

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
FOR THE FIRST SESSION OF THE ELEVENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPOINTED  
ON FRIDAY 21<sup>ST</sup> OCTOBER, 2011**

Consisting of:

Rev Lt Gen R Shikapwasha, MP; (Chairperson); Ms S Sayifwanda, MP; Mr C L Bwalya, MP; Mr M Simfukwe, MP; Mr R T Taima, MP; Mr S Sianga, MP; Mr M B Ng'onga, MP; and Mr A Sichula, MP.

The Honourable Mr Speaker  
National Assembly  
Parliament Buildings  
**LUSAKA**

Sir,

Your Committee has the honour to present its Report for the year First Session of the Eleventh National Assembly.

**2.0. Functions of the Committee**

In addition to any other duties conferred upon it by the Honourable Mr Speaker or any other order of the House, your Committee oversees operations of the Ministries of Defence, Home Affairs and Foreign Affairs and Tourism.

In overseeing the activities of these Ministries, your Committee carries out the functions as set out hereunder:

- (i) study, report and make recommendations to the Government through the House on the mandate, management and operations of the Ministries of Defence, Foreign Affairs and Tourism and Home Affairs, departments and/or agencies under their portfolios;
- (ii) detailed scrutiny of certain activities being undertaken by the Ministries of Defence, Foreign Affairs and Tourism, Home Affairs, departments and/or agencies under their portfolio and make appropriate recommendations to the House for ultimate consideration by the Government;
- (iii) make, if considered necessary, recommendations to the Government on the need to review certain policies and/or certain existing legislation; and
- (iv) consider any Bills that may be referred to it by the House.

**3.0. Meetings of the Committee**

Your Committee held fourteen meetings during the year under review.

**4.0. Programme of Work**

At the Committee's second meeting held on 3<sup>rd</sup> November, 2011 your Committee considered and adopted the programme of work as set out below.

- a). Consideration of the Action-Taken Report on the Committee's Report for 2010/2011.
- b). The current refugee status in Zambia.
- c). Current status of Zambia's international boundaries.
- d). Zambia's participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations.
- e). Consideration of Reports from Zambian Parliamentary Delegations to various parliamentary meetings and any other Report referred to it.
- f). Tours arising from topical issues.

- g) Consideration of the Committee's Draft Annual Report for the First Session of the Eleventh National Assembly.

#### **5.0. Procedure adopted by the Committee**

Your Committee requested detailed memoranda on the topics under consideration from concerned stakeholders and invited them to appear before it in order to give verbal submissions and clarifications on issues arising from their submissions.

Your Committee also undertook a foreign study tour during the year under review.

### **PART I**

#### **SUBMISSIONS ON CURRENT ISSUES**

#### **6.0. The current refugee status in Zambia**

Zambia has been hosting refugees for a long time from countries that have had civil strife. However, in the recent past, Zambia, in collaboration with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and other stakeholders, has been repatriating refugees to their countries of origin. Your Committee, therefore, resolved to undertake a study on the current refugee status in Zambia.

The following institutions made both written and oral submissions on the subject:

- a) Lusaka Refugee Community Coordination (LRCC);
- b) Africa Internally Displaced Persons Voice (IDP Africa Voice);
- c) International Organisation for Migration (IOM);
- d) United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR);
- e) Commission for Refugees; and
- f) the Ministry of Home Affairs.

#### **CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS**

##### **Introduction**

Your Committee was informed that Zambia, as of August 2011, was host to 48,737 refugees and asylum-seekers, out of which 24,042 were Angolans, 13,469 were Congolese DR, 6,002 Rwandese, 2,338 Burundian, 2,531 Somali, and other countries accounted for the remaining 355. Refugees totalling 9,636 lived in Mayukwayukwa, while Maheba accounted for 17,601, and around 6,000 were registered in urban areas. 14,495 were recorded as self-settled around the country. A small minority lived in the urban areas under the present criteria, which had several restrictions, along with several thousand recognised refugees, who did not have the required urban residence permits, as a result of Zambia's reservation to the 1951 Convention on freedom of movement of refugees. Of the refugees registered in settlements and urban areas, about 47% were born in Zambia and about 12% fled to Zambia more than fifteen years ago. Most of the refugees were thus finding themselves in a protracted refugee situation.

Since 2003 when most of Zambia's neighbouring countries attained peace, the Government of the Republic of Zambia, in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), had been encouraging refugees to return to their respective countries of origin by way of voluntary repatriation. This was one of the most favoured solutions to the refugee problem world over. Voluntary repatriation could either be organised through the full participation of the Government and the UNHCR or spontaneous where refugees returned on their own without any direct involvement of the two.

## **Durable solutions for refugees in Zambia**

On the durable solutions for refugees in Zambia, your Committee was informed as set out hereunder.

### **Voluntary Repatriation**

The number of refugees living in Zambia has substantially decreased from the several hundred thousand hosted at the peak of the refugee situation primarily as a result of large-scale organized repatriation of refugees to Angola between the years 2003 and 2007, and to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) between 2007 and 2010.

Specifically, between 2007 and 2010, the UNHCR facilitated the return of 43,244 Congolese refugees from the Kala and Mwangwe refugee camps in the Northern and Luapula Provinces to the DRC, and the relocation of 2,084 Congolese refugees, who opted not to repatriate, to the Maheba refugee settlement. This enabled the closure and hand-over of the two camps to the Government of the Republic of Zambia at the end of 2010. Even though organised repatriation came to an end in 2010, Congolese refugees in settlements and urban areas continue to be assisted to return by the UNHCR, through funds for transport and a cash grant.

The organised voluntary repatriation of Angolan refugees, which took place between 2003 and 2007, allowed the return of 74,268 refugees. In the same period, another 93,732 refugees returned to Angola without the assistance of the UNHCR. The “Luanda Declaration on the completion of the organized voluntary repatriation of Angolan refugees”, signed on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2007, announced the official end of the organised repatriation operation but left room for Angolan refugees remaining in asylum countries to return to their country of origin. Consequently, the UNHCR continued to facilitate the return of Angolan refugees under an ‘assisted spontaneous return program’, which resulted in the return of another 2,752 refugees between the years 2008 to 2010.

However, in April 2011, during the 5<sup>th</sup> Tripartite meeting between the Zambian Government, the Executive of Angola and the UNHCR in Livingstone, the parties agreed to revive the organized repatriation programme in view of the launch of the UNHCR’s global strategy towards the comprehensive conclusion of the Angolan refugee situation. This strategy would ultimately end in the cessation of refugee status for Angolan refugees on 30 June 2012. This was aimed at helping Angolan refugees remaining in countries of asylum to finally attain durable solutions before their status ceases. Since the launch of the organised repatriation programme in June 2011 until December 2011, approximately 2,400 Angolan refugees had been assisted to return home. Based on the results of an intention survey conducted in 2010 by the UNHCR, it was believed that another 7,000 Angolan refugees were willing to voluntarily repatriate in 2012.

