

**AN EXPLORATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DUAL
CITIZENSHIP ACT IN SELECTED GOVERNANCE INSTITUTIONS OF
ZAMBIA' LUSAKA DISTRICT**

By

BRENDAH NAMADULA

A Dissertation Submitted to the University of Zambia, School of Education, in partial
fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Masters of Education in
Civic Education.

The University of Zambia

Lusaka

2020

DECLARATION

I, **Brendah Namadula**, do hereby declare that this dissertation is the result of my own work, and all the sources that I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references, and that it has not been previously presented for a degree at any level at this or any other university .

Signed:.....**Date:**.....

COPYRIGHT

No part of this dissertation may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any other form or by any means, mechanical, photocopy, recovery or otherwise, without prior written permission from the author or the University of Zambia.

© 2020

Namadula Brendah

All rights reserved

APPROVAL

This dissertation of **Brendah Namadula** has been approved as partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Education in Civic Education.

Examiner:1Signature.....Date:.....

Examiner:2Signature.....Date:.....

Examiner:3Signature.....Date:.....

Chairperson

Board of examiners.....Signature.....Date.....

Supervisor.....Signature.....Date.....

ABSTRACT

The world in the recent past has witnessed a big wave of migration due to globalisation which has forced many citizens to naturalise in their destination countries. The trend has seen many governments changing their citizenship laws to tolerate dual citizenship. The aim of the study was to explore the implementation of the Dual Citizenship Act in six selected governance institutions of Zambia's Lusaka District. The study was conducted at the MoHA, NA, HRC, TIZ, PCD and MoJ. Methodologically, the study utilised a qualitative descriptive research design. The study used semi-structured interviews and document analysis as data collection instruments. Using a critical case and maximum variation, purposive sampling, the study collected data from a total of 14 respondents from the selected institutions. The study comprised of (6) officials from the passport and citizenship department, (3) officials from National Assembly, (2) from Human Rights Commission, (2) from Transparency International Zambia, and (1) from Ministry of Justice. The findings of the study have shown that the passport and citizenship Department has started registering citizens for dual citizenship through the notice of acquisition of citizenship and bestowal of citizenship. The study also found that the officials talked to were acquainted with the concept citizenship and dual citizenship. Further, the study established that since the enactment of the Act in 2016, the act had not achieved much economic benefits from its registered citizens however, it was perceived that people after acquiring dual citizenship would invest in the country. Further, the study found that the Citizenship Board of Zambia from August 2016 to June 2019 received 364 applications for dual citizenship. Out of these, the citizenship Board approved a total of 83 applications for bestowal and 142 applications for Notice of Acquisition bringing the total of approved applications to 225. A good number of them were not approved due to some irregularities. The study identified lack of awareness, lack of knowledge, delay in security vetting, lack of information from the Zambian missions abroad, lack of honesty from applicants, failure by applicants to provide accurate information, and incomplete application forms as some of the institutional related barriers to the proper implementation of the dual citizenship Act. Based on the findings above, the study concluded that the Ministry of Home Affairs, is registering citizens for dual citizenship however, not much of sensitisation was being done based on the findings which showed rejected application forms due to inaccurate information submitted by the applicants. The study recommends that the Ministry of Home Affairs scales up awareness and sensitisation programmes. It should also consider reducing the cost of applications and also decentralise the sittings of the Citizenship Board of Zambia to other parts of the country.

Key words: Diaspora, diplomatic, statistics, decentralise, security vetting.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this study to my father, the late Amon Namadula, who believed in me even when I gave up on myself and who was my source of inspiration, and to my dearest mother Florence B. Namadula for supporting me throughout my academic journey. I also dedicate this work to my dearest husband, Bright Mwansa, and my beloved children Muzya, Chuma and Chikondi for their patience and perseverance during my studies; I dedicate this work to them because my absence impacted their lives negatively.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My sincere thanks go to Dr G. Muleya and Dr D. Banda who supervised my dissertation. This work owes a great debt to them for their support, suggestions, inspiring ideas, and positive and insightful criticism. I have learnt a great deal from you, Dr Muleya and Dr Banda, and your efforts are not in vain. I will live to appreciate your encouragements, humility and sense of accommodation even with your busy schedules as course coordinator and deputy directors at IDE and deputy director DRGS. You were able to find time to go through my work and advise where necessary. I can only give thanks to the almighty lord that at the right time you were nominated to be my supervisors.

My sincere gratitude also go to my lecturers, Dr G. Masaiti, Dr C. Phiri, and Mr C.S. Kandondo, for their encouragement during my studies. My appreciation also go to my Head teacher Mr, Nthiindu P. for granting me permission to embark on my studies. Many thanks also go to my sister A. Nyirenda for the emotional support. I am also grateful to the National Assembly, Ministry of Home Affairs, Human Rights Commission, Transparency International Zambia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Justice for granting me permission to collect data.

I am further indebted to Mr and Mrs F. Muloongo, and J. Zuhuli, my close friends, for the social and economic support rendered to me during my course of study. Your families made my academic burdens lighter. May the almighty richly bless you. I further acknowledge my friends B. Hachimbi, and E. Nambeye for their emotional support. To my fellow students, W. Muntengwa, L. Kaonde, R. Mukuma and C. Lubinda, many thanks for the remarkable ideas and words of encouragement while I was writing the report.

My deepest gratitude goes to, my great husband, B. Mwansa, and my children for their patience and perseverance throughout the period of this study. May I also thank Sunny Musamba for the excellent stenographic job rendered you have been amazing.

ACRONYMS

DMA	Diplomatic Mission Abroad
EU	European Union
HRC	Human Rights Commission
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
NAZ	National Assembly of Zambia
NCC	National Constitutional Conference
PMRC	Policy Monitoring and Research Centre
PCD	Passport and Citizenship Department
TIZ	Transparency International Zambia
UN	United Nations
USA	United States of America

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework.....	8
Figure 5.1 Remittances by year 2011 to 2015.....	64

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Summary of Demographic information for Passport and Citizenship Department Participants.....	42
Table 2. Summary of Demographic information for National Assembly Officials.....	43
Table 3. Summary of Demographic Information for Human Rights Commission Officials.....	43
Table 4. Summary of Demographic Information for Transparency International Zambia.....	44
Table 5. Summary of Demographic Information for ministry of Justice.....	44

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Interview guide for the passport and citizenship officials

Appendix B: Interview guide for ministry of justice

Appendix C: Interview schedule for Human Rights Commission

Appendix D: Interview guide for National Assembly officials

Appendix E: Interview guide for Transparency International Zambia officials

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	i
COPYRIGHT	ii
APPROVAL	iii
ABSTRACT.....	iv
DEDICATION.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
ACRONYMS.....	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	viii
Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework.....	viii
LIST OF TABLES.....	ix
LIST OF APPENDICES.....	x
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Overview.....	1
1.2 Background.....	1
1.1.1 Dual Citizenship application as Stated by the Citizenship of Zambia Act, 2016..	4
1.2.1 Notice of Acquisition of citizenship of another country.....	4
1.2.1 Bestowal of Citizenship	5
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	5
1.4 Purpose of the study.....	5
1.5 Specific objectives	6
1.6 Specific research questions	6
1.7 Significance of the study.....	6
1.8 Theoretical framework.....	6
1.9 Conceptual Framework.....	7
1.9.1 Narrative of the conceptual framework	8
1.10 Delimitation of the study	9
1.11 Limitation of the study.....	10
1.12 Operational definitions of terms	10
1.13 Summary of the chapter.....	11

CHAPTER TWO	12
LITERATURE REVIEW	12
2.1 Overview.....	12
2.2 Definitions of citizenship.....	12
2.3 Historical perspectives of Citizenship	15
2.4 Benefits of dual citizenship.....	17
2.5 Challenges of dual citizenship	25
2.6 Data of registered citizens.....	33
2.7 Research gap	36
2.8 Summary of related literature	38
CHAPTER THREE	39
METHODOLOGY	39
3.1 Overview.....	39
3.2 Research paradigm.....	39
3.3 Research design	39
3.4 Study site.....	40
3.5 Study population	40
3.6 Sample size	41
3.7 Sampling techniques	41
3.8 Data collection instruments	41
3.9 Data collection procedure	42
3.10 Pilot study	42
3.11 Data analysis	42
3.12 Ethical considerations	43
3.13 Summary of the chapter	43
CHAPTER FOUR	44
PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS	44
4.1 Overview.....	44
4.2 Demographic Profile of the Respondents	44
4.3 Understanding of the concepts citizenship and Dual citizenship	47
4.3.1 Participants’ different understandings of the concept citizenship	47

4.3.2	Citizenship as status or Belongingness	47
4.3.3	Citizenship as Practice or Participation	48
4.3.4	Citizenship based on legal status and rights	49
4.3.5	A common understanding of the concept of dual citizenship.....	50
4.3.6	Dual Loyalties	50
4.4	Participants’ views of the actualisation of the economic benefits of dual citizenship by the government	51
4.4.1	Economic Benefits through Remittances.....	52
4.4.2	Lack of clear statistics on investments by dual citizens	52
4.4.3	Dual citizenship as an economic disparity policy.....	53
4.5	Data on registered dual citizens in Zambia.....	55
4.6	Challenges faced by the passport and citizenship department in the implementation of the dual citizenship policy	57
4.6.1	Lack of awareness and sensitisation	57
4.6.2	Application costs.....	58
4.6.3	Delay in security vetting process	59
4.6.4	Lack of trained ambassadors and Foreign Service officials	60
4.5	Ways of addressing identified challenges.....	61
4.5.1	Engaging the media	61
4.5.2	The use of existing infrastructure in the country as information desks for Dual Citizenship	61
4.5.3	Decentralisation of the sittings of the Citizenship board of Zambia	62
4.5.4	The need to better package the information on Dual Citizenship.....	62
4.6	Summary of the chapter	62
CHAPTER FIVE		64
DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS		64
5.1	Overview	64
5.2	Participants’ understanding of the concept citizenship.....	64
5.3	Participants’ views of dual citizenship	66
5.4	Participants’ opinions on the actualization of economic benefits of dual citizenship	67
5.5	Theoretical perspective of the findings.....	72
5.6	Data on registered dual citizens in Zambia.....	72

5.7	Theoretical perspectives of the findings	77
5.8	Challenges encountered in the promotion and execution of the Dual Citizenship Act.....	78
5.8.1	Confidentiality and security concerns.....	79
5.8.2	Restrictions in holding some public offices and partiality in the enjoyment of certain rights	80
5.8.3	Application and processing costs.....	80
5.8.4	Lack of civic awareness programmes	81
5.8.5	Delay in the security vetting process	82
5.8.6	Lack of correct information from applicants	82
5.6	Chapter summary	83
 CHAPTER SIX		84
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....		84
6.1	Overview.....	84
6.2	Conclusion	84
6.3	Recommendations.....	87
6.4	Suggestions for future research.....	87
REFERENCES.....		88
APPENDICES		95
APPENDIX A:		95
APPENDIX B:		96
APPENDIX C:		97
APPENDIX D.....		98
APPENDIX E:		99

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This chapter presents the background to the study, to give the statement of the problem, study objectives, research questions, theoretical framework, and conceptual framework, significance of the study, delimitations and operational definitions of terms.

1.2 Background

Tracing back from the second half of the twentieth century, hostility amongst political leaders to dual citizenship grew along with the belief that cases where it was possible should be prohibited (Koslowski, 2003). Dual citizenship was likened to political bigamy or a man with more than one wife and has been accused as a way of cheapening the meaning of citizenship and impeding assimilation in the destination countries, and that dual citizenship might instead only foster economic assimilation in the receiving state at the expense of the sending state (Mazzolari, 2007). Also, scholars such as Aleinikoff and Klumsmeyer (2001) revealed that arguments which have become increasingly cardinal in dual citizenship are the questions of equal status and integration and that multiple citizenship could be a source of disparity as individuals may have access to rights and life choices unavailable to those persons holding only a single citizenship.

Sapali (2015) revealed that due to globalisation, the world in the last two decades has witnessed big waves of migration. This transformation is as a result of improvements in transport, communication, and telecommunication, which has made it easy for people to migrate from one country to another in search of economic opportunities. Sometimes the movements are influenced by certain conditions in one's home country which are unfavourable such as war, drought, poor economic status, etc. Hence, it has become a common trend for those in the diaspora to naturalise in their countries of residence, thus losing their original citizenship. This scenario has forced many of those in the diaspora to convince their governments to change their citizenship laws to tolerate dual citizenship as they do not want to lose their original citizenship completely due to naturalisation (Sapali, 2015). Further, Sapali (2015) similarly indicated that in the last two decades of the past century the global community has witnessed big waves of neo-liberal politics

which, according to him, are due to the increase of human migrations that are crossing over numerous nation states' boundaries. As a result, it has become difficult to differentiate between the country of origin, transit and countries of destination (Sapali, 2015). The steady tolerance of dual citizenship, according to Legomsky (2003), is related to the gradually increasing number of people holding more than one nationality, and the growth in the incidence of multiple citizenship is connected to the strength of international migration which has been facilitated by the development of new technologies in information, communication and transport. Similarly, Ban Ki-moon, the former secretary general of the United Nations, indicated that "we are in globalisation's second stage, the age of mobility" where migration of people to all parts in search of economic opportunities is inevitable (Ki-moon, 2007).

Gumby (2013) also states that as the world becomes more globalised, the academic interest in the citizenship and migration grows highly, the ideas of migration increase, so do the issues of citizenship of those who migrate. The number of people who settle outside the states whose citizenship is out there is increasing, and this mutually raises the question of dual or even multiple citizenship as it is argued that the issue of dual citizenship is a logical significance of globalisation and therefore it should be legalised (Gumbyte, 2013). Of great importance is the question of dual citizenship, as the current age of migration progresses, there seems to be widespread acceptance of dual citizenship growing among nations. Nielsen (2003) revealed that issues of migration management, dual citizenship, voting and migrant refugees' involvement in and influence on processes of democratisation in their homeland are central to the wider debate on the scope and powers of the state in a period of globalisation. Indeed, it is vital to pursue the interests, aims, and policies of sending countries towards their nationals abroad. Research is necessary to determine the motives of the state, the impact of dual citizenship on the nation, and the effect of dual citizenship on the citizens that remain home as well as those that live abroad (Anderson, 2011).

In Zambia, dual citizenship can be traced back to the National Constitutional Conference (NCC) of 2009 which adopted the provisions of the Mung'omba (2005) Draft Constitution on dual citizenship which made recommendations that dual citizenship should be allowed but only in respect of persons who were citizens by birth or descent (NCC, 2010). The submissions made with regard to dual citizenship received mixed

reactions as some were in support while others opposed it. Those who supported the provisions of the NCC Draft Constitution provision stated that dual citizenship would make the country benefit from Zambians in the diaspora who lost Zambian citizenship while other petitioners proposed its deletion without giving reasons. Others opposed the provisions of Article 29 on grounds that it would create two classes of Zambian citizens: those with the capacity and money to create an environment for themselves for dual citizenship and those who may never have the opportunity to go beyond the borders of Zambia. It was also submitted that the provision would create clauses of citizenship and was therefore divisive, prejudicial, and discriminatory and had the effect of reducing the cohesiveness of Zambian society (NCC, 2010).

However, due to the realisation that Zambia is part of the global world which has not been spared by the globalisation trends and has lost a good number of her citizens to the diaspora, especially the educated and skilled human resource, in 2016, the Constitution (Amendment) Act No. 2 of 2016, which came into effect on the 5th of January 2016, among other new provisions amended, adopted the Dual Citizenship Act, which states that “a citizen shall not lose citizenship by acquiring the citizenship of another country”. A citizen who ceased to be a citizen, before the commencement of this constitution as a result of acquiring the citizenship of another country, shall be entitled to apply, through various diplomatic missions abroad as prescribed by the Citizenship Board of Zambia, for citizenship and the Citizenship Board of Zambia shall bestow citizenship on that person. Before the enactment of the Act, Zambian citizens abroad who had renounced their citizenship status to the country of destination lost their Zambian citizenship. The Policy monitoring and Research Centre (PMRC) in 2016 projected some of the indicators to be used to measure the economic benefits that are likely to be attained by the country from its diaspora citizens if dual citizenship is legalised in Zambia. Amidst all the debates surrounding dual citizenship, which has been triggered by the recent migratory trends as a country Zambia, not much is known especially as to what extent the policy has impacted the citizens and the state at large economically, socially, politically as well as technologically. This study sought to determine the countries preparedness in the fulfilling of the provisions in terms of registration, benefits so far if any and the challenges in the implementation of the policy. This study deemed it fit to conduct a study mainly targeted at exploring how this very important national policy was being implemented.

Djaba (2009), in analysing the benefits of dual citizenship to the socio-economic and political development of Ghana, found that the country stands to benefit economically as dual citizenship provides access to fiscal investment rights such as property, securities, retirement packages, and social security advantages among others. On registration, Ng'ambi (2009) reported that over 680 Zambians had renounced their Zambian citizenship in 2008 due to lack of dual citizenship provisions in the constitution then. However, little is known as to how many citizens had renounced their Zambian citizenship prior to 2016 when the Act was enacted, hence the need to estimate how many have registered for dual citizenship in Zambia since the legalisation of dual citizenship. Zappala and Castles (2000) documented that dual citizenship raises important issues and questions about who should be included and who should be excluded from the increasingly porous national boundaries and to indicate exactly why issues of dual citizenship are addressed and resolved differently by different countries across the globe. They further highlighted that there is yet little reliable data and records that exist on the number of dual citizens in the world today, and that most countries cannot even assess how many of their migrated citizens are dual citizens since verification of such information lies totally beyond their means of control as a country. Barry (2006) posited that sending states legalise dual citizenship for two main reasons to maintain sovereignty over their citizens and to provide economic and political benefits to the state.

It is against this background that the current study sought to explore the implementation of dual citizenship in Zambia from the six selected governance institutions to try and answer the research question of the study.

1.1.1 Dual Citizenship application as Stated by the Citizenship of Zambia Act, 2016.

The citizenship board of Zambia processes two kinds of applications for dual citizenship the Notice of acquisition of citizenship of another country and bestowal of citizenship.

1.2.1 Notice of Acquisition of citizenship of another country

The Act states that a citizen who acquires citizenship of another country shall notify the Board of the acquisition of that citizenship in Form V1 set out in the First Schedule. Upon receiving the notification, the Board shall cause to be entered in the register of citizens

who hold dual citizenship the names of a citizen who acquires the citizenship of another country. (Citizenship of Zambia Act, 2016).

1.2.1 Bestowal of Citizenship

The Dual Citizenship Act also receives applications for bestowal of citizenship. According to the bestowal of citizenship, a person who ceased to be a citizen as a result of acquiring the citizenship of another country may apply to the Board for bestowal of the citizenship in Form V11 set out in the first Schedule. An aspirant for bestowal of citizenship under this guideline may, where the applicant is abroad lodge the application for bestowal of citizenship with the Zambian mission in the respective country of the applicant's residence or where there is no Zambian mission in that country, one may go in the nearest country where there is a Zambian mission. Further, the Board shall cause to be entered in the register of citizens who hold dual citizenship or any other appropriate register, the names of a person on whom citizenship is conferred under this regulation. The Board shall then issue an aspirant under this regulation with a certificate of bestowal of citizenship in Form V111 set out in the First Schedule (Citizenship of Zambia Act, 2016).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

In 2016, the Zambian government enacted and amended the constitution (Amendment) Act No. 2 of 2016 which enacted the dual citizenship clause which allows all those citizens in the diaspora who are eligible to register for dual citizenship to apply through the Citizenship Board of Zambia in different diplomatic missions abroad for the bestowal of citizenship. However, while the Act exists, little is known about how many citizens have registered for dual citizenship, the economic benefits achieved as well as the challenges faced in the proper implementation of the policy. Therefore, in order to determine the relevance of the Act, this study sought to establish how it was being implemented and the benefits of the policy on both the citizens and the government.

1.4 Purpose of the study

The main purpose of the study was to explore the implementation of the Dual Citizenship Act by the Zambian government with a focus on six selected governance institutions of Zambia's Lusaka District.

1.5 Specific objectives

- i. To describe the officials' understanding of citizenship and dual citizenship.
- ii. To ascertain whether there are economic benefits associated with dual citizenship.
- iii. To estimate how many Zambian citizens have registered for dual citizenship since the enactment of the Act?
- iv. To establish some of the challenges faced in the implementation of Dual Citizenship and suggest ways of addressing the identified challenges.

1.6 Specific research questions

- i. How does the citizenship Act of 2016 define a citizens and dual citizenship?
- ii. What economic benefits can be achieved from the Dual Citizenship Act of 2016?
- iii. How many citizens have registered for dual citizenship in Zambia from 2016?
- iv. What are some of the challenges faced in the implementation of the dual citizenship and how can the identified challenges be addressed?

1.7 Significance of the study

The research findings may bring out beneficial information that may be of great use to the Passport and Citizenship Department who are the implementers of the policy, and for planning purposes for the government in preparing for the inclusion of new members as well as those in the diaspora who had renounced their Zambian citizenship to make informed decisions of reapplying for dual citizenship. The study may also act as a motivation to all those citizens that would like to apply for dual citizenship but lacked information on the status of dual citizenship in Zambia. This may also enable the stakeholders to have a good reflection on how the policy can be handled and provide insightful suggestions on how best the policy can be implemented in order to benefit the country, and its residents. Further, the findings may help researchers, academia and students to use the identified gaps to conduct further research in future.

