

NCC NEWS

KNOW MORE ABOUT YOUR CONSTITUTION



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Volume 1, Issue 1

NCC BEGINS ITS WORK OF ALTERING AND ADOPTING PROPOSALS IN THE MUNG'OMBA DRAFT CONSTITUTION

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SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- The NCC begun its sittings on December 19, 2008 and the commencement of these sittings was preceded by an address from the Republican President Dr. Levy Patrick Mwanawasa, SC
- The NCC has a total of 496 members broken down as follows:
 - 141 Members of Parliament
 - 18 Chiefs (2 from each province)
 - 72 Councillors
 - 9 Eminent Zambians (one from each province)
 - 9 senior citizens (one from each province)
 - 10 senior civil servants
 - 237 from other Church mother bodies, NGOs, public and private institutions.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS

Dear Readers,

The National Constitutional Conference has begun its work amid objections from some sectors of our society.

It is understandable that in every democracy, there will always be divergent views, after all that is the beauty of it.

For those who are opposing this process, I urge them to think about it, as its not too late for them to join.

A lot has been said about the NCC and it is important that you, our readers, fully understand how the NCC has come into being.

In 2003 when President Dr. Levy Patrick Mwanawasa's New Deal Government decided that a new Constitution be put in place, there was overwhelming response from the people to go ahead with the process.

Thus, the Willa Mung'omba led Constitutional Review Commission was constituted.

One of the recommendations

from the Mung'omba CRC was that the Constitution should be adopted through a Constituent Assembly, a Referendum or any other popular body. This was in accordance with the people's submissions.

After weighing between the two options that were provided for in the Draft Constitution and analysing the costs involved, the Constituent Assembly and a Referendum proved expensive. But since the Report had provided for any other popular body, the Government then decided to provide something similar to these two processes.

In this regard, the Government decided to have the Constitution adopted through the National Constitutional Conference (NCC). It should be noted that the composition of the NCC is more than what was recommended in the Constituent Assembly.

The NCC has been established under an Act of Parliament, i.e., Act No. 19 of 2007, so as to give legal powers to the process.

According to the Act the NCC's mandate is to examine, debate and adopt proposals as contained in the Draft Constitution submitted by the Commission.

Accordingly, the Conferenc



Hon. Chifumu K. Banda
NCC Chairman

has all the necessary powers for the execution of its functions under this Act.

Experts shall be engaged to advise members on various legal aspects and it is expected that the Conference will complete its work within the initial one year period that it has been given.

All meetings of the Conference shall be held in public and members of the public shall be free to attend. But there could be instances when the Conference or the Committee may decide to hold its meetings in camera.

The NCC has a huge task of coming up with a good document that all Zambians would be proud of.

I urge you therefore to give the process your undivided support so that together we can make mother Zambia proud!!!!!!

PRODUCE A GOOD DOCUMENT- MWANAWASA

“The NCC is a democratic process in which government seeks to consult the people on how they want their country to be governed”

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- **Registration of members begun on Sunday December 9, 2008 at the Mulungushi International Conference Centre in Lusaka and went on up to January 2008**

useful guide in the discharge of National duty and a document that Republican President Dr. Levy Patrick Mwanawasa has called upon members of the National Constitutional Conference (NCC) to ensure that they produce a good document.

Dr. Mwanawasa said this in a special address to the NCC on the commencement of the first sitting at the Mulungushi International Conference Centre in Lusaka.

Dr Mwanawasa said that the NCC was a democratic process in which government seeks to consult the people on the issue of how they want their country to be governed.

He reminded the conference members that the process was not only for their benefit but that it was for the benefit of the country and future generations.

The President said it was important that the Conference comes up with a document that any government or President would find acceptable to work with and one which would be a useful guide in the discharge of National duty and a document that would protect the rights of the people individually or severally.

He stated that the NCC was a solemn and privileged responsibility that must be discharged in a responsible, objective, non-partisan and patriotic manner, bearing in mind that the inter-

ests of the Zambians were paramount.

The President thus urged members to ensure that the views of the people they were representing at the NCC were taken on board as they made their recommendations.

