the twelfth Assembly of parliament emphasized the need for a “change of mindset” in order for the country to achieve aspirations in the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP 2017-2021). It also outlines the efforts of Government on mindset change and gives the case studies of Uganda and Rwanda on how they are using mindset change to alter their societies in the case of Rwanda, while Uganda has championed the “National Mindset Education Programme”. The publication further highlights success factors towards implementing the 7NDP with the theme to accelerating development efforts towards the vision 2030 without leaving anyone behind.



LINK FOR THE PUBLICATION

<http://www.pmrzambia.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Towards-Successful-Implementation-of-the-Seventh-National-Development-Plan-7NDP.pdf>

Analysis of Dual Citizenship in Zambia

The Constitution (Amendment) Act No. 2 of 2016 came into effect on Tuesday 5th January 2016, after President Edgar Chagwa Lungu assented to it at the Heroes Stadium in Lusaka. The Constitution was signed into law with some amendments that largely bordered on the electoral process. Some of the new provisions in the amended Constitution included, “Dual Citizenship”, which allows Zambians who obtained citizenship in another country to maintain their Zambian citizenship.

Before the enactment, Zambian citizens in the diaspora who had changed their citizenship status to their country of residence lost their Zambian citizenship. However, with the introduction of the dual citizenship, Zambian citizens living in the diaspora are now eligible to hold dual citizenship status; that is, Zambia and the country they reside in. The Citizenship of Zambia Act, 2016 defines Dual Citizenship as the acquisition of the citizenship of one other country in addition to Zambian citizenship.

In its simplest meaning, ‘citizenship’ is used to refer to the status of being a citizen – that is, being a member of a particular community or state. Citizenship brings with it certain rights and responsibilities that are defined by law, such as the right to vote, the responsibility to pay tax and so on. It is sometimes referred to as nationality. The constitution of Zambia clearly states the requirements for one to acquire the status of citizenship. According to the Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) Act, 2016; Zambian citizenship may be acquired by birth, descent, registration or adoption.



LINK FOR THE PUBLICATION

<http://www.pmrzambia.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/PMRC-Analysis-of-Dual-Citizenship-in-Zambia.pdf>

Housing Development in Zambia within the Framework of Achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11

The quest for development, with a focus on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 11 is unique because it deals with cross cutting issues of space, living conditions and functions of the local government. SDG number 11, aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. However, this paper focuses on one of its targets that concentrates on housing development and planning. This target entails the provision of sustainable and affordable housing to citizens and the upgrading of slums. It further requires integrated and sustainable participatory urban planning for better cities

and human settlements. To achieve this, the paper will analyse various legislation that have been put in place to foster housing development in Zambia

As Zambia works towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), attention should also be towards SDG 11, with reflection on how achievements of this particular goal can impact

people's living conditions. This goal has unique targets that the country should strive to achieve which have a focus on the effective use of land for housing development, access to sustainable and affordable housing¹ and an enabling policy environment for housing development.

SDG number 11 sets to achieve inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements by 2030. Zambia's ratification of the SDGs comes at the time when the country is experiencing rapid urbanization. Zambia has been viewed as one of the most urbanized countries in Sub-Saharan Africa; this urbanization however has come with some challenges in the housing sector such as inefficiencies in the housing market, housing infrastructure lagging behind required stocks and low levels of living standards.

The inability of the urban development dynamics in the housing sector to cope with increasing urban housing demand has led to the shortage of affordable decent housing and poor infrastructure for social service delivery (water, sanitation and waste management).

This shortage has over the years resulted in the continuous development of unplanned settlements in the periphery of major urban towns and cities. The realization of better housing and urban planning will lead to Zambia achieving SDG number 11 through the enhancement of effective urban service delivery to urban population and acceleration of economic growth.



1. 11.1 by 2030 ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

LINK FOR THE PUBLICATION

<http://www.pmrzambia.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/PMRC-Housing-Development-in-Zambia-within-the-Framework-of-Achieving-Sustainable-Development-Goal.pdf>

Energy Policy Reform – Independent Power Producers and Power Sector Reform :Some Lessons from Comparative Experience in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Improving the performance of the electricity sector in Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries is a long-standing agenda, going back to the 1990s. At that time, the electricity sectors in most African countries were state-owned and run as parastatals, and were characterised by low levels of access, unreliable service, high energy losses, capacity shortfalls, heavily subsidised pricing structures, poor financial performance of utilities and a lack of resources to improve and extend services.

