Zambia Council for Social Development

Sectoral and Regional Distribution of Civil Society In Zambia

Case Study Report

Moonga Hangoma Mumba and Rudo Phiri Mumba

University of Zambia

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ACRONYMS

ASP :Agriculture Support Programme

CAP :Conservation Agriculture Programme

CBO :Community Based Organisation

CCZ :Christian Council of Zambia

CF/CA :Conservation Farming/Agriculture

CFU :Conservation Farming Unit

CHAZ :Churches Health Association of Zambia

CSOs :Civil Society Organisations

CSPR :Civil Society for Poverty Reduction

EFZ :Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia

EPWDA :Eastern Province Women's Development Association

FAWEZA :Forum for African Women Educationalists in Zambia

GART :Golden Valley Agricultural Research Trust

MACO :Ministry of Agriculture and Corporative

NGO :Non-Governmental Organisation

NGOCC :Non-Governmental Organisations Coordinating Committee

NIF :National Implementation Framework

TEVET :Technical Education and Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training

WILSA :Women in Law in South Africa

ZCSD :Zambia Council for Social Development

ZCTU :Zambia Congress of Trade Unions

ZEC :Zambia Episcopal Conference

ZNAN :Zambia National HIV/AIDS Network

ZNFU :Zambia National Farmers Union

1.0 Introduction

Since the 1990s there has been an increase in the number of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in Zambia (Elemu, 2010). Civil society follows a particular distribution pattern in every country. The nature and character of this distribution has an important bearing on the civil society's potential to contribute to positive social change, (Hadenius and Uggla, 1996). It is likely that an uneven distribution would correspond to the same unequal distribution of developmental needs in a country. In this regard, efforts at efficient coordination and collaboration of civil society activities within and between sectors and regions of a country may be compromised. This situation is exacerbated where very little is known about the distribution of civil society in a country. Therefore, knowledge about the distribution of CSOs is crucial to enhancing their strength, sustainability and reach within a country.

This case study attempts to identify the sectoral and regional distribution of civil society in Zambia. This study is therefore of importance, in the sense that it shows the different CSOs in Zambia and how they are distributed between sectors and region.

1.1 Hypothesis

- Civil society organisations operating in Zambia are fairly balanced in their distribution across regions and sectors.
- The NGO financial position greatly influences or helps to determine their distribution in Zambia across regions and sectors.
- There are more civil society organisations operating in urban areas, in comparison to those operating in rural areas. There are more civil society organizations within close proximity of the railway than are not.
- Grassroots- based organisations are more likely to be fairly distributed than any other type of organisation

1.2 Research Questions

1. How widespread is the distribution of the CSOs in Zambia by region and sectors?
2. What is the main motivating factor for CSOs to be located in the various regions and sectors they operate in?
3. How influential are the CSOs in advocating for issues affecting the people they purport to serve?

1.3 Definitions

A number of terminologies have been identified as critical to the study and since different scholars use and define these concepts differently, it is cardinal to explain the specific context in which they will be used:.

1. A sector is a distinct part of society, especially of a nation's economy,

2. A private sector is a part of the economy which is run for private profit and is not controlled by the state,

3. The public sector is the part of the economy concerned with providing basic government services,

4. A region is a specified district or territory,

5. There are multiple definitions of "civil society", depending on the purpose for which the term is applied, but according to the Civil Society Index (CSI) civil society is defined as "the arena outside the family, state and the market, which is created by individuals and collective actions of organisation and institutions to advance shared interest", (CSI 2008: 6)

2.0. Methodology

This study embraced a case study approach and a combination of primary and secondary sources of data was used. Secondary data was gathered from the Office of Registrar of Societies, various Zambian government institutions and CSOs, including relevant libraries and documents. The adoption of a case study approach was prompted by the desire to get deeper and richer insights the distribution of CSOs in the country.

The study randomly sampled 100 NGOs in order to determine the regional distribution of CSOs. Further, in order to determine the sectoral distribution of CSOs, the study randomly sampled the 85 CSOs who participated in the formulation of CSOs input to the Six National Development.