The UNHCR also continues to facilitate individual voluntary repatriation of refugees wishing to return to other countries of origin, such as Burundi, Uganda and Rwanda. In view of the launch of the UNHCR’s global strategy towards the comprehensive conclusion of the Rwandan refugee situation, which would ultimately end with the cessation of refugee status for those without grounds for continued stay in Zambia, the UNHCR was expecting to facilitate, in 2012, the voluntary return of larger numbers of Rwandese whose refugee status would have ceased by 30<sup>th</sup> June 2013.

### **Resettlement**

Every year, around 700 refugees recognised in Zambia also found a durable solution through resettlement to a third country. Resettlement was being used within a comprehensive durable solutions strategy to address the needs of refugees with strong active refugee claims, who, in addition, have specific protection needs and lack local integration prospects. The main resettlement criteria

used were: survivors of violence or torture; women-at-risk; medical needs; and legal and physical protection needs.

### **Local Integration**

At the Ministerial Meeting convened by the UNHCR in Geneva from 7<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> December 2011 in commemoration of the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, the Zambian Government made a pledge to locally integrate some 10,000 Angolan refugees.

It was hoped that local integration might become an attainable durable solution also for other categories of refugees in the future, particularly for those who lacked prospects for voluntary return in the foreseeable future and who had established strong family, social and/or economic links to Zambia as a result of years of stay in the country. Such opportunities would prevent refugees from ending up in a protracted situation, without the ability to make long-term plans for their families and enable them to fully contribute to the Zambian society.

### **The asylum regime in Zambia, including the legal framework**

Your Committee was informed that the asylum regime in Zambia was primarily regulated by the *1970 Refugee (Control) Act* which needed to be repealed with a new piece of legislation. The new legislation would go a long way towards domesticating the provisions of the 1951 Refugee Convention although the new legislation might retain a number of restrictions of concern, such as the encampment policy and restrictions on refugees' freedom of movement, limitations on refugees' right to work, restrictions in the area of education, and the requirement to submit an asylum application within seven (7) days of entry into the country. Nonetheless, it was hoped that when the new legislation was enacted, consideration to amend the provisions in the future could follow at a later stage, possibly in the context of Zambia's reservations to the 1951 Refugee Convention. Specifically, Zambia has reservations to the 1951 Convention in regard to employment (Article 17), education (Article 22.1), freedom of movement (Article 26) and travel documents of refugees (Article 28).

### **Progress made in the repatriation of refugees**

Your Committee was informed that by the year 2003, Zambia was host to 226,697 refugees. From that year to 2011, over 150,000 refugees have been repatriated to their countries of origin through voluntary repatriation, most of them being Angolans and Congolese. An additional 7,000 Angolans have expressed willingness to return home and waited to be repatriated when resources would be made available.

The table below shows the summary of the repatriation for the period 2003 to 2011.

<b>Year</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>Total</b>
No. of Refugees repatriated	43,761	27,521	17,659	8,307	11,348	9,700	16,971	5,021	2,059	<b>142,347</b>

*Note that about 76,000 Angolans from the settlements and an additional 112,000 who were self settled (bringing the total number of Angolans who had been repatriated to about 190,000) and 44,000 Congolese had been repatriated during this period.*

### **Benefits accrued to Zambia for hosting refugees**

Your Committee was informed that while Zambia recognised the fact that she did not expect direct benefits from her humanitarian decision to accept and host refugees by virtue of being a signatory to the UN and the Organisation of African Unit conventions relating to refugees, some benefits had come with this generous gesture.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia received some infrastructure that came about as a result of closure of some refugee camps following successful repatriation exercises and a subsequent reduction in the number of refugees the country continued to host. The refugee camps which had so far been handed over to the Government of the Republic of Zambia and were benefiting the citizenry included:

- Kala Refugee Camp in Kawambwa being run by the Ministry of Defence;
- Mwanze Refugee Camp in Mporokoso being run as a Youth Training Centre;
- Nangweshi Refugee Camp in Shang'ombo District on the Zambia Initiative Project; and
- Ukwimi in Petauke was running as a resettlement scheme for Zambians with all facilities including a trades training institute.

Further, refugees with critical professions such as medical doctors had been employed by the Government usually on local conditions of service to supplement the inadequate local manpower. This has resulted in enhanced medical delivery in the country.

Employment opportunities have also been created for the locals by refugees who met the requirement for urban residence as a result of their capacities to run viable businesses.

In addition, between 2003 and 2005, Zambia received about USD 15 million in support of projects in agriculture (including livestock), health, education and skills development (including vocational training), infrastructure and natural resources management in refugee hosting areas of Western and North-Western Provinces for the benefit of both refugees and their local Zambian host communities. The programme was known as the *Zambia Initiative Project*.

### **Challenges encountered in hosting and repatriation of refugees**

Your Committee was informed that some of the challenges faced in hosting refugees include:

- illegal presence of refugees outside designated sites contrary to the Government of the Republic of Zambia's reservation to Article 26 of the 1951 UN Convention on freedom of movement and the *1970 Refugee Control Act*;
- the presence of refugees in Zambia had impacted negatively on the local infrastructure and facilities in the social, economical, health and education sectors as Zambia had to make do with its limited resources to support both the locals and refugees; and
- the Government of Zambia had to provide additional security for the political refugees against possible attacks from their countries of origin.

### **Challenges encountered in repatriating refugees**

Your Committee was informed that some of the challenges encountered in repatriating refugees were:

- Rwandan refugees have been resisting returning to their country as they believed that peace and security had not yet returned despite assurances from their Government and the UNHCR as evidenced from the less than 300 Rwandans that had presented themselves for voluntary repatriation since 2003; and
- the response from the Angolan refugees had been overwhelming as about 9,000 expressed their willingness to return in 2011 but resources to facilitate their movement were the biggest hindrance; as of November, 2011, only 2,059 Angolans had been repatriated since the re-launch of the exercise on 16<sup>th</sup> June 2011.

## Stakeholders' Proposals

In order to address refugee problems in Zambia, stakeholders made proposals as set out below.

