



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

# NATIONAL SPORT POLICY





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## FOREWORD



The revision of the National Sport Policy reaffirms Government's recognition of the importance of sport in contributing to social, economic and political development of the country. The Policy, therefore, being an important instrument would uplift the standards of sport development in Zambia.

It has been acknowledged that there is need to improve the level of sport participation and competition in the country. In order to improve the standard of sport in the country, there is need to address a number of factors which include; inadequate sports facilities, limited support from corporate entities and clearly outlined athlete and coach development pathways. Therefore, addressing the challenges affecting sport development in the country requires a consented and coordinated response from all sectors of society starting with individuals, communities, NGOs, the Private Sector, Government and the international community. The visioning and consultative process of the policy review revealed that support is given mostly to elite sports events in urban areas at the expense of developing grassroots and rural sport.

The revised National Sport Policy presents an assessment of the 2012 National Sport Policy and the current trends in sport development. The Policy also highlights critical areas in need of development, the role of key stakeholders, and ultimately outlines how sport should be utilised as a tool for accelerating national development. There is need to appreciate the premise that sport and physical activity whether done for recreation, leisure or competition can significantly contribute to the quality of life and development as well as enhancing international prestige and reputation of the country.

The Policy, therefore, reflects the Government's desire to harmonise and align all policies with the vision 2030 of making Zambia a middle income and prosperous nation which includes development of sport. I am delighted, therefore, to present this National Sport Policy to the people of Zambia, as it will greatly enrich the contribution of sport as a tool for social, economic and political transformation.



Elvis Chishala Nkandu, MP  
**MINISTER OF YOUTH, SPORT AND ARTS**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The revision of the 2006 National Sport Policy has been as a result of collective efforts from various individuals and organisations at different stages.

To all the institutions, sportsmen and women and communities who were involved in the review process, we wish to express our sincere appreciation for their invaluable support and contribution to the successful outcome of the revised National Sport Policy. Our gratitude also goes to line Ministries, National Sport Council of Zambia, Zambia Professional Boxing and Wrestling Control Board, National Olympic Committee of Zambia, National Paralympic Committee of Zambia, Special Olympics Zambia, National Sport Federations, Sport Non-Governmental Organisations and Institutions of Higher Learning.

It is envisaged that the Policy shall be a pillar on which the growth of sport in the country will be anchored. Additionally, the Policy will be used to realise the vision of sport as a tool to produce champions in sport and physically fit citizens. To this end, we look forward to collaborating with all stakeholders for the successful implementation of the National Sport Policy.



Kangwa Chileshe  
**PERMANENT SECRETARY**  
**YOUTH AND SPORT**



Fumba Chama  
**PERMANENT SECRETARY**  
**ARTS**

## WORKING DEFINITIONS

Adaptive Sport	Competitive or recreational sports for Persons with Disabilities. It allows for modification of sports equipment for Persons with Disabilities to participate in sport and uses a classification system that puts athletes with disabilities on an even playing field with each other.
African Union Sport Council Region 5	A regional political organ of the African Union charged with the responsibility of implementing AU matters pertaining to sport, youth and culture in ten (10) Southern African countries.
Athlete	A person participating in organised sport activities as an individual who, by virtue of special training and natural talent, is fit to compete in a sport.
Athlete Award	Recognition given to an athlete for their outstanding performance.
Club	Any formal group of people associated together for the purpose of sporting, physical activities and fitness.
Community Sport	Mass participation by the general public in any sport and physical activity of their choice for the purpose of leisure, recreation, health and competition.
Doping in Sport	Use of performance enhancing drugs and substances as ascribed by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) from time to time.
Elite Sport	Sport at the highest level of competition, also known as High Performance Sport.
Sports Facility	Land, place and buildings planned, designed and used for sport activities whether indoors or outdoors.
Gender	The roles, duties and responsibilities which are culturally or socially ascribed to women, men, girls and boys.
Health	A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.
High Performance Sport Management	Structured, competitive sport requiring specific training and resources towards international performance standards.
Incentive	A token of appreciation in form of either monetary or non-monetary to stimulate greater output by the athletes, coaches, sports administrators and associations or institutions.
Mainstreaming sport	Incorporating sport development in the national agenda.

Mental Health	A state of mental well-being that enables people to cope with the stresses of life, realise their abilities, learn well and work well, and contribute to their community.
Marginalised Groups	Group of people that do not enjoy the same privileges as the rest of the society (Persons with Disabilities, special needs, girls, women, older persons).
National Sports Association/ Federation/Union	A legally constituted and duly registered body with the National Sport Council of Zambia whose principal objective is the promotion of sport or recreation activity on a national basis.
Participation	The opportunity to take part in a wide range of sporting and physical activities by all members of the community for reasons of competition, enjoyment, fitness, social contact or simply the desire to get involved in the activity.
Partnership	Involvement of various stakeholders in service provision for sport.
Performance	The manner in which sport participation is measured.
Persons with Disabilities	A person with physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which in interaction with various barriers may hinder full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.
Physical Literacy	The motivation, confidence, physical competence, knowledge, and understanding to value and take responsibility for engagement in physical activities for life.
Recreation	A guided process of voluntary participation in any activity which generates enjoyment and contributes to the improvement of general health, wellbeing and skills of the individual.
Safeguarding	Protecting a sportsperson's health, well-being and human rights enabling them to participate in sport free from harm, abuse and neglect.
Safe Space	A place or environment in which a person or category of people can feel confident that they will not be exposed to discrimination, criticism, harassment or any other emotional or physical harm.
Sport	Any form of activity involving physical exertion and skill that is governed by a set of rules or customs and often undertaken competitively.