Primary data was gathered through interviews with the CSOs in Zambia which were purposively selected. Purposive sampling uses value judgement of the researcher in

identifying key informants; people or institutions that are perceived to be more knowledgeable on matters of interest on the concerned research. The study encountered a number of limitations. The main register for all societies in this country is not well documented, therefore making it very difficult to obtain and analyse the data. The many inconsistencies in the register also affected the accuracy of the information. At the Patents and Companies Registration Office (PACRO), their register does not differentiate a Limited company with one limited by guarantee or non profit making organisation. This made it difficult to know how many CSOs are registered at PACRO and those which have duo registration.

It should be appreciated from the outset that there appears to be no accurate and systematic data on the number of CSOs operating in Zambia, but according to a European Union (EU) mapping study done in 2004, it was estimated that about 11,000 CSOs (including trade unions) and 13,900 religious organisations were registered,. The current register from Registrar of Society (2010) has a total of 22,574 registered CSOs, of which 9,260 are religious organisations. The combination of NGOs, trade unions and associations added up to 5860, while the registered clubs was 6,376. The number of registered political parties stood at 33, including the ruling Movement for Multiparty Democracy.[1] Furthermore, the register also had 851 groups which were unclassified. These consist of clubs, associations, NGOs, political parties and Community Based Organisations (CBOs). It should also be noted that the register is not very accurate because it has a lot of discrepancies. Some organisations may have been repeated and others have not stated what kind of organisations they are. Not forgetting that many unregistered organisations are not accounted for in the register.

The data was analysed using qualitative techniques. The data was processed according to themes, concepts, ideas, interactions and processes that emerged from the field, as well as through the reviewed literature. Explanations and interpretations were made from the resulting texts using a combination of content and narrative analyses. Being a case study, the researchers ensured that the findings remained within the everyday language of the participants.

[1] *Political parties as organisations have been known for providing checks and balances and agitating for welfare of the people.*

3. 0 Literature Review

Heterogeneity and diversity are some of the main defining features of civil society organisations in Zambia. It is observed that a large part of civil society is comprised of non-governmental organisations (NGOs), working in various sectors of the economy such as health, education, environment, agriculture, governance, human rights and HIV/AIDS treatment (Mutesa, 2006: 3). A further distinction is made between non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that operate as implementing agencies carrying out grassroots activities and those that play an advocacy role, whose main efforts are directed at trying to change public policy in respect of work in their respective sectors of operations (Mutesa, 2006: 3).

Heterogeneity and diversity of civil society in Zambia is probably best presented in the four-tier institutional analysis of non-state actors. The first tier is comprised of grassroot organisations whose members come together for the purpose of finding joint solutions to problems at the immediate local context for example; to defend their rights, or improve their living conditions and access to basic public services. Examples of groups in this category are: cooperatives, farmers' unions, women and youth-based groups, faith-based organisations, cultural and sports groups and other such groups. These grassroot level organisations are largely limited in geographical or thematic scope, and in most cases, are financed by members' contributions, (Mutesa, 2006: 3).

The second tier is made up of organisations with formally constituted actors, with an advanced structural level. These are organisations that are often oriented towards social responsibility and it is not unusual to find them providing support to grassroots organisations of the first tier. In this tier, generally organisations such as development NGOs, human rights organisations and religious entities are found. External funding is usually the main lifeline of most of the organisations at this level. .

The third tier consists of "umbrella" organisations. These are essentially coordinated groups, federations and networks. They are formed by a group of organisations that are brought together by a desire to collaborate along a thematic or geographic rationale. Information sharing and capacity-building for member organisations are some of the main activities undertaken by umbrella organisations.

The last tier is then made up of platforms and consultation forums through which are groupings of umbrella organisations. They are characterised by their degree of flexibility and permeability. The main purpose for their formation is to create a common stance against common external problems, public authorities and donor policies (Mutesa, 2006:3.

The sectors that are among these tiers in Zambia are: the education sector, the agriculture sector, the health sector and the mining sector. From a broader view point, the education sector is focused on three areas which includes the provision of support to the national implementation framework 2008-2010 of the Zambian Ministry of Education, support to FAWEZA, a national NGO focusing on girls' education and assistance to the development of skills training (TEVET: Technical Education and Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training).