1.8 Theoretical framework

The study was informed by the philosophy of Realism propounded by Waltz. According to the realist theory, it is indicated that the international system is anarchic and one of self-help and that survival of any institution is the primary goal of any state (Waltz, 2007). According to realists, states are concerned with achieving a better position in the international system than their opponents through relative gains (Waltz, 2002). Further,

it is stated that position in the international organisation is determined by capability. The theory of realism help in viewing nations that tolerate dual citizenship in that ultimately, the loss of population through emigration can lead to a loss of capability by the state resulting in loss of position in the international system. This loss of capability arises through decreased population, less availability of military personnel caused by a decrease in citizens bound to military service through legal means or patriotic reasons, and less economic wealth through a decrease in the number of taxpayers and investors. Additionally, the sending state's loss is the receiving state's gain. However, if the sending state legalises dual citizenship, then the citizens or nationals that emigrate remain as part of the state's population despite them being in a different land they may still be called upon for voluntary military duty and, most importantly, they continue to contribute economically to the sending state through remittances and perhaps taxes. In this regard, dual citizenship prevents a complete loss in relative capability, perhaps even an increase in capability as the emigrant citizens or nationals may provide increased wealth to the sending country. Therefore, to achieve their objectives and maintain their security forces in a state of anarchy they must rely on the means they can generate and the arrangements they can make for themselves (Waltz, 2007). Consequently, the sending nation's legalisation of dual citizenship can be seen as an effort of achieving the sending state's goals of survival and increased position in the international system through increased resource mobilization and fostering of alliances.

This theory is seen to be essential in guiding the current study because it is only when the dual citizenship policy is well implemented and popularised that the country will benefit from its citizens who renounced their Zambian citizenship before the legalisation of the policy. The theory further discusses investment as one of the economic benefits of dual citizenship, and that the promotion and legalisation of dual citizenship may promote investment from the citizens who had renounced their citizenship and accords the country improvements in the international system by strengthening its military service and increased capabilities, remittances, investments and perhaps taxes. Therefore, the researcher used the theory to support the study.

1.9 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework is represented by a simple diagram of the dependent variable which is dual citizenship, and the three independent variables that need to be explored,

thus the responses in terms of registrations, benefits and challenges that may come with dual citizenship as a way to foster social and economic ties with the diaspora community. On the economic benefits, the study sought to use the indicators as provided by the Policy Monitoring and Research Center in 2016 which projected some economic benefits that might be achieved from dual citizenship if legalised. Hence the narrative of PMRC below to explain the benefits as well as the challenges of the Act. The figure below presents the conceptual framework.

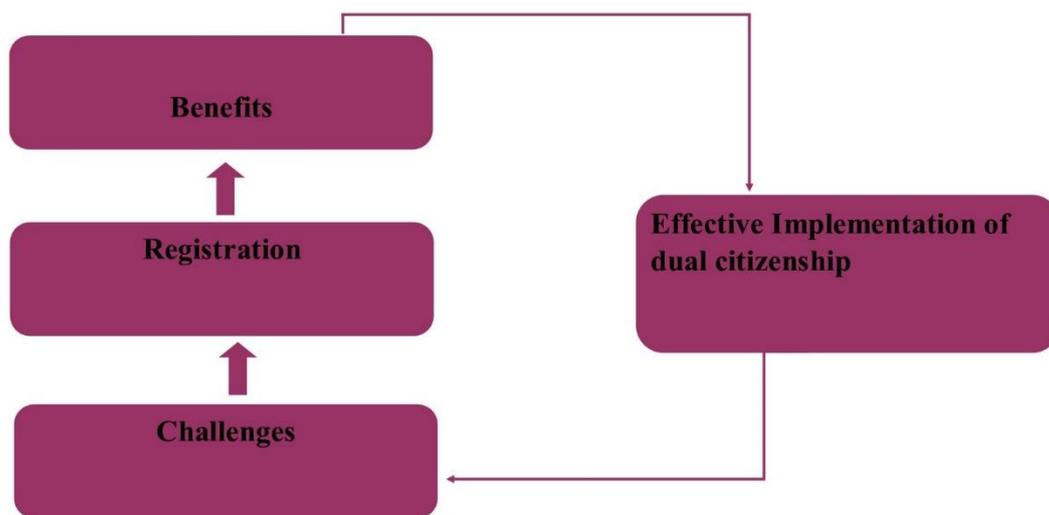


Figure 1.9.1 Conceptual Framework

1.9.1 Narrative of the conceptual framework

The Policy Monitoring and Research Centre (PMRC) in 2016 in its analysis of dual citizenship in Zambia, projected some of the benefits and challenges, both political and socioeconomic, which may come with the Dual citizenship Act of 2016. With regard to the economic benefits, the document pointed out several advantages. Dual citizenship would promote economic investments in Zambia from Zambians living abroad. Further it indicated that allowing dual citizenship would encourage the transfer of remittances and money through the formal sector, thus growing foreign currency flows into the country. Dual citizenship also encourages the creation of businesses that create the much-needed revenue for the country and leads to employment opportunities, provision of sufficient goods and services, as well as boosting capital investments (PMRC, 2018).

On the political benefits, it is assumed that dual citizenship may strengthen political ties between Zambia and the country of destination. It may also strengthen democratic

institutions in Zambia through interactions between Zambians and people in other countries. The other political benefits of duality are that Zambians in the diaspora may have the opportunities to participate and exercise citizenship rights such as voting and acquiring property such as land. Further, dual citizenship allows Zambians in the diaspora that hold government positions in their countries of residence to be better positioned to influence policy changes abroad that are equally beneficial for Zambia and that of host nations as they are citizens of both states (PMRC, 2016).

Several debates with regard to dual citizenship are being discussed. This is evident in several African states that are still reluctant in accepting dual citizenship citing mainly security concerns. In 2016, Zambia joined the race to tolerate dual citizenship with 33 other nation on the African continent. Despite the many benefits of dual citizenship that Zambia may gain as cited by PMRC (2016) there are also several challenges to duality especially that may be encountered during the implementation stage. The issue of loyalty with regard to dual citizenship is seen as a divider in many countries as there may be a conflict of loyalty by dual citizens. Dual nationals may bring about loss of employment as there is a high possibility that those living abroad, when given an opportunity to take up certain jobs once they return home, may reduce the chances of the locals due to the vast experiences and the exposure. In as much as there are possibilities of dual citizens benefiting twice from the jobs offered by two different systems, the disadvantage of being taxed twice cannot be overlooked, putting the dual citizens at risk of being financially unstable. It is because of these projected benefits and challenges of dual citizenship as highlighted by literature that the study seeks to discuss how the Dual Citizenship Act is being implemented in Zambia to ascertain the successes scored as regards registration, economic benefits or establish challenges, if any, in the implementation of the Act.

1.10 Delimitation of the study

The study was conducted at six selected governance institutions of Zambia's Lusaka District in order to collect their views on how the Dual Citizenship Act of 2016 was being implemented since its enactment. This was mainly because the study sought to get views from the implementers of the Act as well as other governance institutions on how this very important national policy was being implemented to establish whether there were economic benefits being actualised, or the registration had started or whether there were challenges in the implementation of the policy. The study selected two civil society

organisations, that is, TIZ and HRC, considering that issues of citizenship border on human rights. The researcher was of the view that these were important in making sure that they checked the implementation of every policy in the country for the benefit of all the citizens. The other institutions where the study was conducted were the National Assembly of Zambia, being the lawmakers, the Ministry of Justice, the institution behind the legal framework, and the Ministry of Home Affairs, particularly the Passport and Citizenship Department, as they were the actual implementers of the policy.

1.11 Limitation of the study

Dual Citizenship being a sensitive national policy, getting respondents to agree to be interviewed from the sampled institutions especially females was not an easy undertaking. This was the case for this study. For this reason, the researcher preferred purposive sampling so that only information rich respondents from the selected governance institutions were approached to answer the study questions. This impacted negatively on the findings of the study as other stakeholders such as registered dual citizens and the general citizenry were not consulted to get their views on the benefits of dual citizenship. However, the limitation was weakened by the use of key informants at the selected governance institutions.

When it came to literature availability, the study lacked localised literature and reports on dual citizenship in Zambia as it was found that no research had been done at masters level on the subject, but relied more on a few articles, reports and dissertations that were done by scholar's from other parts of Africa and the world over which were used to generalise the results of the study. The studied only relied heavily on people perceived to have knowledge, experiences and competencies to help give generalised views and had some records of participating in the enactment of the dual citizenship Act and the implementation.

1.12 Operational definitions of terms

Citizen: A member of a state who enjoys all the rights and privileges granted by it.

Dual citizenship: The word dual means double. In this case the term dual citizenship means a person belonging to more than one state.

Globalisation: The spread of products, technologies, information, and jobs across national borders and cultures.

Migration: The movement of either people or animals from one area to another.

Naturalisation: The legal act or process by which a non-citizen of a country may acquire citizenship or nationality of that country.

1.13 Summary of the chapter

Chapter one provided the background to the study by giving a history of dual citizenship in Zambia as well as other parts of the globe. It has also given the statement of the problem, study objectives, research questions, the purpose and the significance of the study were also reflected. The delimitation, Limitation of the study the operational definitions of terms as well as the theoretical framework on which the study was underpinned were looked at. The chapter that followed reviewed the related and relevant literature to the study which was done by other scholars and researchers on the topic dual citizenship.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Overview

The main focus of this chapter is to review the literature related to the current study: An exploration on the implementation of the dual citizenship Act with a focus on six selected governance institutions. The chapter also presents an analysis of works done by other scholars, authors, writers and experts in order the study to have an understanding and investigation of the research problem at hand and to identify the research gaps. This chapter also endeavours to review literature relating to dual citizenship and how it is being implemented in Zambia and other parts of the globe. The chapter gives an account of what has been written on the topic by other accredited researchers and scholars and provides an examination of documents such as articles, journals, books, magazines and dissertations that have a bearing on the study to try and compare and contrast the thoughts, arguments and opinions of other scholars with regards the topic at hand. This is with a view to have a deep understanding of the research problem and to identify the possible gaps in literature. The chapter also seeks to link and relate the literature collected to the research works undertaken. The literature will be reviewed according to the following themes; benefits of dual citizenship, the registration process, and the challenges of dual citizenship implementation in Zambia.

2.2 Definitions of citizenship

A single definition of the concept citizenship or nationality is always faced with different views, opinions, and various philosophies. Giving it a closer look, it becomes clear that scholars, lawyers and politicians alike have often used the two terms interchangeably (Whitaker, 2011).

The Citizenship Board of Zambia defines citizenship as the status of being a citizen that is, being a member of a particular community or state. Citizenship comes with certain rights and responsibilities that are defined by law such as the responsibility to pay taxes, the right to vote, the responsibility to maintain and protect the environment, to protect public property among others. (Citizenship Foundation, 2006).The requirements to acquire Zambian citizenship are clearly indicated in the constitution of Zambia.

According to the constitution (Amendment) Act of 2016, Zambian citizenship may be acquired by birth, descent, registration or adoption (The constitution of Zambia (Amendment) Act, 2016).

Boll (2006) indicated that nationality in the sense of citizenship of a certain state must not be confused with nationality meaning membership of a certain race. However, this paper is not aimed at comparing nationality with citizenship but will discuss citizenship, particularly an exploration on the implementation of the dual citizenship policy in Zambia a case of selected governance institutions. De Groot (2006) posits that citizenship implies enabling a person to actively participate in the constitutional life of a particular state. Another scholar, Cook-Martin (2013), defines citizenship as legal citizenship, which according to him, means an individual's membership in a state prescribed by formal official rules and laws. Citizenship is a status of a citizen with rights and duties, being native or naturalised member of a state or other political community. Cohen (1999) believes that the idea of citizenship is concerned with three main basics or dimensions. Firstly, he defines citizenship as the legal status, defined by civil, political and social rights. This means a citizen is the lawful person free to act according to the law and having the right to claim the law's protection. It need not mean that the citizen takes part in the law's formulation, nor does it require that rights be uniform between citizens. Secondly, he considers citizens specifically as political agents, actively participating in a society's political institutions. And lastly, he refers to citizenship as membership in a political community that provides a different source of personality (Cohen, 1999). According to the Stanford Encyclopaedia of Philosophy (2017), a citizen is a member of a political community who enjoys the rights and assumes the duties of membership. Having given the definition of citizenship on which the topic of dual citizenship emanates from, it is cardinal to give a brief historical background of citizenship.

Multiple citizenship, dual citizenship or dual nationality is a person's citizenship status in which a person is concurrently regarded as a citizen of more than one state under the laws of those states. There is no international convention which governs the nationality or citizen status of a person. Citizenship status is defined entirely by national laws which can vary and conflict. (Pacock, 1998). According to the Zambian Citizenship Act of 2016, Dual citizenship is defined as the acquisition of the citizenship of one other country in addition to the Zambian citizenship. (The Citizenship of Zambia Act, 2016).

In the fourth century, the Romans introduced the concept of dual citizenship to enable a man to be concurrently a citizen of his own town as well as of Rome (Heater, 1996). According to Morse, as cited by Kalvelangen (2010), when the Alex Julianan Cities had given Roman citizenship to all of Italy and from the date of the constitution of Caser, no matter in what city the local residence was, Rome became the common country and all residents became citizens of any city which made them holders of double citizenship as they were citizens of Rome as well as of the smaller city. Dual citizenship therefore became a common status in Rome for political reasons although it was not allowed for Roman citizens to be subjected to a foreign power. It benefited the Romans in that foreigners possessed Roman citizenship (Boll, 2006).

However, it is important to note that this phenomenon of dual citizenship expanded to almost all parts of the world in the recent past where we see mass movements of people from their countries of origin to other parts of the world in search of economic opportunities. Dual citizenship laws, according to (Pocock, 1998), are very rigid and each state has its own unique set of principles and criteria for permitting citizenship to people. These laws have often invoked big arguments, discussions and disagreements among different states. The lack of uniformity in citizenship laws has caused many countries not to allow dual citizenship because they think that it would amount to increased immigration flows, high crime rates, less employment opportunities for their citizens and worse, still, a general socio-cultural imbalance in the society. Some countries still do not allow dual citizenship, hence this may require an applicant for naturalisation to renounce all existing citizenship or by withdrawing its citizenship from someone who voluntarily acquires another citizenship (Pocock, 1998).

Due to globalization, in the recent decades, dual citizenship has increased drastically. This has seen more and more states accepting or even tolerating dual citizenship for various reasons ranging from political, social, economic and technological factors. This is seen as a puzzling trend because citizenship and political loyalty to states were thought to be inevitable in the past. (Faist, 2001).

Ban Ki-moon, the former Secretary General of the United Nations contends that “we are in globalisation’s second stage, the age of mobility” Ki-moon (2007). Other scholars state that notions of citizenship and national identity are being renegotiated in response to contemporary patterns of global migration and cultural globalisation (Held et al, 1999).

(Oyelaran and Adeira), as cited by (Kalvelangen) 2010 revealed that, in Africa, for example, the application of the term nationality becomes particularly problematic in that in 1884, in Berlin, and prior to the dividing of Africa, citizenship and all other laws fell under African local government and was customary in nature and was carefully surrounded in tradition and jealously guarded against oppression. The increased freedom of movement in Europe had come about due to the eradication of feudal ties and made the early 19th century the golden age for the organisation of citizenship laws and this movement strengthened ties between individuals and their states. (Oyelaran and Adeira), as cited by (Kalvelangen, 2010). The issue of human mobility has made it difficult to differentiate the immigrant's country of origin and the destination or the host country. This therefore has made it difficult for many countries to reject dual citizenship and, intensely, there is an increase in countries and states that tolerate the phenomenon (Pongonyi, 2011). Multiple citizenship arises because different countries use different, and not necessarily equally limited, criteria for citizenship.

It is against this background that the current study seeks to do an exploration on the implementation of the dual citizenship policy in Zambia which was adopted in January 2016 when the Zambian government enacted and amended No 2 of 2016 in the constitution which, among other clauses, adopted the dual citizenship clause.

2.3 Historical perspectives of Citizenship

Pacock (1998) revealed that many scholars believe the idea of citizenship began in the early city states of ancient Greek although others see it as primarily a modern phenomenon dating back only a few hundred and that for humanity the idea of citizenship was brought by the first laws. Heater (2004) suggests that the relation of citizenship has not been a fixed or static relation but consistently changed within each society, and that according to one view, citizenship might really have worked only at selected periods during certain times such as when the Athenian politician Solon made reforms in the early Athenian state. Further, Hoskin (2005) in his modern lecture course indicated that citizenship in ancient Greece arose from an appreciation for the importance of freedom. Still others contend that polis citizenship was marked by uniqueness and the difference of status that was prevalent such that citizens had a higher status than non-citizens such as women, slaves, and resident foreigners (Hebert, 2002).

The first form of citizenship was based on the way of life of the people in ancient Greek times considering those in smaller organic societies of the polis. Citizenship and the private life of an individual person were treated equally as the obligations of citizenship were deeply connected into a person's daily life activities in the polis (Pacook, 1998). In the Roman times, citizenship stretched from small-scale communities to the entire empire. Romans recognised that by granting citizenship to the people from all over the empire legitimised Roman rule over conquered areas, hence Roman citizenship was no longer a status of a political agency as was before but was reduced to a judicial safeguard and the expression of the rule of law (Boll, 2006).

Hoskin (2005) holds that in Rome a citizen came to be understood as a person free to act by law and free to ask and expect the law's protection as one had a legal standing in society. To be a citizen translated into one having rights to own property and other possessions, immunities, and expectations for things which were available or unavailable. The law in itself was adequate in bringing people together (Pacook, 1998). Citizenship during the European Middle Ages was usually associated with cities and towns and mainly applied to the middle class folks. During the middle ages, members of the upper class had a lot of privileges above the commoners, thus autocracy was at play. Persons of respectable means and socioeconomic stance were interchangeable with citizens (Taylor, 1994). The middle age era was characterised by political disorders and reforms which began most prominently with the French revolution, which saw the abolishment of the privileges among the upper class members and created a democratic notion of citizenship (Taylor, 1994).

In the Renaissance era, citizenship saw a transformation of people from being subjects of a king or a queen to citizens of a city and later a state (Taylor, 1994). According to Weber (1998), each city in a state had its own laws, courts and an independent political administration of which being a citizen meant being a subject to the city's law and in some cases having power to help choose officials. He further argued that city dwellers who had fought alongside the aristocrats in the battles to defend their cities were no longer content with having a minor social status but wanted a greater role in the form of citizenship. In the Renaissance era, the rise of citizenship was associated to the rise of republicanism, according to one account, as independent citizens meant that kings and queens had less power (Weber, 1998).

In modern times, however, ideas of citizenship still honour the idea of political involvement which is done through elaborate systems of political representation at a distance such as representative democracy (Isin, 2002). Modern citizenship is much more inactive, action is passed on to others and citizens are aware of their responsibilities to the powers that be and are aware that these bonds often limit what they are capable of doing (Isin, 2002).

In the United States, from the 1790 until the mid-twentieth century, USA laws used racial segregation to establish citizenship rights and to regulate who was eligible to become a naturalised citizen (Scott, 2016). Under the US. Laws, African Americans were not eligible for citizenship until 1857 when these laws were upheld in the US Supreme Court case Dred Scott vs. Sandford. It was not until the abolishment of slavery following the American Civil War that African Americans were granted citizenship rights which saw the 14th Amendment to the constitution ratified on July 9, 1868 which stated that: “All persons born or naturalised in the US and are subject to the authority thereof are citizens of the US and of the state where they reside” (US constitution, 1868). In 1870, two years later, the naturalisation Act of 1870 extended the right to becoming a naturalized citizen to also include aliens of African origin and to persons of African descent (Naturalisation Act of 1870). The passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 saw the racial and gender restrictions for naturalisation being explicitly abolished. However, the Act still contained restrictions regarding the eligibility for U.S citizenship and retained a national quota system which limited the number of visas given to immigrants based on their national origin to be fixed (Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952).

The Soviet Union in its 1918 constitution of revolutionary Russia granted citizenship to any foreigners who were living within Russia as long as they were engaged in work and belonged to the working class. It recognised equality of all citizens regardless of their racial or national connections (1918 constitution of Russia).

2.4 Benefits of dual citizenship

A study done in Zambia by Mwewa (2015) projected the ten benefits of dual citizenship with regard to Zambia. The study suggested that countries that allow dual citizenship, combined, control the largest share of global capital and mostly promote citizen freedoms and democracy. Citizens can receive the benefits and privileges offered by each country

for example, they have access to two social services systems, can be allowed to vote in either country or maybe able to run for office in either country (depending on each country's laws). In terms of education and employment, they are also allowed to work in either country or can attend school without needing a visa or permit. Being trained abroad and living abroad are not the same thing. Therefore, only those who live abroad will have a sustained impact on the politics and economics of the poor formation (Mwewa, 2015).

Dual nationality, in as much as Zambian laws may apparently be in disapproval does have some benefits. It offers the dual citizen the benefit of being able to travel between both countries of nationality without having to experience the tiresome process of visa applications (Mwewa, 2015). This study, although done in Zambia and discussed the benefits of duality, was basing the arguments on assumptions as it was written before the actual enactment of the Dual Citizenship Act in Zambia thus the current study aimed to conduct an exploration on the actual benefits associated with dual citizenship as projected by the Act now that it has been enacted. The findings by Mwewa may not be relied on as the study used a different sample and sites different from the current study therefore, the findings may not be the same even though both studies were done in Zambia.

Another study done by Ng'ambi (2011) posited that dual citizenship provides an open market for a two-way investment. Further, if offered with an opportunity to invest in land structures in both countries of nationality, it can easily be stated that both states would be at an advantage. For example, the laws in Zambia that govern the purchase of land require the customer to pay tax through which government would benefit. Dual citizenship further provides an open international market through which citizens of various countries compete globally (Ng'ambi, 2011). This study would like support the view brought forward by Ng'ambi (2011) in that land owners pay tax in form of land rates to the Government. However, while her study was aimed at having a critical analysis of the current and future legislative provisions of Dual Citizenship in Zambia the current study sought to conduct an exploration on the implementation of the dual citizenship Act to ascertain whether there are benefits achieved, estimate how many citizens have registered and to establish challenges faced in the implementation of the Act if any. Further, Ng'ambi (2011) used only document analysis in her methodology as she only examined published and unpublished materials, and her primary sources of information

were cases, articles, journals, reports and paper presentations. This study employed the qualitative research approach where semi structured interviews as primary data were used alongside document analysis as the secondary to collect data, hence the gap.