Sport Development	The process of continuous improvement of the sports structures, institutions and programmes in order to provide opportunities to people, regardless of age, gender, ethnic group or ability to participate in sport and to progress as far as they wish to achieve full potential.
Sport and Recreation	Competitive and non-competitive physical and non-physical activities.
Sport Tourism	Experience of travel to engage in or view sport related activities from one region or country to another.
Stakeholder	A person, group or organisation with a vested interest, or stake, in the decision making and activities of a business, organisation or project.
Volunteerism	The act of contributing free labor to conduct community service or support a nonprofit organisation.

## ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AU	African Union
AUSC Region 5	African Union Sport Council Region 5
DSAC	District Sports Advisory Committee
IOC	International Olympic Committee
IPC	International Paralympic Committee
MYSA	Ministry of Youth, Sport and Arts
NADO	National Anti-Doping Organisation
NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases
NDPs	National Development Plans
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NOCZ	National Olympic Committee of Zambia
NPCZ	National Paralympic Committee of Zambia
NSCZ	National Sports Council of Zambia
NF	National Sports Federation
PES	Physical Education and Sport
PPP	Podium Performance Programme
PSAC	Provincial Sports Advisory Committee
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
QPE	Quality Physical Education
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEAS	Sport Education and Accreditation System
SFA	Sports for All
SI	Statutory Instrument
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
ZPBWCB	Zambia Professional Boxing and Wrestling Control Board



# **Chapter 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Zambia has made progress in implementing sporting activities in the country both on the local and international scene. The first National Sport Policy was developed in 1994 and subsequently revised in 2006. The objective of the 1994 National Sport Policy was to provide guidance on sport development in the country. However, due to emerging issues in sport development such as gender, anti-doping and commercialisation of sport, the Policy was reviewed in 2006.

In the quest to implement the 2006 National Sport Policy, Government made significant strides in sport development such as construction of two (2) ultra-modern stadia and a multipurpose sports complex; hosted the 2012 SCSA Zone VI Games (now referred to as Region 5 Youth Games), the 2016 COSAFA Games; and supported various sports federations to participate in national, regional, continental and international sports events, which resulted in the achievement of numerous medals. However, need arose to review and address the inadequacies of the 2006 National Sport Policy in order to bring it in tandem with new developments such as enhancing integrity in sport, access to sport, Adaptive Sport, High Performance Sport, creation of Safe Spaces, Sport tourism, Sport in workplaces, Incentives in Sport, Sport and the Environment, among others.

The revision of the 2006 National Sport Policy has also been necessitated by the need to align it to the African Union Charter; the UNESCO International Charter on Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport; UNESCO Convention against doping in sport; SADC Protocol on Culture, Information and Sport; and the Commonwealth Charter.

To this end, the National Sport Policy will promote the participation of all citizens in physical activity and sport of their choice for both leisure and competition. In addition, the Policy will enhance coordination, partnerships and networking with stakeholders to increase participation, infrastructure development, inclusion and excellence in sport.

The Policy document is divided into five Chapters. Chapter One highlights the introduction to the Policy. Chapter Two is the Situation Analysis which provides a critical review of the current situation regarding the development and status of the sport sector. Chapter Three outlines the Vision, Rationale and Guiding Principles of the Policy. Chapter Four specifies the objectives and policy measures required to implement the National Sport Policy. Chapter Five gives the Implementation Framework, which includes the Institutional Arrangements, Legal Framework, Resource Mobilization and Financing as well as Monitoring and Evaluation of the Policy.



# **Chapter 2**

## **SITUATION ANALYSIS**

## 2.0 SITUATION ANALYSIS

### 2.1 Background

Sport development has a major impact on communities and can unite citizens through the promotion of community involvement, social development and economic sustainability. Sport empowers people and teaches leadership and citizenship skills while inculcating cooperation towards shared goals. Zambia's sport sector has continued to evolve at a steady rate. There has been an increase in the number of sports investments by the Government and the private sector in infrastructure development, support to marginalized groups, increased number of regional, continental and international events supported in various sports disciplines.

Sport promotes the spirit of competition, team work and dedication, driving not only individual success but also fostering a sense of community and national pride. It also serves as a platform for social inclusion promoting diversity and breaking down barriers.

In this situation analysis, sport issues are discussed and analysed from the perspective of two (2) thematic areas in detail considering the prevailing and emerging issues in sport development and management.

#### 2.1.1 Sport Development

##### 2.1.1.1 Sport Contribution to Social and Economic Development

In Zambia, sport is increasingly being recognised and used as a tool for social and economic development. Supporting programmes that aim at using sport as a means for social and economic development are key to ensuring sports contribution to national development. In an effort to contribute to social and economic development, athletes have since 2006 been empowered with financial, material and technical support through provision of sport attire and equipment, infrastructure, skills training and job opportunities. This is in an effort to develop and promote athlete participation in various sports competitions at regional, continental and international levels.

Sport, if well harnessed, can lead to employment creation in the tourism sector. In the recent past, Zambia has hosted various sport events that have contributed to the increase of foreigners visiting the country. The foreign and local tourists consume tourism goods and services thereby contributing to GDP through the hospitality, transport and arts industries.

Furthermore, commercialisation of sport has continued to be advocated for in the country as an avenue to transform sport into a more viable sector and realise its contribution to national development. Therefore, sport related commercial programmes and activities have been promoted that increase local and international tourism such as hosting of international sport events.

Additionally, there has been an appreciable increase in sport investment by the Government and private sector in ventures such as sport infrastructure development, sport betting, gymnasiums and sport academies. Public infrastructure includes OYDC Zambia, Levy Mwanawasa and National

Heroes Stadia. The private infrastructure includes such as; Barcelona Football Academy, Bonanza Golf Course, Fallsway Arena, Nchanga Golf Estate, Indeni Multi-sports facility, Farmers Nest Sports Complex and Automotive Futsal Pitches and over 10 Gymnasiums and fitness centres.