- The Office of the Commissioner for Refugees should exhaust the exemption procedures for Rwandese refugees which had been put in place with a view to isolating those with genuine reasons as to why they could not return from those with weak reasons so as to subject the later group to immigration procedures when the cessation clause would be revoked on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2013.
- There was need for enhanced tripartite discussions to encourage the Angolan Government on the need for their increased involvement in raising the resources needed to facilitate the movement of Angolan refugees who were waiting to be repatriated.
- The Ministry of Home Affairs through the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees should embark on an exercise from 2012 to locally integrate the remaining Angolan refugees, following the revocation of the cessation clause, in accordance with relevant provisions of the country's Constitution for those born out of mixed marriages between Angolan refugees and Zambians, and the Immigration Act for Immigration Permanent Residency Permits for the rest.
- Some stakeholders were of the view that the Government should endeavour to implement the pledges it made at the 2011 December Ministerial Meeting in Geneva of locally integrating about 10,000 Angolan refugees while others were of the view that the Zambian Government should not go ahead to implement the pledge she made at the 2011 December Ministerial Meeting in Geneva.
- The positive steps Zambia was taking towards facilitating local integration for Angolan refugees should lead to a consideration of local integration for other refugees in the future, especially those with strong family, social and/or economic links to Zambia and those who were in a particularly vulnerable situation.
- The Government should continue to show commitment towards promoting gender equality and preventing gender-based violence, including within the refugee community by ensuring that victims had access to the police, social support structures and justice mechanisms.
- Zambia should sharpen its foreign policy approach in refugee matters to safeguard Zambia's interest.
- Zambia should support other countries at the African Union on the review of the African Union Convention on status of refugees to bring it in line with current challenges in refugee management such as individual assessment of repatriation when status determination is *Prima Facie*.
- Zambia should implement the Great Lakes agreement on speedy repatriation of refugees to countries of origin as part of the regional peace process.
- The international community, through UNHCR, should endeavour to meet its obligation in support of Zambia's hospitality in the repatriation of refugees from Zambia.

## Observations and recommendations of the Committee

Your Committee appreciates the huge sacrifices the Government of the Republic of Zambia made in hosting refugees since independence. It also appreciates some of the benefits that have accrued to Zambia in hosting refugees and the repatriation exercises of refugees done by the UNHCR in conjunction with the Government and other stakeholders.

However, your Committee observes that while Zambia has been hosting refugees for a long time, she carries a heavy burden in her role as host to a large number of refugees and asylum seekers.

Your Committee also observes that at the Ministerial Meeting convened by the UNHCR in Geneva from 7<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> December 2011 in commemoration of the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, the Zambian Government made a pledge to locally integrate some 10,000 Angolan refugees.

Further, your Committee observes that the cessation clause will be revoked in the case of Angolan and Rwandese refugees on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2012 and 30<sup>th</sup> June 2013, respectively. While your Committee notes with happiness that most Angolan refugees have been willing to return to their country, the Rwandese refugees are not. Your Committee further observes that the United Nations Chapter on Refugees does not provide for the recognition of land as form of equity contribution from countries that host refugees as compared to countries that make monetary contribution as Zambia's contribution to this cause is in form of provision of land.

In addition, your Committee observes that the Zambian Government has been receiving inadequate support from the donor community in her quest to offer humanitarian assistance in hosting refugees.

Your Committee observes that local integration of some former refugees from Mozambique and Zimbabwe had taken place without following the established Zambian legal framework and assistance from the donor community.

From the foregoing, your Committee makes recommendations as set out below.

1. The Government is strongly urged to review the pledge it made at the 2011 December Ministerial Meeting in Geneva of locally integrating about 10,000 Angolan refugees.
2. The Government is urged to ensure that any refugee who wants to be a citizen of Zambia, especially after the cessation clause has been revoked, strictly complies with the already established legal framework such as the provisions of the Constitution of Zambia, Chapter 1 of the Laws of Zambia and any other legislation that relates to citizenship, immigration and deportation so as not to compromise the security of the country.
3. The Government is implored to ensure that, should the local integration of Angolan refugees and other refugees take place, the donor community should come on board and support the process of legal local integration in order for it to work as it will have enormous financial, social and economic implications and other pressures on the Government of Zambia.
4. The Government should ensure that infrastructure developed through the UNHCR funds, such as roads, are durable for the benefit of the refugee hosting countries.
5. The Government, in conjunction with the UNHCR, should assess the environmental damage caused by hosting refugees so as to mitigate damages caused.
6. The Governments of Rwanda and Zambia and the UNHCR should hold regular Tripartite Meetings that can lead to the sensitisation of the Rwandese refugees on the benefits of them returning to Rwanda before the revocation of the cessation clause on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2013.
7. The Government, in conjunction with the UNHCR should find ways of ensuring that land is treated as equity in the contribution towards the welfare of refugees. This will enable refugee hosting countries benefit more from hosting refugees.

#### **7.0. Current status of Zambia's international boundaries**

Zambia is a landlocked country with eight neighbouring countries and eight international boundaries. However, Zambia's international boundaries in some cases have not been clearly marked with beacons. Your Committee resolved to be updated on the current status of Zambia's international boundary with her neighbours.

The following institutions made both written and oral submissions on the subject:

- a) the University of Zambia-School of Natural Sciences;
- b) the Ministry of Defence;
- c) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Tourism; and
- d) the Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection.

## **CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS**

### **Introduction**

Your Committee was informed that an international boundary was generally understood to be a real or notional, that is, an imaginary line marking the limits between two or more territorial entities or nations. In Southern Africa, many of the international boundaries were drawn arbitrarily without due recourse to certain realities such as linguistic or ethnic affinities among people or were drawn in response to physical relief features such as watersheds, rivers and water bodies. The locations of these boundaries were the legacies of surveys and treaties conducted by colonial powers.

The importance of boundaries could be recognized in a number of ways. In one sense, international boundaries enhanced territorial integrity and provided countries with a sense of orientation and security. In another sense, boundaries represent a source of mistrust or conflict among peoples. Overall, to some extent, clearly marked boundaries play an important role in international peace.

