



# CONTINUOUS VOTER REGISTRATION



OBSERVER  
REPORT

APRIL-SEPTEMBER 2024

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# **Abbreviations**

**CCMG - Christian Churches Monitoring Group**

**CRV - Continuous Registration of Voters**

**CVRO - Continous Voter Registration Observation**

**CSO - Civil Society Organisations**

**ECZ - Electoral Commission of Zambia**

**EPA - Electoral Process Act**

**FBO - Faith-Based Organisation**

**NDI - National Democratic Institute for International Affairs**

**PF - Patriotic Front**

**UPND - United Party for National Development**

# Executive Summary

The Christian Churches Monitoring Group (CCMG) continued to monitor the voter registration exercise in 2024 conducted by the Electoral Commission of Zambia (ECZ). A total of thirty (30) trained observers were deployed to thirty (30) district centres across the country to monitor the registration process as well as the general political environment surrounding voter registration. The observers observed the conduct of the registration process and reported on the availability of registration materials, accessibility of registration centres for persons with disabilities, any equipment malfunctions, and the presence of other stakeholders conducting voter information and/education.

CCMG's observers also monitored voter mobilization activities by various stakeholders, including CSOs/FBOs, political parties, and the media; the use of state resources; distribution of handouts as an inducement to register as a voter; the use of hate speech or insulting language; and other critical issues that could potentially limit citizen participation in the voter registration exercise.

CCMG found that the continuous voter registration exercise largely adhered to procedures, with most registration centres equipped with functional BVR kits and requisite materials for printing and laminating voters' cards. However, CCMG noted several areas of improvement including ensuring balanced gender representation among ECZ officials, improving the recording of disabilities, and enhancing the involvement of political parties and civil society.

This exercise forms part of CCMG's pre-election observation activities whose findings are detailed in this document. The findings cover the period between March 2024 and September 2024 with reports from the 30 district centres. CCMG's observers were assigned specific days to report—two days per week—where they arrived before the registration process began in the morning and remained until the registration centre closed.

The insights gained during this registration period will inform CCMG's advocacy efforts as CCMG strives to enhance civic participation, and uphold the integrity of Zambia's democratic processes.

# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Electoral Commission of Zambia (ECZ) was established under Article 229 of the Zambian Constitution. Article 229 (2) (c) designates voter registration as one of the ECZ's primary functions. Section 7 of the Electoral Process Act (EPA) mandates continuous voter registration. Part VII of the Act and Part II of the Electoral Process (Registration of Voters) Regulations, 2020, outline the mechanisms for its implementation.

Before 2021, the ECZ had not operationalized Section 7 of the EPA and instead conducted mass voter registration in the year preceding a general election. Following the 2021 general elections, the ECZ began implementing Section 7 of the EPA after a constitutional court challenge in the case of Chapter One Foundation vs. ECZ and Attorney General 202/CCZ/0010. Although the petitioner withdrew the case, its significance in implementing Section 7 of the EPA remains noteworthy.

On 1 June 2022, ECZ launched the Continuous Registration of Voters (CRV) with the first phase covering ten (10) Districts, one (1) in each province with the subsequent phases (phases 2 and 3) rolled out to 10 other districts in each phase making 30 districts in which CRV was conducted.

Initially, the ECZ denied CSO groups accreditation to observe the registration process. Christian Churches Monitoring Group (CCMG), along with other CSOs, issued a statement on their expectations of the CRV exercise. Additionally, CCMG and its CSO partners approached the ECZ to seek accreditation to monitor the registration exercise. The ECZ responded that the electoral laws did not provide for the observation or monitoring of continuous voter registration. However, CCMG and the CSO partners pointed out that the ECZ had previously accredited CSOs and other stakeholders to monitor voter registration, including during the 2020 voter registration, despite the absence of legal provisions. The Commission further argued that many registration centres were small offices that could not accommodate observers/monitors.

Despite this, CCMG and its CSO partners continued to engage the ECZ, issuing press statements to emphasize the importance of monitoring such critical electoral activities and proposing an observation plan to reduce congestion at the registration centres. This sustained advocacy ultimately yielded results with the ECZ accrediting observers and monitors for the exercise.