The education sector receives financial support from the Netherlands embassy, (Netherlands Development Cooperation, 2010). This support has now doubled from £9.9 million in 2005, to £20 million annually for the period 2008-2010. The government's share support (estimated at over £18 million) is channelled to the Ministry of Education for the National Implementation Framework (NIF). In additional to the embassy's programme, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs also supports education in Zambia through the Netherlands Programme for Institutional Strengthening of Post-Secondary Education and Training, (Netherlands Development Cooperation, 2010).

Furthermore, in 1999, the government of Zambia, initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MACO), declared Conservation Farming /Agriculture (CF/CA) and related technologies a priority for promotion. This was done by both MACO and the various partner institutions, such as the Conservation Farming Unit (CFU), Golden Valley Agricultural Research Trust (GART), Agriculture Support Programme (ASP), World Agro Forestry Centre (ICRAF) in order to address the issue of low farm productivity and sustainable productivity. The CF is currently implementing a 5 year Conservation Agriculture Programme (CAP), supported by the Norwegian Government to scale up CA. In order to compliment CA, promotional efforts by various stakeholders in the Southern African Region are being initiated. Also in recognition of the important role CF/CA can play in increasing farm productivity and profitability, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) facilitated the formation of CA national task forces throughout the region in 2007 (MACO, 2010).

The Netherlands government has also supported Zambia's healthcare sector during the past four decades. This was primarily done through the provision of Dutch medical doctors, working in district health centres throughout the country. Later, this was further facilitated through financial support to various projects such as the District Health Basket, the Retention Scheme for Medical Personnel and the provision of six technical experts for the provincial health directorates. For the Ministry of Health, the support is being provided via a delegated cooperation framework with Sweden, who represents this negotiation in agreements directly with the Ministry of Health (Netherlands Development Cooperation, 2010).

It is worth mentioning here that Zambia is a country that does not operate in isolation, rather the operations of the country have to be well embedded into broader frameworks to which Zambia is biased towards. In this vein, the Southern African Development Cooperation (SADC) processes are enshrined in Article 23 of the SADC Treaty, which refers to civil society and NGOs as key stakeholders in the process of regional integration. This commitment is further reaffirmed in the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO).

On the front of NGO apex organisations (umbrella NGOs), they are known to have been formed to respond to challenges facing NGOs, especially related to NGO coordination, information flow and liaising with government for social development purposes. In Zambia, there are several NGO apex organisations. Most apex NGOs have been created by a statutory instrument/Act of Parliament, though they are required to regulate the coordination of non-state agencies. Apex organizations established through an Act of Parliament include:

- National Sport Council of Zambia: which has a mandate to oversee associations promoting the development of sport discipline in Zambia.
- National Youth Development Council: which has a the mandate to coordinate all NGOs involved in youth development and empowerment.
- Zambia Council for Handicapped groups: which has a mandate to coordinate NGOs involved with people with various forms of handicaps.
- Zambia's National AIDS Council (NAC) : which has a mandate to coordinate and facilitate the multi-sectoral response to HIV.

These bodies are independent, though created through an Act of Parliament to coordinate and regulate the operations of NGOs working in specific specialized areas.

For instance, in regards to NAC, since the early 1990s, with the increased availability of funding, there has been a tenfold increase in the number of civil society organisations (CSOs) working on HIV related issues in Zambia. The most rapid increases have occurred since 1999 (Birdsall & Kelly 2007). Mutesa (2006) asserts that Zambia's civil society is vibrant and active. This expansion of capacity in the civil society sector represents an important opportunity as Zambia moves forward towards universal access.

Effective networks (in terms of civil society organisations) require coordination and therefore a coordinating body is important in achieving the success of the network. The network coordinating body should not be an organisation in its own right, but rather the embodiment of the collective will of the organisations that are members of the network. The role of the coordinating body will vary depending on the type of the network.

It holds against this background therefore that there appears a lack of systematic information with regards to regional and sectoral distribution of CSOs in Zambia and also influencing factors towards these chosen locations. This will form the fundamental cornerstone to this study.

