

Unearthing Impediments and anti-dots in the Implementation of Dual Citizenship Policy in Zambia

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Abstract: In this study, we explored Impediments in the implementation of the Dual Citizenship Policy in Zambia. The study utilised a descriptive research design within a qualitative research approach. The study used semi-structured interviews and document analysis as data generation instruments. Using a critical case and maximum variation, purposive sampling, the study generated evidence from a total of 14 participants. The study identified lack of awareness and sensitisation, 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 among the many reasons on the institutional related barriers to the implementation of the dual citizenship Policy. On the other hand, the following were the suggested anti-dots to the accelerated implementation of the dual citizenship policy: (i) engaging the media, both print and electronic, (ii) educating the citizens by utilising the already existing structures as information desks for citizens to access information about the Dual Citizenship Act, and (iii) decentralisation of the sittings of the Citizenship Board of Zambia to other parts of Zambia. Further, there was need to repackage the information in accessible manner for all people and by introducing online platforms where citizens can find the information readily available. The study concludes that while Government through the Ministry of Home Affairs is registering citizens for dual citizenship, there was lack of awareness and sensitisation being done in order for the citizenry to appreciate the positive nature of the policy. The study recommends that the Government of the Republic of Zambia should scale up awareness and sensitisation programmes on the intended benefits and opportunities that lie in the implementation of dual citizenship policy among others.

Key words: Dual Citizenship Act; Dual Citizenship Policy, Diaspora, Impediments, Diplomatic.

I. CONTEXT

This paper is an extract from the lead researcher's Master of Education in Civic Education dissertation on an exploration of the implementation of the Dual Citizenship Act in selected Governance institutions of Zambia's Lusaka District.

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 polygamy (a man with more than one wife), (Mazzolari, 2007). However, 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. 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). Additionally, we can also argue that the transformation seen this far in this area where the call for dual citizenship is on the rise could be as a result of the informed citizenry through Civic Education where there are gaining great understanding through hands-on-knowledge on civic issues and actions (Muleya, 2017a, 2017b; 2018a; 2018b; 2019; Machila et al 2018; Bergersen & Muleya, 2019; Magasu et al, 2020; Muleya, Simui, Mundende, Kakana, Mwewa & Namangala, 2019).

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.

However, due to the realisation that Zambia is part of the global community 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. Therefore, 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, and 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.

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. Given the inertia in the implementation process, this study therefore sought to bring to light possible existing impediments that need to be uprooted for successful realization of the Dual Citizenship Policy.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to explore the existing impediments in the implementation of the Dual Citizenship Policy by the Zambian Government.

Research Objectives

The study was anchored on the following research objectives:

1. To explore existing challenges faced in the implementation of the dual citizenship Act in Zambia.
2. To describe measures for accelerating the dual citizenship Act implementation in Zambia.

Theoretical Framework

The study was informed by the philosophy of Realism propounded by Waltz(2007) Realists, 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 as ultimately, a 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.

II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Dual Citizenship Global Perspective

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. Gumbyte, (2013) notes 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. Larrucea, (2013) that the concerns from the opponents of dual citizenship are mainly associated with overlapping membership. Furthermore, she argues that dual citizenship denounces double membership as a threat to societal solidarity and mutuality among citizens and within civil society. 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). Aleinikoff and Klusmeyer (2001) contend 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. 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.

Dual Citizenship African Perspective

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.

Yattani (2015) found out that the technical fears associated with dual citizenship are mainly founded 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. Manby (2009) noted 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.

A study conducted in South Africa by Hobden (2018) found out that the existing citizenship administration allows for dual citizenship for South African citizens. However, citizens living in the diaspora in most cases are usually found to be flouting regulations associated with failure to follow the requirements in the acquisition of dual citizenship status.

III. METHODOLOGY

The philosophical standpoint of this study rests within social constructivism. Social constructivism holds that meanings are dependent on human interpretation of the events that occur around them (Simui, 2018 & Saunders et al, 2012). A qualitative research approach was utilised which according to Creswell, (2008) is a research approach that explores a problem and develops a detailed understanding of a central phenomenon.

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. In this study, 14 participants were sampled and consisted of the citizenship officers from the selected governance institutions. 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. 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.

