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Special Independence Edition

SHE IS 60 AND STILL VIRGIN



THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF ZAMBIA: 1964 – 2024



Zambia, a landlocked country in Southern Africa, gained independence from British colonial rule on October 24, 1964. Since then, the country's political journey has been marked by phases of one-party rule, the struggle for multiparty democracy, periods of economic and political reforms, and changes in leadership. This report traces Zambia's political history over the 60 years from 1964 to 2024, highlighting key events, leaders, and transitions that have shaped its governance and democratic processes.

1. Post-Independence and the Kaunda Era (1964–1991)

Upon gaining independence, Zambia was led by Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, the leader of the United National Independence Party (UNIP), who became the country's first president. The early years of Kaunda's leadership were marked by optimism, nation-building, and the establishment of a stable political order.

Key Political Milestones:

The First Republic (1964–1972): Zambia operated as a multi-party democracy, with UNIP being the dominant political party. Kaunda's administration focused on socialist policies under the ideology of Humanism, which emphasized state ownership of resources and the promotion of social welfare programs.

One-Party Rule (1972–1991): In response to internal political tensions and perceived threats to national unity, Kaunda declared Zambia a one-party state in 1972 through the Choma Declaration. UNIP became the only legal political party, and Kaunda remained president for nearly three decades.

Challenges:

Economic Decline: The collapse of global copper prices in the mid-1970s, combined with rising oil prices, led to a severe economic downturn in Zambia. As the economy deteriorated, dissatisfaction with Kaunda's leadership grew.

Opposition Movements: Despite the one-party system, opposition movements and calls for political reform gained momentum in the 1980s. The country's economic hardships fueled demands for change.

2. Transition to Multiparty Democracy (1991–2001)

By the late 1980s, popular discontent with one-party rule and economic mismanagement had reached a peak. Frederick Chiluba, a former trade unionist and leader of the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD), emerged as a key opposition figure. In 1991, Kaunda bowed to pressure for political reform and allowed multiparty elections.

Key Political Milestones:

1991 Elections: In the first multiparty elections in nearly two decades, Frederick Chiluba of the MMD defeated Kenneth Kaunda in a landslide victory, marking the end of one-party rule and the beginning of Zambia's Third Republic. Chiluba's administration embraced democratic governance and economic liberalization, including the privatization of state-owned enterprises.

Constitutional Reforms: Chiluba's government implemented constitutional changes, including the introduction of term limits for the presidency. This period also saw the restoration of political freedoms, such as the right to form political parties and freedom of the press.

Challenges:

Corruption Allegations: While Chiluba's government is credited with restoring democracy, it was also plagued by allegations of corruption and human rights abuses.

Third Term Controversy: Toward the end of his second term, Chiluba attempted to amend the constitution to allow him to run for a third term, sparking widespread protests. He ultimately backed down and respected the two-term limit.

3. Levy Mwanawasa and Reforms (2001–2008)

After Chiluba's retirement, Levy Mwanawasa of the MMD was elected president in 2001. Mwanawasa's presidency is remembered for efforts to curb corruption and implement economic reforms that contributed to Zambia's recovery from years of economic mismanagement.

Key Political Milestones:

Anti-Corruption Drive: Mwanawasa launched an anti-corruption campaign, which included pursuing legal cases against his predecessor Chiluba. His efforts won him praise both domestically and internationally.

Economic Growth: Mwanawasa's administration oversaw a period of economic growth, driven by rising copper prices and a more stable macroeconomic environment. The country also benefitted from debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative.

Challenges:

Political Tensions: Mwanawasa's anti-corruption drive was seen by some as politically motivated, particularly in his pursuit of cases against Chiluba and other MMD figures. This caused

divisions within the MMD and the broader political landscape. Mwanawasa's presidency was cut short by his death in 2008 after suffering a stroke, and Vice President Rupiah Banda assumed the presidency in an interim capacity before winning the 2008 election.

4. Rupiah Banda and Michael Sata (2008–2015)

Rupiah Banda's presidency from 2008 to 2011 was characterized by continuity in economic policies, but also a growing perception of complacency and corruption within the MMD government. Banda's relatively short presidency faced challenges from a resurgent opposition led by Michael Sata, leader of the Patriotic Front (PF).

Key Political Milestones:

2011 Elections: In a highly contested election, Michael Sata won the presidency, defeating Banda and ending 20 years of MMD rule. Sata's victory marked a significant political shift, with the PF's populist agenda appealing to the urban poor and those disillusioned by the MMD's perceived elitism.

Challenges:

Health and Leadership: Sata's presidency was marked by a focus on infrastructure development, particularly roads, schools, and hospitals. However, his health was a constant concern, and he spent significant periods of time abroad for medical treatment. Sata died in office in 2014, becoming Zambia's second president to die while serving.

5. Edgar Lungu and Political Tensions (2015–2021)

Following Michael Sata's death, Edgar Lungu of the PF won a tightly contested presidential by-election in

2015. He was re-elected in 2016 but faced increasing criticism for his authoritarian tendencies, particularly in his approach to dissent and political opposition.

Key Political Milestones:

Constitutional Changes: Lungu's government implemented several constitutional changes, including amendments related to presidential elections and the tenure of office.

Political Repression: Lungu's presidency saw rising tensions between the PF government and opposition parties, particularly the United Party for National Development (UPND), led by Hakainde Hichilema. Hichilema was arrested multiple times during Lungu's tenure, heightening concerns about Zambia's democratic health.

Challenges:

Economic Challenges: Lungu's administration faced growing economic challenges, including rising public debt, a depreciating currency, and energy shortages. These issues were compounded by accusations of corruption and fiscal mismanagement.

6. Hakainde Hichilema and a New Dawn (2021–2024)

In the August 2021 elections, Hakainde Hichilema, a businessman who had previously lost five presidential bids, won a landslide victory against Edgar Lungu. His victory was hailed as a triumph for democracy, given the difficult political environment in which he had campaigned.

Key Political Milestones:

Economic Recovery: Hichilema's presidency has focused on economic reform, particularly restructuring Zambia's unsustainable public debt,

restoring fiscal discipline, and improving investor confidence. His administration secured an IMF bailout package in 2022 to support these reforms.

Restoration of Democracy: Hichilema has emphasized the restoration of democratic principles, promising to uphold human rights, strengthen the rule of law, and foster greater political freedoms.

Challenges:

Debt Crisis: Zambia's external debt crisis remains one of the most pressing challenges for the Hichilema administration. While efforts to restructure the debt have been underway, the long-term effects on public services and infrastructure development are still being assessed.

Political Reconciliation: Hichilema has also sought to heal the deep political divisions within Zambia, promoting national reconciliation and fostering dialogue between the government and opposition parties.

Conclusion

From its independence in 1964 to 2024, Zambia's political history reflects a dynamic journey of governance transitions, economic challenges, and democratic evolution. The country has shifted from one-party rule under Kenneth Kaunda to a robust multiparty democracy with peaceful transfers of power. While challenges such as corruption, economic mismanagement, and political repression have periodically threatened the country's stability, Zambia's democratic institutions have demonstrated resilience. Under the leadership of Hakainde Hichilema, Zambia looks to the future with hopes of economic recovery, political stability, and the consolidation of democracy.



THE ECONOMIC JOURNEY OF ZAMBIA: 1964 TO 2024

Zambia, a landlocked nation in Southern Africa, gained its independence from British colonial rule on October 24, 1964. Since then, the country has traversed a challenging economic path, marked by periods of growth, crisis, reform, and resilience. This journey has been shaped by its reliance on copper, political changes, external economic conditions, and various economic policy shifts.

1. Post-Independence Era (1964–1970s): Copper Boom and Nationalization

At independence, Zambia inherited a relatively strong economy dominated by copper mining, which accounted for over 90% of export earnings. Copper prices were high, and this brought initial wealth to the young nation. The newly independent government, led by President Kenneth Kaunda, pursued socialist economic policies under the philosophy of "Humanism," focusing on state control over resources.

Economic Milestones:

- Copper Nationalization:** In 1969, Zambia nationalized its copper mines under the parastatal, Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM). This move aimed to give Zambians greater control over their resources.
- Economic Boom:** During the early 1970s, Zambia's GDP grew at an average of 3.9% annually, buoyed by high global copper prices.

2. Economic Decline and Structural Adjustment (1970s–1991): The Crisis Years

The collapse of global copper prices in the mid-1970s, coupled with the oil crisis, plunged Zambia into economic turmoil. The reliance on copper exposed the country to vulnerability in global commodity markets. Additionally, droughts and a costly support for liberation movements in Southern Africa drained the national treasury.

Economic Milestones:

Debt Crisis: Zambia turned to international lenders such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, which led to a debt crisis by the late 1980s.

Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs): By the early 1990s, Zambia embarked on IMF-mandated SAPs, which included privatization of state-owned enterprises, reduction in subsidies, and economic liberalization. These policies, however, led to job losses, high inflation, and increased poverty.

3. Economic Liberalization and Growth (1991–2011): Privatization and Diversification

In 1991, Zambia transitioned to multiparty democracy, and President Frederick Chiluba's government implemented economic reforms aimed at liberalizing the economy. The copper industry was privatized, and efforts to diversify the economy away from copper were prioritized.

Economic Milestones:

Copper Privatization: In 2000, ZCCM was fully privatized, attracting foreign investment in the mining sector, particularly from China, which helped rejuvenate copper production.

Agricultural Focus: The government encouraged agricultural diversification, with maize and other cash crops receiving attention.

Economic Growth: Between 2000 and 2010, Zambia experienced robust economic growth, with an average GDP growth rate of 6%. This period also saw inflation gradually reduced from hyperinflation levels in the early 1990s.

4. Rising Debt and Economic Challenges (2011–2021): Investment and External Shocks

Zambia's economy continued to grow under the presidency of

Michael Sata and later Edgar Lungu, largely driven by copper exports and Chinese investment in infrastructure.

However, this period also saw a rise in public debt due to increased borrowing to finance infrastructure projects, a weakening currency, and external shocks such as falling copper prices and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Economic Milestones:

Infrastructure Boom: The Zambian government invested heavily in roads, hospitals, and schools, funded by Chinese loans. This resulted in a modernized transport network but increased public debt.

Debt Accumulation: By 2020, Zambia's external debt had ballooned, leading to a debt default in November 2020, making Zambia the first African country to default during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Energy Crisis: The country faced significant power shortages due to droughts affecting hydropower generation, compounding the economic challenges.

5. Recovery and the Road Ahead (2021–2024): Economic Restructuring and Stabilization

In 2021, Hakainde Hichilema of the United Party for National Development (UPND) was elected president, promising to address Zambia's economic crisis. His administration focused on debt restructuring, fiscal discipline, and reviving investor confidence.

Economic Milestones:

Debt Restructuring Talks: The new government initiated talks with creditors, including China, to restructure Zambia's debt. In 2023, Zambia secured a restructuring agreement, providing the country with fiscal breathing space.

IMF Agreement: In 2022, Zambia reached a \$1.3 billion extended credit facility agreement with the IMF to support economic reforms aimed at restoring macroeconomic stability.

Economic Diversification: The government has placed renewed emphasis on economic diversification, focusing on agriculture, tourism, and renewable energy, to reduce dependency on copper.