Despite all the achievements highlighted, sport has not reached its full potential to contribute to social and economic development. One of the issues which has contributed to the current situation is that there is inadequate information and sensitization on the potential of sport's contribution to socio-economic development in the country. Further, the inadequate and high cost of appropriate sports equipment and attire are a challenge. This situation has been compounded by limited local sports manufacturing companies in the country. Consequently, the prevailing situation has made it challenging to effectively prepare for participation in national, regional, continental and international competitions.

Furthermore, it has been observed that most young people avoid sport as a career pathway due to inadequate employment opportunities, low remuneration, inadequate and poor sport facilities, and limited sport empowerment programmes. Additionally, the situation is worsened by limited social security for sportspersons, which has led to most athletes that retire from active sport becoming destitute. Due to these challenges, athletes with potential to succeed at regional, continental and international events have opted for other alternative career pathways.

In light of the foregoing, implementation of sport development programmes in the country had not taken into consideration the occupational health and safety through provision of a safe environment for both the participants and spectators, noting that a sporting event can be considered a workplace which is supposed to adhere to safety measures and procedures. There is need to undertake specialised health and safety risk assessment in order to identify potential hazards in the sport sector which can lead to death or permanent injuries to both the sportspersons and spectators. Therefore, enhancing occupational health and safety will facilitate for procurement of appropriate sports attire and equipment, development of user-friendly infrastructure and enforcement of safety rules.

The sport sector has witnessed inadequate collaboration and information among key stakeholders on the actual contribution of sport tourism to Zambia's GDP. This has led to the underappreciation of the power of sport to enhance national revenue. Therefore, there has been low investment especially by the private sector in sport and inadequate popularisation of sports tourism.

Investment in the sport sector has been minimal and visible in some disciplines due to various challenges. Salient among them being; barriers in accessing capital and lack of information and deliberate incentives.

### **2.1.1.2 Inclusiveness in Sport**

Every human being has a fundamental right to physical education, physical activity and sport without discrimination based on physical ability, ethnicity, gender, tribe, age, religious affiliation,

political, national, social or economic status. The country through different stakeholders such as the National Paralympic Committee of Zambia, advocacy groups and Special Olympics Zambia have been promoting inclusiveness in sport by ensuring marginalised groups such as Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), women, girls and older persons are involved in sport activities.

Additionally, there has been a breakthrough of women participating in male dominated sports disciplines which has led to a steady increase in the number of women and girls participating in sports activities and administration.

However, despite the increase in the level of participation of girls and women in sport, their participation is still low especially for those in rural areas. This is partly attributed to low female representation in decision making positions at different levels of administration in sport, cultural expectations and norms, and low remuneration of female sport professionals as compared to their male counterparts.

The low number of female coaches as compared to male coaches, and lack of female-friendly sports facilities has also led to poor participation of women in sport. This has resulted in vulnerability of young girls to sexual abuse, teenage pregnancies, and alcohol, drug and substance abuse. Therefore, the policy focus is to create an enabling environment for girls and women to participate and aspire to be in decision- making as well as technical positions in sport.

Further, it has been noted that Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) have less participating opportunities in sport due to inaccessible and inadequate sports facilities as well as lack of adaptive sports equipment. Additionally, Persons with Disabilities in rural areas are faced with difficulties in mobility due to long distances to sports facilities and inadequate transport. This has led to low participation of PWDs in sport. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure that sports facilities in the country are compliant to the needs of PWDs and there must be special interventions to increase access to adaptive sports equipment.

Additionally, there is low participation of older persons in physical activities and sports in the country due to lack of physical literacy compounded by lack of safe spaces. The older persons (65 years and above) have not been provided with enough information and programmes promoting their participation in physical and sport activities for their health and wellbeing. This has led to an increase in Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) among the older persons due to inactivity. This Policy will endeavour to promote sport and physical activities for the older persons in all communities.

### **2.1.1.3 Sports Infrastructure Development**

Sports infrastructure is critical to the promotion of any sport. Currently, Zambia has two ultra-modern stadia namely; National Heroes and Levy Mwanawasa, a sports development centre (OYDC- Zambia) and six provincial stadia in the following provinces North-Western, Eastern,

Luapula, Southern, Northern and Western. In addition, the private sector has invested in various sports infrastructure to augment Government effort in sports codes such as golf, motor cross, football and swimming. This has contributed to Zambia's hosting of regional and international sport events.

Despite the current sports infrastructure, Zambia still has inadequate and dilapidated sport facilities to support sporting activities at all levels. In some instances, other sport codes do not have any infrastructure in place. This has contributed to low participation in sport, thereby affecting the development of sport at all levels as well as the performance of athletes in winning medals and awards at regional and international sports events. Further, there is inadequate private sector investment and local authority protection in sports infrastructure development. In addition, the country does not have enough quality sports facilities to host regional, continental and international sports events.

Therefore, there is need to ensure that sport infrastructure development remains at the centre of sport development in the country because good sport infrastructure not only promotes mass participation but also contributes to improvement and perfection of diverse talent in sport. Involvement of all stakeholders in this endeavour including local authorities will be important.

#### **2.1.1.4 Community Sport, Recreation and Health**

Before 1991, community welfare centres provided sport and recreation opportunities for clubs, and mass participation in sport in communities. Sport enhanced community spirit, equality of opportunity, personal development, social integration, recreation and competition in clubs, towns and cities. This contributed to community confidence, a spirit of teamwork and volunteerism. However, the situation is no longer the same as sports facilities in communities have been vandalized and deteriorated to levels of disuse. Moreover, volunteerism in sport has been misunderstood as a means of financial gain instead of a platform for providing a service or gaining experience in a particular field.

According to the Community Sport Safe Spaces Assessment Report of 2015 conducted by the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Arts, the country had 548 Community Sports Facilities and Spaces which were dilapidated and in poor condition and not in use. In some instances, the local authorities have changed land use for safe spaces to other developments hence, there is a decline in the number of safe spaces. With the increase in the Zambian population of 19,610,769 in 2022, from 13,092,666 in 2010, the country's current sports facilities are not adequate to provide for its citizens, particularly the children and youth, who account for 82 percent of the total population (Zamstat, 2022). This has impacted negatively on mass participation in sport.