Mazzolari (2007) conducted a study at the University of California on Dual citizenship rights; do they make more and better citizens? The findings of the study were that the economic benefits are found in increased and continued remittances from nationals that nationalise abroad. The political benefits occur when those emigrants nationalize in their new country and become a voice for their home country. Further, the study indicated that the idea of “Brain Earn” comes to light as evidenced in the late 1980s and early 1990s when the concept of brain drain became outdated, more so with increased global economic integration in place. Relocation or immigration does not drain brains anymore, it empowers brains. In other words, training or living in another country shapes your brains to immeasurable prospects in terms of economic modelling, political realism or social industry (Mazzolari, 2007). In as much as the study brought out these benefits of dual citizenship, it was conducted in an environment different from Zambia with a different sample size. Therefore, the results cannot be generalised to the Zambian situation because of different economies and geographical setup.

The other benefits of dual citizenship, according to Mwewa (2015), were that a dual citizen can own property in either country and stay in one or both concurrently. This benefits both countries, especially the poor country. The reason is simple. Some countries restrict land ownership to citizens only and businesses abroad. He further indicated that dual citizenship informs culture education. “Having dual citizenship gives an individual the chance to educate others about the culture and people of two different countries. Governments may like dual citizenship because it helps to promote a country’s image and culture abroad. This is the more reason the current study conducted an exploration on the implementation of the dual citizenship policy in Zambia to establish whether these benefits as perceived by Mwewa were being actualised.

Dual citizenship lessens travel costs and makes it easy for dual citizens to move from one country to the other, especially those countries in which they are citizens. This gives dual citizens the benefit of being protected by both governments when they are travelling. Further, dual citizenship promotes increased security awareness and allows them to cherish the ideals of both countries, which makes them promote security awareness and

consider both nations with dignity where one is considered a homeland while the other is taken as a very new home. Dual citizenship will more likely than mono-citizens promote peace and order in both countries because of dual security interests of war, terrorism and treason (Mwewa, 2015).

Further, he contended that dual citizens are naturally unable to put state secrets of both the sending and receiving states at risk or in danger, especially of dishonour or suspicions. They will likely defend both interests with equal strength because their own safety depends on them (Mwewa, 2015). This literature by Mwewa make a good reading however, the findings bring out the general benefits of dual citizenship based on the experiences of other national boundaries that allow dual citizenship while the current study sought to explore how the dual citizenship Act was being implemented in Zambia to agree or disagree with the findings of Mwewa hence the gap.

Faist and Gerdes (2008) conducted a study: Dual Nationality in an age of Mobility in Washington DC. The study revealed that in destination countries the recognition of dual citizenship identifies the specific symbolic and emotional ties the immigrants have. Dual citizens enjoy increased movements, communication and information, money and consumer goods incentives by retaining both the citizenship of their countries of origin as well as their countries of destination. Drawing examples from Europe, it is believed that freedom to travel across borders, opportunities in the labour market and access to educational institutions are the main advantages cited by immigrants in Europe. Without dual citizenship privileges such as having a Turkey “pink card “and other benefits may be otherwise lost. This is in agreement with Ng’ambi (2011), who cited similar advantages and benefits of dual citizenship. However, the difference between this study and the current study is that this one was conducted in Zambia and the other study brought out results from Europe, a highly developed continent, hence the findings may not be the same due to differences in the socio-economic statuses of the two areas. Therefore this researcher saw the need to carry out a study in Zambia to conduct an exploration on the implementation of the Dual Citizenship Act of 2016.

The acceptance of dual nationality has become a policy tool for countries to maintain claims on emigrants and their economic and political resources in host countries. There is strong economic assistance for countries to strengthen ties with their absent citizens. In approving dual citizenship or nationality, states have allowed their citizens who have

relocated to other countries to retain their legal home status as members at home even if they acquire citizenship of other countries abroad (Fitzgerald,2009).

Additionally, most sending countries seek out not only to tap into economic resources of citizens abroad but increasingly also to integrate them in their domestic and foreign policy and to appeal to their love for, and sense of, duty towards their country of origin (Nielsen,2003).

Anderson (2011) in her thesis: *The state and the legalisation of dual citizenship/dual nationality, a case of Mexico and Philippine*, found that the sending states allow duality for two main reasons, that is, maintaining sovereignty over their citizens abroad and providing an economic and political benefits to the state. The study contends that the economic benefits are found in the increased and continued remittance of tax from nationals that nationalise abroad. Politically, she revealed that the political benefits occur when those emigrants nationalise in their new country and become voices for their home country. The study by Anderson (2011) was a case study of two different states and was looking at the state and legalisation of dual citizenship and dual nationality, but the current study conducted an exploration on the implementation of the dual citizenship policy in Zambia focusing only on one country and not two as Anderson's.

Similarly, Baubbock (2003) indicated that there seems to be three contributory factors that have led many sending countries and their governments or the political leaders to consider their citizens abroad as a population that they need to fully control and stay in touch with as human capital upgrading, remittances and political petitioning of host country governments. The findings of Baubbock (2003) are in agreement with the theoretical framework that guides this study in that it emphasises the reasons why countries should legalise dual citizenship, stating the same attributes as mentioned above.

Nielsen (2007) holds the view that naturalised citizens are encouraged to capitalise on the resources in host countries. Sending countries must hold authority over its emigrants and allow them to conform fully to the receiving countries. The only way to achieve these goals is by accepting dual citizenship. Nevertheless, the possibility that the large estimated association between naturalisation and economic outcomes is being driven in part cannot be ruled out. For example, if those that care about dual citizenship laws have a strong sense of patriotism and if this is in turn linked with a sense of accountability that

increases labour performance, then if the home country allows for dual nationality, it is possible that an improvement in the employment and earnings of naturalised citizens against those of non-citizens even though American citizenship as such, has no effect on labour market performance. (Nielsen, 2007).

A study conducted in Ghana by Yattani (2015) revealed that studies have shown, to a large extent, that naturalised citizens who tend to be educated immigrants with high school degree or more might experience considerable career and income benefits from multinational activities once they hold citizenship in both the countries of origin and the United States. The study further revealed that there are effects of legal status on immigrants' labour market integration and brings out the fact that disparities induced by amnesty programmes show that legalisation positively affects labour market performance and hence are found to be larger among immigrants with higher skills (Yattani, 2015). This study was conducted in Kenya and used a grounded theory in its methodology while this study although it used a qualitative research approach, did not use a grounded theory but a descriptive research design, hence the results might differ.

Nielsen (2003a), in supporting duality, indicated that there can be a number of more ordinary reasons for extending citizenship to immigrants such as to retain the transmittals in terms of taxes flowing and inspire direct foreign investment while on the other hand, the state may wish to tap into the human capital resources of the emigrant population. Further, countries may wish to counter political resistance and provoke an emigrant population in support of the domestic and foreign political interests of their countries of origin. For example, these clarifications may be appropriate to a range of countries of origin for third countries' nationals residing within the EU and may also have been among the historical motivations for member states to reach out to their sending countries.

Djaba (2009), in analysing the benefits of dual citizenship to the socio-economic and political development of Ghana, brought out several points. Firstly, the paper pointed out that as communities become more globalized and integrated, the value of duality and a second passport progressively becomes inevitable and a need. The comfort of belonging to more than one state while maintaining the nationality of one's country of origin provides a person with plenty of benefits and sets of freedoms. For instance, it was noted that Ghana stands to benefit economically as dual citizenship provides access to fiscal

investment rights such as property, securities, retirement packages, social security advantages, etc. On the other hand, America offers access to adequate medical benefits which include free health care services, especially for the aged who are approaching retirement. Further, dual citizenship offers dual citizens access to education and, most importantly, it guarantees an opportunity for Ghanaian children to travel freely and re-join with their cultural background and reinforce the fabric of their African culture, and an advantage for Ghana to have an individual who has dual citizenship as a parliamentarian (Djaba, 2009). The above findings seem very attractive and of great benefit to a developing nation. However, it is not certain that the benefits enjoyed by Ghanaian citizens in the diaspora can be the same as those by Zambians. Therefore, conducting a study in Zambia to ascertain the benefits of dual citizenship in a Zambian context may be of great importance, hence the motivation for the current study which sought to explore the implementation of the Dual Citizenship Act in Zambia to ascertain whether it would achieve similar benefits as those revealed by (Djaba, 2009).

On the issue of free enterprise and democracy, Djaba (2009) argued that the ideals of the two are complementary. The paper also revealed that the development and sustenance of a strong middle class was essential to achieving stability and growth in Ghana and dual citizenship has the capacity to bring about all the needed growth. It was noted that duality has the potential to aid in the democratisation and politics of Ghana as there are thousands of children born to Ghanaian nationals currently residing abroad whose experiences could be of help to Ghana and direct the country's destiny through the twenty first century as democracy is built on civically informed citizen participation, especially those that have lived and practised it in advanced states (Djaba, 2009).

Another study conducted by Kassah (2014) in Ghana indicated that people who no longer have the citizenship of their countries of origin or may have lost such citizenship due to renunciation experience segregation from citizens and receive unwanted treatment as if they no longer feel for or have the sense of belonging for their countries of origin, hence the need for dual citizenship as it makes individuals feel comfortable both at home and in the diaspora. Although the study utilised a qualitative research approach in its methodology like the current study, his study was conducted in Norway among the Ghanaian citizens resident there and was not exploring the implementation of dual citizenship but was examining the desire for dual citizenship and the effects of

renunciation of original citizenship by those Ghanaians resident in Norway. This creates a gap between his study and the current study.

Whitaker (2011) states that dual citizenship has been growing in Africa over the past few years as seen by many Africans in the diaspora who have managed to persuade their governments into the recognition of dual citizenship stating that the policy does not have conflicting loyalties but that it's a global phenomenon that has become inevitable due to the fact that the world now has become more connected than ever before as a result of the advancements in new technologies. Currently, African countries that have dual citizenship have had these approved in various ways. Many African countries have approved dual citizenship with restrictions or qualifications.

Ng'ambi (2011), in her dissertation, revealed that the issue that is raised with respect to citizenship in Zambia is that an individual's right to citizenship by virtue of that person's right to dual citizenship is one that to a large extent has been overlooked and greatly neglected. The laws on dual citizenship are generally preventive in most countries, including Zambia. This creates an impression of deprivation of citizenship in situations where such citizenship is acquired in a manner other than by birth or descent or renunciation of that acquired citizenship. This is so because the issue of citizenship borders on human rights, obligations, self-determination and personal freedom, hence denying a person dual nationality would be a violation of rights as stipulated in many human rights conventions, for example those children born from parents of different nationalities. (Ng'ambi, 2011).

Kavisto and Faist (2007) found that dual citizens with a warm relationship with their countries of origin could promote the interests of the homeland in the country of residence through, for instance, voting and lobbying for economic incentives which are important, particularly in the case of developing countries.

Among the projected benefits, it was indicated that dual citizenship encourages economic investments and promotes transfer of remittances and money through the formal sector, thereby increasing the flow of foreign currency. It was further stated that dual citizenship promotes information and technological skills transfer among states. Politically, it was contended that dual citizenship strengthens political ties and democratic institutions among nations and would allow Zambians in the diaspora to participate and exercise their

citizenship rights such as voting (PMRC, 2016). Among the challenges of duality, the document indicated that dual citizenship was seen as a divider due to conflict of loyalty and that it might lead to loss of employment opportunities among the citizens as there is a possibility that those living in the diaspora may take up certain jobs once they return home due to their vast experience and exposure (PMRC, 2016).

2.5 Challenges of dual citizenship

From the second half of the nineteenth century, hostility amongst political leaders to duality grew along with the belief that cases where it was possible should be prohibited (Kavisto and Faist, 2007). The strongest example of this inclination was the policy adopted by most countries from the end of the nineteenth century and the end of the Cold War of withdrawing the citizenship of an individual who acquired citizenship in another country or where there were reasons to believe that a person owed his or her loyalty to another state, for instance serving in the military in a foreign land (Faist et al, 2007).

At the beginning of the twentieth century, conventions reflecting the restrictive approach of states towards possession of multiple citizenship were drawn. For example, on the 13th of August 1906 in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, an inter-American convention on the status of naturalised citizens was signed whose content in Article 1 provided that if individuals who acquired citizenship through naturalisation return to their countries of origin they should not return to the state whose citizenship they acquired through naturalisation (Pudzianowska, 2017).

Koslowski (2003) documented that dual citizenship was understood as ‘political bigamy’. George Bancroft the author of the aforesaid series of treaties, stood strongly against duality, while the USA indicated that states should tolerate neither men with two wives nor persons with two homelands.

Manby (2009) revealed that in recent years, many African countries have reformed their rules with regard to citizenship to allow for duality or are still in the process of considering such changes. However, in as much as we see a shift by many African countries towards tolerating dual citizenship, they have been too many differences in the citizenship laws across the nations such as restrictions in the enjoyment of certain rights, especially with regard to holding of public office. This in the long run has led to the many questions that still remain unanswered. For example, many states have rules that restrict

those with dual citizenship or those who are naturalised from holding senior public office on grounds of the loyalty of such individuals. Drawing an example from Ghana, dual citizens may not hold a set of listed senior positions. Similarly, in Senegal and many other countries they may not stand for presidency. In Ivory Coast the constitution prohibits those citizens who have ever held another citizenship from becoming president or vice-president of the republic, speaker or deputy speaker of parliament (Manby, 2009).

Due to this shift to globalisation, it is argued that the issue of dual citizenship is becoming a global concern. Nielsen (2007) postulates that the concept of dual citizenship is characterised by so many debates on the addition of both immigrants and emigrants throughout the European Union (EU) due to growing mobility. It is believed that receiving states are approached by new citizens who are still attached to the politics of their countries of origin or their parents' descendants. Building on this analysis, it can be argued that dual citizenship is still a contested concept in some countries because of issues to do with double loyalties. However, the debates characterising dual citizenship in Zambia are not known thus the need to conduct a study to ascertain how dual citizenship has been received by different stakeholders in Zambia. The findings of Nielsen (2007) may not reflect the Zambian perspective due to differences in environments where the study was conducted and the sample sizes.

The definitions of dual citizenship and citizenship can be disputed. The first definition of citizenship includes not only a legal relation between an individual and a state but also a moral or symbolic one. Spiro (2010), in his study, points out that the right to have dual citizenship is a human right. Therefore, in the world in which the human right paradigm is getting stronger, dual citizenship should be normalised and accepted. The right to dual citizenship is justified "through the optics of freedom of association and liberal autonomy values" Dual citizenship was suppressed by governments because of the historical conditions of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century, mostly because of the interstate conflicts and wars (Spiro, 2010).

Lombard (2015), contends that the criteria for which nations are pro, tolerant or against dual citizenship, the work turns to what it considers are the five main real and imagined problems with the status including voting, holding public office, or exit option or being able to go to one's other nation if something goes wrong in the other, divided loyalty and acquiring citizenship for convenience or to ease commercial interests. Voting involves

two concerns. The first is that an individual may vote for the interest of his or her sending nation in the election of the receiving nation. Similarly, dual citizens who hold public office in one or the other of their nations of status are seen to have no more potential consequences than if they hold influential positions in large multinational corporations with business enterprises in the same nation.

A study conducted in South Africa by Hobden (2018) found that the existing citizenship administration allows for dual citizenship for South African citizens. However, citizens living in the diaspora frequently fall foul of this regulation apparently through ignorance of the requirements in the acquisition and other conditions attached to duality such as what benefits and challenges this piece of legislation (Hobden, 2018).

Another study done outside Zambia by Anderson (2011) in her research stresses the challenges of dual citizenship. She revealed that the primary reason is the impact of dual citizenship/nationality on its sovereignty through factors such as the security of its borders, tax collection, political participation, military service, etc. The control of migration, of immigration as well as emigration, is crucial to countries self-rule, hence posing serious security challenges. The U.S. Government recognizes that dual citizenship exists, but does not endorse it as a matter of policy because of the problems it may cause. The study was conducted in countries with high migration flows due to the fact that they are highly developed and attract more immigration due to high economic opportunities. The current study was conducted in Zambia a developing country in southern Africa, whose results may not be compared to the other study. It sought to conduct an exploration on the implementation of the Dual Citizenship Act.

The question of loyalty and whether it is divisible between multiple nations or not is considered as the heart of the matter as it is most often raised in opposition to dual citizenship status even if it may also be considered more symbolic than material in nature. Loyalty has been considered to be of more paramount concern throughout the historical period (Lombard, 2015). Similarly, those against duality argue that if immigrants retain their original citizenship, then this dilutes their loyalty and allegiance to the country of destination. This, for example, was one of the major points of the signature campaign against dual citizenship in Germany to allow immigrants in 1999. The loyalty of immigrants indeed to their countries of origin or different international religious organisations and movements borders on security concerns for their countries of

destination, especially the existence of immigrant political groups involved in intra-state conflicts in their homelands, for example the mobilisation of Muslim migrants in the aftermath of the September 11 attacks (Nielsen Forthcoming).

Similarly, Whitaker (2011) revealed that in many African countries, dual citizens or naturalised dual citizens may not hold specified public office. In Mozambique, naturalised citizens are not allowed to be deputies or members of the government or working in the diplomatic or military services (Manby, 2009). Similarly, Kassah (2014) also revealed that as the world becomes more tolerant towards people with different beliefs, values, race, religion and cultures due to globalisation, the issues of rights related to citizenship of those who travel to other countries deepen. This increase in numbers of immigrants especially those who go to other countries outside their countries of origin cases people to question the predominant citizenship laws of the countries of destination. Certainly, those who migrate ask questions bordering on duality and issues connected to identity and renunciation of one's previous citizenship. Among the important questions asked includes whether citizenship laws should be changed to add dual citizenship because of current issues linked to migration or should governments continue to base their citizenship laws on assumptions or on unknown fears to the nation state? (Kassah, 2014).

Gumbyte, (2013) noted that Dual citizenship is too divisive of an individual's loyalty and may be used as a weapon by sending nations to try and unduly influence receiving countries policies in their favour and provides an overview of the major reasons why dual and multiple citizenship is not accepted in countries like Tanzania. Hansen (2012), as cited by Sapali (2015), states that the assumption is that while supporters of dual citizenship maintain that it is high time that Tanzania joined the path of the countries that accept dual citizenship like its neighbours in the region, on the other hand some advocates claim that reasons that influenced Tanzania to restrict dual citizenship are still valid in the sense that those "who emigrate and acquire citizenship in other countries are unpatriotic citizens and a threat to national security".

Ng'ambi, (2011) states that regardless of their social and economic contribution to their families and the country at large, dual citizenship has its own disadvantages. One of the arguments against dual citizenship in South Africa for example, is over the acceptance of dual nationality, as once stated by the senator of the liberal Democratic Party (DP),

that generally the legislature did not address the question of dual citizenship because it did not distinguish between citizenship and nationality. This is critical as the two, though used interchangeably, mean two different things. Nationality states an individual's legal standing in society while citizenship is a citizen's obligation, self-determination, freedoms and rights. Therefore, it is important to clearly give a distinction of the two concepts and should be understood by the citizens.

Another argument against duality is that it creates international instability which creates a practical problem but one that is lessening as states have over the years abandoned military service. Dual citizenship allows a citizen to have two passports, and in the event of conflict it creates a misunderstanding as to who has the right to protect the individual (Ng'ambi, 2011). In as much as there can be such events, they are not as common as witnessed in the past. Duality mostly brings about unity of purpose and most citizens with dual citizenship have loyalties to both the host and original countries. For example, even if conflicts break out, these citizens can provide technical advice and assistance in ending the conflict since they are attached to both nations.

Larrucea, (2013) hold the view that the concerns from the opponents of dual citizenship are mainly associated with overlapping membership. She argues that dual citizenship denounces double membership as a threat to societal solidarity and mutuality among citizens and within civil society. Dual citizenship is belonging to two different states while obeying the laws and enjoying rights and freedoms, although on the rights, depending on each country's laws on duality as a dual citizen, one may be entitled to enjoy certain rights while others are denied, such as the right to vote and stand for political office, putting a dual citizen on a disadvantage hence, posing a challenge.

Many literatures on dual citizenship in Africa suggest that almost all African countries after their independence took the decision of discouraging and restricting of dual citizenship. The push and pull theory of migration brings out a number of factors other than just political. Political reasons alone as a basis African countries to restrict dual citizenship would be shallow (Whitaker, 2011).

The decision to recognise or limit dual citizenship may be influenced by the perceived political learnings of the diaspora community, meaning that if emigrants are seen as opponents of the ruling party, policy makers may be less willing to grant them political

rights. If they are supporters, on the other hand, to extend such rights can be a tragic move. African politicians may be walking a fine line on the issue of dual citizenship between trying to gain support (financial and electoral) from emigrants while at the same time avoiding direct political competition with them (Whitaker, 2011). This kind of political scenario may as well be dependent on the policies of the host and destination countries, hence restricting dual citizenship on political competition grounds only may not be reasonable. However, if they offer complete naturalisation, these kinds of threats can be true.

Yattani, (2015) further indicated that another practical opposition to dual citizenship status relates to demanding consular rights and protection thereby a state is authorised to offer protection to its subjects against any acts conflicting with international law devoted by another state. Additionally, disputes relating to which states may offer legal protection to the citizen arise, posing a challenge. Further, tensions may emanate if a state intervenes on behalf of a citizen residing in another state of which he or she is also a citizen.