Illustrative Overview of Economic Milestones:

Era	Key Milestones	Challenges
1964–1970s	Copper boom, nationalization of mines, economic growth	Over-reliance on copper, limited economic diversification
1980s–1990s	Debt crisis, economic decline, IMF structural adjustment	Hyperinflation, unemployment, poverty
2000–2011	Privatization of copper mines, economic growth, foreign investment	High poverty rates, limited infrastructure development
2011–2020	Infrastructure boom, rising debt, energy crisis	External debt default, currency devaluation, unemployment
2021–2024	Debt restructuring, IMF agreement, focus on diversification and economic recovery	Fiscal challenges, slow economic recovery

Conclusion: From the copper boom of the 1960s to the challenges of the 21st century, Zambia's economic journey has been shaped by both internal decisions and external forces. While the country has faced significant challenges, particularly in managing its reliance on copper and its rising debt burden, it has also demonstrated resilience through reforms and efforts toward diversification. As Zambia looks forward to 2024 and beyond, the focus remains on building a sustainable and diversified economy that benefits all Zambians.

THE WILD FRUIT TREAT!



THINK BUSINESS

FUEL SHORTAGE AFFECTS PETROLEUM TRANSPORTERS

By Elias Mwenda



Petroleum Transporters Association of Zambia (PTAZ) says the continued erratic fuel supply in the country has negatively affected its members. Association Secretary General Benson Tembo, told Money FM News in an interview that transporters are ready to transport the fuel stock into the country once it is available.

Mr. Tembo added that transporters cannot control the importation and supply of fuel as procurement of the commodity is the mandate of Oil

Marketing Companies (OMCs).

“As transporters, our role is to transport and when the product is available, we always rise to the occasion to transport. When the product is not available for transportation, transporters get stuck. “We have quite a number of trucks in the country, at Beira Port and Dar-es-Salaam. Those Ports are owned by our respective neighbours, equally the fuel is being loaded from depots where a lot of countries load

from. So when there are challenges at those respective depots, we are affected as transporters just like it affects the supply,” Mr. Tembo stated.

He also urged government to reclaim a certain percentage on the procurement of fuel by utilizing Indeni Company as it was before 2020. Zambia has been experiencing erratic fuel supply in the last 14 days, due to several factors. Recently, Energy Minister Makozi Chikote attributed the fuel shortage to Zimbabwe’s decision to

introduce a transit charge of between US\$22, 000 and US\$30, 000, for petroleum trucks passing through that country to prevent transit fraud.

Mr. Chikote further disclosed that the other factor contributing to the erratic fuel supply is the delayed berthing of a Ship carrying petrol at the Port of Beira in Mozambique, leading to congestion, as some OMCs on the Zambian market with major market share, had locked orders for petrol which was on the vessel.



NASFAZ ADVISES FARMERS TO KEEP SELLING MAIZE TO FRA

By Elias Mwenda

National Association for Smallholder Farmers in Zambia (NASFAZ) has advised farmers countrywide to sell their maize to Food Reserve Agency (FRA) to enable them benefit from government's agriculture support programs.

Association Executive Director Dr. Frank

Kayula, tells Money News in an interview that that small-scale farmers should sign bonding forms with government through District Agriculture Coordinators to sell their maize to FRA.

Dr. Kayula states that all farmers should consider doing this whether they are under the Farmer Input Support Program

(FISP) and Sustainable Agriculture Finance Facility (SAFF) or not, in bid to enhance Zambia's food security.

He adds that if there will be any surplus, government should allow farmers to export their maize for them to benefit more from their crop.

ACTION-AID ZAMBIA CALLS FOR ENHANCED ACCOUNTABILITY IN PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT

By Elias Mwenda



Action-Aid Zambia (AAZ) has urged government to enhance accountability measures in public finance management. Speaking in an interview with Money FM News, Organization Country Director, Faides TembaTemba has since commended government’s move to train 21, 000 accountants

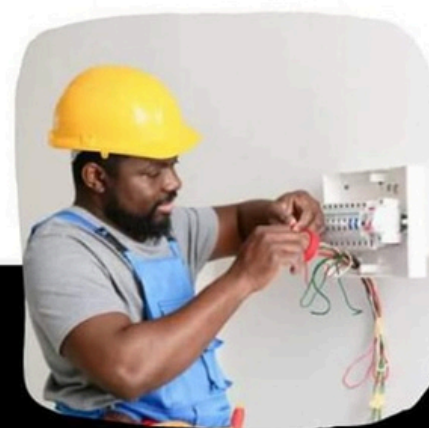
in finance management. Ms. TembaTemba however notes that training public officers in finance management is one thing and ensuring compliance to the systems is another, hence the need to implement and enhance systems aligned with the training.

She adds that training public officials in charge of funds is a step in the right direction as it will help reduce financial irregularities among government agencies.

Ms. TembaTemba has also called for a conducive environment for officers to exercise their authority, for the training to yield intended

results. National Institute of Public Administration and the Office of the Accountant General have signed a memorandum of understanding to train 21,000 accountants and non-accounting officers of government ministries, provinces and spending agencies.

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SHE IS 60 AND STILL A VIRGIN



Zambia, the landlocked jewel of Africa, stands tall and proud as she celebrates her 60th independence anniversary. Sixty years of freedom, struggle, and promise.

But amidst the cheers and colors of the anniversary celebrations, a deeper truth lingers beneath her surface, a truth best captured in the metaphor whispered by the wind across her mighty rivers, "She is 60, and still a virgin."

In the beginning, she was courted by many. The colonial era left her in chains, her wealth taken, her people silenced. Yet, when October 24, 1964, came, she broke free. Like a woman emerging from a long, dark night, Zambia greeted her independence with open arms, ready to embrace her destiny, to chart her course and give life to her own dreams.

Her vast plains stretched out like a promise, rich in copper, emeralds, and wildlife. From the heights of the Victoria Falls to the depths of the Luangwa River, she was a land of abundance, waiting for her potential to be unlocked. But, as the decades rolled on, Zambia found herself in a paradox—a virgin not by purity, but by neglect. Her wealth remained untapped. Her resources, though plentiful, were mismanaged. Her people—talented, industrious, and full of potential were let down by leaders who promised much but delivered little. With every passing year, she was left waiting at the altar of progress, never truly consummating the promise of independence.

In the 1970s, she was courted by socialism, an ideology that promised to lift her people from poverty and inequality. But the dream faltered. The state-owned enterprises that were supposed to bring prosperity became bloated and inefficient.

Corruption crept into her halls of power, and her industries began to crumble. The copper that flowed from her belly seemed to benefit others more than it did her own children.

In the 1990s, democracy came knocking on her door again, a new suitor promising reform and rejuvenation. She opened herself to the world, liberalizing her economy and inviting foreign investors to help her realize her potential.

Yet, even then, the promises made to her were never fully kept. Her democracy was fragile, her politics marred by division and self-interest. Her leaders changed, but the song remained the same. They took her hand, but never her heart, never her full potential. As the years turned into decades, Zambia remained on the cusp of greatness. Her people,

resilient and hopeful, continued to work the land, to mine the earth, to teach, to build, and to create. But each time she was on the verge of greatness, something held her back. It was as if she had been seduced by the idea of what she could be, yet denied the true experience of transformation.

Zambia, at 60, is a virgin because she has never truly been allowed to fulfill her promise. Her soil, rich and fertile, has never been fully cultivated to feed her people. Her minerals, abundant and precious, have never been entirely harnessed for her own prosperity. Her democracy, though celebrated, remains fragile and immature, susceptible to the whims of those in power.

And yet, despite it all, Zambia still stands. She is beautiful, resilient, and proud. Her people remain hopeful, their hearts full of love for their country, even as they grapple with the complexities of the world around them.

The youth—the Zambian dreamers, farmers, entrepreneurs, and innovators—are ready to carry the torch, to finally consummate the promise that was made in 1964.

She is 60, but her story is far from over. The suitors will come again—perhaps this time in the form of new technologies, new industries, and new leaders who truly understand her worth. Perhaps now, she will find the love and leadership that will allow her to bloom, to shed the veil of unrealized potential, and finally become the vibrant, prosperous nation she was always meant to be.

The celebration of her 60th independence anniversary is not just a look back on history, but a hopeful gaze forward. Zambia, the virgin at 60, stands on the edge of a new dawn. And in this dawn, she is not waiting for someone to come and unlock her potential—she is ready to do it herself.

The question now is, will she finally break free from the chains of unfulfilled promise and take her rightful place among the great nations of the world?

Only time will tell. But for now, as the fireworks light up the Zambian sky, as the drums beat and the people sing, one thing is certain: Zambia may be 60 and still a virgin, but she is not defeated. Her time is coming, and when it does, the world will see her for the queen she truly is.

ZAMBIA'S ROLE IN THE REGIONAL INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA AND BEYOND

1. Introduction

Zambia, formerly Northern Rhodesia, has played a pivotal role in the regional independence struggles across Southern Africa and beyond. From the time it gained its own independence in 1964, Zambia became a hub of political activity, a safe haven for liberation movements, and a critical actor in the fight against colonialism, apartheid, and minority rule in neighboring countries. This report examines Zambia's contributions to the liberation movements in Southern Africa, its support for various independence struggles, and the country's enduring impact on the region.

2. Zambia's Independence and Its Pan-African Commitment (1964)

When Zambia attained independence under the leadership of Kenneth Kaunda on October 24, 1964, it was one of the few African nations in Southern Africa to be free from colonial rule. At this time, most of Zambia's neighbors, including Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa, were still under colonial or apartheid regimes.

Kaunda, as a committed Pan-Africanist, recognized the importance of regional solidarity in dismantling colonialism throughout Southern Africa. Zambia's foreign policy was rooted in the principles of Pan-Africanism and non-alignment, making it a staunch supporter of liberation movements across the region. Kaunda believed that Zambia's independence would be incomplete without the freedom of its neighbors, and the country quickly became a center of anti-colonial activism.

3. Hosting Liberation Movements and Providing Safe Havens

a) Support for the African National Congress (ANC)

Zambia played a key role in supporting the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, which was fighting against apartheid. After South Africa banned the ANC in 1960, many of its leaders went into exile. Zambia, under Kaunda's government, provided refuge to ANC leaders and allowed them to establish bases for their operations. The ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, conducted training and operations from Zambia, with Lusaka serving as a key center of the anti-apartheid struggle.

b) Backing the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) and Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU)

In the fight for Zimbabwe's independence, Zambia offered support to both the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), led by Joshua Nkomo, and the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), led by Robert Mugabe. Zambia provided these movements with military bases, training facilities, and diplomatic support. Lusaka hosted many liberation leaders from Zimbabwe, and Zambian territory was used as a base for launching guerrilla warfare against the Rhodesian government under Ian Smith.

c) Support for the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)

During Angola's war of independence against Portuguese colonial rule, Zambia supported the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which would eventually become the ruling party after Angola's independence in 1975. Although Zambia's borders were also close to the bases of the rival National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), the country primarily aligned with the

MPLA because of its socialist ideology and its support from Cuba and the Soviet Union.

d) Aid to the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO)

Zambia supported the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), which fought to end Portuguese colonial rule in Mozambique. FRELIMO fighters used Zambian territory as a rear base for their operations, and Zambia provided political and logistical support. Zambia's backing was critical in helping FRELIMO gain the upper hand in its fight for independence, which was achieved in 1975.

e) The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and Namibian Liberation

Zambia also provided refuge and support to the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which fought for Namibia's independence from South African rule. SWAPO fighters received training in Zambia, and the Zambian government gave SWAPO diplomatic recognition, allowing it to represent Namibian interests in the international arena.

4. Zambia's Strategic Role and the Frontline States

a) Formation of the Frontline States

Zambia played a crucial role in the formation of the Frontline States, a coalition of Southern African countries that worked together to coordinate support for liberation movements and oppose minority rule. Alongside Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique, and later Zimbabwe, Zambia was a key member of this coalition, which provided a united front against apartheid South Africa and colonial regimes.

The Frontline States used their collective diplomatic influence to lobby for international sanctions against apartheid South Africa and supported armed struggles across the region.