Consequently, Zambia has witnessed an increase in NCDs due to low levels of citizenry participation in physical activity and sport. The high prevalence of NCDs, such as heart disease, stroke, hypertension and diabetes are the leading causes of mortality in the country (2015-16 Zambia

Sample Vital Registration with Verbal Autopsy Report SAVVY). The report further indicates that deaths due to NCDs account for 28.4% of all deaths. In addition, high prevalence of alcohol and prohibited substance abuse has also contributed to low participation of communities in sport. Additionally, sport is therapeutic and can be used to address issues of mental health such as depression, anxiety disorder, stress, and anti-social behaviour. As a result, this can lead to suicide, Gender based violence and alcohol, drugs and substance abuse. Therefore, participation in physical activity and sport can tremendously reduce these incidences and consequently reduce on the national health budget.

### **2.1.1.5 Incentives and Awards in Sport**

Incentives and awards play an important role in the development of the sport sector. In 2019, Government introduced the National Sports Awards aimed at celebrating, motivating and rewarding sports actors. Further, sports actors are awarded during national marked days.

The sports sector has been operating without standardised guidelines on how to motivate sports actors. The situation has been compounded by inadequate financial and material resources available, coupled with limited sponsorship from the private sector, to provide incentives and motivate all sports actors. These factors have demotivated sports personalities, sports and physical education practitioners from excelling in their careers.

### **2.1.1.6 High Performance at Regional, Continental and International Events**

In as much as the country has been participating in international events, it has not been to the desired levels in terms of numbers and performance. In the recent past, the country has seen several high performance athletes competing favourably in major competitions and have won numerous medals at regional, continental and international level.

Nonetheless, Zambia continues to lag behind in the attainment of medals at international sport competitions due to inadequate high performance facilities, poor athlete support systems, and inadequate promotion of sport social security, inadequate talent identification and limitations in the national competition systems. This is mainly due to inadequate funds, technical knowledge and lack of high performance centres.

Further, there is minimal interaction and exposure to international sport institutions and organisations by the country such as United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), International Council for Coaches (ICC), The Association For International Sport For All (TAFISA), African Union (AU), Federation for International Football Association (FIFA), International Cricket Council (ICC), Association for International Sport for All and Peace and Sports Organisations.

### **2.1.1.7 Physical Education and Sport**

Physical Education and Sport (PES) are an integral part of the school curricula and a foundation

of sport development. The teaching of quality physical education in learning institutions is critical because all basic sport skills that are developed in various sports are learnt through physical education. In this regard, the school curriculum has incorporated Physical Education and Sport. The teaching of Physical Education and Sport in schools is now compulsory and examinable. Various tertiary institutions have introduced Physical Education and Sport at degree level.

However, physical education is not fully practiced in schools, colleges and universities due to inadequate physical education practitioners and sports facilities. Inadequate faculties of physical education and sport in tertiary institutions has contributed to this status quo.

Further, there has been continued low participation by learners and schools in sport competitions at different levels due to inadequate resources. This has negatively affected the opportunities for learners to compete at different levels. In addition, the country has no schools of sporting excellence which focus on advancing athletes in both academic and sport excellence.

#### **2.1.1.8 Sports Education and Training**

The country has few qualified and skilled coaches, instructors, officials and administrators in relation to the growing demand for professionals in the sport sector. This has led to low performance of athletes at national, regional, continental and international sport competitions. For instance, at the time of review of the 2006 National Sport Policy, the Zambia Boxing Federation had only three (3) International Boxing Association (AIBA) Star 3 qualified coaches, Zambia Athletics (ZA) had six(6) level 4 qualified coaches, Football Association of Zambia (FAZ) had 168 UEFA B (CAF B) and 18 UEFA A (CAF A) qualified coaches and Netball Association of Zambia (NAZ) had 20 Local level 2 coaches, two (2) trainer of trainers (1 in umpiring and 1 in coaching) and 14 Africa level 1.

In addition, there were inadequate capacity building programmes for sport professionals as well as no national sport training and accreditation certification systems that allowed for the accreditation and certification of coaches and technical officials.

In order to address some of the above challenges, the Government of the Republic of Zambia has developed the Zambian Sports Coaching Framework aimed at guiding National Sports Associations. This is aimed at transforming local needs and resources to internationally recognised standards, such as those set by the International Council for Coaching Excellence (ICCE) to design national coaching programmes founded on the various international sport federations, coach education programmes to enhance professional skills among the coaches, instructors, officials administrators and provide guidance on basic and complex principles and philosophies of coaching as demanded by modern coaching trends.

#### **2.1.2 Sport Management**

Under this Thematic Area, the Policy focuses on issues pertaining to Sport Management in the country. These issues include the following:

### **2.1.2.1 Integrity in Sport**

Sport has continued to be amplified worldwide as the ever-growing sector that offers diverse opportunities for the youth, socially and economically. However, the sector is marred by many vices that threaten sport integrity. Some of these vices include doping, age cheating, match fixing and corruption. Being a member of the UNESCO Convention against doping in sport and the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), the country has continued undertaking preventive activities including anti-doping to remain compliant to both the UNESCO Convention and the WADA Code. In the period 2006 to 2021, the country had undertaken anti-doping programmes and activities through anti-doping sensitisations and education as well as Out-of-Competition and In-Competition Testing. In addition, over 50 (30 males and 20 females) athletes were tested, and unfortunately two (2) female athletes had tested positive to prohibited substances. In education and sensitisations, over 30,000 sportspersons had been reached with anti-doping messages.