Gumbyt (2013) conducted a study entitled ‘politics of dual citizenship in Lithuania’, explaining resistance. The study found that the resistance and opposition to dual citizenship is perceived as contradictory and unacceptable. Almost all respondents expressed concerns about the dual loyalty and questioned whether it is even possible to be loyal to two countries. Regarding the above argument it is of the view that dual loyalty cannot be a barrier to duality because each state stipulates the rules and conditions attached to the guaranteeing of dual citizenship to which the applicant is subjected to obey and oblige. The study was aimed at explaining resistance to duality in Lithuania but the current study focused on the implementation of the dual citizenship policy in Zambia, its benefits and challenges, as well as establishing whether the citizens in the diaspora are registering.

Lyempe (2011) revealed that it has oftentimes been argued that it could be risky to trust a person whose allegiance is to two countries. Nevertheless, security reasons are often cited by policymakers and were for many years used to deny people dual citizenship in Zambia.

Immigration countries, also known as receiving countries or countries of destination, are those that migrants flock to and these are developed than most sending countries, also

known as countries of origin which are considered as underdeveloped, thereby bringing about issues of inequality between the two countries in terms of economic opportunities (Faist, 2003). Further, the study contends that, dual nationality/citizenship, while not seen as beneficial to the state, was also not seen as beneficial to the individual. Any individual who intentionally or unintentionally possess such dual nationality is hardly in a state of causing a resentful position. Two different states claim one's allegiance and demand the duties and obligations owed under it

Regarding tradition and inheritance law and dual citizenship, as soon as a foreign authority is involved in a land matter, the future testator and the recipients are normally challenged with a complex set of problems. More likely, national estate laws with equally excluding provisions will apply. Similarly, personal matters of divorce are naturally a complicated issue, and these complications are compounded by different laws in different nations. For example, laws governing legal separation and those regarding matrimonial property can easily throw persons holding dual citizenship statuses into confusion if they originate from different authorities (Yattani, 2015).

Many countries have not allowed dual citizenship because they are of the view that it will amount to increased immigration of outsiders, high crime rates, less employment opportunities for their citizens and a general socio-cultural imbalance in the society (Folger, 2017). Given the absence of dual citizenship, many immigrants' couples have only one partner ascend to host country citizenship, which further complicates the naturalisation process. The absence of dual citizenship provisions in the host country or immigrants sending country reduces citizenship ascension rates and ultimately the size of the economy. Vertovec (2004) posits that the existing networks of home countries and diaspora communities heightened challenges on identities stemming from migrants' political affiliations in more than one state. Nielsen (2007) found that the recognition of dual citizenship rights in African countries is driven as much by political interest at the intersection between homeland and diaspora politics as it is by economic or security concerns. Receiving states are approached by new citizens who are still attached to the politics of their country of origin or their parents' descendants.

Mazzolari (2007) revealed that, immigrants coming from countries that have recently allowed dual citizenship are believed to experience relative employment opportunities and earnings improvements, and to lower their dependence on welfare. The findings

contributed to the long-standing arguments over the advantages and disadvantages of dual citizenship where from the point of view of immigrant states, dual citizenship has been criticised as a sort of political polygamy, as a way of cheapening the meaning of citizenship and impeding assimilation in the destination country. Further, the findings of the study supported the view that dual citizenship might instead only foster economic assimilation in the receiving state at the expense of the sending country.

Yattani (2015) found that the technical fears stated against dual citizenship are mainly founded on, first and foremost, on possible struggles that may arise from military and tax obligations, choice of law, demographic uncertainties of the world population and misunderstandings as regards consular protection rights. Further, the United States of America taxes people based on their citizenship and not their residency status. This implies that regardless of one's country of residency, and in reality, some has never lived in the United States although she or he is a US citizen, such a person will still be obliged to pay taxes to the United States regardless of their country of residence. Therefore, the obligation that people must frequently meet their tax requirement in the country where they are economically active adds an extra load on the dual citizens (Yattani, 2015).

The other challenge of duality faced by national and European policy makers over the years has been political participation that has led to a number of discussions on naturalisation and dual citizenship, especially on how to familiarise systems of democratic representation to the increased movement of both EU citizens and the third country citizens within the European Union (EU). This is because dual citizenship in a manner of dual political rights has been a critical issue in discussions on dual nationality in both countries of origin and residence of immigrants and is not equally received by all political players. Indeed, dual nationality does not routinely lead to dual citizenship, since not all emigrant states have granted outside voting rights to their citizens in the diaspora. For example, in Turkey, discussions on long distance voting rights for emigrants has been on the political agenda for decades without being implemented (Nielsen, 2007).

Further, Nielsen (2003) points out that resistance to permit political rights to non-resident nationals has various clarifications. Vital political players may be tired of giving away votes to an emigrant population that is not expected to return and thus will not suffer the day-to-day consequences of the electoral outcomes especially for countries with very huge emigrant societies with the potential to effect electoral outcomes. This means that

emigrants may be marginalised from taking part in the voting process because of logistical and administrative hindrances to implement voting from far away as in the case of Turkey.

Aleinikoff and Klusmeyer (2001) indicated that other arguments which have become increasingly cardinal for dual citizens are the questions of equal status and integration. They argue that multiple citizenship could be a source of disparity as such individuals may have access to rights and life choices unavailable to persons holding just a single citizenship. The background to this argument relates to the exercise of voting rights which was of particular importance as it was noted that those with dual citizenship have the choice which the majority of citizens of a given country do not have as there is a second country to which they emigrate if conditions of living in the other country worsen. Martin (2003) also suggested that another argument against duality was that it might act as an obstacle to the incorporation of immigrants by encouraging attachment to a foreign land, its culture and language which are remarkably present in the present era of the growing tolerance of dual citizenship.

2.6 Data of registered citizens

A study conducted in Zambia by Ng'ambi (2011) documented that according to a report by the then deputy chief passport and citizenship officer, Brenda Kabemba, over 680 people renounced their Zambian citizenship in 2008 alone due to lack of the dual citizenship provisions in the Zambian constitution at the time. However, in 2009 the National Constitutional Conference adopted the articles pertaining to the dual citizenship clause which was finally made into law in 2016 which allows all Zambians who had renounced their Zambian citizenship to register for their lost Zambian citizenship (Mulyantanda, 2010). Since then, little is known as to how many Zambian citizens, especially those in the diaspora, have come on board to register for their lost citizenship, hence the need to carry out this study to estimate the number of registered dual citizens in Zambia.

Bosniak (2000) revealed that citizenship comprises of four dimensions, that is, the legal status, rights, political membership and a sense of belonging. He notes that recent literature on dual citizenship is almost entirely from a policy point of view as opposed to statistical measurement with matters that are associated with dual citizenship only

focusing on voting rights, military service and generally the question of loyalty, to increase the likelihood of integration process of immigrants, rights to social services, taxation and diaspora engagement.

According to Sapali (2015), the world in the last two decades of the past century has witnessed huge waves of migration, neoliberal politics and socio-economic changes increasing almost all over the world. The movements have increased the numbers of people acquiring dual citizenship all over the world today. The migratory waves have increased enormous number of people crossing over multiple states boundaries making it difficult to distinguish between their countries of origin, transit and host countries.

Espisava (2009) indicated that worldwide arguments against dual citizenship have become less compelling over time. The strongest argument in favour of duality at the beginning of the new millennium in Australia was about the estimated 4.5 million Australians who had migrated and taken out Australian citizenship, and their children who were already dual nationals. Milbank (2000) contends that the proportion of the population who are dual citizens has increased with migration over the years. However, there is little evidence of adverse effect in terms of national cohesion or security.

Espisava (2009) noted that, while data on dual citizenship is limited, the number of dual citizens remains relatively small but is growing rapidly. The trend has the potential to impact estimates of emigration or on the nation's diaspora population using data sources from other countries. In a similar way, the current study intends to find out how many Zambian citizens in the diaspora have registered for Zambian citizenship since the enactment of the Act in 2016. Data derived from the findings of Espisava (2009) may not be used in the current study as the two studies were conducted in different countries with different population sizes and geographical set-ups.

Zappala and Castles (2000) posits that dual citizenship raises important issues and questions about who should be included and who should be excluded from the increasingly porous national boundaries and to state exactly why the issues of duality are addressed and resolved differently by different countries across the globe. They further state that there is yet little reliable data and records that exist on the number of dual citizens in the world today. Most countries in fact cannot even assess how many of their migrated citizens are dual citizens since verification of such information lies totally

beyond their means of control. According to some estimates, the number is as high as 5 million as is the case in Australia.

Lack of statistical data on dual citizens in destination countries makes it difficult to determine the extent to which dual citizens hinder the use of immigration statistics from receiving nations to approximate expatriation for sending countries (Schachter, 2014). In states whose data is available, generally, the numbers of dual citizens are minimal with the exclusion of Switzerland where the records stand at 10% of the total population, meaning that it is possible that dual citizenship does not significantly influence the overall flow of statistics at the moment. Though available data on duality shows that dual citizenship is a growing phenomenon in all countries, greater than 100% in some cases, growth rates differ from country to country (Schachter, 2014).

If dual citizens increase mobility more than the resident population, and current progress tendencies continue, combined with the growing tolerance of more dual citizenship in National law, it is possible that it can impact the results of citizenship-based immigration data, particularly if the data is used to estimate emigration by other countries (Schachter, 2014).

Due to globalisation there has been an increase in the number of people possessing dual citizenship, which could result in limitations on the collection of migration statistics. For example, while information is limited, the number of dual citizens has remained relatively small. The reality is that the number is increasing quickly. This tendency has the potential to influence approximations of emigration or migration populations using information bases from other countries and this may critically influence sending countries which strive to provide emigration statistics and need immigration information from host nations. Even with this background, much needs to be done as there is still need to account for dual citizens (Schachter, 2014).

Even with this background, there is still a lack of data collected by countries about dual citizens. Even though many countries are now trying to include this information on data collection instruments such as census and household surveys, many still do not, and even for those that do, the information is not released publicly, especially for the population that is considered too small or inappropriate for policy purposes, for example countries that do not accept dual citizenship as they are not considered important to measure. The utmost possible tricky element of dual citizenship when using the country of destination

data to measure migration is when the mirror statistics are used as an approach to evaluate emigration from the country of origin using immigration information from countries of destination (Schachter, 2014).

A study conducted in Kenya by Yatani (2015) revealed that dual citizenship status changes the counts of the global population in diverse ways. He noted that, in undertaking world population counts, the approximations from the national population counts are relied upon when obtaining global figures thereby posing a challenge with regard to duality of multiple counts that may result in inaccurate approximations of the world population. Kenya was used as an example where a Kenyan citizen who holds dual citizenship is more likely to be counted in the country of destination and country of origin during censuses leading to distortion in the data collected.

Faist and Gerdes (2007), as cited by (Pudzianowski 2017), revealed that, according to the UN estimates, about 191 million people, which accounts for 3 percent of the world's population live, outside their country of citizenship and that the number continues to grow as states only register their own citizens and do not record the other citizenship resident there. This therefore makes it difficult to measure the number of persons with more than one nationality. These anomalies therefore create difficulties. For instance the figures for the USA show that persons with dual citizenship range from 500, 000 to 5.7 million. The above findings while giving figures about persons with dual citizenship, reflect the figures from the USA and other states as reported by the United Nations which may not be the case in Zambia due to differences in the geographical setups and population sizes. Further, the report by the UN was done in 2017 when the dual citizenship Act in Zambia had not reported the number of registered dual citizens which was only availed in June 2019. It is ambiguities like these that prompted this researcher to conduct a study to estimate the number of registered dual citizens particularly in Zambia to establish if at all such records existed.

2.7 Research gap

Studies exploring dual citizenship are mainly internationally based such as in Canada, the U.S.A, Mexico and some African countries such as Kenya, South Africa and Ghana. The current study intended to fill in the important gap of documenting how dual citizenship was being implemented in Zambia for citizens domiciled outside the country

to ascertain whether there were economic benefits achieved so far and establishing how many citizens had registered for dual citizenship and what could be done to address the challenges faced in the implementation and registration of the policy if any. Djaba (2009) conducted a study in Ghana and found that Ghanaians living abroad made enormous contributions towards socio-economic development in Ghana and dual citizenship gave Ghanaians living abroad the chance to propel the country to a higher level and lead the country to prosperity and political maturity. Though findings of Djaba (2009) brought out the benefits of dual citizenship, the current study used a different sample size in Zambia.

Aleinikoff and Klumsmeyer (2001), in their study, indicated that multiple citizenship could be a source of disparity as individuals may have access to rights and life choices unavailable to persons holding only a single citizenship. Ng'ambi (2011) conducted a study on dual citizenship, a critical analysis of the current and future legislative provisions in Zambia. The findings revealed that dual citizenship allows a citizen to have two passports and in an event of conflict it creates a misunderstanding as to who has the right to protect the individual. The study specifically focused on the legislative provisions but the current study was focused on conducting an exploration on the implementation of dual citizenship. The area of dual citizenship has been understudied and little is known regarding implementation of the dual citizenship Act in Zambia.

Schachter (2014) conducted a study in Moldova: Dual citizenship trends and their implication for the collection of migration statistics". The study revealed that lack of statistical data on dual citizens in destination countries makes it difficult to determine the extent to which dual citizens hinder the use of immigration statistics from receiving nations to approximate expatriation for sending countries. Further, the study indicated that countries whose data is available, the numbers of dual citizens are minimal. The current study was not aimed at establishing trends and implications for the collection of migration statistics but undertaking an exploration on the implementation of the dual citizenship policy in Zambia with reference to benefits, challenges and the registration process.

2.8 Summary of related literature

The study has reviewed various literature related to this study. The review depends mainly on few dissertations, articles and high-profile local and international reports as well as policy documents. The reviewed literature was based on the themes drawn from the study objectives which are as follows; to describe the officials' understanding of the concepts citizenship and dual citizenship; and to establish whether they are economic benefits achieved so far from the Act; to estimate how many Zambian citizens have registered for dual citizenship since the enactment of the Act; and to establish some of the challenges faced in the implementation and suggest ways of addressing the identified challenges. The reviewed literature has also shown the research gap which has prompted the study to be conducted. The chapter that follows presents the research methodology that was used.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Overview

This chapter discusses the research methodology employed in the study to arrive at the research outcomes which are presented in the following chapter. The chapter is organized under the following parts namely; research paradigm, research design, study site, target population, sample size, sampling techniques, data collection instruments, data collection procedure, data analysis, ethical considerations and the chapter summary.

3.2 Research paradigm

Qualitative research is often associated with an interpretive or constructivism philosophy because researchers need to make sense of the subjective and socially constructed meanings expressed by those who take part in research about the phenomenon being studied (Saunders et al, 2012; Hambulo, 2016). Social constructivism indicates that meanings are dependent on human interpretation of the events that occur around them (Saunders et al, 2012). Thus, the philosophical standpoint of this study rests within social constructivism because the purpose of this study was to get views of lawmakers and officials from the Passport and Citizenship Office, National Assembly, TIZ, HRC, MoJ, and the MoHA to describe how dual citizenship is being promoted and implemented in order for the country to benefit from its citizens in the diaspora.

3.3 Research design

The study employed a descriptive research design. Orodho and Kombo (2002) states that descriptive research design is used to collect information about people's attitudes, opinions, habits or any of the variety of educational and social issues. The study further used a qualitative approach owing to the fact that it allowed the participants in the study to fully express themselves without any restrictions. Jackson (2009) also revealed that descriptive research design is informative because it gives a rich description of a particular situation.

Due to the fact that the study was confined to selected governance institutions, the researcher's desire is to describe the phenomenon in a more complete manner. This allowed for the use of the aforesaid design which may give an insight and a better

understanding of the theme under study (Kombo and Tromp, 2006). Qualitative research approaches, according to Ojala (2003), gives a clear documentation of people's beliefs and interpretations of reality and their actions. In this study, qualitative data was derived from the semi-structured interviews and document analysis which the study employed.

3.4 Study site

The selection of a study site was essential as it influenced the usefulness of the information produced. The idea was to start with a larger population and, through progressive elimination, end up with the actual site where data was collected (Orodho and Kombo, 2002). This study was conducted at the Ministry of Home Affairs, particularly at the Passport and Citizenship Department. The reason for selecting this site within Lusaka was that the researcher was convinced that because Lusaka is the capital city of Zambia, that was where the Ministry of Home Affairs headquarters and the Passport and Citizenship Department mandated with the responsibility of implementation and processing of the dual citizenship applications are located and that the aforementioned department was the custodian of the information on the implementation of the dual citizenship policy. The study also sampled selected governance institutions such as the Human Rights Commission bearing in mind that issues of citizenship are human rights issues, hence it was important that their views on dual citizenship were heard. National Assembly officials being the lawmakers were also sampled in the study to find out whether they were updated on how this important law which they approved was being implemented. Further the Ministry of Justice being behind the legal framework was also chosen as a study site to get its views on the implementation of the Act.

3.5 Study population

The target population in the study were officials at the Passport and Citizenship Department, Human Rights Commission (HRC), Ministry of Justice, (MOJ) and the National Assembly (NA) and Transparency International Zambia (TIZ) in Lusaka. These included the officials who worked at the passport and citizenship departments that handled the implementation of the policy and those from other institutions such as lawyers and who had the knowledge about the phenomenon being studied. The study also included some registered dual citizens.

3.6 Sample size

In this study, 14 participants were sampled and consisted of the citizenship officers from the Passport and Citizenship Department, key informants from the National Assembly, officials from the Human Rights Commission, public relations officer, and two other respondents from Transparency International Zambia (TIZ) and a lawyer from the Ministry of Justice (MoJ). The sample size was distributed as follows: 3 officials from National Assembly, 1 official from MoJ, 2 from HRC, 2 TIZ, and 6 officials from the Passport and Citizenship Department (PCD). The smaller sample also helped the researcher to have a quality and richer dialogue time during the interviews with the participants.

3.7 Sampling techniques

The study used non probability-sampling. The participants in the study were purposively sampled in order to select information rich cases which were reliable for the study. Kasonde, (2013) states that researcher using purposive sampling method targets a group of people believed to be reliable for the study. This study used purposive sampling so that individuals were selected based on characteristics that made them holders of specific information needed for the study. Maximum variation and critical case sampling were used due to the fact that the sampled governance institutions were different in site and had different participants, hence there was a likelihood that the findings would reflect a difference or different perspective, while critical case sampling was utilised as it provided specific information about a problem, for example the number of registered dual citizens since this was one of the objectives which the study sought to probe. Thus, using the above sampling procedure, the researcher was positive that the objectives of the study on how the dual Citizenship Act was being implemented would be met.

3.8 Data collection instruments

In this study, a semi-structured interview guide and document analysis were used to collect data. While interviews were used as primary data collection instruments, document analysis was used as a secondary data collection instrument for triangulation and credibility of the research findings. As indicated by Borg (1996), no system of inquiry is as revealing as an interview. A semi-structured interview guide was used in order to have an in-depth understanding of the subject under study. The research

instrument had also been chosen because of its flexibility and ability to probe, trace the origin of the problem and involve the participants in understanding the issue at hand.

3.9 Data collection procedure

Since the study involved an organised process that focused on being objective and gathered information for analysis to come up with consistent conclusions, the study utilised data from various sources to reach at both primary and secondary data. For the purpose of this study, semi-structured interview guides were developed and pre-tested before being administered to the respondents for the purpose of collecting primary data while document analysis was used to gather secondary information. Arrangements were made with the officials for an interview and the interviews were recorded using a tape recorder with the consent of the interviewees. The researcher personally conducted the interviews lasted an approximated time of between 10 to 30 minutes. The researcher made sure that permission was sought from each respondent before the voice recorder was used. After all the data was collected, the researcher transcribed the audios.

3.10 Pilot study

The pilot study was conducted at the Passport and Citizenship Office and comprised of 1 official from each of the sampled governance institution. The researcher piloted the interview schedules in July 2019 in order to ascertain the suitability in obtaining the necessary information and to test the protocols so that necessary corrections and adjustments were made to the instruments before the kick-off of the actual research. Among the intentions of the pilot was to paraphrase some questions that lacked substance in relation to the objectives and they were removed completely and replaced with different ones. Those questions that were vague and would not achieve the intended goals of the study were removed.

3.11 Data analysis

The data in this study was analysed qualitatively using thematic analysis as the research was purely qualitative. Thematic analysis refers to topics or major themes that come out of the interviews or discussions (Tabachnick and Fidell, 2007). Similarly, Valsiner (2006) indicated that thematic analysis involves the researcher asking broad questions and collecting word data from the participants and looking for related themes and describing the information in themes and patterns exclusive to that set of participants. In

this study, the main focus was on the major themes in relation to the study objectives and research questions. The data was categorised according to the topics, compared responses from different respondents and determined patterns and trends in the responses from different individuals. The data was finally summarised using narrative reports.

3.12 Ethical considerations

The current study took into consideration all the possible ethical issues. The researcher sought permission from the Ethics Committee at the University of Zambia. All participants were given informed consent. They were told that participation in the study was completely on a voluntary basis. With regards to privacy, the participants were informed that they were free to withhold information which they did not feel comfortable disclosing and not ready to share with anyone, including the researcher. The participants were assured that they would not be punished for keeping to themselves information they did not intend to share. Informed consent was sought and the participants were assured that the information provided was purely for research and academic purposes and would be kept in a locked place accessed only by the researcher and the supervisors. Participants were also given an assurance on the anonymity of their names. The principle of anonymity as indicated by Trochim (2006) means that a participant remains anonymous throughout the study, even to the researchers themselves in some cases, as anonymity standard itself is a strong guarantee of privacy and very necessary. In the current study, the withholding of Participants' identities ensured their safety as the results generally did not reflect the views of particular individuals but the community as a whole.