In this study, a semi-structured interview guide and document analysis were used to generate data. While interviews were used as primary data generation instruments, document analysis was used as a secondary data generation instrument for trustworthiness of the research findings. The data in this study was analysed qualitatively using thematic analysis as the research was purely qualitative. The current study took into consideration all the possible ethical issues.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Having interacted with the participants for three and half months, the major challenges that emerged contributing to the implementation of Dual Citizenship were: Lack of awareness and sensitisation, application costs, delay in security vetting and lack of trained ambassadors and Foreign Service officials as demonstrated in figure 1 below.



Figure 1: Emergent themes within the Impediments in the implementation of Dual Citizenship: Lack of awareness & sensitisation, application costs, delay in security vetting and lack of trained ambassadors and Foreign Service officials.

Challenges faced in the implementation of the dual citizenship policy

Under this objective, the study sought to establish various challenges that were faced in implementing dual citizenship policy. The findings show that the institution has faced numerous challenges in 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, application costs, delay in security vetting, etc.

The participants 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.

Lack of awareness and sensitization

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 (AHX, 2019).

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 findings were in agreement with Hobden (2018) who 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. 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?

The other challenge faced 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 (ABD, 2019).

The findings are in agreement with Larrucea, (2013) who 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. 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. Similarly, 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.

Application costs

The study further found 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.

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. This caused a serious disparity for citizens to apply for dual citizenship as it only favoured those with sound economic statuses as opposed to those citizens who were poor and lived below the poverty datum line even if they were willing to acquire dual citizenship were unable to meet the costs. 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.

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 (DTS, 2019).

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 (WYV, 2019).

Another challenge faced was that applications sent through Zambian missions abroad were usually incomplete as they had less information about applicants, which made it a challenge for verification purposes especially for those applicants who left the country when young and were included in the passports of their parents.

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 (DTB, 2019).

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 (WDT, 2019).

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. All this delay was in a bid of trying to clear all the security concerns that are associated with dual citizenship to make sure that the registered citizens are a true reflection of only Zambians who renounced and are willing to assume back their Zambian citizenship. The findings are in line with Anderson (2011) stressed 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.

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 (DFB, 2019).

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 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.

Measures for accelerating the dual citizenship Act implementation

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 could 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:

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 (HKL, 2019).

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. Thus one participant observed that,

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 (KLS, 2019).

In line with the decentralisation of the sittings of the Citizenship board of Zambia, it was noted that,

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 (DTB, 2019).

Further, there was need to better package the information on Dual Citizenship. One participant argued that,

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 (ABD, 2019).

In a digital age, the need for ICTs as channels of communication cannot be over-emphasized especially when dealing with people in the diaspora (Simui, Mwewa, Chota, Kakana, Mundende, Thompson, Mwanza, Ndhlovu & Namangala, 2018 & Simui, Nyaruwata and Kasonde-Ngandu, 2017). However, digital immigrant syndrome could play a part in retarding progress even online (Muleya, Simui, Mundende, Kakana, Mwewa & Namangala, 2019).

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.

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.

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. When the policy on dual citizenship is successfully implemented, practice will be sharpened positively (Simui, Namangala, Tambulukani & Ndhlovu, 2018). Consequently, dual citizenship could contribute to eradication of racial inclusion (Eliadou, Lo, Servio & Simui, 2007).

IV. CONCLUSION

In this study, we explored the implementation of the dual citizenship Policy in Zambia. The study employed a qualitative research approach where interviews and document analysis were used to generate qualitative data. Emergent from the findings is a host of impediments that negatively retard the implementation process of the dual citizenship in Zambia. Challenges ranges from lack of awareness and

sensitisation, application costs, delay in security vetting process, incomplete application forms and lack of trained ambassadors and high commissioners. Therefore, this study concludes that most of the challenges that influence dual citizenship involve lack of awareness and civic education sensitization programmes and in delay in security screening process by the Ministry involved in the implementation of the policy thus making citizens to doubt the existence and credibility of the people involved in the implementation of this important policy. However, citizens and the civil society have a role to play in taking keen interest of monitoring and offering checks and balances if national policies are to be successful in their implementation other than living the work solely for the government and the ministries involved. This in return will help such policies to work in the favour of all the citizens as citizens are likely to enjoy the benefits of the policy.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the remarks made in this study, the following recommendations are made so as to help in the proper implementation of the Dual Citizenship Act in Zambia in order for the Act to achieve the intended benefits.

- 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. 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.
- iii. The Ministry should provide information on dual citizenship in accessible formats for all people through ICTs and print.

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