Globally, substance abuse (Doping) has continued to adversely affect the competition platform for sportspersons psychologically, socially and physically. Most importantly perpetration of doping is a danger to the health of athletes. Additionally, there are other vices that compromise sports integrity attributes such as fair play and sportsmanship and these include; match fixing, age cheating and corruption. In this regard, there is a committee in place comprising various stakeholders which is undertaking sensitization on anti-doping. Further, through UNESCO funding, the Government has recruited and trained education anti-doping officers who are conducting anti-doping sensitization programmes.

Compared to the ever-increasing numbers of sports men and women participating in sport, the number of sport competitions at Regional, Continental and International levels which usually comes with monetary incentives, the amount of anti-doping work undertaken has been inadequate to ensure integrity in sport. As such, there is need to amplify programmes and activities aimed at enhancing integrity in sport.

Despite measures put in place to address issues of integrity in Sport, more needs to be done. For instance, the country has no fully fledged National Anti-doping Organisation (NADO) and it depends on a de facto NADO under the National Olympic Committee to conduct anti-doping programs and activities in the country. As a result, there has not been enough sensitisation and education on the dangers of substance abuse in sport especially at grass root level. Education and sensitisations have mainly been conducted among national teams when scheduled to participate in international competitions. This is due to inadequate anti-doping education officers. Further, there is inadequate funds to conduct more doping tests in the country which is compounded by less trained doping control officers and chaperones.

### **2.1.2.2 Safeguarding in sport**

The increased number of sportspersons demands for the need to take care of the rights of athletes. Safeguarding is an important element for the overall protection of those participating in sport in

terms of their physical, emotional and psychological wellbeing. Therefore, Government through National Sports Council of Zambia has adopted and is implementing the safeguarding policy developed by the National Olympic Committee of Zambia, which among other areas of focus aims at ensuring that the interests of sportspersons are prioritized.

However, the country has experienced challenges in ensuring that sportspersons are protected from human rights violations. For instance, human trafficking has been a challenge which has not spared the sporting fraternity from issues of athlete trafficking and abuse, especially sexual, physical and economic (financial) abuse. Some athletes have been vulnerable to abuse such as financial, emotional and physical especially when selected to participate in competitions.

Moreover, sport and physical activities have not been spared by corruption, exploitation of sportspersons, manipulation of sports competitions, conflicts within sports associations and abuse of authority and finances. These have led to low participation in sports.

### **2.1.2.3 Research and Development in Sport**

Modern sport practice calls for research in sport due to its growing complexity. The role that research plays is important in the growth and development of sport due to the dynamic rules and regulations that govern the different sport codes and other global factors that impact sport in different areas. Consequently, it provides for the introduction of new and improved ideas as well as best practices that ultimately lead to enhanced athlete performance. Currently, there is inadequate research in Zambia to inform policy makers on the interventions to undertake to improve the performance of sport in the country. There is inadequate researched data supported by evidence-based insights and current trends within sport.

### **2.1.2.4 Legal Framework**

The laws governing management and development of sport are covered under the following pieces of legislation: The National Sports Council of Zambia Act of Parliament Chapter 142 of the Laws of Zambia, Act No. 29 of 1988, Act No. 13 of 1994 and the Zambia Professional Boxing and Wrestling Control Board Act Chapter 156 of the Laws of Zambia Act No.37 of 1961.

However, the existing pieces of legislation are outdated and do not adequately address the current needs of Sports development in the country. Further, the development of sport has been hindered due to a number of gaps in the pieces of legislation which do not compel some sports organisations to be regulated and affiliated to NSCZ and PBWCB.



# **Chapter 3**

## **VISION, RATIONALE AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES**

### 3.0 VISION, RATIONALE AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

#### 3.1 VISION

“A united, prosperous, physically active nation of champions in sport.”

#### 3.2 RATIONALE

The review of the 2006 National Sport Policy has been necessitated by the need to provide a framework to improve grassroots participation in various sporting activities in order to enhance mass participation and promote a physically fit citizenry. In addition, this process has been compounded by the need to align the Policy to the African Union Charter; the UNESCO International Charter on Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport; World Anti-doping Agency; SADC Protocol on Cultural Information and Sport; and, the Commonwealth Charter. Therefore, the National Sport Policy will take into consideration emerging issues such as enhancing integrity in sport, access to sport, Adaptive Sport, High Performance Sport, creation of Safe Spaces, Sport tourism, Sport in workplaces, Incentives in Sport, among others.

Further, the Policy shall provide guidance for a coordinated, integrated and sustainable sports system at different levels (i.e, foundation, participation, excellence and elite). The Policy will also guide the implementation of appropriate sports programs to address improved partnerships and networking to achieve high participation, winning medals and information sharing.

The Policy shall provide an enabling environment for the recognition of all sporting disciplines for fair allocation of resources in both rural and urban areas. It will provide a framework for the provision of modern and user-friendly sport infrastructure and equipment.

The Policy shall ensure gender equity and inclusiveness of the children, youth, older persons and Persons with Disabilities for an equal, fair representation and participation. It will also integrate physical education, physical activity and sport with education at primary, secondary and tertiary levels in order to increase participation in Sport. The Policy will provide guidance on training and accreditation of coaches, and capacity building of technical officials and sport administrators in order to facilitate increased medal attainment at regional, continental and international platforms.

#### 3.3 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The Policy is underpinned by the following guiding principles:

##### **Good Governance**

Transparency, accountability, commitment and efficiency are critical elements in Sport to enhance performance at national, regional, continental and international level. This shall be realised by democratic tenets that will bring about wider participation. Further, accountability in the management of all sports resources shall always be upheld to promote the optimal use of resources.

### **Equity and Equality in Sport**

Equity shall be an underlying principle in the participation in sport to promote fair access to sports opportunities. Further, the principle of equality shall be used in recognition of inequalities that exist in the talent selection such as issues of ethnicity, religion, regionalism, and social status in the community, participation of older persons, persons with disabilities, women and girls, to promote inclusiveness in sport.