3.13 Summary of the chapter

The chapter explored the methodological procedures utilized in carrying out this research. It has described in details the steps taken from the research paradigm, which is the philosophical underpinning of the study, to the research design, data collection methods, data analysis used in the study, sampling procedure, population, sample size, delimitation and ethical consideration. In the next chapter, findings are presented.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Overview

In the previous chapter, the researcher described the research methodology which was employed in the study to come up with the results that are presented in this chapter. This chapter presents the findings of the study; to describe how the implementers of the policy are promoting dual citizenship among Zambians who are resident in the diaspora as well as the local citizens who wish to apply for notice of acquisition of another citizenship. The results are presented thematically according to the research questions outlined in chapter one of the dissertation and outlined here for the purpose of reference as follows: Who is a citizenship and a dual citizen, according to the dual citizenship Act of 2016? What economic benefits have been achieved from the Dual Citizenship Act of 2016? How many citizens have registered for dual citizenship in Zambia from 2016? What are some of the challenges faced in the implementation of the dual citizenship policy and how can the identified challenges be addressed?

Thus, this chapter reported the following:

The themes presented in this chapter emerged from the data collected from the interviews conducted by the researcher and other secondary sources. Respondents in this study are identified as M to represent male or F (female). R is used for respondents in order that the identities of the participants are kept anonymous in the presentation of findings. It is imperative to state that the researcher managed to collect a lot of data. However, data analysis was specifically guided by the information which addressed the research objectives.

4.2 Demographic Profile of the Respondents

The demographics of the respondents refer to the statistics relating to the research respondents who took part in the study. It includes all the background information of the research respondents considered necessary and relevant to the study by the researcher. Babbie, (2007) defines a research participant, respondent or informant as someone who is well conversant in the social phenomenon being studied and is willing to offer data on the study. It is imperative to note that respondents NAO 1-3 were all very experienced

committee clerks at National Assembly with over ten (10) years' experience as clerks at the National Assembly of Zambia. Respondents CO 1-6 were all experienced citizenship officers with at least more than eight (8) years' experience of working as citizenship officers at the Passport and Citizenship Department. The respondents PRO 1-2 were all seasoned Public Relations officers and experienced in monitoring and evaluating public policy and matters relating to governance and they both had a minimum of six years (6) working experience. The respondents HRC 1-2 were very experienced lawyers in issues relating to human rights in their respective capacities as lawyers and they both had a minimum of five (5) years' working experience. The respondent MOJ 1-1 was very experienced as a lawyer at the ministry of justice with over (7) years working experience. Tables 2, 3, 4, 5 below provide summaries of background information of research participants of the study.

Table 1: Summary of Demographic information for Passport and Citizenship Department Participants

S/N	Gender	Qualification and Position	Place and Date of Interview	Years as Citizenship officer
1.	Male	Citizenship officer /Diploma in Public Administration	Conducted on 11 July 2019 in the interviewee's office	12 Years
2.	Male	Passport and citizenship officer/ Bachelor of Arts Degree	Conducted on the 29 th June 2019 in the interviewee's office	8 Years
3.	Female	Legal Officer/ Diploma in Law	Conducted on the 15 th June 2019 in the interviewee's office	9 Years
4.	Male	National Registration Officer/ Bachelor of Arts Degree	Conducted on the 25 th June 2019 in the interviewee's office	10 Years

5	Female	Passport and citizenship officer/ Bachelors of Public Relation	Conducted on the 24 th June 2019 in the interviewee's office	9 Years
6	Male	Passport and Citizenship officer/ Bachelor of Arts Degree	Conducted on the 26 th June in the interviewee's office	7 Years

Table 2. Summary of Demographic information for National Assembly Officials (Defence and Security Committee)

Participant	Gender	Qualification and Position	Date and Place of Interview	Year as Official at National Assembly
1.	Male	Masters of peace and conflict Studies/ Committee Clerk (Defence and Security Committee)	Conducted on 26 th June, 2019 in the interviewee's office	14 years
2.	Female	International Relations officer/Bachelor's degree in International Relations	Conducted on 26 th June in the interviewee's office	10 years
3.	Male	Chief editor(Parliamentary debates and reports)/Bachelor's degree in education	Conducted on 10 th July, in the interviewee's office	12 years

Table 3. Summary of Demographic Information for Human Rights Commission Officials

1.	Male	Lawyer/ Bachelor of Laws Degree (LLB)	Conducted on 18 th June, 2019 in the interviewee's office	6 Years
2.	Female	Lawyer/Bachelor of Laws Degree (LLB)	Conducted on 19 th June 2019 in the interviewee's office	5 Years

Table 4. Summary of Demographic Information for Transparency International Zambia

S/N	Gender	Qualification and Position	Place and Date of Interview	Years as officer at TIZ
1.	Male	Public Relations officer/ Master of Mass communication and Public Relations	Conducted on 16 th July, 2019 in the interviewee's office	6 Years
2.	Female	Lawyer/Bachelor of Laws Degree (LLB)	Conducted on 16 th July, 2019 in the interviewee's office	7 Years

Table 5. Summary of Demographic Information for ministry of Justice

S/N	Gender	Qualification and position	Place and date of interview	Years as officer at MoJ
1	Female	Lawyer/ Bachelor of Laws Degree	Conducted on the 17 th July 2019 in the interviewee's office	8 Years

4.3 Understanding of the concepts citizenship and Dual citizenship

This section presents the respondents understanding of the concept citizenship and dual citizenship. This was done according to the research question which sought to collect views on how the dual citizens Act of 2016 defines citizenship and dual citizenship.

4.3.1 Participants' different understandings of the concept citizenship

The study revealed that participants had different views on the concept citizenship and defined it in various ways. Citizenship is not easy to define as evidenced by the different definitions from the respondents. As a result, this study found it cardinal to get the officials' views on citizenship since it had a bearing on the understanding of the concept dual citizenship which was the gist of the discussion in this study.

4.3.2 Citizenship as status or Belongingness

The officials from the sampled governance institutions viewed the concept citizenship differently. Others viewed citizenship as belonging to a particular status and enjoying the

status of being the member of the state. One respondent commented that citizenship was having a sense of belonging to a particular state.

“For me madam, I think citizenship is having a sense of belonging to a particular state and where one enjoys the rights and all that the state offers in terms of the economic and social amenities.” (Interview with M R 1)

“Citizenship for me is a state of being a member of a state who enjoys all the rights and privileges granted by the state, of course while bearing in mind that as a citizen you also have the duties and responsibilities to offer to the state in order for the state to develop such as paying taxes and be security conscious, yeah, that is how I understand citizenship.” (Interview with F R)

4.3.3 Citizenship as Practice or Participation

Some respondent talked to however, had a different view of citizenship as they not only base citizenship to the sense of belonging to a particular country but argued that citizenship was about participation and being an active member of the community in which one lived. The respondents were of the view that there was supposed to be a mutual relationship between the individual and the state as the citizens were expected to fulfil certain duties and obligations as demanded by the state such as paying tax, taking up decision making positions and probably voting in an election.

“My understanding of the term citizenship is that someone is a resident of a country like Zambia and is protected by the country and enjoys the rights, let’s say voting, security and protection from any harm, and that particular person also performs the duties and obligations as demanded by the state in order to achieve the much-needed national development.”

(Interview with M R).

The responses from the respondents have shown that all the respondents view citizenship as a sense of belonging to a particular state and shares a mutual relationship that exists between the individual and the state where the state offers an individual all the rights and privileges at the same time the individual performs his or her duties and obligation as a citizen such as voting, paying tax among other duties.

4.3.4 Citizenship based on legal status and rights

Generally, most respondents on the sample believed that being a citizen of Zambia means one

should benefit from the state by demanding their rights. Further, the respondents demonstrated that citizenship is enjoying the protection of the law as indicated in the constitution of the land all citizens should have the protection of the law and should be treated equally before the law.

“To me a citizen madam entails that one enjoys all the civil, political, social and economic rights granted by the state and enjoying the legal protection of the law. No one person should be above the law neither should the law only favour certain individuals by this I mean the law shouldn’t discriminate against certain individuals based on race, colour, tribe or sex.”(Interview with M R)

The above findings entails that the respondents to the study although gave different definitions of the concept citizenship, it can be stated that the officials versed with what citizenship meant as they brought out both the particular skills and exhibited knowledge on the expectations of the relationship that exists between both a citizen and the state and the responses the research question on who was a citizen and citizenship generally. The responses from the officials on the definitions of citizenship were pleasing as they were not one-sided but showed that they were aware of their duties and responsibilities as this influences one’s understanding of who a citizen of a state is, which is important for the growth of a nation.

It is worth noting that the way someone understands and views the concept citizenship has a great bearing on the development of the nation. It can be stated that even though the participants brought out different understandings of the concept, it brought the mutuality that exists between the state and its citizens, which is a good thing. For example, one official stated that:

“To me, to be a citizen means that I should have access to the things that the government is offering such as health care, education, security and also to enjoy the rights and privileges that are given by the country where I live, I should be free but I should also be responsible to respect the rights of others and to help the government to develop. What I mean is that I should not be lazy but to work hard and abide by the rules and laws of the

country like not engaging in criminal activities and pay all the taxes.”(Interview with M R).

Generally, all the sampled participants who were interviewed believed that being a citizen of a particular country meant not only that one should benefit from the state by enjoying all the opportunities, rights and privileges granted by it, but that they were partners in development as they were aware that they also had duties and responsibilities to perform as citizens. The responses from the participants emphasised the need for citizens’ willingness to participate towards their community and state at large.

4.3.5 A common understanding of the concept of dual citizenship

This section presents participants’ understanding of the concept dual citizenship. Interviews with participants were used to get their views on what they understood by the concept dual citizenship. The findings that were prominent from the respondents were that dual citizenship was a person’s status where an individual concurrently belonged to two state at the same time while enjoying the rights and privileges granted by the two states and were free to move between the two countries, holds two passports and are free to invest in both countries. For instance, officials said the following with regard to their understanding of the concept dual citizenship:

4.3.6 Dual Loyalties

“Yeah the understanding from me of dual citizenship, it’s a situation where a Zambian acquires citizenship of another country, so in this case what I what I what I understand, to me, is that in the past when that happened you lost your Zambian citizenship that is so now with the introduction under Article 39 of the Constitution of dual citizenship, you are now able, of course after following certain procedures, you can now acquire a second citizenship or a citizenship of another country. It is also provided under section 2 of the Citizenship Act of Zambia No 33 of 2016. It is basically just a Zambian having another citizenship.”

(Interview with M R 3)

“Dual citizenship is when a person belongs to two countries at the same, time, for example he or she is registered and holds two passports and is considered in both countries as a citizen.”

(Interview with FR)

“For me dual means double, so in this case dual citizenship means one person is recognised as a citizen in two different countries. For example, one is a citizen of South Africa and Zambia at the same time and is able to live in any of the two countries freely and own property if he or she wants and during elections she/he can vote in elections of both countries, yeah that’s what I understand.” **(Interview with M R)**

The above responses from the officials showed that they understood the concept dual citizenship. This was expected as the researcher was dealing with the implementers of the policy and other officials from various governance institutions. Indeed their knowledge of the concept was proven, as another participant echoed that:

“Dual citizenship really is a situation that allows an individual to belong to two different nations at the same time and living in one or both.” **(Interview with F R)**

From the above discussions it can be established that while the participants gave different definitions of the concept dual citizenship, all the definitions pointed to the same thing, which was typically what the concept entailed.

4.4 Participants’ views of the actualisation of the economic benefits of dual citizenship by the government

This section presents participants’ views on whether the state is achieving the benefits of dual citizenship as reflected in the PMRC document of 2016 prior the adoption and enactment of the Act. To achieve this task, interviews were conducted with participants to collect their views on their understanding of whether the state was benefiting from the Dual Citizenship Act. The findings of the participants’ views on the issue are presented below.

On the question of whether the government is achieving the intended economic benefits of dual citizenship,

4.4.1 Economic Benefits through Remittances

One participants said the following:

“Yes, I think the state is benefiting from the Dual Citizenship Act because those in the diaspora are now free to come back and invest as they feel the sense of belonging, unlike it was in the past, although you know it is not easy to quantify investment, yah, yah, but I think the government is benefiting especially through remittances and other contributions made by those in the diaspora since they are part of the diaspora community. We cannot run away from the fact that they somehow contribute, yah, but like I said earlier, it is not easy to point at a particular thing as being a proceed of dual citizenship I think it’s too early.” (Interview with M R)

However, some participants felt that dual citizenship did not bring about any benefits to the nation as the participants talked to did not have tangible evidence of the contribution of dual citizens. They felt that because the government had not published the contributions in the media or given any formal report on the contributions made by dual citizens, it was difficult to state whether dual citizenship had contributed to the economic growth of the country or not.

For example, one participant indicated that “dual citizenship in Zambia has no use at all because the people in the diaspora, even if the government has introduced dual citizenship, they would not choose to come and stay here as they have already settled wherever they are and they are established.”

“Who would want to leave America and come back to Zambia? However, I’m certain that dual citizens send money to their relatives back home for support in education and other things, but not to say they pay specific taxes to the government because they have registered for dual citizenship.”(Interview with M R)

4.4.2 Lack of clear statistics on investments by dual citizens

Another participant stated that there is no evidence between the investments taking place and dual citizenship because the government has not given statistics on the contribution made by dual citizens if any, and added that:

“Since the law was passed in 2016, government is not taking so much keen interest in giving us statistics of the benefits of this law, aah as it is I can proudly tell you that there

is no relationship between improved service delivery, improved trade policy, and improved economic changes as a result of dual citizenship coz we don't know whether these people that are investing are Zambian citizens by descent, by birth or by law, so it is very difficult to pinpoint that we are benefiting from the Act.”(Interview with M R)

One participant commented that it was perceived that people would come and invest in Zambia when allowed to hold dual citizenship and stated that they were yet to see how it would go for now they could not say there were any economic benefits because even registration was still very slow as it seemed like people were not interested to be dual citizens.

“From the time it was introduced in 2016 we are still working on some logistics in our diplomatic missions abroad. However, going forward the nation will benefit a lot from the policy as it is aimed at encouraging those Zambians in the diaspora to integrate with their families through reapplying. This would encourage them to freely feel at home and transfer the skills and competencies they acquired abroad. But to comment on the actual benefits now, it may not be possible because the Citizenship Board of Zambia just approved the first dual citizenship applications not long ago, so it's too early to comment on the benefits, but as we go we anticipate more benefits in investments and remittances than before.”(Interview with F R)

4.4.3 Dual citizenship as an economic disparity policy

Still other respondents' felt the policy was one which brought about economic disparities as it would only benefit a minority group of people who had the resources and machinery to invest in more than one country at an expense of those who did not have the capacity especially the Zambian citizens at home who could not manage to travel to other countries.

“I think this policy is one sided what I mean is that it only benefits those with money or it is for the elite because I don't think an ordinary Zambian who is just a civil servant or not in any form of employment can even want to apply for dual citizenship, no, no for what? This, my sister, was just imposed on us by the foreigners who wanted to come and exploit our resources and develop their own countries.” (Interview with MR)

This participant echoed the fact that dual citizenship seemed as though it was only meant to benefit the rich as he believed that an ordinary Zambian who could not afford three meals a day and lives below the poverty datum line of less than a dollar a day and has not lived anywhere else other than his or her home village could not take interest in applying for this kind of citizenship. He further reiterated the fact that dual citizenship was not for free, therefore, only those who were educated and had money to conduct businesses abroad could apply for dual citizenship.

Dual citizenship according to one participant was not clearly given the attention it deserved. According to her, it was a very important policy which was very popular during the constitution amendment process, but had naturally lost momentum, and stated that, as such, it was very difficult to point at the benefits that it could have brought and had this to say:

“As for me I feel dual citizenship was one of the main clauses that were amended in 2016 alongside the presidential running mate and, the 50 plus 1 clauses. However, it is sad to note how this Act has lost momentum because Zambians were very expectant to hear more on the progression of the policy through maybe updates in the media such as running adverts and allowing citizens to continuously make submissions or maybe open an inquiry desk at passport and citizenship offices across the country where citizens can freely find out more about this important national policy, but currently it is like a bedroom matter.”

(Interview with FR)

From the views above, it can be generally deduced that the participants had contradictory perceptions on the implementation of the dual citizenship Act with regard to whether the country was achieving the intended benefits or not. Unfortunately, what was coming out from the interviews was that there was lack of evidence and clarity yet as to whether the state had started achieving the much-needed economic benefits from the Dual Citizenship Act, but what was comforting was that there were perceived benefits of the policy that were yet to be actualised because the understanding was that the implementers of the said policy were still putting their house in order by formalising certain logistics both at home and abroad to attract more citizens to register for dual citizenship by affirming and

promising them more investment and enjoyment of the same rights as those in the country. Further the study found that between the time the study was conducted and the time the first batch of applications were approved, it was very difficult to ascertain and to point out economic benefits achieved from the Act. It is hoped that another study can be conducted in the next five or ten years to ascertain how much contributions the Act will benefit the country as it is an evolving study. The study also found that there were exceptions on the enjoyment of certain rights such as holding of certain public offices such as presidency, speaker of the National Assembly, or belonging to any security wing. This was found to be one factor that hindered citizens and reduced the chances of people to apply especially those with ambitions of holding such positions.

4.5 Data on registered dual citizens in Zambia

This section presents the current standing on the statistics of the registered dual citizens in Zambia since its enactment in 2016. To achieve this task, interviews with the participants were conducted to collect the numbers of how many citizens had so far registered for dual citizenship in Zambia. The findings on the estimated statistics of the registered dual citizens according to the records from the implementers at the Passport and Citizenship Department, are presented below:

On the question of how many citizens had applied for dual citizenship and how many of those applications were successfully processed and how many have failed, the participants said the following:

“First and foremost, madam, I would like you to note that there are two types of applications for dual citizenship. The first is application for bestowal and the second is application for notice of acquisition of a second citizenship. What this means is that this office receives applications for those citizens who had renounced their Zambian citizenship and these are called application for bestowal of lost citizenship, and we also process applications from those Zambian citizens who wish to apply for a second citizenship other than Zambia and foreigners who wish to acquire Zambian citizenship of course to a country that also tolerates dual citizenship, for example the UK, USA, Ghana, etc. It should also be noted that only the application for notice of acquisition applies to countries that also allow dual citizenship.” (Interview with M R)

The study found that the Passport and Citizenship Department through the Citizenship Board of Zambia, had received and approved dual citizenship applications as outlined below:

“A total of 364 applications for dual citizenship had been received from August 2016 to June 2019. And out of the 364 applications, the citizenship board of Zambia in the 2019 quarterly citizenship board meeting approved a total number of 83 applications received from those applying for bestowal of lost citizenship while a total number of 142 persons who applied for the Notice of Acquisition of Citizenship of other countries were approved, bringing the total number of approved applications to 225 for both bestowal and Notice of Acquisition of Citizenship.

A total number of 139 applications were not approved due to a number of irregularities such as missing details, incomplete application forms, lack of provision of accurate information and failure to provide complete application requirements as demanded by the Law.”

(Interview with M R)

From the above figures it can be deduced that while the implementers of the policy are making remarkable progress in the registration of dual citizens in the country to achieve the much anticipated economic benefits, more needs to be done to register more citizens as the current picture is not very attractive considering that this is one Act that was hoped to bring about vast economic benefits needed for the development of the country by tapping back from the lost human resource living in the diaspora such as through increased remittances, skills transfer, and investments as projected by PMRC in 2016. The study found that instead of registering more citizens from the diaspora who had renounced their Zambian citizenship, the department has registered more citizens applying for second citizenships other than Zambia through the notice of acquisition than those who are applying for bestowal of lost citizenships who were the main targets of the policy. At the same time, when asked to state the countries where the registered citizens were resident, the implementers could not establish the countries of residences of the registered dual citizens nor state the total number of citizens that had renounced their Zambian citizenship. The only available data on those that renounced their Zambian citizenship was the one reported by Ng’ambi (2011), who posited that by 2008 a total

number of 680 Zambian citizens had renounced their Zambian citizenship to other countries.

This posed a challenge as lack of the information made the researcher doubt the credibility of the people entrusted with handling the statistics and registration of dual citizens.

4.6 Challenges faced by the passport and citizenship department in the implementation of the dual citizenship policy

The study also sought to find out challenges faced by the implementers of the policy in their effort to effectively execute their mandate of registering dual citizens. The findings have shown that there are numerous challenges associated with the implementation of the Dual Citizenship Policy. These include, among others, lack of awareness, incomplete applications, distortion of information for those who left as minors, lack of accurate information by applicants, etc.

The implementers were asked to state the challenges they faced in the effective implementation of the dual citizenship policy in registering dual citizens in order for the country to actualise the much-needed benefits attached to the policy and how they could address the identified challenges.