### **Geographical position of Zambia and its boundaries**

#### **Size and location**

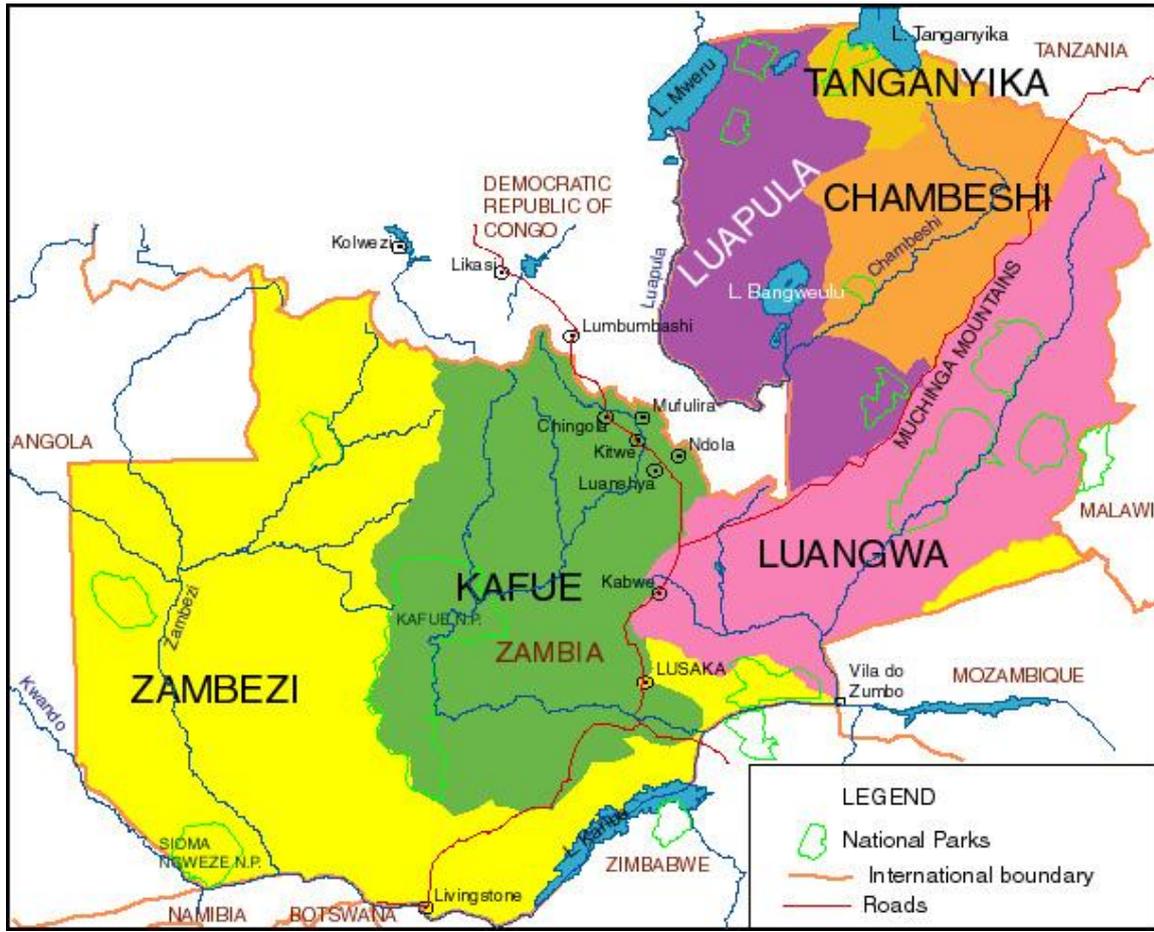
Your Committee noted that Zambia is a land-locked country, situated in the Southern Region of Africa, covering a total area of approximately 752,618 square kilometres that is, Land: 743,398 sq km, Water: 9,220 sq km and lies between latitudes 8° and 18° south of the Equator and longitudes 22° and 34° east of the Greenwich Meridian.

#### **Neighbouring countries and subsequent boundaries**

Your Committee noted that being land-locked, Zambia is surrounded by eight countries and subsequently has eight international boundaries with Zimbabwe; Botswana; Namibia; Angola; Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); Tanzania; Malawi; and Mozambique.

Zambia's international boundaries are the legacies of surveys and treaties conducted by colonial powers and some stretches, particularly along the Zimbabwe, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo and Tanzania, were aligned with rivers and water courses, thus creating challenges in their marking and maintenance. As such, a better understanding of these boundaries was very important as shown on the map below.

## ZAMBIA'S INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES



### **Pertinent issues of a geographical nature**

Your Committee was informed that some of the key issues of geographical nature that had an impact on the marking work done by the Survey Department had the potential to compromise peace and security between Zambia and her neighbours were as set out below.

*a) River and water bodies:* Some portions of Zambia's international boundaries were aligned with rivers and water courses, particularly along the borders of Zimbabwe, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Tanzania. However, rivers are dynamic systems that change their courses in response to fluvial processes such as erosion, deposition, denudation or floods. When rivers change their shape and configuration as a result of such fluvial processes, precise locations of international boundaries also change.

Consequently, in order to avoid conflicts, it was important to have pre-agreed definitions and ways of resolving changes of such boundaries with respect to the position of the boundary vis-à-vis river channel morphological features and alignments such as the left, centre-line and right banks, or thalweg (deepest part of the channel); main and minor channels, in cases where islands exist.

*b) Watershed and other arbitrary lines:* In most cases, international boundaries cut across a host of different resources such as shared water, fisheries, mineral, migrating wildlife and fertile land resources in arbitrary manner. Resource based conflicts, arising from disagreements with one another over access to, or use of shared border resources, were inevitable. Such conflicts might pose a threat to peace and security and usually became worse in places where the countries concerned had not yet reached joint agreements.

*c) Boundaries as colonial legacies:* It was a known fact that kinship ties cut across international boundaries between Zambia and her neighbours in all directions. The challenge was how to handle cases where boundaries inherited from colonialism continued to divide people of the same ethnic background. This challenge also applied to internal boundaries relating to chiefdoms within the country.

*d) Joint Agreements:* Joint agreements on international boundaries tended to promote harmony and peace among neighbouring states. However, even where agreements over boundaries existed, there was potential for conflicts to arise. This might be partly due to abrogation of such agreements by one party in the conflict, or due to the insistence by one party to re-consider the agreement for various reasons such as the discovery of mineral resources (e.g. oil, gas or precious metals).

### **Zambia's international boundaries**

Your Committee noted that Zambia's international boundaries with neighbouring countries were all inherited at the time when Zambia attained her independence in October 1964. Some of the inherited boundaries were physically marked, while others were not.

International boundaries that were not physically marked on the ground would require interpretation of agreed international boundary treaties before causing demarcation of the same. This was the situation prevailing in Zambia's International boundaries with the Congo-DR and Malawi. Zambia's International boundaries with these two countries were not fully marked on the ground.

### **Current status and progress made in marking of the international boundaries**

Regarding the current status and progress made in marking of Zambia's international boundaries, your Committee was informed as set out hereunder.

### **Zambia/Congo DR boundary**

A Special Joint Technical Committee (JTC) of Experts on the Zambia/Congo-DR Border was established by the two Presidents of Zambia and the Congo-DR in August, 1982, through a declaration at Gbadolite, the Congo DR. Prior to 1982, Zambia, through a Standing Committee of officials, visited the boundary area between Lake Mweru and Lake Tanganyika in 1977 to establish clearly where the boundary line passed between the two countries.

### **Signing of treaty**

The two Governments approved the recommendations of the Joint Technical Committee of Experts, which led to the two Presidents of Zambia and the Congo DR to sign the Delimitation Treaty in September, 1989 at Nsele, Kinshasa in the Congo-DR.