4.0 Data Analysis

4.1. Regional Distribution

The study attempted to draw from the data how the CSOs are distributed regionally and below is a graphical depiction of the CSO regional spread based on the review.

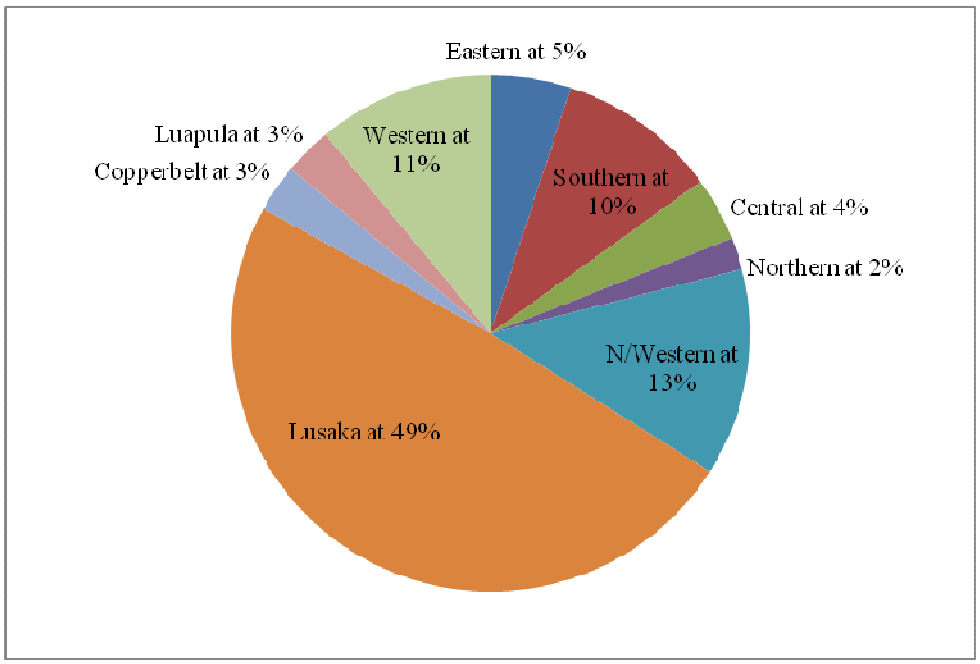

Figure 1: Regional spread of CSOs in Zambia

Drawing from the above pie chart, it can be seen that Lusaka province has the highest concentration of CSOs compared to other provinces, with a 49% concentration. Thisis because Lusaka is the capital city for Zambia and as such it attracts people from all walks of life. Lusaka is also the powerhouse of Zambia in that it houses all the government ministries and the donor community. All these factors make it possible for CSOs to thrive.

North-Western province scored the second highest from Lusaka and this could be a result of the economic activities taking place in the province. According to Mulomba (2007) notable economic development has been associated with the opening of the copper mines at Kansenshi and Lumwana. As a result of the mining activity, the province has seen the growth of other economic activities, thus ensuring that the people of North-Western Province begin to find sustainable livelihoods.

Eleven percent of CSOs are in Western province. It important to note that operations of CSOs in the province could be influenced by the poverty levels. According to Central Statistical Office (2007), Western province has the highest incidence of poverty in the country, with its poverty level standing at 84% in 2006. Southern province stood at 10 %, and that could be

attributed to the number of economic activities taking place in the province and these make it conducive for CSOs. For instance, Mazabuka is the home of Zambia's Nakambala Sugar Plantation, the major producer of sugar in the country. Livingstone, the provincial centre for southern province, is the country's tourism centre.

The lack of viable economic activities in Eastern, Central and the Copper belt provinces can be said to be the main contributing factor to low incidence of CSOs in the province. Luapula and Northern provinces have the least concentrations of CSOs and this could be due the rural nature of the said provinces. As already alluded earlier, most CSOs prefer having their base in Lusaka which is the centre of all economic and other activities cardinal to the thriving of CSOs.