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[1] The elections are not a one day process. The processes leading to voting day happen from the pre election, to during the elections and the post election process.

Following the Commission's decision to accredit observers for CRV, CCMG deployed 20 trained observers to 20 district centres between March and September 2023, in the second phase of the registration exercise. The ECZ expanded the exercise to an additional 10 districts in the third phase in April 2024, bringing the total to 30 districts. Consequently, CCMG deployed observers to the additional registration centres in April 2024, bringing the total number of Continuous Voter Registration Observers to 30.

CCMG has continued to observe the voter registration exercise across the districts where registration has been taking place, providing comprehensive oversight to assess the registration processes based on the electoral framework and regional and international best practices. This observation is consistent with CCMG's overarching mission as a permanent citizen election monitoring group, which entails overseeing electoral processes around the electoral cycle to ensure the transparency, accountability, integrity, and fairness of elections. Continuous Voter Registration Observation is pivotal in promoting inclusive voter registration, especially for key interest groups such as persons with disabilities, women, and youth, and enhancing citizen participation in governance in the country.

## **2.0 METHODOLOGY**

Following the launch of CRV by the ECZ in 2022, CCMG designed an observation effort in line with the legal framework as well as international standards and practices. CCMG deployed one (1) observer to each of the thirty (30) District Boma Registration Centres. The observers were assigned to observe both the voter registration process and the general political and electoral environment in the target districts.

In monitoring the voter registration process, CCMG's observers were assigned specific days—two days per week—when they deployed to their assigned registration centre. They arrived before the registration process began in the morning and remained until the registration centre closed. CCMG's observers monitored the opening, setup, and registration process for adherence to local, regional, and international standards.

In monitoring the general political and electoral environment, CCMG's observers monitored any voter education/information and mobilization activities by various stakeholders, including CSOs/FBOs, political parties, and the media; the use of state resources; distribution of handouts as an inducement to register as a voter; the use of hate speech or insulting language; and other critical issues that could potentially limit citizen participation in the voter registration exercise.

CCMG utilizes information communication technology (ICT) to receive periodic observational reports from observers in real-time. CCMG's observers were trained on CCMG's observation methodology, including standardized checklists for documenting their observations of the voter registration process and rapid reporting. CCMG's observers were also trained to document and immediately report any critical incidents that undermine the integrity of the voter registration process. Additionally, CCMG's data clerks verified information reported by observers for accuracy and verifiability.

CCMG's observers deployed to 30 district centres as follows:

- Central Province: Kabwe, Mkushi, and Mumbwa;
- Copperbelt Province: Chingola, Kitwe, and Ndola;
- Eastern Province: Chipata, Lundazi, and Petauke;
- Luapula Province: Mansa, Nchelenge and Samfya,
- Lusaka Province: Chongwe, Kafue, and Lusaka;
- Muchinga Province: Chinsali, Mpika, and Nakonde;
- North-Western Province: Kabompo, Mwinilunga, and Solwezi;
- Northern Province: Kasama, Mbala, and Mporokoso;
- Southern Province: Choma, Livingstone, and Monze; and
- Western Province: Kaoma, Mongu, and Sesheke.

### **3.0 Detailed Findings from Voter Registration Observation**

This report contains CCMG's findings on the continuous voter registration exercise in 30 registration centres from April - September 2024, based on reports from CCMG's 30 continuous voter registration observers.