### **Implication of Treaty**

A Joint Sub-Committee was created in April, 1986 which was mandated to demarcate the agreed Zambia/Congo-DR Boundary but did not commence its work due to the instability in the Congo-DR. Therefore, the part of the Zambia/the Congo-DR border between Lake Mweru and Lake Tanganyika remained unmarked with boundary beacons to date.

### **Challenges**

The current challenges were a result of the non-implementation of the Treaty and its implication and also the instability in Eastern Congo-DR.

### **Zambia/Tanzania boundary**

The boundary that existed since independence until today was a result of a re-survey that was undertaken in 1958 to re-demarcate the Zambia/Tanzania border. It was defined by the boundary of Farm No. T. in the then Northern Rhodesia. An Agreement was signed between the two Governments but was yet to be ratified. This has been the boundary separating the two countries to-date and there are no challenges on the boundary.

### **Zambia/Malawi boundary**

Zambia/Malawi international boundary, inherited from the colonial era, covered a distance of about 804.5 km running in the south-north direction from Mwami at the junction with the Mozambique border to Nakonde at the junction with Tanzania. The boundary was established at the Berlin Conference of 1885. However, this international boundary was not physically marked on the ground as defined by the Berlin Accord due to the fact that both Nyasaland (Malawi) and Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) were under the same colonial administration.

Due to the lack of the physically marked boundary on the ground, it had been difficult for local communities, and indeed to a certain extent public institutions, to know exactly where the boundary between the two countries passed. As a result of this, the two Governments in 1988 formed the Zambia/Malawi Joint Survey Team to spearhead the physical demarcation of the watershed line.

A pilot sector of 200 km, from Mwami to Tamanda was selected. The pilot phase work was completed in the year 2000 and presented to the two Governments in 2003 that accepted the physical demarcation work. It was however, noted that the physically demarcated boundary cut through some village settlements, gardens, private farms and public institutions.

The two Governments thereafter resolved that the remaining 604.5 km of the watershed line be physically demarcated and that the two Governments should meet to resolve on the communities and other structures that would be affected by the physical demarcation of the watershed line. It was again noted in 2008 from aerial images that the watershed line, just like in the pilot phase, was cutting through villages; public institutions; public and private infrastructure development; gardens and farms.

The two Governments placed beacons along the remaining 604.5 km and completed the physical demarcation of the whole border in the year 2011.

### **Challenges**

There had been no studies to ascertain the impact of the demarcated boundary on the communities.

### **Zambia/Mozambique boundary**

The Zambia/Mozambique international boundary was inherited from the British Government. The demarcation and surveying of the Anglo-Portuguese boundary now the Zambia-Mozambique boundary was done between 1904 - 1911. A number of 38 boundary beacons, BP1-BP38 were placed on hill tops along an approximately 416 Kilometre border line.

As a result of this demarcation and survey, Treaty series number 16 of 1912, Cd.6265 was signed in London on October 21/November 20, 1911, being an “Agreement between the United Kingdom and Portugal respecting the boundary between British and Portuguese Possessions North and South of the Zambezi”.

In 1977, Cabinet Office directed the Survey Department to undertake Zambia/Mozambique boundary beacon verification. The exercise was undertaken by the Survey Department.

All the thirty-eight boundary beacons were visited and found intact. However, since the border was surveyed a long time ago, grass and bush had overgrown along the border line over the years.

### **Challenges**

Over the years, there had been reports on encroachment on either side of the boundary by Zambians and Mozambicans.

### **Zambia/Zimbabwe boundary**

The boundary was defined in detail in the Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia (Boundaries) Order in Council 1963.

The Order in Council, in effect delimits the boundary by the medium filum (medium line) of the Zambezi river and in the region on the Victoria Falls the middle of the water channel was quoted. In Lake Kariba, however, the Order defined the boundary by a series of straight line joining specified points. The medium filum or middle of the channel in a river like the Zambezi were not stable boundaries, and in certain places the border indicated on the signed border maps were at variance with the narrative description of the medium filum.

### **Challenges**

The lack of agreement by the two Governments on the definition of the “medium filum” along the Zambezi River.

### **Zambia/Botswana boundary**

There was no formal treaty which defined the international boundary between Zambia and Botswana, but by inference the boundary had been considered as a point in the Zambezi river where the boundaries of Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia meet. However, this assumption was open to dispute. The descriptions and interpretation of the treaty boundaries between the other states were defined in respect with Zambezi and Chobe river in the vicinity of Kazungula.

### **Challenges**

The following factors have a bearing on the determination of the international boundary between Zambia and Botswana in the vicinity of Kazungula.

- The position of the junction of the “thalwegs” of the Zambezi and Chobe.
- The position of the junction of the extension of the straight line joining Botswana/Zimbabwe boundary beacons 841 and 842 and the “medium filum” of the Zambezi.

The Surveyor Generals of the four concerned countries had met three times to try to resolve the definition of the boundary.

#### **Zambia/Namibia boundary**

The Zambia/Namibia boundary, inherited at independence, is approximately 233 km long. It was as a result of several agreements, exchange of notes, treaties and declarations involving Britain, then Northern Rhodesia, Portugal, South Africa and Germany administrations over a long period of time. So far, there was no known problem on this boundary.

#### **Zambia/Angola boundary**

The Zambia/Angola international boundary is approximately 1,110 km in length. It was demarcated by pillars and streams throughout the entire distance. The Zambia/Angola international boundary definition was a result of a number of agreements involving Britain, Portugal, South Africa and the then Northern Rhodesia administrations. Zambia inherited this boundary at independence on 24<sup>th</sup> October, 1964. The present Zambia/Angola international boundary was signed in Lisbon on 18<sup>th</sup> November, 1954 between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on their own behalf and on behalf of the Government of the Federation of the then Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the Government of Portugal. Except for encroachment reports from the media, there was no documented problem on this boundary.

#### **Observations and recommendations of the Committee**

Your Committee notes that Zambia’s international boundaries were inherited from colonial powers at the time of independence on 24 October 1964. While commending the Governments of Zambia and Malawi for completing the demarcation of their boundary, your Committee observes that five boundaries need attention as regards to ratification of agreements, agreeing on definitions and impact assessment on the demarcation of borders and its effects on the people.

Further, your Committee observes that some of Zambia’s international boundaries were surveyed a long time ago. While developments have continued to take place along the boundaries, inter Government inspections of the boundaries have not been taking place.

Your Committee also observes that there has been no exchange of views with some neighbouring countries regarding treaties and their interpretations on international boundaries.

From the foregoing, your Committee recommends as set out below.