It goes without saying that there are several factors affecting the distribution of CSOs in the country. The function of an organisation is likely to dictate its geographical and provincial location. It was discovered from the study that most NGOs are located in and around Lusaka, the capital city and other major cities. These cosmopolitan areas have a high population and therefore the areas of work for NGOs tend to increase. It could also be deduced from there that most NGOs involved in governance and advocacy work find it more convenient to be in the capital and other big cities, where they are able to lobby and advocate government and other stakeholders on issues as they occur. In fact, some respondents asserted that the proximity makes them more effective and more appealing in the eyes of the people. To these, an enlightened population provided a vital ingredient to feed into their programmes as these could be able to make follow ups and also to analyse issues. This seemed cardinal to their operations.

It is also convenient for major NGOs to be in the capital city because this is where the donor community and cooperating partners are primarily based, making it easier to lobby for funding and donor aid. This is an advantage which rural based NGOs are not able to enjoy. Nonetheless, some of the NGOs with head offices in towns have activities in rural areas. Funds for projects obtained from donors are then distributed to the branches for implementation in remote areas. This could then be seen through the various activities that these CSOs are implementing at a rural front.

The following information shows the regional distribution of civil society in different provinces of Zambia. It was interesting to appreciate that the other main type of civic organisations usually found in cities are trade unions, because this is where the corporate world is concentrated (Mutesa, 2010). Trade Unions are more active in collaboration, mediation and fighting for improved conditions of service for its members. These labour unions have a critical role in protecting the rights of workers, and so therefore have to be close to the workforce.

It was also noted that in rural areas, Community Based Organisations (CBOs), farmers associations, women's associations and clubs are the main civic groups (Respondent, Mwense). These are usually agriculture and health based, centred on improving the livelihood of villagers. People in rural communities are encouraged to form associations, clubs or cooperatives in order to obtain support, loans, funding and capacity building from government and donors. In fact, it is common knowledge that support in the recent times has tended to be biased towards groups or associations. It is in this vein that a whole variety of associations were organised around such issues and manner.

Comparatively speaking however, urban areas generally had a different form of clubs, associations and CBOs. For example, in a village, a women's association may be formed to lobby for funds to buy farming implements or to market their crop. However, it was noted that in towns, women's groups serve other divergent interests. For instance, these can be in the form of women in business associations, professional associations or women in sport clubs (Elemu, 2010).

It was interesting to appreciate the aspect that the most widely spread civil society grouping are faith-based organisations with presence in all towns, cities and villages. The church and faith-based organisations are mostly involved in service delivery activities, especially in the education and health sectors. The church has also challenged the government on various issues such as the constitution review, but this aspect of their work is often frowned upon (Mutesa, 2010).

4.2. Sectoral Distribution

It is worth appreciating at this level that although civil society in Zambia is diverse, they are loosely coordinated through umbrella organisations (Mutesa, 2010). Organisations affiliate to different parent bodies to harmonize their activities. The umbrella organisations vary depending on the sector and it is not unusual for civic organisation to have two or more affiliations due to the roles they play.

Civil society has come to a realisation that poverty must have further concerted efforts in order to be eradicated and Civil Society for Poverty Reduction (CSPR) has taken up the challenge to reduce poverty in the country. CSPR has a network of more than 140 affiliated organisations advocating for poverty reduction. It is organized into 14 thematic groups looking at different sectors of society including: health, education, agriculture, governance, water and sanitation, disability and gender, industry and mining, social protection, HIV/AIDS and other leading issues. CSPR is very rigorous in budget tracking and monitoring and has become a voice for the voiceless.

Another example of an umbrella organization is the Zambia National Farmers Union (ZNFU), which is the umbrella body for all farmer institutions in Zambia. ZNFU aims at promoting and protecting interests of farmers, individual corporations, companies and organisations in the farming sector across the country. The union has been active in budget tracking and monitoring. ZNFU lobbies for tax exemptions and reductions on farming implements and budget support in favour of farmers.

The church, being the biggest and the widest spread civic organisation, reaches out to the greatest number of people. The Zambia Episcopal Conference, the Christian Council of Zambia, and the Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia, are the strongest faith based organisations operating in the rural and remote areas, mainly building the capacity for service delivery of local groups. These umbrella organisations often seem to be good at training and advising their members, in particular when they are working in partnership with international NGOs focusing on human resources/advisory at province levels. From this angle, it could be appreciated that such umbrella organisation provided a fair spread of CSOs.