#### **3.1 Arrival**

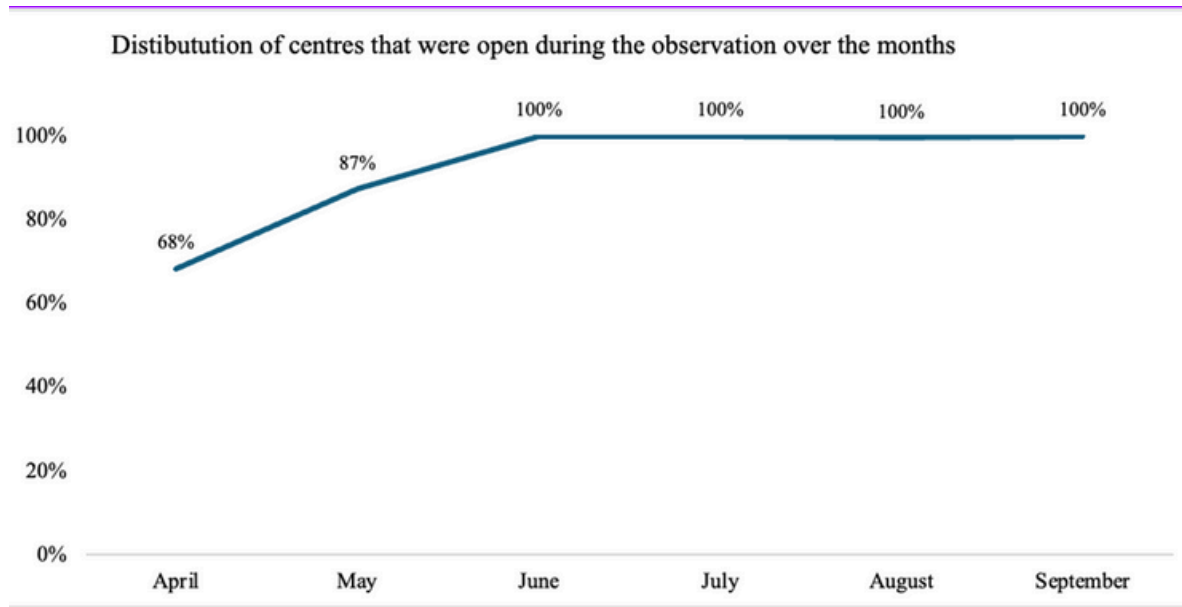
##### **Opening of the Registration Centre**

CCMG observers reported that, on aggregate, 93% of the centres were open during the observation days and were open by 08:00hrs and remained operational throughout the day, while 7% remained closed. The months of April and May had more centres closed than the other months. The centres were closed for various reasons, such as by-elections in May (Kabwe, Chipata Central, Nakonde, Choma, Chirundu, and Mumbwa), ink running out of BVR Kits (Nchelenge registration centre in July 2024 had no ink for close to three (3) weeks), malfunctioning of BVR kits (Mongu) and ECZ officials reportedly falling sick. This entails that although the majority of centres were operational, some centres were not, which potentially hindered voter registration in the affected centres for some citizens.

Table 1: Percentage of the Centres that were Open During the Observation Days Over the Months

Province	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total
Central	10	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%
Copperbelt	67%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	94%
Eastern	67%	86%	100%	100%	100%	100%	92%
Luapula	67%	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	93%
Lusaka	67%	82%	100%	100%	100%	100%	92%
Muchinga	67%	89%	100%	100%	100%	100%	93%
North-Western	50%	83%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%
Northern	62%	86%	100%	100%	96%	100%	91%
Southern	62%	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%
Western	81%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	96%
Aggregate	68%	87%	100%	100%	100%	100%	93%

Additionally, all observers were permitted to monitor the process.



On aggregate, twenty-eight percent (28%) of CCMG’s observers reported that the ECZ had established additional mobile registration centres in their areas, thereby complementing the CRV at the civic centres. This initiative is commendable as it enhances efforts to register citizens, particularly in hard-to-reach areas. The mobile voter registration was conducted in all the provinces with the most instances reported in Luapula and the fewest in Lusaka Province.