- i. Urges the Governments of Zambia and Tanzania to ratify the Agreement on the Zambia/Tanzania boundary and also locate all the boundary beacons by a Joint Survey Team from Zambia and Tanzania;
- ii. Urges the Governments of Zambia and Zimbabwe to discuss the Zambia/Zimbabwe international boundary, especially where the definition of the “medium filum” along the Zambezi River applies with respect to the signed border maps;
- iii. Implores the Governments of Zambia and Botswana to have a formal treaty that defines their international boundary;
- iv. Urges the Governments of Zambia and Malawi to undertake an impact assessment on the border line in order to ascertain the repercussions of the determined watershed line on government infrastructure, human settlements and on both countries;

- v. With relative peace now in the DRC, your Committee urges the Governments of Zambia and the DRC to agree on the demarcation of their boundary especially the boundary beacons between lake Mweru and lake Tanganyika with special attention to Chibangu village;
- vi. Implores the Government of Zambia to exchange views with her neighbours regarding treaties and their interpretations on international boundaries in order to find amicable solutions; and
- vii. Urges the Government of Zambia to engage the donor community for financial assistance in the demarcation of her international boundaries.

## **8.0. Zambia's participation in United Nations peacekeeping operation**

Zambia, as a member of the United Nations and African Union, has been involved in efforts of promoting peace in the world. One of the areas has involved sending Zambian security officers for peacekeeping missions through the United Nations and African Union. In light of this, your Committee resolved to undertake a study on Zambia's participation in peacekeeping operations.

The following institutions made both written and oral submissions on the subject:

- a) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Tourism;
- b) the Ministry of Home Affairs; and
- c) the Ministry of Defence.

## **CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS**

### **Introduction**

Your Committee was informed that Zambia has participated in various African Union (AU) and United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping Operations since 1982. Zambia's first participation in Peacekeeping Operations was in 1982 in Chad with the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). Her first participation with the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations started in 1988 when the Country was called upon to participate in collective efforts to bring an end to the conflict between Iraq and Iran. Such operations or missions included Military Observers under the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Chad in 1982; United Nations Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIMOG) in 1988; United Nations Iraq/Kuwait Observer Mission (UNIKOM) in 1991; United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) in 1991 till 2004; United Nations Operations in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) in 1992; United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) in 1993 and lasted up to 1996; United Nations Verification Mission in Angola (UNAVEM III) from 1994 till the end of the Mission in 1997; United Nations Military Observers in Angola (MONUA) in 1998; United Nations Mission on Kosovo (UNMIK) in 1999; United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) in 2000; United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) in 2009; United Nations Mission in Burundi (ONUB); African Mission in Sudan (AMIS) in 2004 established by the African Union in order to monitor the situation in Darfur Region and ensure that the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) by various factions was adhered to.

The Mission changed to United Nation African Union Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) on 31 December, 2007; United Nations Mission in Nepal, 2006 (UNMIN); United Nations Observer Mission in Congo (MONUC) since 1999. The Mission has since changed to United Nations Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO); United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in 2003 following the signing on 18<sup>th</sup> August 2003 of the Accra Comprehensive Peace Agreement; United Nations Mission in Cote D'Ivoire (ONUCI); United Nations Mission in Sudan (Abyei) (UNMIS) since September 2005; United Nations Transition Assistant Group

(UNTAG) in Namibia in 1989; United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNMIT) 2001; United Nations Operations in Somalia (UNOSOM); United Nations Mission in South Sudan and United Nations Stabilisation Mission in Haiti 2005 (MINUSTAH)

### **Current participation in UN/AU operations**

Your Committee was informed that Zambia was currently participating in some United Nations assignments such as United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS); United Nations African Union Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID); United Nations Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO) and United Nations Mission in Sudan (Abyei) (UNMIS).

### **Facilitation: Southern African Development Community (SADC)**

At regional level, your Committee was informed that Zambia is a member of SADC whose major task was to ensure that peace and security within Southern Africa Region was maintained. To achieve this, SADC established a Regional Peace Training Centre (RPTC) in Zimbabwe for UN Command and Staff Training in the Region. Furthermore, SADC has also established a Standby Force, the SADC Brigade, which was launched on 11<sup>th</sup> August 2007 in Lusaka, to ensure peace and security in the region.

### **Benefits accrued to Zambia from contributing to the peacekeeping operations**

Regarding the benefits that have accrued to Zambia, your Committee was informed that these were three-fold as set out below.

- a) The Zambian Defence Forces were accorded an opportunity to experience international military combat exercises. In this regard, the exercise was beneficial for field training and exposure to regional and international conflicts and its resolution.
- b) The country was compensated for each piece of equipment/machinery used in the operation. Currently, the rate of compensation was 50% of the value of each unit of equipment/machinery, although countries that contribute more, benefit more.
- c) The officers and soldiers on secondment/contracts were given a monthly per-diem while those serving on peacekeeping operations and were paid from the 50% of the total amount given to the country for participating in the operation.

### **Challenges encountered by the Zambian Government in sending security personnel for peacekeeping operations**

The country has successfully participated in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, though at times it has been faced with the challenge of lack of appropriate equipment and protective attire to meet United Nations requirements.

### **Challenges encountered by troops at stations of operation in peacekeeping**

Challenges encountered by troops at stations of operation in peacekeeping were as set out below.

- a) Zambian troops use English as the official medium of communication. As such, it was challenging to communicate in trouble- torn areas where the official language was not English.
- b) Sometimes, opposing factions in conflict areas did not abide by the United Nations Rules of Engagement (ROE), thereby posing huge challenges to Troop Contributing Countries (TCC).
- c) Mandate on certain Missions was not clear to participating Troop Contributing Countries.

Your Committee also heard that the conditions of service for peacekeeping operations were as set in the United Nations Schedule for Peacekeeping Operations from the United Nations Security Council.

### **Observations and recommendation**

While commending the Government for participating in the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, your Committee observes that Zambia has inadequate equipment necessary to meet the requirements of the United Nations Peacekeeping Operation.

Your Committee, therefore, urges the Government to acquire more equipment and machinery for the defence and security sectors by increasing budgetary allocations in the security sector. This will make the country participate in more United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, thereby enabling the country benefit more from these exercises.

### **9.0. Reports from Parliamentary Delegations**

Your Committee did not receive any report for consideration from Zambia's Parliamentary delegations.

## **PART II**

### **10.0. Tours for the year 2011/2012**

Your Committee undertook a foreign study tour to Rwanda from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> June 2012. The study tour was in line with your Committee's topic 'the current status of refugees in Zambia.' The objective of the tour was to ascertain whether the cessation clause which is to come into effect on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2013 for the Rwandese refugees would have any adverse effects on them.

While in Rwanda, your Committee held meetings with Members of the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Security of the Rwandan Parliament and the UNHCR. Your Committee also had meetings with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Disaster Management and Refugees Affairs, Defence and Presidential Affairs. Your Committee also met with some returnee refugees and former combatants. To appreciate the effects of genocide which led to some Rwandese to flee their country to Zambia as refugees, your Committee was privileged to tour the Kigali and Nyamata (Bugesera) Memorial Centres.