The President explained that the NCC was born out of a consultative process through the Zambia Centre for Inter-party Dialogue (ZCID) to which all political parties belong.

‘The NCC was conceived under these circumstances and appeared to be supported by all the major political parties that attended the summit of political party presidents,’ Dr. Mwanawasa said.

He said he did not understand however, how certain political parties had decided to boycott the process.

He paid tribute to members from organizations that had boycotted for choosing to participate on their own.

‘I laud you for exhibiting true and mature leadership on this matter. I invite you now that lets move together, with unity of purpose by giving ourselves a Constitution that we can be proud of, a Constitution which even though our friends have chosen not to participate in this Conference, they can all come to respect,’ President Mwanawasa said.

For the NCC, Dr. Mwanawasa explained that the Conference proved cheaper than the other two modes of adopting the Constitution, i.e., the Referendum and the Constituent Assembly that were recommended by the Willa Mung’omba Constitutional Review Commission.

On the composition of the NCC, the President explained that the number of delegates exceeded the number that was recommended by the Mung’omba Constitution Review Commission as it was all inclusive.

‘It is representative of all the various interests in the country, is inclusive, broad based and promotes gender representation as stipulated in Subsections 2 and 3 of Section 4 of the NCC Act,’ Dr. Mwanawasa explained.

The President emphasized that the function of the NCC was to debate, adopt and recommend a draft Constitution to Parliament for legislation.

He explained that members of Parliament had been made members of the NCC so as to reduce the amount of dissenting views when the bill is taken to Parliament for legislation once the NCC has completed its work.

NCC BEGINS ITS WORK OF ALTERING AND ADOPTING PROPOSALS IN THE

CHIEF JUSTICE CALLS UPON NCC MEMBERS TO BE NON-PARTISAN

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NCC Secretary Russell Mulele being sworn in before Chief Justice Ernest Sakala on December 13, 2007.



His Lordship the Chief Justice Ernest Sakala addressing NCC members during the swearing-in ceremony on December 13, 2007 at the Mulungushi International Conference Centre in Lusaka.

trust that the Zambian people gave them.

Mr Sakala urged members to ensure that they embrace the spirit of compromise, adding that it would not be always that hundred percent compromise would be reached on all issues.

“In your deliberations, serious differences are bound to occur. This will be inevitable and that’s what democracy entails,” Justice Sakala said.

The swearing-in ceremonies were conducted on Thursday December 13 and Tuesday December 18, 2007 respectively at the Mulungushi International Conference Centre in Lusaka.

The Secretary of the Conference Mr Russell Mulele, and his Deputies, Mr. Newton Ng’uni, Mrs Margaret Bwanga and Mrs Thandiwe Oteng, were also sworn-in on December 13, 2007

The commencement of the first sitting was preceded by two swearing-in ceremonies which were conducted by his Lordship the Chief Justice Mr. Ernest Sakala .

In his message , the Chief Justice called upon all the members to ensure that they performed their functions faithfully, fully, impartially and to the best of their ability in accordance with the oath they had taken.

Justice Sakala also urged the members to show unity in diversity

The Chief Justice observed that this was the first time Zambia was enacting a Constitution through such a process and as such Zambians were looking forward to the unique results of the process.

He urged the members to ensure that they performed their functions impartially so as not to be-

“Ensure you carry on board all those who are boycotting so that the document you produce can be accepted even by the doubting Thomases”



Part of the NCC members being sworn-in on December 13, 2007 at the Mulungushi International Conference Centre in Lusaka



LEFT TO RIGHT: Mr Russell Mulele , NCC Secretary, sitting with the three Deputy Secretaries, Mr Newton Ng’uni, Mrs Margaret Bwanga and Mrs Thandiwe D. Oteng.

NCC ELECTS CHAIRPERSON, VICE-CHAIRPERSONS AND SPOKESPERSON

On Thursday December 20, 2007, elections for NCC Chairperson and deputies were conducted pursuant to Part I Section 5 Clause (1) of the NCC Act No. 19 of 2007.