4.6.1 Lack of awareness and sensitisation

“I think there are many challenges we are facing as an institution, but the biggest challenge in the implementation of the policy has been lack of awareness both here at home and in our different diplomatic missions abroad. For example, I would say people are not aware of the registration procedures because as an institution or government, we have not done much on the sensitisation so there is still an information gap. Therefore, the benefits have not been clearly spelt out.” (Interview with F R)

The study found that the media had not been fully involved by the government to educate people on dual citizenship, hence there was lack of sensitisation and awareness making most citizens not aware of the Act. The discussion on dual citizenship seems to have lost momentum because it was more pronounced before enactment and eventually it has died a natural death because the people of Zambia do not know what is happening with regard to the Act and how far the policy has gone in terms of registration and implementation

The other challenge as regards dual citizenship was its restrictive nature, especially when it comes to holding of certain public offices and the restriction in enjoying certain rights such as contesting the presidency, speaker of the National Assembly or belonging to any security wings or defence forces. This, as a result, has destroyed the morale of most people who had intentions of applying for dual citizenship. One participant lamented that:

“You see, the problem with the Act is that there are people with intentions of becoming presidents and other public office-holders such as speaker of the National Assembly and defence forces, but the way it is, these people are not allowed, hence those with such ambitions cannot apply for dual citizenship.”(Interview with M R)

4.6.2 Application costs

One respondent commented that, dual citizenship acquisition was not free of charge. It had costs attached to it. The study found that for one to acquire dual citizenship, apart from producing the needed legal documentation as proof of being a Zambian citizen, one had to pay K 300 for the application forms and K 5,000 for processing the application. This made it difficult for a common Zambian to register and acquire dual citizenship, therefore making the Act elitist in nature. This was recorded from the interview with one respondent. *(Interview with MR)*

The participants observed that lack of awareness and the costs attached to the application fees have made it very difficult for the registration of dual citizens as many could not afford to apply either because they lacked the information on how to apply or maybe they did not have the money to pay for application and processing

Still on lack of awareness, the study further found that there was lack of information from the Zambian missions abroad on the status of the dual citizenship from various states accredited to Zambia. For example, how many Zambian citizens renounced and acquired citizenship in other countries? *(Interview with FR)*

“The biggest challenge we are facing in the implementation of the policy is the lack of sensitisation and awareness, high application costs and the centralised sittings of the citizenship board of Zambia which only sits in Lusaka aah imagine someone coming from kaputa wishing to register for dual citizenship aah aah they would not manage the cost of travel, accommodation and application so it’s a big challenge”

4.6.3 Delay in security vetting process

The other challenge the study found was the delay in the security wings' vetting process. It was found that the security wings involved in clearing the application forms took very long to clear applications because the screening process of the documents took a very long time, hence making the applicants lose interest in the policy. One participant stated that:

*“When applications were submitted, it took quite some time for them to be cleared by the security wing involved in the screening process. This made verification of applications very difficult. The delay was mainly caused by some applicants' failure to give correct information about themselves and lack of consistency in the information given”***(Interview with M R)**

Further, the study found that there was lack of honesty from the applicants as they hid vital information and pretended not to have any other information. This happened especially among those applicants in the diaspora who left the country when they were young and were included in their parents' passports.

*“Those citizens who left the country when they were young and were indorsed in their parent's passports had less information, which made it difficult to verify as the information available was for their parents and not the applicants per se”***(Interview with M R)**

The above findings meant that the ministry of Home Affairs through the passport and citizenship department faces challenges in registering such citizens because they fail to trace and verify such applications especially in instances where the parents to such individuals have died or have lost their passports where the applicants were indorsed. Another challenge faced was that applications sent through Zambian missions abroad were usually incomplete as they had less information about applicants especially those citizens who went in the diaspora temporarily and decided not to come back home because of deliberate efforts to stay abroad in search of economic opportunities for good without following the right procedures which made it a challenge for verification purposes.

“I think those in the diaspora should be guided and educated by the missions' desks on who qualifies to apply for a notice of acquisition of citizenship of another

country and who is eligible to apply for the bestowal of citizenship as this contradicts the application forms to be filled and submitted. This has posed challenges because the forms are not well defined and the difference not explained.”(Interview with F R)

The other challenge was the failure by applicants to provide accurate information as most of them were in doubt as to whether the dual citizenship policy in Zambia was approved or not. This, as a result, has led to most citizens not coming out in the open to give information and made registration and verification very problematic.

“I think the other challenge is that the Act is perceived to have been imposed by the foreigners who want to tap into the numerous natural resources that the country is endowed with and not really to benefit the Zambian population. Because our people in the diaspora are comfortable and established, therefore coming back to settle and invest here is not expected. At the same time, why should someone like me go and apply for such a citizenship if I don’t have the resources and skills to transfer to the other country? It is such perceptions that make it difficult to implement the policy.”(Interview with M R)

There was still lack of enforcement mechanisms on registration and in terms of voting, it was not compulsory but optional. Further, there are some countries in the world which are not accredited to Zambia but still are hosts to many Zambians. The challenge was how to capture those citizens for registration for dual citizenship especially that they had to apply through another country in which they were not resident.

4.6.4 Lack of trained ambassadors and Foreign Service officials

The study also found that most ambassadors and Foreign Service officials have been posted without prior sustained formal training. For instance, police officers, wives of former presidents and political cadres are sent to serve in the foreign missions without any formal training. Most of them spend their time trying to get resident permits for their spouses and families or bring goods back home without paying tax instead of promoting dual citizenship. One participant said:

“The country can send one good ambassador or high commissioner and that one person is not enough to transform the country’s overall diplomatic status if the rest are not posted on merit and their postings are based on political affiliations.” (Interview with M R).

The other barrier that the study found was that there was no specific qualified human resource to give statistics or rather lack of trained human resource to specifically handle dual citizenship and give updates on the statistics to the nation. Further, the study found that the policy was surrounded by too much security and confidentiality in publishing the statistics, making the Act very unpopular to both the people at home and in the diaspora. There was little research done on the contribution of dual citizenship with regard to trade and investment. The law on dual citizenship is not very clear especially exactly as to who qualifies. As a result, the promotion of the policy has been a problem.

4.5 Ways of addressing identified challenges

There are ways of addressing the challenges. Having outlined a number of institutional-related barriers to the implementation of the dual citizenship policy, the study sought to suggest ways on how the challenges can be resolved. When asked how the stated challenges could be resolved in order that the Dual Citizenship Act may be smoothly implemented to achieve the much-anticipated economic benefits, one participant noted that:

4.5.1 Engaging the media

“First and foremost the passport and Citizenship Department should consider engaging the media, both print and electronic, to educate the citizens on the benefits of dual citizenship both at home and in the diaspora because the major problem is that citizens were not aware of how far the dual citizenship Act had gone. The discussion on dual citizenship has lost momentum. Some citizens in the diaspora were in doubt whether dual citizenship provisions were available in Zambia, The same kind of awareness can be extended to different diplomatic missions abroad.”(Interview with M R)

4.5.2 The use of existing infrastructure in the country as information desks for Dual Citizenship

Apart from that, the study suggests that the Ministry of Home Affairs responsible for the implementation of the dual citizenship, Act has the biggest infrastructure in the country. For example the Zambia Police, national registration offices and passport and citizenship departments, Zambia Correctional Service are found in almost all the districts in the

country, thus it would be good if they utilised the already existing structures to be used as information desks for citizens to access information about the Dual Citizenship Act.

4.5.3 Decentralisation of the sittings of the Citizenship board of Zambia

The ministry should also consider the decentralisation of the sittings of the Citizenship Board of Zambia to other parts of Zambia to allow for more people to apply and access feedback because it is very costly for them to travel to Lusaka from other provinces to apply considering the travel and lodging costs.

4.5.4 The need to better package the information on Dual Citizenship

There was also need for the implementers of the policy to package the information in the manner that it can be received by all the people and by introducing online platforms where citizens can find the information readily available.

4.6 Summary of the chapter

This chapter has presented the findings of the study and the presentation has been done according to the study objectives. The findings have revealed that dual citizenship in Zambia is being implemented and the Ministry of Home Affairs has started registering dual citizens both at home and in different diplomatic missions abroad utilising the two forms of registration, the notice of acquisition of a second citizenship and application for bestowal of lost citizenship by those citizens who had renounced their Zambian citizenship to naturalisation. The study has further found that the attainment of economic benefits as projected by PMRC in 2016 was still not achieved and this was attributed to a number of factors such as lack of awareness and sensitisation, delay in security vetting processes, failure by applicants to provide accurate information and high application costs, among other institutional-related barriers. It is also important to stress the fact that the Act is an evolving one and the time the study was conducted, it could not establish any economic benefits achieved. This is not to conclude that there shall be no economic benefits achieved, but given the maturity phase, another study should be conducted in the next five to ten years to ascertain the benefits. The study also found that a good number of citizens had registered for dual citizenship from both the notice of acquisition and bestowal of lost citizenship. The government using various media houses, both print and electronic, should ensure that something is done to improve civic awareness and sensitisation programmes in order that all the misconceptions surrounding the Act are

cleared as this was the major challenge revealed by the study. It also indicated that the Act of selective in terms of enjoyment of certain rights such as holding of some political and public offices which made it unpopular as it destroyed people's ambitions of applying, especially among those with such ambitions. In this regard, the next chapter discusses and illustrates the findings of the study.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

5.1 Overview

The previous chapter presented the findings of the study, and explored the implementation of the dual citizenship Act. This chapter advances a detailed discussion of the findings. The discussion will be guided by the research objectives of the study in order to realise the purpose of the study. Thus, this chapter reported the following. The chapter will further relate the findings with the reviewed literature.

5.2 Participants' understanding of the concept citizenship

In the previous chapter the concept of citizenship was viewed differently by the participants who gave different definitions of the concept citizenship. While it is normal to differ in people's views about the phenomenon, it was encouraging to state that the participants in this study exhibited a similar understanding of the concept citizenship, which showed that the officials knew who a citizen was, which was good for the institution vested with the responsibilities of dealing with citizenship issues, particularly the Passport and Citizenship Department, which is mandated to implement the Dual Citizenship Act and also the other governance institutions as they were mandated to offer checks and balances where governance and policy direction was concerned. Among the responses from the participants was indicated that citizenship was a legal status where an individual is protected by law and enjoys all the rights provided by the state. This finding was in line with Pudzianoswska, (2017) who noted that citizenship is defined as the legal bond between a person and the state to which various rights are attached. And went on to state that, as a legal phenomenon, multiple citizenship seems much more difficult to tackle. This state of affairs implied that Zambia as a country was in the right track in handling the implementation and registration of dual citizens as the officials responsible knew who a citizen of Zambia was. The participants talked to also brought out the tenets of citizenship, defined as the sense of belonging to a state and at the same time being responsible, hence the researcher's conviction that one's understanding of citizenship impacted the way they considered themselves as a member and a citizen of their country. It was very imperative for the researcher to consider giving definitions of the concept citizenship because without citizenship there would be no dual citizenship, which is the

main subject under discussion. The study further found that while a citizen should enjoy the rights and protection of the law guaranteed by the state, the participants talked to also associated citizenship to practice and participation where as a citizen is expected to perform certain duties and fulfil certain obligations as demanded by the state such as paying tax, maintaining the environment, and politically voting in an election. The views of the participants on citizenship are supported by McCowan (2009), who revealed that a citizen must have a consciousness of himself or herself as a member of a society while having a shared democratic culture which involves responsibilities, duties, obligations, as well as rights. In a similar manner, the Citizenship Board of Zambia defines citizenship as the status of being a citizen, that is, being a member of a particular community or state and it comes with certain rights and responsibilities that are defined by law. Hence the conviction of the researcher that the way the participants defined citizenship, as officials involved in the implementation of the dual citizenship policy had a bearing on how the policy was being handled, especially with regard to its promotion, registration as well as implementation. The findings on who a citizen is are in conformity with De Groot (2006) who concluded that citizenship implies enabling a person to actively participate in the constitutional life of a particular state. The study also found that a citizen is a person who enjoys all the civil, political, social and economic rights granted by the state and enjoying the legal protection of the law. No one person should be above the law neither should the law only favour certain individuals. These findings are in conformity with Cook-Martin (2013), who defines citizenship as legal citizenship, which, according to him, means an individual's membership in a state prescribed by formal official rules and laws and that citizenship is a status of a citizen with rights and duties, being a native or naturalised member of a state or other political community. Similarly, Cohen (1999) believes the idea of citizenship concerns three main basics or dimensions. Firstly, he defines citizenship as the legal status, defined by civil, political and social rights meaning a citizen is the lawful person free to act according to the law and having the right to claim the law's protection. It need not mean that the citizen takes part in the law's formulation, nor does it require that rights be uniform between citizens. Secondly, he considers citizens specifically as political agents, actively participating in a society's political institutions. And lastly, he refers to citizenship as membership in a political community that provides a different source of personality (Cohen, 1999). Further, the study found that a citizenship was associated to status or belongingness which meant that a citizen

was a person who belonged to a particular state either by birth, blood, registration or matrimony and took an active role in the development of that particular country through taking up responsibilities and duties. The findings are in agreement with the Stanford Encyclopaedia of Philosophy of 2017 which also posited that a citizen is a member of a political community who enjoys the rights and assumes the duties of membership. Citizenship, therefore, entails not only the sense of belonging to a particular state but taking responsibility and performing the duties as demanded by the state such as the devising of the law and political involvement as well as paying tax as demanded by law.

5.3 Participants' views of dual citizenship

In the previous chapter, the concept dual citizenship was defined differently by the participants. While it was normal to differ, it was however noted that although the participants gave different definitions of the concept dual citizenship, all the participants understood fully what dual citizenship meant and gave a clear understanding of the phenomenon. For example, one participant stated that:

Dual citizenship was a situation which allowed an individual to belong to two different nations at the same time while staying in one or both and protected by the laws of both states. Another participant in the study defined dual citizenship as meaning double and stated that “Dual citizenship requires that one person is recognised as a citizen of two different countries for example one person being a citizen of South Africa and Zambia at the same time and is able to live in any of the two countries freely and own property if that person wants to do so.”

The findings are in agreement with the Zambian citizenship Act of 2016, which defines Dual citizenship as the acquisition of the citizenship of one other country in addition to the Zambian citizenship (The Citizenship of Zambia Act, 2016). Also, scholars like Heater (1996) indicated that, in the fourth century, the Romans introduced the concept dual citizenship to enable a man to be concurrently a citizen of his own town as well as Rome.

“Dual citizenship really was a situation that allowed an individual to belong to different nations at the same time and living in one or both.”

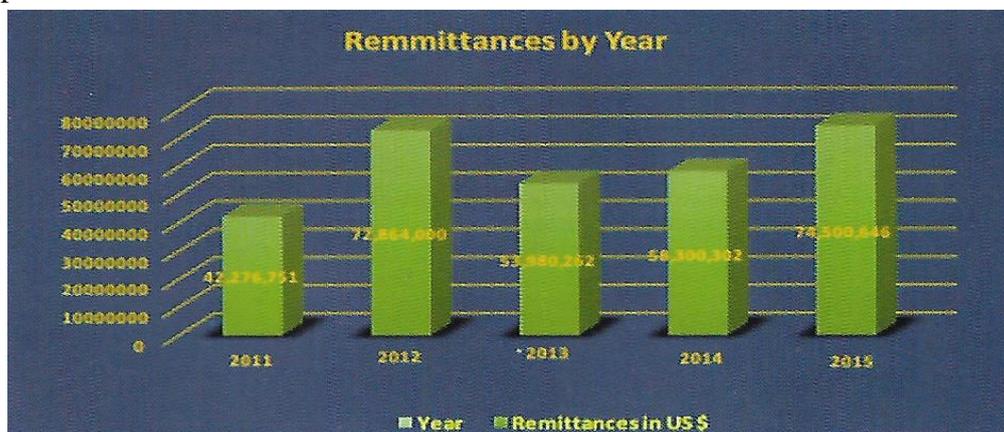
The responses such as the ones brought forward by the respondents gave this researcher an impression that as a researcher, my target population and sample was the correct one to help in answering the study objectives and the research questions. These were people mandated with the responsibility to promote, register and implement the Dual Citizenship Act for the benefit of all the citizens hence the responses with regard to how they understood the concept gave the researcher hope that the officials knew what they were doing. Therefore, the impression that this study makes about the findings on this particular issue has demonstrated that the officials were knowledgeable about the concept dual citizenship and were well grounded in the focal areas of the study.

5.4 Participants' opinions on the actualization of economic benefits of dual citizenship

The findings of the study revealed that dual citizenship, if well promoted, can bring enormous economic benefits to the nation. Scholars such as Nielsen (2003) indicated that most sending countries seek out not only to tap into economic resources of citizens abroad but increasingly also combine them in their domestic and foreign policies to appeal to their love for and sense of duty towards their country of origin. While this was so, dual citizenship policy in Zambia was still a far-fetched dream especially when it came to the actualisation of economic benefits. This could be attributed to the fact that by the time the study was conducted, the Citizenship Board of Zambia had just approved the first batch of applications in its quarterly meeting of June 2019 which were received between August 2016 and June 2019. Practically, what was found on the ground was that it was perceived that dual citizenship might bring about economic benefits, but evidence of certain benefits such as investments, remittances and skills transfer brought by dual citizens as projected by the PMRC of 2016 was still lacking, meaning there was no proof of specific economic gains that the policy had provided to this effect. Considering that the Act was enacted in 2016, the status of the contribution of the Act to the state could be seen to be non-existent at the moment. The above findings are in contrast with Djaba (2009), who conducted a study in Ghana and found that Ghanaians living abroad made enormous contributions towards socio-economic development of Ghana and dual citizenship give them the chance to propel the country to a higher level and led the country to prosperity and political maturity.

At the same time, the study found that in as much as there might be no specific economic benefits provided by dual citizenship such as taxes and other investments, dual citizens were contributing economically to the nation through remittances that dual citizens sent to their relatives back home for education, health and many other social and economic activities in form of remittances. In terms of contributions from remittances, the study found that the contributions were not necessarily indicative of dual citizens alone but generally from the citizens in the diaspora who sent money to their relatives back home for different developmental projects and investments, hence to say that the remittances were as a result of dual citizenship would not be the best thing to do. The fact that dual citizens are part of the diaspora nationals who have been contributing to the economy of the country through remittances cannot be disputed. The issue of remittances can be supported by the diaspora policy document of 2019 which gave an outline on the contributions of different people from the diaspora stretching from the year 2011 to 2015. This argument is in line with the World Bank report of 2019 which indicated that the largest input in the named period was dominated by the Zambians based in the United Kingdom and the USA, and projected that the figures could have been higher if informal remittances were combined.

The following graph illustrates the trends in remittances that Zambia received during the period 2011 -2015



Source: World Bank

Figure 5.1 Remittances by year 2011 to 2015

The findings are also in agreement with Mazzolari (2007), who stated that the economic benefits of dual citizenship are found in increased and sustained remittances from residents that nationalise abroad. Anderson (2011) also contends that sending states allow dual citizenship for two main reasons, maintaining sovereignty over their citizens abroad

and providing the economic benefits found in the increased and continued remittances from nationals that nationalise abroad.

“From the time it was introduced in 2016, we are still working on administrative and other logistics in our diplomatic missions abroad. However, going forward, the nation will benefit a lot from the policy, especially from the skills transfer and competencies they acquired abroad. This, therefore, will enable the dual citizens to feel at home and integrate with their families.”

The study also found that, Dual Citizenship Act at the moment was still at the organisational stage and had not yet started realising the much needed economic benefits. However, it can be indicated that the government was trying as much as possible to mobilize and put its institutions in order, especially in the different diplomatic missions abroad, to register as many citizens as possible if the country and its citizens were to benefit from the policy. From the findings, other participants’ talked to noted that it was not easy for Zambian citizens who renounced their Zambian citizenship and acquired citizenships of other countries to leave the diaspora to come and settle and invest in Zambia. They viewed dual citizenship in Zambia as a policy which is one sided and would only advantage the people abroad than those resident in Zambia. The findings are in agreement with Faist (2003), who revealed that immigration countries, also known as receiving countries or countries of destination, are those countries that migrants flock to and these are developed than most sending countries, also known as countries of origin, which are considered as underdeveloped, thereby bringing about issues of inequality between the two countries in terms of economic opportunities (Faist, 2003). Further, the study contends that dual nationality/citizenship, while not seen as beneficial to the state, was also not seen as beneficial to the individual. Any individual who intentionally or unintentionally possesses such dual nationality is hardly in a state of causing a resentful position.

What was found on the ground was that the policy lacked proper management especially when it came to the provision of sensitisation and awareness programmes as attributes to small numbers of registered dual citizens especially from those in the diaspora who are the main targets of the policy.

The findings of the study further demonstrated that dual citizenship may not act as a tool in promoting economic benefits or help in the development process of the country but rather as an elitist phenomenon which was one-sided and favoured a few educated and rich individuals who already had interests and intentions of investing in both the countries of destination and the countries of origins and saw an opportunity using their influence of pursuing the government to adopt the policy. Other participants talked to said, it was evident with the cost attached to the application and registration that if the policy is carefully analysed, a common Zambian who is not educated and not rich cannot afford to leave the country and settle in another country as the process itself needs one to declare what he or she intends to go and do in the country of destination and probably how much money they have to sustain themselves whilst in the countries of destination. Further, if the policy was not elitist in nature, the government would have been in the forefront sensitising citizens through various media, both print and electronic, to make all the citizens aware of it, unlike what is prevailing on the ground where a few individuals are aware about the procedures involved in the application and registration procedures.

Dual citizenship in Zambia for now has not impacted the economy positively as there is no difference whether the registered citizens have contributed in any way to the growth of the economy or not as the study failed to establish such proof from the institution mandated to implement the policy which only stated that dual citizenship is perceived to bring about economic benefits as remarked by one participant who indicated that:

It was perceived that people would come and invest in Zambia when allowed to hold dual citizenship. The participants indicated that they were yet to see how it will go for now, really there minimal economic benefits achieved because even the registration was slow and it seems people were not ready to be dual citizens. However, it is important to stress that dual citizens are investing in Zambia especially through real estates which in the long run improves the tax base of the country through the purchase of building materials and the payment of labour

Another participant on the benefits of dual citizenship stated that:

Since the law was passed in 2016, government had not taken much keen interest publishing statistics of the benefits that have been achieved from the Act as a result, there is no relationship between improved service delivery, improved trade policy, and

improved economic changes therefore, it was known whether these people that are investing are Zambian citizens by descent, by birth or by law, so it is very difficult to pinpoint that the country was benefiting from the Act. The findings are in line with Anderson (2011), who contended that there is no difference between the implementation of dual citizenship with regard to political participation and, therefore, it does not show any significant improvements for a country in its relation to its emigrants in providing economic or political benefits to them after the passage of the legislation legalising dual citizenship as in the case of Mexico and the Philippines.

The study also revealed that there was little or no political and economic benefits achieved from the policy so far. However, the participants indicated that some economic benefits as regards dual citizenship are expected in the long run if the government improves on the awareness and sensitisation of citizens in different countries of the world, especially those that are hosts to many Zambians such as the United Kingdom, the USA, South Africa and Australia so that as many dual citizens as possible are registered.