Zambia's capital, Lusaka, was often the site of important diplomatic meetings and summits, making it a hub of regional liberation politics.

b) The Challenges of Geopolitics

Zambia's geographic position made it particularly vulnerable to reprisals from colonial and apartheid regimes. The country is landlocked and bordered by several countries that were still under colonial or minority rule during the liberation period. As a result, Zambia faced significant economic and military challenges, including retaliatory strikes from the Rhodesian and South African governments, sabotage of infrastructure, and the closure of trade routes. The Kariba Dam, which provided much of Zambia's electricity, was often targeted for sabotage by Rhodesian forces. In response,

Zambia had to rely on alternate trade routes through Tanzania and the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA), built with Chinese assistance, became a lifeline for Zambian trade.

5. Zambia's Diplomatic Role in International Forums

a) Advocacy at the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

Zambia, under Kaunda, became an influential voice

for the liberation of Southern Africa in international forums such as the United Nations (UN) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Zambia consistently called for international sanctions against apartheid South Africa and Rhodesia, and Kaunda used his diplomatic standing to garner global support for liberation movements.

b) Non-Aligned Movement

Zambia was also a member of the **Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)**, which provided the country with a platform to advocate for the independence of African nations while maintaining neutrality in the Cold War. Through the NAM, Zambia aligned itself with other countries fighting against colonialism and imperialism, strengthening its ties with liberation movements.

6. Post-Independence Support and Continued Solidarity (1990s–2024)

a) Transition to Democratic Governance

As Southern African countries gained independence, Zambia's role shifted from supporting liberation movements to encouraging the consolidation of democratic governance in the region. Zambia itself underwent a peaceful transition to multi-party democracy in 1991, when Frederick Chiluba of the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) succeeded Kenneth Kaunda. This peaceful transition set an example for other countries in the region.

b) Mediation in Regional Conflicts

In the post-liberation period, Zambia has played an important role in mediating regional conflicts. For instance, Zambia was involved in efforts to resolve the civil wars in Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), promoting peace and stability in the region.

c) SADC and Regional Integration

Zambia is a founding member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), which aims to promote regional economic integration, peace, and security. Through SADC, Zambia continues to advocate for regional cooperation and development, ensuring that the legacy of its role in Southern Africa's liberation is sustained through economic and political solidarity.

7. Challenges Faced by Zambia During Its Support of Liberation Struggles

a) Economic Impact

Supporting liberation movements came at a significant economic cost for Zambia. The country faced economic blockades, military incursions, and infrastructure sabotage. Additionally, the closure of the traditional southern trade routes through Rhodesia and South Africa forced Zambia to rely on more expensive trade routes through Tanzania, significantly affecting its economy.

b) Refugee Crisis

Zambia hosted thousands of refugees from neighboring countries during the liberation struggles. This placed a strain on Zambia's resources and infrastructure, as the country had to manage the social and economic impact of large refugee populations from countries such as Zimbabwe, Angola, and Mozambique.

8. Conclusion

Zambia's role in the regional independence struggle in Southern Africa and beyond was marked by its unwavering support for liberation movements, its strategic position as a safe haven for exiled leaders, and its advocacy for regional and international solidarity. Despite the economic and military challenges it faced, Zambia remained a key player in the fight

against colonialism, apartheid, and minority rule. The legacy of its contributions continues to influence its foreign policy, particularly in its promotion of peace, democracy, and regional integration within Southern Africa. Through its actions, Zambia played a central role in reshaping the political landscape of the region and beyond.

Zambia, a land of boundless beauty and potential, remains trapped in the cruel paradox of poverty amidst plenty. Blessed with fertile soils, vast rivers, lakes, dams, and a treasure trove of minerals—copper, gold, and the world’s largest emerald mine—Zambia should have risen long ago to become a beacon of prosperity.

Yet, as we stand today, Zambia is a nation plagued by underdevelopment, chronic mismanagement, and unfulfilled potential. Her vast resources remain underutilized, her people languishing in hardship, while the dream of a prosperous and self-sufficient Zambia slips further from reach.

How did we get here? The answer, though painful, is clear: poor political leadership. From the dawn of independence to the present day, successive governments have promised the people of Zambia the fruits of development and progress.

Yet time and again, those in power have betrayed this trust. Instead of laying the groundwork for a thriving economy and inclusive society, many of our leaders have enriched themselves at the expense of the masses.

Corruption has festered in our institutions, and public resources have been squandered on vanity projects or siphoned off into private pockets. The very political class that should have been the stewards of Zambia’s development has, in many ways, become the chief obstacle.

The curse of resource mismanagement is perhaps nowhere more evident than in our mining sector. Zambia’s copper mines have fueled the global economy for decades, yet the benefits have not trickled down to the ordinary Zambian.

LAMENTATION FOR ZAMBIA: A NATION BLESSED YET BETRAYED

Foreign investors extract wealth from our land, while our leaders negotiate deals that leave Zambia with crumbs. Worse still, the lack of meaningful reinvestment in mining communities has left once-thriving areas desolate.

The emerald mines, which should have transformed Zambia into a global economic powerhouse, remain symbolic of the wealth that passes through our hands but never stays.

Agriculture, too, should have been the backbone of our economy. Blessed with vast expanses of fertile land and abundant water resources, Zambia has the potential to feed not only its own people but the entire Southern African region.

Yet, despite decades of talk about diversifying our economy away from copper, we remain over-reliant on mining, while the agricultural sector remains grossly underdeveloped. We import basic foodstuffs we should be producing ourselves. It is a tragic irony that a country with so much arable land remains food insecure.

But leadership failure is not confined to the corridors of government. The church and civil society, once the conscience of our nation, have also failed in their duty to hold leaders accountable and guide Zambia on a path of righteousness and progress.

The Zambian church, once a pillar of social justice, has in recent years grown silent or, worse, complicit. Where once the pulpit was used to speak truth to power, today it is often used to offer vague

platitudes or shield corrupt leaders from criticism. The moral authority that once defined Zambia’s religious community has been eroded by political alliances and a reluctance to challenge the status quo.

Civil society, too, has faltered. Where are the fearless advocates of the people? Where are the defenders of democracy and transparency? Once vibrant, civil society has

But for the youth to fulfill their potential, they must be given the tools and the space to lead. It is not enough to merely inherit a broken system. They must dismantle it, rebuild it, and ensure that Zambia’s wealth is used for the benefit of all Zambians, not just a privileged few.

This means addressing the systemic issues of corruption, inefficiency, and inequality that have plagued our country for

realizes her potential. They are the hope for a better Zambia—a Zambia where resources are not wasted, where leadership serves the people, and where every Zambian has the opportunity to thrive.

Zambia’s story is one of tragedy and missed opportunities. Despite her abundant resources and natural beauty, she remains shackled by the failures of leadership, the silence of the church, and the complacency of civil society.

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become fractured, its voice weakened by co-option, infighting, and fear of political retribution.

In the absence of a strong and independent civil society, Zambia’s leadership has been left unchecked, and the people have been left without a platform to express their grievances or seek meaningful change.

In this void, the youth of Zambia must rise to the occasion. The future of our nation lies in the hands of the next generation, a generation that must break free from the chains of political patronage and historical mismanagement.

Zambia’s youth, who make up the majority of the population, are its greatest asset. They are educated, tech-savvy, and globally aware. They understand that Zambia cannot continue on its current trajectory, and they are eager for change.

decades. It means investing in education, healthcare, and infrastructure that will empower the youth to innovate, create, and build a prosperous future.

Moreover, Zambia’s youth must recognize that they are not just the leaders of tomorrow, but the leaders of today. The time for waiting is over. The youth must organize, mobilize, and demand accountability from those in power.

They must be the ones to push for policy reforms that prioritize job creation, sustainable economic growth, and social justice. They must reject the politics of division and tribalism, which have too often been used to distract from the real issues facing our nation.

It is a heavy burden to place on young shoulders, but Zambia cannot afford to wait any longer. The future is now, and it is up to the youth to ensure that Zambia finally

We believe, all is not lost. The hope for a brighter future lies in the hands of our youth. If

they can rise to the challenge, if they can break free from the failures of the past, then perhaps Zambia can finally become the prosperous and just nation she was always meant to be.

As we lament what could have been, let us also look to what can still be. The journey ahead is long, but with the youth at the helm, Zambia’s future is not written in despair, but in hope. Let us support them, guide them, and most importantly, believe in them. For in their hands lies the destiny of this great nation.

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CIMMYT EMPOWERS FARMERS ACROSS ZAMBIA, MALAWI TO ADAPT TO DROUGHT

By Cecilia Chiluba



International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre, known by its Spanish acronym, CIMMYT, says it has empowered farmers across Zambia and Malawi to adapt to drought, ensuring nutritional security and improved livelihoods by strengthening seed systems and applying global best practices.

In a statement availed to Money FM News, Organization Director General, Dr. Bram Govaerts, revealed that CIMMYT has expanded access to early-warning systems and climate advisories through the GROWSMART campaign, which has reached over 1 million farmers in Zambia and Malawi.

Dr. Govaerts said the current climate crisis highlights the urgency of scaling resilient agricultural practices, stating that empowering farmers to adopt drought tolerant crops and sustainable methods is essential to securing food systems and ensuring communities can weather the challenges ahead.

He noted that the adoption of innovations, including conservation agriculture and resilient legume systems, is increasing farmers' resilience and buffering against future shocks.

"As Southern Africa faces unprecedented drought conditions, CIMMYT continues to lead efforts in reducing the devastating impact of extreme weather. Through its role as a partnership convener,

CIMMYT has brought together climate change advisories and climate-smart agriculture to empower farmers, who are demonstrating incredible resilience by continuing to produce food for their families and communities. The current climate crisis highlights the urgency of scaling resilient agricultural practices."

"At CIMMYT, we believe that empowering farmers to adopt drought tolerant crops and sustainable methods is essential to securing food systems and ensuring communities can weather the challenges ahead," Dr. Govaerts stated.

Dr. Govaerts further disclosed that the Organization, has also strengthened private sector and civil society partnerships to significantly expand the production of climate-resilient legumes, which were harvested early to provide nutritious food.

"In combination with maize hybrids like SC 555 and Ntondo (MH35), these legume systems have improved the food security of over 700,000 smallholder farmers."

"These hybrids, combined with legume systems such as groundnut and pigeon pea, are designed to thrive under extreme weather conditions, improving soil health and ensuring profitable, nutritionally secure cropping systems. In Zambia, the SC 555 maize hybrid has shown exceptional resilience during the 2023-2024 season," he noted.

He said through a network of digital champions and voice-activated advisories accessible via simple mobile phones, the organization has provided critical, real-time

information.

"This has enabled farmers to plan more effectively, reducing crop losses and optimizing planting schedules in response to changing weather patterns," Dr. Govaerts added.

He further stated that the organization has prioritized gender-sensitive training programs and access to financing for women farmers, who comprise 78% of Zambia's agricultural workforce.

"CIMMYT's Southern Africa Accelerated Innovation Delivery Initiative (AID-I) as part of the USAID Feed the Future investments, has played a key role in providing smallholder farmers access to drought-tolerant maize hybrids like SC 555 in Zambia and Ntondo (MH35) in Malawi."

"Similarly, in Malawi, the Ntondo (MH35) hybrid has demonstrated remarkable drought tolerance at Msunga Farm, with yields of up to 4.37 tons per hectare—far exceeding those of non-drought-resistant varieties," he said.

CIMMYT is a cutting-edge, nonprofit, international organization dedicated to solving tomorrow's problems today.

It is entrusted with fostering improved quantity, quality, and dependability of production systems and basic cereals such as maize, wheat, triticale, sorghum, millets, and associated crops through applied agricultural science, particularly in the Global South, building strong partnerships.