Table 2: Distribution of Mobile Registration in the Provinces Over the Months

Province	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total
Central	52%	43%	88%	32%	0%	0%	39%
Copperbelt	24%	19%	42%	8%	21%	17%	22%
Eastern	29%	48%	50%	63%	50%	33%	45%
Luapula	57%	25%	46%	25%	42%	50%	41%
Lusaka	19%	5%	17%	13%	4%	4%	10%
Muchinga	29%	11%	50%	19%	13%	21%	22%
North-Western	31%	22%	30%	46%	33%	17%	30%
Northern	48%	62%	36%	25%	21%	33%	37%
Southern	38%	20%	0%	25%	13%	0%	16%
Western	33%	27%	17%	8%	4%	8%	16%
Aggregate	36%	28%	38%	26%	21%	19%	28%

Further to the announcement of mobile voter registration by the ECZ, CCMG observers reported that mobile voter registration was conducted at 60% of the centres. This highlights significant efforts to reach voters outside official venues. However, 40% of the centres had no mobile voter registration.

### Registration Centre Setup

During the observation period, CCMG's observers reported that there were an average of two (2) registration officials present at the registration centres. However, in six (6) provinces, the majority of the centres did not have any women officials. Additionally, the centres were mostly staffed by male supervisors.

Table 3: Distribution of ECZ Officials		
Province	Average Total Officials	Average Women
Central	2	1
Copperbelt	2	0
Eastern	2	0
Luapula	2	0
Lusaka	2	1
Muchinga	2	0
North-Western	2	1
Northern	2	0
Southern	2	0
Western	2	1
Average	2	0

## **Presence of Critical Materials for Voter Registration**

CCMG observers reported that the registration centres had critical materials required for the registration of voters. All centres mostly had functional biometric voter registration kits with occasional breakdowns reported. There were a few instances of the BVR kits breaking down in Northern and Southern provinces. Virtually all the centres had a backup registration kit except the Livingstone Civic Centre in Southern Province where the centre operated without a backup kit recurrently. All centres had a working camera and laminate for the voter registration cards.

Table 4: Distribution of Strategic Materials In the Provinces

Province	BVR Kit	Backup BVR	Application Forms	Working Camera	Laminates
Central	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%
Copperbelt	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Eastern	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Luapula	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lusaka	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Muchinga	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
North-Western	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%
Northern	99%	100%	99%	100%	100%
Southern	99%	74%	99%	100%	100%
Western	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Aggregate	100%	97%	100%	100%	100%

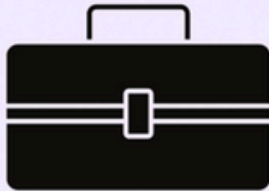
# CVRO 2024

#GoodGovernance



# 100%

of centres indicated having the required Biometric Voter Registration (BVR) kits, cameras, and laminates for voter's cards



Christian Churches Monitoring Group



CCMG Zambia



Christian Churches Monitoring Group

In terms of accessibility of the registration centres, CCMG observed that six (6) out of 30 centres (Lusaka, Mansa, Solwezi, Kasama, Ndola, and Livingstone) are only accessible via steps or stairs or poorly constructed ramps, posing challenges for persons with disabilities.

# CVRO 2024

#GoodGovernance



## 19%

of registration centres were accessible via steps or stairs, posing a challenge to PWDs



Christian Churches Monitoring Group



#GoodGovernance

### Presence of Other Stakeholders During the Set-Up

CCMG's observers also tracked the participation of other stakeholders at the registration centres. Accordingly, PF party agents were present in 5% of the centres, with higher concentrations in North Western (34%) and Copperbelt (7%). UPND party agents were present in 1% of the centres, and agents from other parties were also present in 1% of the centres. Additionally, monitors from other CSOs/FBOs were present in 7% of the centres, while security officers were deployed in 17% of the centres.

Table 5: Distribution of Presence of Other Stakeholders at the Centre

Province	PF agent	UPND Agent	Other Parties (not PF or UPND)	Other CSOs	Security Officers
Central	0%	0%	0%	0%	32%
Copperbelt	7%	1%	0%	32%	25%
Eastern	0%	0%	1%	0%	32%
Luapula	0%	0%	0%	23%	1%
Lusaka	0%	0%	4%	8%	33%
Muchinga	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
North-Western	34%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Northern	1%	2%	2%	1%	40%
Southern	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Western	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Aggregate	5%	1%	1%	7%	17%

## 3.2 Registration Process

### Use of the Registration Kits

CCMG observers reported that the ECZ registration officials mostly knew how to operate the registration kits. A few instances of ECZ officials appearing not to know how to operate the kits were reported in Copperbelt, Muchinga, North-Western, Southern and Western provinces. Additionally, the registration kits broke down or malfunctioned at an average of 2% throughout the observation period. The BVR kits malfunctioned at the following Civic Centres: Kabwe (Central), Mongu (Western), Chipata (Eastern), Mbala (Northern), Kitwe (Copperbelt), and Lusaka (Lusaka).