Generally, basing on the responses from the respondents, it can be deduced, although respondents gave out contradicting perceptions of how the policy was being promoted, especially with regard to whether the country has started achieving the economic benefits or not, what was comforting was that there are perceived benefits of the policy that are yet to be actualised as the implementers of the policy gave an assurance that they were putting their house in order by strengthening the international systems both at home and in the diaspora to attract more citizens for registration by removing all the misconceptions surrounding dual citizenship and affirming and assuring the citizens of the enjoyment of the same rights as those citizens at home and, according to them, with the same investment opportunities. However, on the rights, some were exceptional. For example, dual citizens were not allowed to enjoy certain political rights such as those for holding certain political and public offices such as serving in the defence and security wings of the country, as high court judges, standing as a president and that of speaker of the national assembly, among others. The exclusion of the enjoyment of some rights among dual citizens was seen to have had an impact on the provision of economic benefits as expressed by some respondents who stated that such restrictions would hinder some citizens, especially those who had ambitions of holding such public offices or those who

held such positions from applying for dual citizenship and they called on the ministry responsible to get views from the general public and hear their thoughts pertaining to the matter.

The findings on the relationship between the enjoyment of certain rights and dual citizenship in Zambia are in line with Lombard (2015), who posited that the criteria for which nations are pro, tolerant of or against dual citizenship relate to five main real and imagined problems with the status, namely voting, holding public office, being able to go to one's other nation if something goes wrong in the other, divided loyalty and acquiring citizenship for convenience or to ease commercial interests.

5.5 Theoretical perspective of the findings

It is imperative to state the theoretical perspective of the study according to the findings on objective two. It is suggested in the findings under objective two that the Dual Citizenship Act in Zambia yet to achieve economic benefits through as it was perceived that it would promote investment and increase on remittances from the citizens in the diaspora if well promoted. For example, many dual citizens will be free to come and invest in the country especially in the construction of real estates and other investments. This scenario resonates well with the theory of realism, which states that the country's loss of capability arises through decreased population, less availability of military personnel caused by a decrease in citizens bound to military service through legal means or patriotic reasons, and less economic wealth through a decrease in the number of taxpayers and investors. Thus, the findings of the study on economic benefits fits well with the theory.

5.6 Data on registered dual citizens in Zambia

The issue of how many citizens have registered for dual citizenship in Zambia was one of the main objectives of the study. On the question of how many citizens have applied for dual citizenship and how many of those applications have been successfully processed and how many have failed, the study found that dual citizenship applications were in two respective forms of registration, bestowal of lost citizenship and application for notice of acquisition of a second citizenship.

The institution processes two forms of dual citizenship applications, the first one being the application for bestowal and the second being application for notice of acquisition of

a second citizenship. What this means is that the passport and citizenship department receives applications for those citizens who had renounced their Zambian citizenship after acquiring citizenship of other countries and these are called application for bestowal of lost citizenship, and also processes applications from those resident Zambian citizens who wish to apply for a second citizenship other than Zambia and foreigners who wish to acquire Zambian citizenship, of course to a country that also tolerates dual citizenship, for example the USA, UK, Ghana, etc. This notice of acquisition also applies to those non-Zambian citizens resident in Zambia but wish to acquire Zambian citizenship. It should be noted that these applications are applicable only to citizens whose countries also allow dual citizenship. This was in agreement with the Citizenship of Zambia Act, 2016 which states that, a citizen who acquires citizenship of another country shall notify the Board of acquisition of that citizenship in Form V1 set out in the First Schedule. Further on the bestowal of lost citizenship, the Act indicates that, a person who ceased to be a citizen as a result of acquiring the citizenship of another country may apply to the Board for bestowal of the citizenship in Form V11 set out in the First Schedule. (Citizenship of Zambia Act, 2016)

From the above, it can be argued that the issue of dual citizenship does not only apply to those citizens in the diaspora, but even those at home who have intentions and the capacity to relocate to other countries in search of opportunities can also take advantage and apply without losing their original citizenship, hence the calls to remind the implementers of the policy to expedite the registration process both at home and abroad in order to register as many citizens as possible if the state is to achieve the much-anticipated economic benefits of the Act.

Further, the study found that a total of 364 applications for dual citizenship had been received from August 2016 to June 2019. And out of the 364 applications, the Citizenship Board of Zambia in its 2019 quarterly citizenship board meeting approved a total of 83 applications received from those applying for bestowal of lost citizenship while 142 who applied for the notice of acquisition of citizenship of other countries were approved bringing the total number of approved applications to 225 for both bestowal and Notice of Acquisition of citizenship. A total of 139 applications were not approved due to some irregularities such as missing details and failure by applicants to provide complete

application requirements as demanded by law. These findings are in contrast with the findings of Bosniac (2000), who noted that recent literature on dual citizenship was entirely from a policy point of view as opposed to statistical measurement with matters that are associated with dual citizenship only focusing on voting rights, military service and generally the question of loyalty, to increase the likelihood of integration process of immigrants, right to social services and diaspora engagements. Further, he contended that the proportion of the population who are dual citizens has increased with migration over the years. However, there was little evidence of adverse effect in terms of national cohesion or security. Similarly, Espava (2009), indicated that worldwide arguments against dual citizenship had become less compelling over time. The strongest argument in favour of duality at the beginning of the new millennium in Australia was about the estimated 4.5 million Australians who had migrated and taken out Australian citizenship and their children who were already dual nationals. In Zambia, at least the statistics were given although the numbers were still very low compared to the residents that renounced their Zambian citizenship as reported by Ng'ambi (2011), who revealed that about 680 Zambians had renounced their Zambian citizenship by 2008.

From the above figures, it can be deduced that, while the implementers of the policy were making remarkable progress in the registration of dual citizens, for the country to achieve the much anticipated economic benefits. More need to be done to register more citizens as the current picture was not very pleasing considering that this is one policy that was adopted with the hope of bringing about vast economic benefits needed for the development of the country by tapping back from the lost human resource such as doctors, nurses and other professionals that left the country for greener pastures in the diaspora. Further, it can also be stated that from the given figures, it can be argued that those participants who stated that the Act was elitist in nature were right to some extent considering that we had more citizens whose applications were approved for notice of acquisition of second citizenship other than applying for bestowal of lost citizenship due to renunciation as those were the main targets of the Act because the essence was that the government legalises dual citizenship to try and encourage those citizens in the diaspora to apply so that even if they are in foreign lands, they still remain part of the population and can contribute economically to the economic growth and wellbeing of the country through remittances, investments and perhaps taxes, which is what the theory of

realism as used by the study advocates. Unfortunately, if the application trends continue, it would mean that there would be less citizens from the diaspora applying for lost Zambian citizenship compared to those applying for second citizenship other than Zambia.

This researcher feels the government still has a huge task in promoting dual citizenship to its citizens in the diaspora by putting up massive online sensitisation and awareness campaigns to attract as many citizens as possible for registration for dual citizenship because if that is not done the numbers will still be low and the policy will not benefit either the state or the citizens. Quarterly updates on how many people have registered for dual citizenship should be published for everyone to see as this can motivate others to apply.

Further, the study could not establish the total number of citizens who had renounced their Zambian citizenship prior to the enactment of the Act in 2016 and where these citizens are domiciled as this information could have helped the study to make well-informed conclusions of how the registration is progressing other than just getting the blocked figure of the total number of registered dual citizens. This failure by the institution to precisely give a breakdown and places of residences of the dual citizens made the researcher to doubt the credibility of the institution responsible for managing the policy especially as regards statistics.

The above findings are in line with Schachter (2014), who revealed that lack of statistical data on dual citizens in destination countries makes it difficult to determine the extent to which dual citizens hinder the use of immigration statistics from receiving nations to approximate expatriation for sending countries. In cases where data is available, Schachter (2014) noted that statistics on dual citizenship show that this is a growing trend in all countries, greater than 100% in some cases. However, growth rates differ from country to country. Going forward, if dual citizens increased mobility much more than the resident population, and current progress tendencies continue combined with growing tolerance of more dual citizens in Domestic law, it is possible that it can impact the results of citizenship-based immigration data particularly if this data is used to estimate emigration by other countries.

The researcher expected the institution to be systematic in the registration process by not only giving figures of how many registered but showing their countries of residence and destination in the case of those applying for Notice of acquisition. On the notice of Acquisition of dual citizenship which can be done in the country, the government, through the Ministry of Home Affairs, should consider decentralising the institution to other provinces to allow more people to register from their respective provincial capitals because if registration will only be done in Lusaka many people from far-flung areas will not manage to register due to transport costs and other logistics, including lodging, and generally the cumbersome procedures involved in the application and acquisition process as evidenced from the list of requirements that one needs to produce as proof of citizenship.

This trend is capable of influencing the approximation of emigrant or migration population using the information records from other countries. As a result, this may unfavourably impact sending countries which fight to provide emigration statistics and need immigration data from countries of destination and residence. The researcher further noted with concern that in as much as the statistics on dual citizenship were given by the implementers of the policy, much needed to be done as there is still need to account for dual citizens both at home and in the host nations if the country is to achieve the much-needed economic and political benefits. In this regard, the study proposes that the ministry responsible should advance the civic awareness programmes both at home and in the various diplomatic missions including in those countries that are hosts to many Zambians but are not accredited to Zambia as this is the only way the country can manage to register as many citizens as possible to achieve the goals and aspirations of the policy.

The UN, according to Faist and Gerdes (2007), as cited by Pudzianowski (2107), estimates that about 191 million people which accounts for 3 percent of the world's population, live outside their country of citizenship and that the number continues to grow as states only register their own citizens and do not record the other citizenship held by them. In a case of Zambia, the above findings can be true in that the numbers of dual citizens may be more than what is on the ground. However, lack of information of dual citizens from host countries has proved to be one of the major challenges facing the implementers of the dual citizenship policy as found by the current study where the ministry in charge could only give statistics of registered dual citizens without indicating

their countries of residence nor giving a breakdown of the number of Zambian citizens that renounced their Zambian citizenship prior to the enactment of the Act in 2016. The only information available on the citizens that had renounced their Zambian citizenship was the one reported by Ng'ambi (2011), who documented, that according to a report by the then deputy chief passport and citizenship officer, Brenda Kabemba, over 680 people renounced their Zambian citizenship in 2008 alone due to lack of dual citizenship provisions in the Zambian constitution. However, information on the actual number of people who renounced their Zambian citizenship from 2008 up to the time the study was conducted was not given, thus confirming the findings of Espisava (2000) and Schachter (2014).

Supporting the current study is Schachter (2014), who also revealed that there was still lack of data collected by countries about dual citizens even though many countries are trying to include this information on data collection instruments such as censuses and household surveys many still do not have, and even for those that do, the information is not released publicly especially for the population that is considered too small or inappropriate for policy purposes, for instance countries that do not accept dual citizenship as they are not considered important to measure. Lack of publicity of statistics about the registered dual citizens has been observed as one of the registration challenges because the implementers of the policy still hold such information in confidentiality, thus making dual citizenship unpopular among the citizens of Zambia both at home and abroad. This is in line with what the study found where it was stated that citizens in the diaspora were not sure if dual citizenship was law in Zambia.

5.7 Theoretical perspectives of the findings

The findings on objective three on the estimated number of registered dual citizens have shown that a good number of citizens have registered for dual citizenship in Zambia. These findings are in conformity with the proposition of the theory which asserts that international systems are anarchic and of self-help and the survival of any system depends on its population. The loss of population through emigration can lead to a loss of capability by the state resulting in loss of position in the international system. This loss of capability arises through decreased population, therefore with the over a hundred registered dual citizens, the study resonates well with the theory of realism.

5.8 Challenges encountered in the promotion and execution of the Dual Citizenship Act.

There are numerous challenges associated with the implementation of the Dual Citizenship Policy.

The Passport and Citizenship Department, the institution mandated with the responsibility to promote and implement the dual citizenship policy, has faced numerous challenges in its quest to promote and register dual citizens. These challenges include lack of awareness, incomplete applications, distortion of information for those citizens who left the country as children, and lack of accurate information by applicants, etc. When asked about some of the challenges the department faced in its registration and implementation of the dual citizenship policy, the study found that the biggest challenge the policy was facing was lack of awareness both at home and in the different diplomatic missions abroad one participant said:

people were not aware about the registration procedures because as an institution or government, they had not done much on the sensitisation, so there was still an information gap, the benefits have not been clearly spelt out and the media has not been fully involved by the government to educate people on dual citizenship, hence there is lack of sensitisation and awareness.

This lack of awareness about the provisions and procedures of the policy indicating what is involved has caused many citizens to be ignorant about the requirements in the acquisition of dual citizenship in Zambia both at home and in the diaspora. The findings of the study are in agreement with the findings of Hobden (2018), who noted that in South Africa, the existing citizenship administration allows for dual citizenship for South African citizens. However, citizens living in the diaspora frequently fall foul of this regulation apparently through ignorance of the requirements and other conditions attached to duality and what this piece of legislation offers.

The researcher feels the discussion on dual citizenship has lost momentum because before the enactment of the Act, it was more pronounced and attracted heated debates from some sections of society, including civil society organisations. Unfortunately, the much talked-about policy is no longer discussed among various sections of society especially when it comes to following up on the progress made in its implementation phase to see how people are responding through registration and perhaps the challenges that may have been faced, if any, during the initial stage of implementation.

The failure by government to engage the media, both print and electronic, to promote the policy and at the same time give updates on the profile of how people are responding through registration was another identified challenges. Unfortunately the reality on the ground is that even the institution with the responsibility to implement the policy was not willing to share information with the public, citing security concerns, as observed by this study. It was unfortunate especially that the country adopted the policy so that as many citizens as possible could be registered so that the country can benefit from the lost human resource that had renounced their Zambian citizenship and emigrated to other parts of the world for greener pastures and to allow citizens with intentions of acquiring citizenships in other countries to apply.

5.8.1 Confidentiality and security concerns

This study found that dual citizenship information at the Passport and Citizenship Department was concealed with too much confidentiality and security concerns such that just getting the statistics on how many citizens have registered for dual citizenship was the biggest hurdle this research faced. Therefore the researcher wondered how the government was going to win in its cause of promoting the policy to its citizens if accessing information was as strenuous as the study observed. Accessing information about dual citizenship was not an easy task as one had to apply through the permanent secretary all the way to the junior most officer, which was hectic. This would be difficult if a person seeking that information was not a researcher but one who had intentions of applying for dual citizenship but first of all needed to understand the policy before making a decision? One would lose interest on the way because of the bureaucracy involved. Therefore, the issue of awareness and free flow of information was cardinal if the policy was to be popularised to citizens. The lack of available updates to the public was worrying because dual citizenship is a policy which does not threaten the security of the state but one which is meant to benefit all the citizens provided they meet the stipulated criteria for application. Dual citizenship is a policy which was thought to have brought hope to the economy of the country. Thus, if it was rarely being discussed in the public domain, especially among the common Zambians, who are the major stakeholders, it would seem as though the policy was only enacted for a few elite.

5.8.2 Restrictions in holding some public offices and partiality in the enjoyment of certain rights

The study revealed that dual citizenship in Zambia was restrictive in nature especially when it comes to holding public offices and in the enjoyment of certain rights. For example, a dual citizen cannot stand for presidency, be a speaker of the National Assembly, be a high court judge or join the defence and security forces citing security concerns and loyalties. This, as a result, has killed the morale of most people who had such intentions and wished to apply for dual citizenship. These findings are in line with Lombard (2015), who revealed that for nations which are pro-tolerant of or against dual citizenship, the work turns to what are considered the five main real and imagined problems with the status namely, voting, holding public office, and dual citizens who hold public office in one or the other nations of status is seen to have no more potential consequences than if that person held influential positions in large multinational corporations with business enterprises in the same state. Scholars like Whitaker (2011), also indicated that in many African countries, dual citizens or naturalised dual citizens may not hold specified public offices. For instance, in Mozambique, naturalised citizens are not allowed to be deputies or members of the government or to work in the diplomatic or military services. Larrucea (2013), in support of the findings, states that depending on each country's laws on duality, as a dual citizen, one may be entitled to enjoy certain rights while other dual citizens may not enjoy rights such as the right to vote and stand for political office, putting them on a disadvantage.

5.8.3 Application and processing costs

The other challenge the study found was the cost attached to the registration and acquisition of dual citizenship. It was also noted that for one to apply for dual citizenship, apart from producing the required legal documents as proof of being a Zambian, one had to pay K300 or its equivalent for application forms and K5000 or its equivalent for processing of the application forms. These costs made it difficult for some people to apply for dual citizenship thereby making the policy elitist in nature and disadvantaging those citizens who wished to apply for dual citizenship but could not meet the costs due to economic hardships. The findings are in line with Aleinikoff and Klusmeyer (2001) who indicated that other arguments which have become increasingly cardinal for dual citizens are the questions of equal status and integration. They argue that multiple citizenship

could be a source of disparity as such individuals may have access to rights and life choices unavailable to persons holding just a single citizenship.

This, therefore, has been found to be a major setback for the growth of the Act because the stipulated amounts of money are too exorbitant for a common man to meet. The application cost was found to be another barrier to the implementation of the Act.

5.8.4 Lack of civic awareness programmes

From these findings, it can be deduced that lack of awareness and the exorbitant costs are among the institutional-related barriers that have made the dual citizenship policy unpopular in Zambia considering that an average citizen cannot afford the said cost, and for those who can meet the costs, lack of awareness as a result of lack of engagement and use of both the print and electronic media to sensitize citizens was a hindrance to the growth of the policy as seen in the low numbers of people that have so far registered for bestowal. Most citizens lacked knowledge on what was required for one to register as a dual citizen and the researcher felt that media institutions should be empowered by government to offer sensitisation programmes particularly about dual citizenship on TV, radio and newspapers in order for the public to be aware of the policy and make informed decisions. Treating the information about the status of the policy in confidentiality to the public may not help the government in popularising it to the people but may only restrict it to very few people who already have intentions of acquiring dual citizenship.

Still on awareness, the study revealed that there was lack of information at the Zambian missions abroad on the status of dual citizenship from other missions accredited to Zambia. For example, it was not clear how many citizens had renounced their Zambian citizenship and acquired citizenship of other countries, even from the different diplomatic missions. This made citizens to doubt the credibility and seriousness of dual citizenship in Zambia. This is so because the aims of the act was to register as many citizens as possible especially those that had renounced their Zambian citizenship due to naturalisation in order that they can be part of the population despite living in other countries as this would redeem the economy and the country at large through skills transfer, technology, investments and remittances. However, the current situation indicate that the ministry has not done much of civic education to sensitise the citizens on the importance of dual citizenship thus the small numbers of registered dual citizens.

5.8.5 Delay in the security vetting process

The other challenge the study found was that there was delay in the security wings' vetting process. It was found that the security wings involved in the screening of the application forms took very long to clear them for approval of dual citizenship. Perhaps this was due to lack of organised security systems and traceable records of most citizens such as those who were born from Zambian parent in the diaspora.

“Those citizens who left the country when they were young and endorsed in their parents' passports have less information, which makes it difficult to verify as the information available is for their parents and not the applicant.”

Further, the study reported that there was lack of honesty from the applicants as they hid vital information about themselves and pretended not to have any other information. This happened especially from those applicants who left the country when they were very young and were included in their parents' passports. This posed a challenge of not fulfilling the requirement procedures. At the same time, the institution in charge could not trace the details of the parents as they were not entered digitally but manually here in Zambia. Applications sent through Zambian missions abroad were usually incomplete as they had less information, which made it difficult for verification purposes.

5.8.6 Lack of correct information from applicants

The other challenge as revealed by the study was the failure by applicants to provide accurate information because most of the citizens in the diaspora were in doubt as to whether the dual citizenship policy in Zambia was approved or not. Hence they were still in disbelief about the existence of the policy and did not take it seriously. This, as a result, has led to most citizens, especially those in the diaspora, not to come out in the open to give out information about themselves, thus making it difficult for implementers to register for dual citizenship. The study also found that there was lack of enforcement mechanism on registration, and when it came to voting, it was still not compulsory but optional. Further, there are countries in the world that are hosts to many Zambians but the challenge was that not all of them had missions accredited to Zambia. The problem comes in on how to capture those citizens for registration and promoting dual citizenship. This means that as a country, Zambia still has a huge task of educating the citizens both

home and in the diaspora about dual citizenship because not doing so may render the Act irrelevant.

The other irregularity the study observed was that the institution mandated to promote dual citizenship only gave out figures of registered dual citizens without indicating which country of residence the citizens were from for both the notice of acquisition and the application for bestowal of lost citizenship. This scenario made the researcher to doubt the credibility of the officials mandated with the responsibility of managing the policy as the study sought to establish exactly where these registered citizens were permanently resident. Scholars such as Mazzolari (2007) noted that dual citizenship contributed to the long-standing arguments over the advantages and disadvantages of dual citizens as a sort of political polygamy and as a way of cheapening the meaning of citizenship and impeding assimilation in the destination nation. This is evident from the way citizens both at home and in the diaspora have not taken keen interest in following up on the Act, viewing it as one which does not have a bearing on the country's economic and political growth if well promoted.

5.6 Chapter summary

This chapter has discussed the findings of the study and established their effects on the implementation of the Dual Citizenship Act. This, therefore, has confirmed that the objectives of the study have been attended to with a detailed view. The following chapter presents the conclusion and highlights recommendations and suggestions for future research.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Overview

This chapter presents the conclusions and recommendations of the study based on the findings of the study. The main purpose of the study was to explore the implementation of the dual citizenship Act of 2016 in Zambia.