COME UP WITH EQUITABLE MINING POLICY-GOVT URGED

By Cecilia Chiluba



Former Kasenengwa Member of Parliament has implored government to come up with a fair and equitable mining policy which will ensure that Zambians benefit from copper proceeds and other minerals.

Speaking when he featured on Money FM's Breakfast show, Sensio Banda noted that despite copper contributing about 60 percent to foreign exchange (Forex) earnings and 10 percent to Zambia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Zambians have not been benefiting from the proceeds due to lack of proper mining policies.

Mr. Banda stated that in as much as foreign investors have been creating jobs for locals, there is no transparent benefit between the multinational companies which are in mining and Zambians.

"If you look at Zambia 60 percent of the copper globally is in Zambia, which means that Zambia ought to be rich and not what it is going through. Are Zambians participating and owning these mines?"

"Is there transparent benefit between these multinational companies which are in

mining and Zambians. Yes, I know we can talk about job creation, Local Content Promotion, and local community investment, but have Zambians benefited from copper proceeds," Mr. Banda questioned.

He said it is sad that Copper is contributing highly to the country's economy, but owners of the means of production are the ones benefiting more than Zambians, 60 years after Independence.

"For argument's sake if we say that Zambia has grown may be 6 percent of the GDP from 2 percent and Copper is contributing highly, but if we see what is coming in in terms of receipts, the owners of the means of production are the ones benefiting more and not Zambians."

"Zambia @60, we do not have a fair and equitable mining policy which ensures that Zambians participate by owning these mines," he noted.

And Mr. Banda is concerned that Zambia does not have adequate strategic food reserves, describing the recent donation of relief food by Rwanda and Burundi as shameful.

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE LIBERATION STRUGGLES IN ZAMBIA (1924-2024)



1. Introduction

Women in Zambia have played a crucial role in the country's liberation struggles, contributing to political movements, economic resilience, and the fight for independence and democratic rights. From 1924, when Zambia was known as Northern Rhodesia under British colonial rule, to the modern-day fight for equality, social justice, and democratic governance, women have been at the forefront. Despite often being marginalized in official histories, their contributions have been significant and far-reaching. This report provides a comprehensive overview of the role of Zambian women in the liberation struggles from 1924 to 2024, highlighting their activism, leadership, and continued fight for emancipation.

2. Colonial Period and Early Resistance (1924–1950s)

a) Colonial Impact on Women: Under British colonial rule, women in Zambia faced significant discrimination, both under colonial policies and within traditional patriarchal structures. Colonial administration largely excluded women from political and economic participation, confining them to domestic roles. However, women still found ways to resist, contributing indirectly through labor and social activism, particularly in rural communities where they played crucial roles in agricultural production and community organization.

b) Women in Early Labor Movements: As the colonial economy expanded, especially in the mining sector on the Copperbelt, women became involved in the labor movements that emerged in the 1930s and 1940s. While men

dominated formal employment in the mines, women organized to support labor strikes by providing food, participating in protests, and rallying community support. The 1935 Copperbelt Strike and subsequent labor unrest often saw women working behind the scenes to support striking workers and keeping communities cohesive during times of hardship.

3. Women in Nationalist Movements (1950s–1964)

a) Involvement in the Independence Struggle: As nationalist movements gained momentum in the 1950s, leading to Zambia's independence in 1964, women became increasingly active in political organizations. The formation of the African National Congress (ANC) and later the United National Independence Party (UNIP) saw many women participating as political mobilizers, fundraisers, and organizers. Women such as Julia Chikamoneka, a prominent nationalist figure, played a critical role in Zambia's fight for independence. Julia famously protested half-naked in front of British colonial administrators to demand the release of detained nationalist leaders, symbolizing the strong determination of women to fight colonial oppression.

b) Women in UNIP: UNIP, led by Kenneth Kaunda, actively involved women in its grassroots campaigns. Women organized rallies, conducted door-to-door campaigns, and often acted as couriers for sensitive information during the struggle for independence. Women leaders within UNIP, such as Chibesa Kankasa, played prominent roles in mobilizing women and ensuring that the nationalist agenda reached every corner of the

country. The UNIP Women's League was instrumental in supporting male leaders, raising funds, and ensuring that the message of independence resonated with the population at large.

c) Women and Civil Disobedience: Women also participated in acts of civil disobedience, including boycotts of British goods and organized protests. They used traditional songs, dances, and gatherings as platforms to spread nationalist messages and foster unity. Many women endured harassment, imprisonment, and the disruption of their livelihoods in their quest for freedom. Their participation helped sustain the nationalist movement during periods of repression by colonial authorities.

4. Post-Independence Contributions (1964–1991)

a) Women in Nation-Building: After Zambia gained independence in 1964, women continued to play a vital role in nation-building. The new government led by Kenneth Kaunda recognized the contributions of women during the independence struggle and sought to involve them in national development. The introduction of Zambian Humanism, a philosophy championed by Kaunda, emphasized equality and collective progress, encouraging women to participate in the economic and social transformation of the country.

However, despite these ideals, women were often relegated to secondary roles in political decision-making. Women primarily contributed through the informal economy and agriculture, where they made significant contributions to food security and community development. While

formal political representation for women remained limited, they continued to influence local governance and national politics through grassroots activism.

b) Challenges in Political Participation: Despite the establishment of the UNIP Women's League and the participation of women in the party, systemic barriers to political power remained. Women were underrepresented in Zambia's first parliament, and their role in shaping post-independence policy was constrained by traditional gender norms and political structures that favored male leadership.

5. Women in the Fight for Democracy (1990–1991)

a) Women's Role in Multi-Party Democracy: The transition from one-party rule to multi-party democracy in the early 1990s saw women once again playing a critical role in the political landscape. The economic hardships and political repression of the late 1980s under UNIP's one-party system led to growing unrest. Women, particularly those in urban areas, were among the most affected by the economic downturn, which drove them to become actively involved in the push for democratic reforms.

Women joined the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD), led by Frederick Chiluba, which aimed to restore political pluralism in Zambia. They participated in protests, strikes, and grassroots mobilization, calling for political reforms, improved living conditions, and greater representation in the political process. Their efforts were crucial in securing the end of Kaunda's one-party rule in 1991 and ushering in a new era of democratic governance.

b) Increased Political Representation:

The democratic transition led to modest improvements in women's political representation. For the first time, women were elected to parliament in greater numbers, though still far fewer than men. Female politicians such as Edith Nawakwi, who later became Zambia's first female

Minister of Finance, began to rise in prominence, marking a shift in women's role in national politics.

6. Contemporary Women's Movements (1991–2024)

a) Women and the Constitution: In the post-1991 democratic era, women's rights organizations in Zambia began to advocate for greater constitutional protections and legal reforms to ensure gender equality. These organizations, including the Non-Governmental Organization Coordinating Council (NGOCC) and the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), have played significant roles in pushing for legal reforms on issues such as gender-based violence, child marriage, and women's political participation.

b) Women in Government and Leadership: Over the years, Zambia has seen a slow but steady increase in the participation of women in leadership positions, although challenges remain. While women have made strides in various sectors, including politics, business, and civil society, cultural norms and systemic barriers continue to limit their full participation. Inonge Wina, Zambia's first female Vice President (2015–2021), represents a significant milestone in women's political representation.

In the economic sphere, women continue to play a vital role, particularly in agriculture, where they contribute significantly to food production. However, gender disparities in access to land, credit, and education continue to undermine their full potential.

c) Challenges and Achievements in Contemporary Zambia: Contemporary challenges faced by women in Zambia include high levels of gender-based violence, economic inequality, and limited access to political power. Women's organizations continue to advocate for legal reforms, education, and economic empowerment. Despite these challenges, there have been notable achievements, including the passage of laws to combat domestic violence and efforts to increase women's representation in decision-making processes.

d) Women in Civil Society and Activism: Civil society organizations, led largely by women, have been instrumental in holding the government accountable and advocating for the rights of marginalized groups. Women's rights activists have focused on issues such as education for girls,

maternal health, and the fight against gender-based violence, ensuring that women's voices continue to shape Zambia's development agenda.

7. Conclusion
The role of women in Zambia's liberation struggles from 1924 to 2024 has been transformative, though often under-acknowledged. From the early days of resisting colonial oppression to the fight for independence and the ongoing struggle for democratic rights and gender equality, Zambian women have consistently played a critical role in shaping the nation's history. While they have faced significant challenges, including systemic discrimination and political exclusion, their resilience and activism have been key to Zambia's social and political progress. Going forward, the continued empowerment and inclusion of women will be crucial in building a more just, equitable, and prosperous Zambia.

THE ROLE OF THE YOUTH IN ZAMBIA'S LIBERATION FROM 1924 TO 2024



1. Introduction

The youth of Zambia have played a critical role in the country's liberation journey, not just in terms of political independence from colonial rule but also in the ongoing efforts toward social, economic, and political emancipation. From the early days of resistance against British colonial rule to the post-independence struggle for democracy and development, Zambia's youth have been at the forefront of activism, labor movements, political participation, and civil engagement. This report traces the evolution of youth involvement in Zambia's liberation, highlighting their contribution to the independence struggle, the development of post-colonial Zambia, and their role in shaping contemporary Zambia from 1924 to 2024.

2. Colonial Period and the Early Resistance (1924–1964)

a) Introduction of Colonial Rule (1924): In 1924, Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) officially became a British protectorate, which brought the imposition of colonial policies that marginalized the African population, especially regarding land ownership, labor rights, and political participation. During this period, the youth in Zambia began to play a key role in resisting colonial domination, often through labor movements and political organizations.

b) Formation of Early Political Movements: In the 1930s and 1940s, youth-led labor movements emerged as a response to poor working conditions and discriminatory wages in the mines and other industries dominated by

the British colonial government. One of the most prominent early movements was the 1935 Copperbelt Strike, where young African miners protested against harsh working conditions and wage disparities. The Copperbelt region, rich in minerals, became a hub for labor activism as many young Zambians worked in the mines. These early movements laid the groundwork for future political mobilization.

c) Youth in Nationalist Movements
By the 1950s, several nationalist movements had emerged, seeking independence from British colonial rule. Many young Zambians, influenced by the growing wave of anti-colonial sentiment across Africa, joined political parties like the African National Congress (ANC), led by Harry Mwaanga Nkumbula, and the United National Independence Party (UNIP), founded by Kenneth Kaunda in 1959. The youth were the backbone of these political movements, organizing rallies, distributing political leaflets, and mobilizing communities for action.

The youth, particularly students and young professionals, were crucial in spreading nationalist ideas and challenging the colonial government. They played a major role in disseminating information through underground newspapers and pamphlets and organizing protests and strikes, which were vital to the independence struggle.

3. The Role of Youth in Zambia's Independence (1964)

a) Mass Mobilization for Independence: As Zambia's independence movement gained momentum in the early 1960s, youth participation

intensified. Young Zambians rallied behind the leadership of Kenneth Kaunda

and UNIP, participating in nationwide demonstrations and political campaigns. Youth organizations within UNIP played a critical role in pressuring the British colonial government to grant Zambia independence.

The Youth Brigade of UNIP was an important force, conducting grassroots campaigns, and mobilizing mass support for the independence movement. They provided security during political rallies and organized protests, ensuring the movement's momentum continued. Their efforts culminated in Zambia gaining independence on October 24, 1964.

b) Student Activism: Students, particularly from secondary schools and universities, were heavily involved in the liberation struggle. The students of Munal Secondary School, the first government secondary school for Africans in Lusaka, were particularly active in promoting nationalist ideals. Many student leaders from Munal and other institutions went on to play significant roles in post-independence Zambia's political leadership.