### **FINDINGS**

The findings of your Committee during its study tour of Rwanda are as set out hereunder.

1. Rwanda has had refugees since 1959 through to 1998.
2. Rwanda had undergone rapid, fundamental and crucially positive changes since 1994. The Country enjoys peace and security that is conducive for the return of refugees.
3. The greatest part of the Rwandese refugee population totalling about 3.4 million had returned to Rwanda as at October 2002.
4. Trials of suspects of genocide in the Gacaca courts would come to an end on 18<sup>th</sup> June 2012.
5. Zambia was alleged to be harbouring some Rwandese suspected to have been wanted in Rwanda for trial as perpetrators of the genocide.
6. Suspects perpetrating genocide were spreading false propaganda in refugee camps of insecurity in Rwanda and inflicting fear among innocent refugees.
7. A tripartite agreement on the return of Rwandese refugees was signed in January 2003 and needed to be implemented.
8. The Rwandan Government was ready to integrate refugees willing to return in her community.
9. Returnee Rwandese refugees had been assisted in settling by the Government through the provision of housing, land and cows, among other things.

## Recommendations

Following the findings above, your Committee recommends as set out hereunder.

1. The Governments of Rwanda, Zambia and UNHCR should increase dialogue with Rwandese refugee communities, combat misinformation and intimidation of refugees and establish confidence building measures so as to enable the Rwandese refugees return to their country within the scope of the cessation clause that would be evoked on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2013.
2. The Government of Zambia should investigate the allegations that she harbours suspected perpetrators of genocide and inform the Rwandan Government of the outcome.
3. The Government of Rwanda and Zambia and the UNHCR need to implement the tripartite agreement on Rwandese refugees.
4. The Government of Zambia should engage the Government of Rwanda on the possibility of establishing Consular Services in Zambia so as to issue National Identity Cards to Rwandese who reside in Zambia. This will ensure that no Rwandese living in Zambia will be called refugee in view of the Cessation Clause to be evoked on 30 June 2013.



**A Returnee Rwandese refugee in a white cap addressing Members of the Committee on National Security and Foreign Affairs at his home in Bugesera District, Eastern Province of Rwanda.**



**A Returnee Rwandese refugee from Tanzania in a white cap at his home in Bugesera District, Eastern Province of Rwanda emphasising a point on the importance of Rwandese refugees to return to their country.**

### **PART III**

#### **11.0. Action-Taken Reports for the year 2010/2011**

#### **CONSIDERATION OF THE ACTION-TAKEN REPORT ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS FOR THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE TENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPOINTED ON 25<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER, 2010**

#### **ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY WITH ASIAN COUNTRIES**

##### **Page 2**

##### **11.1 Budgetary allocation to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs-**

In its report, your previous Committee had recommended that the Government should increase the budgetary allocation to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Tourism for Missions abroad to acceptable levels.

Your Committee was informed in the Action-Taken Report that there had been a steady increase in allocation for Missions abroad on operations in the budget over the last three years as set out below:

<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>K9, 805,382,316</b>	<b>K9, 855,701,024</b>	<b>K10, 868,293,339</b>

However, these amounts needed to be increased in order to enhance the smooth operations of the Missions abroad.

### **Recommendation**

While noting the response in the Action-Taken Report, your Committee wishes to get an update on whether the 2012 budgetary allocation has been increased in order to enhance the smooth operations of Zambia's missions abroad.

## **DRUG TRAFFICKING-INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN**

### **Page 6**

#### **11.2 Attachment of Drug Enforcement officials to Zambia's missions abroad**

In its report, your previous Committee had recommended that the Drug Enforcement Commission officials should be attached to some critical Zambian Missions abroad so as to ease co-ordination on matters of drug trafficking as well as the timely exchange of intelligence information.

From the Action-Taken Report, your Committee was informed that the Ministry of Home Affairs was conducting consultations with relevant stakeholders such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the issue of attaching Drug Enforcement Commission officials to some critical Zambian Missions abroad in Africa, Asia, Europe and South America as follows:

- i. Africa-Officer to be attached to our Mission either in Nairobi, Kenya or Abuja in Nigeria.
- ii. Asia-Officer to be attached to the Mission in New Delhi or Mumbai, India.
- iii. Europe-Officer to be attached to the Mission in London, UK.
- iv. South America-Officer to be attached at the Mission in Brasilia, Brazil

Further, your Committee was informed that for these officers to be more effective in their operations on matters of drug trafficking as well as the timely exchange of intelligence information, they should be linked to the relevant units of the host countries in stations where they would be posted in order to ease their operations. The officials would also collect valuable information that would enable them help Zambian citizens involved in offences of drug trafficking in the foreign country.

### **Recommendation**

Your Committee, while noting the response, wishes to be updated on which Zambian missions abroad officers from the Drug Enforcement Commission have been attached so far.

### **Page 8**

#### **11.3 Involvement of women in drug trafficking**

Your previous Committee had recommended in its report that the Ministry of Home Affairs, in collaboration with the Drug Enforcement Commission, should endeavour to undertake a comprehensive study on the subject of drug trafficking involving women after which specific interventions should be developed and implemented.

Your Committee was informed in the Action-Taken Report that the Ministry of Home Affairs through its Research, Planning and Information Department would set aside funds in the 2012 budget so that a comprehensive study on the subject of drug trafficking involving women was undertaken.

### **Recommendation**

Your Committee notes the response and wishes to be updated on whether there has been a reduction of women involvement in drug trafficking and whether a provision has been made in the 2012 Budget by the Ministry of Home Affairs on a comprehensive study of women involved in the scourge.

**FOREIGN TOUR REPORT  
FOREIGN TOUR TO NEW INDIA, 16TH TO 23RD APRIL, 2011**

**Page 14**

**11.4 Mutual agreement to combat drug trafficking**

In its report, your previous Committee had recommended on the need for the Government to have the Mutual Agreement fully implemented in order to effectively combat the scourge of drug trafficking.

Your Committee was informed in the Action-Taken Report that the Ministry of Home Affairs, through the Drug Enforcement Commission, would engage India in an effort to revive collaboration and ensure that the Mutual Agreement, to enhance co-ordination in combating illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and money laundering between Zambia and India of 1993, was fully implemented.

**Recommendation**

While noting the response, your Committee wishes to be updated on the revival of the 1993 Mutual Agreement between India and Zambia on drug trafficking information sharing.

**ACTION-TAKEN REPORT ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL  
SECURITY AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS FOR THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE TENTH  
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

**GUN AMNESTY PROGRAMME IN ZAMBIA**

**Page 16**

**11.5 Delivery of boats to Kalabo District**

In its report, your previous Committee had awaited a progress report on the delivery of boats from Police Headquarters to Kalabo District and whether these boats were equipped with VHF radios.