### **Integrity in sport**

The Policy shall promote adherence to high moral principles to uphold professional standards in sport. This shall be realised by safeguarding values, beliefs, human rights, honesty, respect, genuineness, championing good sportsmanship, and providing safe, fair and inclusiveness for all involved.

### **Partnerships**

The Policy shall promote networking and partnerships to enhance collaborations with; line ministries, cooperating partners, private sector and community involvement.

### **Coordination**

The Policy shall address the duplication of sports programmes implemented by various stakeholders to ensure that a broader population is reached. Therefore, there is need for a coordination strategy with stakeholders on how to coordinate and promote sport, recreation and physical activities.

### **Patriotism in Sport**

The Policy shall endeavour to promote the spirit of unity, loyalty and commitment among the athletes and sport administrators.

### **Volunteerism in Sport**

The Policy shall endeavour to improve and enhance volunteerism through capacity building and also by recruiting volunteers who are experts in a certain sports field.



# Chapter 4

## OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES

## 4.0 OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES

### 4.1 POLICY OBJECTIVES

In order to attain the vision of the Policy, the following policy objectives and measures shall be pursued during the implementation period:

- i) To promote sport contribution to Social and Economic Development;
- ii) To support the participation of marginalized groups in sport;
- iii) To provide sport infrastructure;
- iv) To enhance mass participation of citizens in sport and physical activities of their choice;
- v) To promote high performance and excellence in sport;
- vi) To facilitate for the development of high performance athletes;
- vii) To establish quality Physical Education and Sport in learning institutions;
- viii) To enhance sports education and training;
- ix) To promote integrity in sport;
- x) To strengthen the safeguarding of athletes in sport;
- xi) To strengthen research and development in sport; and
- xii) To promote a comprehensive legal environment for sport development.

### 4.2 POLICY OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES

#### Policy Objective

##### 4.2.1 To promote sport contribution to Social and Economic Development.

#### Measures

- i) Promote sport as a business;
- ii) Strengthen coordination among key stakeholders;
- iii) Strengthen mechanisms for enhancing employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for all in sport;
- iv) Promote sport tourism;
- v) Facilitate for the provision of social security for sportspersons; and
- vi) Facilitate for the provision of occupational health and safety standards for sportspersons.

#### Policy Objective

##### 4.2.2 To promote inclusiveness of the marginalized groups in sport;

#### Measures

- i) Strengthen the provision of sports facilities in the country that are adaptive to the needs of PWDs;
- ii) Promote the participation of PWDs, women and girls in sport; and
- iii) Support participation of older persons in sport and physical activities.

### **Policy Objective**

#### **4.2.3 To provide sport infrastructure.**

#### **Measures**

- i) Facilitate for the development of sports facilities for all sports codes; and
- ii) Promote Public/Private Partnerships in sports infrastructure development.

### **Policy Objective**

#### **4.2.4 To enhance mass participation of citizens in sport and physical activities of their choice.**

#### **Measures**

- i) Promote community mass participation in sport and physical activity; and
- ii) Facilitate for the provision of safe spaces in communities.

### **Policy Objective**

#### **4.2.5 To promote high performance and excellence in sport.**

#### **Measures**

- i) Strengthen the provision of incentives and awards to sportspersons; and
- ii) Facilitate for the provision of awards to retired sportspersons.

### **Policy Objective**

#### **4.2.6 To facilitate for the development of high performance athletes.**

#### **Measures**

- (i) Promote the development of high performance sport systems across sport disciplines; and
- (ii) Facilitate for the establishment of high-performance centres.

### **Policy Objective**

#### **4.2.7 To establish quality Physical Education and Sport in learning institutions.**

#### **Measures**

- i) Facilitate for the teaching of quality physical education and sport in learning institutions;
- ii) Enforce compulsory teaching and practice of PES in schools;
- iii) Facilitate for the establishment of PES Schools of excellence;
- iv) Strengthen the implementation of the Quality Physical Education and Sport (QPES) framework; and
- v) Facilitate for the provision of scholarships to learners and practitioners.

### **Policy Objective**

#### **4.2.8 To enhance sports education and training**

##### **Measures**

- i) Promote uptake of sports training courses in higher institutions of learning;
- ii) Facilitate for the establishment of faculties of sport in higher learning institutions;
- iii) Facilitate for linkage for coach education and training with institutions of higher learning; and
- iv) Promote certification and accreditation system of coaches.

### **Policy Objective**

#### **4.2.9 To promote integrity in sport.**

##### **Measures**

- i) Strengthen the operations of the National Anti-doping organisation; and
- ii) Facilitate for the elimination of vices in sport.

### **Policy Objective**

#### **4.2.10 To strengthen the safeguarding of athletes in sport.**

##### **Measures**

- i) Facilitate for the protection of athletes against human rights violation; and
- ii) Promote public awareness on safeguarding in sport.

### **Policy Objective**

#### **4.2.11 To strengthen research and development in sport.**

##### **Measures**

- i) Collaborate with research institutions and consultants to promote research capacity in sports; and
- ii) Facilitate for the establishment of the data depository centre for sport.

### **Policy Objective**

#### **4.2.12 To promote a comprehensive legal environment for sport development.**

##### **Measures**

- i) Facilitate for the review of legislation related to sport development;
- ii) Promote adherence to provisions of legislation related to sport; and
- iii) Facilitate for the operationalization of the National Sports Tribunal.



# **Chapter 5**

## **IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK**

## 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

Sport development is multi-sectoral in nature and involves multiple players across different sectors. In this regard, implementation of this Policy will take a multi sectoral approach involving all key stakeholders with a view of enhancing coordination.