4. Post-Independence Youth Movements (1964–1991)

a) Youth and Nation-Building: Following independence, the youth were seen as essential to the nation-building process. President Kaunda's government relied on the youth to promote Humanism, a philosophy introduced by Kaunda that emphasized unity, self-reliance, and moral leadership. Various youth programs, including

youth brigades and national service, were created to instill these values and encourage young people to contribute to the development of the new nation.

b) Youth in Education and Employment: The post-independence government prioritized education, recognizing it as a tool for empowerment and development. Kaunda's government expanded access to education, opening up new opportunities for the youth. The youth were also encouraged to participate in agriculture, industrialization, and other sectors critical to Zambia's economic development. However, economic challenges in the late 1970s and 1980s, such as the collapse of copper prices and debt crises, led to unemployment and frustration among young people.

c) Challenges in Political Participation: While the youth were actively engaged in post-independence nation-building, political repression under Kaunda's one-party rule in the 1970s and 1980s limited the political space for youth activism. Dissent was often suppressed, and many young people grew disillusioned with the ruling party's authoritarian tendencies. Despite this, the youth remained an important part of civil society and resistance movements, as they became increasingly vocal about economic and political reforms.

5. The Role of Youth in Zambia's Democratic Transition (1991)

a) Multi-Party Democracy: The 1990s saw a resurgence of youth activism as Zambia transitioned from a one-party state to a multi-party democracy. The Movement for Multi-Party

Democracy (MMD), led by Frederick Chiluba, was at the forefront of this democratic transition, with young people playing a vital role in organizing campaigns, protests, and strikes that eventually led to the defeat of Kenneth Kaunda's UNIP in the 1991 elections.

The youth, particularly university students and labor unions, were vocal in their demands for political change. They participated in demonstrations and strikes that pressured Kaunda to hold multi-party elections. The youth-led protests of 1990, which were spurred by dissatisfaction with the economic mismanagement of the country, were instrumental in the downfall of Kaunda's government.

b) Youth in the New Political Landscape: After the successful democratic transition, the youth continued to play a significant role in Zambia's political landscape. However, many young people became disillusioned with the MMD government as the promises of jobs and economic growth did not materialize. High levels of unemployment, coupled with corruption, led to youth-led protests and calls for accountability in the new political system.

6. Youth in Contemporary Zambia (1991–2024)

a) Youth and Economic Empowerment: In contemporary Zambia, the youth population continues to grow, representing a significant portion of the population. However, despite their numbers, young people continue to face challenges such as high unemployment, limited access to quality education, and inadequate representation in political decision-making.

In response to these challenges, youth organizations and civil society groups have become increasingly vocal, advocating for economic reforms, better education, and political accountability. Programs aimed at empowering the youth through entrepreneurship, vocational training, and agriculture have been introduced by successive governments, though their impact remains limited by structural economic challenges.

b) Youth in Politics and Social Activism: In the 21st century, Zambia's youth have increasingly turned to social media and other digital platforms to

express their political views and organize movements. Platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and WhatsApp have been instrumental in youth-led campaigns against corruption, poor governance, and human rights violations. The KoTikaInsala movement, which translates to "We're tired of hunger," and other similar campaigns have highlighted the frustrations of young Zambians with the country's political and economic situation. Political parties have also recognized the importance of the youth vote, with both the ruling United Party for National Development (UPND) and the opposition parties actively courting young voters in recent elections. The youth continue to play a critical role in shaping the country's political future, both as voters and as participants in civil society.

c) Youth and National Development: Today, young Zambians are involved in a variety of sectors, from entrepreneurship and agriculture to technology and the creative arts. Initiatives such as the Youth Empowerment Fund and various entrepreneurial training programs aim to tap into the potential of Zambia's youth for economic development. Despite ongoing challenges, young people are increasingly taking the lead in finding innovative solutions to Zambia's social and economic problems.

Conclusion

From the early colonial period to the present day, Zambia's youth have played a pivotal role in the nation's liberation and development. Whether through labor movements, political activism, or nation-building efforts, the youth have been a driving force for change. As Zambia moves forward, the energy, creativity, and resilience of its young population will continue to shape the country's future, ensuring that the spirit of liberation remains alive in the pursuit of democracy, economic justice, and national development.

A COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF MISSIONARIES IN ZAMBIA (1900–2024)



1. Introduction

The history of missionaries in Zambia is deeply intertwined with the country's social, religious, and educational development. Christian missionaries played a critical role in introducing Western education, healthcare, and Christianity, shaping the cultural and religious landscape of Zambia. This report traces the history of missionaries from the 1900s to 2024, highlighting the various missionary societies involved, their contributions to education and healthcare, their role in the anti-colonial struggle, and their lasting legacy on Zambia's social fabric.

2. The Early Presence of Missionaries (Pre-1900)

Before diving into the 1900s, it is essential to note that missionary activity in Zambia began in the late 19th century. One of the earliest missionaries in the region was **David Livingstone**, the Scottish explorer and missionary who arrived in the mid-19th century. His expeditions across Southern Africa, including Zambia, sought to spread Christianity, abolish the slave trade, and establish legitimate trade routes. Livingstone's work laid the foundation for later missionary efforts, and his influence was felt long after his death in 1873.

3. Missionary Expansion (1900–1964)

a) Arrival of Missionary Societies: London Missionary Society (LMS): The London Missionary Society had a significant presence in Zambia, particularly in the Southern Province. LMS missionaries established the **Nanzhila Mission** in 1900, one of the earliest mission stations in the country. Their work primarily focused on converting the **Tonga** people to

Christianity, teaching literacy, and providing rudimentary healthcare.

Church of Scotland: The Church of Scotland, influenced by David Livingstone's legacy, sent missionaries to the central part of Zambia in the early 1900s. They established the **Livingstone Mission** and later the **Lubwa Mission** in the **Chinsali** district. The Lubwa Mission would become an important center for education and training for the **Bemba** people, including prominent nationalist leaders like **Kenneth Kaunda**, Zambia's first president.

Roman Catholic Missionaries: The Roman Catholic Church also made significant inroads in Zambia during the early 20th century. They established mission stations in various parts of the country, including **Chikuni**, **Kasisi**, and **Mpanshya**. The Catholic missionaries placed a strong emphasis on education and healthcare, founding schools and hospitals that still function today. The **White Fathers** (Missionaries of Africa) were particularly active in evangelizing the **Bemba** people in the Northern Province.

b) Focus on Education and Healthcare: Missionaries were instrumental in the development of Zambia's education system. The schools they established were often the first formal education centers in rural areas, teaching basic literacy, arithmetic, and Christian theology. Notable missionary-founded schools include **Munali Secondary School** in Lusaka, **Chikuni Mission School**, and **St. Francis School** in Eastern Province. Missionaries also set up hospitals and clinics, such as **St. Francis Hospital** in **Katete** and **Lubwe Mission Hospital** in **Luapula** Province, which provided much-needed healthcare services to local communities.

c) Impact on Zambian Society: Missionaries introduced Western education and religion but often did so with a paternalistic attitude towards African culture and practices. While they were dedicated to improving literacy and healthcare, many missionaries viewed African customs and religions as inferior. This led to a complex dynamic where Christianization was often accompanied by the suppression of traditional beliefs and practices.

4. Missionaries and the Independence Struggle (1940s–1964)

a) Missionaries' Role in Nationalist Movements
By the 1940s and 1950s, many mission schools had begun to produce a generation of educated Africans who would later play key roles in Zambia's independence struggle. Missionaries, particularly from Protestant denominations, began to adopt a more progressive stance toward African self-governance, supporting the aspirations of African nationalists. Leaders like **Kenneth Kaunda** and **Simon Mwansa Kapwepwe** received their education at missionary schools and were influenced by the moral teachings of Christianity in their push for equality and freedom.

b) Support for African Nationalism
Some missionaries took an active stance against colonial injustices. While not all missionaries supported African nationalist movements, a significant number advocated for African rights and contributed to the political awakening of the population. The **Catholic Church** in particular played a more reserved role in the anti-colonial struggle but worked behind the scenes to negotiate a peaceful transition to independence.

5. Missionaries in Post-Independence Zambia (1964–1991)

a) Continuity of Missionary Work: After Zambia gained independence in 1964, missionary activities continued, though the role of missionaries evolved in the new political context. Missionary institutions, particularly schools and hospitals, remained vital to the country's development. The newly independent Zambian government, led by **Kenneth Kaunda**, maintained good relations with many missionary societies, as they had been crucial to Zambia's educational and health infrastructure.

b) Transition to Indigenous Church Leadership: Post-independence, there was a concerted effort to transition church leadership from foreign missionaries to local Zambians. By the 1970s and 1980s, many of the missionary churches, including the Catholic and Presbyterian churches, had Zambian leaders at the helm. This transition helped integrate Christianity further into the Zambian social fabric, as the churches became more reflective of local culture and leadership.

c) Missionaries and Development: Missionaries played an essential role in Zambia's early development efforts, especially in rural areas. While the government expanded its education and healthcare sectors, missionaries continued to provide critical services where the government lacked resources. Mission-run schools and hospitals were often more efficient and better equipped than their state-run counterparts, and many Zambians continued to depend on them for quality services.

6. The Modern Era of Missionary Work (1991–2024)

a) Religious Pluralism and Missionary Expansion: Since the 1990s, Zambia has experienced religious pluralism with the rise of various Christian denominations, particularly Pentecostal and evangelical movements. Missionary work in Zambia expanded beyond the traditional Catholic and Protestant churches, with new groups such as Pentecostal Assemblies of God and Baptist missionaries establishing a presence. These newer missionaries often focused on urban evangelism, community development, and poverty alleviation programs.

b) Focus on Social Justice and Development: Modern missionary work in Zambia has become more oriented toward social justice, development, and poverty alleviation. Christian organizations such as **World Vision**, **Caritas Zambia**, and the **Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection (JCTR)** have taken a leading role in addressing issues such as poverty, HIV/AIDS, education, and gender equality. These organizations work closely with local communities and the government to provide social services, advocate for human rights, and contribute to Zambia's development.

c) The Rise of Zambian Missionaries: Another key trend in modern missionary work is the rise of Zambian missionaries themselves. As Zambia's Christian community has grown and matured, Zambians have taken on missionary roles both within the country and internationally. Zambian pastors and missionaries now play a significant role in evangelizing, providing social services, and spreading Christianity beyond Zambia's borders, particularly in neighboring countries and across Africa.

d) Challenges Facing Missionaries: While missionaries continue to have a significant impact in Zambia, they face several challenges in the modern era. These include competition from other religious groups, particularly Islamic organizations that have increased their presence in Zambia. Additionally, economic challenges such as poverty and unemployment create obstacles for the missionary community in providing sustainable services and engaging in long-term development programs.

7. Impact of Missionaries on Zambian Society

a) Education: Missionaries have had an indelible impact on Zambia's education system. Many of Zambia's leading schools were established by missionaries, and their focus on literacy, vocational training, and higher education continues to benefit the nation today. The missionary emphasis on education contributed significantly to Zambia's relatively high literacy rates and its early political leadership.

b) Healthcare: Missionary contributions to healthcare in Zambia are also profound. Mission-run hospitals and clinics continue to provide essential healthcare services, particularly in rural areas where government healthcare is often limited. Missionaries have been instrumental in addressing public health challenges, such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and maternal health, and their health services have been critical in improving the overall health outcomes of Zambians.

c) Religious and Cultural Influence: Christianity, largely brought by missionaries, is now the dominant religion in Zambia, with over 85% of the population identifying as Christian. The Christian faith has become an integral part of Zambian culture, politics, and identity. Zambia was declared a **Christian nation** in 1991, a reflection of the lasting influence of missionary work.