Table 6: Use of Registration Kits at Registration Centres

Province	Know How to Use BVR Kit	BVR Kit Breakdown At Some Point in the Day
Central	100%	3%
Copperbelt	99%	1%
Eastern	100%	4%
Luapula	100%	5%
Lusaka	100%	4%
Muchinga	99%	0%
North-Western	99%	0%
Northern	100%	1%
Southern	99%	0%
Western	98%	1%
Average	99%	2%

In Nchelenge, the registration centre ran out of ink for its printer from 31 July to 12 August 2024 when the ink was replenished. This hampered the registration process as possible registrants were sent back, with the centre inactive for at least ten (10) days.

### Following Registration Procedures

CCMG observers reported a high level of adherence to registration procedures. At 100% of the registration centres, the applicants showed proof of eligibility before the registration process; at 100% of the registration centres, successful applicants were issued voter ID cards with their photos printed on them; in 99% of the registration centres, registration materials were safely stored for safekeeping, while in 88% of the registration centres special interest groups were given priority registration without waiting in the queue. In contrast, the disability type(s) of persons with disabilities were only recorded at 9% of the registration centres while other centres did not record this information; these incidents were reported in Central Province - Kabwe and Mumbwa; Copperbelt Province - Chingola; Luapula Province - Nchelenge; Lusaka Province - Chongwe Civic Centre; Muchinga Province - Mpika and Nakonde Civic Centres; North-Western Province - Kabompo and Mwinilunga Civic Centres; Northern Province - Kasama, Mbala, and Mporokoso Civic Centres; Southern Province - Choma and Monze Civic Centres; and in Western Province - Mongu Civic Centre.

Additionally, priority was given to persons with disabilities, pregnant women, the elderly, and nursing mothers at the centre

Table 7: Registration Centres Following Registration Procedures	
Procedure	Aggregate
Applicants Showed Proof of Eligibility	100%
Successful Applicants are Given Voter ID Cards with Photo	100%
Registration Materials Stored for SafeKeeping	99%
Officials Recorded Type of Disability of a person with disability	9%
Special Interest* persons are given priority Registration	88%

Note:\* Special interest persons are elderly, nursing and expectant mothers, persons with disabilities

### Daily Registration Statistics

CCMG observers reported that an average of 21 voters, 10 being women, registered to vote during the observation days. This represented an aggregate of 46% of the newly registered voters being women. The lowest number of women registered were in Central Province (28%) with the highest being in Eastern Province (56%).

Table 8: Average Number of Registrants Per Day Over the Provinces			
Province	Average Total	Average Women	% Women Registered
Central	16	4	28%
Copperbelt	16	8	52%
Eastern	20	11	56%
Luapula	30	16	54%
Lusaka	21	5	24%
Muchinga	19	10	54%
North-Western	18	8	44%
Northern	18	9	52%
Southern	27	11	41%
Western	22	12	53%
Average	21	10	46%

## Conduct of Voter Education

### Stakeholders

CCMG observers reported that on average, they witnessed or heard of voter education conducted in the provinces by ECZ/VEFs at 77%, local CSOs at 14%, and local media at 51%. The table below shows the distribution of voter education by stakeholders over the provinces.

Table 9: Distribution of Stakeholders Conducting Voter Education			
Province	ECZ/VEFs	CSOs	Local Media
Central	58%	0%	46%
Copperbelt	97%	18%	83%
Eastern	89%	6%	59%
Luapula	86%	18%	88%
Lusaka	79%	36%	79%
Muchinga	90%	33%	45%
North-Western	78%	5%	24%
Northern	80%	3%	36%
Southern	45%	0%	18%
Western	67%	19%	33%
Average	77%	14%	51%

## Target

Additionally, CCMG's observers reported voter education activities targeting women at 24%, youth at 33%, and persons with disabilities at 21% on average over the observation period.