To ensure consistency, responsiveness and accountability to the local context and in the implementation of activities, vertical coordination at all levels will be pursued while horizontal coordination will ensure that there is coherence among players at the same levels. Sport development will be designed and implemented at National, Provincial and District levels. The key players include, Sports Non-Governmental Organisations, Cooperating Partners, Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Faith Based Organisations (FBOs), the Private sector, Sport organisations, Organisations for Persons with Disabilities in Sports, and communities.

### 5.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

#### 5.1.1 The Ministry of Youth, Sport and Arts.

The Ministry will take the lead in the coordination and implementation of the National Sport Policy. It shall:

- a) Facilitate for the provision and maintenance of sports facilities to appropriate standards throughout the country to enable mass and elite participation in sport;
- b) Promote public awareness of fitness, health, recreational and leisure activities for all individuals regardless of age, sex, ethnicity, religion or social status;
- c) Mobilize resources for the implementation of sport programmes;
- d) Facilitate for capacity building programmes for sports personnel;
- e) Establish a National Accreditation and Certification system and database for coaches;
- f) Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the National Sport Policy;
- g) Mobilize and coordinate bilateral and multilateral technical assistance programmes, including those from locally based international agencies; and
- h) Facilitate for the establishment of Schools of Excellence to improve athlete performance.

#### 5.1.2 National Sports Council of Zambia (NSCZ) shall:

- a) Coordinate development of strategic planning on sport development in all the National Sports Associations/ Federations/Unions;
- b) Registration of Associations/ Federations/Unions;
- c) Domesticated approved standards of coaching, administration, and management in sport;
- d) Supervise national sports and recreation associations;
- e) Enforce decentralisation of National Sports Associations/Federations/Unions to district level;
- f) Establish links with regional, continental and international sports bodies and technical cooperation assistance bodies;

- g) Determine criteria for participation in and hosting of regional, continental and international competitions; and
- h) Spearhead National Sports Awards and incentives Committee.

### **5.1.3 Zambia Professional Boxing and Wrestling Control Board shall:**

- a) Register a boxer, wrestler, official, manager or promoter of boxing and wrestling;
- b) Manage the affairs of any boxer or wrestler in so far as they relate to participation in tournaments;
- c) Issue licences authorising the holding of tournaments;
- d) Enter into agreement between the promoter, boxers and wrestlers; and
- e) Ensure physical and mental fitness is certified by medical practitioners.

## **INTER-MINISTERIAL COLLABORATION**

Government shall endeavour to create administrative implementation linkages with key stakeholders and line Ministries whose roles impact on sport development.

### **5.1.4 The Ministry responsible for Education shall:**

- a) Provide initial training and in-service training for teachers in Physical Education and Sport;
- b) Provide facilities for, and instruction in Physical Education in schools;
- c) Facilitate scholarships and training for deserving sports men and women and sport administrators with outstanding performance;
- d) Offer training and support to sport administrators, coaches and technical personnel;
- e) Collaborate with the Ministry responsible for Sport to identify, establish and support Sports Schools of Excellence in learning institutions; and
- f) Collaborate with the Ministry responsible for Sport to ensure that anti-doping sensitization and education is offered to learners and educators.

### **5.1.5 The Ministry responsible for Local Government and Rural Development shall:**

- a) Ensure that Local Authorities provide sport and recreational facilities for their communities;
- b) Provide space for sport and recreational facilities in primary and secondary schools and other learning institutions;
- c) Maintain and manage sports facilities entrusted to their care and use;
- d) Establish, in collaboration with other stakeholders and local authorities, district sports committees responsible for sport development at grassroots level;
- e) Allocate resources to support sport development programmes at constituency level;
- f) Ensure that sport and recreation facilities are preserved and used for intended purposes; and
- g) Ensure equitable allocation of resources to all developmental areas in local authorities including sport.

**5.1.6 The Ministry responsible for Health shall:**

- a) Promote sport as a means of enhancing preventative and curative health measures;
- b) Collaborate with the Ministry responsible for sport in undertaking awareness and sensitization campaigns on the prevention and reduction of Non-Communicable Diseases;
- c) Encourage therapeutic sport and recreation programmes for the Older Persons, Persons with Disabilities, people living with HIV and AIDS;
- d) Develop capacity to provide sport medicine to all sportspersons and advise on their nutritional needs; and
- e) Collaborate with the National Anti-Doping Organisation in provision of services and personnel in anti-doping programmes.

**5.1.7 The Ministry responsible for Community Development and Social Services shall:**

- a) Mobilise communities to participate in sport activities;
- b) Integrate sports activities into community development programmes;
- c) Encourage vulnerable people to participate in sport for peace and development;
- d) Mobilise persons with disabilities and older persons to participate in sport; and
- e) Coordinate volunteerism in sport.

**5.1.8 The Ministry responsible for Defence shall:**

Provide technical and logistical support in training of sports personnel;

- f) Facilitate sports activities in communities;
- g) Collaborate with the Ministry in resource mobilization for sport development;
- h) Provide employment and empowerment opportunities to sportspersons;
- i) Provide security to sportspersons within and outside the country; and
- j) Provide sports facilities and equipment to sports organizations and communities.

**5.1.9 The Ministry responsible for Home Affairs and Internal Security shall:**

- a) Collaborate with the Ministry in curbing vices in sport which include doping, gender based violence, match fixing, human trafficking and corruption;
- b) Provide employment and empowerment opportunities to sports persons;
- c) Provide security to sportspersons within the country; and
- d) Provide sports facilities and equipment to sports organizations and communities.

**5.1.10 The Ministry responsible for Tourism shall:**

- a) Promote sport activities into tourism programmes as a way of marketing the country on the international scene;
- b) Promote the use of sport as a tool to conserve and preserve wildlife and other tourist attractions; and
- c) Promote the securing of land for sports development activities in tourist sites.

**5.1.11 The Ministry responsible of Finance and National Planning shall:**

- d) Facilitate mobilisation of financial resources through the national budget;
- e) Facilitate generation of finances through rotaries; and
- f) Provide tax incentives to organisations and individuals investing in sport.