The early approach by the World Bank and other agencies was to attempt to implement a set of ‘standard’ or ‘textbook’ reforms based on economic theory and experience in countries such as Chile and the UK. Key elements were:

Corporatisation of parastatal utilities;

- Unbundling of generation, transmission, distribution and supply;
- Introducing competition to wholesale generation and supply;
- Establishing an independent regulatory authority;
- Horizontal separation of incumbents to create viable supply (i.e. breaking up state monopoly into several companies); and
- Privatisation.

However, the subsequent experience of reform efforts has led to two broad conclusions.

Firstly, reforms have proceeded more slowly than anticipated, and in most cases remain only partial. In SSA, while many countries have opened up space for investment by private sector Independent Power Producers (IPPs), most have not privatised, unbundled fully or introduced wholesale and retail competition.

Secondly, reforms have not always had the expected effects. While some reforms have in

some cases led to improved capacity expansion and utilisation, expanded access and reserve margins, they have not done so in all cases, and in many cases prices have increased as they have become more cost-reflective. There is some evidence that increasing competition has had more of a positive effect than privatisation or regulation.

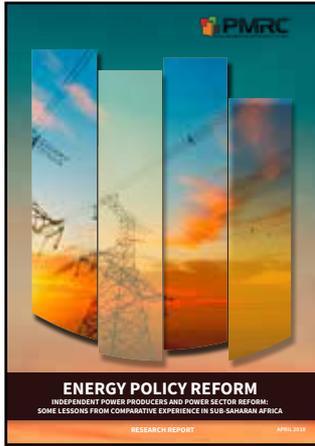
Key issues to consider in Zambia’s IPP Investment Drive

In principle there is a great deal of interest from companies seeking to invest in the electricity sector in Zambia; for example the February 2018 launch event of the GETFiT solar programme was oversubscribed by a factor of two.

Zambia has as yet relatively little experience in this area. Much can be learned about how to accelerate good quality, cost-effective investment by independent power producers (IPPs) from looking at the experience – both good and bad – of neighbouring countries in Africa.

PMRC has reviewed the track record of a number of countries, including Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and South Africa.

In these circumstances, there needs to focus first on effective planning, procurement and contracting practices for new generation investment and second on ensuring the financial health of the off-taking utility.



In pictures - Launch of the publications

LINK FOR THE PUBLICATION

<http://www.pmrzambia.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Energy-Policy-Reform-Independent-Power-Producers-and-Power-Sector-Reform.pdf>

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE PRESENTATIONS

Committee on Local Governance, Housing and Chief Affairs: Implementation of the National Decentralization Policy.



LINK FOR THE PRESENTATION

<http://www.pmrzambia.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Implementation-of-the-National-Decentralisation-Policy-in-Zambia-Parliament-Presentation.pdf>

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE PRESENTATIONS

Committee on Estimates; Resource Mobilisation and the Ability of the National Budget in Addressing Inequalities



LINK FOR THE PRESENTATION

<http://www.pmrzambia.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Domestic-Resource-Mobilisation-Parliament-Presentation-2018.pdf>

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE PRESENTATIONS

Committee on Health, Community Development and Social Services: Progress and Update of the Social Cash Transfer Programme in Zambia



LINK FOR THE PRESENTATION

<http://www.pmrzambia.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Presentation-Progress-and-Update-of-the-Social-Cash-Transfer-Programme-in-Zambia.pdf>

PMRC PARTICIPATION

1. 2018 UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW62), Challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls; Review theme: Participation in and access of women to the media, and information and communications technologies and their impact on and use as an instrument for the advancement and empowerment of women (agreed conclusions of the forty-seventh session), New York, United States of America
2. 2018 Africa Development Bank (AfDB) annual meetings under theme “Accelerating Africa’s Industrialization” in Busan, South Korea.
3. 2018 International Tourism Fair: Maximising Heritage Interpretation for Tourism Promotion and Development’, in Berlin Germany

2.



3.