At the end of the nominations Mrs. Mwangala Zaloumis emerged unopposed as spokesperson while two other members filed in their nominations for the position of Chairperson.

The Electoral Commission of Zambia conducted the elections and Hon. Chifumu Banda, Member of Parliament for Chasefu was elected after polling 320 votes against Dr. Patrick Matibini's 106 votes.

Mrs. Mwangala Zaloumis emerged unopposed for the position of Spokesperson.

Matero and Mr. Leonard Hikaumba, Zambia Congress of Trade Union (ZCTU) President, were elected as Vice Chairpersons.

All these proceedings leading to the elections of office bearers were convened by Justice Minister Hon. George Kunda who later handed over the instruments of power to the Chairperson

Before handing over the chair to the newly elected Chairperson, the Minister reminded members that the Conference was a forum for debate, examination and adoption of proposals for alteration of the Draft Constitution.

He further stated that the NCC ACT No. 19 Of 2007 gives the Conference powers to consider and deliberate the provisions of the Mung'omba Constitution Review Commission (CRC) Report and Draft Constitution.

of the Draft Constitution," Kunda explained.

The convenor reminded the Conference that they were required to be accountable to the Zambian people.

Hon. Kunda urged the members to ensure that they produce a document that would reflect the wishes of the Zambian people.

In accepting the position of Chairperson, Hon. Banda assured the members that he, along with his colleagues the Vice Chairpersons, would discharge their duties in a manner that would ensure that members would give their best in coming up with a Constitution that all Zambians would be proud of.

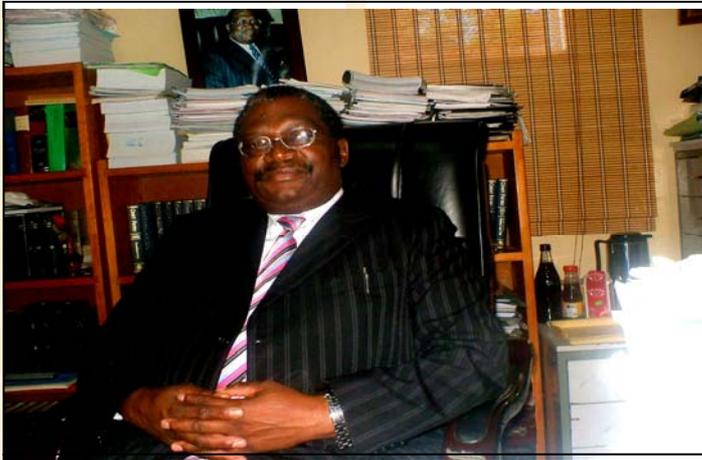
Hon. Banda urged members to remain focused to the fact that their function is to debate and adopt the draft constitution before submitting it to Parliament for enactment.

"It is of paramount importance, ladies and gentlemen that our diverse backgrounds should not hinder but enrich our full and honest participation in this conference," Mr. Banda said.

"It is of paramount importance that our diverse backgrounds should not hinder our full and honest participation in this process"



NCC Spokesperson, Mrs Mwangala Zaloumis



*NCC Chairperson
Hon. Chifumu Kingdom Banda., SC, MP*

After concluding the election of the Chairperson and Spokesperson, nominations for three (3) positions vice-chairpersons were conducted. Hon. Regina Musokotwane, MP for Katombora, Hon. Faustina Sinyangwe, MP for

"The powers given to the Conference by the Act also includes the power to add, subtract, vary, remove or confirm the provisions

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- *On the female position, Hon. Regina Musokotwane, Hon. Faustina Sinyangwe and Nellie Mutti successfully filed in their nominations for the position of NCC Vice-Chairpersons.*
- *Hon. Regina Musokotwane got 322 votes, Hon. Sinyangwe polled 347 votes while Mutii got 132 votes.*
- *Mwangala Zaloumis went unopposed.*
- *Mr. Leonard Hikaumba, Zambia Congress of Trade Unions President and Mr. Sage Samuwika from the Zambia National Union of Students polled 373 votes and 50 votes respectively*

NCC MEMBERS FAIL TO AGREE ON TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY TO RESOLVE AN IMPASSE

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

The rules and regulations were published in the government gazette on February 22, 2008 after being ratified by the Conference during the January 8 to 10, 2008 NCC sittings. The three Acts are Act No. 24, 25 and 26.