Table 10: Distribution of the Target of Voter Education			
Province	Women	Youth	Persons With Disabilities
Central	49%	51%	49%
Copperbelt	0%	0%	0%
Eastern	41%	78%	37%
Luapula	38%	78%	46%
Lusaka	5%	0%	0%
Muchinga	36%	36%	33%
North-Western	12%	12%	2%
Northern	13%	51%	8%
Southern	24%	22%	14%
Western	24%	7%	17%
Average	24%	33%	21%

## 4.0 Challenges

### **(i) Limited Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities**

A significant concern identified was the inaccessibility of voter registration centres for people with disabilities. Six (6) out of the thirty (30) civic centres - in Lusaka, Mansa, Solwezi, Kasama, Ndola, and Livingstone - were either only accessible via steps/stairs or had poorly constructed ramps. This posed a substantial barrier to the participation of persons with disabilities in the voter registration process, limiting their ability to exercise their right to vote.

### **(ii) Gender Disparity Among Electoral Officers**

The gender imbalance among the Electoral Commission of Zambia (ECZ) officials was a notable challenge. Only fifteen percent (15%) of the registration officers were female, while eighty-five percent (85%) were male. The absence of female officials in most centres (85%) highlights the need for greater gender inclusivity and representation in the electoral process.

### **(iii) Inadequate Communication on Mobile Voter Registration**

Only thirty percent (30%) of the registration centres effectively communicated the availability of mobile voter registration including sharing locations and dates. This lack of communication limited awareness and access of eligible voters, particularly those in remote or underserved areas, to the mobile registration services.

### **(iv) Incomplete Data and Missing Observations**

In a majority of the centres, observers were not provided with adequate information on key aspects such as the total number of people registered over a specific period. This lack of information affected the ability of observers to capture accurate and comprehensive data on the process. This contributed to gaps in the data, which limited the overall accuracy and completeness of the findings on registration statistics.

### **(v) Absence of Political Parties and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)**

The lack of involvement from political parties, civil society organizations, and faith-based organizations in the monitoring process undermines transparency and accountability. CSOs, including local observer groups, play a critical role in Zambia's electoral process by enhancing transparency, inclusivity, credibility, and citizen participation. Their absence during voter registration was a missed opportunity to provide an independent assessment of the conduct of the continuous voter registration exercise.

### **(VI) Delayed Accreditation of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)**

Initially, the ECZ did not allow CSOs to monitor Continuous Voter Registration (CVR), which led to delayed accreditation. This delay limited the ability of CSOs, including the Christian Churches Monitoring Group (CCMG), to provide timely and comprehensive oversight of the voter registration process. Additionally, the accreditation granted to CSOs was locked to the initial phases of the CVR, which accreditation expired at the end of each phase. This restriction created gaps in continuous observation, hindering CSOs from observing the full registration process across all phases.

## 5.0 Recommendations

*Electoral Commission of Zambia*

### **(i) Suspension of Registration of Voters**

Section 12 (1) of the Electoral Process Act (EPA) states that “The Commission may suspend the registration of voters whenever an election is due for the purposes of the conduct of the election” and Section 12 (2) states that “The Commission shall, where it prescribes the polling day for a byelection, immediately suspend the registration of voters in the district in which the byelection is to take place until the by-election is concluded.” CCMG recommends that Sections 12 (1) and (2) be repealed as they serve no purpose. The EPA should further introduce provisions requiring the prescription of intervals at which the register of voters is certified to enable voter registration to continue without introducing new voters for a particular election or by-election.