Conclusion

The history of missionaries in Zambia from 1900 to 2024 reveals a complex and multifaceted relationship between Christianity, education, healthcare, and development. Missionaries were instrumental in the early introduction of Western education and healthcare, and their efforts helped shape Zambia's religious, social, and political landscape. While the role of missionaries has evolved over time, their contributions continue to be felt today in the fields of education, healthcare, and social justice. As Zambia moves forward, the legacy of missionary work remains a significant part of its national identity and development trajectory.

A COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON COPPER MINING IN ZAMBIA (1924–2024)



1. Introduction

Zambia, often referred to as the "Copperbelt of Africa," has been one of the world's major copper producers for nearly a century. The discovery of copper in the 1920s marked the beginning of the country's economic journey, which has since been heavily influenced by the copper mining sector. From its colonial history under British rule to its present-day position as one of the largest copper producers globally, copper mining has shaped Zambia's economy, politics, and social development. This report provides a comprehensive overview of copper mining in Zambia from 1924 to 2024, detailing the evolution of the industry, major milestones, and its impact on the country's economy.

2. Early History of Copper Mining (1924–1964)

a) Discovery and Early Exploitation

Discovery of Copper: Copper was discovered in what is now Zambia during the late 19th century by European explorers. However, large-scale mining did not begin until the 1920s, following further exploration and investment by British mining companies. In 1924, large-scale copper mining operations commenced in Northern Rhodesia (modern-day Zambia), specifically in the Copperbelt region. **Development of the Copperbelt:** By the 1930s, Northern Rhodesia had become one of the world's largest copper producers. Mining towns such as Kitwe, Ndola, Mufulira, and Chingola were established, and the Copperbelt became the hub of economic activity. The mines were operated primarily by British companies, most notably Anglo American Corporation and Roan Selection Trust (RST).

b) Colonial Economy

British Colonial Rule: The British government had significant control over the mines, and copper exports played a major role in financing the colonial administration of Northern Rhodesia. The mining industry also attracted migrant labor from neighboring countries such as Malawi and Zimbabwe.

Social and Economic Impact: While the mining industry prospered, the benefits were not equally shared. The colonial economy was characterized by racial disparities, with white Europeans occupying most of the skilled positions while African workers were relegated to low-wage labor. This contributed to the early rise of labor movements and nationalist sentiments among the African population.

3. Post-Independence Copper Mining (1964–1991)

a) Zambia's Independence and Nationalization (1964):

Zambia gained independence from Britain on October 24, 1964, with Kenneth Kaunda as its first president. Copper was at the heart of Zambia's economy, contributing over 90% of the country's export earnings at the time.

Nationalization (1969): In 1969, under President Kaunda's policy of **Zambian Humanism**, the government nationalized the copper mines through the creation of **Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM)**. This move aimed to ensure that

Zambia could control its resources and use mining revenues to develop other sectors of the economy.

b) Economic Challenges Decline in Copper Prices (1970s and 1980s):

Following nationalization, Zambia's economy remained heavily reliant on copper. However, during the 1970s and 1980s, global copper prices fell sharply due to an oversupply in the world market, leading to a severe economic downturn in Zambia. Additionally, mismanagement of the nationalized mines and the lack of investment in modern mining technologies exacerbated the decline in production and profits.

Debt Crisis: By the mid-1980s, Zambia's economic problems had worsened, leading to a debt crisis. The country was forced to seek financial assistance from international institutions such as the **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** and the **World Bank**, resulting in the implementation of structural adjustment programs. These programs, however, did little to address the fundamental issues in the mining sector.

4. Liberalization and Privatization (1991–2010)

a) Economic Liberalization (1991)

- **Transition to a Multi-Party Democracy:** In 1991, Zambia underwent a political transition from a one-party state to a multi-party democracy, with **Frederick Chiluba** replacing Kaunda as president. Chiluba's government adopted a policy of economic liberalization, which included the privatization of state-owned enterprises.
- **Privatization of Mines (1997–2000):** One of the most significant reforms during this period was the privatization of **ZCCM**. Between 1997 and 2000, the Zambian government sold off the majority of the copper mines to private investors,

many of whom were foreign multinational companies such as Glencore, First Quantum Minerals (FQM), and Vedanta Resources. The privatization was aimed at revitalizing the mining industry by attracting foreign investment, boosting production, and modernizing mining operations.

b) Resurgence of Copper Production

- **Increased Investment:** Following privatization, Zambia's copper mining sector experienced a resurgence. The new owners invested heavily in modern mining techniques and equipment, leading to increased production. By the mid-2000s, Zambia had regained its position as one of the top copper producers globally.
- **Booming Copper Prices (2004–2008):** The global commodity boom in the early 2000s, driven by rising demand from China and India, saw copper prices reach record highs. Zambia benefited greatly from this boom, and copper production increased steadily. The government's revenue from the mining sector also grew during this period, helping to stabilize the economy.

5. Modern Copper Mining (2010–2024)

a) Zambia's Position in the Global Copper Market Second-Largest Producer in Africa: By 2024, Zambia remains one of the largest copper producers in the world and the second-largest in Africa after the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The country produces approximately 800,000–900,000

metric tons of copper annually, making it a key player in the global copper market.

Major Companies: The copper mining industry in Zambia is dominated by multinational corporations such as Glencore, Konkola Copper Mines (KCM), First Quantum Minerals (FQM), and Barrick Gold. These companies operate large-scale open-pit and underground mines across the Copperbelt and Northwestern Province.

b) Economic Contributions

- **Foreign Exchange and Employment:** Copper mining remains the backbone of Zambia's economy, accounting for over 70% of the country's export earnings and employing tens of thousands of people directly and indirectly. The industry is also a major source of foreign direct investment (FDI) and government revenue through mining taxes and royalties.
- **Challenges:** Despite its economic importance, the copper mining sector faces several challenges, including fluctuating copper prices, disputes between the government and mining companies over taxes, and environmental concerns related to mining activities.

c) Technological Advancements and Sustainability

Investment in Technology: In recent years, there has been a push towards the adoption of more sustainable and environmentally friendly mining practices. Several mining companies have invested in new technologies to reduce energy consumption, minimize waste, and improve safety standards.

Sustainability Initiatives: The Zambian government has also introduced policies aimed at promoting sustainable mining practices, including the enforcement of environmental regulations and encouraging companies to invest in community development programs.

6. Challenges Facing Zambia's Copper Mining Industry

a) Volatility of Copper Prices: Zambia's reliance on copper makes its economy vulnerable to fluctuations in global copper prices. A downturn in copper prices can lead to reduced government revenue, lower foreign exchange reserves, and an economic slowdown. Diversification of the economy remains a critical issue for Zambia.

b) Labor Issues: Labor disputes between mining companies and workers

are common in Zambia, particularly over wages and working conditions. Strikes and protests have occasionally disrupted mining operations, impacting production levels.

c) Environmental Concerns: Mining activities have led to environmental degradation in many parts of Zambia, including deforestation, air and water pollution, and the depletion of natural resources. Communities living near mining areas often suffer from poor air and water quality, leading to health concerns.

d) Political and Regulatory Environment

Tensions between the Zambian government and mining companies over taxation policies have been a recurring issue. The government has made several changes to the mining tax regime over the years, often causing uncertainty among investors.

7. Future Prospects of Copper Mining in Zambia

a) Exploration of New Reserves: With growing global demand for copper, particularly for use in electric vehicles, renewable energy, and electronics, Zambia's copper mining sector has the potential for continued growth. Several new copper reserves have been discovered, particularly in the Northwestern Province, which could sustain the industry for decades to come.

b) Diversification Efforts: While copper will remain central to Zambia's economy, there are ongoing efforts to diversify the country's economy by developing other sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism. Reducing reliance on copper is seen as critical to achieving long-term economic stability.

c) Sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility: As environmental and social responsibility becomes more important globally, mining companies in Zambia are increasingly expected to implement sustainable mining practices and contribute to the well-being of local communities.

Conclusion

From its early colonial days to its current status as a global copper producer, Zambia's copper mining industry has been the cornerstone of the country's economy. The sector has faced numerous challenges, including fluctuating copper prices, political changes, and environmental concerns. However, it remains a vital part of Zambia's economic development history.

A COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON ZAMBIA'S TOURISM SECTOR AND MAJOR TOURISM SITES



1. Introduction

Zambia, located in Southern Africa, is blessed with an abundance of natural beauty, wildlife, and cultural heritage. The country's tourism sector has steadily grown over the past decades, emerging as one of the key contributors to its economy. Tourism in Zambia revolves around its pristine national parks, rich wildlife, waterfalls, lakes, rivers, and a host of cultural sites that attract both international and local tourists. The country is renowned for offering authentic safari experiences, adventure activities, and cultural explorations. This report will provide an overview of Zambia's tourism sector, major tourism sites, and the challenges and opportunities within the industry.

2. Overview of Zambia's Tourism Sector

Tourism contributes significantly to Zambia's economy, with the sector representing a source of foreign exchange, employment, and economic diversification. According to Zambia's Ministry of Tourism, the tourism industry contributes approximately 7% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and provides direct and indirect employment to thousands of Zambians.

a) Types of Tourism in Zambia: Eco-tourism and Safari Tourism: Zambia is famed for its eco-tourism, particularly its wildlife and nature-based experiences. With its numerous national parks and game reserves, Zambia offers some of the best safari experiences in Africa.

- **Cultural Tourism:** Zambia's rich cultural heritage, exemplified by its traditional ceremonies, crafts, and local customs, is a key aspect of its tourism offering.
- **Adventure Tourism:** Zambia's natural landscape provides numerous adventure opportunities, including white-water rafting, bungee jumping, hiking, and fishing.
- **Heritage Tourism:** Visitors can explore Zambia's history through museums, colonial-era architecture, and archaeological sites.

b) Key Tourism Statistics: The country receives over one million international tourists annually, with numbers peaking during the dry season (June to October), when game viewing is at its best.

The majority of tourists come from Europe, North America, and neighboring countries within the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Domestic tourism has been promoted to encourage Zambians to explore their own country, especially during the global COVID-19 pandemic when international travel was restricted.

c) Government Initiatives and Policies: The Zambian government has identified tourism as a priority sector for economic diversification. Various initiatives, such as the Tourism and Hospitality Act and investment incentives for developers in the sector, have been implemented. Efforts to improve infrastructure, enhance air connectivity, and market Zambia as a premier tourist destination are ongoing.

3. Major Tourism Sites in Zambia

Zambia's tourism sites are diverse, ranging from natural wonders such as waterfalls and national parks to cultural and historical landmarks. Below are some of the most prominent tourism attractions in the country:

a) Victoria Falls (Mosi-oa-Tunya)

- **Location:** Border between Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- **Description:** Known as one of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World, Victoria Falls is Zambia's most famous tourist attraction. Locally called **Mosi-oa-Tunya** (The Smoke That Thunders), the falls span 1.7 km and drop over 100 meters into the Zambezi Gorge. The mist from the falls creates a spectacular rainbow, visible from miles away.
- **Key Activities:** Tourists can enjoy breathtaking views of the falls from several viewpoints in the **Mosi-oa-Tunya National Park**. Adventure seekers can also engage in activities such as bungee jumping, white-water rafting, and helicopter rides over the falls. The **Devil's Pool**, a natural rock pool located at the edge of the falls, offers a thrilling experience for daring swimmers.

b) South Luangwa National Park

- **Location:** Eastern Zambia.
- **Description:** Considered one of the greatest wildlife sanctuaries in the world, South Luangwa National Park is renowned for its high density of game and relatively unspoiled

wilderness. The park is home to over 60 species of animals, including elephants, lions, leopards, giraffes, and hippos, as well as over 400 species of birds.

