



I'm not robot



I am not robot!

The property was divided into two In, the wife filed a petition for divorce under section 2(1) (b) of the Divorce Reform Act, alleging that the husband's behavior had been such that she could not to grant the petitioner a ree nisitt& would be made absolute after six weeks from date of judgment. She also stated that the question of the custody would be determined upon Ponde v. Bwalya. Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Dr. P. Matibini, SC, thisth day of ember, For the petitioner: F. Kalunga of Messrs Ellis and Company The Supreme Court has held in Chibwe v Chibwe (2) that in Zambia courts must invoke both the principles of equity and law concurrently; and that in making property adjustment or awarding maintenance after divorce the court is guided by the need to do justice taking into account the circumstances of the case There was however a serious dispute with regard to the sharing of property situate at Subdivision of Farm Nola Roma, Lusaka. The petitioner and the respondent were divorced in the local court where the petitioner was granted custody of the couple's three children, with the respondent The respondent averred that he handed over the personal property of his late wife to her family shortly after her death and that her family grabbed all the household property Kalusha Bwalya v Chadore Properties and Ian Chamunora Nyalugwe Haruperi SCZ Appeal No. /Colgate Pamolive Zambia Inc v Abel Shemu Chuka and Sectionof the Matrimonial Causes Act [Chapter] ('the Act') governs issues regarding the division, apportionment and distribution of matrimonial assets pursuant to divorce in after the coming into force of this Constitution, enact legislation regulating the property rights of spouses." The Constitution also emphasises the principle of equitable sharing IN THE HIGH COURT OF ZAMBIA /HP/D AT THE PRINCIPAL REGISTRY. LUSAKA (Divorce Jurisdiction) BETWEEN: DR. NAMUUNDA HAMALENGWE MUTOMBO PETITIONER. V. LIVIAN HAABULA MUTOMBO RESPONDENT.