- The National Constitutional Conference (Committees) regulations. These regulations will govern the conduct of proceedings at committee level.
- The National Constitutional Conference (Procedures) rules. This is a set of rules which will govern the general conduct of business during the sittings of the Conference.
- The National Constitutional Conference (Disciplinary committee proceedings) rules. These are rules pertaining to discipline of the members, members of staff of the Secretariat and members of the public in general.

During the second sitting, the National Constitutional Conference (NCC) members failed to reach consensus on the provision of two-thirds majority to resolve an impasse as provided for by the Draft Rules of Procedure. The matter was referred to the Attorney General for further interpretation.

This was during debate and approval of the report of the interim Committee that was set up during the first sitting of the NCC in

decide on an issue in cases where consensus is not reached.

Two opinions emerged over the interpretation of the two thirds majority. The provision states that *"All questions before the conference shall be determined by consensus, but in the absence of consensus, the decisions of the conference shall be determined by a two-thirds majority vote of the members."*

Some members held that two thirds majority referred to two-thirds majority of the members

informed of the Attorney General's opinion when the Conference resumes sittings on 22nd April, 2008.

These rules were published in the Government Gazette on Friday February 22, 2008 after they were ratified by the Conference with amendments during the January 8 to 10, 2008 NCC sittings. Therefore, the above instruments have since become binding on the Conference.

The other members of the interim committee were:-



Dr. Patrick Matibini. His Committee set up the rules and regulations of the Conference

December 2007 to draft Rules of Procedure for the Conference.

The Committee, led by a Lusaka based renowned lawyer Dr. Patrick Matibini, was constituted to formulate rules and regulations to guide the proceedings of the Conference.

Following the tabling of the report, the Conference members considered and approved all the regulations except for regulation 48 (2) which requires two thirds majority vote of the members to

forming a quorum (one-half) or two-thirds of half the number of members present.

The other members held that two-thirds majority refers to all members of the conference.

After a lengthy debate on this regulation, it was agreed that it be referred to the Attorney General for further legal interpretation and opinion.

The Conference Chairperson Hon. Chifumu Banda then told the members that they would be

1. Dr. Fridah Kazembe - Zambia Army - **Vice-Chairperson**
2. Mr. Dante Saunders - We the People.
3. Pastor Godfridah Sumaili - Children in Need Network.
4. Mr. Muyunda Iilonga - Zambia Consumers Association.
5. Bishop Dr Peter R. Ndlovu -
6. Mr. Sage Samuwika
Zambia National Students Union
7. Abel Mkandawire -
Zambia Association of
Chamber of Commerce and
industry.
8. Ms. Nellie Mutti - Law Association of Zambia
9. Mr. Henry M'hango -
Foundation for Democratic Process
10. Mr. Bonnie Tembo -
Anti -Voter Apathy
11. Rev. Fostone Sakala - Senior Citizen
12. Mr. Felix Simulunga - Zambia Federation of the Disabled
13. Mrs. Cecilia. N. Mbewe - National Assembly



During the second sittings, the Conference also elected an eight (8) member Disciplinary Committee to deal with disciplinary cases from both the NCC and the Secretariat.

Under the elections that were conducted by the Electoral Commission of Zambia, the following the members were elected:

1. Senior Chief Imwiko – House of Chiefs
1. Bishop Harrison Sakala - Pentecostal Assemblies of God Zambia
2. Hon. Mutale Nalumango, MP – National Assembly
3. Hon Sakwiba Sikota, MP – National Assembly
4. Mr Bwalya Chiti - MMD party official (unopposed)
6. Hon. Grace Njapau - National Assembly
6. Ms Grace Lombe Chitambala - NDF party official
8. Ms Charity Mphande Nanda – Local Government Association of Zambia (LGAZ)

The NCC resolved to operate through Committees. Following the approval of the eleven proposed Committees, members were asked to indicate three (3) preferences of the Committees in which they wanted to serve when sittings resumed. Members would then be placed into Committees according to their CVs and their preferences. The final composition of Committees were to be approved by the Conference.