**5.1.12 The Ministry responsible for Environmental Protection shall:**

- a) Collaborate with the Ministry in using sport to reach out to the masses on the use of the environment for sustainable economic development;
- b) Collaborate with the Ministry on the use of sport as a tool for climate and environmental action; and
- c) Promote the manufacturing of sports equipment and attire using natural resources in a sustainable manner.

**5.1.13 The Ministry responsible for Infrastructure Development shall:**

- a) Supervise the construction and rehabilitation of sports infrastructure at National, Provincial and District level;
- b) Facilitate the design of sport infrastructure;
- c) Monitor the adherence of standards of sport infrastructure;
- d) Facilitate maintenance of all sports infrastructure at National, Provincial and District level; and
- e) Certify construction and rehabilitation works.

**5.1.14 The Ministry responsible for Social Security shall:**

- a) Collaborate with the Ministry in providing social security for sportspersons; and
- b) Develop social security packages for sportspersons.

**5.1.15 The Division responsible for Gender Shall:**

- a) Collaborate with the Ministry in promoting the participation of women and girls in sport; and
- b) Promote women and girls' activities in sport.

**OTHER COLLABORATIVE INTER LINKAGES****5.1.16 National Olympic Committee of Zambia shall:**

- a) Facilitate Zambia's participation in the International Olympic Committee (IOC) organized meetings, competitions and activities;
- b) Lobby for regular Olympic Solidarity programmes and support;
- c) Facilitate in the training of sports coaches, technical staff and administrators; and
- d) Prepare the Zambia national teams and athletes for Olympic Games, Commonwealth Games and any other assigned games.

**5.1.17 National Paralympic Committee of Zambia shall:**

- a) Facilitate Zambia's participation at Regional, Continental and International organised games, meetings, competitions and activities;
- b) Lobby for regular Paralympic programmes;
- c) Facilitate in the training of sports coaches, classifiers, technical staff, administrators;
- d) Endeavour to improve performance; and
- e) Act as an advisory body on sport for persons with disabilities.

**5.1.18 National Sports Associations shall:**

Ensure professional sports administration and effective modern management systems;

- f) Act as liaison institution between local sports federations and international sports bodies in the rules of the game;
- g) Create linkages with regional, continental and international sport authorities;
- h) Create linkages with the learning institutions, media, sponsors, private sector and general citizenry;
- i) Promote participation of women and other marginalised groups in sport and physical activities; and
- j) Ensure that all sports programmes, activities and functions include cross cutting issues such as COVID-19, GBV, HIV and AIDS awareness campaigns as well as alcohol, drug and substance abuse in sport.

**5.1.19 Private Sector shall:**

- a) Contribute towards sports infrastructure development;
- b) Avail their sporting facilities to all their employees and the general public use for free or nominal charge;
- c) Facilitate for the release of athletes to participate in national sport activities;
- d) Finance development of sport for social and recreation activities;
- e) Contribute towards establishment of Schools of Excellence in sport;
- f) Invest in manufacturing of sport equipment and attire; and
- g) Support schools and community sports programmes.

**5.1.20 The Media shall:**

- a) Disseminate information on the role of sport as a tool for socio-economic development;
- b) Create awareness on various sport activities and programmes;
- c) Market and promote all sports codes;
- d) Market sport and physical fitness for prevention of non-communicable diseases; and
- e) Promote image building for sportspersons.

**5.1.21 School Sports Associations shall:**

- a) Promote the teaching of quality physical education as a basic foundation of sport;
- b) Provide regular sport and recreation activities for their students;

- c) Promote ethics and fair play in sport and recreation;
- d) Provide opportunities for junior sport administrators to participate in accreditation courses in coaching, officiating and administration;
- e) Lobby school management to establish, develop and upgrade sport and recreation facilities; and
- f) Establish talent identification programmes.

#### **5.1.22 Universities and other Higher Learning Institutions shall:**

- a) Play a leading role in research and evaluation of matters relating to sport and recreation in the country;
- b) Provide support services for the training, accreditation and certification of sports administration, coaches and technical officials;
- c) Provide training in Physical Education and Sport as a major subject;
- d) Offer scholarships to excelling sportspersons; and
- e) Facilitate establishment of a Physical Education and Sport faculty at universities and colleges.

### **5.2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

In order to effectively implement sport development in Zambia, there is a need for an enabling legal and regulatory framework. The legal framework for the National Sport Policy includes the following:

- a) The Sports Council of Zambia Act No. 29 of 1988, Act No.13 of 1994;
- b) The Zambia Professional Boxing and Wrestling Control Board Act No. 37 of 1961;
- c) Persons with Disability Act No.6 of 2012;
- d) Education Act No. 23 of 2011; and
- e) Anti-Gender Based Violence No.1 of 2011.

### **5.3 RESOURCE MOBILISATION AND FINANCING**

The implementation of the National Sport Policy will require mobilization of both local and external resources through collaboration with line ministries, the private sector, faith-based organizations, international agencies, sports NGOs, sports associations/federations/unions and other cooperating partners in line with national priorities contained in the National Development Plans (NDPs).

### **5.4 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

The implementation of the Policy requires effective monitoring and evaluation. There is need to have appropriate feedback mechanisms amongst all stakeholders in order to ensure effective service delivery, capacity building, community sport, advocacy and communication. In this regard, the Government in partnership with the Cluster Advisory Group will conduct regular monitoring of the sport projects and programmes in addition to yearly evaluations. Monitoring and evaluation will be done based on the key performance indicators in the NDPs.



Furthermore, appropriate performance indicators will be developed within the National Sports Implementation Plan of Action to guide the policy implementation, to assess and critically review the performance of this policy.

Periodic survey and research on the status of sport will be undertaken to generate information for policy development and planning of sector development programmes.



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