- **Key Activities:** South Luangwa is famous for its **walking safaris**, a unique way to experience the African bush up close. Other activities include game drives, birdwatching, and night safaris to spot nocturnal animals.

c) Lower Zambezi National Park

- **Location:** Southern Zambia, along the Zambezi River.
- **Description:** **Lower Zambezi National Park** offers spectacular wildlife viewing, especially along the banks of the Zambezi River. The park is less commercialized than other safari destinations, which adds to its appeal as a remote and tranquil wilderness.
- **Key Activities:** Canoe safaris on the Zambezi River are a highlight of this park, allowing tourists to observe wildlife from the water. Game drives, fishing (catch-and-release), and guided bush walks are other popular activities.

d) Kafue National Park

- **Location:** Western Zambia.
- **Description:** **Kafue National Park** is Zambia's largest and oldest national park, covering over 22,000 square kilometers. The park boasts a wide variety of wildlife, including large herds of antelope, lions, leopards, and wild dogs.
- **Key Activities:** Tourists can experience game viewing by vehicle or boat, as the **Kafue River** winds through the park. The **Busanga Plains**, a vast floodplain in the northern part of the park, is a prime spot for watching predators and large herds of antelope.

e) Lake Kariba

- **Location:** Southern Zambia.
- **Description:** Created by the construction of the Kariba Dam on the Zambezi River, **Lake Kariba** is one of the largest artificial lakes in the world. The lake is shared between Zambia and Zimbabwe and offers stunning views and a range of water-based activities.

- **Key Activities:** Fishing, houseboat cruises, and birdwatching are popular activities on Lake Kariba. The lake is famous for its **tiger fishing**, attracting anglers from around the world.

f) Kasanka National Park

- **Location:** Northern Zambia.
- **Description:** **Kasanka National Park** is a small but ecologically diverse park, best known for the annual **fruit bat migration**, which sees millions of bats congregate in the park between October and December.
- **Key Activities:** Birdwatching is a major attraction in Kasanka, with over 400 bird species recorded. Tourists can also enjoy canoeing and game viewing, particularly during the bat migration.

g) Shiwa Ng'andu Estate

- **Location:** Northern Zambia.
- **Description:** The **Shiwa Ng'andu Estate** is a historic English-style manor house built by British settler **Sir Stewart Gore-Browne** in the early 20th century. The estate is located near the **Shiwa Ng'andu Lake**, known as the "Lake of Royal Crocodiles."
- **Key Activities:** Visitors can explore the historic manor, walk through the botanical gardens, and engage in various outdoor activities such as hiking, horse riding, and birdwatching.

h) Lake Bangweulu

- **Location:** Northern Zambia.
- **Description:** **Lake Bangweulu** is part of a vast wetland system that includes the **Bangweulu Swamps** and **Bangweulu Plains**, known for their unique biodiversity.
- **Key Activities:** The lake and swamps are ideal for birdwatching, with the rare **shoebill stork** being a major attraction. The plains also offer game viewing opportunities, with species such as black lechwe and sitatunga.

i) Nsumbu National Park

- **Location:** Northern Zambia, on the shores of **Lake Tanganyika**.
- **Description:** **Nsumbu National Park** offers a combination of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife experiences, with its location along Lake Tanganyika, Africa's deepest lake.
- **Key Activities:** Tourists can enjoy boat cruises on Lake Tanganyika, game drives, and birdwatching. Fishing is also popular, with the lake providing opportunities to catch species such as Nile perch.

4. Challenges and Opportunities in Zambia's Tourism Sector

a) Challenges
Infrastructure: Despite Zambia's tourism potential, inadequate infrastructure, particularly roads leading to remote attractions, has been a significant hindrance to the sector's growth.

Marketing and Branding: Zambia has struggled to establish a strong international brand in comparison to neighboring countries like Kenya, South Africa, and Tanzania.

Conservation Issues: Poaching and human-wildlife conflict pose threats to the country's wildlife resources, which are vital to tourism.

Climate Change: Climate change has affected water levels at key tourist sites such as Victoria Falls and national parks, potentially impacting tourism in the long term.

b) Opportunities

Eco-Tourism and Sustainable Tourism: Zambia's relatively unspoiled wilderness offers a unique opportunity for eco-tourism development, attracting tourists seeking responsible and sustainable travel experiences.

Cultural Tourism: Zambia's rich cultural heritage, including its numerous traditional ceremonies, presents an untapped market for promoting cultural tourism.

Domestic Tourism: Growing the domestic tourism market can help sustain the sector during periods of international travel disruptions, as seen during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Conclusion
Zambia's tourism sector holds enormous potential, offering a wealth of natural and cultural attractions that appeal to a diverse range of tourists. Despite facing challenges, ongoing efforts in conservation, infrastructure development, and policy reforms aim to improve the sector. Zambia's commitment to sustainable and eco-friendly tourism, combined with its natural wonders and cultural heritage, promises a vibrant future for the industry and positions Zambia as a top destination in Southern Africa. By continuing to address challenges and enhancing tourist experiences, Zambia can strengthen its tourism sector and further support economic growth and development.

A COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON ZAMBIA'S CULTURE AND MAJOR TRADITIONAL CEREMONIES



Introduction

Zambia, a culturally rich and diverse nation in Southern Africa, is home to over 72 distinct ethnic groups, each contributing to the country's vibrant and varied cultural landscape. The culture of Zambia is deeply rooted in tradition, with a strong sense of community, respect for elders, and reverence for ancestors. Zambia's cultural expressions are manifested in its music, dance, arts, language, cuisine, and traditional ceremonies that are celebrated across the country. This report will provide an overview of Zambian culture, with a focus on the major traditional ceremonies that embody the spiritual, historical, and social values of its people.

1. Overview of Zambian Culture

Zambia's cultural fabric is woven with elements of its pre-colonial heritage, the influence of British colonialism, and the integration of contemporary global trends. Despite modernization, traditional values, beliefs, and practices remain strong, especially in rural areas.

a) Ethnic Diversity and Languages: Zambia's 72 ethnic groups fall into four major language families: Bantu-speaking peoples, who make up the majority of the population. The main ethnic groups include the Bemba, Tonga, Lozi, Ngoni, Lunda, Kaonde, and Luvale, among others. Bemba, Nyanja, Tonga, and Lozi are the major languages spoken, with English serving as the official language for education, governance, and business.

b) Social Structure and Values: Zambian society is traditionally organized around kinship and clan systems, with respect for elders being a central value. Family is considered the core social unit, and extended family networks are essential to social support. The **chiefs** and **village headmen** play crucial roles in maintaining cultural traditions, resolving disputes, and guiding community decisions.

c) Religion and Spirituality: While Zambia is officially a Christian nation, as declared in its constitution, many Zambians practice a mix of Christianity and traditional beliefs. **Ancestral worship**, the belief in spirits, and the use of traditional healers (known as **ng'angas**) are still prevalent. Christianity is expressed through various denominations, with **Catholicism**, **Pentecostalism**, and **Protestantism** being the most widespread.

d) Music, Dance, and Art: Music and dance are integral to Zambian culture, with both modern and traditional forms widely appreciated. Instruments such as the **drum** (ngoma), **xylophone** (silimba), and **thumb piano** (kalimba) are used in traditional music. Traditional dances, such as the **Makishi** and **Likumbi Lya Mize**, are performed during cultural ceremonies and rites of passage. Zambia is also known for its vibrant visual arts scene, particularly in sculpture, basket weaving, and pottery.

2. Major Traditional Ceremonies in Zambia

Traditional ceremonies in

Zambia serve as a way for communities to preserve their heritage, express their spiritual beliefs, and celebrate important cultural milestones such as harvests, rites of passage, and the coronation of chiefs. These ceremonies are often marked by traditional dances, songs, storytelling, and rituals that have been passed down through generations. Below are some of the most significant traditional ceremonies celebrated across Zambia.

a) Kuomboka Ceremony (Lozi People): The **Kuomboka Ceremony** is one of Zambia's most famous traditional ceremonies, celebrated by the **Lozi people** of the **Western Province**. It signifies the movement of the **Litunga** (Lozi king) from the floodplains of **Lealui** to the higher ground of **Limulunga**. **Kuomboka**, meaning "to get out of the water," takes place when the Zambezi River floods, signaling the end of the rainy season.

- **Cultural Significance:** The ceremony symbolizes the close connection the Lozi people have with the Zambezi River and their environment. It also honors the Litunga's authority and the ancestral spirits.
- **Key Highlights:** The Litunga is carried in a large barge, known as the **Nalikwanda**, which is decorated with black-and-white stripes and accompanied by drumming, singing, and dancing.

b) Nc'wala Ceremony (Ngoni People): The **Nc'wala Ceremony** is celebrated by the **Ngoni people** of the **Eastern Province**, primarily to honor the first fruits of the harvest and give thanks to

God and their ancestors. It also commemorates the Ngoni people's historical migration from present-day South Africa under their leader, **Zwangendaba**.

- **Cultural Significance:** Nc'wala is a celebration of unity, warrior traditions, and the rich agricultural practices of the Ngoni. It is also an important occasion for the Ngoni chiefs to meet and resolve issues within their communities.
- **Key Highlights:** The paramount chief, **Mpezeni**, drinks the first blood of a slaughtered bull as a symbol of the Ngoni warriors' strength. The event is marked by traditional Ngoni dances, known as **Ingoma**, and the reenactment of battle scenes.

c) Likumbi Lya Mize (Luvale People): The **Likumbi Lya Mize Ceremony** is held by the **Luvale people** of the **North-Western Province** to celebrate their cultural heritage and honor their chief, the **Senior Chief Ndungu**. The event is also recognized by UNESCO as part of the **Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity**.

- **Cultural Significance:** The ceremony represents the Luvale people's history, especially their migration from Angola, and their societal structures. It is also an opportunity for boys who have undergone the **Mukanda** initiation rite to be presented to the community as men.
- **Key Highlights:** The ceremony features the **Makishi dancers**, who wear elaborate masks and costumes representing ancestral spirits. The dancers perform energetic

dances, accompanied by traditional music, as part of the initiation process.

d) Mutomboko Ceremony (Lunda People): The **Mutomboko Ceremony** is celebrated by the **Lunda people** of the **Luapula Province**. It

commemorates the historical victories of the Lunda kingdom, particularly their conquest and settlement in the region.

- **Cultural Significance:** The ceremony reflects the military achievements of the Lunda people and the power of their chief, **Mwata Kazembe**. It also celebrates the continuity of Lunda traditions and leadership.
- **Key Highlights:** The **Mwata Kazembe** performs symbolic rituals, such as the **war dance**, and reenacts the migration of the Lunda people. The ceremony is also a time to discuss matters affecting the kingdom and ensure the unity of the Lunda people.

e) Kulamba Ceremony (Chewa People): The **Kulamba Ceremony** is held by the **Chewa people**, primarily in the **Eastern Province** but also extending to Malawi and Mozambique. It is a ceremony where all the Chewa chiefs gather to pay tribute to their paramount chief, **Kalonga Gawa Undi**.

- **Cultural Significance:** Kulamba strengthens the bond among the Chewa people, reinforces respect for authority, and preserves the community's agricultural traditions. It is also an occasion to celebrate the Chewa people's achievements and unity.

- **Key Highlights:** Chiefs bring gifts of agricultural produce, livestock, and other items to present to **Kalonga Gawa Undi**. Traditional dances such as the **Gule Wamkulu** (a UNESCO-listed intangible cultural heritage) are performed by masked dancers who depict spirits and ancestors.

f) Shimunenga Ceremony (Tonga People): The **Shimunenga Ceremony** is celebrated by the **Tonga people** of the **Southern Province** and is one of the oldest ceremonies in Zambia. It honors the ancestral spirits and celebrates the pastoral way of life, especially the relationship between the Tonga people and their cattle.