The following were the various committees established by the NCC.

1. General Constitutional Principles Committee
2. Citizenship Committee

3. Human Rights Committee
4. Democratic Governance Committee
5. Executive Committee
6. Legislative Committee
7. Judicial Committee
8. Local Government Committee
9. Public Service Committee
10. Public Finance Committee
11. Land and Environment Committee
12. General Purposes Committee
13. Disciplinary Committee
14. Drafting Committee

Committee one up to eleven would consider and debate the provisions in the Mung’omba Draft Constitution while the other three are technical and administrative Committees.

Each Article in the Mung’omba Draft Constitution is a term of reference for one of the Committees.

ARRANGEMENT OF ARTICLES IN THE MUNG’OMBA DRAFT CONSTITUTION

- Part I** - Supremacy and Defence of Constitution
- Part II** - Republic of Zambia and its Sovereignty
- Part III** - National Values, principles, objectives and directive principles of state policy
- Part IV** - Laws of Zambia
- Part V** - Citizenship
- Part VI** - Bill of Rights
- Part VII** - Code of Ethics and conduct of public officers
- Part VIII** - Representation of people
- Part IX** - Executive

- Part X** - Legislature
- Part XI** - Judiciary
- Part XII** - Local Government
- Part XIII** - Chieftaincy and House of Chiefs
- Part XIV** - Public services and Commissions
- Part XV** - Parliamentary Ombudsman
- Part XVI** - Defence and national security
- Part XVII** - Public Finance and Budget
- Part XVIII** - Central Bank
- Part XIX** - Land and property
- Part XX** - Environment and Natural resources.
- Part XXI** - Adoption, amendment and Review of Constitution
- Part XXIII** - Miscellaneous, which has legal aid, interpretation of Constitution, definitions that include map of Zambia and National Symbols under First and Second schedules respectively.



NCC Chairperson Hon. Chifumu Banda, SC, MP (middle) being congratulated by some members after he was declared winner on December 20, 2008.

ZAMBIA'S CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

(Excerpts from Mr. John Sangwa presentation to the NCC members)
Compiled by Beene Mujala Moombe

Zambia became a sovereign state in 1964 after winning independence from the colonial masters.

As the country attained independence, a number of transformations took place and Constitutional changes were not an exception. The following therefore are some of the Constitutional transformations that have taken place from 1963 to date.

Pre-independence era - 1963

- In 1963, Zambia had the Northern Rhodesia Constitution Order in Council, which was agreed upon in London. Hence this Constitution was a combination of both the American and the British form of government called the Parliamentary and Presidential system. This provided for a Westminster Constitutional model where the real powers of government were vested in a Prime Minister. The first Bill Of Rights for Northern Rhodesia was introduced during this Constitution.

1964 - 1973

- Several attempts were made during this period to ensure that Constitutional Articles that bordered on British laws were removed. The Referendum clause was one of the clauses that was repealed in 1969. This clause restricted the powers of government to change any part in the Constitution. This removal of the clause meant that the Government could then amend the Constitution at any time provided there was a two-thirds majority support for that in Parliament.
- Several other changes were made in the Constitution pursuant to this change which culminated into the one party rule in 1972. The one party rule went on until 1990 when the people demanded for the introduction of multi-party system
- The first Constitutional Review Commission was established in 1972 and was headed by the then Vice President Mark Chona

rule which was subsequently introduced in the 1973 Constitution.

1991-1996

- Another Constitutional Review Commission was constituted in 1990 headed by Professor Patrick Mvunga. This review produced the 1991 Constitution that introduced multi-party politics in Zambia.
- The new Constitution was used to usher in the Movement for Multi Party Democracy (MMD) Party headed by Frederick Chiluba in 1991.
- In the 1991 Constitution, the term of office for the Presidency was introduced, which was limited to two five-year terms.