From this angle, the study further attempted to establish the actual sectoral distribution of CSOs in the face of a plethora of influencing and prevailing circumstances. The following figure (similarly drawn from the reviewed CSOs in question) provides a good starting point

in trying to understand this distribution. That is, the idea was to establish the trend with regards to the sectoral spread of CSOs.

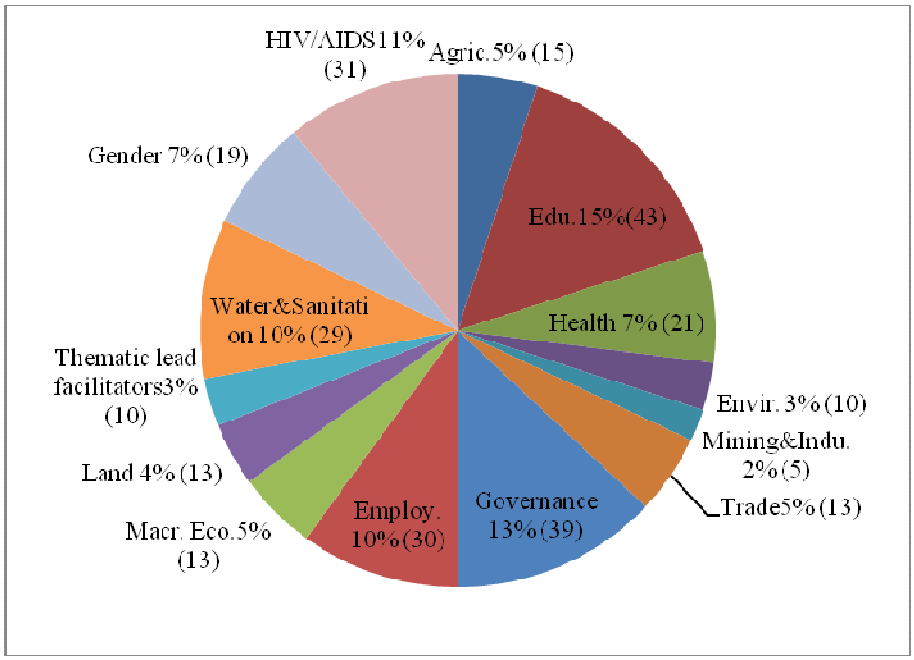

Figure 2: Sectoral spread of CSOs in Zambia

From the above sectoral distribution (and looking at major areas) it's noted that the Education, Youth and Child Development Organisation has the highest number of CSOs with 43%. This can be attributed to issues of donor funding. Education, Youth and Child Development are currently the priority areas for donor funding. The Governance thematic Group had 13% and this can be attributed to the importance placed on issues of Governance. With the coming in of the democratic era, we saw issues of governance coming to the fore. In line with this, Elemu (2010) stresses that the emergence of governance CSOs in the context we know it in Zambia today could be traced back to the transitional era which culminated in the end of the one-party rule and the coming of multi-party democracy in 1991. From that time onwards, there was an explosion of civil society actors in governance in the country.

Employment and Social protection stood at 10%. The Zambian government defined Social Protection as "referring to policies and practices that protect and promote the livelihoods and

welfare of people suffering from critical levels of poverty and deprivation, and/or are vulnerable to risks and shocks" (FNDP, 2006). In other words, social protection refers to the wide range of initiatives that are implemented to help people prevent falling into and to escape poverty.

CSOs in Zambia has a vision of a modern Zambia where all citizens rich or poor are active participants in the development of a more productive, inclusive and equitable society, (Petrauskis, 2007). According to Petrauskis (2007: 2) the origin of this vision is found within the Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP) 2006-2010, specifically the chapter prepared by the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) in relation to "Social Protection."

According to Petrauskis (2007), the growing interest in social protection may provide an avenue for moving forward what has become a stagnant debate about the appropriate roles of relief and development actors in developing countries. As the need for social protection responses to chronic poverty becomes increasingly accepted there might be opportunities to expand welfare safety nets during periods of crisis to help people to deal with shocks. There may also be opportunities to develop projects that began as emergency interventions into longer-term social protection programmes. As such, CSOs in Zambia have embarked on a number of projects related to social protection and employment creation. For instance, World Vision Zambia is involved in a number of welfare programmes aimed at improving the lives of the poor.