From the Action-Taken Report, it was reported that the two boats that were purchased for Kalabo were re-allocated to Mpulungu and Nchelenge following the emergency operations in the respective areas and thus had not been delivered from Police Headquarters to Kalabo District.

**Recommendation**

Your Committee notes with sadness that boats bought for Kalabo District had been diverted to other areas and wishes to be updated when the boats equipped with VHF radios would be bought and delivered for Kalabo District.

**OPERATIONS OF THE KAMFINSA SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ORDER AND MAINTENANCE  
(KAMFINSA POLICE MOBILE UNIT-TRAINING SCHOOL)**

**Page 16**

**11.6 Repair of Kamfinsa Police Mobile Unit**

In its report, your previous Committee had recommended for urgent attention to the repairs at Kamfinsa School of Public Order and Maintenance considering the gravity of the situation. Your Committee was of the view that the situation could not wait any longer as it required emergency attention due to the degree of dilapidation and the state of disrepair.

Your Committee was informed in the Action-Taken Report that the building plan for the ablution block, barracks, classrooms and library were being developed. Upon completion of the development of the plan, resources would be mobilized to commence construction works. The construction of housing units for police officers at Kamfinsa School of Public Order and Maintenance had been included in the Ministry of Home Affairs Infrastructure Development Plan in which the police would embark on building houses throughout the country from 2012 to 2015 to mitigate accommodation problems.

### **Recommendation**

While noting the response, your Committee awaits a progress report on the rehabilitation of Kamfinsa School of Public Order and Maintenance.

## **REPORTS FROM PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS**

### **ZAMBIA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE UNION GOVERNMENT OF AFRICA**

#### **Page 23**

#### **11.7 Transformation of the African Union (AU) Commission into an AU Authority**

In its report, your previous Committee had wished to be updated on the progress made in the transformation of the AU Commission into an AU Authority.

Your Committee was informed in the Action-Taken Report that Legal Experts had adopted seven out of the remaining nine legal instruments on the Transformation of the AU Commission into an AU Authority. The two outstanding instruments were the Constitutive Act of the African Union relating to the Pan-African Parliament and the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human and Peoples' Rights.

The Legal Experts were yet to adopt Articles 8 and 11, of the Draft Protocol on the Amendments to the Constitutive Act of the African Union relating to the Pan-African Parliament as well as Articles 16 and 28B, of the Draft Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human and Peoples' Rights.

The final meeting of the African Government Legal Experts to complete the adoption of the outstanding AU legal instruments on the Transformation of the AU Commission into an AU Authority was due to be convened before the end of 2011.

### **Recommendation**

While noting the reply, your Committee awaits a progress report on the adoption of the remaining two instruments of the Constitutive Act of the AU relating to the Pan-African Parliament and the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human and People's Rights.

## **LOCAL TOUR REPORT**

#### **Page 26**

#### **11.8 Office and staff accommodation for soldiers**

Your previous Committee, in its report, awaited an update on how far the project entered into between the Government of the Republic of Zambia and Zhonghui International Mining Industry Group Limited on 28th December, 2009 to construct 4,527 houses for three defence services had gone.

From the Action-Taken Report, your Committee was informed that negotiations for the US\$430 million loan from Exim Bank were concluded and construction of the 4527 housing units for the three Services and Office of the President Special Division had since commenced.

### **Recommendation**

Your Committee notes the response and wishes to have a progress report on the matter.

#### **Page 27**

#### **11.9 Erratic water supply**

In its report, your previous Committee had requested a progress report on the efforts to address the acute shortage of water supply at the officer's messes.

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Government, through Army headquarters, contacted Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company to carry out a feasibility study. The report findings indicated that the existing pipes were broken leading to leakages. In view of that, the Company

recommended that the old pipes be uprooted and replaced with new ones that would cater for the increased housing units. The costing for the project was yet to be submitted to the Army.

### **Recommendation**

Your Committee while noting the reply, urges the Ministry of Defence to also have its own water reticulation systems in barracks besides the one from Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company and wishes to be updated on the matter.

## **ARMY BARRACKS AT KAWAMBWA**

### **Page 27**

#### **11.10 Conversion of customary land into state land in Kawambwa**

Your previous Committee had noted that the army had moved into the former Kala Refugee camp and wished to know whether the earlier plans to construct a barrack would continue and if so, what the progress on the issuance of title deeds for the land was.

From the Action-Taken Report, your Committee was informed that the Army had lodged papers with the Ministry of Lands to process the title deeds from customary to state land. The submission was done on file NoF/AppN/109622. The Ministry of Lands had completed the conversion of customary land to state land and had subsequently issued a letter of offer to the Zambia Army.

Once the Zambia Army had accepted the offer and has had the land surveyed, the Ministry would proceed to issue title deed without delay.

### **Recommendation**

Your Committee notes the response and awaits a progress report on the matter.

### **Page 30**

#### **11.11 Kamfinsa School of Public Order and Maintenance**

In its report, your Committee had recommended the securing of the firing range by providing beacons to avoid encroachment of the land and thereafter secure title deeds for the firing range.

Your Committee was informed in the Action-Taken Report that the process of acquiring title deeds for the firing range was underway to prevent people from encroaching on the land.

### **Recommendation**

Your Committee, while taking note of the response, awaits a progress report on the acquisition of title deeds on the firing range Kamfinsa School of Public Order and Maintenance.

## **PART IV**

### **12.0. CONCLUSION**

Your Committee considered three (3) topical issues during the current sitting of the House. These topics are the current refugee status in Zambia; current status of Zambia's international boundaries and Zambia's participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations.

Mr Speaker, your Committee wishes to extend its gratitude to you for appointing it to serve on your Committee on National Security and Foreign Affairs and for the support rendered to it throughout the year.

It is indebted to all the stakeholders who appeared before it for their co-operation in providing the necessary memoranda and briefs.

Your Committee is very hopeful that the observations and recommendations contained in this Report will be favourably acted upon by the Executive.

Finally, Sir, your Committee wishes to express its appreciation to the Office of the Clerk of the National Assembly for the invaluable and tireless assistance rendered throughout its deliberations.

June 2012  
**LUSAKA**

Rev Lt Gen R Shikapwasha, MP;  
**CHAIRPERSON**

## **APPENDIX I**

### **LIST OF OFFICIALS**

#### **National Assembly**

Mr S M Kateule, Principal Clerk of Committee  
Mr G Lungu, Deputy Principal Clerk of Committees  
Mr S C Kawimbe, Committee Clerk  
Mr F Nabulyato, Assistant Committee Clerk  
Mrs A S Lloyd, Stenographer  
Mr R Mumba, Committee Assistant  
Mr C Bulaya, Committee Assistant