1995-1996

- When the Chiluba administration came into power in 1991, they felt that some of the Articles from the 1991 Constitution needed to be changed to conform to the new era of multi partism that was sweeping through the Continent of Africa.
- Hence the Mwanakatwe Constitutional Review Commission was established in 1995. A notable introduction in this Constitution was the clause that demanded that no one should become President of Zambia unless they were born of Zambian parents. This Constitution further added a *proviso* from the 1991 Constitution that recommended that the tenure of office for Presidency shall be limited to two terms of five years each only. The *proviso* that was introduced provided that any person shall hold office of Presidency for a period of five years and the eligible person should not be one who has already been elected twice for that office before. This enclosure automatically barred first Republican President Dr. Kenneth Kaunda who had announced his come-back to politics in 1995.
- The 1991 Constitution had also enshrined the requirement of 50 percent

plus one vote clause which was repealed in 1996.

- The 1996 Constitution was merely an amendment to the Mvunga Constitution of 1991.

2001 to date

- In 2001, a new government of Dr. Levy Patrick Mwanawasa, SC, came into power and another Constitutional Review Commission headed by Mr. Willa Mung'omba was constituted in 2003 to come up with a new Constitution.
- On the mode of adopting the Mung'omba Draft Constitution, people recommended that it should be adopted through a Constituent Assembly, Referendum or any other popular body. This gave birth to the National Constitutional Conference (NCC).
- According to Part V Section 13 Clause (1), the mandate of the NCC is to:
 - (i). Consider and deliberate the provisions of the report of the Commission (Mung'omba) and the Draft Constitution.
 - (ii). Adopt a Draft Constitution or part thereof pursuant to paragraph (a); and
 - (c) submit the adopted Draft Constitution or part thereof to the Minister for presentation to Parliament or for the submission to a referendum, if any provision of the Draft Constitution purports to amend Part III or Article 79 of the Constitution or contains any provisions in respect of which there is no agreement as required by subsection (7) of *seventeen*:

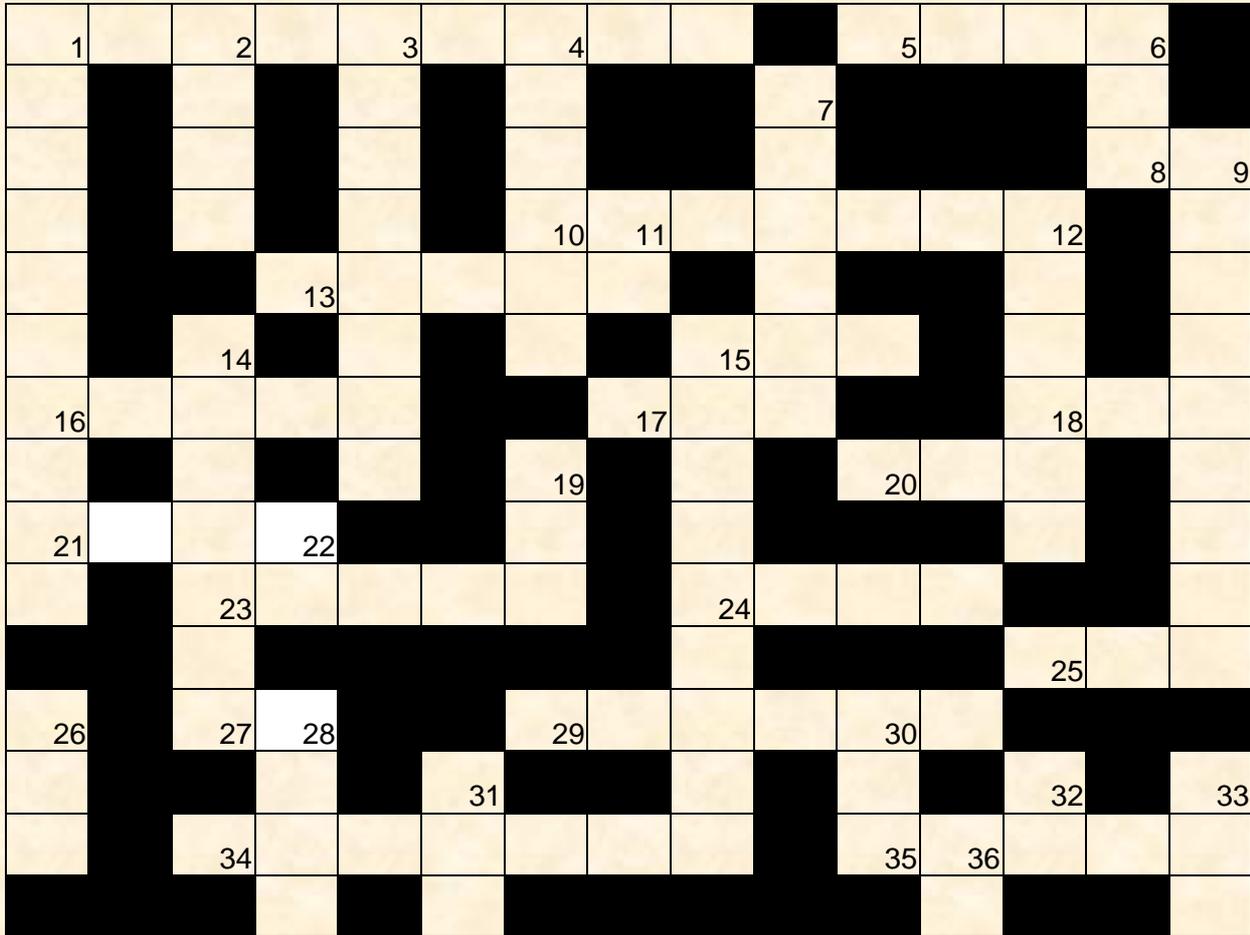
Provided that the entire Draft Constitution shall be submitted to a referendum if a decision to do so is made by the members under subsection (2).