Coming to the HIV/Aids thematic group, which stood at 11%, it can be attributed to issues of funding. According to NAC (2008), since the early 1990s, with the increased availability of funding, there has been a ten-fold increase in the number of civil society organisations working in HIV in Zambia – involved in a wide range of roles. This expansion of capacity in the civil society sector represents an important opportunity as Zambia moves forward towards universal access. Ambitious HIV targets will only be reached through partnership building between the public, civil society and private sectors.

It is widely acknowledged that civil society has an important contribution to make in reducing poverty, complementary to the role played by government and "is considered to

play a significant role in strengthening the multi-sectoral response to HIV, TB and STIs" (NASF, 2006:10). Siamwiza (2007) stresses that the areas for civil society involvement in HIV include: building voice and accountability, service provision, and promoting awareness and understanding of development through advocacy.

According to the Economic Commission for Africa (2002), the significance of water and sanitation should be understood from a social point view as a social good and not just an economic good. In its garb of a social good, Water and Sanitation is a principal component of human development. By result, lack of access to Water and Sanitation services constitutes a principal component of human poverty. Indeed, the UNDP's Human Poverty Index includes the percentage of population without access to safe water as one of the main components of deprivation in a decent standard of living (UNDP, 2004). In the recent years, the government and the non-state actors have come to realise the importance of water and sanitation in the development process of any country.

It was interesting to note that the Health and Nutrition, Gender, Agriculture, Land and Trade thematic Groups stood at less than 10% and this could have a lot to do with the criteria employed by the donors when allocating funds. The concentration of CSOs is high in the sectors that receive more funding.

At a broader standpoint and from the above analysis, it shows that regional and sectoral distribution of civil society in Zambia is not even. However, almost each and every part of Zambia and sectors has different civil society organizations, which are involved in the delivery of different social services represented within it. Additionally, the different sectors enjoy different privileges based on the nature of work they are involved in.

Whichever the case, the distribution of CSOs in Zambia is not evenly distributed across sectors and regions; there are some sectors like education, or youth followed by governance and HIV/AIDs sectors with more CSOs and regions like Lusaka ~~and Copperbelt~~ where CSOs are mostly allocated.

5.0 Conclusions

Civil society is an arena separate from the state, the market and the individual household, in which people organise themselves. It is noted that in regional distribution, the major Christian churches under the Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia (EFZ), the Christian Council of Zambia (CCZ), and the Zambia Episcopal Conference (ZEC), constitute the only part of civil society broadly represented and active. In urban areas, the widest representation of across the country is taken up by the trade unions, which through their umbrella organisation, the ZCTU, have tended lately to broaden their concern to encompass parts of the informal (largely urban) sector. In rural areas, the broadest representation is incorporated in the Zambia National Farmers' Union (ZNFU). Lusaka is the hive of civil society activity. Other provinces with fair representation of CSOs are North-Western, Western and Southern. In provinces such as the Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula,and Northern, there are very few locally based NGOs and CBOs. It goes without mention that the national (locally established CSOs) and international NGOs (externally established CSOs), as well as a small number of NGOs/ CBO umbrella bodies, are also present regionally. Under sector distribution, the Minister of Education, through the Government of the Netherlands provides support to the education sector.

The paper has created a good starting point to identify how many civil society organisations operating in Zambia. It also helps to show the distribution of civil society in Zambia across the various forms of civil society organisations, and helps to establish which types of civil society organisations operate in urban and rural areas of Zambia. It also most importantly helps to identify the provincial distribution of types of civil society organisations in Zambia. The findings and observations show that regional distribution of CSOs is not so uneven among various areas. However, civil society is fairly distributed among different sectors of human life. From the study, the following can be established:

- That most of the civil society organisations affiliated to Apex NGO and ZCSD in particular are concentrated in Lusaka region. Lusaka is more centrally located and being the capital city and power house, it attracts many CSOs.