HOW CAN THE GROWTH OF TOURISM BOOST ZAMBIA'S GDP IN LIGHT OF GOVERNMENTS EFFORTS TO FURTHER DIVERSIFY THE ECONOMY?

INFOGRAPHIC

The government of the republic of Zambia has recognised the economic potential that the tourism sector has. This is evident by the reclassification of the tourism sector from a social to an economic sector in 1996. The economic potential highlighted includes:

- Improving and increasing employment opportunities and wealth creation direct employment in tourism grew from 29,000 jobs contributing about 1.5% of total employment in 2014 to 115,000 jobs in 2016 and contributing 1.9% of total employment.
- Increased direct earnings from the tourism sector. From ZMK 4.1 billion (2.7% of total GDP) in 2014 to ZMK 6.9 billion (3.2% of total GDP) in 2016.

ADAPTED BY

PMRC
Policy Monitoring and Research Centre

Subscribed by: [QR Code]

1

Foreign exchange earnings

2

Employment creation and income generation

3

Contribution to government revenues

4

Employment creation and income generation

TOURISM SECTOR FACES THE FOLLOWING CHALLENGES

- Delays in completion of strategic plans (eg Tourism Master Plan yet to be completed);
- Underdeveloped tourism-related infrastructure;
- Limited investment in the tourism sector by both local and foreign investors (especially for accommodation, and international conferences);
- Limited diversity in tourism product (range and scope);
- Inadequate tourism promotion and marketing;
- Limited human, technical and financial resources for the protection of wildlife;
- Perceived high cost of doing business.

ZAMBIA'S VISION 2030 and the Seventh National Development Plan 2017-2021 (7NDP) recognise tourism as an important economic sector for improved diversification (range and quality) of exports and employment creation. Some of the strategies highlighted in the 7NDP include:

TOURISM STRATEGIES IN THE 7NDP

- Strategy 1: Promote tourism-related infrastructure:** The 7NDP, in collaboration with other sectors will develop, upgrade and rehabilitate roads, viewing loops and airstrips to and within the major national parks, to effectively increase the major destinations to the northern and southern tourism circuits. The 7NDP also continues towards the development of arts and culture infrastructure, to improve the contribution of the country's unique natural and cultural heritage to diversify the tourism product.
- Strategy 2: Promote diversification of tourism products:** The 7NDP will promote the development and expansion of non-traditional modes of tourism, such as agro- and sports-tourism, cultural and heritage-based tourism.
- Strategy 3: Promote tourism source market segmentation:** through the increased tourism marketing budget allocation to ZTA for 2018 the 7NDP will focus on growing the tourism sector revenues by increasing market penetration and expanding emerging markets to expand the tourist base.
- Strategy 4: Promote domestic tourism:** focus will be on tapping into the untapped potential of the middle class to boost domestic tourism as a way of contributing to the improved diversification of the tourism sector and the economy.
- Strategy 5: Restocking, protecting and rehabilitating National Parks:** whose wildlife populations have declined to levels where safari and photographic tourism is not viable. This will be achieved through the establishment of a visiting anti-poaching unit under the Department of National Parks and Wildlife applying different management plans for each park.

SECTOR POTENTIAL- PROJECTIONS HIGHLIGHTED BY THE WORLD TRAVEL AND TOURISM COUNCIL (2017)

- Real GDP growth rate expected to rise by 0.9% from 2017 to 2022 (averaging 0.2% in the base case)
- Employment is expected to rise by 0.4% by 2022 (rising an estimated 0.3% increase in the total employment population).

PMRC RECOMMENDATIONS

- Use of Information Communication Technology in National Parks to help curb poaching and encroachment. This will equip the Ministry of Tourism and Arts to target illegal wildlife trade.
- Increase Zambia's appearance and image at global forums and international fairs through the use of effective means of marketing the country.
- Re-brand and expand the Hotels Board to improve the standards of lodges across the country and also provide much needed affordable accommodation for domestic tourists.
- Encourage game ranching to support wildlife conservation.
- Develop documentaries on all existing and potential tourism sites for marketing and investment promotion.
- Rehabilitate national heritage sites.