The Act further adds that the members shall decide during their deliberations whether to submit to the Minister for presentation to Parliament or to a referendum.



NCC TEASER

- The Chona CRC recommended among other things, the one party rule which was subsequently introduced in the 1973 Constitution.



ACROSS

- 1 Body of persons appointed to do a special function (9)
- 5 Solemn declaration (4)
- 8 His Excellency (2)
- 10 Approved (7)
- 13 Solidarity (5)
- 15 Economic Association of Zambia (3)
- 16 Make into law (9)
- 17 One and all (3)
- 18 Piece of Legislation (3)
- 19 Set of laws (4)
- 20 Allow (3)
- 21 Set of laws (4)
- 23 Amend (5)

- 24 Solemn declaration (4)
- 25 Play a role (3)
- 27 Electoral Practices
- 29 Single statement in law (6)
- 34 Clause (7)
- 35 NCC Chairman (5)

DOWN

- 1 Meeting for discussion (10)
- 2 Come together (4)
- 3 Freedom or exemption (8)
- 4 Agreement (6)
- 6 Her Royal Highness (3)
- 7 Revoke a law (6)



**NCC NEWS
KNOW MORE ABOUT
YOUR CONSTITUTION**

***DID YOU KNOW THAT YOU CAN BE
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people's Constitution***

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NCC TEASER

DOWN

- 11 Abbreviation for dysfunction (2)
- 12 Deliberate (6)
- 14 Term of office (7)
- 15 Make clear (9)
- 19 Distant (3)
- 22 Environmental laws (2)
- 26 National Constitutional Conference (3)
- 28 Segment (4)
- 30 Shed tears (3)
- 31 Space above the ground (3)
- 32 A noun (2)
- 33 Took a seat (3)
- 36 Accountant General (2)

LOOK OUT FOR ANSWERS IN THE NEXT ISSUE!!!

ORBITUARIES

The Chairman, Management and Staff of the NCC wish to convey their heartfelt condolences to the family and friends of the following members who passed on during this quarter;

1. Mr. Sylvester Tembo, Secretary General of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), who died on February 29, 2008.
2. Dr. Chosani Njobvu, United Nations Independence Party (UNIP) Member of Parliament for Milanzi, who died in Slovenia on March 19, 2008.