- The distribution of CSOs in Zambia is not evenly distributed across sectors and regions; there are some sectors like education/youth followed by governance and HIV/AIDs sectors with more CSOs and regions like Lusaka where CSOs are mostly allocated. This is despite seeing an impressive picture at a broader perspective.

- That there appears no formal interaction between the office of the registrar of society and NGO Apex organization. This could be seen in the general lack of comprehensive collaborations between them and a lack of sufficient information.

- At a broader front, that the education/youth followed by governance and HIV/AIDs sectors have more CSOs compared to others like mining and industry sector that come out as the lowest. This posed a danger of drawing conclusions that did not hold at a context specific level.

6.0 Recommendations

- There is need for Apex NGOs (umbrella NGOs), and ZCSD in particular, to come up with a programme to promote and encourage the vibrancy and migration of CSOs to regions outside line of the railways. Furthermore, this programme should also encourage the building of linkages between CSOs in regions alongside the railway line, with those outside of the railways. This would ensure effective and broad-based CSO collaboration and coordination.

- For ZCSD, there is a need to consider realigning its membership register to sectors and regions, so that it can be easy for any development player to make use of such a register to avoid duplication of interventions by others, especially when planning for activities.

- There is need for the Office of the Registrar of Society and NGO Apex Organizations to come up with an understanding that would define and help foster collaboration and coordination in their efforts to service the CSO sector.

- There is an urgent need to computerise the register of the Registrar of Society across sectoral and regional distribution. Further, the registration and annual return forms may also need to be revised in order to ensure that they capture the necessary information to feed on the computerised register.

- There is a need for CSOs to build their capacities and effectively be involved in the mining and industry sectors, considering that Zambia is dependent on the mining sector therefore the input of the CSOs in this sector should be encouraged and promoted.

- There is need for future studies to examine the CSOs motivation to work in particular sectors and regions, therefore this type of study may help to promote and encourage CSOs vibrancy and collaboration across sectors and regions.

- The government should mandate the Registrar of Society to produce a proper list of how civil societies are distributed in Zambia.

- The registrar of society should show the different organisations under each sector and be in a position to provide systematic information in this regard.

Annex 1: Organisation Profiles

a) ZNAN was formed in 1994 with the aim of promoting improved collaboration, liaison and coordination among NGOs and CBOs involved in the fight against HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis. ZNAN receives funding from the United Nations initiative, the Global Fund, and the Joint Finance agreement for distribution to other NGOs and CBOs. The Global Fund's purpose is to dramatically increase the global resources available to address these three diseases and to finance effective prevention, treatment, care and support programmes. ZNAN also offers financial support to groups that are not directly involved in the fight of the three diseases.

b) Churches Health Association of Zambia (CHAZ) is a faith-based organisation that is very actively involved in providing health support to the ministry of health. CHAZ provides a third of services to the country's health sector. It has built clinics and hospitals as well as providing health support to the vulnerable in society. For instance Jesus Cares Ministries, one of the affiliate of CHAZ is helping orphans, offering treatment to the blind and feeding the poor in communities.

c) In the labour force the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions is the lead organisation, with over 30 affiliated member Unions. The congress mediates and offers conflict resolution in trade dispute. ZCTU has been very vocal in advocating for workers liberty and improved conditions of service.

d) The fight for women's rights is championed by NGO Coordinating Council (NGOCC). With a membership of over 64 paid up NGO and CBO as of 2007, NGOCC is reaching over 75% of women country wide (NGOCC, 2007). It could be concluded from the study that NGOCC was able to reach a cross section of society due to it varied membership. With NGOs like Forum for African Women Educationalists in Zambia (FAWEZA) in the girl child education, Women's Lobby Group involved in lobby and advocacy, Women in Law in South Africa (WILSA) in the Law fraternity plus the numerous CBOs, NGOCC is making a great impact of people lives every day.

e) Council for Social Development (ZCSD) is yet another umbrella organisation with more than 100 civil society organisations promoting a vibrant and well coordinated civil society. ZCSD coordinates NGOs that work to promote good governance to ensure that people are enlightened on Issues that affect there lives in order for them to make informed decisions.

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