### **(ii) Improve Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities**

The Electoral Commission of Zambia (ECZ) should prioritize making all registration centres accessible for people with disabilities, as mandated by the Persons With Disabilities Act No. 6 of 2012 section 4 (2) (a). This law requires that public buildings, transportation, and services be accessible, ensuring that individuals with disabilities have the same opportunities as those without. To achieve this, the ECZ should provide reasonable accommodations, such as ramps, sign language interpretation, and other necessary assistive devices to enable equal participation for all eligible voters, regardless of physical limitations. Additionally, it is essential to establish guidelines to ensure that all centres adhere to accessibility standards.

In line with the Persons with Disabilities Act No. 6 of 2012, the government released a circular on 10th September 2024 on accessibility standards for public buildings. The circular laid down instructions that public buildings are required to implement a range of accessibility features, including wheelchair ramps, accessible toilets, and parking spaces, lifts with non-breakable mirrors, and doorways with sufficient width, along with public information available in accessible formats (e.g., braille and large print). Incorporating these standards reinforces a commitment to equality.

### **(iii) Registration of Voters, Accessibility and Inclusiveness**

To enhance accessibility and inclusiveness in Zambia's voter registration process, it is recommended that Sections 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Electoral Process Act No. 35 of 2016 be amended to directly address and remove barriers faced by persons with disabilities. These barriers often include limited physical access to registration centres, inaccessible voting facilities, lack of assistive technology facilities, and inadequate communication formats, such as the absence of braille or sign language options.

By revising these provisions, the Act can ensure that all electoral processes, facilities, technologies, and communication methods are fully accessible, allowing individuals with disabilities to participate equally and independently in the electoral process. Additionally, the Act should require the ECZ to collect and maintain disability-disaggregated data at each polling station. Voter cards should also indicate the type of disability a person has, which would allow for better allocation of resources and provision of ballots tailored to the needs of voters with disabilities, promoting a more equitable voting experience.

**(iv) Promote Gender Balance Among Electoral Officers**

The ECZ should implement strategies to recruit and train more female registration officers to ensure better gender representation. Efforts should be made to ensure gender balance in leadership roles within the registration process, promoting inclusivity and diversity in electoral administration.

**(v) Enhance Communication on Mobile Voter Registration**

The ECZ should improve its communication strategies to raise awareness on mobile voter registration services, particularly in rural and remote areas. This can be done through community outreach, media campaigns, and the use of local radio stations to inform citizens about mobile registration schedules and locations. Expanding the use of mobile registration will increase accessibility, especially for hard-to-reach populations.

**(vi) Accreditation for CSOs**

CCMG recommends that accreditation should be done by list from the ECZ headquarters or the accreditation centres in the provinces; that way, CSOs who wish to observe the voter registration exercise can efficiently deploy their efforts with ease. This change would facilitate easier accreditation for various stakeholders, including local observer groups, CSOs, the media, and political parties.

**(vii) Target by Voting Age Population**

CCMG recommends that the ECZ should consider setting clear targets based on the voting-age population using census data provided by the Zambia Statistics Agency in the selected districts where continuous registration of voters is being conducted. This will ensure to properly measure the indicators of the voter register turnout against votes cast during the election period.

*Political Parties and Civil Society Organizations*

**(viii) Increase the Presence of Political Parties and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)**

CCMG recommends that key stakeholders, including political parties, civil society organizations, and faith-based organizations, actively take an interest in the continuous voter registration exercise by engaging in monitoring efforts. Their involvement is essential, as these groups represent diverse communities and bring unique perspectives that can help identify and address potential challenges within the registration process. By actively participating, stakeholders can contribute to a more transparent and accountable voter registration process, making it easier to detect irregularities or issues in a timely manner, and to advocate for necessary improvements.

## **6.0 Conclusion**

CCMG finds that the continuous voter registration exercise largely adhered to procedures, with most registration centres equipped with functional BVR kits and requisite materials for printing and laminating voters' cards. However, CCMG noted several areas of improvement including ensuring balanced gender representation among ECZ officials, improving the recording of disabilities, and enhancing the involvement of political parties and civil society. Additionally, addressing accessibility for people with disabilities and improving communication about mobile registration could enhance inclusivity. CCMG continues to monitor the CRV process and will continue providing regular reports on the registration process.