The late Mr. Tembo and Dr. Njobvu will be warmly remembered and greatly missed by the NCC for their enormous contributions towards the Constitution making.

MAY THEIR SOULS REST IN ETERNAL PEACE

NCC NEWS EDITORIAL TEAM



***NEWTON I. NGUNI
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF/
DEPUTY SECRETARY***



**PATRICK JABANI
DEPUTY EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
SENIOR PUBLICITY OFFICER**



**EMMERSON MUCHANGWE
EDITOR
PUBLICITY OFFICER**



**BEENE MUJALA MOOMBE
EDITOR
PUBLICITY OFFICER**

DID YOU KNOW THAT YOU CAN BE AN OBSERVER TO BOTH COMMITTEE MEETINGS AND CONFERENCE SITTINGS?

FOR YOU TO BE ONE, HERE ARE SOME OF THE THINGS THAT YOU NEED TO KEEP IN MIND AS AN OBSERVER

RULES AND CONDITIONS FOR OBSERVERS

Members of the Public are free to attend both the Committee meetings and Conference sittings as observers, except in cases where a Committee or the Conference decides to hold its meetings in camera. The following terms and conditions shall apply to those who may wish to attend.

- (i). Attendance is at own cost;
- (ii). Seats will be available in the public galleries;
- (iii). Entry to the public galleries will be on first come first serve basis;
- (iv). As observers, members of the public are required to produce identity documents e.g National Registration Card (NRC), driving licence or passport for admittance to the galleries;
- (v). No NCC documents will be issued to observers. (However, these can be purchased from Government Printers);
- (vi). Members of the Public in attendance are required to observe silence and exhibit good conduct in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Conference; and
- (vii). No observer is allowed to talk to members or make any contributions, in whatever form whatsoever during the deliberations of the Committee or Conference, as the case maybe.

PLEASE ENSURE THAT YOU CARRY YOUR ID WITH YOU EACH TIME YOU WANT TO ATTEND THE PROCEEDINGS. NO ONE WILL BE ALLOWED ENTRY WITHOUT AN ID !!!!!!!!

FOR ANY INQUIRIES PLEASE DO NOT HESITATE TO CONTACT THE SECRETARIAT BY COMING IN PERSON AT:
MULUNGUSHI INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CENTRE OR YOU CAN WRITE TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS;
NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE
P. O. BOX 51261
LUSAKA
YOU CAN ALSO VISIT OUR WEBSITE ON: www.ncczambia.org



THE NCC EXECUTIVE



Hon. Chifumu K. Banda, SC, MP
NCC CHAIRPERSON



Hon Faustina Sinyangwe, MP
Vice-Chairperson



Hon. Regina Musokotwane, MP
Vice-Chairperson



Mr. Leonard Hikaumba
Vice-Chairperson



Mrs Mwangala Zaloumis
Spokesperson

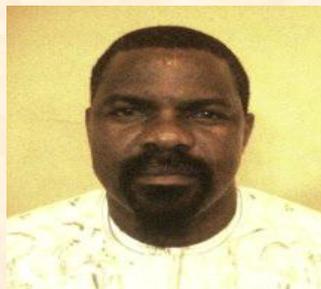
THE SECRETARIAT



Mr. Russell Mulele
NCC SECRETARY



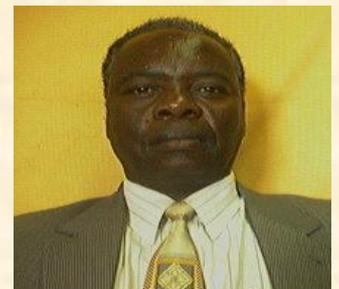
Mrs Thandiwe Oteng
Deputy Secretary



Mr. Newton Ng'uni
Deputy Secretary



Mrs Margaret Bwanga
Deputy Secretary



Mr. Davison Mendamenda
Chief Rapporteur