- **Cultural Significance:** Shimunenga represents the Tonga people's agricultural and livestock heritage. The ceremony is also a time for spiritual reflection and thanksgiving for successful harvests and cattle farming.
- **Key Highlights:** The main events include cattle parades, traditional songs, and dances. The **Muzeza**, or praise poetry, is recited, paying homage to the ancestors and calling for their blessings for the future.

Conclusion

Zambia's culture is a rich tapestry of traditions, values, and customs that reflect the diversity of its people. The country's traditional ceremonies play a crucial role in preserving this cultural heritage, offering a window into the beliefs, social structures, and historical experiences of the various ethnic groups. These ceremonies not only celebrate milestones such as harvests, rites of passage, and the installation of chiefs but also strengthen communal ties and reinforce the significance of ancestral and spiritual connections.

In an era of modernization, these traditional ceremonies continue to serve as an important link between Zambia's past and present, ensuring that the country's cultural identity remains vibrant and resilient for future generations.

NUPPEZ WANTS GOVT TO EQUIP SCHOOLS WITH GENSETS BEFORE EXAMS BEGIN

By Elias Mwenda



National Union of Public and Private Educators of Zambia (NUPPEZ) has called on government to immediately equip schools, with Gensets, particularly those with computer studies

programs, to ensure that learners can continue their education without the disruption of power outages during exams.

Union Executive President, Victor Muyumba said as the

examination period approaches, it is crucial that government addresses the pressing need for generators in schools, as the current power outages pose a serious risk to learners' ability to complete their assessments effectively.

Mr. Muyumba stated that ensuring a reliable power supply during this critical time is essential for learners to demonstrate their knowledge and skills without interruption.

“Over the past six decades, Zambia has made

remarkable strides in expanding access to education. From the establishment of numerous schools to the introduction of policies aimed at inclusivity, our progress is evident. Today, we celebrate not only the growth in enrollment rates but also the dedication of our educators who have tirelessly worked to nurture the minds of future leaders.”

“However, as we celebrate our successes,

we must also confront the pressing challenges that remain. The education sector continues to grapple with inadequate infrastructure, a shortage of qualified teachers, and limited resources. These challenges are compounded by the ongoing power crisis that has greatly impacted schools and learners across the country,” Mr. Muyumba noted.

He also called on government to

continue investing in infrastructure by allocating resources to improve school facilities, ensuring that every learner has access to safe and conducive learning environments.

“Invest in training and retention programs for educators to ensure that they are well-equipped to deliver the revised curriculum effectively. Strengthen partnerships between schools, parents, and communities to create a supportive ecosystem

for our learners and educators,” he said. He also urged government to address educational equity by focusing on providing additional support to marginalized and underserved communities to ensure equal access to quality education.

Efforts to get a comment from Ministry of Education Permanent Secretary Joel Kamoko and he Public Relations Unit failed.

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THINK BUSINESS

MINING GIANTS SIGN \$30BN SETTLEMENT FOR 2015 BRAZIL DAM COLLAPSE

By BBC



President Lula said: "I hope the mining companies have learned their lesson; it would have cost them less to prevent the disaster."

The dam was owned by Samarco, a joint venture between Vale and BHP.

Since the disaster, the companies have set up a foundation to compensate people, which has already carried out billions of dollars' worth of repairs. This included building a new town to replace one of the towns that was

destroyed.

However, many people in the community were still arguing they had not received justice or enough to rebuild their lives nine years on. Separately to these legal

proceedings in Brazil, more than 620,000 people had taken BHP to court in the UK, where BHP was headquartered at the time, in a trial that started earlier this week.

MICROSOFT BOSS GETS 63% PAY RISE DESPITE ASKING FOR REDUCTION

By BBC

Microsoft's chief executive Satya Nadella earned \$79.1m (£61m) last year, a rise of 63% compared to his compensation the year before. That was despite a request from Mr Nadella to reduce one element of his pay package because of cybersecurity flaws at the tech giant - which resulted in him getting \$5m less than he otherwise would have.

In common with many tech firms, Microsoft has cut thousands of jobs this year, including many in its gaming division. But in a proxy statement filed with the US financial regulator, the board said the company's revenue grew by 16% in the year to 30 June 2024.

"Mr. Nadella agreed that the Company's performance was

extremely strong," Microsoft's compensation committee wrote in a letter to shareholders.

It added he asked them "to consider departing from the established performance metrics and reduce his cash incentive to reflect his personal accountability" over a number of cyber attacks.



Friday October 25 Close of Business Exchange Rates



Indicative Foreign Exchange Rates

Rate Sheet no.

530

	International Cross Currency Rates				Kwacha Local Currency Rates			
		Buying	Selling		Buying (Cash)	Buying (TT/TCs/BN)	Selling (Cash)	Selling (TT/TCs/BN)
United States Dollars	USD	1.0000	1.0000	USD	26.4768	26.4768	26.8899	26.8899
British Pounds Sterling	GBP*	1.2730	1.3186	GBP*	34.3947	34.3947	34.9313	34.9313
Euro	EUR*	1.0588	1.0967	EUR*	28.6068	28.6068	29.0531	29.0531
South African Rand	ZAR	17.1662	17.7874	ZAR	n/a	1.5112	n/a	1.5348
Swedish Kroner	SEK	10.3293	10.7029	SEK	n/a	2.5115	n/a	2.5506
Swiss Francs	CHF	0.8500	0.8804	CHF	n/a	30.5261	n/a	31.0023
Danish Kroner	DKK	6.7641	7.0062	DKK	n/a	3.8359	n/a	3.8957
Norwegian Kroner	NOK	10.6938	11.0828	NOK	n/a	2.4256	n/a	2.4635
Japanese Yen	JPY	149.0482	154.3815	JPY	n/a	0.17408	n/a	0.1768
Chinese Yuan Renminbi	CNY	6.9859	7.2362	CNY	n/a	3.7140	n/a	3.7719
Tanzanian shilling	TZS	2660.7000	2776.0250	TZS	0.00972	0.00972	0.00985	0.00985
Kenya Shilling	KES	125.9300	131.4425	KES	n/a	0.2053	n/a	0.2085
Botswana Pula	BWP*	0.0734	0.0767	BWP*	n/a	1.9924	n/a	2.0235

*Base currencies
 Note: All transactions above USD10,000 or equivalent must be referred to the Global Markets Sales Desk. Please be advised that rates may change at short notice due to market conditions.
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ALL BLACKS CRUSH JAPAN IN YOKOHAMA *By SuperSport*

The All Blacks crushed Eddie Jones's Japan 64-19 in a one-off test in Yokohama on Saturday as the visitors scored 10 tries in a routine victory.

The match was the first in an All Blacks tour that will see them take on England, Ireland, France and Italy on successive weekends.

Japan drew first blood with Fiji-born winger Jone Naikabula steaming in to touch down by the posts in the fifth minute.

New Zealand hit back when Mark Tele'a rampaged down the left wing and scored in the corner. Captain Patrick Tuipulotu then held off three tackles to bundle

over the line before Damian McKenzie converted to make it 14-7.

Japan bounced back immediately, attacking off a line-out, punching holes in the defence before loose forward Faulua Makisi crashed through a wide gap off a close-range ruck.

Japan lock Warner Dearn thought he had put the hosts back in front, taking a lucky bounce to break clear and gallop over the line, only for the try to be disallowed.

Then the flood gates opened for New Zealand with Billy Proctor, Sam Cane, Samipeni Finau and Pasilio Tosi all going over the line, the latter

after a barnstorming run by hooker Asafo Aumua to make it 36-12.

Just before the break the All Blacks packs smashed their way over the line with Tamaiti Williams grounding the ball off the back of a maul and McKenzie converting to make it 43-12 at halftime.

Cam Roigard opened the scoring in the second half and took the visitors over the 50-point mark in the 44th minute after being let fly by hooker Aumua.

Japan managed to give the scoreboard operators a respite, repeatedly pinning the now sloppy All Blacks in their 22, but not breaching the wall of the New Zealand defence.

All Blacks attacks were

frequently blunted and Japan again and again looked the more likely to score, but handling errors and New Zealand turnovers frustrated their efforts.

In the 67th minute, Yoshitaka Yazaki made a blistering run down the right but to the agony of the full-capacity Nissan stadium was brought down just short by McKenzie.

Seconds later however Japan's reserve prop Uwe Helu, on his debut, scored the hosts' third try and a successful conversion.

All Blacks replacement back Ruben Love, on debut, claimed two late tries in three minutes off the bench as the Japanese defence faded.

KANSANSHI DYNAMOS COACH ZEDDY SAILETI URGES TEAM NOT TO UNDERESTIMATE CHIRUNDU UNITED*By Lucky Chama*

Kansanshi Dynamos Football Club Coach Zeddy Saileti has expressed high expectations from his team as they host Chirundu United at Independence Stadium in Solwezi for Week 10 of the ZPL National League tomorrow.

Despite a draw against Chambishi in their last home match following a previous win, Saileti has emphasized the importance of a focused approach against Chirundu United.

With a strong 20-man squad, Saileti has reminded the team not to underestimate their opponents.

Following a long trip back from Chipata on Tuesday, the team has undergone a thorough recovery process.

Saileti added that travel fatigue will not be an excuse, saying the team has done all it can in terms of recovery, and the players are ready for another battle.

However, left-back Joseph Chomba will miss this match due to injury.

Currently, Kansanshi Dynamos sits in second place with 20 points, while Chirundu United is in seventh with 12 points.

**EL CLASICO - EXPLAINING REAL MADRID'S UNBEATEN RUN** *By BBC*

There is a lot riding on every El Clasico, but this Saturday's match between Real Madrid and Barcelona (20:00 BST) feels particularly momentous with Real on the verge of history. Carlo Ancelotti's side are a win or draw away from equalling La Liga's longest unbeaten run.

The Spanish champions last lost 13 months and 42 games ago.

It's quite apt then that their next match is against fierce rivals Barcelona, who currently own the outright record of 43 games unbeaten set between 2017 and 2018.

Real Madrid were **convincingly beaten 3-1 by cross-city rivals Atletico Madrid** on September 24, 2023. Since then they have recorded 31 wins, 11 draw and zero defeats.

Their run propelled them to last season's La Liga title, which they won by 10 points, and they also stayed unbeaten throughout the Champions League, which they lifted by beating Borussia Dortmund in the final.

In terms of personnel, often overlooked Uruguay defensive midfielder Federico Valverde has

been an instrumental figure in Real's run, playing in all but one of their matches. Meanwhile, nobody has scored more league goals for Los Blancos since that Atletico loss than Vinicius Junior with 19.

England midfielder Jude Bellingham is the next best with 14 strikes.

Barcelona need to beat Real Madrid on Saturday to keep their outright crown. The La Liga leaders' record run started with a 3-2 win against Real Sociedad in April 2017 and ended when they **lost 5-4 to Levante** in May 2018, two games shy of going unbeaten for a full season.

When you compare the two runs, offensively Barcelona's side of six years ago has the edge.

Barca forward Lionel Messi was in sublime form during the 43-game streak, managing 58 goal involvements. For comparison, Vinicius and Bellingham have so far combined for 48.

Barcelona also recorded more wins (34 to Real's 31) and took more points (111 to 104); although Real have played that one game fewer.

In defence, Real Madrid boast more clean sheets, with 23 compared to Barcelona's 19, and fewer goals conceded (27 for Real and 33 for Barca). Plus, Real have continuity on their side with Ancelotti having overseen all of their run, whereas Ernesto Valverde replaced Luis Enrique as Barcelona manager at the end of the 2016-17 season.