ZAMBIA'S TOURISM OVERVIEW

In the southern Africa, South Africa is the leading regional tourism destination (42% of SADC arrivals 2015) with Botswana and Zimbabwe continually challenging for the second position (3% of SADC arrivals 2015), some distance behind. Zambia has seen almost 100% growth in visitor arrivals over the five years but its overall share of the total arrivals in the SADC continued to remain static at around 4% through this period.

COUNTRY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Botswana	1,634,232	2,612,555	2,598,158	2,682,531	1,913,986
South Africa	8,339,354	9,188,368	8,961,560	9,549,236	8,903,773
Zambia	300,291	859,088	814,974	946,469	931,782
Zimbabwe	2,423,289	1,794,239	1,832,570	1,886,028	2,056,588
SADC	27,026,950	23,079,929	22,976,926	22,305,874	21,544,948

Source: Botswana census, ZTC, ZTA and ZIMSTAT

Zambia tourist arrivals has seen a steady rise with 2016 ending proving to be below an extract of tourist arrivals in Zambia from 2011-2016.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Zambia	320,290	859,088	814,976	946,569	931,782	950,782

Source: The Ministry of Tourism and Arts states that international tourist arrivals increased by 35, 4037 from 2015, 2016 to 2017 to 350,782 in 2016.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE PRESENTATION

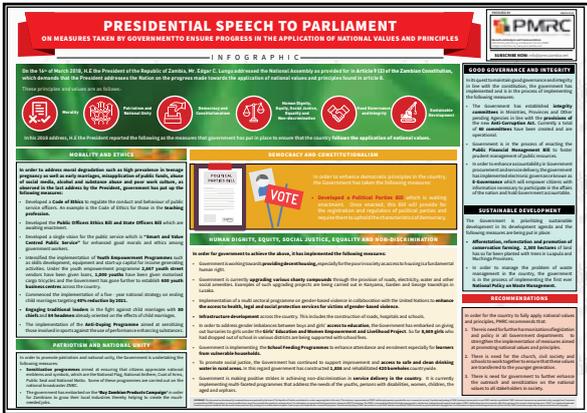
PMRC PARTICIPATION

1. 2018 Southern Africa Social Protection Experts Network (SASPEN) Annual Conference, “Non-cash based social protection interventions for reduced hunger: linkages between food security, environment and climate change adaptability-the case of Zambia’s challenges and opportunities” at the 2018 SASPEN Conference under the theme re-thinking social protection for inclusive social and economic development Agenda 2030. Johannesburg, South Africa.
2. Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and Shanghai Institute for International Studies Forum 2018; The Belt and Road Initiative and African Development. Paper: International Development: Challenges and Opportunities in Shanghai, China



INFOGRAPHIC

Presidential Speech to Parliament on Measures taken by Government to ensure Progress on Application of National Values and Principles.



LINK FOR THE INFOGRAPHIC

<http://www.pmrzambia.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Presidential-Speech-Infographic-2018-Measures-Taken-by-Government-to-Ensure-Progress-in-the-Application-of-National-Values-and-Principles.pdf>

Towards Successful Implementation of the Seventh National Development Plan; The Importance of Mindset Shift in the Implementation of the Seventh National Development Plan.

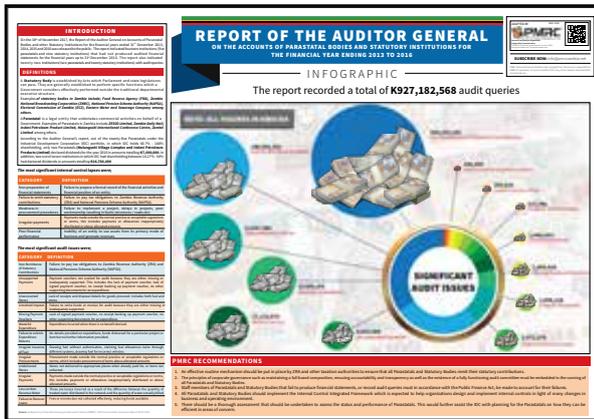


LINK FOR THE INFOGRAPHIC

<http://www.pmrzambia.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/The-Importance-of-Mindset-shift-in-the-Implementation-of-the-7NDP-Infographic.pdf>