6.2 Conclusion

The purpose of the study was to explore the implementation of the Dual Citizenship Act of 2016. Firstly, it described the officials of the study about their understanding of the concept citizenship and dual citizenship. It further established whether there were economic benefits achieved from the Act. It then estimated how many citizens had registered for dual citizenship. Lastly, it established some challenges faced in the implementation of the Act and suggest ways of addressing the identified challenges. The following were the major findings of the study:

The majority of respondents of the study (officials from PCD, HRC, MoJ, TIZ, and NA) has adequate understanding of the concept citizenship and dual citizenship. They viewed citizenship as status and having a sense of belonging to a particular country. They also indicated that citizenship entailed that citizens participated in national affairs and acknowledged the responsibilities attached to it, hence my belief that the way one viewed citizenship influenced the way they consider themselves as citizens of their countries. Further, the study revealed that citizenship was based on legal status and rights meaning that one qualifies to be a citizen based on legal status and rights. This means that a person can claim citizenship, in line with the laws of the land as well as enjoy the rights as provided by the constitution even if one is not a Zambian by birth or descent but through other means of applications as prescribed by law.

On dual citizenship, the study found that all the participants alluded it to belonging to two different states while enjoying all the rights and privileges granted by both states. With regard to the officials' understanding of the perception of citizenship and dual citizenship, the study found that while they gave different views and definitions of the two phenomena, they knew very well who a citizen and a dual citizen were, hence this

positioned them very well as the implementers of the Act. While this was so, the majority of the respondents on dual citizenship did not indicate clearly the places of residences of citizens who applied for bestowal of lost citizenship and equally did not establish the countries to where those that applied for notice of acquisition applied to. The study further revealed that dual citizenship is an Act which, if well managed, may redeem the economy of the country as it is perceived that if people are allowed to hold dual citizenship, they will be free to come and invest in the country as they would feel a sense of belonging. Not only that, dual citizenship would also allow those citizens who wish to acquire citizenship of other countries other than Zambia to apply without losing their Zambian citizenship through the Notice of Acquisition thus promoting investment.

The study also revealed that dual citizenship did not achieve much economic benefits. It was anticipated that people would come and invest in the country. On the other hand, dual citizens being part of the diaspora population, they contributed enormously through remittances and other economic packages that they sent back home to their relatives for, education, health and various economic activities. However, it should be noted that the responses, as reported in the study, were attributed to the fact that the time the research was undertaken, the Citizenship Board of Zambia had just concluded its sittings to approve the dual citizenship applications in its June 2019 quarterly meeting and the study was conducted in the first week of July the same year, hence it was difficult to come up with any positive results with regard to economic benefits. Therefore, since it is an evolving study, there is need for another one to be conducted in future to determine the economic benefits resulting from the policy.

As regards registration, the study found that from August 2016 to June 2019 the Citizenship Board of Zambia received a total of 364 applications for both the bestowal of lost citizenship and notice of acquisition of other citizenships. Out of the received applications, 83 were approved for bestowal of citizenship while 142 applications were approved for notice of acquisition of other citizenship, bringing the total of approved dual citizens to 225. One hundred and thirty nine applications (139) were not approved due to a number of irregularities ranging from missing information, incomplete application forms and distortion of information provided by the applicants. This was an indication that while the Passport and citizenship Department has started registration for dual

Citizenship the numbers of registered citizens were still too low and the rejected applications showed how citizens lacked information to provide accurate information resulting in some applications not approved.

The study also revealed a number of challenges the Passport and Citizenship Department faced in its implementation and registration of dual citizens. Prominent among the challenges was the lack of sensitisation and awareness programmes by the government to educate the citizens on the procedures and requirements of the application processes. Delay in security vetting process was another challenge that the institution faced. It took a very long time for the applications to be cleared for approval as the screening process was slow between the different diplomatic missions abroad and the Zambian government. Further, the study found that the application forms received were incomplete as many applicants did not have enough information, especially those who left the country when they were young and were endorsed in their parents' passports. The other challenge was that citizens in the diaspora were not sure if dual citizenship really existed in Zambia hence they were still in doubt as to whether there were such provisions or not. The other challenge as revealed by the study was that dual citizenship was viewed as being elitist in nature because it was costly to meet the application fees, which amounted to about K5, 300.

Therefore, from this perspective, it can be deduced that dual citizenship in Zambia leaves much to be desired especially when it came to sensitisation and civic education. The Act was not well promoted as there was lack of awareness and sensitisation since the media, both print and electronic, were not engaged to run programmes that were aimed at sensitising citizens on the benefits of the Act to citizens both at home and in the diaspora. Only those citizens who were interested and already had intentions of acquiring other citizenships were aware of the procedures. This led to the Act being viewed as one which is elitist in nature. With the current status it could be noted that very low numbers had registered and the places of residences of those that applied for bestowal were not disclosed making this researcher doubt the credibility of the institution mandated to implement the policy.

In this regard, it can be concluded that although this study brought out important information characterising the status of dual citizenship in Zambia, the Act was still far from realising its mandate of registering many citizens in order for the country benefit economically from the lost population.

Therefore, considering the study's overall findings, the government should expedite the civic awareness programmes if the Act is to achieve its intended purpose. Lack of a publicity campaign was found to be the major barrier to the promotion and implementation of the Act.

6.3 Recommendations

- i. The Ministry of Home Affairs, through the Passport and Citizenship Department, should improve awareness and sensitisation programmes in order to register as many dual citizens as possible.
- ii. There is need to engage experts in statistics to handle statistics and registration of dual citizens.
- iii. The ministry should consider reducing the cost of applying for dual citizenship and decentralise the sittings of the Citizenship Board of Zambia to other parts of the country.

6.4 Suggestions for future research

The study being a revolving one, the researcher proposes that more studies be conducted pertaining dual citizenship in Zambia since the area of study is still fertile for future studies as the current study only focused on the implementation of the Act and did not comprehensively cover all areas thus leaving gaps.

The following studies could be conducted:

- i. The relevance of dual citizenship to the Zambian people with special reference to the achievement of economic and political benefits by the registered dual citizens.
- ii. An assessment on citizens' understanding of the implementation of the Dual Citizenship Act in Zambia: A study on Lusaka residents.

REFERENCES

- Aleinikoff, T. A. and Klusmeyer, D. (2001). *Plural Nationality: Facing the Future in a Migratory World*. Washington: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
- Babbie, E.R. (2007). *The Practice of Social Research*. Belmont, CA; Thomson Wadsworth.
- Bauböck, R. (ed.) (2006). *Migration and Citizenship, Legal Status, Rights and Political Participation*. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press.
- Best, J.W. and Khan, J.V. (1993). *Research in Education (2nd ed.)*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Boll, A.M. (2006). *Multiple Nationality and International Law*. Nijhoff Publishers, Martinus.
- Borg, W.R. and Gall, M.D. (1996). *Educational Research: An Introduction*. New York: Longman.
- Bryman, A. (2012). *Social Research Methods, (4TH ed.)*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Cohen, J. (1999). *Changing Paradigms of Citizenship and the exclusiveness of the Demos*: International Sociology, 14(3):245-268.
- Cook-Martin (2013). *The Scramble for Citizens-Dual Nationality and State Competition for Immigration*. Stanford University Press.
- Creswell, J. W. (2009). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. London: SAGE Publications, Inc.
- Djaba, G.A. (2009). *The Benefits of Dual Citizenship to the Socio-economic and Political Development of Ghana: A Hons, LLB Hons, LLM*, London.
- Faist, T. (2003) “*Multiple citizenship in a Globalizing World. International Migration and Ethnic Relations.*”
- Faist T. and Kivisto, P. (2007). *Citizenship: Discourse, Theory, and Transnational Prospects*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.
- Faist et al. (2007). *Dual Nationality as a Path-Dependant Process*. New York: Berghahn Books.
- Faist, T. and Gerdes, J. (2008). *Dual Nationality in an Age of Mobility*: Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute.

- Fitzgerald, D. Nationality and Migration in Modern Mexico. "Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies." 31, no.1 (2005).
- Gumbyte, A. (2013). *The Politics of dual citizenship in Lithuania: Explaining Resistance: Lithuania*: Lund University.
- Healeand, R. and Twycros,A.(2015).*Validity and Reliability in Quantitative Studies: Evid Based Nurs*, 18(3), 66-67.
- Heater, D. (2004). *A brief History of Citizenship*: New York: New York University Press.
- Hambulo, F. (2016). Catholic Secondary Education and Identity Reformation in Zambia's Southern Province. Unpublished Dissertation. University of South Africa.
- Hansen, P. (2012). *Revisiting the Remittance Mantra: A Study of Migration-Development Policy Formation in Tanzania, International Migration Volume 50(3) 2012*.
- Held,D., McGrew, A., Goldblatt, D.,Perraton, J. (1999).*Global Transformations; Politics, Economics, and Culture*. California: Stanford University Press.
- Herbert, Y.M. (2002).*Citizenship in Transformation in Canada*; Toronto: Toronto University Press.
- Hobden, C. (2018). *Report on Citizenship Law (SA) European University Institute, Italy: Badia Fielsolan*.
- Hoskin, G. (2005). *Epochs of European Civilization. Antiquity to Renaissance*. Lecture 3. Ancient Greece, United Kingdom. The Modern Scholar via Recorded Books.
- Isin, E. F. and Tunner, B.S. (2002). *Handbook of Citizenship Studies*: London: Sage.
- Jackson, S. L. (2009). *Research methods and statistics: A critical thinking approach. 3rd edition*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.
- Kalvelagen, A. (2015). Dual Citizenship or Dual Nationality: Its Desirability and Relevance to Namibia. Master Thesis. University of South Africa.
- Kasonde, N. S. (2013). *Writing a Research Proposal in Educational Research*: Lusaka: Unza Press.
- Kassah, E.E. (2014). *The Desire for Dual Citizenship and the Effects of Renunciation of Original Citizenship: A Qualitative Study of Ghanaian Immigrants in Norway*. Norwegian School of Theology.

- Khotari, C.R. (2004). *Research Methodology, Methods and Techniques (second revised. ed)*. New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd.
- Ki-Moon, B. (2007). "Going global for good," *Washington Times*, July 2007.
- Kombo, D.K. and Tromp, D.L.A. (2006). *Proposal and Thesis Writing; An Introduction*. Nairobi: Paulines Publications Africa.
- Koslowski, R. (2003). *Challenges of International Cooperation in a World of Increasing Dual Nationality*, in: D. Martin and Hailbronner, K (eds.), *Rights and Duties of Dual Nationals: Evolution and prospects*. The Hague, London, New York: Kluwer Law International.
- Larrucea, V.C. (2013). *Citizenship by Citizens*: Sweden: Stockholm University.
- Legomsky, S. (2003). *Dual Nationality and Military Service: Strategy Number two*, in: D. Martin, and Hailbronner, K. (eds.), *Rights and duties of Dual Nationals: Evolution and Prospects*. The Hague, London, New York: Kluwer Law International.
- Lombard, C.A. (2011). *Denationalized citizenship theory; what is the Role of citizenship theory in homeland security?* California: Monterey.
- Lyempe, G. (2010). *Dual citizenship as a solution to Dual citizenship challenges faced by Women in Zambia: A case study of Zambian women married to non-nationals in Lusaka and copperbelt provinces of Zambia*. Master Thesis, University of Zimbabwe.
- Manby, B. (2009). *Citizenship Law in Africa: A Comparative Study*: New York: Open Society Foundation.
- Maree (ed.). (2007). *First Steps in Research*. Pretoria: Van Schaik.
- Martin, D. (2003). *Introduction: The Trend towards Dual Nationality*, in: Martin, D. and Hailbronner, K (eds.), *Rights and Duties of Dual Nationals: Evolution and Prospects*, pp.3-18. The Hague, London, New York: Kluwer Law International.
- Mazzolari, F. (2007). 'Dual Citizenship Rights: Do They Make More and Better Citizens?' (August 2007). University of California at Irvine and IZA Discussion Paper No. 3008
- McCowan, T. (2009). *Rethinking Citizenship Education: A Curriculum for Participatory Democracy*. London: Continuum International Publishing Group.
- Milbank, A. (2000). *Dual Citizenship in Australia: Social policy Group*, 28 November 2000.

- Mulyantanda, S. (2010). *Dual Nationality-A Constitutional Right; Is Zambia Ready for the Ramification?* Obligation Essay, Lusaka: University of Zambia.
- Ng'ambi, S. (2011). *Dual citizenship-A critical analysis of the current and future legislative provisions in Zambia*: Master Thesis, Lusaka: University of Zambia.
- Nielsen, O.E. (2003). *International Migration and sending countries; Key issues and themes in international migration and sending countries: Perceptions, policies and transnational relations*: New York: MacMillan.
- Nielsen, O.E. (ed.) (2003a). *International migration and the sending countries: Perceptions, Policies and transnational relations*. Basingstoke: Palgrave MacMillan.
- Nielsen, O.E. (2007). *Co-development and Citizenship: Paper presented at working group on trans nationalization and development(s): Towards a North-South Perspective*, centre for Interdisciplinary Research, Bielefeld.
- Nielsen, O. E. (Forthcoming). *The end of closet political transnationalism?* The role of Homeland politics in the political incorporation of the Turks and Kurds in Europe, In: Mollekopf, J and Hochschild, J. Immigrant political incorporation in the United States and Europe. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.
- Orodho, A.J. and Kombo, D, K. (2002). *Research Methods*. Nairobi: Kenya University of Open Learning.
- Pacook, J.G.A. (1998). Shafir Gesha (ed.). *The Citizenship Debates*: Chapter 2. The Ideal of Citizenship Since Classical Times. Minneapolis MN: The University of Minnesota.
- Patton, M. Q. (2001). *Qualitative evaluation and research methods* (3rd edn.). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.
- Pogonyi, S. (2011). *Dual Citizenship and Sovereignty, Nationalities Papers: The Journal Of Nationalism and Ethnicity*, 39:5, 685-704, DOI:10.1080/00905992.2011.599377.
- Pudzianowska, D. (2017). *The Complexities of Dual Citizenship Analysis*: Poland: University Of Warsaw.

- Schachter, J. (2014). *Dual Citizenship Trends and Their Implications for the Collection of Migration Statistics*. Chisinau, Republic of Moldova.
- Saunders, M., Lewis, P. and Thornhill, A. (2012). *Research Methods for Business Students*. Edinburgh: Pearson Education Limited.
- Sapali, J. (2015). *Analysing the Debate of Dual Citizenship in Tanzania*: Malmo: Malmo University.
- Spiro, P.J. (2010). *Dual Citizenship as Human Right*: Icon-International Journal of Constitutional Law, 8,111-130.
- Tabachnick, B. G. & Fidell, L.S. (2007). *Using Multivariate Statistics*; Fifth Edition. Boston: Pearson Education, Inc. /Allyn and Bacon.
- Taylor, D. Bryan, S.T. and Hamilton, P. (1994). *Citizenship Critical Concepts: USA and Canada*: Routledge.
- Trochim, W. M. K. (2006). *Research methods knowledge base*. (2nd ed). USA: Atomic Dog.
- Valsiner, J. (2006). *Quantitative and Qualitative Development Research in their Historical and Epistemological Contexts*: New York: Mc Graw-Hill.
- Waltz, K. (2007). "The Anarchic Structure of World Politics." In *International politics: Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues*, edited by Robert J. Art and Robert Jervis, 29-49. New York: Pearson Education, Inc., 2007.
- Vertovec, S. (2004). *Migrant transnationalism and models of transformation*: New York: Center for migration studies.
- Weber, M. (1998). *Citizenship in Ancient and Medieval Cities*: Minneapolis: The University of Minnesota.
- Whitaker, E.B. (2011). *The Politics of Home; Dual Citizenship and the African Diaspora*: New York: Center for Migration Studies.
- Yattani, V.G. (2015). *The Composite Terrain of Dual Citizenship Concept: An Analytical Study of the Kenyan Model*. Nairobi: University of Nairobi.
- Zappala, G. and Castles, S. (2000). *Citizenship and Immigration in Australia*. Washington D.C: Bookings Institution Press.

Legal papers

- The Constitution of Zambia (Amendment Act) No.2 of 2016
- The Citizenship of Zambia Act 2016
- Citizenship Foundation 2006

The Citizenship Act of Ghana (Act 591 of 2000)

The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (The McCarran-Walter Act). The Office of the Historian. US Department of State.

1918 Constitution of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. Article two: General Provisions of the Constitution of Russia.

PMRC-Analysis of the Constitution, 2016

Online Sources

Anderson, P. (2011). "*The State and the Legalization of Dual Citizenship/Dual Nationality: A*

Case Study of Mexico and the Philippines" (2011). *Graduate Theses and Dissertations*. <http://scholarcommons.usf.edu/etd/2986>

Avasarkar, A. (2012). *What is Everret Lees Conceptual Framework for Migration Analysis?*

Retrieved from preserve Articles.com website on November 18th 2018 from <http://www.preservearticles.com/2011120518151/What-is-everret-lees-conceptual-framework-for-migration-analysis-html>

Bosniak, L. (2000). *Citizenship Denationalised (The state of citizenship symposium), Indiana*

Journal of global legal Studies: Vol 7: Iss2, <http://www.repository.Law.Indiana.edu/ijgls>.

De Groot, G.R. (2006). *Sporting Nationality: Remarks on the Relationship between the General*

Legal Nationality of a Person and His Sporting Nationality, "The International Sports Law journal: <http://www.questia.com/read/191-169017182/sporting-Nationality-remarks-on>.

Crossman, A. (2015). *Purposive Sample*, <http://sociology.com//od/types-of-samples/a/1>. Retrieved 05/05/19.

Espisava, N. (2009). *700 million worldwide desire to migrate permanently*. Gallup world. Retrieved from <http://www.gallup.com/poll/124028/700-million-world-wide-Desire-migrate-permanently.aspx>.

Folger, J. (2017). *Dual Citizenship: The advantages and disadvantages*. Updated November 27, 2017-1027 AM EST

Mwewa, C. (2015). *10 reasons why dual citizenship is good for Zambia (pambazuka News)*. <https://www.pambazuka.org/governance>.

1917 Immigration Act. US Immigration Legislation Online. University of Washington, Bothell Library.

Ojala, P. (2003). *Aims of education and curriculum planning in special education units and schools in Lusaka, Zambia*. Unpublished masters' thesis. University of Jyväskylä.

Retrieved:

<http://www.selene.lib.jyu.fi/8080/gradu/v04/G0000628>. Date retrieved: 28/11/2016

Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (2017). <https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/fall2017/entries/citizenship/> from the fall 2017 edition.

Wikipedia (Multiple Citizenship Wikipedia) <https://en.m.wikipedia.org>.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE PASSPORT AND CITIZENSHIP OFFICIALS

1. What position do you hold in this organisation?
2. How do you understand citizenship? What does it mean to you?
3. How do you understand dual citizenship?
4. Who should have a right to dual citizenship?
5. What was the motivation behind the adoption of the Dual Citizenship Act of 2016?
6. How has the dual citizenship Act been received by the members of the public?
7. How many citizens had renounced their Zambian citizenship before the enactment of the Dual Citizenship Act?
8. How many citizens have so far registered for dual citizenship since its enactment?
9. How long does dual citizenship remain valid once acquired?
10. What economic and political benefits has the Dual Citizenship Act brought to the country?
11. What challenges has the passport and citizenship office faced during the registration process of dual citizenship?
12. What measures have you put in place to address the identified challenges?
13. What are some of the recommendations would you put forward to effectively undertake the registration process of dual citizenship?

END OF INTERVIEW

THANK YOU

APPENDIX B: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

1. What position do you hold in this organisation?
2. What is your understanding of citizenship and dual citizenship?
3. Do you feel the Dual Citizenship Act is bringing out its desired economic and political benefits as expected during the enactment?
4. What security concerns were considered during the enactment of the Dual Citizenship Act?
5. What do you think are some of the challenges faced in the implementation of dual citizenship?
6. How do you perceive the implementation of the policy generally after the enactment of the Act, and has the citizenship board started registering?
7. What are some of the activities performed by this ministry with regard to the legal requirements needed for dual citizenship?
8. What recommendations would you put forward to effectively undertake the registration of dual citizenship?

END OF INTERVIEW

THANK YOU

APENDIX C: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

1. What is your role in this organisation?
2. What do you understand by the terms citizenship and dual citizenship?
3. What contribution did this organisation make towards the enactment of the Dual Citizen Act of 2016?
4. According to your observation, is dual citizenship achieving any economic benefits as projected in the enactment of the Act?
5. What is your comment on the registration of dual citizens by the implementers of the Act?
6. What do you think are some of the challenges faced in the implementation of the Dual Citizenship Act of 2016?
7. In line with your observation, what do you recommend regarding the implementation of the Dual Citizenship Act?

END OF INTERVIEW

THANK YOU

APPENDIX D
INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OFFICIALS

1. What is your role in this organisation?
2. What do you understand by the terms citizenship and dual citizenship?
3. What were some of the reasons given by Members of Parliament for enacting the Dual Citizenship Act?
4. What are some of the economic benefits achieved from the Dual Citizenship Act? If there are any, give details regarding some of those benefits?
5. What measures are in place to monitor the implementation of Dual Citizenship Act?
6. What challenges, if any, are being encountered in the implementation of the Dual Citizenship Act?
7. What measures are there to address the identified challenges?
8. What do you recommend if the Dual Citizenship Act is to be effectively implemented?

END OF INTERVIEW

THANK YOU

**APENDIX E: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR TRANSPARENCY
INTERNATIOINAL ZAMBIA**

1. What is your role in this organisation?
2. What do you understand by the terms citizenship and dual citizenship?
3. What contribution did this organisation make towards the enactment of the Dual Citizen Act of 2016?
4. According to your observation, is dual citizenship achieving any economic benefits as projected in the enactment of the Act?
5. What is your comment on the registration of dual citizens by the implementers of the Act?
6. What do you think are some of the challenges faced in the implementation of the Dual Citizenship Act of 2016?
7. In line with your observation, what do you recommend regarding the implementation of the Dual Citizenship Act?

END OF INTERVIEW

THANK YOU