INFOGRAPHIC

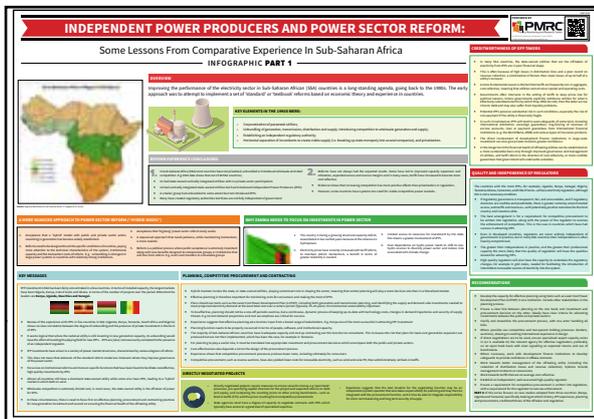
2016 Auditor General's Report on Parastatals and Statutory Bodies



LINK FOR THE INFOGRAPHIC

<http://www.pmrzambia.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Parastatal-Infographic-2018.pdf>

Independent Power Producers and Power Sector Reform: Some Lessons from Comparative Experience in Sub-Saharan Africa *part 1*



LINK FOR THE INFOGRAPHIC

<http://www.pmrzambia.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Independent-Power-Producers-And-Power-Sector-Reform-Infographic.pdf>

PMRC EVENTS

Handover of braille material to the First Lady Mrs. Esther Lungu at State House



PMRC Media Workshop (Southern Province).



PMRC Community Outreach at Taya Community School in Chawama.



PMRC EVENTS

Courtesy call on PMRC by Chinese Ambassador to Zambia H.E Yang Youmig and Madame Hailing



Public Lectures: Towards Successful Implementation of the Seventh National Development Plan; The Importance of Mindset Shift in the Implementation of the Seventh National Development Plan – Choma Trades (Choma), David Livingstone Teachers Training College (Livingstone), LIBES (Livingstone), Mulungushi University (Kabwe), University of Zambia (Lusaka)



PMRC EVENTS

Exhibitions: Agritech Expo in Chisamba, Central Province



Energy Launch of the booklet titled: Research Report: Energy Policy Reform – Independent Power Producers and Power Sector Reform: Some Lessons from Comparative Experience in Sub-Saharan Africa. Launched by PMRC Board Chairman and Minister of Finance Hon. Margaret Mwanakatwe



Training for 88 students at the University of Zambia in Qualitative Research



Launch of booklet titled: Towards Successful Implementation of the Seventh National Development Plan; The Importance of Mindset Shift in the Implementation of the Seventh National Development Plan. Launched by the Minister of Religious Affairs Hon Rev. Godfridah Sumaili.



PMRC CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The PMRC team on 2nd of April, 2018 took time to visit TAYA (Teens and Youth Ablaze) Community School in Chawama to paint classrooms, motivate and encourage pupils as our Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activity. TAYA Community School is founded, headed and driven by teenagers and youths. TAYA offers education service and life transforming skills to children in the community that donot have the privilege of being able to enroll into a formal school. We appreciate their dedication to service. They work under limited space and resources, just to see other persons/child get exposed to early foundations of education. Their dedication to enhancing human development through education remains unprecedented.

As part of our CSR, we always endeavor to give back to the communities and make meaningful difference in the lives of citizens. PMRC chooses needy schools because we believe that every child should have the right to a clean and comfortable environment and this is indeed a platform for unlocking Zambia's potential.



LOOKING AHEAD TO 2ND HALF OF THE YEAR

- The Impact of ICTs on Education, a case study
- Understanding the Role of the IDC towards Infrastructure development
- Investigating the State of Decentralisation in Zambia
- Energy Market Dynamics in Zambia
- Investigating the Implementation of the 7NDP
- Tracking the Reforms in the MTEF
- Land Policy Analysis
- Copperbelt Province Media Workshop
- Media Awards
- Higher Education Debates
- International Public Lecture

2018 PMRC MIDYEAR NEWS LETTER

JANUARY TO JUNE

31ST JULY 2018

VOLUME 1

www.pmrczambia.com



Policy Monitoring and Research Centre (PMRC)
Plot No. 36c Sable Road, Kabulonga, Lusaka, Zambia
Private Bag KL 10Tel: +260 211 269 717 | +260 979 015 660